BRITISH POLICY TOWARDS THE UNITED STATES.

[We take the following from the latest received London journals, in order that the policy of the British Ministry may be understood, (if possible,) from their own speeches, delivered in the House of Commons.—ED. PRESS.]

On the evening of May 6th, Mr. Gregory said that, in consequence of the news which had arrived from America since he had given notice of his question, he had been obliged to alter its wording. Mr. Lincoln had proclaimed a blockade of the ports of the seven Confederated States, and, therefore, it was necessary to ask a question with regard to two other States, which were in an attitude of hostility to the United States although they did not belong to the South. He had to ask the noble Lord, the Foreign Secretary—

1st. Whether any attempt of the Government of the United States to levy Federal duties off foreign vessels, outside the ports of North Carolina and Virginia, before such vessels break bulk, would not be an infringement of international law, and, if so, whether our minister at Washington had received instructions to that effect? 2d. Whether the Government of the United States had been informed that the blockade of any port of the Southern Confederated States, unless effective, will not be recognized? 3d. Whether Government of the United States having refused to relinquish the belligerent right of issuing letters of marque, the seven Southern confederated and sovereign States having become to the United States a separate and independent and foreign power, whether her Majesty's Government recognizes the right of the President of the Southern Confederacy to issue letters of marque, and if so, whether our minister at Washington had been notified to that effect? [Hear, hear.]

VIEWS OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Lord J. Russell. In regard to the honorable gentleman's first question, I have to say that, having consulted the Queen's advocate with respect to Federal dues to be levied outside the ports of North Carolina and Virginia, he stated to me that the answer to such a question must depend entirely upon the circumstances of the case, and that it could not at all be declared beforehand, whether such an attempt to levy dues would be according or contrary to international law. Of course no instructions on the subject have been sent to her Majesty's minister at Washington; but Lord Lyons is of opinion that such an intention would be found impracticable, and would not likely be effective. [Hear, hear.] With respect to the honorable gentleman's second question, whether the United States Government have been informed that a blockade of any port of the Southern Confederacy, unless it were effective, would not be recognized, I certainly have not felt it necessary to give any instructions to our minister on that subject.

It is well known to Lord Lyons, and it certainly has been declared law by the United States, that no blockade could be recognized or deemed valid unless it were an effective blockade. [hear, hear,] and I have no doubt that there would be no difference between her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States on that point. With regard to the honorable member's next question; as to the belligerent right of issuing letters of marque, I must, in the first place, wait for more explanation, and in the second place reserve part of the answer which I have to give.

With respect to belligerent rights in the case of certain portions of a State being in insurrection, there was a precedent which seems applicable for this purpose in the year 1825. The British Government at that time allowed the belligerent rights of the Provisional Government of Greece, and in consequence of that allowance the Turkish Government made a remonstrance. I may state the nature of that remonstrance, and the reply of Mr. Canning: "The Turkish Government complained that the British Government allowed to the Greeks a belligerent character, and observed that it appeared to forget that to subjects in rebellion no national character could properly belong." But the British Government informed Mr. Stratford Canning that "the character of belligerents was not a mere matter of principle as a fact; that a certain degree of force and consistency acquired by any mass of people engaged in war, entitled that population to be treated as belligerent, and even if their title were questionable, rendered it the interest well under stood of all civilized nations so to treat them; for what was the alternative?

"A Power or a community (call it which you will) which was at war with another, and which covered the sea with its cruisers, must either be acknowledged as a belligerent or dealt with as a pirate;" which latter character, as applied to the Greeks, was doubly disclaimed. In a separate dispatch of the same date, (12th of October, 1825,) Mr. S. Canning was reminded that when the British Government acknowledged the right of either belligerent to visit and detain British merchant vessels having enemy's property on board, and to confiscate such property, it was necessarily implied as a condition of such acknowledgment that the detention was for the purpose of bringing the vessels detained before an established Court of Prize, and that confiscation did not take place until after condemnation by such competent tribunal.

The question has been under the consideration of the Government. They have consulted the law officers of the Crown. The Attorney and Solicitor General, and Queen's Advocate and the Government have come to the opinion that the Southern Confederacy of America, according to those principles which seem to them to be just principles, must be treated as a belligerent. [Hear, hear.] But further questions arise out of that question, with respect to which we are still in doubt; as what are the alterations which are to be made in the law of nations in consequence of the declarations of Paris; and those questions being of a difficult and intricate nature, have not yet been determined upon. They are still under the consideration of the Government, and will be still further considered before any declaration is made to other powers. [Hear, hear.]

In the House of Commons on the following day, (May 7th), in the course of a debate upon the paper money question,

Mr. Gladstone, in answer to a noble lord at the head of the Government, which he had obtained no answer, probably owing to the abrupt conclusion of the debate. That question he would now repeat. Since they had lately discussed the financial position of the country new facts had come from the United States of a most alarming character.

It was quite clear now that the civil war which it was hoped would be averted was likely to rage for some time. He wished to remind the noble lord that when he last expressed his views upon the subject of the repeal of the paper duty, he was not in possession of the mammoth intelligence which had just arrived. Did not the noble lord now anticipate that increased armaments and decreased receipts from customs and excise would be the results of the deplorable events of which information had just been received? [Hear, hear.] Would not the distress which might be expected to ensue in the manufacturing districts injuriously affect the revenue? [Hear, hear.] He would ask, were these results anticipated when the noble lord expressed his approval of the financial scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer?

LORD PALMERSTON'S VIEWS.

Lord Palmerston. No one can regret more than I do the intelligence which has been received within the last few days from America; but, at the same time, any one must have been short-sighted and little capable of anticipating the probable course of human events, who had not for a long time foreseen events of a similar character to those which we now deplore. [Hear, hear.] From the commencement of this unfortunate quarrel between the two sections of the United States, it was evident that the causes of disunion were too deeply seated to make it possible that separation would not take place; and it was also obvious that passions were so roused on both sides as to make it highly improbable that such separation could take place without a contest. In answer to the question of the honorable member, I would say that, however much I regret the intelligence which we have received within the last few days, yet that intelligence ought not, in my opinion, to make any difference in the arrangements which, after the fullest consideration, we considered were calculated to meet all the requirements of the public service during the present year. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Bentinck thought the noble lord had not quite understood his question. The noble lord said the results of the disturbances in America had been anticipated in the financial arrangements. Did the noble lord mean that arrangements had been made to meet the expense of increased armaments and the risk of diminished revenues, [hear, hear,] or did he simply mean that he did not anticipate that any such consequences would result from the intelligence lately received? [Hear, hear]

Lord Palmerston. I thought I had, by implication at least, answered all the questions of the honorable gentleman. I do not perceive any reason why we should apply to Parliament for increased armaments [hear] in consequence of the events which are taking place in North America, and I also hope that the customs duties will not materially suffer in consequence of those events.

In the Commons on the following day—

Mr. Walpole said he wished to put a question to the Government in reference to the motion which appeared on the paper in the name of the honorable member for Liverpool upon the unsatisfactory state of the subject of belligerent rights at sea. He understood the noble lord, the Foreign Secretary, to state last night that the subject was already under the consideration of her Majesty's Government, and that they would officially announce what their opinion was as soon as that opinion was formed. In the present very complicated state of affairs, he would put it to his honorable friend, the member for Liverpool, whether it would be of advantage, either to his own constituents or to the public interests generally, that such a discussion should come on to-night. He wished to know what the opinion of the Government was upon the matter, and if the noble lord at the head of the Government thought it would be injurious to discuss the question at present, he trusted his honorable friend would withdraw the motion.

Lord Palmerston. In reply to the question of the right hon. gentleman, I may say that I entirely concur with him in the view he has expressed of the inexpediency of discussing to-night the question which the honorable member from Liverpool has intimated his intention to bring forward. The House will bear in mind the statement made by my noble friend, the Foreign Secretary, last night, viz: that there are certain questions of international law in connection with belligerent rights which are of so grave and complicated a character that they are now under the consideration of the Government. My noble friend added, that until her Majesty's Government should be in a position, by the legal advice which they may receive, to make some definite communication upon the subject, it would be highly inexpedient, in fact, altogether impossible, to enter into any discussion of the question. Therefore, if the honorable member should persevere in his motion, it will be impossible for any member of the Government to make any statement in reference to it beyond that which was made by my noble friend last night. In point of fact, in the present state of affairs, we must remain wholly silent upon the matter. [Hear, hear.] Any discussion upon so delicate a matter, in the present state of affairs would be highly prejudicial to the interests of the country; and, under all the circumstances, I trust the honorable member for Liverpool will postpone the motion until some more favorable period.

Mr. Horsfall. Although my own inclination would have led me to proceed with the motion, yet my judgment induces me to concur entirely with what has fallen from the noble lord and the right honorable friend. Under all the circumstances, I feel that I have no alternative but to postpone the motion, until the views of her Majesty's Government have been made public. [Hear, hear.]

Richard White, convicted of murder, was hung at Carlisle last Friday. Owing, it was generally supposed, to the rope slipping from his neck, the prisoner fell a distance of about two feet to the ground. The second attempt was more successful, and he died without a struggle.

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

HOW THE CAMPAIGN OUGHT TO BE CONDUCTED.

The Norfolk *Day-Book* has a plan for the summary termination of the war. We quote:

"The South has now but to place her forces in such a position as to prevent all advance over her borders, and at the same time hold the Northern army at Washington at bay, then lay siege to Fortress Monroe, while Bragg attends to Pickens. The capture of these two forts will end the war at once. The privateers, torpedoes, and sub marine batteries will soon be a complete offset to the entire naval power of the North for purposes of coast defence."

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, has issued an order inhibiting the carrying of arms or accoutrements of any kind, purchased by the State, beyond its limits without his consent. The Savannah *Republican* says that if the Governor intends to refuse his consent in all cases the order is likely to produce no little confusion in the movements of the Confederate armies. It is inclined to suppose, however, that the object of the order is merely to require that a proper respect should be shown him by those companies which leave the State under orders from the Confederate Government.

MORE TROOPS FROM LOUISIANA.

The Confederate Government have made another call upon Governor Moore, of Louisiana, for 3,000 volunteers to serve during the war. The Governor announces in his proclamation that no more twelve-months men will be received, and that all companies refusing to enlist for the war are requested to disband and deliver up their arms.

ALBERT PIKE'S INDIAN REGIMENT.

A correspondent of the Alexandria *Gazette*, writing from Little Rock, on the 10th, says the Hon. Albert Pike has just been commissioned by the Southern Confederacy to raise and equip a regiment of Indians for instant service. The Captain is an idol with the Indians on our border. He has secured to them so many comforts, and they are so fond of him, that he has often been urged by them to become their chief, and he can readily procure a command of five thousand of them, if necessary. He goes at once to the nation.

THEY WILL HAVE THE CAPITAL.

The New Orleans *Delta's* Montgomery correspondent writes as follows:

"The veil of secrecy covers all the deliberations of Congress; yet the opinion prevails here that a formal declaration of war against the United States will soon be made, and that a vigorous attack on Washington will immediately follow. I do not, of course, vouch for the truth of this statement, and merely give it as the index of the public mind. It is reported here that official information has been received that troops from the North are marching continuously into the capital of the old Government, and it is thought that before we could possibly begin our assault, Washington will be defended by 20,000 men, supplied with all the engineery of war. The time for taking the old seat of Government without a desperate battle has evidently gone by; yet its doom is sealed. The fixed and unalterable determination to capture this city is the prevailing sentiment of our people, and satisfaction gleams from the eyes of every soldier whose destination is Washington."

NOTICE TO THE TROOPS.

The troops have who may have any reason to complain of their fare, may instantly, and at will, rectify the evil. The War Department has provided amply of the very best provisions for their subsistence. If by any chance any of them fail to get enough to eat, or are served with bad cooking or unsound provisions, the fact should be instantly reported to their own commanding officer. If he neglects or fails to rectify the cause of complaint promptly, then report his failure, and all the facts, promptly to the commanding officer of the department, General Mansfield, who will surely correct the evil in a trice.—*Washington Star.*

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE IN RICHMOND.

It is rumored, says the Richmond *Examiner*, that a vigilance committee is about being formed in this city, at the head of which are some of the most dignified but desperate men of the community. Some of these gentlemen hold high positions, and they have determined to proceed with their work, when they begin, with power and effect. We hope they will act with discretion, and hang those only who are positively guilty of bad faith to the State. Let those who are wise take head in time, are it may be too late.

UNION FEELING IN VIRGINIA.

Hon. John Janney, the president of the Virginia Convention, recently presided at a Union meeting in Loudoun county, of which he is a resident. The meeting was largely attended, and after a full discussion, resolutions were adopted protesting against the ordinance of secession, and resolving to stand by the Union, and to support the stars and stripes. Mr. Janney himself actively participated in the proceedings, and heartily endorsed the conclusions reached by the meeting.

A "TRAP" AT ALEXANDRIA.

Hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia, was at Atlanta, Ga., on the 14th instant, and made a speech, in the course of which he said the Old Dominion was all right:

"Some one in the crowd asked him if there were any Federal troops in Alexandria. No, my friend, replied Mr. Rives, there are none at that point. There are no Federal troops on any part of the soil of Virginia except Fortress Monroe. I will not say they are afraid to come into Alexandria, but I will say that we have a trap for them into which they will fall whenever they attempt to come into that city."

"SOUTHERN GENTLEMEN."

A Vicksburg (Miss.) paper publishes the following:

"NOTICE TO THE WORLD.—Every volunteer from this State and Louisiana is a gentleman. He must be treated as such. No deck passage, no hard commons for him, if it can be avoided. He is an honor as well as a defence to his country."

NAVAL MIGHT SIGNALS.

The Navy Department has ordered the public vessels to be supplied with *Coston's telegraphic night signals.*

GENERAL NEWS.

DRIED FRUIT, such as apples, peaches, &c., if served out as part of the rations, even in small quantities, for the troops, would promote their health. Constant eating of meat and bread causes costiveness, with which some of the men are already affected. Then will come pills—calomel doses, in some shape—to afford temporary relief, but to do more ultimate injury than bullets or bayonets. We pray, for the men's sake, that there be some care to provide fruit, if possible. Anything but pills. Coffee is also bad—tending to bilious complaints. Cheese is also recommended by the New York *Tribune* as part of the rations.

SANITARY CONDITION OF CAMP CURTIN.—By the kindness of commanding-officer Colonel G. A. C. Seiler, we learn that there were in the hospital at Camp Curtin on Tuesday, eighteen persons—and in quarters twenty. The number of troops in camp was estimated at 2,000. This speaks well for the health of the troops. From the surgeon in charge of the hospital we learned that the prevailing disease is measles.

It is reported that William Adams, ex-Mayor of Allegheny city, who went away with a cloud on his reputation, was in command of one of the Secession companies captured at Camp Jackson, St Louis. He probably thought of being made one of Floyd's aids—having some experience in Floyd's line while Mayor.

NEARLY all the ordnance which remained perfect at Norfolk has been removed for safety to points in the interior. Most of the machinery of the Harper's Ferry arsenal has also been removed to Richmond.

CAPTAIN ELZEY, late United States commandant of the Augusta (Ga.) arsenal, *was* at Montgomery last week, having resigned his commission and tendered his services to the Confederate States.

GOV. CLARK, of Texas, has issues his proclamation, calling for 5,000 men in accordance with the additional requisition from the War Department of the Confederate States.

THE schooner *George Davis* attempted to leave Savannah last week for New York, but was stopped at Fort Pulaski, and was retained in charge of a Confederate States officer.

MR. WILLIAM BURROUGHS, a graduate of Yale College, of the class of 1844, has left $10,000 to the Dwight Professorship of Didactic Theology of that College.

THE Mobile *Register* says the wheat crop of Alabama is this year unusually large, and the yield will be immense.

THE Southern papers are sil urging their farmers to plant corn in preference to every other crop this season.

EX-GOV. HALE, of New Hampshire, has enrolled himself as a volunteer, in company forming in Hinsdale.

HON. JOHN FORSYTH has been elected mayor of Mobile, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mayor Withers.

GERRIT SMITH pledges himself to provide for the families of all volunteers leaving Peterboro', N. Y.

THE students have all left the University at Oxford, Miss., and the institution has suspended operations.

THE expenditure for rations and pay of a regiment, for a month, is about $25,000.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

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LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship Tamaroa, Dunlevy ..... Liverpool, soon
Ship Lizzie Oakford, Eldridge ..... Liverpool, soon
Ship Victoria Reed, Preble ..... London, soon
Bln Zared, Marcoigal ..... Londonderry, June 2
Bark Boston, Farrelman ..... Bremen, soon
Bark Esther White, Medinilla ..... Glasgow, soon
Bark Marion, ... Savana, soon
Brig W Thurston, Lamphier ..... Barbadoes, soon
Brig Stanley, Mumford ..... Queenstown; soon
Brig Zila Reed, Davis ..... Havana, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, May 23, 1861.

SUN RISES ..... 4 44—SUN SETS 7 16
HIGH WATER 11 38

ARRIVED.

Schr E C Knight, Whitlow, 4 days from Salem, with mose to T W Parker.
Schr Victor, Sears, 5 days from Lane's Cove, with stone to captain.
Schr Richard Vaux, Frink, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to geo Sparks.
Schr R E Weston, Long, 4 days from Weymouth, in ballast to D Sturtevant & Co.
Schr L S Lovering, Corson, 3 days from New York, in ballast to captain.
Schr Gilbert Green, Weaver, from Lynn, in ballast to Trevorton Coal Co.
Schr Sarah Clark, Terry, from Greenport, in ballast to Noble, Hammett & Caldwell.
Schr Joe Foster, Yates, from Boston, in ballast to J R Blakiston.
Schr E J Mercer, Robinson, from Boston, in ballast to Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Richard Thompson, Lloyd, from Boston, in ballast to Van Dusen, Norton & Co.
Schrs Amos Falkenburg, Wilbert, from Providence.

CLEARED.

Bark Thos Dallett, Dill, Laguayra, Dallett & Son.
Bark Ocean Pearl, Cook, Glasgow, R A Souder & Co.
Brig Delhi, Barnaby, West Indies, T Wattson & Sons.
Brig Abby Ellen, Gilmore, Salem, Twells & Co.
Brig J E Carver, Bradley, Boston, N Sturtevant & Co
Schr R E Weston, Long, Salem.
Schr Joe Porter, Yates, Boston, J R Blakiston.
Schr E J Mercer, Robinson, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Sarah Clark, Terry, Boston, Noble, Hammett & Caldwell.
Schr Jas H Moore, Ingersoll, Boston, Sinnickson & Glover.
Schr W Sims, Mason, Salem, Baum, Geis & Co.
Schr Ann Eliza, Ford, Roxbury, Van Dusen, Norton & Co.
Schr G Green, Weaver, Lynn.
Schr Round, for Barbadoes, Wm Sparks, Coal Co.
Schr Bridge—not as before.

(Correspondence of the Press.)

READING, May 21.

The following boats from the Union Canal, passed into the Schuylkill Canal to-day, bound to Philadelphia, viz:

American Eagle, grain to captain; Eliza Reber, light to captain; Rhododendron, lumber to Wm H Lloyd & Co; Fox, bark to Henry Shuman; Susan Trump, boards to M Trump, Son & Co; M Williamson, do to Wm M Lloyd & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Florida, Mortimer, cleared at Liverpool 8th inst for Philadelphia.
Ship Spirit of the Times, Klein, from Bombay Feb 19, at New York 21st inst.
Ship Gallero, Homewood, sailed from Liverpool 6th inst. for Rio de Janeiro.
Ship Fanny McHenry, Smith, from Manila Feb 1 for London, was spoken March 3, lat 29 29 S, long 35 40 E.
Ship Edward, Frost, from Penang, arrived at Boston 21st inst.
Ship Albert Currier, Raynes, for Calcutta, cleared at London 9th inst.
Ship Cromwell, Syrnes, from Boston March 12th for Batavia, was spoken 6th ult, lat 29 N, long 36 W.
Ship Jane D Cooper, Howard, cleared at Calcutta 3d ult, for Australia.
Ship Blanding Dudley, Atwood, cleared at Calcutta 1st ult, for Boston.
Bark Annie Kimball, Stinson, hence, March 16th, at Gigsow 9th inst.
Bark Tacony, Brown, from New York, arrived at Geite 3d inst.
Bark Caroline G Adams, from Rio de Janeiro for New York, was spoken 8th inst. lat 25 10, long 53 42.
Brig C U Van Horn, Merrian, hence, arrived at Londonderry 6th inst.
Schr S T Clarke, Chartre, cleared at New York 21st inst. for New York.
Schrs Colorado, Sheppard, Coerpine, Willetts, and J Hess, Webb, hence, arrived at Newburyport 20th inst.
Schr M A Bromley, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Bedford 20th inst.
Schr Sarah Bibby, Reaney, hence, arrived at Baltimore 21st inst.
Schrs E S Benton, Taylor, J Framber, Somers, J L Redner, Steelman, Lady Ellen, Corson, W G Bartlett, Conely, T J Conely, W H Rowe, Harris, Ivy, Henderson, Restless, Blackman, Snow Flake, Weaver, W Bonnaffon, Lake, H S Miller, Gifford, Geo Edwards, Weeks, R H Wilson, Davis, Eli Townsend, Williams, Triumph, Arms, Sophia Godfrey, Russell, J Thompson, Corson, Rocky, Taylor, Pinkerton, Mary & Susan, Easton, E L B Wales, Hoffman, and M H Banks, Banks, hence, arrived at Boston 21st inst.
Schrs H A Rogers, Rogers, Tiger, Goldthwaite, Clara, Barret, and W E Dennis, Lake, cleared at Boston 21st inst. for Philadelphia.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

THE WEEKLY PRESS has been established on a secure and permanent foundation, but it is, in reality, a marvellous example of the decree of favor which a rightly-conducted

LITERARY, POLITICAL, AND NEWS JOURNAL

can receive at the hands of a liberal and enlightened public. Our most grateful thanks are tendered for the patronage already bestowed upon it, and we will omit no efforts which may serve to render the paper even more attractive, useful, and popular in the future.

THE POLITICAL course of THE WEEKLY PRESS need not be enlarged upon here. Independent, steady, and fearless, it has battled, unswervingly and zealously, in defence of the

RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE

against EXECUTIVE USURPATION, and unfair and tyrannical legislation; ever declaring and adhering to the doctrine that POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY constitutes the fundamental basis of our free institutions, and that the intelligence and patriotism of our citizens will always be conservative of the Union and a salutary Government. These are the principles to which THE WEEKLY PRESS has been committed, and to these it will adhere.

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TO LET—A Desirable HOUSE, with all the Modern Improvements, surrounded with shade and ornamental Trees, No. 36 Union street, Burlington, N. J. Apply to S. J. SMITH, 5 North FRONT Street. my16-tf

FOR SALE—Several very desirable Three-story BRICK DWELLING HOUSES, with three-story back buildings, gas, water, and summer kitchens; built with the very best material and in workmanlike manner, with circular marble door ways, most approved heaters and ranges, marble mantels, hot and cold water, water in chambers; handsomely papered throughout, finished in the best style. Situated on the east side of SEVENTH Street, above Whompson street, Twenteeth ward. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Three commodious brick DWELLINGS in Haddonfield, New Jersey, centrally located, well shaded, &c., within two squares of railroad depot.

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CHESTNUT-STREET HOUSE and STORE to rent—The desirable business location, 422 CHESTNUT Street, with dwelling attached. Apply at 431 CHESTNUT Street. ap11

A GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO RENT.—To Rent, the large and commodious Stone Mansion, corner of ARMAT Street and Germantown Avenue, with all the improvements, hot and cold water, gas, &c. T. ELLIS, 910 GREEN Street, Philadelphia, or on the premises.

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DELAWARE COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—20 acres of LAND, STONE DWELLING, BARN, Stable, Carriage House, Spacious DWELLING, abundance of Fruit and shade, within 2½ miles of the Court House at Media. Plenty of good water on the premises. This is one of the most desirable property for a person desiring a plain, rural, country home. Price $20 per acre.

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MEDICINAL.

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DR. DARIUS HAM'S AROMATIC INVIGORATING SPIRIT.

This Medicine has been sold for the last five years with increasing favor. It is recommended in Cases of Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Heart-Burn, Colic Pains, Want of the Appetite, Costiveness, Pain in the Bowels, Headache, Drowsiness, Kidney Complaints, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, Tremors, Intemperance.

IT STIMULATES, REGULATES, INVIGORATES, BUT DOES NOT INTOXICATE.

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

It will instantly revive the most melancholy and dispirited spirits, and restore the weak, nervous, and sickly to health, strength, and vigor.

Persons who from the indiscretion or use of liquors, have become debilitated, and their nervous systems shattered, cannot procure a more invigorating and strengthening Spirit, or one more well adapted to their wants.

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 the use of one or two bottles.

NIGHTLY DISSIPATION.

Persons who, from dissipating too much over night, and the evil effects of the following morning, (known as headache, sickness at stomach, weakness, giddiness, &c.) will find one dose will remove all such feelings.

Ladies of weak and sickly constitutions should take the Invigorating Spirit for some days in succession, it will make them healthy, and happy, remove all obstructions and irregularities from the menstrual organs, and restore the bloom of health and beauty to the careworn face.

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

All the proprietor asks is a trial, and to induce this, he has put up the Invigorating Spirit in pint flint flint bottles, quarts &c.

Sold by Druggists, 45 WATER Street, New York.

PROTT & CO., 232 North SECOND Street, and by JOHN H. RATON, 25 N. EIGHTH Street, and all *Druggists.* 1er-thstu1y

WRITING AND LEDGER PAPERS.—We now on hand, and are manufacturing to order, at the Mount Holly Paper Mills, every description of WRITING AND LEDGER PAPERS, which, for color and quality, are not excelled by any other Mills in the United States.

We would call attention to a new article of Paper manufactured by us, and now for sale, called Business Letter, which has been gotten up to meet the wants of business men and others, who object to Commercial Note as being too narrow, and do not wish to use part of foolscap sheet.

This overcomes both the above objections; is a perfect sheet, pure wove; plate finish; ruled on one side; stamped in centre near the top; made from best material; free from adulteration, and put up in neat boxes, convenient for use.

We also have a paper called Bank Letter, similar to the above, except it has but the number of lines on, so as to allow a printed blank or heading above.

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MEDICINAL.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE

SICK HEADACHE.

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NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CURE ALL KINDS OF

HEADACHE!

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.

They have been tested 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 of Cephalic Pills, and 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 and most other derangements of the Stomach and Bowels in a speedy manner.

It will instantly revive the most melancholy and dispirited spirits, and restore the weak, nervous, and sickly to health, strength, and vigor.

Persons who from the indiscretion or use of liquors, have become debilitated, and their nervous systems shattered, cannot procure a more invigorating and strengthening Spirit, or one more well adapted to their wants.

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 the use of one or two bottles.

NIGHTLY DISSIPATION.

Persons who, from dissipating too much over night, and the evil effects of the following morning, (known as headache, sickness at stomach, weakness, giddiness, &c.) will find one dose will remove all such feelings.

Ladies of weak and sickly constitutions should take the Invigorating Spirit for some days in succession, it will make them healthy, and happy, remove all obstructions and irregularities from the menstrual organs, and restore the bloom of health and beauty to the careworn face.

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

All the proprietor asks is a trial, and to induce this, he has put up the Invigorating Spirit in pint flint flint bottles, quarts &c.

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MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, SALMON, &c.—2,000 bbls. Mess Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Mackerel, large, medium, and small, in assorted packages of choice late-caught fat fish.

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Which is invested as follows, viz:

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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, ($30,000)	27,900 00
Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad and Canal Co.'s mortgage loan	4,000 00
Ground rent, first-class	2,462 50
Collateral loans, well secured	2,500 00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan	20,000 00
Allegheny County 6 per cent. Pa. RR. loan	10,000 00
Commercial Bank stock	3,125 01
Mechanics' Bank stock	2,812 50
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s stock	4,600 00
The Reliance Mutual Insurance Co.'s stock	22,350 00
The County Fire Insurance Co.'s stock	1,000 00
The Delaware M. S. Insurance Co.'s stock	700 00
Union Mutual Insurance Co.'s scrip	330 00
Bills receivable	14,303 74
Book accounts, accrued interest, &c.	7,104 64
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