LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE SPRING GARDEN SAVING FUND—OPINION OF THE DISTRICT COURT, PER BARR, JUDGE.

LEFFMAN AND OTHERS VS. FLANIGAN AND OTHERS, DEMURRER TO BILL OF EQUITY.—If the allegations of the bill are true, and they are admitted to be so by the demurrer, a gross fraud was practised by the defendants, for the purpose and with the effect of inspiring the complainants with a false confidence, and inducing them to deposit their money in what they believed to be a saving fund, sanctioned and incorporated by the Commonwealth, but which was, in fact, a mere unauthorized assemblage of adventurers, using fraudulent means, and endeavoring to attain their own ends with little or no thought for the consequences that might ensue to others. The mode in which the fraud was perpetrated was by disintering and old charter that had never been accepted, and had long lain dormant; personating the original corporators, who in no way partook of, or consented to the movement; covertly organizing the corporation in their name, by adding to the number of its members, and choosing a president, secretary, and other officers; publishing circulars, inviting the community to make deposits; and, in fine, doing every thing in the power of the parties concerned to produce a false impression, that they were the persons whom, and the association formed by them the body corporate, which the Legislature had honored with its confidence, and designated as the recipients of the hard-earned savings of the class for whose benefit institutions of this description are chiefly intended. All this is averred to have been done wilfully and consciously, with full knowledge of the wrongful end in view, and of the wrongful nature of the means taken to attain it. Fraud, aided by artifice, and followed by injury, is one of the best settled grounds of relief in equity; for although when fraud is actual, redress may also in general be had at law, yet the remedy there is less searching and efficacious, and cannot be administered with as much comprehensiveness and discrimination. And nothing is better settled than that when the jurisdiction of law and equity are concurrent, the suitor may seek relief indifferently from either, and will not be turned back or denied redress by a Chancellor, because he might have had recourse to the procedure of the common law. The complainants, who allege that they were induced to part with money by fraud on the part of the defendants, which the defendants refused to repay, would therefore be manifestly entitled to a decision in their favor on the demurrer, were it not that one of the wrongful means alleged to have been used in the bill was the unauthorized assumption of corporate powers, which is said to be a matter of too high a nature to be investigated at the suit of a private individual, and to pertain exclusively to the State, as alone entitled to inquire whether the franchises, which it is here to give or withold at pleasure, have been usurped or abused for undue or improper purposes.

A number of cases have been cited in the course of the argument, which lend more or less color to this assertion, and might induce the belief, if not attentively examined, that the fraud for which the complainants seek redress is that legal anomaly—a wrong without a remedy, or, what comes to the same thing, without a remedy accessible to, and within the control of, those injured by the wrong. What the authorities really establish, however, is, not that the assumption or usurpation of corporate authority or existence, to the injury of an individual, is wholly remediless, or remediable only by the intervention of the legal representatives of the Commonwealth, but that when such an assumption injures no one individually or particularly, and is injurious, if at all, only to the Commonwealth, it cannot be set up as a defence or cause of action, and, above all, made a reason for escaping from the fulfilment of just and honest contracts by those who have dealt with others as corporators, or as if they themselves had been incorporated. What, in fact, could be more unjust or unreasonable than to permit a man who has bought a bale of merchandise or a horse from an alleged or pretended body corporate, to refuse to pay for his purchase, on the ground that the vendors were not the true and legal possessors of the franchise from which they claim to derive their aggregate and corporate existence; and it would obviously be still more inconsistent with justice to suffer a corporation defendant to make its own defects or disability a reason for refusing to comply with the terms of its executed or executory contract. The doctrine of estoppe here comes into operation, and eliminates the question, whether the corporation exists or not, as set at rest by the express or tacit acquiescence of the parties, and moreover irrelevant to the real merits of the controversy. There can, however, be little doubt, that when the existence or non-existence of a corporation or the authority of those who assume to represent and act for it, is material to the execution or obligation of a contract, so that the contract cannot be fulfilled, or the purpose for which it was made attained, or injury to the same, or to the public, may be investigated, ex-necessitate, and in order to prevent a failure of justice, at the instance of the parties, without waiting for the action of the Attorney General. And whether this be so or not, it is in the nature of things plain that the doctrine which forbids inquiry whether those who assume to act under a charter granted by the State are the persons on whom the authority which the charter confers, could descend or has descended, and makes the mere fact that a corporation has been organized conclusive that it has been organized properly, must be subject to the limitations which prevail even with regard to the powers conferred on courts of justice, and necessarily bound those entrusted to individuals or private purposes. A judgment procured by fraud is not binding on any one who was not a party to the judgment, and who, consequently, had no opportunity to expose or prevent the fraud at the time when it was perpetrated. And it will scarcely be contended that what takes place during the organization of an incorporated company is invested with more than judicial sanctity, or that deceit or artifice should be free from the danger of discovery, and secure of impunity when practised beneath the cloak of a charter of incorporation. To argue for such an immunity from the consequences which ought to attend upon wrong, is to argue that any man who thinks proper may gain credit by representing himself as a director or officer of a bank or railroad, and then resist a judicial investigation of the fraud, and a decree of restitution to its dupes and victims, on the ground that in misleading those who trusted and dealt with him, he also usurped or invaded a public franchise, and that the only redress lies in a *quo warranto* issued by the Attorney General.

Such a result is a plain *reductio ad absurdum*, and shows the essential weakness and fallacy of the line of argument of which it is the necessary consequence. Whether a corporation, organized bona fide, is or is not properly organized, is in general, perhaps universally, a matter which belongs wholly to the public, and cannot be investigated at the suit or instance of private parties. And those who assume the management or stand at the head of a public or private corporation may not without danger so long as they act in good faith, and are not responsible except to the corporation itself, or the Commonwealth, for defects or informalities which have their origin in ignorance or neglect, and not in a formed and deliberate design to defraud. But the fraud and assumption of corporate powers, for the purpose of deceiving and injuring others, stands on a different footing, and cannot be allowed to go unpunished without throwing the door open to evil practices, which might become too common if it were once judicially established, that they may be followed with the chance of success, and without danger of punishment in case of failure. Are we prepared, it has been said in the course of the argument, to enter upon an investigation of the right by which every director, every president, and every cashier of a bank in the city of Philadelphia holds his office, and to annul all his acts and make him personally responsible if he is unable to meet and withstand the investigation Certainly we are not prepared, and do not mean to sanction such a course, in cases where it is not necessary, where pleas of corporate trust are assumed with good faith and fairness, without any conscious fraud or artifice on the part of those who fill them. But the officers in question, and the corporators whom they represent, would be the first to ask that no set of men should be permitted to gain credit by representing themselves as the possessors of corporate powers, which they know do not belong to them, at the expense of the confidence due to legitimate banking institutions, and of the certainty which the community ought to feel in the good faith of those in whose hands they are asked to place their money for safe keeping. Can it be supposed that a person, who knowingly assumes himself to be the chief officer of a corporation, is less guilty of a fraud, or more entitled to enjoy its fruits with impunity, than if he made any other false assertion, with a view of influencing the minds of others to their prejudice? Under such circumstances, the fraud lies in the misrepresentation, in the fraudulent and dishonest purpose; the precise nature of the falsehood told is a mere incident, which does not vary the case, nor deprive the court of jurisdiction; the end sought to be attained by judicial action, the exposure and punishment of the fraud and compensation for the injury which it has inflicted on the parties who have been defrauded, not the vindication of public right by the ouster of the intruder from the franchise which he has usurped; and if that result is produced in fact, it will follow from the judgment, not of the court, but of the community, who, seeing how others have been deceived, may refuse to be practised upon in like manner.

We are, therefore, of opinion that the position of the defendants, in admitting that they have committed a fraud, and then taking shelter behind the means by which the fraud was committed, is an untenable one, and cannot stand the test of investigation. Whether the complainants are entitled to the whole measure of the relief asked, and to make the defendant responsible exclusively as partners for each other's acts and defaults, and not only in so far as each may have acted wrongfully, is a somewhat different question, on which we incline to think with the complainants, although we may not, perhaps, pronounce a final decision upon it until the answer of the defendants shall have come in, and thrown more light on the facts of the case than we have at present. For although it is no doubt true, on the one hand, that the complainants did not mean to contract with or on the credit of the defendants as partners, and on the contrary supposed themselves to be contracting with the corporation, and not less so on the other that the defendants had no intention of binding themselves personally to the complainants, yet this objection is hardly a sufficient answer, because the defendants associated themselves together for the purpose of trafficking with the money of the complainants, and with full knowledge, as the bill avers, that they had no right to trade as corporators or otherwise than as private individuals, and the liability resulting from such a course is one fixed and determined by the law, independently of the wish or meaning of the parties. A man who enters into a joint stock company as a dormant or concealed partner, with a view of sharing the profits, will be, a partner, and liable as such for its losses, whether he did or did not mean to enter into a partnership, or to contract with the customers of the association, and whether they did or did not rely on his name or credit in contracting. In like manner, an agent, who stipulates without authority from his principal, or in the name of a principal, who does not in fact exist, may be, agreeably to the more recent decisions, made answerable, personally, as on a contract in his own name; because the law will imply a promise on his part to make his words goods, although no such promise was in fact given. For the same reason the defendants, who chose to act in the name and on behalf of a corporation, which had no legal existence, and which they were in no wise authorized to represent, may well be considered as bound, personally, in the same manner as if they had contracted, personally, and for themselves.

I have said nothing hitherto with regard to the objection that the bill is multifarious in joining deposits made at different times and with different persons, some of whom were dead before the liability of the others accrued, and who have consequently, it is said, nothing in common, and cannot therefore be sued in one and the same proceeding. And it is no doubt true, as a general proposition, that if A places money in the hands of B in one year, while C makes a deposit with D the year after, A and C cannot unite in filing a bill against B and D jointly, merely because one of the defendants succeeded to and carried on the business of the other after his withdrawal. The rules which require unity and simplicity in legal proceeding, and forbid multifariousness, are, however, rules of reason and convenience, meant to promote and facilitate the transaction of public business, not to delay or defeat it. Union in a common purpose of wrong or fraud, will sometimes justify a departure from the rule which requires that each man shall be sued separately for what he has done himself without any admixture of the transactions of others, even in courts of law. And courts of equity are invariably guided in this particular by the largest and most liberal consideration of what is necessary for the relief and protection, not only of the complainants as against the defendants, but of the defendants as between themselves.

Here those of the defendants who were removed by death or resignation from the association at the commencement of its operations, have a right to require that an account should be rendered of the funds which they left to the care of their successors, and that the latter should be made answerable ultimately, if not primarily, for the whole amount of the deposits which had been made before they came in, and which were handed over to them, as well as for what they received from other depositors subsequently. Besides, the great number of the complainants, and the unity and individuality of the grievances for which they seek redress, appeal strongly to the discretion, which is one of the characteristics of the authority of a chancellor, to allow costs to be diminished, and a useless consumption of public time avoided by disposing of the whole in one proceeding.

Demurrer overruled. Defendants to answer on or before the 20th day of August.

Counsel for complainants, W. L. Hirst and Lewis D. Vail. For defendants, Porter, Rawle, Perkins, Guillou, Heyer, Pettit, Webster, F. C. Brewster, Thorn, Gilpin, M. P. Henry, Hanna, Poulson.

NISI PRIUS—Justice Read.—On Saturday morning the following general order was issued by the court. It is ordered that no judgment for want of an affidavit of defence be allowed or entered in this court before the first Monday of September next.

The Fairmount Passenger Railway Company vs. The Hestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Passenger Railway Company. This case was argued on bill and answer as to the right of the company defendant to use Callowhill street from Biddle street to Fairmount by way of the Wire Bridge, and the complainants pray relief as follows:

1. That it may be decreed by the court that the defendants have no right to interfere or intermeddle with the rights of the complainants secured to them by their charter and by law; nor any authority by their charter, or any lawful supplement thereto, to run or use their cars upon the complainants' road or railways, or any part thereof, nor to interfere with the same, nor to lay any track upon said street.

2. That the defendants be restrained by special injunction till hearing, and perpetually thereafter from interfering or intermeddling with the rights of the complainants, as secured to them by their charter and by law, and from running or using their cars upon the whole or any part of complainants' road and railway, or in any manner intermeddling with said railway and road, and every part thereof, and from laying any track or tracks upon the said Callowhill street. Under argument.

COMMON PLEAS—Judges Thompson and Ludlow.—In the long litigated case of the North American Land Company, Judge Thompson delivered an opinion, dismissing the exceptions to the Auditor's report, and confirming it. Security was ordered to be entered by the trustee.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—In the case of Edward Kelly, who was convicted some time ago, of an indecent assault upon a little girl, six years of age, the court overruled the motion in arrest of judgment, and sentenced the defendant to an imprisonment of three years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Judge Ludlow said that the age of the accused, his previous good character, and the fact that he was in liquor at the time of committing the offence, were facts that had been taken into consideration by the court, and prevented what otherwise would have been the sentence of the court, viz: the full penalty prescribed by the act.

A NEGRO OUTRAGE.—Last Monday, two runaway negroes entered the premises of Mr. Scott, living about a mile from the town of Delta, in Mississippi, where they found a little white girl and a negro man. The runaways attempted to abduct the child, but meeting with resistance from the servant, they cut him literally to pieces and fled away to the woods with the child. The occurrence has created great excitement.—*Memphis Bulletin.*

THE JEWS suffer many hardships in several countries of Europe, but social exclusiveness is fast disappearing there and everywhere. The Bavarian Chambers have repealed the laws which forbid Israelites from entering certain professions, and the Archbishop of Munich and the Bishop of Augsburg voted with the President of the Protestant Consistory for the proposition.

By a late census it appears there are some 900 inhabitants, permanent settlers, on the Islands on the southern shore of Lake Erie, mostly on Putin-Bay, Kelley's, North, and Middle Bass Islands. There is not a doctor, a lawyer, nor a preacher among them; nor is there a sick person. A more happy, healthy, prosperous community is not to be found on the face of the earth.

A SOLDIER, named McCarty, was shot in Memphis, on Sunday He and his companion were stopped by highwaymen and their money demanded; on refusal, McCarty was shot

THERE are three hundred and thirty-four beet-root sugar manufactories in full activity in France. The amount manufactured the last year was 97 900 000 kilos.

A DAMNING CHARGE.—The friends of Gen. Price will no doubt be distressed to learn that he is to be tried by a court-martial for *purgery*.

JOHN D. MAHON, an eminent lawyer, and one of the seniors of the Pittsburg bar, died in that city on Wednesday.

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR

is precisely what its name indicates, for, while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating, and strengthening to the vital powers; it then revivifies, reinstates, and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form, so as to be within the reach of all, So chemically and skilfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted *as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence soothe the weakest stomach*, and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is perfectly free from lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and those thoroughly combine powerfully tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been sought for by the afflicted, but in the wide world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by all who have suffered from debility; for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see that debility follows all attacks of disease and lays the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous to which the poor humanity is constantly liable. Such, for example, as the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Painters' Colic, Nervous Irritation, Nervous Debility, Pain of the Heart, Melancholy, Hypochondria, Nightsweats, Leucorrhœa, Dizziness, and all the minor cases, so fearfully fatal if unattended to in time, called *Female Weaknesses and Irregularities*. Also, Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and all Bilious complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding or Incontinence of the Urine, Stricture, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Pain in the Back, Side, and between the Shoulders, predisposition to slight Colds, Hooking and Continued Coughing, Difficulty in Breathing, and, indeed, we might enumerate many more still, but we have space only to say, it will not only cure the debility following chills and fever, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic influences, and cure the disease at once, if already attacked, and as it acts directly and persistently upon the bilious system, regulating the Liver to action, promoting, in fact, all the secretions and excretions of the system, it will invariably prevent any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water; hence all travelers should have a bottle with them, and all who should take a table-spoonful at least before eating. As it prevents costiveness, which is one of the active organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits: students, ministers, literary men; and all ladies not accustomed to much outdoor exercise should always use it. If they will, they will find an agreeable, pleasant, and efficacious remedy against those ills which robs them of their beauty, for beauty cannot exist without health, and health cannot exist while the above painful affections continue. Then, again, the Cordial is a perfect "Mother's Relief." Taken a month or two before final trial, she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety. *There is no mistake about it, this Cordial is all we claim, for it. Mother's Cordial!!!* And to you we appeal to detect the illness or decline, not only of your daughters, before it is too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former, from false delicacy, often go down to premature graves rather than let their sufferings be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business that it is seldom for you they, too, would travel in the same downward path, until too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilant, and to you we confidently appeal, for we are sure your never-failing affection will unerringly point you to Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator, as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need. O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.; and sold by all good Druggists. Price One Dollar per Bottle.

Sold in this city by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Nos. 7 and 9 NORTH FIFTH Street; HASSARD & CO., TWELFTH and CHESTNUT Streets, and DYOTT & CO., 232 North SECOND Street.

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UNITED STATES,
EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, GREETING:

WHEREAS, The District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rightly and duly proceeding on a Libel filed in the name of the United States of America, hath decreed all persons in general who have, or pretend to have any right, title, or interest in the ship AMELIA, whereof Alexander McKenzie is master, her Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, and the Goods, Wares, and Merchandise laden in said ship, captured as a prize by the United States steamer Union, under command of Captain John R. Goldsborough, and brought into this port, to be monished, cited, and called to judgment at the time and place underwritten, and to the effect hereafter expressed. Justice so requiring, I command, therefore charged, and strictly enjoined and commanded, that you omit not, but that you cause to be presents in at least two of the daily newspapers printed and published in the city of Philadelphia, and in the *Legal Intelligencer*, you do monish and cite, or cause to be monished and cited, peremptorily, all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the said ship AMELIA, her Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, and the said Goods, Wares, and Merchandise laden on said ship, to be and appear before the Honorable John Cadwalader, the Judge of the said Court, at the District Court Room, in the city of Philadelphia, on the TWENTIETH day after publication of these presents, if it be a court day, or else on the next court day following, between the usual hours of hearing causes, then and there to show, or allege, in due form of law, a reasonable and lawful excuse, if any they have, why the said ship AMELIA, her Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, and the Goods, Wares, and Merchandise laden therein, should not be pronounced to belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States, and as goods of their enemies or otherwise, liable and subject to condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as good and lawful prizes; and further to do and receive in this behalf as to justice shall appertain. And that you duly intimate, or cause to be intimated, unto all persons aforesaid, generally, (to whom by the tenor of these presents it is also intimated,) that if they shall not appear at the time and place above mentioned, or appear and shall not show a reasonable and lawful cause to the contrary, then said District Court doth intend, and will proceed, to adjudication on the said capture, and may pronounce that the said ship AMELIA, her Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, and the said Goods, Wares, and Merchandise laden therein, did belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States of America, and as goods of their enemies, or otherwise, liable and subject to condemnation, and condemned, to be adjudged and condemned as lawful prize, the absence, or rather contumacy, of the persons so cited and intimated in anywise notwithstanding, and that you duly certify to the said District Court what you shall do in the premises, together with these presents.

Witness the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said Court, at Philadelphia, this twenty-ninth day of June, A. D. 1861, and in the eighty-fifth year of the Independence of the said United States.

G. D. ROSS, Jr.
jy2 6t-3t per Clerk District Court U. S.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO., Office 320 CHESTNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities of the United States.

E. S. SANFORD,
General Superintendent.

OFFICIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY BAGGAGE WAGONS.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 21, 1861.

Proposals are invited for the furnishing of Army Baggage Wagons.

Proposals should state the prices at which they can be furnished at the places of manufacture, or at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, or Cincinnati, as may be required by the bidders.

The number which can be made by any bidder within one month after receipt of the order, also the number which he can deliver within one week.

The Wagons must exactly conform to the following specifications, and to the established patterns.

Six-mule (covered) wagons, of the size and description as follows, to wit:

The front wheels to be three feet ten inches high; hubs ten inches in diameter, and fourteen and a quarter inches long; hind wheels four feet ten inches high; hubs ten and a quarter inches in diameter, and fourteen and a quarter inches long; felloes two and a half inches wide and two and three-quarter inches deep; coast iron pipe boxes twelve inches long, two and a half inches at the large end and one and seven-eighths inch at small end; tire two and a half inches wide by five-eighths of an inch thick, fastened with one screw bolt and nut in each felloe; hubs made of gum, the spokes of white oak, free from defects; each wheel to have a wood band and double hind band two and three-quarter inches wide, of No. 3 band iron, and two iron hind bands—outside band one and a quarter inch by one-quarter inch thick, inside band one inch by three-sixteenths inch thick; the hind wheels to be made and boxed so that they will measure from the inside of the tire to the large end of the box six and a half inches, and front wheels six and one-half inches; axles parallel line, and each axle to be three feet eleven and three-eighths inches from the outside of the shoulder washer to the outside of the other, so as to have the wagons all to track five feet from centre to centre of the wheels. Axletrees to be made of best quality refined American iron, two and a half inches square in the middle, tapering down to one and a half inches at the middle, with a seven-eighths inch king-bolt hole in each axletree; washers and linchpins of a diameter and size of linchpins one inch wide, three-eighths of an inch thick, with a hole in each end; a wooden stock four and a half feet long, to be made of hickory, with an iron strap at each end, the outer end to be secured by a tenon substantially to the axletree with clips on the ends and with two bolts, six inches from the middle, and fastened to the hounds and bolster, (the bolster to be four feet five inches long, five inches wide, and three and a half inches deep;) with four half-inch bolts.

The tongue to be ten feet eight inches long, four inches wide, and three inches thick at front end of the hounds, and two and a quarter inches wide by two and three-quarter inches deep at the front end, and so arranged as to lift up the front end of it to hang within two feet of the ground when the wagon is standing at rest on a level surface.

The front hounds to be six feet two inches long, three inches thick, and four inches wide over axletree, and to rest in that width to the back end of the tongue; complete with the tongue one inch thick and three inches square at the front end, with a plate of iron two and a half inches wide by three eighths of an inch thick, fastened on top of the hounds over the back end of the tongue with one half-inch screw bolt in each end, and a piece of iron of the same size under the end of each end one and a half inches to clamp the front hounds together, and fastened to the timber, and at front end of hounds, with half inch screw bolt through each hound, a seven-eighth inch bolt through tongue and hounds in the centre of jaws, to secure the tongue in the hounds; a plate of iron three inches wide, one quarter inch thick and one foot long, fastened on the inside of jaws of hounds with two rivets, and a round iron to extend from under the end of the tongue, where the tongue and hounds run together, secured in the manner as shown in plans; the hind round iron to extend from under the end of the tongue, to the hind bolster, and to have two bolts in front part of the hounds, same brace three-quarters of an inch round to continue to the back part of the hounds, and to be fastened with two bolts, one near the back end of the hounds, and one through the slider and hounds; a brace over front bolster one and a half inch wide, one-quarter of an inch thick, with a plate of same dimensions on each side of the tongue, where the tongue and hounds run together, secured in the manner as shown in plans; a seven-eighths of an inch round iron to extend from under the end of the tree, and take two bolts in front part of the hounds, same brace three-quarters of an inch round to continue to the back part of the hounds, and to be fastened with two bolts, one near the back end of the hounds, and one through the slider and hounds; a brace over front bolster one and a half inch wide, one-quarter of an inch thick, with a plate of same dimensions on each side of the tongue, where the tongue and hounds run together, secured in the manner as shown in plans; the tongue to have an iron strap passing round and under the tongue, four and three-quarters inches long, and four and a half inches at the back part of the jaws.

The hind hounds four feet two inches long, two and three-quarter inches thick, and three inches wide; jaws one foot long where they join the coupling pole; the bolster four feet five inches long and five inches wide by three inches deep; front piece two and a half inches wide by one-half inch thick turned up two and a half inches, and fastened on each end with three rivets; the bolster goes and four inches wide and four half-inch screw bolts, and one half-inch screw bolt through the coupling pole.

The coupling pole nine feet eight inches long, three inches deep, and four and a half inches wide at front end, and one and a half inches at the back end; fastened on the top of the hounds with one half-inch screw bolt in each end; one and a quarter inches diameter, of refined iron, drawn down to seven-eighths of an inch where it will come through the jaws of the hounds; the iron is one foot long, three inches wide, and one-eighth of an inch thick on the coupling pole, and tongue where they run together, one plate one and a half by one-quarter of an inch on the sliding bar, fastened at each end by a screw bolt through the hounds; front bolster plate above bolster and below eleven inches long, three and a half inches wide, and three-eighths of an inch thick, to cover the corners cut out and turned down on the sides of the bolster, with a nail in each corner, and four counter-sunk flat nails on top; two hounds to be made of two and two and a half inches wide, of No. 1 band iron; the rub plate on the coupling pole to be six inches long, one and three-quarters inches wide, and one quarter of an inch thick. Doubletree three feet four inches long, one inch thick; the end irons to be long, all well made of hickory, with an iron ring and strap at each end, the outer end to be secured by a bar and stretcher to be three feet two inches long, two and a quarter inches wide, and one and a quarter inch thick; the bar to have a tenon to go through the six-mule team; the two singletrees for the lead mules to have hooks in the middle to hook to the ring in the bar chain, the wheel and middle pairs with open rings to attach to the doubletree and lead mules.

The fifth chain to be ten feet long to the fork; the fork one foot ten inches long, with the stretcher attached to the fork, and the other end of the doubletree, clay and tongue chains, three-eighths of an inch in diameter; the forked singletree two inches inch in diameter; the fifth chain to be seven-sixteenth inch diameter to the fork; the fork to be five-sixteenth inch diameter; the hook and ring to be one inch in diameter; the fifth chain to be seven-sixteenth inch diameter to the fork; the fork to be five-sixteenth inch diameter; the hook and ring to be one inch in diameter; the fifth chain to be seven-sixteenth inch diameter to the fork; the fork to be five-sixteenth inch diameter; the hook and ring to be one inch in diameter; the fifth chain to be one inch in diameter.

Each side of the body of the wagon to be marked U. S., and numbered as directed; all other parts to be stamped with the name of the contractor, and executed in the best workmanlike manner.

The wagon to be inspected from time to time as it progresses by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and none of the materials used until it shall have been inspected and approved by said officer or agent authorized to inspect it. When finished, it will be inspected by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and delivered as herein specified; they shall be paid for on delivery.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General U. S.

MEDICINAL.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE

SICK HEADACHE.

CURE

NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CURE ALL KINDS OF

HEADACHE!

THE PRESS.—PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1861.

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 not require the bowels, thus 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 regard to diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

Who genuine have five 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,

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.

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

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills are in great demand, for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

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

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

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

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

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.

We are aware that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them:

From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.

Try them, and you will be surprised to learn that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

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

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

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

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

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

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be very efficacious for the headache.

From the Commercial Cincinnati, 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."

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. 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 compositions.

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, $233,116 00. ASSETS $317,143 04.

Which is invested as follows, viz:

In first mortgages on city property, worth double the amount	$152,900 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent. first mortgage loan, at par	5,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent. second mortgage loan, ($38,000)	27,900 00
Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad and Canal Co.'s mortgage loan	4,000 00
Ground rent, first-class	2,463 80
Collateral loans, well secured	3,500 00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan	50,000 00
Allegheny County 6 per cent. Pa. RR. loan	10,000 00
Commercial Bank stock	8,188 00
Mechanics' Bank stock	2,512 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s stock	4,000 00
The Reliance Mutual Insurance Co.'s stock	15,560 00
The County Fire Insurance Co.'s stock	1,050 00
The Delaware Mut. Safety Ins. Co.'s stock	700 00
Union Mutual Insurance Co.'s scrip	380 00
Bills receivable, secured	14,363 74
Book accounts, secured interest, &c	7,104 45
Cash on hand	11,544 54
	$317,143 04

The Mutual principle, combined with the security of a Stock Capital, entitles the insured to participate in the *profits* of the Company, without liability for *losses*.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

Clem Tingley, Samuel Hepburn,
William R. Thompson, Robert Steen,
Frederick Brown, William Mayer,
William Stevenson, Benj. W. Tingley,
John R. Worrell, Marshall Hill,
H. L. Carson, J. Johnson Brown,
Robert Toland, Charles Leland,
G. D. Rosengarten, Joseph Dinding,
Charles S. Wood, Smith Bowen,
James S. Woodward, John Bissell, Pittsburg.

CLEM TINGLEY, President.
S. H. HINCHMAN, Secretary.
February 16, 1861. fe22

THE ENTERPRISE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

(FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.)

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

DIRECTORS:

F. RATCHFORD STARR, JOHN M. MCKEE,
WILLIAM MCKEE, GEO. H. STUART,
HALSEY WRIGHT, JOHN B. BROWN,
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BENJ. T. TREDICK, ANDREW D. CASE,
HENRY WRIGHT, JOHN ARNSTROCK,
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CHARLES W. COXE, Secretary. fe12

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 all contracts depending on the contingencies of life.

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

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, January 1, 1861.

Mortgages, ground rents, real estate	$323,961 97
United States stocks, Treasury notes, loans of State of Pennsylvania, City of Philadelphia, &c	263,795 34
Premium notes, loans on collateral, &c	237,694 83
Pennsylvania, North Pennsylvania Railroads, and County six per cent. bonds	105,822 50
Bank insurance, railroad stocks, &c	15,000 00
Cash on hand, agents' balances, &c., &c	39,368 14
	$1,071,123 02

DANIEL L. MILLER, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice President.
JOHN W. HONNOR, Secretary. mh29-tf

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1825.

Office S. E. corner of SECOND and WALNUT Streets, *PHILADELPHIA.*

MARINE INSURANCE,

On Vessels,
On Cargo, } To all parts of the World.
Freight,

INLAND INSURANCE

On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCE

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

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,

November 1, 1860.

$100,000 United States