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ECIAL NOTICE TO BUSINESS in indersignd inser advertisements at the lowest in the newspapers of Harrisburg. Pittaburg, ding, Lancastu, Chambersburg, Pottaville, Norrisgue, West Under, Doylestown, Trancon, Salem, Salem, Wilmington, and of every other city and in the United States, (including Savannah, Charles-Wilmington, and Richmond.) Advertising at-det to for oil companies. Paperson file at the office.

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SAPARILLA steamers and removates the blood. Steep of health into the system, and purges to buyon of health into the system, and purges to buyon the buyon that make disease.

VOL. 8.-NO. 236.

E. WALRAVEN.

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HAS OPENED HIS

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WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, VRILA, SLEEVES, COLLARS, SETS BARBES, ETC.

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Just received, a very large lot of choice styles meediework; Edgings, and insertings, very low. Also, Dushess, Empress, Queen Bess, and other new styles Collars and Sets.

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1.000 yds. 4.4 Bleached Muslin.
Only 20 Cents.
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Pillow Case Muslin. 28 Cents.
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They will all go in a couple of days.
apid-tf J. H. STOKES, 702 ARCH St.

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WOOL DELAINES, \$1 and \$1.13-nearly old price!
Lupin's 4-4 Black Wool Delaines, 62 cts.
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White Cambrics, &c., White and Buff Pique.
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Very lowest market prices for our full and lively Stock.

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We have made sweeping reductions in the prices of OMESTIOS, and our entire Stock of Fancy and Staple Try Goods, so as to meet the last fall in 201d, and place to prices of all our stock far below the lowest market

BILKS, every variety, at reduced prices.
BILKS, GOODS at reduced prices.
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MATSEL & SOM,
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Summer Poplins.

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asurpassed for Whiteness, Fine Gloss, Du Firmness, and Evenness of Surface.

Selected Zine, ground in Refined Linseed Oil, unin quality, always the same.

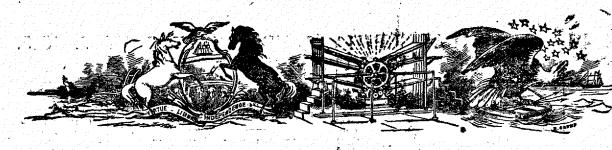
PURE LIBERTY LEAD—Warranted to surface for same weight than any other.

FROM AUCTION.

Has "reduced" his "entire stock" to corr

CASSIMERES FOR BOYS.

610-fm=4m



PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1865.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1865. Tennyson's New Foem It was announced in The Press, a few months ago that a new poem, by Alfred Tennyson, founded on a tradition long current in the British navy, was in hand, and might soon be expected. From what we heard of it we anticipated that this poem would run to some length. It has appeared, at last, in the new edition of "Enoch Arden," (published by J. E. Tilton & Co., Boston), which we noticed yesday, together with a few other minor poems which we do not recollect having seen before. Mr. Fennyson has treated the subject with great simplicity, which is also forcible. He makes rain thyme with men, and adopting the American rather than the English pronunciation of wound, rhymes it with confound. But more license is allowed a

ic in ballad form than in a more elaborate metro We have pleasure in giving the poem: THE CAPTAIN-A LEGEND OF THE MAYY. BY ALFRED TENNYSON.
He that only rules by terror

Doeth grievous wrong. Deep as Hell I count his error. Let him hear my song. Brave the Captain was : the seamen Made a gallant crew, Gallant sons of English freemen sailors bold and true. But they hated his oppression,

. Stern he was and rash : for every light transgre Doomed them to the lash. Day by day more harsh and cruel Seemed the Captain's mood. Scoret Wrath, like smothered fuel, Burnt in each man's blood.

Yet he hoped to purchase glory, Hoped to make the name Of his vessel great in story Wheresee'er he came. So they passed by capes and islands Many a harbor mouth, Sailing under palmy high lands, On a day when they were going

O'er the vast expanse, In the North, her canvas flowing, Rose a ship of France. Then the captain's color heightened, Joyful came his speech; But a cloudy gladness lightened In the eyes of each. Chase," he said : the ship flew forward, And the wind did blow;

Stately, lightly, went the Norward, Till she neared the foe. When they looked at him they kated, Had what they desired: Mute with folded arms they waited— Not a gun was fired. But they heard the foeman's thunder Roaring out their doom; All the air was torn in sunder, Crashing went the boom,

Spars were splintered, decks were shattered, Bullets fell like rain. Over mast and deck were scattered Blood and brains of men. pars were splintered ; decks were broken, Every mother's son--no word was spoken-Each beside his gun.

On the decks, as they were lying, In their blood, as they lay dying, Did they smile on him ose in whom he had reliance For his noble name. With one smile of still defiance Sold him unto shame. Shame and wrath his heart confounded. Pale he turned and red.

Falling on the dead. Dismal error ! fearful slaughter ! Side by side beneath the water There the sun-lit ocean tosses -- O'er them mouldering, And the lonely seabird crosse With one waft of the wing.

Speech of A. H. M'Clure. We reproduce a great portion of this speech, mad on the 16th of March, in the House of Representa-tives, on the bill providing for the Adjudication of Border Military Claims. Interesting, as it does, a large section of the Commonwealth, we give it to ensure it that publicity in Pennsylvania which any expression of opinion by so influential an individual

large section of the Commonwealth, we give it to ensure it that publicity in Pennsylvania which any expression of opinion by so influential an individual most certainly demands:

The proposition before the House, to whose death members have rushed with such unseemly haste, looks only to ascertainment; not to restitution, and I appeal to those who assailed this measure so relentiestly whether, if their constituents were the sufferers; if their homes were but blackened walls, and their fields laid waste, would they not plead the cause I plead to day? Would they not demand that not only adjudication, but complete restitution, is the outy of a mighty Common wealth? Their homes are strangers to the calemity of war. Their hearths have bever been poluted by the robel tread: Their flowers will bloom and entwine their columns when apring shall return to revive the earth. Their fields will bring golden fruits, unscathed by the blight of srmed battelions; not so with those for whom I feebly plead to night. When I have fulfilled the duties enjoined upon me here by a suffering people, I must return to deal with decolation. Where in better days I gathered my own household gods, there is nought but the ornel track of the destroyer. For no other orime than earnestness in devotion to the cause of an imperiled Government; for no wrong to mankind, unless in ministering alite to despoiler and defender in stckness and death, I have had home, with its countless endearments and priceless sancuaries, blotted from the earth. And who that is, mindful of the golden rule, to do unto others as we would have them do unto us, can so cloud his judgment and so disregard the volce of duty, as to turn these suffering people hence from this hall with wanton contempt? What answer would such have me make to the bereaved and homeless when I return to render an account of the trust confided to me? Shall I tell them that although I saked no charity at the hands of the Commonwealth, but simply for an impartial record of their saorifices, it was ungener

cipie on which it rests seems to have been forgotten or rejected.

Why, sir, are we at war to day with the common enemy of this Government? Is it simply because the North and the South differ in some abstractions? Have we slain thousands of those who were once our brethern and dotted our fair fields with untimely graves for such a cause? By no means. We are at war for a holler purpose. We have given our blood and treasure unsparingly to preserve our Government. Its blessings we regard as priceless. It must be maintained in all its integral parts or it is worthless. It must exercise all its prerogatives—must vindicate its night and supremacy, and give its just compensation for the tribute and featly it exacts. It cannot demand remorselessly and withhold its protecting arm. It must have the power to shield, the will to be just, and treat a wrong to its humblest supporter as a wrong to the State. This is the rule of justice, and it would be a bilistering stain upon the now unblotted escutcheon of our Commonwealth did it turn a deaf ear to those upon whom the devastation of war has fallen for the protection of all.

The gentleman from Philadelphia is quite too

whom the devastation of war has fallen for the protection of all.

The gentleman from Philadelphia is quite too sweeping in his denunciation of the principle of this bill. He denounces it as "a shame," as "monstrour," and yet in his own city, if his home should be destroyed by a revoit, he would be prompt to demand restitution to the uttermost farthing, and it would be promptly given. It is the accepted law of every municipality of the Commonwealth. At his home he rests in peace and safety. He yields ribute for the common good, and receives in return the guarantee of protection or compensation in case of failure to protect. New York city is now paying two millions of collars to those her Government failed to protect from the rioters of 1883. She sigled in her compact with her people, and the duty of restitution is confessed by all. In obedience to the settled law, based on eternal justice, that protection is one of the first duties of Government. Let the gentleman from Philadelphia return to his own city and tell his people they have erred until new—that Government, municipal, State, add general, should merely exact and not remunerate when remiss in protection, and his people will look for truer and juster, if not wiser, men to enact their laws.

Such is the settled law of every city and town the law of wherein does the municipal government.

The state of the s

every home. In this our sacrifices are but the common sacrifices of loys? Then in all sections. For this there can be no restitution. It is not in the power of mortals to restore the martyred dead; but hundreds of those who are thus hereaved to-day turn from their blackened walks and withered waste to the graves of their holy offerings for the life of the Republic. They are homeless, made so by the barbarous foe-whose bratal fury they braved for your protection. We boast not of these sacrifices —we complain not of them. We have given of all we possessed with unsparing hands to our common canse—our goods; our golden harvests; our sub-HI NEW YORK.

THE CASE.

oause—our goods; our golden harvests; our substance; and our sons and fathers have not been withheld.

Sir, I am not meens the as to the probable fate of the bill in this House. It does not meet with the favor of a majority of my associates, and the vote soon to be taken will consign it to death. I am prepared for the foreshadowed result. When the vote about to be taken shall have been recorded, the subject will not again agitate this House—will not again agitate this House—will not again convulse the tinid and arouse the malice of those who seem to hate the people who have suffered all things to preserve our Gevernment. I shall return to my disappointed constituents and present the record that has been made by this House, and they will not question my dielity and barneshees. How deeply they will feel humiliated by the defeat of this bill, after every possible misinterpretation of their motives. I need not here attempt to portray, how keenly it will strike those, already thrice smitchen by the foe. They cannot but believe that their State is unmindful of them; that while its ends the sax gatherer it forgets its solemn obligations to them. They have been taught that their flag is the symbol of power, of protection from lawless-ness-within and loss without, and they will not complain of their Government, nor will they despair of its fulfillment of its highess protegatives. They can, if need be, afford, the form on their would be but the listory, of the wrongs of individuals; but the though, of the wrongs of individuals; but the dominant by this House. They can curvive it; but the Common of the State would be but the listory, of the wrongs of its citizens. He will out of his first about a perfect of the proper of the completion of the state would be but the listory of the securities of the completion of the state would be but the listory of the securities of the completion of the state would be but the listory of the securities of the completion of the state would be but the listory of the south as of its citizens

the rignal for respect, for justice, for protection within the boundaries of civilization. And so it should be, it must be bere.

Sir, I have been pained, deeply pained, at the recklessnesswith which disloyalty has been charged upon my immediate constituents. There may be among those I represent some who hate their country and its cause, and it is possible that a few may have done themselves the dishonor to exact exorbitantly from those who came to defend the State. If there are such they dare not awout. They could not live in my country, and declare by word or deed their sympathy with the enemies of the Government. For three consecutive years the enemy has invaded our territory, and the authorities were untring in their efforts to ascertain who, it any gave aid and counsel to our foss. To but one was this terrible crime traced—a clizen of York—and he lives to-day by the elemency of the President, who took from his head the decree of death. Earnestly as the people of Franklin have differed in their political faith, and firmly as a portion of them dispute the policy of the war, I affirm a tisk, annidence that, as a people, all stood shoulder to shoulder and man to man to bring discomiture upon the enemy when he polluted our soil. They have been faithful in the past, and they will be faithful still. There is no duty an endangered Government can impose upon them that they will not operately yield. They know the value of government, and they will preserve it. If new graves, new bersavements are necessary, they will be given, to preserve to you and to them and to post-rity the messureless blessings of free government. They will not murmur that their seed-time and harvest come and go with nought but desolation while your people. As the ivy dings to their mouldering piles amidst the appaliting devastation was has wrought, and as the green moss likes in perfect their douce may manifest its indifference to their strip places of their martyred dead, so will they follow with molathering devocion the cause of the Republic

Jottings for Summer.

We out from Hall's Journal of Health a few words of advice, satirical and otherwise, to those who may be preparing to visit the country during the hotter months. They are very generally available, and may be at any rate profitably considered by those they do not hit too strongly:

1. In going to the country to spend your summer, leave business behind, but take with you your entire stock of patience, courtesy, self-respect, and religion. Go as plain "John Smith, gentieman"

2. If you have the first claim to be well bred, you will be the last person in the world to volunteer any information on the subject. If it must be told, let fit be by your conduct; let your entire deportment prove that you are a lady or a gentleman.

3. Do not profess that you "know" Mr. Astor Mr. Grinnell, Mr. Minturn, or other distinguished cittizens, when your entire knowledge consists in Mear, having been pointed out to you on the street.

4. Avoid culmings a spasing as a situation entire family of note, when you only happen to have spoken to them on a rail-car or steambook, or in some purely business transaction. An enterprising individual once claimed that he knew a distinguished judge very well. On inquiry, it was found that the said judge had once sent him to the pent-tentary.

5. If you have the first mite of common sense, and

that the said judge had once sent him to the peuttentiary.

5. If you have the first mite of common sense, and.
fully go to the country for recreation, enjoyment,
and health, leave your best and second-best clothing
at home; take only your common wardrobes and
but a small part of that; wot only that the persons
you "stop with." may feel more easy, but that you
may feel freer yourself to scale fences, offind trees,
scramble up mountain sides, wade across creeks,
penetrate forest tangles, and jump Jim Orow
generally.

6. Never turn up your nose at anything at the
table; if you have the slightest disposition to do so,
you may be sure it is a pug, and ferl' long enough
to turn. If you don't like a thing, let it alone; eat
nothing, and by the next meal you may be glad to
get anything.

7. Remember that in going to the country a sensible man's object is neither to dress nor eat, chiefly,
but to obtain mental repose, pure air, and unrestrained exercise.

8. Endeavor to conform, without apparent effort,

strained exercise.

8. Endeavor to conform, without apparent effort, to the arrangements of the family with whom you board, and to the manners and customs of the people around you, as far as they do not compromise your principles of good morals and good taste.

9. Be cheerful, be kind, be considerate, be accommodating. 10. Do not obtrude your political or religious 11. Shun argument and controversy on any and

sentiments.

11. Shun argument and controversy on any and all subjects.

12. Let your courtesy come out naturally; and if religious, don't be a Pharisee.

A "Repordanton" in Russia.—The Russian Correspondence contains the following singular plees of information:

"About the year 1845. a remarkable movement took place in the Baitle provinces. The woor people in the towns and in the country, above all the proletarists, who belonged to the Protestant durch, made known their wish to embrace the Russian or choices religion. Numerous changes of faith took place, and in less than a year 117,000 Protestants went over to the orthodox church. The Protestant nobles and the Protestant clergy were atmished at a circumstance which assumed such immense proportions. The report was spread among the people that peasants who embraced the orthodox faith would receive permission to leave the Baitle provinces, that land would be assigned to them, ac. The Government gave an official depial to these reports, and indeed ordered that they who embraced the Greek religion should expressly declare that they had not done so in view of an improved material condition, but in obscience to powerful convictions. But all these measures by no means prevented the conversions from continuing. The Protestant nobles, urged by their clergy, demanded of the Government laws which should limit this movement. This, as has been stated, occurred about twenty years since. At present the converted people find themselves in the greatest insery. An investigation has already shown that the persecution of the convertis began, indeed, if 1845. They were refused to grant then Christian burial. The Government has now ordered the strictest investigation to be made into the circumstances."

How Engravants are Delate were Accoss the Arlantic.—In referring to the emigration How Elopements are Dealt with Access the Atlantic.—In referring to the emigration from Cork.—during the past week it amounted to fully a thousand persons—a Liverpool journal men-

from Cork—during the past week it amounted to fully a thousand persons—a Liverpool journal mentions a new phase of the passenger trade. Elopements to America have become, it would seem, a leading feature of the national "exodus?" We are informed that this week's emigration "included, a fair proportion of runaways, the motive in most of these cases being of a tender nature. Indeed, the increased facility for elopements which this ready means of flight affords promises to become alarming. Three cases of the kind are known to have cocurred within a fortnight, and how many may have remained undiscovered we can only surfaise. The last of those referred to was a runaway match between a well-to-do farmer's son and the fair caughter of snother still better off, both being from Maryborough. The young woman had provided herself with the respectable sum of £80 of her faither's money, and brought a maid-servent with last. The pair were traced to Queenstown by their respective lathers, and were surprised in their preparations for embarkation. Romeo had a sound thrashing from his indignant pareful; he was deprived of his passage ticket, and was torn from the sums of his Juliet, the latter being permitted to proceed with her female companion. Another somewhat similar case, in which the parties were from Tullamore, King's county, had a similar termination.

Mination:

A FRENCE BANQUET—That eccentricity which is the distinguishing characteristic of the Paristan, has now induced him to go even beyond his recent horse sating mania. Consequently he had a grand spread, some time since, which included tom cat with sauce piquante, and tail of a white horse with white sauce. The Paristan is getting partiphilar to a shade in their horse-cating. Asses cotelutes a lamatif phoble—a siy out at the Boniface base en applicate—en applicate meaning likewise lady's hair in curl-papers, as a delicate compliment to the for curl girls who, figured at: a certain minister; ball. The whole concluded with a heron cooked with little unions. It is said that the bon-overals liked the bats the best, giving a proof of their gallanty.

The Lion and his Master—At Libourde, Cffthe settled have beard on element junitee, that projection, that projection is settled the project they have erred until even the projection of the projecti

COMEDY BEFORE A SHERIFF'S JURY

LIGHT AND HEAVY COMIC WEIGHTS. L. J. OAKEY HALL AND THE COUNT JOHANNES.

We excise from a New York paper the following report of a trial which may almost stand alone in the records of the law courts on the score of its deicious comedy. Mr. A. J. Oakey Hall is not only a line lawyer, but is decidedly a man of great comic genius, as is proven by his way of eliciting the comic talent of the Count Johannes in the course of what must have been one of the most amusing scenes ever brought before a criminal court. We may premise that the occasion on which this comic tilt took place was the sait brought by the Count Johannes against Stephen R. Fiske, for damages in the Shoriff's Court of New York, well known in New York for his literary talent, and at present the dility of the Leader. We may also call attention to the terse moral of Sheffif Kelley, which we have italicized. It is the little bit of reality which gives iquancy to the preceding scenes in the comedy: The plaintiff such the defendant for a libel in the Leader, a weekly paper, reflecting upon his performinges as Hamlet, and his title as count. The defendant made no answer, and the case how came up to assess the damages sustained by the Count. After the jury were sworn, and had been challenged by the court, the case commenced.

ROW THE COUNT LOOKED.

Count Johannes was gotten up in great style—
swallow tail coat, white vest, and black slik stock
His hands were covered with black light-thread
gloves, while on his arm was a huge badge o gloves, while on his arm was a fluge badge of mourning.

The Count read the complaint, in which he claimed twenty-five thousand dollars, and then rested his case. He, however, remarked that he never know Mr. Fiske. Strenuous in his hate, he was gentle as a lamb to those who repented. Had Fiske given him his hand or spologized he would have forgiven he had Greeley. But Fiske did not do either; and he was compelled, he defense of himself and semily, to bring the suit.

Mr. A. Oakey Hall, in behalf of his client, are and said.
MR. SHERITPAND GENTLEMEN OF THE SHERIPP'S JUBY: I srise under a sense of great embarrassment. I have never been pitted against a gentleman of noble lineage before, and republicad as I am, I never appeared in legal strile against a noble count and chevalier before, But I do not mean to be understood as saying that I or my yeeman client cannot appreciate the feelings of a count and noble chevalers. I was a constant of the sense of counts and chevaliers. I was stood as saying that I or my yeoman client; cannot appreciate the feelings of a count and noble chevaller. I have read of counts and chevallers. I was impressed with what I read, but I am more impressed with what I read, but I am more impressed with what I have seen. My client, who is only what in chivalry is called a yeoman, also feels embarrassed at meeting a count and noble chevaller. He could appreciate what the plaintiff must have felt when he read the account in the Leader. I trust, however, that the jury will not allow any prejudices in favor of aristocracy to mitigate against my client. I hope you will friew this case, not as between a member of the aristocracy and a pleceian, but as between against and yeoman. I know the magnetism of the presence of an aristocratic member of the community, and therefore throw myself on your indulgence. Hask you to look at this case carefully before you take money out of, my yeoman client's pocket to put it in the pockets of my noble friend, the Count and Chevaller. I, therefore, laboring under the embarrassment I speak of, approach this case with the gravity it deserves. The Count aneans, in a four fold capacity—as tragedam, add in r, historian, and lecturer. The libel in this cate was published in May, 1864, and shortly after my noble adversary; the noble-Count and Cheviler, doin mened a suit in this court against the then editor of the Leader, Mr. John Cliancy. Shortly after — T

October of the Count Office of the Count of here.
The sheriff overruled the objection.
Mr. Hall resumed. As 1 was saying, the Count commenced a fibel criminal suit sgaint Mr. Clancy, pending which Mr. Clancy died. The Count then sued Mr. Fiske, the alleged writer. My yeoman ellent, not wishing to drag in the name of the dead, made no answer, and it was thought that the best way, he would not say, to get rid of his noble antagonist and adversary, but to have awarded to him

Count. Now, Mr. Hall. Mr. Hall. Now, Count I appeal to your chivalry. Have you not got me at sufficient disadvantage

Have you not got me at sufficient disadvantage without intercupting me?

Count. "Well, go on, Oakey; that's all right."

Mr. Hall resumed. The Count has already sworn that all he wented was nominal damages, frence the damand, or \$25,000 is hyperbolical and riflications. Not that I mean to say that anything my hobe adversary can do would be ridipations.

Count. "Thank you for that admission."

for Hall stanged the life and signification has requested his associate to procure him a glass of water.

The Count, tendering him a glass—"Allow me, Hall "".

Mr. Hall, (with entinessam) "Ah, Count, I recogning the true institute of chiralry in this country to an adversary." After drighting, another glass was presented to Mr. Hall, who handed it to the Count, saying—"I return a full glass. The yeoman feels honored at having drahs from a Count's glass." Then, after a brief pause, he continued."

Will my most hobe adversary take the witness gand."

THE COUNT SOMEWHAT IRRITATED.

"I protest against the conduct of Mr. Hall. It is illegal and he knows it. This species of chicanery went do. I can get Fishe indicted in every court where I can find a copy of the paper in spite of all the Halls in the New World or the palaces of the dd." old."
Sheriff Kelly. It is the right of either party.
Count. Then if your honor say so, I will obey. I have always obeyed authority, and shall do so.
The clerk handed a Biole to the Count.
Mr. Hall. I have no desire to have the gentleman tworn, I rely on his chivalry and honor.

THE COUNT INSISTS ON TAKING A SWEAR. The Count (indignantly). I won't submit to this.
No such tricks. I will be sworn.
The Count was then put under eath.
Mr. Hall. You must excuse me if I drop the
Count. I must, under the law, eall you something.

A GALL. Count. Call me plaintiff. As to swearing, if I was in France there would be a duef.
Mr. Hall. Now, Count, don't frighten me.
Q. Dén't you style yourself the Count Johannes?
A. My documents call me so.
Q. Do'you'call yourself so?
A. I never called myself. If I did, I should not

cone.

Q. If a man should style you Jones, would you not rebuse him? A. I should if done to insult.
Q. Dit you not give a testimonial benefit to yourself? A. No. sir; my fellow-citizens and Democrats did it. Q. Have you a copy of that bill? A. I have not. Q. What do you mean by testimonial benefit? A. For instance, if my friend, A. Oakey Hall, or, as it ought to be; Abraham O. Hall, gave me a silver cup, that would be a testimonial benefit.

A Distant Gass. A DISTANT CASH.

Q. As you are supposing a very hypothetical supposition, won't you answer my question. Was there any other name mentioned but your own?

A. Not except the actors engaged. THE COUNT APOLOGIZES.

THE COUNT APOLOGIZES.

Q. The play of "Hamlet" was burlesqued?
A. No, sir! that's He. I beg the court's pardon,
I should have said falsehood. I apologize.
Q. Count, Fil go with you through this article;
let us see what is not true. What is your real
name?
A. My real name is Johannes; English, Jones; Latimized, Joannes:
Q. Where was the spot on which your name was
changed from Johannes to Jones? A. Great Britain; it was thrust on me. Morse accepted title,
why not I? Thompson accepted title, why not I?
THE COUNT'S INVOLUNTARY APPRECIATION OF ME.
HALL'S COMIC GENIUS.

Counit. Hall, you'll be great one of these days. Count. Hall, you'll be great one of these days.
Mr. Hall. Perhaps I shall be Count Oakey.
Count. Then Pill introduce you in society.
Mr. Hall (bowing gracefully). Thank you, thank you. Mr. Hall. As the jury might raise a question won't you recite the celebrated "To be or not to be." Count.—Yes, for fifty dollars; I never do it for egs. The Count then proceeded to detail how he

After a rather Sharspearian but delicate passage farms, the Count stated that he had no objects o reckon his descent from Joan of Arc. THE COURT'S DEMON DAUGHTHE.

Mr. Hall—I have here your Fourth of July oration in Richmond.

Count—What edition?

Mr. Hall—I is a presentation copy to Mr. Burton with your autograph in it.

Count—Then it is genuine.

The Count in answer to a question—My demon daughter might have written such a letter. Priever deserted her or her mother it hey deserted me. I left England.to come to America, but when I came here my enemy was dead. My first wile obtained a civorce from me from the Virginia Legislature.

Mr. Hall then questioned the plaintiff relative to his trial against Horace Greeley. He then said: I have done with you, Mr. Witness. H you wish, you can now cross-examine, yourself.

The Count (desending). Are you through? Is it my turn, now! Mr. Hall. Yes. Count. Then I call as my witness Mr. A. Oakey Hall. Mr. Hall was sworn, and testified that in May, 1864, he was an amaicur contributor to the Leader. Mr. Hall's further relations in the paper being objected to as irrelevant, the Count withdrew the question.

There was no summing up, both gentlemen not occupying five minutes. THE COUNT'S DEMON DAUGHTER

Sheriff Kelly then charged the jury. This came tathem in the ordinary way, as a writ of inquiry from the Superior Court, as to what amount of, if any, damages had been sustained by the plaintiff. It was for them to decide. It was for them to find it was for them to decide. It was for them to find it was for them to decide. It was for them to find it was for them to decide. It was for them to find it was for them to decide. It was for them to find it was for them to decide. It was for them to find it was for them to find it was for them to find the public was anything to that editors did not consider the feelings of individuals when they considered what they thought the public good. Though it might occur as a general rule editors did not publish individual articles from maticious motives. He repeated, the question of plaintiff's damage was peouliarly their province to pass upon. THE SHEETPP'S CHARGE.

Wife and dasignters lay vielent hands upon him, settling his attive as well as possible. The notes are thrust into the grown of his laws; wife or daughter hooked upon his arm; and they are off for church at breathless speed. He elbows his way through the crowd, and storms up the pulpht stairs. The preliminary services over, the sermon commences. Hastily prepared as it seems, it is really no hasty production. It begins with a careful statement of the subject, almost as condensed as westless of mathematical axioms. Then follows the scriptural argument; then the answering of objections. The doctor has warmed to his work. He is conversational, acute, sometimes exolting a safe by quaintness of illustration or phrase. Last of all comes the essential point—the application. The presone whom he must persuade, before he feaves the pulpit, to take some step of mighty import.

Service over, the doctor goes directly home. He has been wrought up to the highest tension of mind and body, and must let himself "run down" by spending an hour or two in sport and talk with his family. He is lively, sparkling, and jocose, 'full of anecdote and incident. Probably the cld violin which had come down from East Hampton is brought out. The doctor gets deverly through with "Auld Lang Syne." Bonnie Doon," and the sine time with the questionable title of "Go to the Devil and Shake Yourself," but is sure to break down in "Money Musk," and the "College Hornpipe." Now and then, when the good mother was gone to bed before him, he is wrought upon by the petitions of the young fry to go through the wonders of the double shuffler which are used when a lad to the labor of the internation has such ravages with the toes of his stockings that they are not in much favor with the semale authorities upon whom, falls, the labor of the inext at he year which it leave off prescaling. I should toes and tumble all night. I must let of steam gradually, and then I can sleep like a child."—Harper's kingazine.

STATE ITEMS.

Col. A. K. McClure, whose property was de-stroyed by the rebels, at the burning of Chambers burg, offers a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest and devery to the authorities of Franklin county of F. ith, the son of the renowned "Extra Billy," and a captain of the rebel army. This F. W. Smith the man who ordered the destruction of Colonel deligre's property last summer. -A lady of Pittsburg, by the name of Mrs. Gil. ard, in baking some sponge-cakes last week, used arsenic in mistake for carbonate of soda. . All of the for the skill of physicians, the results might have been serious. As it was, they all recovered.

— The oil lands of Crawford county are attracting great attention from practical oil operators. Large tracts have been purchased and leased. Several wells are being bored, with every indication of suc

- Salathiel Harris, one of the oldest miners and coal operators of this State, died at the residence of his children, in Shamokin, on the 6th of last month in the Tist year of his age. - Drugkenness in Oll City is becoming very frement, and, we are sorry to state, it is constantly on -Oil of the first quality has lately been discovered upon the farm of Mr. Samuel Harvey, of Centre -The city of Pittsburg has seventeen banks, with

an aggregate paid-up capital of \$8,524,700. HOME ITEMS.

-The following Massachusetts banks have recently been organized under the national banking law: Boston, State, and Columbian, Boston; Monu ment, of Charlestown; Ocean, of Nemburyport;
Bay State of Lawrence; Northampton, of North
ampton; Blackstone Eank.

The Whipple File Company, whose works are Ballard Vale, Massachusetts, employ 650 men and hove, and 25 girls, and turn out 500 dozen files ents are now in progress which will double the number. -A New Jersey paper says: "The enlargemen of the Lunatic Asylum, at Trenton, is to be com menced at once." We are happy to hear of the improving mental condition of the locality. - A movement is on foot to establish a theological school in Washington city for the education of

colored Baptist ministers, about fifty of whom have aiready been enrolled as pupils. - In Itlinois a wag advertises on behalf of a cercial care; also, a few surgeons and reporters." In Essex street, Newburyport, Mass., where there are only fourteen houses, there are now living six ladies whose united ages are five hundred and three years. hung out signals of rejoicing on the reception of the news of President Lincoln's death, and went into

mourning for Booth, the murderer. The Hudson County Bank, in Jersey City, will this month be merged into a national bank, under the title of the Hudson County National Bank. The man who has not slept for fourteen years nds a rival in Daniel McKee, of Claysville, Mo., who sleeps six weeks at a time, and is wide awake

— One day last week 300,000 pounds of sugar were removed from the Boston custom house warehouses for the market, the holders being afraid of the falling — The Ravels having decided on returning to this country, will play at Niblo's Garden, New York; ... It is estimated that Secretary Stanton's order will dismiss from the military service at least

-They are running a passenger car, entirely composed of iron, upon the Chicago and St. Louis -Four men were killed on the receipt of the news of the assassination of President Lincoln, in New Orleans, for rejoicing over his death. crat says that no city in the Union contains so many

-At Griffin's Mills, Erie county, New York, ompany has been formed to sink an oil well in that _It is said that the dogs of Ohio are more destructive to sheep than were the wolves in early - One of the standing committees of the Tennes see Legislature is that "on Tippling and Tippling -Mr. Thomas J. Crawford, of White Mountain ame, died at Lancaster, N. H., on the 22d ult., of dropsy. - Some burglars made an unsuccessful attempt to rob the vanits of the Commercial Bank of Roches

ter on Sunday night week.

— Twelve divorce cases were granted in the Su preme Court, at Salem, last week. — One of the heaviest distilleries in New England has been seized for the evasion of the tax law. -Dr. Sharp, of St. Louis, has been appointed - Michigan now yields about \$7,000,000 worth copper and \$2,000,600 worth of Iron annually.
—Senator Sumner is to deliver an eulogy on Preident Lincoln, in Boston, on the first day of June —A large fire occurred in Boston on Sunday morning; loss from \$125,000 to \$150,000. - The taxable property of Oregon for 1864 was **8**35,000,000. - The whole number of post offices in the United States is 28,878 - Three of the loyal States-California, Oregon

and Nevada—have no national banks. - All our national coins are to have the motto: 'In God we trust." - Well-executed counterfelt \$50 ; - The Boston Post says that the fruit trees fassachusetts are remarkably promising.

— Gen. Butler is in New York.
— Gottschalk had arrived at San Francisco. -Cincinnati had a snow storm last week. FOREIGN ITEMS.

... The first excursion of the Archeolog at Rome went off very well, Mr. Parker lecturing to about fifty or sixty English gentlemen and ladies in the churches of S. Gregorio, S. Stefano Rentendo, ss. Quattro Incoronati, the Palace of Claudius and the house of St. Gregory; the only unpleasant motion to being that a gentleman en route to join the party was robbed of his watch and chain. The French Emperor's visit to Algeria has been definitely decided upon. Some of the ministers had been opposed to the idea of his absenting himself during the session of the Chambers; but, of course, they had to yield. His horses have been already sent to Marseilles, and the officers and aides-de-camp who are to accompany him chosen - The arrival at Havre of two large life-boats built in England for the Imperial Navy, is announced in the local journals. These boats are eady for use, and will be stationed at Cherbourg A third life-boat, also built in England, has been forwarded to Marseilles. On the 4th, 5th, and 6th of August a gran attle show will be held at Malmo, opposite Copen

hagen, in Sweden. The Swedish Government en-

avors, by prizes and other inducements, to make

the show as complete as poss At Paris it is said that the late resignation the Portuguese Ministry had no connection with the lete insult offered to our flag, which was so . To make up for the commercial losses cor tion and equipment accounts the road petween tion and equipment ac

FOUR CENTS. been unable to get beds, though they offered 1001. each for them. Crowds are going off daily to see the sights in the neighborhood, and especially the Cockneyfied Tivoli, where backets of provision without end are emptied, and the cascades are illuminated. The weather is magnificent, after the

ong, damp, disagreeable winter. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

There was an increased firmness, with advances prices, for United States gold-bearing stocks, wester day, partly on the reinvestment of the May dividen on the 5-20 bonds, and partly on the later foreign news advising an additional rise on the 5-20s of 3@4 % cent. in London and on the Continent. The lers sent out late in March to purchase for or remit these bonds for sale to New York, on the heavy fall of exchange and gold, have returned, for the most part, unexecuted, owing to the large advance on the other side, which quickly followed the decline in gold here and the subsequent news of the fall of Richmond. The consequence is that a good man contracts made here for bonds "to arrive" are lef short, and subject to settlement or repurchase in ou since the close of last week, we have reason to sup pose that a large portion of the May dividends on the 5-20 loan held abroad is being reinvested in the same or some other gold-bearing stock of the United States, in place of being remitted in gold or exchange. The 1881 loan was freely taken at 110% yesterday, an advance of %, the 5-20; at 105%, an advance of %, and the 10-40s at 97%, an advance of % as compared with the day before. State and city loans are very dull. The former sold at 90 for the fives

New City 6s sold at 94, a decline of %; the old were steady at 91%. Other bonds meet with little favor The railway list is still depressed and the tendency of prices is evidently downward. Reading was ing at the close at about 50.81, a decline, as compared with the closing figure of the provious day, of 214: Pennsylvania Raliroad also declined, with sales at 59; Camden and Amboy was off 1/2, and North Pennsylvania Railroad 1; Norristown was steady at 57; Elmira preferred at 46; Lehigh Valley at 68, and Minchill at 57%; Catawissa preferred declined 2%, selling at 26. Of the canal stooks, there were sales of Schuvikili Navigation preferred at 30%; Wyoming Valley at 60, and Susquehauna. Canal at 2%. The oil stocks continue very dull, with limited sales. Passenger rathroad securities are very quiet. Race and Vine sold at 8%, and West Philadelphia at 64. Bank stocks are very dull, the only sale being of Girard at 48%. The best bid for Commercial Bank was 50, a decline of 8, as compared with that of the previous day. The regular dividend of this bank was passed vestorday. e reason assigned therefor being on account of heavy defaloation on the part of a aubordinate offier of the institution The following statement of the condition of the

Courth National Bank, on Monday, was omitted from the list furnished to The Press yesterday: The following shows the condition of the Philaelphia banks on Monday last, as compared with

The following were the quotations for gold vester The following banks in this city declared their emi-annual dividends yesterday morning :

Kensington National Bank... Tradesmen's National Bank... Southwark National Bank.... Second National Bank..... Commonwealth National Bank Corn Exchange National Bank.... Third National Bank.... In addition to the dividend of 5 per cent, declared by the Farmers' and Mechanics' National, there was an extra dividend declared in stock of this bank, in the proportion of one share to every ten share both free of taxes. Stockholders to whom will be due of the stock dividend less than one half a share

will be paid in cash. The annual meeting of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company was held yesterday morning, at the Board of Trade rooms. The president presented the annual report, showing the total receipts of one million five hundred and sixty thousand dollars being a large increase over the receipts of 1864, the sales of coal from the Company mines being \$960,000. The Company own over six thousand acres of valuable coal land. The net receipts for 1864 would give the stockholders a dividend of 30 percent, on the capital stock. The amount of contingent fund invested in first-class securities is over

\$200,000.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan received by Jay Cooke yesterday, amount to \$5,-221,100, including one of \$200,000 from Boston, one of \$275,000 from the First-National Bank, Baltimore, one of \$100,000 from Cincinnati, and \$1,000,000. eachifrom the First National Bank, New York, Fisk & Hatch, New York, and Vermilye & Co., New York. There were 3,652 individual subscriptions of \$50 and \$100 each. It is a significant fact that the popular subscrip-tions to the seven-thirty loan have been marked by a steady progress to which there has been scarcely an intermission. The daily aggregat then three, and, for a week past, four millions. Yes terday, the enormous amoud of \$5,231,100 was sub-scribed, and this in the face of a crime that would ave shaken any old-world monarchy to its centre-Who shall measure the strength of a Government

The following in reference to the beneficial effect of peace in this country upon French finances is translated from the Paris Opinion Nationale, April 19:
The amount of our exports has declined thirty-five millions during the two first months of the year.
Our indirect revenue shows a falling off of nineteen millions in the first quarter in consequence of the delay in settling the duties on sugar.
It is time to accertain the cause of this falling off, both in production and consumption. oth in production and consumption. We have nothing to rely upon in order to render our taxes productive excepting peace in America.

But how does the Bank of France prepare for that grand event? The last balance sheet shows an increase in advances upon bullion of twenty-four millions, in round numbers. Specie merchants deposit their ingots with the bank, instead of going directly to the mint, with the evident purpose of obtaining advances from the bank without having to give any compensation. give any compensation.

Why should the Bank of France lend itself to such transactions when the same will certainly create embarassment should the demand for gold from America increase?

The Bank of England pays only the actual value for ingots, deducting the cost of coinage, and returns them at the same rate; but it does not make loans on precious metals.

As long as the Bank of France does not square accounts with the dealers in precious metals we shall be liable to a crisis. We are approaching this state quietly, and when our metallic currency becomes derapged the declaration of peace in America will be assigned as the cause, whereas it is simply the pretext. pretext. While loans command thirteen per cent, the bank rate of discount, three and a half per cent, is too low—it should be raised to five per cent, and remain t that figure. The important order issued from the War Depart ment, at the close of last week, for the reduction of the army and the curtailment of the prospective military expenditures of the Government in every possible direction, was succeeded on Saturday by a possible direction, was successed on Saturday by a proclamation from the President removing all re-strictions, not imposed by Congress, upon the inter-nal domestic and commercial intercourse of the country, articles contraband of war alone excepted. and the sections not within the lines of the national cannot fail to exert a most beneficial effect upon the prospective prosperity of the country and the de-The army reduction will lessen the annual expendi-tures of the Government by many millions, while

producers also, and thus the area of labor be en larged. The removal of the restrictions upon trade will open new channels for the profitable employment of that labor, and we hall the anno of the two measures as the commencemen ers in the prosperity of a nation which will soon become united in stronger and more permanent bonds of union than have ever before distinguished its history.

The question is asked where do all the specie do lars go from Mexico? The receipts at New York are very trifling. We, however, can give some information on the subject. The British West Indiamail steamer, the February packet, landed at mail steamer, the February packet, landed at Southampton with about \$1,970,000 early in March. The greater part of this was Mexican dollars received from Vera Cruz. We also observed another shipment of nearly one million dollars a short time since. England realizes all the profit and advantages from her cordon of mail steamships ramifying in every-quarter-of-the world under subsidies for mail service. The steam marine of Great Britain is monopolizing the passenger and earrying trade of the world.

The directors of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad have issued a circular announcing that the expenditures decided upon for construction and equipment account of the road, between this and the next annual meeting of the stockholders, will, in no event, exceed one million dollars. This is inclusive of work done since the first of January last. The stock, to meet this expenditure; has been already sold, and there will to no further issue for any purpose, until after an account has been already sold, and there will to no further issue for any purpose, until after an account has been already sold, and there will to no further issue for any purpose, until after an account has been reprefed of the operations of the year, at the annual meeting to be held in March, 1866.

The following is the ameunt of coal transy, orted on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Wester a Railroad for the week ending Saturday, April 23th, 1865.

New York Markets, May 2, 184 and 184 from the correct grain dealers withdrew their stocks water already subject to what and see what might burn up; the lact certain dealers withdrew their stocks water, the stand holders were disposed to wat and the at a circular and the seem of the sea of the sain holders were deposed to an kar from but not very and the circular stand to water in the form the following is standard to the road, between the sains reported did not exceed a south to olidity. The lates were to be a maderate and the sains are rain type and the sains are rain type and the sains and from Southampton with about \$1,970,000 early in March.

88,491 00 2.11. 320,892 04 11 %c.

THE WAR PRESSI (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

mail (per annum in advance) at..... Larger Clubs than Zen will be charged at the same

iey afford very little more than the east of pap THE WAR PERSS. Mar To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, on xira copy of the paper will be given. The following is the amount of coal transported

ver the Lehigh Valley Railroad for the work end-| Mars | ing April 29, 1865 :

General description of the control o **5** 10

Drezel & Co. quote : Sales of Stocks, May 2.

SALES AT THE REGULAR BOARD OF BROKERS.

Reported by Hepses, Miller, & Co., No. 50 S. Third &
BEFORE BOARD.

50 St Michelses, O. bls 5-2 80 BoARD.

50 St Michelse, O. bls 5-2 80 BoARD.

50 Ge ... blofast 3, 3-16 100 do ... 55 615, 100 do ...

3:0 Read R b5 lots 50%

20 Panis 2 On Green | 500 Sult Greek | 14 200 Reading | 500 Sult Greek | 14 200 Reading | 500 Sult Greek | 1500 USF 20 Bonde reg. 105% | 300 Royal Oil | 1500 USF 20 Bonde reg. 105% | 300 Royal Oil | 1500 USF 20 Bonde reg. 105% | 100 do | 3 6 do | 3 6 do | 3 5 do | 3 6 do | Semi-Weekly Review of the Philadel-phia Markets. MAY 2-Evening The Produce markets are less active, and prices are unsettled and drooping, owing to the decline in gold. Flour is very dull. In Wheat there is very

little doing. Corn and Oats are without change, Cotton closes rather firmer. Coal is very dull. Bark has again declined. In Iron there is rather more doing. Oils are very quiet. In Provisions there is very little doing, but prices are unchanged. Seeds are dull. Whisky continues very inactive. Seeds are dull. Whisky continues very inactive. Wool is without change.

The Flour market continues very dull, and the sales are in small lots only at about former rates; 800 bbis sold in lots at \$8.50@9.50 \(\frac{2}{3} \) bbi for common and good extra family. The retailers and bakers are buying in a small way at from \$7.25@7.75 for superfine; \$5@8.37 for extra; \$8.50@9.50 for extra; smily, and \$10@11 \(\frac{2}{3} \) bbi for fancy brands, as to quality. By a Flour is selling in a small way at \$6.50@6.75 \(\frac{2}{3} \) bbi. Corn Meal is dull at former rates.

hear no of sales. Apper is duff at the rates.

BARK.—Quercitron is very duff, and we hear of no sales; lat No 1 salered at \$50 pt ton.

Cotton is duff and lower; small sales of middings are making at 46047c pt h, cash, closing rather firmer.

CANDLES.—Tallew Oandles continue quiet; Adamantine are rather duff; we quote 63 at 26023, 123 at 29031c, and Hotel at 300 pt h. Sperm are unchanged.

COAL continues very duff, and prices are unsettled and rather lower; cargo sales are reported at from 20021c pt h in gold.

Frathers are coarce; small sales of Western COFFEE is scarce; small sales are reported at from 20@21c % h in gold.
FEATHERS are foace; small sales of Western are making at 61@62c % h.
Fish.—In Mackerel there is no change; about 1,000 bbis Sold from first hands on private terms; sales from sore are making at \$23@25 for shore 1s, \$16@17 for bay do, \$11@18 for shore 2s, \$15 for bay do, and \$15 50@16 % bbi for large and small No. 3s. Codish are firm at \$9 the 100 hs.
FERUIT.—There is very little doing; small sales of Oranges and Lemons are making at \$6 50 % box. Green Apples are selling at \$6@7.50 % bbi. MICLASERS.—The market is rather quiet; small lots of Cuba are reported at 50@60c, and Porto Rico at 68@76 % gallon.
NAVAL STORES.—Small sales of Rosin are making at \$256228 % bbi. Spirits of Turpentine has advanced; \$460 size size soon of gallon.
OILS.—Fish Olis are firmly held, but there is very little doing. Lard Oil is call; we quote winter at \$1 60@1.65 per gallon. Linseed Oil is selling at \$236126 % gallon. Petroleum is quiet; sales are making at \$50 for crude, \$4@55c for refined, in bond, and free at from 73@77c % gallon, as to quality.
SEEDS.—Cloverseed is oull, the season being about over. Small sales are making at \$16.50@
17.50 % 64 hs. Small sales of Timothy are making at \$42.50 % bushel, and Flaxseed at \$2 50@2 55 % bus.
SEIRITS.—There is very little doing in foreign, g bus. SPIRITS.—There is very little doing in foreign, and prices are without change. New England Rum, seeling in a small way at \$2 35@2.40 % gallon. Whisky continues dull, and the transactions are in Whisky continues dull, and the transactions are in small lots only at from \$2.14@2.18. \$2 gallon for Pennsylvania and Ohio bbis.

Sugar.—Sugar is dull and rather lower; small sales of Cuba are making at 72/@8%c, in gold, and 11@140 \$2 h, in currency.

TALOW.—Small sales are making at 11%/2120. for Oity Rendered and 10%/@11%c \$2 h for country. Wool.—There is no change to notice; small sales are making at from \$50.750 for fisece, and \$50.850 \$2 h for tub.

New York Markets, May 2.
Flour dull and 5@100 lower.
Wheat dull and declining. Corn very firm.
Beef quiet. Lard heavy.
Pork heavy, but closing steady.
Whisky is firm; sales 200 bhis Western at \$2.10@ 2.11. Tallow is lower, with sales of 20,000 hs at 10%@

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