DEERING MASSACRE, PROBST. TRIAL \mathbf{OF} Conclusion of Yesterday's Proceedings.

The Court met again at 3 o'clock.

Dr. Shapleigh recalled. Mr. Mann renewed his offer to show by Dr. Shapleigh the character of wounds upon the body of Julia Deering, and the bodies of all the victims, A minute description, Mr. Mann said, he desired the doctor to

Mr. O'Neill, for the prisoner, objected, because the evidence thus proposed to be elicited was not part of the res gestæ, and was not corroborative. A description of the wounds inflicted upon any of the bodies, except that of Christopher Deering, did not e into this case, and ought not to be per-

mitted in evidence.

The Court, by Judge Allison, said they thought proper ground had been laid for the introduction of the testimony, since the offer was first made, and ruled out, and it would therefore be now admitted as corro-

borative and proper evidence.
Dr. Shapleigh here proceeded to give at length, and minutely, the nature and character of the wounds which he examined on the bodies of Julia Deering, Miss Dolan (in her case there was no fracture of the skull). Cornelius Carey, John Deering (eight years old), Thomas Deering (six years old), Annie Deering (four years old), and Emily Deering (aged two years). In all these cases, except that of Miss Dolan above referred to, skulls of the victims had been broken and their throats cut. In the cases of John and Thomas Deering, their heads had been nearly severed from their bodies, but a portion of skin holding them on. The arm of the child, Annie Deering, was broken by a blow which the doctor said must have come from the front.

Abraham Everett, sworn-I was a neighbor of the Deerings; lived about a quarter of a mile from them; went over to the place on Wednesday, when the bodies were dis-sovered; I live in Stone House lane, next ise to Mr. Deering's; went over there on Wednesday morning; my wife had been over in that neighborhood on Tuesday; I passed by Deering's on Tuesday afternoon; passed right through, between the house and barn; I noticed the dog, and saw no other living thing; on Wednesday morning went over again; went first to the stable, and found the horses in the stable; looked as if they were in a starving condition, and as it they were in a starving condition, and I gave them something to drink; I got a bucket and watered the horses; there was no water in the trough when I went to it; I took the water out of the ditch; I gave one horse five and the other four buckets of water, and poured ten buckets in the trough and one drank pour all of it the trough and one drank pour all of it the trough and one drank pour all of its the trough and one drank pour all of its the trough and one drank pour all of its the trough and one drank pour all of its the trough and one drank pour all of its the trough the pour all of its the and one drank near all of it; the other drank at the ditch about fifteen minutes I turned them out in the meadow

Mr. O'Neill here submitted that this examination was not evidence. Witness resumed—I went from the stable to the house, and was the first to enter; things looked knocked around considera-bly; it looked to me as if some one had ransacked it; the doors were all fastened, and I got in through the window; I went up stairs and things looked like they were tossed and things looked like they were tossed around like the things were down stairs the beds were each turned upside down; that is, the clothes on them; I saw Miss Dolan's furs there: I think I saw a muff and a shaw

in one of the beds. Cross-examined—A scream could be heard from Mr. Wild's house, if it was loud enough; the distance is about three hundred yards; don't know the prisoner; never saw him nearer than from a distance of 400 yards; saw Mr. Deering on the Friday preseding the day mentioned; saw the force or ceding the day mentioned; saw the furs on the bed in the room on the left hand side of the stairs as you go up; I believe there was a bonnet there, also; all the windows were locked, except one on the west and one on east side of the house; the doors were also locked and fastened; had been in the house but three times altogether; the wagon was in the wagon-house when I got there, and the horse that had been attached to it was in the stable; he had his halter on, but had not been fastened; he was dirty, like the others, from lying down in the stable; I never knew of a horse drinking five buckets of water

Dawson Mitchell.—I was on the ground at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning; went down stairs; saw things in confusion, saw books that were lying on a table; up-stairs, in a corner, saw a coat; on the coat there was blood, and saw blood on the pants also; took the pants and coat and hid them away, so that they would not be disturbed; in the room there was a woman's frock, and a muff and tippet; it lay on Mrs. Deering's bed, and and tippet; it lay on Mrs. Deering's bed, and the bonnet alongside of it; a clock lay over a little crib alongside of the bed. [All these articles were handed witness, and were identified by him.] Pants and coat handed witness. Found these on the bed, and the shirt against the headboard on the same bed same bed.

Cross-examined—In the front room, as you go up stairs, I found all these clothes, pants, coat and shirt; the bonnet, tippet and furs were in the room to the right as you go oup; the bed was all torn up, and the feathers all torn out; the bed clothing in all the rooms was in much confusion, and tossed up; the room on the left looked as if it had been used by a hired man; the room on the right looked as if it was used by women; there was women's clothing there; this was Thursday, the 12th, that I was there.

Re-direct.—(Cap shown witness)—I saw this cap found just at the hay rack where this cap found just at the nay rack where the boy Carey was found.

Robert Walsh, sworn—[Hammer shown witness]—I found this hammer in the barn just inside the door opposite the house, on the right-hand side going in; the hammer was covered but the handle was not.

Mr. Franklin recalled—[Axe shown]—

This was was found helified the briteling.

This axe was found behind the kitchen doors, on the bench. [Apron shown witness.] This apron was found in the east room on the lower floor. [Pocket-book shown.] This was found in the kitchen.on the top of the closet; nothing was in it

closet; nothing was in it. Jane Greenwell, sworn—I knew Christo-pher Deering; last saw him alive on Satur-day morning at Thirteenth and South; that was the 7th of April; he bought of me six pounds of beef; he took it in his wagon; it was nine o'clock; he looked at the time by his watch; he told me he had to go to Mr. Mitchell's, and started from me to go: that

is the last I ever saw of him. Cross-examined—Am a married woman; knew Mr. Deering about a year; saw him every Saturday; he bought meat of me; on this Saturday he was alone; no one was with

m. Theodore Mitchell—Live 1629 Arch street; Theodore Mitchell—Live 1629 Arch street; Iknew Mr. Deering; I own the place he lived on; he dealt in cattle and farmed; he was at times possessed of large sums of money; sometimes he would have \$100, and sometimes he has had as high as \$10,000; he has paid money to me in the last year or two; he was at my house on the 7th of April at between nine and ten o'clock. [Pocketbook shown.] I think he had that pocketbook in his possession then; he paid me a small sum then; I gave him \$10 that morning; that is all the money ne had that I know of; the \$10 was advanced to Mr. D., with which I charged him; I do not know where he went when he left me; he left me in haste; I don't know in what direction he went of my own knowledge, so for as a Theorem. I don't know in what direction he went of my own knowledge; so far as as I know he hastened to go to the steamboat; that was the

last I saw of him alive. Cross-examined—I suppose the large sums of money I have spoken of as being in his possession belongs to me; I was in the habit of advancing sums of money to him to buy

cattle.
This line of cross-examination was objected to as not material to the case, and the

paid me as high as \$10,000; he left my house on that day at a quarter to nine o'clock; he paid me \$86, which he took from his pocket-book that has been produced here; when he received large amounts he was generally in the habit of making payments to me the

same day.

Mrs. Wilson sworn—I live in Stamper's lane, below the Navy yard, between Point House road and Stone House lane; I think my house is about four squares from Mr. Deering's house, across the meadows; last saw Mr. D. on Saturday morning the 7th of April, at about half-past 9 o'clock, on Second street, below Mifflin; he had with him a horse and wagon; he stopped and talked with me from ten to fifteen minutes; when he left me he turned down. Moore street towards the Delaware; while we were talking he saw Miss Dolan coming down Second street; she had a black bag in her right hand; [bag shown;] it was a bag of that kind; she had on a black cloak; when Mr. Deering turned the corner of Moore street she got in the wagon with him; they went then towards Front street; that was towards home; this was the last I ever saw of him.

The cross-examination elicited nothing.
Timothy Slocum, sworn.—I worked for
Mr. Deering from the 27th of June to the 27th of July, and from the 3d of March to the 11th of March; I know the prisoner; I worked with him for eight days, and slept in the room with him; I am sure he is the man; Mr. D. discharged me on the 11th, and I left the prisoner there; he came the same day I did, the 3d of March; I left him at work there on the 11th of March; never talked to me about Mr. Deering having money. Cross-examined—Have been in Nicetown

at work since I left Mr. Deering's place until last Saturday.

Lavinia Whitman, sworn.—I live at No. 15 Front street, near Brown: Christian Hauer keeps the house; I rent a room in the house; I know the prisoner Probst; I saw him first that Saturday night when he was there, the 7th of April; it was last Saturday three weeks I guess; I was before the Coro ner at the prison; it was about eight o'clock when I saw the prison; it was about eight o'clock when I saw the prisoner; he was there, and had with him a gold watch, a silver watch and a pistol. [Pistol shown.] It was like that; I guess that is the pistol. [Watch shown.] That is the watch; he stayed all that night in my room; he had, that I saw, a \$2 and a \$1 bill; the watch had a chain on it; he was away that evening for a little while, but came back early, say about eight

or nine o'clock.
Cross-examined—I first saw the prisoner in the kitchen; I drank with him once a glass of beer; he showed me the pistol and watch in the morning in my room; showed both the silver and gold watch to me; he took them out of his pocket; he gave me a two dollar and a one dollar bill, greenbacks; he took the watches away with him.

Re-direct-I noticed about the thumb being off his right hand.

The Court here adjourned, and amid great confusion outside, notwithstanding the excellent arrangements of the police for the preservation of order, the prisoner was removed to the van and sent back to the prison. The crowd in the street was very oisy, and as he made his appearance in charge of the officers, they gave him three groans, and three more when the van drove

The court adjourned until this morning

From the Lumber Region. ordence of the Philada. Evening Bulletin. FARMERS' VALLEY, McKean county, Pa., April 23d, 1866.—By the the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, twenty-four hours' travel will find the citizen of Philadelphia transferred from the scenes of city life to a face to face view of wild country, one that will fairly startle him. I write this from such a point. A tavern and scattered houses stretched along a road leading through a valley growing green in the early spring, constit valley is apparently completely enclosed with high hills wooded to their summits, while a branch of the Allegheny river, marked at its margin by alder and willow,

marked at its margin by alder and willow, runs swiftly through it. On th hills or mountains, as they would be called by many, grow the hemlock, pine and oak, maple, birch, beech and bass trees.

The life a lumberman of the Allegheny is one of hard work and exposure, requiring thick blood, strong muscle, and quick wit for emergencies. In the Fall they begin cutting the timber and skidding it or placing it on a foundation elevated above the groued, so that it may not be frozen fast. ground, so that it may not be frozen fast and immovable. When the snows set in the trees that are cut down are at once put on sleds and drawn by ox-teams to the skids. Chopping and hauling finished, the spring freshets carry the logs down the streams and float them to the booms of the saw-mills, where their round voyage is finished, and they come out into flat, board life. Each log bears the initials, or marks of the owner, made by one blow from a sledge hammer, one end of which is flat with the initials or mark raised on the iron surface. The lumberman's life of exposure and hard work lays the foundation for an iron constitution, and long after the lumber trade has lost its present importance, by the disappearance of the trees they war against, their descendants turning the naked hills into grazing grounds and farms, will reap the benefit of the sturdy life of their

Into the branch of the Allegheny river that runs through this valley, innumerable creeks and brooks empty their clear, sparking waters, and in them those beauties of the brook, the speckled trout, dart and swim at their own pleasure, until jerked out by the angler. Half-pound fish are considered good sized for these brooks, but protection of them derives the consideration. tection of them during the spawning season would ensure their growth to a much larger size. The deer in good numbers are found in the wooded hills and mountains in a circuit of twenty miles to the south, and in some degree to the north of the valley, and the bears and wolves still haunt the neighborhood. borhood. Only a week ago a black bear that, during the winter had killed a dozen sheep, was caught in a trap, not three miles from here, and after a hard fight, was shot and killed. His weight was five hundred pounds, and the fat on his haunches was form inches the start of the st pounds, and the fat on his haunches was four inches through. A large flask of this same bear's grease is now before me, and would delight the heart of many a perfumer. Otters, minks and foxes are killed here during the fur season, and as for birds, woodcock and pheasants are abundant.

Pure air, fine scenery sweet water plens

Pure air, fine scenery, sweet water, plenty of exercise, enough room to work about in, insure a hearty appetite, sound sleep, in, insure a nearty appeute, sound sleep, and an easy conscience. It certainly repays one for the little trouble it takes to reach here. By the Philadelphia and Erie railway you can come to within twenty-seven miles, and from the railroad a stage carries

you to this point. you to this point.

There is far more real enjoyment in an old-fashioned comfortable country tavern, like this, than in the bravest of our city caravassaries. What do the latter know of avansaries. What do the latter know of eggs, fresh from the original package? thick, unadulterated cream? honey from the honey-comb, and not from the sugar-barrel? rich syrup just from the maple-trees, up there on the hill-side? trout, hard and firm-fleshed, hardly an hour out of the clear, sparkling brook?

sparkling brook? Go to the White Mountains; travel to the Berkshire Hills; visit the sea-coast, but do not entirely overlook the fact that Pennsylvania has scenery that every Philadelphian should visit, to know what a magnificent State he has to be proud of, and what a sterling population lives within her borders. A few years more and coal and iron mines years more and coal and iron mines and oil wells will call in a new population to the Examiner is the exponent of the people. Think you, that if Congress gives no help, this region. While it still has the hand of Mr. Deering was often in possession of Nature on it, come here and catch trout, men of the South, that Government, under Treasury.

sums as high as \$5,000, and occasionally has | shoot deer in season, and renew your health and youth generally by taking the fresh, bracing mountain air, and clear sunlight of this half-Alpine part of the Old Keystone

State. McKean county has increased in population rapidly since 1810, when it was 142, it must now be over 7,000. During the war, from her small population, she contributed soldiers bravely to support this country and is as plucky a county as we have along the borders. More than one of the Bucktail Rifles killed deer on these hills before he drew a head on a "rebel cavalier;" and now returned from war, he handles the axe with a renewed determination to see things properly cleared up and out.

Attention is being more awakened to agri culture, now that the lumber is slowly disappearing, and the cleared land is laid open to sunlight. The bottom land of this valley is admirably suited to corn, potatoes, buck wheat and garden vegetables, and as the population increases and greater demands are made on the soil, we will find its capa-bilities doubly developed. The Philadelphia and Erie Railway should, by a branch road, securing the bituminous coal trade in the mines about Bunker Hill, in this county, strike in and secure the lumber trade, by continuing the road to this valley. The Erie Railway, of New York, seems to have serious intentions against our mineral and lumber wealth, and it behooves our Penn-sylvania capitalists to be on guard and pro-tect the interests of their State. H. P. L. Observations of a Loyal Person in Vir-

ginia.

The following letter from a resident of Richmond, who was always a strong Unionist, though of not very recent date, gives a true account of things as they still are in

that city: RICHMOND, Feb. 6.—Dear Sir: Finding myself with many others in a most disast greeable predicament, I write to beg your greeable predicament, I write to beg your aid and counsel. I want to know whether you think it would be better to make immediate application in Washington for pardon for loyalty, or to run the risk of being again ingulfed in the secession maelstrem with the odium of Unionism upon me.

Everything seems so rapidly tending that way that I think there is reason for serious alarm. Would it not be better to take time boldly by the firelock and come out as a staunch leader in the relapse which is about to follow? Principles to the wind! We've fully demonstrated that as regards the American Government, these are the last to be considered and respected. We, of the South, have already given to the world a new and improved signification to the words -chivalry, honor and humanity—and our blessed and wise Government has itself shown us that treason above all other things isto be admired, respected, and favored. I can myself but be struck with its (treason's altered mien from its carriage two week's after the occupation of the city. How beau-tifully, how proudly it bears itself, how vaunting, how glorious in its magnificent defiance of all truth and decency. Listen to its bold relation of its deeds. It clothes itself in sackcloth for nothing but its want of sucm sacketon for nothing but its want of success. Exemplars above all heroes, wonderful and glorious among warriors—Stonewall Jackson and Robert E. Lee. You find them as household gods in every parlor; they gladden the eye in many a store and window. Favored people! We have our Semmes and our Mosby; our brave Gens. Pickett and Mercer—domestic manufactured examples of valor! Ah! legion is the tured examples of valor! Ah! legion is the name of such models after which to form the plastic youth of Southern soil. Sister republic of Sparta, you rewarded theft—we

reward treason! Now, dear friend, I want really to come up to the exigencies of the times—to demon strate that in all ignorance and sincerity was loyal—thinking it best for the whole South te be so. I cannot do things by halves-I want now to be radical-a real out and out secessionist—it certainly is the best thing (for self). You cannot doubt this. Witness everything around us. Who re-ceive all favors? Who is powerful? Who has made money and kept it? Who legislate for us? Who preach for us? To whom with but one exception, belongs the press.

The secessionists. Who are the true pa riahs—wanting food, raiment, employment, office, snubbed by women, scorned by men, ignored by Government? The loyal people of the South. To be a Unionist or a ne gro are both unpardonable marks of low caste. The negroes have always been loyal-poor, ignorant creatures as ourselves How purifying to the moral atmosphere of the community to have two such scapeof the community to have two such scape-goats on which to lay all their sins. Such tried material to a nation as the loyal peo-ple of the South are worthy of considera-tion and all pride. With a sublime moral courage, they have walked through years of doubt and darkness with the crushing weight of public obloquy and peril of death upon their head—sustained by soul-exalting patriotism. bright hopes and strong faith patriotism, bright hopes and strong faith—with no protection but a Government whose corrupt heart called good evil, and whose greatest heroes found only death in private, death in Salisbury, or on a gallows. The Union people of the South!—no ingratitude

could be baser than ignoring them.

The Union men of the South, reviled, abused, persecuted, hunted, betrayed, shot down in their tracks—fair game for all, dedown in their tracks—lair game for ail, detectives, Baltimore plugs and bayoneta. "Fourteen were shot last week, trying to escape by the Peninsula," said a detective to me; then; with a sly wink, "We think they were all Jews." I know of one loyal man who was sentenced to be denrived of man who was sentenced to be deprived of all food for sixteen days. He was a North man who was sentenced to be deprived of all food for sixteen days. He was a North Carolina Friend, who would neither fight nor pay the fine. After four days' total abstinence the noble efforts of a friend prevailed, and he was allowed nourishment, though other punishments continued. Ah! what pictures of misery in human frames has loyalty presented! You might find men of mature years—yes, old men—of spotless lives and purest characters, in densely crowded prison cells, without even stool, bench or table, lying on the bare floor, with the festering flesh falling from their poor backs, and murmuring with their dying lips words of divine love and mercy for their cruel persecutors. For loyalty, have I seen the long gray beards of seventy and eighty years at the loathsome prison windows of one of our wretched jalls, which, for its peculiar misery, was named, or rather called by the Confederate rulers—'Sodom and Gomorrah." It was something to be a Unionist—South. To be bound hand, foot, and tongue, with heart strings trailing from your revered flag. Think of it! You knew how merciless we were to prisoners of war. We were more so to our own Union people. Noble army of martyrs are the gloriom— Union dead of the South! How often were a man's foes those of his own kindred, and sometimes the nearest and dearest became infamous. The Union men of the South should be recognized as jewels. nearest and dearest became infamous. The Union men of the South should be recognized as jewels. They had nerve to be brave for truth; they have nerve to aid and act, if countenanced as they should be. You can never know what they passed througs. I can scarcely realize it myself, now, it seems so contrary to nature. The blessed sunshine and fresh air, I, have only suffered with them, had I power to speak, it should with them, had I power to speak, it should be for them. Will Congress pass over them? God help us, if they do. Are they not even to be heard before the Reconstruction Committee. mittee? There are many loyal men at the South, if a kind hand should be stretched

toward them. I do not mean by Union men, those who are all right, unless you touch property and the negro question the negro question.

men, those who are all right, unless you touch upon the negro question, but those who are—yes, radical men. You do not know how many there are. Their present position is deplorable. Do not say that the press leads the people. I assure you that the Examiner is the exponent of the people. Think you that if Congress gives no below.

promise of their future treason, might be induced to pardon their antecedents? At any rate, will you pardon me, and believe me, most earnestly and faithfully, Yours,

Equalization of Soldiers' Bountles. The following letter has been addressed to the Chairman of the Revenue Commis

ion:
"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 19, 1866.
-Sir: A bill has been reported for the action of Congress in respect to the 'equalization of soldiers' bounties,' which will, in my opinion, require an expenditure on the part of the Government of from two hundred and fifty to three hundred millions of dollars, thus adding an equivalent sum to the principal of the public debt, and requiring an additional annual payment for interest of from fifteen to eighteen millions. As the relations of the national debt to industry and resources of the country have been especially referred to you for consideration, I desire that you will inform me at your carliest convenience what effect his proposed increase of the national debt and annual taxation is likely, in your opinion, to have upon the finances and development of the country, and what changes may be necessitated thereby in our future revenue service and policy.

"I am, most respectfully yours,
"H. McCulloch,

Secretary of the Treasury.
'Hon. David A. Wells, Chairman United

States Revenue Commission."
The following is the reply of Mr. Wells: Washington, April 23, 1866.—Sir: In reply to your note of the 19th, relative to the subject of appropriations involving additional loans or increased taxation, permit me to speak without reserve. The country is now passing through a critical period of its financial experience, and it seems essential that the proposition should be proclaimed and maintained, that the borrowing period for the nation has passed, and that States Revenue Commission." period for the nation has passed, and that henceforth and until another extraordinary emergency arises, the national expenditures are to be met by taxation exclusively, nothing less can satisfy the holders of the public debt; nothing less can sustain national credit at such standard as will keep open to the nation the resources of loans for future

emergency.

The existing public debt of the United States, taking accumulated wealth and rate of interest into consideration, is now comparatively larger than that of any of the States of the old world, and is only excelled in actual amount by that of Great Britain. It is now proposed to increase this enormous debt to such an extent, that the annual interest on the addition will be nearly equal to one-fourth of the average annual expenditures of the whole Government during the decade prior to the commencement of the

ebellion. The largest amount of revenue ever drawn from the British people in any one year, ir-respective of loans, has never exceeded three hundred and seventy millions of dollars, while the amount of revenue which the United States has drawn during the first three-quarters of the present fiscal year, by the various forms of direct and indirect taxation, has been four hundred and ten millions, or at the rate of upwards of five hundred and forty millions per annum. This immense sum, in opposition to the settled policy of all other nations, and, in defiance of their experience, has been taken mainly from the industry of the country. The present large receipts of revenue cannot, however, be accepted as any sure indications of the future, and so long as they are drawn mainly from taxes on industry, they are no satisfactory indications of the prosperity of the country. For the next fiscal year, moreover, a large falling off in receipts, arising from diminished importations, changes in values and quantities of in dustrial products and from other causes, may be expected. This deficit cannot now be easily estimated, but that it will be large cannot be doubted, especially if the country, cations of the future, and so long as they are cannot be doubted, especially if the country, as now seems probable, is to be visited by

It would seem as if the mere statement of these facts ought to suffice as argument against any immediate increase of our normous burden of debt and taxation. If, however, we further consider the manner and distribution of the taxation by which the nation is at present raising its revenue, the argument becomes even more cogent and unanswerable. As is well known, the exemption from taxation at present in the United States of any form of capital, or any process or result of industry, is the exception when the state of the stat tion rather than the rule.

This system necessarily involves a mos extensive duplication of taxes, and this in turn entails and maintains and undue enhancement of prices, a decrease of both pro duction and consumption, and consequently of wealth; a restriction of exportations and of foreign commerce, and a large increase in the expense of the revenue collection. It needs no gift of prophecy or trained financial intellect to determine the result of a persistency in such a policy; for nations, like individuals, have limits to their resources, and nations, like individuals, may have their persistent over toward haven. have their patrictism even taxed beyond endurance. A reduction and equalization of national taxation has therefore become not merely expedient, but imperative. Circumstances will not, however, admit of a reduction sufficient to give all the relief de-manded by the nation being made at once. Hither o, as has been already stated, a very large portion of revenue has been derived from the taxes on industry, or the capital which directly supports industry, and a comparatively small part from spirits, tobacco, liquors, legacies and successions, and other sources, which all experience has demonstrated may be taxed most heavily without in any way arresting the progress of national developments. Indeed, it may be asserted that laws sufficient to insure col ection of large revenues from these latter sources have not yet been enacted, the exist ing laws being in many respects inoperative upon the statute. Until, therefore, new laws can be enacted, and their efficiency proved by experience, many of the worst features of the present revenue system must be retained and endured. In order to at present raise by taxation a sum sufficient to pay an annual interest of six per cent, on an addition of two bundred and fifty millions, to the principal of the public deot, viz: fifteen millions, the present rate of taxation must be maintained on the following articles or their equivalents, the receipts for the fiscal year 1865 being assumed as the basis for the estimate: Hats, caps, bonnets, coats, vests, pants, overcoats, shirts, collars, stockings pants, overcoats, shirts, collars, stockings, gloves, mittens, boots, shoes, moccasins, salt, cheap soap, starch, paints of all kinds, paper of all descriptions, books, magazines, pamphlets, maps, engravings and all printed matter, plows, harrows, cultivators, rakes, winnowing mills, hay and straw cutters, trunks, harness, lime and cements, building stones, bricks, stoves, pottery, wire and window glass. The revenue from the direct tax on all these articles for the fiscal year

excess of fifteen millions of dollars.

If, however, it is urged that the Government can afford to relieve all the above enumerated articles and many others from laxation, and new the intervent can be seen to relieve all the content of the seen that the content can be seen to be seen the seen that the content of the seen that the content of the seen that the content of the seen that the seen laxation, and pay the interest on the proposed addition to the debt, I reply, that that condition of the revenue will not at present allow of an exemption of the necessities of life and all the common forms of industry from taxation; and that no principle of political economy is better established than that a tex upon one of the necessities or indispensable forms of industry is in fact a tax upon all. Under the above circumstances, therefore, it would seem as if nothing but the salvation of the nation itself could warrant any immediate increase of the na-tional liabilities of the people's taxes. I am yours, most respectfully.

DAVID A. WELLS. Chairman U.S. Revenue Commission. Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Steamship Africa.

HALIFAX, April 26.—The steamship Africa has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 14th instant, and via Queenstown on the

The steamers Pennsylvanian and Australasian had arrived at Liverpool on the 13th, The steamer Tarifa had arrived at Queens.

town.

In the House of Commons, on the 13th;the debate on the Reform bill was resumed. Among the speakers were Bulwer Lytton and Mr. Liddell against, and Stuart Mill and Baxter in favor. The debate was again adiourned. In the Commons, on the 12th, Mr. Card-

well, in reply to an inquiry, said that the question of protecting the interests of the shermen on the North American coasts on the termination of the reciprocity treaty was under consideration by the law officers of Mr. Maguire gave notice that he would,

at an early day, call attention to theserious inconvenience arising in Ireland from the too stringent exercise of powers given by the suspension of the habeas corp A terrible accident took place as the Cheltenham races. A stand gave way, burying three hundred persons in the ruins. Many were severely hurt but none are reported

dead. The weekly returns of the bank of France show a decrease of cash on hand of 1,100,000

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says: If the object of Head Centre Stephens in going to Paris was to attract general attention to his cause or person, it has proved a failure.

A severe panic prevailed in the Paris Bourse on the 13th instant. Rentes declined to 66f, 15c., but afterwards rallied to 66f 40c

66f. 40c. An official contradiction has been given at Berlin to the assertion that the Prussian government would take reprisals on ac-count of the expulsion of Count Waldensee from Austrian territory.

It is reported that the French ambassado at Berlin has been instructed to state that France considers a radical reconstruction of the Confederation not as a question of German policy, but one which would admit the intervention of the dignitaries of the Vienna Congress.

The Paris correspondent says that whatver little hope there was that peace would be maintained, seems rapidly vanishing.

The Crown Princess of Prussia gave birth o a daughter on the 12th.

The ex. Minister of Prince Cousa has been impeached for wasteful expenditure of the public funds. LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 14.—The funds to-day remained dull, and closed

rather firmer. Alluding to the panic on the Bourse, the Paris correspondent of the London Times says that one of the disquieting rumors was that the relation between the French and United States Governments were such as to justify the very worst fears, all of course on account of Mexico. The same writer says that the hopes of peace in Germany are rapidly vanishing, and he intimates that the semblance of neutrality by France few believe to be sincere.

Warlike rumors continue in circulation in Vienna and Berlin, and the armaments

A Vienna dsspatch says that the Prussian reply to the last Austrian note was received on the 12th. It declines in laconic language to accede to the demands of Austria for the demobilization of the Prussian force.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Money is in

good demand. The discount rate remains at 6 per cent. On the stock exchange excessive flatness prevails and stocks, including American, were lower. Consols touches the lowest prices since the Crimean war, but afterwards slightly rallied, closing

London, April 15.-The Paris Bourse is Rentes closed at 66f. 90c. The German crisis continues. The rumors concerning the difficulty are vague and contradictory. The news from Vienna is still warlike. The Independance Belge has reason to suppose that the question of armaments will be satisfactorily settled by mutual and simultaneous disarmament. It is informed that confidential overtures have been made to Prussia by Austria to that

effect_ Commercial Intelligence.

London, April 14.—Messrs. Baring reports: Bread stuffs dult; flour, st.-ck scarce; American quoted at 268 (228). Iron quiet; bars and rails £6 (08; recotch pig. Garisherne biand, 788 5d. Sugar heavy, with a downward tencency. Coffee firm. I fee inactive. Tea quit and steady. Linseed cull and quotations barely maintained. Linseed cakes, stock scarce and the marker firm; American £1 5s. Fpirits turpentine firm at 1626-18 6d. Linseed coll steady at 4826/488 5d. Sattpere dull and declined £6d. Tailow strady at 4826/488 5d. Petroleum is steady at \$1,5d for refined.

Liverfool, April 14, Evening.—Cotton sales to-day 510c, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is very dull with a panic, and the decline of yesterday and to day amounts to id. 623/5d. Repend. Middling uplands are quoted at about 14d., but the market is nominal. The depression has been caused by the continued large receipts at American ports, toe heavy arrivals here. and the threatening aspect of the German question. Breadstuffs firm. Provisions dull.

London, April 14, Evening.—Consols closed at 357/60. 57(6-73), ex-coupons, Illinois Central, 79(38). Erie R. 81, 524,653. Commercial Intelligence.

Military vs. Civil Authority in Kentucky LOUISVILLE, April 26.—This afternoon, Judge Ballard, of the United States District Court, issued an order for the arrest of Gen. J. C. Davis, for interfering with the course of public justice, in disobeying the writ of babeas corpus in the case of Hendersen. Marshall Merriwether was resisted by Da-Marshall Merriwether was resisted by Davis in attempting to enforce the order. The order against Davis is returnable in May. Attachments were also made against Maj. Gens. George H. Thomas, R. W. Johnson, and Gen. W. D. Whipple, Provost Marshal of Tennessee; returnable at the next regular term. Separate attachments have been ordered to be issued against Gen. Davis and Lieut.-Col. W. H. Cooper, for resisting the United States Marshal in the discharge of his duty. Bail was indorsed on each writ. Marshal Merriwether has notified the President of the position of affairs.

resident of the position of affairs. last night by order of Gen. Davis, notwith-standing the writ issued by Judge Ballard

or his prosecution before the United States Court. NASHVILLE, April 26.—The Court Martial in the case of Isham Henderson, assembled to-day. Colonel W. H. Coyle, Judge Advocate of Kentucky, appeared as Mr. Henderson's councel by the control of the court of the cour Henderson's counsel by permission of Gen. Thomas.

Col. Coyle objected to a member of the Court Martial as having formed an opinion adverse to the accused.

The defence not being ready to proceed, the Court adjourned till to-morrow. AM UDEM MATE

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