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AN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
FOR THE GITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADA
in the matter of the Trust Estate of SAMUEL SEPTON.
The Auditor appointed by the court to audit, settle,
and adjust the first account of GEORGE JUNKIN, JR.,
LEWISH REDNER, and SAMUEL B. HENRY, trustees named in a deed executed by SAMUEL BRITON,
dated August 10, 1853, and recorded in Deed Sook A-C.
H., No. 119, page 1. &c., will meet the parties interetted, for the purposes of his appointment, on MON,
DAY, March 13th, 1855, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office,
No. 133 South FIFTH Street, Philadelphis
mb3 fmw5t HORATIO. G. JONES. Auditor.

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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1865.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1865.

A BOOK FOR THE PROPLE.
On the following diseases.

I Y B. A N D B A E. DISE A SES.
THE A N D B A E. DISE A SES.
THEOAT DISEASES OF GENERAL SES.

BY B. AND INCLUDE GENERAL SES.

DISEASES OF THE AIR PASSAGES,
(Lavyntite Bronchills,)
The book is to be had of W. S. & A. MARTIEN, No.
606 CHESTBUT Street, and at all Booksellers'. Friee,
One Dollar.
The sattort, Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER. can be con-A Tragic Story. AFTER THE GERMAN OF CHAMISSO. [The famous little poem of which we give here a somewhat free and enlarged reproduc many years, been read, sung, and laughed over as far as the German language is spoken or understood. To a German, or to one familiar with German life and phraseology, the points of the satire are at once obvious, and every attempt at an elucilation would appear ridiculously superfluous. But UNITED STATES, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Sor.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. TO THE MARSHAI. OF THE UNITED STATES. TO THE MARSHAI. OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—GERETURE: the United States in and for the Bastern District of Fennsylvania, rightly and duly proceeding on a libel. filed in the name of the United States of America, hath decreed all persons in general who have, or pretend to have any right, title, or interest in twenty-three bales of cottor, laden on two scows, captured in the mouth of Little River, South Carolina, by the "Monthello," a yease-lof-war of the United States, ander command of W. B. Cushing. Lieut. commanding, to be monished, cited, and called to jung ment, at the time and piace underwritten, and to the effect hereafter expressed justices or requiring.) You are therefore charged and strictly enjoined and commanded, that you omit not, but that by publishing these presents in at least two of the daily newspapers printed and published in the city of Philadelphia. and in the Lean't Leave the Verific. for the generality of American readers, the following explanatory remarks may, perhaps, be not alte gether unnecessary: When, during the storms of the first French revolution, along with many, equally time-honored institutions, that of the queue or lati had also been swept away, the admirers of the ancien regime, with a fond regret for all that appertained to the "good old times," made it a parular point of loyalty to cherish and preserve this hairy symbol of departed glories. It served them as a kind of stient but none the less emphatic protest, which they took a fierce delight of bobbing hereafter expressed Justice so requiring). You are there fore charged and strictly enictined and commanded, that you omit not, but that by publishing these presents in at least two of the daily newspapers printed and published in the city of Philadelphia, and in the Legal Intelligencer, you do monish and cite, or, cause to be monished and cited, peremptorily, all persons in general who have, or pretend to have any right, title, or interest in the said twenty, three bales of cotton to appear before the Honorable JOHN CADW ALADER, the Judge of the said Court, at the District Court room, in the city of Philadelphia, on the TWENTIETH day after publication of these presents, if it be a court day, or else on the next court day following, between the usual hours of hearing causes, then and there to show, or allege, in due form of law, a reasonable and lawful exoue, if any they have, why the said twenty three bales of cotton chould not be promonated to, belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States, and as goods of their enemies or che with the said and lawful prizes; and in their of one and manded each of the said states and say one of the said states of any lawful prizes; and another to do and neceive of the lattice of the same, to the enemies of the United States, and as goods of their enemies or che with the said they had not appear at the time and plannated, on the appear at the time and plannated, on the appear at the time and plannated, on the said capture, and my pronounces that the said District Court doth the ned as processed in the said District Court what you shall do in the promises, to be business the Honorable JOHN CAD WALADER, Judge of the said Court, at Philadelphia, this third day of MARCH, A. D., 1850, and in the eighty-nitch to the said Court, at Philadelphia, this third day of the said Court, at Philadelphia, this third day of the said Court, at Philadelphia, this third day of the said Court, at Philadelphia, this third day of the said Court, at Philadelphia, t and wagging into the faces of their sans-culottish and crop-haired contemporaries. A touching in stance of undaunted attachment to this emblem of legitimacy is told of the notorious Elector of Hesse-Cassel, the patron of the old Rothschild. When, on returning to his capital, after the downfall of Napoleon, from an exile of twenty years, he made the melancholy discovery that the beloved occipital or-nament had, during the long time of the French supremacy, been swept from the heads of his sub-jects, he forthwith issued a stringent order that every soldier of his army should immediately take oexhibit his Teutonic patriotism, by furnishing himself with an artificial tail, in expectation of a new growth of the natural article. Thus it happened that the queue gradually became identified in the ainds of the younger generation with the times and institutions of which it had become the solitary figure of speech, come to be used as the well unite presentation of the desperate efforts of an essentiali skin without giving up its identity. But to us, it this country and under the present circumstances.

in the popular phraseology of Germany, has, by a stood designation of an Old Fogy. And now the meaning of the poem will be sufficiently perspinous. It is intended as a comical and satirical rerulgar and presate nature to jump out of its own It furnishes suggestions and illustrations which the German author himself could never have dreamed of. For instance, in the man who twists him-self into all kinds of ridiculous attitudes without ever succeeding in hiding his bobtail, who does no ecognize the genuine Shoddy, who, however hard he may strive to appear something better, afte all and to his end remains a Shoddy still. And those perverse and forever unavailing attempts to get rid of the ignominious appendage, by endiass turpings in a circle, when it would be so easy and natural to cut it off—do they not remind us of the equally illogical and unprofitable endeavors to put an end to our rebellion by any other means rather than by cutting off that which is at once its cause and its strength—namely, Slavery ?]

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ROBERT HUNTES, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the court to andit settle, and adjust the account of AMOS A. GREGG, administrator of ROBERT HUNTES, late of Bustleton, Twenty-third ward, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the ascountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, Warch 15.h, 1255. at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 152 South FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

MILLIAM G. HANNIS,

MB3-fmw65

Auditor: There was a man, sore vext in mind, Because a tail he had behind; He would no longer bear it. He asked himself, "What can be done? I'll turn me round, and 'twill be gone." The tail still hangs behind him. FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADEL-PHIA.

NOTICE is hereby given that JOSEPH STEELE has filed his petition in the said Court praying for the relief prescribed by the existing incolvent Laws of this Comnonwealth, and that the same will be heard before the Judges of the said Court in their Court Room, in the Centre Building of the State House, CHESYNUT Street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUREDAY, the twenty-first 'day of 'March, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. So then he turned him round again, But this again was all in vain-The tail still hangs behind him.

Turn to the left, turn to the right : It made no odds, turn as he might, Twas all the time the same thing and The tail still hangs behind him. He is spinning, spinning, like a top; His sweat is falling, drop by drop;

Yet for his ill he finds no stop—
The tail still hangs behind him. He is spinning, spinning, spinning still; He is spinning, spinning with a will;

He is spinning up and down the hill, And hopes at last to cure his ill-The tail hangs age behind him EMMANUEL VITALIS SCHERB.

The Encyclical Excitement.
The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes on the 18th ult.: "The following is the despatch addressed by M. Drouyn de Lhuys to Count Sartiges, the French minister at Rome, expressing the painful surprise of the French Government at seeing two letters addressed to the bishops of Orleans and Polities by the Pope's Nuncio. "'PARIS, Feb. 8. Monsieur le Comte :

""PARIS, Feb. 8.

""Monsieur le Comte:

""The Emperor's Government has seen in the journals, with a painful surprise, two letters written by the Apostolic Nuncto—one to the Bishop of Orleans, to congratulate him on his pampilet relative to the Convention of September 16, and the Encyclical of December 8; and the other to the Bishop of Politiers, approving his pastoral letter. By that twofold proceeding the Nuncio has gravely compromised the character with which he is invested. In writing to French bishops to express an opinion on their conduct and to direct their course with respect to the Imperial Government, his Excellency has exceeded his functions, which, according to French public law, can only be those of an ambassador. But an ambassador fails in his most essential duty when he encourages by his approbation resistance to the laws of the country in which he resides, and criticism of the acts of the Government to which he is accredited. It is true that his Excellency in the explanations which he has given me on the subject has disavowed the publication of those letters, which he attributes to a culpable indiscretion. But it is of the fact itself that the Emperor's Government has a just right to complain. It hopes consequently that the Court of Rome, in its wisdom, will not permit a recurrence of such irregularities, which, besides, the French Government is determined not to tolerate. You will be pleased, Monsieur le Comie, to read this despatch to his Eminence Cardinal Antonelli. Accept, &c.

"It is announced that the Pope has written to the Bishop of Orleans, expressing 'the joy the bishop his given him by the manner in which he had refuted the errors and calumniating interpretations which altered and disfigured the sense of he Encyclical." The Holy Kather also laments 'that the journals should have made themselves the interpreting it was taken away from the bishops, to whom alone the spostolic letter has been addressed. He moreover congratulates the bishop on the manner in which he has disclosed to all 't

which he has disclosed to all 'the maneuvres and frauds of Pledmont.'
"The Gazette de France mentions that one of the French Cardinals having considered it his duty to consult Cardinal Antonelli as to the interpretation to be given to the Encyclical, received this answer: 'I had intended giving these interpretations, but it is now useless. The pamphlet of the Bishop of Orleans may be consulted; everything is in it, and I have no other answer to give.'"

Centralization in America.

(From the London Times.)

That the war must enter on a new phase is svident from the prored impossibility of carrying it on with the existing institutions, or rather Constitution. The requisite levies, whether of men or of money, cannot be made under a system of much divided and even discordant authority. When the President is obliged to employ detectives to see that the States do their duty, the day cannot be that the States do their duty, the day cannot be distant when the central power will do that duty as it is done in Europe—by the imperial agency, and no other. Such was ever the result of long wars in times gone by; and the several States in this instance have proved that they are no more to be trusted than the feudal chiefs, the tributaries, and allies, whose shortcomings, vacilistion, or weakness have so often ruined the cause which depended on their loyalty and zeal. For the prosecution of a great war there must be not only a comman cause and a common ardor, but the sacrifice of everything that interferes with perfect unity of action. One of the earliest consequences of our own great war with France was the Irish Union; and the first result of the Indian mutiny was the transfer of the Indian Government to the British Crown.' A divided anthority makes large demands on time, and on that mutual deference which contributes so much to the 'Deasures of peace, but becomes impossible when commands must be executed immediately and thoroughly, which is the only pace war can take to succeed. The Americans fondly hope that the suspension of their constitutional guarantees for liberty is an incident that will soon be a matter of history. But years pass by, great transactions take place, and a new generation is rising to men's eriate, under a reign of arbitrary power, and in the sphere of one all-absorbing contest. Will the State, or the Federation, be the more important in their thoughts' Or, if they should have a quarrel with the larger bond, will it be to fall back on the lesser' The Americans have already sacrif

In the ship Plymouth Rock, which arrived at Castle Garden from London Monday morning, were eight English convicts, who had been sentenced to serve terms of from three to four years in English prisons, but had been released before their time ex

London.

James Bankr, aged 27 years; born in Lancaster,
Lancashire, England; sentenced to Portsmouth
Prison, for fighting in Lancaster, for three years;
served two years and six months.

William Parker, aged 19 years; born in Norfolk
county, England; sentenced to Portsmouth Prison,
for felony, for three years; served two years and
seven months.

Jane Lee, aged 23 years; born at sea, of English
oarents; sentenced to Fulham Prison, for larceny,
for three years; served two years and six months.—
New York Times.

FOREIGN NOTES.

-It is our ious to compare the ceremonial observes in opening the Chambers under the Restoration with that under the Second Empire. The King used to go to the Chambers for that purpose; the legislators now a find the Emperor at the Leuvre. On the 4th of June, 1814, Louis XVIII opened his Parliament in the Legislative Chamber. The distinction between pages and despited consisted in this tion between peers and deputies consisted in this: that two collesiastical and six lay peers sat on low benches beteath and at each side of the throne. The rest of the Chamber, peers and deputies, took their places in front of the throne. They rose and uncovered when the king entered. The King took his seat on the throne, covered, and made a sign for the assembly to be seated. Napoleon before setting out for the army, proceeded on the 7th of June, 1815, to open the Cham-bers. No distinction was made between peers and

bers. No diffinction was made between peers and deputies; both were invited in the same words by the grand dister of the caremonies to be seated. Four monthly after it was the turn of Louis XVIII. who opened the Chambers, and this time several o the old usages were observed, and continued to be the old usages were observed, and continued to be observed till the Revolution of July. On the eve of the day for the opening—namely, the 6th of October, the Mass of the Holy Ghost was celebrated at Notte Dame, peers and deputies being present. The day following a numerous and brilliant corting accompanied, the King to the Palais Bourbon. The King filmself ordered the peers to be seated, whereas the chancellor announced to the deputies that the King permitted them to be seated, The distinction was the cause of much heariburning. On that occasion, as the names were salled for the purpose of receiving the oaths, a deptty asked to be allowed to speak. The President of the Council of Minister's (the Duke de Richellen) approached the King, took his orders. Richellen) approached the King, took his orders, and said, "The usage, time out of mind, of the monarchy permits no one, in similar circumstances, o speak in presence of the King without his Mato speak in presence of the King without his Majesty's permission. Whereupon his Majesty orders the calling of the names to continue." It was only when Louis XVIII, was so broken down by his infirmities as to be unable to move that the openiony ceased to take place at the Palats Bourbon. It then began to be field in the Louvre, and the King was rolled in an armenate along the gallery of the Museum and that of Apollo to the platform prepared for his throne. There was no longer the cortege to the Chamber, but he same etiquette was serupulously observed at the Louvre. Charles X scrupulously observed at the Louvre. Charles X. always opened his Parliament at the Palais

— The issue of the Roman Catholic Directory for 1865, under the authority of the late Cardinal Wissman, gives a concise view of the progress of the Ohurch of Rome in England and Scotland during the past year, and especially its progress in Lon-don. The ecclesiastical staff which was immediate ly under Cardinal Wiseman numbers no fewer than 1,388 priests (including 17 bishops) for England, and 183 priests for Scotland (including four bishops), making a total for Great Britain of 1,521 priests There is thus an increase during the year of no fewer than 71 priests in England, and five in Scotland—in than 7. presents sugard, and there are 941 churches and sta-tions; in Scotland 191, making in all 1,132. Thus-there is an increase of 34 churches in England during the year. There are also 58 monasteries in England. There are none avowedly as yet in Scotland. There is an increase during the year of two

of these institutions. There are 187 numeries in England, and 14 in Scotland, in all 201, showing an ineresse during the year of five in England, and of one in Scotland. There are ten colleges in England and two in Scotland, which is the same number as last year. Cardinal Wiseman, in order to illustrate to his and cannot be an and cannot be and cannot be an another beautiful and cannot be an another nal Wiseman, in order to illustrate to his audience at the recent Catholic congress in Mechlin the progress of his operations in London, showed the num. ber of churches, numeries, monasteries, hospitals, and orphanages for 1829, 1851, and 1863; and, bringing down these figures, so far as we can with co tainty, to the present date, we see the more readily the steady and rapid progress which the Church of Rome is making, especially in London: Charches, Nunneries,

It will thus be seen that Cardinal Wiseman had really much ground for boasting of progress. From his arrival in England till his death there have been in and about London slone no fewer than 71 churches built, 22 numberies, and 13 monasteries established besides orphanages, hospitals, and schools. - The Edinburgh Scotsman gives an account of a recent robbery of the Archæological Society's Musum at Hawick, which was feloniously entered, and several of the most valuable articles stolen. These consisted of the whole collection of gold, silver, copper, and bronze English, Scotch, foreign, Indian, and anglent Roman coins—some of which were very rare—some Hindoo household gods, a were very rare—some Hindoo household gods, a pair of elephant's tusks, two silver reds of state from Madras, and a number of other articles. The thieves had effected an entrance by scaling a wall' at the back of the Museum, and breaking some panes of glass in the windows. Two cases containing the coins, &c., had been rudely forced open, and a good deal of damage was done besides the loss ustained by the plunder. Two residents of the town were suspected and placed under the surveillance of the police, and the superintendent becoming satisfied that the whole or part of the sliver property had been taken to Edinburgh he proseded there, and succeeded in recovering a large quantity of the valuable coins, about five pounds of melted silver (supposed to be the mountings of the articles. Immediately on recovering the property he telegraphed to Hawlok, directing the appre-

ension of the criminals, who were at once taken into custody. The case has created great excitement in the town, and the court was densely crowded. -With regard to the British Minister to this country, the following occurred in Parliament:

Mr. Watkin asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether Mr. Burnly Hume is still in charge of the Embassy at Washington, and, if so, when her Majesty's ambassador, Lord Lyons, may be expected to resume his duties.

Mr. Layard. I should very much regret if the question of my honorable friend inferred any reflection upon Lord Lyons for not being at his post [hear, hear]; but I rejoice at this opportunity of bearing my testimony to the singular zeal, tact, discretion, and ability with which Lord Lyons has carried on the business of this country at Washington during a most critical and limportant period. [Hear, hear.] Of the many thousand cases with which Lord Lyons has had to deal in no one single instance has he not received the entire approval of her Majesty's Government; and it may, perhaps, interest the House to hear the amount of business that has been transacted during the last three or four years by the Washington Embassy. The correspondence of one year filled 60 large follo volumes. In less than three years there were 13,948 entries in our registries. Those were of single despatches. Nearly all of them contained enclosures; one contained no less than 203. It took the gentleman who drew up the list of British claims last year six weeks to prepare it. I think that, looking at this enormous amount of labor, it is not surprising that the health of Lord Lyons should have broken down.

Me is now in this country on leave of absence, and I am quite sure that the House would not think it right or proper for her Majesty's Government to press him for a decision as to whether he should return to his poet at Washington or on. Mr. Burnley Hume is carrying on the affairs of the mission at Washington with the entire approval of her Majesty's Government.

— The researches made in the grounds of Cambuskonneth Abbey during last summer, by the - With regard to the British Minister to this

- The researches made in the grounds of Cambuskenneth Abbey during last summer, by the Royal Society of Scottish Antiquaries, and the magistrates of Stirling, will, in all likelihood, be oductive of much good to the town, and also cause this fine old ruin of the eleventh century to be repaired, and the tower, which is so much admired, saved from destruction. If funds are available it is proposed to improve the entrance, open up the built-up windows, and make the ground hall a suitable place for receiving antiquarian relics, and for tourists resting. The most interesting fact in connection with the Abbey was the discovery of the tomb of King James III. The grave was found near the spot where in old guide books and histories it was indicated to be, and was covered with a mar-ble slab, bearing the marks of iron bands and sockets, attesting it to have been the last resting-place of the unfortunate monarch. The grave appeared as if it had been disturbed at a former time. The whole circumstances of the discovery were laid before the Queen, who most graciously signified her wish to erect a memorial stone or cross over the re-mains of her royal ancestors, James III. and his Queen, Margaret of Denmark. The wish of her Majesty was brought before the Stirling Town Council, who at once, and with the greatest pleasure, unanimously assented to the pious and thoughtful desire of the Queen. During the excavations several large oak trees were found in one of the foundations. These were carefully removed and placed in the tower. Having lain for seven hundred years in a wet soil, the oak has become of mite a black color. It is supposed that owing to the bad foundation, the trees were used for the purpose of making a proper found, and supporting the

in of making a proper found, and supporting the are and arobes of the choir.

M. Jean Duvokin, a retired capitan in the atoms' service, at Bayonne, has received the circum at the stream's service, at Bayonne, has received the circum at the stream's service, at Bayonne, has received the circum at the stream's service, at Bayonne, has received the circum at the stream's service, at Bayonne, has received the circum at the stream's service, at Bayonne, has a policit to the Basque at the stream's service, at Bayonne, has a policit to the strain by Schleinitz before the supervision and at the expense of his Imperial Highness. M. Duvotian spent six years in the translation, and at years more were spent by Frince Louis the strain service, at Bayonne, has a pull. That gentleman kindly wrote on the ranslation, and at years more were spent by Frince Louis the service, at Bayonne, has a pull. That gentleman kindly wrote on the ranslation, and at years in the ranslation, and at years in the service, at Bayonne, has a pull. That gentleman kindly wrote on the ranslation, and at years in the service of the art at the French conservatorier for admission a mission is Bickmone, which was reported to be fruit in the product of attendant the "Bayonne, has a pull and a french product of a translation, and at years in the ranslation, and the ranslation, and the ranslation, and the ranslation, and the ranslation of the art at the French conservatorier for admission a mission is Bickmone, which was reported to be fruit. The ranslation, and the ranslation of the art at the French conservatorier for admission a mission is Bickmone, which was reported to be fruit in the ranslation, and at years in the ranslation of the art at the French conservatorier for admission a mission is Bickmone, which was reported to be fruit. The ranslation of the art at the French conservatorier for admission a mission is Bickmone, which was reported to be fruit. The eight English convicts, who had been sentenced to serve terms of from three to four years in English prisons, but had been released before their time expired. From the statements made by these persons it appears that the Prison Aid Society of England paid their passage to this country, amounting to £4 sterling each, and also gave them ten shillings each for incidental expenses, the money being the proceeds of their overwork white in prison.

The names of these convicts, with a statement of the orimes for which they were sentenced, are given below. They have been sent to police headquarters for detention, and will, no doubt, be returned to the quarter from whence they came:

William Taylor, aged 22 years; born in Newcastle on-Tyne, Northumberland, England; sentenced for three years to Portsmouth Prison, for felony; served two years and five months.

John Fischer, aged 43 years; born in Germany; sentenced to Portsmouth Prison for three years, as a receiver of stolen goods; served two years and five months.

Martin Davey, aged 25 years; horn in Germany; in Country months. sentenced to Portsmouth Frison and servey pars and a receiver of stolon goods; served two years and dive months.

Martin Davey, aged 25 years; born in County Clare, Ireland; sentenced to Portsmouth Prison, for four years for assaulting an officer in the army; served three years; born in County Leitrim, Ireland; sentenced to Portsmouth Prison, for felony in Liveipcol, for four years; served three years; born in London.

Thomas McCarty, aged 26 years; born in London; the felony in Liveipcol, for four years; served three years; born in London, gentenced to Portland Prison, for felony in Lineaster, Lancashire, England; sentenced to Portsmouth Prison, for felony in Lancaster, difference of the polital, the other day; was admitted, and the fine arts.

—Gounce has written some choruses for Legouve's charman; the fine arts.

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—Gounce has written some choruses for Legouve's charman; precedent, is about to be attempted by the University of Oxford, with reference to the privilege

which enables the Universities, in the matter of

printing the Holy Bible, to overlook the m of the Queen's printers. We are informed that the Oxford authorities have contracted to issue an edi-tion of the Bible without the translators' dedication to King James. The Queen's printers did not feel themselves at liberty to risk their patent by agreeg to a similar demand.

The benchers of Lincoln'-inn have adopted, by a lat ge majority, the opinion of the small majority, of the delegates from the four inns of court in favor

as the) can) abandoned the clerical profession, leaving at to the bishops to take such steps as they may thin tht, by refusal of license or institution, to prevent an th persons resuming their clerical func-- The Rem an Pontifical Academy of Archaeology has decided the the colossal statue of Heroules in gilt bronze, disa wered in the ruins of the theatre at Pompell, shall is neeforth adorn the Vatican, and bear the name of Ercole del Mastai, in memory of Plus IX

itting to the bar clergymen who have (as far

SO ENTIFIC. - The Photographic ,Society of London appears to be in a flourishing coaddition. The Lord Chief Baron is the president of the association, which at present holds its meetings, at King's College, but application is about to be made to the Government for accommodation at Burling ton House. At the recent annual meeting the dista guished chairman congratulated the asst may upon the progress of the beautiful and interesting art of p'hotography-not alone in portraiture, but in other, and in all direc-tions. It was becoming more and more appreciated, tions. It was becoming more and more appreciated, and, under the skilful galdance of its leading professors, was daily achieving new woulders.

"It is perfectly well knows?" said the Baron, "that when you dissect and separate by micans of a prism the rays of the sun you get at the extreme end, where the red rays are, rays which are not visible, at least not to our eyes, but which apparently contain the heat; and at the other and, where the violet rays are, you get the actinio furys, which are the source of the photographic power; but which are not visible to our eyes. They produce light and shade, and sometimes by accident, apparently, they produce color; but they are invisible to the human eye. It very likely may be that there are creatures to whom these rays are as visible as those we see, it being perfectly well known that at certain periods of life the human ear becomes insensible to the sound of the cricket, or the extremely shrift note of the bat; and as we find that there are sounds audible to some ears which are not so to others, it naturally leads to the conclusion that if there are certain parts of the sun's rays which are invisible to some eyes, they may be visible to others, and may be performing operations upon the senses of other creatures to which we are not open; but what I was about to remark was the extraordinary effect of the diligence and zeal, and the powerful battery (if I may so call it) of apparents which Mr. De la Rue has brought into the field for the purpose of discovering the structure of the sun. And it is now apparently well known that the mon is, and that by proper arrangements of apparatus you can discover these inequalities. It was inst discovered, I believe (after astonishing the philosophical world for some time, no one being able correctly to understand what it meant), during an eclipse of the sun, when the eye is enabled to see that which is therwise concealed. It was then ascertained that there were extensions upon the surface of the sun, the effect of which no one could di and, under the skilful galdance of its leading professors, was daily achieving new wonders.

- Dr. Zenker, of Dresden, was one of the success there was more activity in all the various loans. The issue sold at 110%, a rise of %; the 5 20 at 111%, an advance of %; and the 10-40s at 97%, an advance of %; and the 10-40s at 97% an advance of %. State loans, however, were dull and lower, having sold at 57% for the 5s, a decline of %. There was nothing said in the State War Loan 6s; City 6s were very ful candidates for the prizes of the French Academy of Sciences. His subject was the dangerous para-site called the Trichina Spiralis, upon which he had made important researches. This microscopic worm, which lives colled up in a sort of cystus or pocket, was observed about 1835 by Mr. Richard quiet at former rates. Company bonds were generally Herbst, of Göttingen, found by experiment that the trickina was transmissible from one shimal to ano ther by ingestion, and Drs. Virchow and Lenckar confirmed the fact. On the 12th of January, 1880, a young girl was admitted into the hospital of Dresden on the supposition that she was laboring under typhus fever, but there were some symptoms wantto decline; Reading closed at about 55, and Pennsylva-nia Railroad at 60. Camden and Amboy Bailroad de-clined 2, selling at 185. North Pennsylvania Estiroat was weak at 27, and Minebill at 57%. Canal stocks are ing to confirm this opinion. The girl died on the was work at 21, and minentil at 5/%. Canal stocks are very dull. The principal movement was in Schuylki.l Eavigation preferred at 34%. The only sale of bank stock was Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank at 31. In the coal stocks there was less activity. Green Mountain sold at 34, and New Creek at % Passingerrailroads continue neglected. West Philadelphia is in steady demand at 70. The oil stocks continue lively. The excitement in Surar Greek has somewhat abated 27th, and Dr. Zenker, on discetting her body, found to his astonishment many thousands of triching in a free state in the muscular its sue. Their not being encysted was a sure sign that they were of recent importation. In the intestines he found a vast quantity of adult trichina, male and female, and perceived the bodies of the latter filled with living embryos similar to those existing in the muscles. Thus Dr. Zenker, for the first time proved that in the same person then has tume, proved that in the same person there may exist adult triching in the intestines and their larve in the muscles; so that the latter could only have got there by plercing the intestine, either by direct migration or by the blood and chyle. Upon inquiry he found that the girl had eaten pork from a pig killed on the 21st of December, 1859, and that both the farmer and his wife, with whom she lived, had been attacked with similar symptoms, but had recovered. From all these facts Dr. Zenker arrived at the conclusion that there exists in man a disorde resulting from the immigration of trichinæ from the intestines to the muscles, and that this disorder becomes mortal when the immigration is too considecinnati. There were 2,213 individual subscriptions of \$50@100 each. rable in consequence of the ingestion of a large quantity of meat tainted with the parasite. No sconer did this discovery become known than it was confirmed by further observations throughout Eu-rope. In Germany, especially in those places where | District | District

raw pork is used, hundreds of cases were discovered, even assuming the form of an epidemic, where trichinated pork had been sold. Everything relating to the prevention or cure
of that terrible disease, hydrophobia, in valuable.
 A Mr. W. Clifford, of Doddington, England, writes of that terrible disease, hydrophobis, in valuable. A Mr. W. Clifford, of Doddington, England, writes to the Southeastern Gazztie as follows:

Having seen in your paper an account of the death of a poor boy at Greenwich from hydrophobia, I am induced to inform you of a preparation which, if taken in time after a person has been bitten, will prevent this dreadful malady; though it will not cure it when the patient has once got into a rabid state. I know of two persons in this village who were bitten by a mad dog, but who took this remedy, and are now living. I can also testify to several other instances in which it has been administered, both to persons and to animals, with equal success; indeed, I have never known it to fail. It has been in the possession of a family in the neighborhood for upwards of 100 years, until it came into the hands of one member who was much reduced, and I, with some neighbors, was induced to buy it, not with the view of profit, but to make the remedy known for the good of the public generally. I now enclose you the receipt, in order that you may publish it, should you think proper. The herbs should be good, and the mixture carefully made; and if well corked it will keep any length of time. The following is the receipt: "Take dried herbs of bear's foot, wood beteny, woodsage, agrimony, bex, and rue, each 2 oz., with a small piece of nightshade. Out these small, and put them into a gallon of rain water, and boil all together in an iron vessel until reduced to a quart. When the liquid has boiled some time add one ounce of antimony, and an ounce of filed pewer. Half a pint to be taken three mornings iasting for an adult, and a smaller quantity in proportion to the age by younger persons. The same quantity to be taken again at the next full of the moon. The patient to abstain from any spirituous by vicient exercise."

- Maillart's opera, "Lara," has proved in its English dress as successful in London as the original was in Paris. The Musical World thus de-

"The fact is that the piece is dramatic, and in other respects igood, while the music, if nowhere very original, in no piace approaches that most fatal of drawbacks—duliness. It sparkles, if it does not shine, and tickles the ear agreeably without ever once being a burden on the attention. The scenic indicate follow each other naturally and rapidly—the more so now that a few judicious curtailments have brought them still closer together; and the music wedded to each fits it so well as to show that M. Maillart, if not in the strict acceptation of the term an inventor, is a thorough master of his business. With such attributes, the success of "Lara" at the Opera Comique may be readily understood. Above all things the Paristans hate a bore; and no more formidable example of boredom exists than a long and elsorately written opera, marked by the absence of rhythmical tune. This is precisely what M. Maillart's opera is not. No hint at elsocate contrivance can be detected from one end to the other, and though certainly it exhibits few signs of 'inspiration, the tune, qualify it as we may, is finent, unceasing, and almost invariably rhythmical." - Sterndale Bennett has been making a visit to Leipsic, where one of his symphonies has been pro-

at the house of Herr David, heard some of the best pupils of his violin school, and was especially pleased with the performance of a young lady who promises the Foyer of the Opera Comique. The sculptor, Mdlle. Fanny Davesne, was entrusted with the work

duced. Before leaving the place Professor Bennett

cello playing is highly spoken of,
—Alard, the violinist, is visiting Nice for the

benefit of his bealth.

GENERAL NEWS

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Government loans were a shade better yesterday, and

Second mortgage Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds sold at 100, a decline of 3 on the last reported sale. The only

other lot of company loan sold was Schuylkill Naviga-tion 6s of '82at 80%. The railway share list continued

The excitement in Sugar Creek has somewhat abated, and the closing sales yesterday were at 18, a decline of 6. Maple Shade advanced 1, selling at 28. The gold

lown to a lower range of prices.

Atlas

Aileg & Tideoute 1
Big Tank

Beacon Oil

Bruner Oil

1

principal navigation, mining, and oil stocks:

6 1% Organic Oil 22 1% Penna Petrol Co. 23 1% Penna Petrol Co. 23 1 Pope Farm Oil 1 1 44 Pet Centre ... 3 1 Phila & Oil Ck. 13 2 2 Rock Mil. 22 Rock

The Mingo Oil Co. yesterday declared a dividend of The mingo on do. yesterary declared a dividend of 2 per cast., free of Sitate taxes.

A law was passed by both houses of Congress during the closing hours to authorize the coinage of three-cent pieces, to be composed of copper and nickel. The law also provides that the three-cent pieces shall be a legal

and provides that the taree, cent pieces shall be a legal tender to the amount of sixty cents, and that the one and two-cent copper coin shall be a legal tender to the amount of four cents. It also prohibits the issue of any paper fractional currency below the denomination of five cents, consequently the new Paper three cent notes, being illegal, must be withdrawn from circulation.

The perils of dealing in fancy stocks are strikingly illustrated by a table published in the Springfield Republican, the figures of which were obtained from official records at the State House. The table gives the

names of fifty six gold, sopper, and coal mining compa-nies which awore to paid-up capitals amounting alto-gether to \$17, \$50,060. In Hay last the value of this capi-tal stock had fallen to \$4,231,072; and in November, six

months later, to \$1,624,400. These stocks have thus lost over ninety per cent of their original par value. Seven of the companies are reported as entirely worth less, having lost all the capital that was ever paid in, which in most cases was, no doubt, much less than the

amount sworn to. That many of them were merely speculative is shown by the fact that only nine of them claimed deductions on their State taxes for real estate taxed elsewiere, and the aggregate of the taxes puld the where he there will be supported to the taxes puld

elsewhere by these nine companies was but \$5,333 62. Some half dozen of the companies have kept up their stock to some approximation to the original figures, but the remaining fifty, whose original capitals amounted to \$15,630,000, have dropped down to \$617,900—a small frac-

tion over four per cent remaining. Although not la large proportion of the original capitals was paid in in money, a great deal has been invested in good faith in

the purchase of the stock by parties who did no originate them. In this way millions must have been

ket yesterday by the announcement that a flowing wellhad been struck on the river, below Franklin, adoining the lands of the Cameron Petroleum Com

It was announced as a three-hundred barrel well, and finally as a one-hundred barrel well. The agent at Franklin, last night, sent the following report, which is known to be reliable:

FRANKLIN, March 7, 1835.
To William G. Rose, Philadelphia:

The Lee well, on the line of the Cameron property, is flowing seven barrels an hour. W. F. NEAL.

The following is the amount of coal transported over The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, for the

Week, Tons. Cwt. 3,792 18

week ending Saturday, March 4, 1865;

Total.....17.204 6

Shipped Morth.....

PRESS will be sent to subscribers by Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same The money must always accompany the order, and in no enclance can these terms be deviated from, as they aford very little more than the cost of paper. Postmasters are requested to act as agants for FOUR CENTS. For To the getter-up of the flinb of ten or twenty, ag extra copy of the paper will be given.

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Sales of Stocks-March 7, 1865.

SALES AT THE REGULAR BOARD OF BROKERS

BETWEEN BOARDS 300 Big Tank...

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, received by Jay Cooks yesterday, amount to \$3,165,250, including one o SALES AT THE CLOSE. The following were the closing quotations for the Bid, Ask.

Semi-Weekly Review of the Philadel-phia Markets. phia Markets.

Maron 7—Evening.

The markets generally continue very dull, and prices are unsettled. Bark is without change. Cotton continues dull. Goal is very quiet at about former rates.

The Flour market continues dull. Wheat and Gern are ather lower. Oats are in demand. Coal Oil co

selling at 22000 th. Begs are selling at 3200 do Bdozen

MSTALS.—Pig Iron continues dull: small sales of
Mo. 1 anthracties are making at \$50007 B ton; Manufactured fron its selling at about former rates.

BARK continues duil at the decline; about 50 hhds lst
Mo. 1 detections adult at the decline; about 50 hhds lst
Mo. 1 detections adult at the decline; about 50 hhds lst
Mo. 1 detections adult at \$32 B ton.

CAF DUSS.—Small sales of adamantine are making at
22000 B h. sperm are quoted at from \$50 to 48c, and
Tallow Candles at 35c B h.

COAL.—There is a fair demand from the East at about,
former rates; cargo sales are making from Port Richmond at from \$5.769 B ton. Veasels, as we have
noticed for some time past, continue scarce.

COFFER —The want of stock has limited operations;
Mo bage of Ric sole at from 330 tic B h

COTTOH continues dull, and prices are rather lower,
with sales of about 200, bales of middings at from \$20

35c B to sah.

FISH.—A cargo of Mackerel sold on private terms;
small sales from store are making at from \$20

27.00 for Shore is, \$100 D tor Bay do; \$19000 for Shore
28; \$16 tor Bay do; and \$1503 50 per bil for large and
amail Mo. 3. Codiah are selling at 9000 for Shore large and amail Mo. 3. Codiah are selling at 9000 for Br.

FRUIT.—There is no change to notice; a cargo of
Sicily Uranges and Lemons sold on private terms.
Green Apples continue dull; we quote at \$700 P bbl
Dried Apples are in steady demand, with sales at 130

LUMBER.—There is very little doing in the way of

LUMBRR.—There is very little doing in the way of sales and prices are unchanged.

MOLASSES.—The receipts and stocks continue light, and prices are without change.

BAVAL STORES continue quiet; we quote Rotin at \$22225 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bl. Sprite of Turpentine is rather quiet, with small sales at \$150 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ gallon (ILS.—bard Oil continues scarce; Winter is held at \$2.26\$\frac{1}{2}\$ to greatlon. Fish Oils are to steady domand at about former rates. Linesed Oil is seding at \$1.50 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ger gallon. Febroleum is without change; we quote Grade at \$6640. Refined in bond at \$7.66\$\frac{1}{2}\$. Refined in bond at \$7.66\$\frac{1}{2}\$. The first of \$16000 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ oper gallon as to quelty.

RIGE.—Small sales are making at from 125613\$\frac{1}{2}\$. par

New York Markets, March 7.

Ashes continue dull.

Ashes continue d

GENERAL NEWS.

Is since at Snow storm in Scotland.—Scotland writing under; such a winter has not been known the 17th wescorrespondent of a Glasgow paper, snow storm, withfishire, says: "We are now in vorable change. On protracted and increasing snow are simost of dailiptest indication of a fakeon and severe frost. Trantrary, new falls of ing a depression more or less, armoe, along with of outdoor' works is entirely out or dad it suffer. Deer and all sorts of game continue to assequation all the extreme care and watchfulness by fon, they are tended by the gamekeepers of the specified forests. The deer, especially, after receiving even more care and attention than a provident farmer bestows upon his stock, are daily getting more and more reduced and emaclated, although large quantities of hay and other provender are laid out at every available place in the forest for their maintenance: A powerful stag, the other day, took possession of a bundle of hay, upon which he lived for some three or four days, none of his weaker and starving brethren daring to approach him while the food lasted. Hares, rabbits, crows, and many animals, are every where actually starving, and the result of a few week? continuance of this dreadful weather would be awful to contemplate. In some of the upland districts there have been heavy losses amongst the sheep in consequence of the suddenness and fury of the late storm, which burled hundreds of the poor animals before time was allowed for their removal. On the line of the Highland road more especially, great numbers of sheep have perished amongst the sheep flocks are suffering severely.

More about the "Oldest Inhabitant."—
That impersonal fellow, "nobody." has never been the Lehigh Valley Railroad for the week ending March 4, 1865: **Mere shipped from. Tens Gwt Tons Gwt Tens Gwt

| Sales of Stocks | March 7; 1865. | THE OPEN BOARD | 100 Logan | sah 69 100 | 400 Royal | 2 | 1200 Atlas | 15/2 200 Sherman | 15/2 100 Board | 15/2 200 Sherman | 15/2 100 Logan | 15/2 200 Start | 15/2 200 Start | 15/2 200 Start | 15/2 200 Start | 15/2 200 Warlon | 15/2 200 Warlon

districts of Perthshire the sheep flocks are suffering severely.

More about the "Older Inhabitant"—
That impersonal fellow, "nobody," has never been discovered, but it seems as if the "oldest inhaditant" has, not only of America but Europe. We have already given the Wisconsin story about the Frenchman 139 years old. The Wisconsin Journal publishes additional evidence to show that his age is quite as great as represented. It says: "We have a further item of testimony to add in support of the extreme age of Mr. Orele. A few weeks since, Mr. B. W. Brisbots, of Prairie du Chien, United States Assessor in the Third district, was in our effice, and happened to speak of the remarkable longevity of Orele. Mr. Brisbots belongs to one of the old French families of the Northwest, and was born in this State. Es is one of the younger members of a very large family of children, and must be now in the vicility of sixty years of age. He stated that since a child he has known Orele, and that the family, carried his grandmother, then an infart, to church in his arms when she was christened. That incident occurred considerably over a hundred years ago."

The French papers mention the reservations of the papers. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 church in his arms when she was christened. That incident occurred considerably over a hundred years ago."

The French papers mentien the recent decease of a lady at the age of one hundred and six years and three months, and as she was experson of rank and fortune the notoriety of her age in her family is very considerable evidence. Her name was Madama Scholastique—Jeanne Prieuze, widow of M Goujon, and married a second time to Count Prieurre do Saint Quentin. She died lately at Versailies; the day of her death is not mentioned. Her son, M. Govjon, who lived to a good old age, was a pupil of the Polytechnic School, a receiver of taxes, and the author of some comedies called "Lee Cercle" and "Lee Philosophea." It is related that at the age of eighty-three he went to Versailies to pay a visit to his mother, and being infirm was helped out of his carriage by two officers of the garrison, to whem he said, "I will tell mamma that I have met with two extremely polite officers." The deceased lady had a coachman who had been forty-seven years in her service. She was well known at Versailies for her service. She was well known at Versailies for her service. She was well known at Versailies for her service. She was well known at Versailies for her it. All the organizations among them will appear in a grand procession, which, it is expected, will be the grandest of the kind that ever was marshailed by them. They are already endeavoring to obtain furloughs for as many of the colored soldiers in the Army of the James as can be conveniently spared.

A Yow well kept — The Burlington (Vt.) Times tells a story of a man who, on hearing of the fall of Fort Sumpter, yowed that he would never cut his hair till our flag should float again over the fort. His time of trial has been longer than he anticipated, and his hair has grown into coils, thick-plated, stout and strong. But he is now at liberty to ply his shears.

market continues to show a decline, under the impression which is daily gaining in strength among all classes of people that the power of the rebailion is fast waning, and that the day of peace is near at hand. As this state of things continues, greenbacks, of course, appreciate in value, and commodities must be marked

The Flour market commuses out. When and were may rather lower. Oats are in demand. Coal Oil continues quiet. The Provision market is without charge. Sugar is rather lower. Cloverseed is scarce and in demand. Whisky is dull. Wedl's unshanged.

There is some little export demand for Flour, but prices are barely maintained; asles comprise about 2,001 bbis Western in lois at \$1:20011 62 for extra family, and \$1:20012 70 \$2 bbi for fancy brands, according to quality. The retailers and bakers are buying in a small way at from \$300 50 for superine. \$1000.75 for extra, \$110012 for extra family, and \$12.20012 50 \$2 bbi for fancy brands. Bye Flour is selling in a small way at \$3.50 \$2.50 \$2 bbi. Corn Meal continues dull.

GHAIR.—There is more Wheat offering, and prices are rather lower; about 4 500 bushels sold at from 2450 2000 foweds, and white at from 2500 250 \$2 bushel as to quality. Bye is selling in a small way at 11:20 750 \$2 bushel. In Corn there is more doing, and prices are taker lower; 12,000 bushels prime yellow sold at from 1850 150 \$2 bushels. On the prime yellow sold at from 1850 150 \$2 bushels. The market continues quiet at about FROVIRIONS.—The market continues quiet at about

sold at 980 W bushel; 4,000 bushels Mait sold on private terms.

PROVISIONS.—The market continues quiet at about former rates; amail saise of Mees Pork are maring at \$3.7 @30 % bbl. Mees Beef ranges at from \$31@22 % bbl. Beesf hams are held at \$28 % bosed togs are selling at from \$16@16 to the 100 bs. Pessed togs are selling at from \$16@16 to the 100 bs. Pessed togs are selling at famy canvassed, \$20,25% of for sides, and shoulders at \$2.8 % be for plain old famy canvassed, \$20,25% of for sides, and shoulders at \$2.0 % be selling at \$2.0 % be \$2.0 %

by the President and the Minister. It is true the Commissioners returned home to communicate with their chief, but we cannot help arriving at the conclusion that even should their duties have terminated, the very fact of their having been sent and received by the Prasident indicates a growing desire in the minds of both parties in some way to bring this unhappy struggle to a conclusion. Up to the arrival of the Canada, which the intelligence that a meeting was to take place between the Confederate Commissioners and the President, the market for the American scorrities was quiet, but on receipt of the news a very active demand aprang up for government stocks and rathroad shares. United States 6-20 bonds being taken at 64%, and Illinois shares up to 3%; but the later advices per Hibernia have caused a sharp decline to-day, 6 20 bonds touching 60, from which price there has been a slight reaction, as they close 6t to 61%, Illinois shares being 61% to 62%, and Erie 31% to 32%.

The following is the amount of coal transported over

MANUPACTURED BY THE