THE BRITISH PRESS ON THE CRISIS. NEUTRALITY DECLARATION OF LORD PALMERSTON REPEATED.

[From the London Post, (government organ,) May 7.]

The latest advices from America brings intelligence which the people of this country will read with dismay and regret. Not only has the navy yard, with a fleet of ships of the line and frigates, been destroyed by the hands of federal officers but the capitol is threatened with actual invasion. Mr. Jefferson Davis and General Beauregard are stated to be in the neighborhood of Washington ready with six thousand men to make a dash on the seat of government.

* * * * * *

But it is important in reference to English interests to consider the effect which this unhappy contest is likely to produce upon neutral commerce.—Mr. Jefferson Davis, the President of the new confederation, has announced his intention of granting letters of marque. Mr. Lincoln has met this threat by declaring a blockade of the Southern ports, and by stating that he will treat as pirates all privateers commissioned by the insurgent States. In these circumstances no one can be surprised that the British Foreign Minister should be required to explain the course which the government is prepared to pursue. The question, no doubt, will be discussed in its important bearings when Mr. Horsfull's motion comes before the House; but last night Lord John Russell, in answer to Mr. Gregory, made a statement which is worthy of serious and grave attention. We do not allude to the levying of federal dues on shipboard, *a case which must be decided when it arises, upon the universally admitted principles of international law*, but to the declaration made by the noble lord that the government had come to the conclusion that "the Southern States of America must be treated as belligerents." The noble lord based this determination upon the policy which this government pursued in 1825, when Greece was engaged in insurrection against Turkey. If the noble lord had referred to American precedents, he would have found that the greatest of American jurists, Mr. Justice Story, had laid down precisely the same rule. That learned Judge, in the case of the Santissima Trinidad (7 Wheaton,) decided that during the continuance of the civil war between Spain and her colonies, and previous to the acknowledgment of the independence of the latter by the mother country, "the colonies were belligerent nations, and entitled to all the sovereign rights of war against the enemy." The thirteen States, when they revolted from England, were so treated not only by foreign powers, but by this country. The federal government, therefore, cannot justly take offence that a doctrine which the United States have asserted from their first constitution should be admitted and recognized in the present contest. But belligerent rights carry with them corresponding obligations. *Blockade must be effectual and privateers must be lawfully commissioned. We believe that a blockade by letters of marque, though a novel experiment in maritime warfare would be quite as effectual, as a blockade by regular men-of-war.* The Northern States, with their powerful commercial marine, could easily blockade all the Gulf ports, and prevent the ingress or egress of every cotton ship. The employment of this description of naval militia would, we suspect, be far more useful than any operations by land. In spite of the many and difficult complications which are certain to arise from the present unhappy contest, the American rule, that "the flag covers the cargo," will give comparative immunity to British and foreign commerce. It is the policy of this country to watch with sympathy the progress of the war and *carefully to abstain from all interference which may not be requisite for the protection of British interests* and the assertion of those great principles of public law which subsist for the benefit of the world at large.

[From the London Times, May 8.]

America's present position is one which she never could have foreseen, and never contemplated; it is the direct contrary of all that she has ever marked out for herself, and she has consequently been industriously vindicating principle and making precedents, all of which will now go to the contraction of her own belligerent rights. She has saved from perishing the vile trade of privateering, and the existence of privateers scattered over every sea will necessitate the dividing her fleet in order to protect her commerce. She has stretched the rights of neutrals to resistance of the once conceded right of search and visit, and she has thereby given us immunity for every character of goods which we may carry in our free national ships. She has even, we believe, gone further than this. If we mistake not she in a very recent case of an American ship seized by Neapolitan cruisers off Sicily raised and insisted that a State cannot blockade its own ports. We speak from impression, and not from reference, but we believe we are correct in saying that the United States demanded and obtained restitution and compensation from the King of Naples, upon the ground that, as he claimed Sicily as part of his dominions—just as Mr. Lincoln now claims the seceded States—he could not lawfully blockade the ports of Sicily. However this may be, we have said enough to show that there is really some complication in the questions which the government declined last night to discuss. But it is a consolation to know that in dealing with these questions we shall have to deal with a people who have always been the champions of the rights of neutrals, and who will have no difficulty in appreciating the arguments in that interest which we shall have to lay before them.

[From the Dublin Morning News, May 7.]

An Anglo-American War Threatened.

The Federal Government has proclaimed a blockade of the Southern ports, but until they can cover 2,000 miles of seaboard with their cruisers, the blockade will not be what is called "effectual," and a British admiral on the station will protect British vessels in entering and leaving ports not effectively closed by a considerable naval force. This matter may easily lead to a collision with the United States ships of war, and very probably John Bull may not be unwilling to seize the present favorable opportunity for wiping off old scores. On the other hand it was thought that England would refuse to acknowledge the legality of the letters of marque issued by the President of the Confederate States, and would hold his Government accountable for any loss or capture, under the authority of these letters, of British property sailing in American bottoms. This hope, however, has been disappointed. Privateering has been condemned by the unanimous voice of the civilized nations of Europe, the United States alone raising its voice in opposition to the condemnation. The South is so weak in naval resources, that an energetic protest from the maritime powers would probably put a stop to the threatened renewal of this barbarous system of privateering, which, indeed, is little better than piracy. It is worth remarking that one of the first writers who held up privateering to execration, was an American, the famous Benjamin Franklin, next to Washington, the founder of the freedom and independence of the United States. His authority, however, does not seem to have much weight with the Americans of the present day, as both Northerners and Southerners have declared for the continuance of this species of legal piracy. The *Times* has been told that there are letters of marque now in London, and agents have arrived by the last steamer to make contracts for Armstrong guns, and all other warlike stores of the most recent invention. "Both parties," says the writer, "will come into the markets of Europe, and bid for men and ships. So far as privateering is concerned, the South will have the advantage. No adventurer would care to take service with the North, because there would be little or no prey. The South has no commerce, and its produce would be carried in neutral bottoms. The North, however, has ships upon every sea, and is a victim that will pay a plunderer. There are silk cargoes to be intercepted even in the Eastern seas, and the treasures of California are to be met with afloat."

It is now quite plain, that in this quarrel, despite all that has been said and written about slavery, England sides with the Confederate States. She does so, indeed, compelled by the strongest motives of self-interest. Her cotton manufactures cannot flourish, or even exist, without the usual supplies of raw material from the South. The North has just adopted a Protectionist Tariff very unfavorable to English interests, and, in resisting the enforcement and extension of this prohibitory tariff, the South is virtually fighting England's battles. Still more, the jealousy of the United States, as a maratime Power, is a fixed principle of British statesmanship; and we may be certain that the news of the blow just inflicted on a navy, which, in some respects, was formidable to England, has given satisfaction, not loud but deep, to the great bulk of Englishmen. It is so easy to bring about a collision, and, under present circumstances, it would be so safe and advantageous for England to pick a quarrel with the Government of the United States, that we shall not be surprised to find Her Majesty's Government assuming a position with regard to this civil broil which may easily lead to war. That they will allow the cotton supply to be cut off by the blockade of the Southern ports is hardly to be expected. Doubtful questions of right are easily and promptly settled when there is no doubt about the question of force. The burning Gosport dock yard has, for the moment, placed the United States navy at England's mercy; and if, on this occasion, England is found to spare a rival and foe, we must be nearer the Millenium than is popularly supposed. The decisions announced to the House of Commons last night by Lord John Russell, point strongly in the direction of a rupture between England and the United States. Lord John declared that the British Government would not recognize the blockade proclaimed of the Southern ports unless it were made effective, but that they did recognize the legality of the letters of marque issued by President Davis. Now, the Washington Government threatens to treat the holders of these letters of marque as pirates, and unless the spirit of Yankeeland has sunk very low, they will probably show fight also on the blockade question. It is evident that Lord John knew more about this matter than he chose to communicate to the House and the public. And it is also evident that no more favorable occasion than the present is likely to offer for striking a blow at one of the few maritime rivals England has cause to dread.

KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, May 22.

A special Frankfort dispatch to the *Commercial* says that the House concurred in the Senate amendment requiring the State guard to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Rosseall made a strong Union speech in the Senate, in favor of sustaining the government. He said he did not consider the Union now dissolved, and he had no fear that it would be. The time had passed for appeals to politicians not to dissolve the Union. Tufts of grass had been tried, and we would now see what virtue there was in stones.

FRANKFORT, May 22.

The House bill to arm Kentucky was rejected, 48 yeas to 42 nays, the constitution requiring 51 votes to appropriate over $100.

The resolution that the Governor's proclamation of the 20th contains the true position that Kentucky should occupy during the strife between the United States and the Confederate States, was rejected.

An act amending the State militia laws, which the State Guard are required to swear to support the Constitution of the United States and Kentucky, passed, 49 against 38.

TOPOGRAPHICAL NOTES.—We make the following notes respecting the topography of the chief points in the field of warlike operations covered by recent intelligence:

Pensacola—Whose harbor is defended by Fort Pickens, which may become the base of operations for "carrying the war into [new] Africa," is 55 miles from Mobile and 255 from Montgomery, railroad all the way now. It is 1080 miles from Washington.

Montgomery—Capital of the "Southern Confederacy" until Richmond takes her turn, is 839 miles from Washington.

Richmond—On the James river, is 150 miles from its mouth, and 117 miles by common road and 130 by rail from Washington. Population about 30,000.

Culpepper—One of the places for the assembling of rebel troops, is a little over 70 miles by rail from Washington. But there is another place by the same name, 35 miles from Washington, which may be meant.

Lynchburg—Where Southern troops are concentrating, is about 180 miles by rail from Washington.

Dumfries—Also in Virginia, is 33 miles from Washington.

Acquia—Down the Potomac, is 55 miles from Washington.

Frederick City—Where the Maryland Legislature was in session, is 60 miles from Baltimore, 44 from Washington, and 23 from Harper's Ferry.

Point of Rocks—Where, it is said, the Virginians have a heavy battery of artillery posted to command the approach to Harper's Ferry, is 11 miles west of Frederick, and 12 miles east of Harper's Ferry.

Harper's Ferry—81 miles by rail from Baltimore, 80 by rail from Washington, and 60 by canal.

Cairo—At the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, 867 miles from Washington.

MINIE RIFLES.—We notice that many persons seem not to understand what is meant by a Minie rifle. They speak of our government rifles as "Minie rifles," and even designate the rifled musket as a "Minie Musket." Minie's chief invention was a *bullet*, and it is the *Minie bullet* that makes the rifle shooting of the French army so effective.

Claude Etienne Minie was a first private soldier in the French army, who began his military life when he was very young. It is one of the peculiarities of that army, that a man can rise in it from the ranks and become a field marshal, if sufficiently meritorious.—Minie rose to be a captain of foot chasseurs. In this position he found time and opportunity to let loose his inventive faculty. He made important improvements in gun barrels and cartridges, which were adopted by the government, and, finally he perfected his invention of the famous Minie bullet, which in the French army has superceded everything else of the kind. In 1849 he received the cross of the legion of honor, and a few years later received a commission as a major. He was then stationed permanently at Vincennes as instructor in the use of fire arms.

The Minie bullet is an elongated cylinder, conical in front and concave behind. It has a thin band, and when in cartridge, the powder behind it fills the cavity, and on exploding, swells out the edge, making it fit and fill the groove of the rifle barrel. This greatly increases its force and makes it effective at very long distances. Minie improved rifle balls, and nearly the whole French army are now furnished with guns of this improved pattern; but the "Minie" should be applied to the bullet rather than the gun, when it means terrific force and execution.—*Worcester Spy.*

FOUR HUNDRED MORMONS ON THE WAY TO UTAH.—This morning four hundred Mormons passed through this city on their way to Utah Territory. They were from England. Eight cars were occupied by the people and two by their baggage. Of the eight passenger cars, two were occupied by those calling themselves first-class passengers. These appeared much better than the other emigrants; the female first class passengers were particulary distinguishable from ordinary Mormon recruits. The rest of the women were evidently of the poorest class. The emigrant train that conveyed these Mormons was a large one, consisting of ten cars of passengers.—*Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, May 20.*

EX PRESIDENT PIERCE ON THE WAR.—The Boston Post publishes a letter from ex President Pierce, which concludes as follows:

"The very idea of the dismemberment of the Union has always been to me one of terrible significance. Still, if it holds a place in the inevitable march of time—if the noble fabric must totter to its fall—there is, I humbly hope, no inexorable necessity that its ruins be stained with gore. If our fathers were mistaken, and time has developed in our system, or if the madness of their sons has planted there the germ of an 'irrepressible conflict' which forbids us longer to live together in peace, then in peace and on just terms let us separate. Fearful will be the responsibility of those who would cast the last element of human woe—that the arms for fratricidal slaughter—into the general chaos. The wisdom of man fails—may God in mercy guide us."

THE MINIE BALL.—The destructive properties of the conical balls, or slugs, fired from Minie rifles, was made apparent at St. Louis during the recent disturbance at that place. The *News* says that some of the slugs in striking the walls tore bricks for a space of three or four inches in diameter, and, when they struck perpendicularly, penetrated to the depth of six inches into the solid wall. One shot, fired at an angle to the wall, tore away the corner of a brick next the door frame, struck the edge of the frame, penetrating through it at least six inches, and went through the door into the building, lodging in the opposite walls. Many of the balls struck the walls as high as the second story.

FRIGHTFUL WIFE MURDER.—A horrible case of wife murder occurred in Summit county, Ohio, on Wednesday week. It appears that a man named Cash, having had some difficulty with his wife, loaded a musket with grape or pistol balls, and concealing himself in a corner of a field, near which he knew she must soon have occasion to pass, he waited for her, and as she came up, leveled the weapon at her, lodging the contents in her body. The unfortunate woman ran a few steps and fell, expiring immediately. A crowd soon collected who pursued the murderer. Just as they came up with him he fired a second time, but without doing any injury—the charge passing over the heads of his pursuers. Immediately after the musket was discharged the last time he received a blow on the head with a stone, which felled him to the earth, after which he was seized and secured. He was then lodged in jail, and will no doubt expiate his crime on the gallows.

EFFECT ON THE AMERICAN CRISIS OF THE IRISH LINEN TRADE.—A letter from Belfast, Ireland, of May the 2d, published in the London Sunday Times, contains the following remarks on the above subject: The effects of the unfortunate outbreak of hostilities in the United States are beginning to be felt in earnest in Belfast, the seat of the Irish linen trade and capital of Ulster. Already the hand loom weavers of Ballymacarrett, Lisburn, Newtownard, Belfast, &c., are in a state of positive starvation, rivalling in intensity the terrible visitation of 1847. Local committees, though of very limited influence, in the several afflicted localities are unceasing in their efforts to collect the means of affording temporary relief, but their exertions labor under the disadvantage of not being 'fashionable,' and but trifling assistance is afforded. The United States have been large importers of Irish Linens, which the recent Northern tariff will now almost entirely exclude."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Unfortunate Young Men.**—Spermatorrhœa permanently cured by a new and original method. Unfortunate young man, write to me and learn how you may be restored to health. Address (enclosing $3.00,) Box No. 750, Philadelphia P. O. [may 7 1m 17

☞ **The Cures made by Prof. De Grath** with his "ELECTRIC OIL," are almost miraculous and so wonderful and instantaneous, so satisfactory, and mitigating of human ill, as to call upon public functionaries, and those having charge of public institutions for the sick and suffering, to look well into the well attested merits, the simple efficacy of this "ELECTRIC OIL."

☞ See Advertisement. [apr 9 1m 13

☞ **To Consumptives.—The Advertiser,** having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
oct 16 1y 40] Kings county, New York.

☞ **For Indigestion,**
Try Boerhave's Holland Bitters.
For Heartburn,
Try Boerhave's Holland Bitters.
For Acidity,
Try Boerhave's Holland Bitters.
For Waterbrash,
Try Boerhave's Holland Bitters.
For Headache,
Try Boerhave's Holland Bitters.
For Loss of Appetite,
Try Boerhave's Holland Bitters.
For Costiveness,
Try Boerhave's Holland Bitters.
For Piles,
Try Boerhave's Holland Bitters.
In all Nervous, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure. [apr 30 1m 16

☞ **The Great English Remedy!**
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

To MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the 2nd page of Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars, get a pamphlet, free, of the agent
N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed, any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.
KAUFFMAN & CO., Agents for Lancaster.
July 10 1y 25

☞ **Equality to All! Uniformity of Price!** A new feature of Business: Every one his own Salesman. Jones & Co., of the Crescent One Price Clothing Store, 602 Market street, above 6th, in addition to having the largest, most varied and fashionable stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, made expressly for retail sales, have constituted every one his own Salesman, by having marked in figures, on each article, the very lowest price it can be sold for, so they cannot possibly vary—all must buy alike.

The goods are all well sponged and prepared and great pains taken with the making, so that all can buy with the full assurance of getting a good article at the very lowest price.

Remember the Crescent, in Market, above 6th, No. 604
feb 26 1y-5 JONES & CO.

☞ **Coughs.—The sudden changes of our** climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. Public Speakers and Singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement. [nov 27 6m 46

☞ **Purity of Mind and Body, are** equally attained by continuing the human organization in perfect health, unnatural promptings and depraved instincts are in nine cases out of ten, developed and brought to maturity by a vitiated state of the system. It should never be forgotten that some of the worst and most fatal diseases to which the human flesh is heir, commences with indigestion, which in its most distressing forms may be cured by the application of Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN'S celebrated remedies. One form of Dyspepsia is known by capricious appetite; sense of weight and fullness at the pit of the stomach; irregular bowels; tongue white; severe lacerating pain; darting between the shoulder-blades from the stomach; pulse quick and irritable; dull, heavy aching pain across the loins; excessive depression of spirits, despondency so intense as often to excite the most painful ideas; hence this class of disorders invariably indicate impaired nutrition, enervation in the organs of digestion and assimilation so that bad and unassimilated chyle gets into the blood, and soon develops consumption in those predisposed to tubercular depositions in the lungs.

DR. O. PHELPS BROWN'S ACACIAN BALSAM, price $2 per large bottle, may be obtained of
KAUFMAN & CO.,
Sole Agents,
who have also a number of specimen bottles, price 25 cents. Call and procure a descriptive pamphlet.
apr 30 1m 16

☞ **Take no more unpleasant and unsafe Medicines.**
For unpleasant and dangerous diseases, use
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
which has received the endorsement of the most
PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U. S.
Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms originating from diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Organs.
General Debility.
Mental and Physical Depression,
Imbecility,
Determination of Blood to the Head,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria.
General Irritability,
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night,
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Dyspepsia.
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart,
and, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.
To insure the genuine, cut this out.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.
CURES GURANTEED.
☞ See advertisement in another column.
apr 30 2m 16

☞ **The Art of Saving.—Benjamin** Franklin, in his writings tells us that "Poor Richard" declared "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and the dear, good old man was right. He, Poor Richard, would insist upon mending everything as soon as it was broken, and thereby saved much trouble and loss from enlargement of the injury. One day, a witty woman said to a venerable Quaker, noted for his strenuous adherence to the principles of "Poor Richard:"

"You are always for mending and patching, and yet in spite of your doctrine, that "a stitch in time saves nine," I'll lay you something pretty, that a rent or a hole will wear twice as long as a patch."

"Even so, my good dame," replied the Quaker, "but garments with patches will wear thrice as long as with rents or holes."

What would Poor Richard or Benjamin Franklin have said if *Spalding's Prepared Glue* had been in existence during their time? It is certainly the greatest economiser ever introduced to the public, and its remarkable tenacity makes it a reliable method of saving. If you have a broken looking-glass, bedstead, table, chair, basket, moulding, or in fact any article of ornament or of use that glue would adhere to at all, this new preparation will rejoin the broken parts firmly, forever. It is contained in neat little bottles, free from smell, and always for immediate use. Among all the thousands of families who take the *Pictorial* there is not a single one who does not at this moment stand in need of a bottle of *Spalding's Prepared Glue.—From the Family Pictorial*, New York, August, 1859.
apr 30 1m 16

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st inst., by the Rev. J. J. String, Samuel Martin, of West Lampeter, to Elizabeth J. Kinnersley, of Lancaster twp.

On the 23d inst., by the same, Christian L. Miller, of Rapho, to Barbara F. Swarr, of East Hempfield.

On the 20th inst., by Rev. F. P. Lehr, John Remick, of Mount Joy, this county, to Margaret Egle, of this city.

DEATHS.

On the 22d inst., at Camp Slifer, Chambersburg, James Deen, of Company E, 10th Regiment, P. V., son of Thomas and Catharine B. Deen, of this city, in the 20th year of his age.

In this city, on the 21st inst., Frederick, son of Frederick and Christiana Brimmer, aged 3 years, 9 months and 26 days.

On the 19th inst., at his residence in Millersville, Henry Snyder, aged 29 years and 9 days.

On the 23d inst., in Rohrerstown, Christopher Bowers aged 80 years, 1 month and 10 days.

THE MARKETS.

City Household Market.

LANCASTER, May 25.

Butter was abundant this morning at 12½@15cts. Lard 10@12cts. ℔ lb. Eggs 10cts. ℔ doz. Live Chickens, 37@40cts ℔ pair. Veal, by the quarter, 4@4½cts. for front, and 5½@6cts. for hind quarters. Dried Apples, 5@6cts.; Dried Peaches, 8@9cts. ℔ quart. Fish—Halibut, 10cts ℔ lb: Shad, 50@62 ℔ pair. Early Spring vegetables, such as asparagus, &c., are becoming a drug in the market.

Lancaster Wholesale Grain Market.

Corrected weekly by J. R. BITNER & BRO., Forwarding and Commission Merchants, No. 91 North Queen street.

LANCASTER, May 27.

Flour, Superfine, ℔ bbl	$5.37
" Extra "	5 62
White Wheat, ℔ bushel	1.30
Red " "	1 27
Corn, old "	50
" new "	
Oats " "	30
Rye "	70
Cloverseed "	4.00
Whiskey, in hhds	17
" in bbls	17½

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.

Flour is firmer; standard Superfine sells at $5.50@5.62½. Wheat steady; sales of Red at $1 35@1.38 and Penn'a White at $1.40. Corn is steady; 4,000 bus. Yellow sold at 60c afloat and 58 in store. Lard is steady at 10c. Whiskey meets with limited demand at 16@17c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 25.

Flour buoyant, sales of 11,000 bbls. at $5@5.10 for State; $5 55@5.60 for Ohio; and $5 95@6 40 for Southern. Wheat has advanced 1@2cts., sales of 70,000 bush. at $1.12 for Milwaukie Club; $1.60 for white Michigan; and $1 35 for red State. Corn advanced, sales of 30 000 bush. at an advance of 1@2cts., mixed 56c, new 41@45c. Pork dull; Lard dull at 9@9⅝cts. Whisky dull at 16½cts.

ELECTION.—On MONDAY, JUNE 10th, 1861, an election will be held at the office of the LANCASTER GAS COMPANY, for President and Managers, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. GEO. K. REED,
may 28 3t 20] President.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT,
S. E. CORNER 11TH AND MARKET STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
H. W. KANAGA,
PROPRIETOR.
TERMS:—$1,25 per day. [may 28 tf 20

ESTATE OF HANNAH HASTMAN.—Letters of administration on the estate of Hannah Hastman, late of Strasburg township, Lancaster county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in the Borough of Strasburg: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them, without delay, properly authenticated for settlement.
may 28 6t 20] JACOB HILDEBRAND.

NOTICE.—Whereas, the undersigned, Commissioners of Lancaster county, are informed that there are many good and loyal citizens in our midst, who, while they are prevented from taking an active part upon the field of battle in defence of the Constitution and the laws of their country, and nevertheless anxious to sustain the same by those means which a kind Providence has placed in their hands. And whereas, it is believed that many a patriotic heart would in this way have responded to the command of its country, would it have been known when, where and how that response should have been made; therefore

Resolved, That for the said purpose a subscription book be opened in this office so that an opportunity may be presented to every person residing in the county who may desire to make a donation to be applied towards the sustaining of the Government and Free Institutions, in this the hour of darkness, of difficulty, and of danger.

Resolved, That the donations thus made, be exclusively appropriated towards the defence of our glorious Flag—the emblem of that government bequeathed to us by our forefathers, and beneath the wings of which we have so long reposed in safety.

Resolved, That while this subscription is opened by the request of others we respectfully and earnestly solicit for it the attention of the public, and pledge ourselves to publish in the Daily and Weekly Newspapers, from time to time the amount subscribed, together with the name of the donor.
JOSEPH BOYER,
LEVI REIST,
JOHN DONER,
may 28 1t 20] Commissioners.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of JAMES QUIGLEY to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the FIRST day of JUNE, 1861.
MATHIAS SHIRK,
apr 2 6t 12] Committee of James Quigley.

LANCASTER COUNTY BANK,
May 7th, 1861.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock paid in, payable on demand.
may 14 3t 18] W. L. PEIPER, Cashier.

THE BODUGGER.
This wonderful article, just patented, is something entirely new, and never before offered to agents, who are wanted everywhere. Full particulars sent *free*.
Address SHAW & CLARK,
apr 2 1y 13] Biddeford, Maine.

UNION NOTE AND LETTER PAPER.
UNION ENVELOPES,
LARGE OR SMALL,
In large quantities at
JOHN SHEAFFER'S Cheap Book Store,
may 14 tf 18] No. 32 North Queen street.
[County papers copy.]

ESTATE OF MICHAEL SNYDER, late of West Cocalico township, deceased.—Letters of administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned, residing in said township.
DR. SAMUEL WIEST,
Administrator,
may 7 6t* 17] West Cocalico twp.

ESTATE OF JANE MORRISON, DEC'D. Letters of administration on the estate of Jane Morrison, late of Drumore township, Lancaster county, dec'd, having been issued to the subscriber, residing in the City of Lancaster: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, without delay, properly authenticated for settlement.
ROBERT KING,
apr 23 6t* 15] Administrator.

ESTATE OF ROBERT PATTERSON.—Letters testamentary on the Estate of Robert Patterson, late of Little Britain township, Lancaster county, having been issued to the subscribers residing in said township: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them without delay, properly authenticated for settlement.
BORDLEY S. PATTERSON,
EDWARD B. PATTERSON,
apr 16 6t 14] Executors.
OAK HILL, P. O.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Lancaster county, to ascertain whether Samuel Martin (Joseph's son) to whom a share of the estate of John Martin, late of East Earl township, deceased, was decreed by the said court, is dead, and if he is so to distribute such share according to law, hereby gives notice that he will attend for the purpose of his appointment on FRIDAY, the 14th day of JUNE next, 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the Library Room of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.
ABRAM SHANK,
may 14 4t 18] Auditor.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF WILLIAM JACOBY.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county, to distribute the net balance in the hands of John C. Martin and C. S. Hoffman, assignees of William Jacoby, of Earl township, to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of JUNE, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said assigned estate are requested to attend.
E. BURKHOLDER,
may 14 4t 18] Auditor.

AUDITORS' NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditors appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county, to distribute the money arising from the sale of the real estate of Peter Regenans, under two writs of *Levari Facias* issued for the use of Christopher Tshopp, to April Term, 1861, Nos. 43 and 44, hereby give notice that they will meet for the purpose of their appointment, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of JUNE next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the Library Room of the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.
J. K. ALEXANDER,
ABRAM SHANK,
may 14 4t 18] Auditors.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM BLICKENSDERFER, late of Warwick twp., Lancaster county, deceased. The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of said county, to distribute the balance in the hands of R. B. Tshudy, administrator of the estate of said deceased, to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice to all persons interested in said estate, that he will sit for the purpose of his appointment in the Library Room, in the Court House, at Lancaster, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of MAY next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when and where all persons interested may attend.
W. CARPENTER,
apr 30 4t 16] Auditor.

ESTATE OF SEBASTIAN G. MUSSER. Letters of administration on the estate of Sebastian G. Musser, Esq., late of the City of Lancaster, deceased, having be n issued to the subscriber residing in said city: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them without delay properly authenticated for settlement.
WILLIAM A. MORTON,
apr 30 6t 16] Administrator.

William Schlabach vs. Ferdinand Burkholder. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County, April Term, 1861, No. 235. Domestic Attachment.

THE UNDERSIGNED TRUSTEES, APPOINTED by said Court in the above case, hereby request all persons who are indebted to the above-named Ferdinand Burkholder, late of Manheim township, said county, or who hold property belonging to him, to make payment or deliver the same to any one of the undersigned Trustees, who are authorized to make settlement, and all those who may have claims against the said Burkholder will present them duly authenticated to
CYRUS REAM,
East Cocalico township,
HENRY SHREINER,
JOSEPH SEIGFREIT,
Manheim township,
may 21 6t 19 [Volksfreund copy.] Trustees.

NOTICE.—The citizens of the different cities and towns throughout the State are invited to competition for the place at which the next ANNUAL STATE FAIR shall be held. Proposals containing inducements and advantages directed to the undersigned Committee, appointed by the Executive Committee, will be received up to and including May 31st next. Communications should be addressed to either of the following persons:
WM. COLDER, Jr.,
JOHN P. RUTHERFORD,
JACOB MISH,
JOHN H. ZIEGLER,
Harrisburg, Pa.
AMOS E. KAPP,
Northumberland, Pa.,
apr 9 td 13] Committee.

ACCOUNTS OF TRUST AND ASSIGNED ESTATES.—The accounts of the following named estates have been exhibited and filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county, to wit:

Beecher & Bro., Assigned Estate, Henry H. Kurtz and Jacob Esbenshade, Assignees.

Charlotte Brill, Estate, Michael Withers, Committee.

Milton Y. Garvin, Assigned Estate, I. D. Webster, Assignee.

John Kauffman, Assigned Estate, Benjamin Landis, Assignee.

Henry M. Kreider, Assigned Estate, Martin Kreider, Jr., Assignee.

Samuel Longenecker, Assigned Estate, Henry Shenck and Aaron Longenecker, Assignees.

John Longenecker, Estate, Jacob Longenecker, Committee.

McCloy & Girvin, Assigned Estate, Robert P. Spencer, Assignee.

Reuben Ringwalt, Trust Estate, David Styer, Trustee.

Samuel Simmons, Assigned Estate, Morris Cooper, Assignee.

John Shelly, Trust Estate, John Shelly, Jr., and Daniel K. Shelly, Trustees.

Henry Sandoe, Estate, Jno. Musser, Trustee.

Barbara Wanner, (formerly Sonder,) Estate, Moses Weaver, Trustee.

Polly Zahm, Estate, Christian Hershey, Committee.

Ann Leber, (now Albright,) Estate, John W. Gross, Trustee.

Jno. Landis, Trust Estate, Henry C. Lehman and Jonas B. Martin Trustees.

Richardson and Samuel Wright, Executors.

Henry Rogers and wife, Trust Estate, W. Carpenter, Trustee.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in any of said Estates, that the Court have appointed MONDAY, the 17th day of JUNE, 1861, for the confirmation and allowance of said Accounts, unless exceptions be filed or cause shown why said Accounts should not be allowed.
PETER MARTIN, Prothonotary.
Prothy's Office, Lancaster, May 20th, 1861.
may 21 4t 19

ATTENTION! HOME GUARDS!! A Book for every one. "BAXTER'S MANUAL," illustrated, and only 25 cents—the best book out—for sale at
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J. M. WESTHAEFFER'S,
No. 44, corner of North Queen and Orange sts.

TAX NOTICE.—THE DUPLICATE OF the City Tax for 1861 is now in the hands of the subscriber. On all taxes which may be paid on or before the 1st day of July an abatement of five per cent. will be allowed, according to the ordinance of May 6, 1857. After that date, and on or before the first of September the full amount charged in the duplicate will be required; and after the first of September 2½ per cent. will be added to all taxes remaining unpaid.
HENRY C. WENTZ,
City Treasurer and Receiver.
Lancaster, May 21. [may 21 6t 19

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