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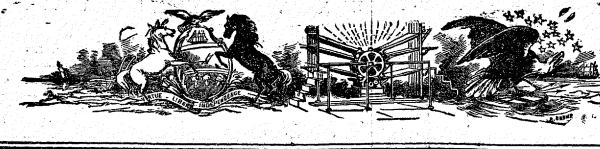
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Pillow-Case Muslin, 28 Cents,
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THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1865.

Napoleonic Authorship. It is well known that, though more by dictation (for which he had a great talent) than by the pen, the first NAPOLEON was a voluminous author. It is not so generally known that his nephew, the reigning Emperor of the French, of whose "History of JULIUS CASAR" the first volume has appeared in ten different languages, has also written and published largely. He appears, therefore, as competitor for literary reputation, not as a novice, but as a practiced and even popular writer. In due course (for it is not a book to be rapidly read or lightly considered), we shall have to determine and declare what manner of historical biography he has written, but, in the mean time, are disposed to think that our readers may thank us for telling them

what and how much he has previously placed before the world. The third Napoleon, chiefly educated in Switzerland, was a somewhat motiveless person, until a few months after he had completed his twenty-second year, while he was leading the life of a quiet student, in the château d'Arenenberg, on the banks of Lake Constance. The tocsin of Revolution, loudly crashing the silence in July, 1830, told the nations that the Bourbon dynasty had again been prostrated-told England, which had expended millions of treasure and legions of men, during a twenty years' war, for the sole purpose of restoring these Bourbons, that all had been useless, for France had cast them out for the third and last time. But, though France refused to permit a Bourbon to remain on her soil, she was equally averse, (or her new rulers were,) to the return of a Bonaparte. The request of Louis Napoleon, to reenter France, where he was born, being sternly refused and repulsed, he wandered through Italy, where he endeavored to raise a revolution, his elder brother perishing in the vain attempt; thence he visited England, and eventually returned to his mother's habitation close by Lake Constance.

The death of his cousin, The Duke DE REICHSTADT, (only son of the great NAPO-LEON, by Maria-Louisa,) in July, 1832, placed Louis-Napoleon in the condition of legal heir to his uncle's imperial dignity, and not having the opportunity of using his sword, he resolved to influence men's minds by his pen. His works belong to two classes-professional, having been trained as a soldier, and political-his aim being to enlist public sympathy in his favor by uniting the democratic and the imperial parties under the same banner, and holding it out as the only one which could restore liberty and glory to France.

In July, 1833, Napoleon's first book was published, known as Les Réveries Poli tiques ("Political Reveries; consisting of Constitutional Project; Two Words to M. de Chateaubriand about the Duchess de Berri; and Political and Military Thoughts ipon Switzerland.") This work showed thought and knowledge, and Alison praises the skilful combination which it presents of much that was real, with everything which could be figured that was alluring, in the maxims of the imperial Government.

In 1836, then being captain in an artillery egiment of the Canton of Berne, NAPO-LEON published a Manuel d'Artillerie, which at once obtained commendation from competent judges. Armand Carrel, writing about it in Le National of Paris, spoke highly of its author's high ability and elevated character, and said that his writings showed that profound insight into these subjects which denoted the grave studies of a great intelligence of the time. The attempt at Strasburg-which was a failure, though very nearly a success, at one time—to get up a revolt against the Government of Louis PHILLIPPE, for the purpose of restoring the Bonaparte dynasty, in the person of Louis Napoleon; the subsequent deportation of the leader to South America; his residence, for some time, in the United States; his return to Europe; his demission from Switzerland, at the demand of Louis Phillipe, and his seeking an asylum in England, occupied his time too much to allow him to write much. But he was able, in London, to produce his Idées Napoléoniennes, a book which is dated "Carlton House Terrace, July, 1839," and very skilfully represented the incessent wars which were the chief reproach against the memory of the great Napoleon, as a temporary and painful effort to secure that general and lasting peace, which was the grand object of his desire. "Napoleon," it was said, "was always the friend of peace; he was the protector of commerce and industry: it was for this he waged war with England, the eternal oppressor of both; he was the civilizer of the world: the most pacific and liberal sovereign that ever reigned. It was for the interests of real freedom that he suppressed the Tribunate, its worst enemy, and chased the deputies who betrayed it through the windows of St. Cloud. If he went to Moscow; it was that he might conquer the peace of the world in the Kremlin; if he sacrificed millions of soldiers, it was because that peace could be purchased at no lower

The object of Des Idées Napoléoniennes undoubtedly was to revive an interest, in France, about the Imperial dynasty, and Louis Bonaparte also wrote a great deal, to help that object, in a journal called Le Capitole, published in Paris, to extend his opinions and popularity. Not many months after the publication of his book, Louis Philippe, at the suggestion of THIERS, his minister, (who probably wanted to round off his History of the Consulate and the Empire with grand scenic effects,) requested England to surrender the mortal remains of the first Na-POLEON, that they might be placed in French soil—to use the words in his will, that they might repose on the banks of the Seine, among the French people, whom he had loved so well. Between the concession by England and the interment in the Church of St. Louis in the Hôtel des Invalides at Paris, (December, 1840,) Louis Napoleon had made a second attempt to try what the magic of his name might effect, against the rule of Louis Phillippe, who had be come very unpopular. This enterprise, which had Boulogne for its locality, during a few hours of the 6th of August, 1840, was a failure, and the end was that Louis Napoleon was arrested, tried, convicted. and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment, in the fortress of Ham, where he was confined in the same apartments occupied by

fined in the same apartments occupied by Prince Policiana, some years before.

Louis Natoleon was thirty-two years old when he entered his prison, where he lived for six years in strict, almost close captivity—the same time, precisely, that his uncle had been in St. Helena. He was not all solitary—General Montreolous and site of resignation and anger, but hever abandoned host policially, were sorely tied and never found wanting. There, by the courage, his justice, his work of the conversed through books, with the illustrious of all times. It may have been a fortunate calamity which took him away from action, and for a season the him to thought, study, and reflection. His mind became disciplined, and better fitted for the future great rolle he was to play upon the world's stage. Beranger, or reac, makes no account of then, little of the future great rolle he was to play upon the world's stage. Beranger, or reliations, or of fidionts. The times have allowed no Stateserotat, the nation has been in such a ferment, such multitudes had to be was a line who have been of the whirtwing of the mation has been in such a ferment, such multitudes had to be was a first, almost close the wintwing of the sure of the was not all solitary—General Montreolous and the comments. He accepted his captivity with a mixture of resignation and anger, but hever abandone for session and anger, but hever abandone to the conversed, through books, with the illustrious of all times. It may have been a fortunate calamity which took him away from action, and for a season the little of the first of his vast or proventive of heavily of the favoritous House, which was a commendately little of the first of his vast or prove and the converse of the proventive first of the was to prove a converse of the waster of the

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1865

rience he had acquired and would yet attain." CHATEAUBRIAND, the royalist, respecting courage in misfortune, wrote to him (June, 1844), congratulated him on having, in his misfortunes, studied with as much sagacity as force the causes of a revolution which, in modern Europe, had opened the career of royal calamities. "Your love of liberty," he said, "your courage, and your sufferings, would give you every claim to my support, if, to be worthy of your esteem, I did not feel that I ought to emain faithful to the misfortunes of HENRY V., as I am to the glory of Napo-LEON."

The captive of Ham escaped from his

common country the fruit of the expe-

event created little sensation in Paris. LOUIS NAPOLEON, while in Ham, chiefly devoted himself to the historical, political, and social studies. In 1844, he carried his democratic principles so far, that he embraced and strenuously supported those of the Socialists and wrote many articles in the Journal du Progrès du Pas de Calais, enforcing their views, which were afterwards collected in a pamphlet entitled Extinction du Paupérisme. His style, as a writer, is dignified and clear. His principal productions, at Ham, are Aux Manes de l'Empereur, in 400; Note sur les amorces fuliminantes et sur les attelages, in 8vo, 1841; Fragments Historiques, on which the fall of the STUARTS is compared with that of Louis PHILIPPE, then generally predicted; Analyse de la question de Suisse, which, as an Helyetian citizen, he thoroughly understood: Réponse à M. de Lamartine, the poet having written verses attacking NAPOLEON; Quelques mots Sur Joseph Napoleon Bonaparte; Du Systeme Electoral; L'Union fait la force, which is the motto of Belgium; Nos Colonies dans l'Ocean Pacifique, on the proposed annexion of the Marquesas Islands to France; Analyse de la question des Sucrés, in which sugar and politics are discussed Eiudes mathématiques de Napoleon; La Traite des Négres, strongly calling for the abolition of Slavery; Opinion de l'Empsreur sur rapports de la France avec les puissances de l'Europe, which treats of the relations of France with other great Powers; l'Opposition, a severe attack published in April, 1843, on the family policy of Louis Philippe; A quoi tiennent les desti; nées des Empires, an episode of the Hundred Days; La Paix au la Guerre, in which it is contended the peace and the cultivation of its arts is the true policy of France; Des Conservateurs et Espartero, indicating that the "peace-atany-price" policy is not worthy of any nation; Lettre à M. Chapuys Montlaville, being a reply to a letter addressed to the same person by LAMARTINE, and contains an admission that the 18th Brumaire was a flagrant violation of the year III., but that it saved the republic, and was imperatively necessary. A few pamphlets of small importance may be added to this list, but being to name them here. The last work of im-

portance emanating from Louis Napotreon while at Ham, was the Extinction du Paupérisme, written in 1844. The enumeration of his writings, which we give here, has been compiled from a list, corrected by NAPOLEON himself, which we have had the advantage of consulting: The works of Napoleon III, (however, not including some named above,) have been collected and appeared, in 1854-1857 in four octavo volumes. Another volume, comprising especially his publications, with ome previously inedited fragments, on Ar-

illery, appeared in 1856. It will be seen that Napoleon is a voluminous and practised writer. Familiar with the living as well as the dead languages, his favorite studies have been historical, and he has devoted much of the small leisure that the cares of Empire have given him to writing that life of Julius CÆSAR the first volume of which (translated into English, by Thomas WRIGHT, by the author's special appointment) has been published by HARPER & Brothers, as our readers are well aware. We have yet to notice the book itself-from its subject, its author, and its evident purpose, the most curious, as well as important and interesting, ever written by a monarch.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. REMARKS OF BALPH WALDO EMERSON AT THE FUNERAL SERVICES OF THE PRESIDENT, IN CON-CORD, APRIL 19, 1865.

EEMARKS OF BALPH WALDO RMERSON AT THE FUNERAL SERVICES OF THE PRESIDENT, IN CONCORD, APPHI 19, 1865.

We meet under the gloom of a calamity which darkens down over the minds of good men in all idvil society, as the fearful fidings travel over sea, over land, from country to country, like the shadow of an uncalculated eclipse over the planet. Old as history is, and manifold as are its traggdles, I dcubt if any death has caused so much pain to mankind as this has caused, or will cause, on its announcement; and this, not so much because nations are by modorn arts brought so closely together as because of the mysterious hopes and fears which, in the present day, are connected with the name and institutions of America.

In this country, on Saturday, every one was struck dumb, and saw, at first, only deep helow deep, as he meditated on the ghastly blow. And, perhaps, at this hour, when the coffin which contains the dust of the President sets forward on its long march through mourning States, on its way to bit home in Illinois, we might well be silent, and suffer the awful videos of the time to thunder to us. Yes, but that first despair was gref; the man was not so to be mourned. He was the most active and hopeful of men; and his work had not perished; but acclamations of praise for the task he had accomplished burst out into a song of triumph, which even tears for his death cannot keep down.

The President stood before us a man of the people. He was thoroughly American, had never crossed the sea, had never been spoiled by English insularity, or French desipation; a quite native, aboriginal men, as an accorn from the eak; no aping of foreigners, no frivolous accomplishments, Kentuckian men, as an acorn from the eak; no aping of foreigners, no frivolous accomplishments, kentuckian horr, working on a farm, a fathosatman, a captain hor, working on a farm, a fathosatman, a captain. The the Blackhawk war, a country lawyer, a Representative in the rural Legislature of llinions—on such modest foundations the broad structure

co well.

Then he had a vast good-nature, which made him tolerant and accessible to all; fair-minded, leaning to the claim of the petitioner; affable, and not sensible to the affliction which the inaumerable visits paid to him, when President, would have brought to any one else. And how this good-nature became a noble humanity, in many a tragic case which the events of the war brought to him, every one will remember, and with what increasing tenderness he dealt, when a whole race was thrown on his compassion. The poor negro said of him, on an impressive occasion, "Risses Lincum am cherywhere."

His occupying the chair of State was a triumph of the good sense of mankind and of the public conscience. This middle-class country had got a middle-class President, at last. Yes, in manners, sympathies, but not in powers, for his powers were superior. His mind mastered the problem of the day; and as the problem grew so did his comprehension of it. Rarely was man so fitted to the event. In the midst of fears and jealousies, in the Babel of connects and parties, this man wrought incessantly, with all his might and all his honesty, laboring to find what the people wanted, and how to obtait that. It cannot be said there is any exaggeration of his worth. It ever a man was fairly tested, he was. There was no lack of resistance, nor of elander, nor of ridjoule. The times have allowed no State secrets; the nation has been in such a ferment, such multitudes had to be trusted, that no secret could be kept. Every door

by the excrision of everything which resists the moral laws of the world. It makes its own instrumoral laws of the world. It makes its own instru-ments, creates the man for the time, trains him in poverty, inspires his genius, and arms him for this task. It has given every race its own talent, and ordains that only that race which combines perfect-ly with the virtues of all shall endure.

Portrait of Provident Lincoln One of the most interesting photographs that we ever saw, is entitled "Abraham Lincoln as Father," and has just been published by Mr. Charles Desilver, 1229 Chestnut street. The original was presented by the Martyr-President him self to G. Gumpert, Esq., of Philadelphia, and therefore may be considered, if only on that account as a portrait approved by its illustrious and lament ed subject. Independent of this, it is recognized as a pleasing and accurate resemblance by ex-Governor Pollock, the Rev. Dr. Furness, Thomas W. Sweener, Esq., and, indeed, by all familiar with late President who have had the opportunity of examining it. The position is singular, easy, and naprison on the 25th May, 1846—but this tural. Mr. Lincoln, scated in a massive arm chair, supports a large volume, apparently a photograph album, on his crossed knee, and, with his head slightly declined towards the book, and wearing a light pair of spectacies, is examining it, with an air of attention and thought. By his side, also occupied in looking through the volume, stands his young son Thomas, familiarly called "Tad," now

so fearfully orphaned. The lad's face is foreshort-ened, as he bends down, but Mr. Lincoln's is given in bold profile, and is entirely effective, both in pose and resemblance. This family group is even toubling in its truth and simplicity, and Mr. Desilver may be congratulated on having thus produced interesting trait of the illustrious dead. It has the advantage, too, of being exactly the size which adapts it for being framed as a cabinet picture. A fac simile of Mr. Lincoln's autograph gives a finish to the whole. Surgical Analysis of the Cause of the Assassin Booth's Death.

To the Editor of The Press: SIR: Booth's wound and death were so peculiar that they deserve notice and attention. A post lortem examination was made, but the result has ot been published; yet sufficient is known to en. able us to state what were the parts injured, his sufferings, and his painful, horrid death. The ball from the cavalry revolver entered on the The ball from the davairy revolver entered on the left side, back of the head and below it, and passed out on the right side. He fell a helpless mass, unable to move, exclaiming: "I am finished!" He was carried out of the burning bard and laid upon the grass, and survived the wound four hours. He requested several times to be turned or moved from ide to side, on his stomach, and asked to see his hands. When raised, he gazed upon the helples dead members, exclaiming, "Useless—useless," and asked more than once of those about him "to kill ilm," thus to end his pain and sufferings.

From these statements from those who were about im, and witnessed the "fussy doctor" probe his wound, we know that he had a wound of the spinal cord, about the second cervical vertebiæ, which was doubtless fractured. Such a wound would produce complete paralysis of the arms, legs, and lower portion of the trunk, while respiration and the action of the heart would continue, as the nerves which proceed to those organs pass off from the ranium, and not from the spinal cord. The mind was clear and undisturbed, save from the shock of he wound and pain; but the brain was uninjured. It was a living active mind, with a dead, helples body, with the mest excruciating, agonizing pain that a human body can be subject to. We once saw an officer with a similar wound, lower down in the spine; his sufferings were terrible, and he prayed

and implored all about him to "kill him," and end In Booth's case the nerves of organic life, respi ration, and circulation were uninjured; and the only muscles over which he could exert any volition were those of the head and face. From the momen the ball struck him he was dead and helpless, with a mind clear, in intense suffering, a living witnes of his own just punishment for his atrocious deed Was there not the avenging hand of God upon him from the mament he exclaimed, upon the stage of Ford's Theatre. "I am avenged!" In the leap upon has made a full confession of his orime. he stage the fibries, the small bone of the leg, was ractured. For ten days and nights the forests and swamps were his home, with pain, and dread, and anguish. When discovered the barn was pefore him a sea of flame, ready to engulf him beyond the grave a still greater sea of fixme awaiting him; and at that instant he received his pecu ar, his wonderful wound, which we have descri Could the end of such a life have been more painful nore dreadful, more appalling? Was there not i

A Philadelphia Cavalry Regiment.
The following account of the pursuit of Lee by
our cavalry, up to the surrender of the rebel army
of Northern Virginia, on the 9th of April, is sent us

by a young printer formerly employed on this paper, but now a member of Company H, 5th Penn sylvania Cavairy, and though not a news letter, gives a connected narrative of events which will be interesting to the friends of this veteran regiment in this city, where it is best known as Freidman's Cavalry, but has been for a long time commande by Colonel West, and is composed mainly of Phila CAMP 5TH PENNA, CAVALRY, NEAR RICHMOND, May 1, 1865. The regiment broke camp on the afternoon of the

28th of March, near New Market Heights, and crossed the James and Appomattox rivers, halted for the night in the vicinity of the Wells Housethe total strength of regiment 21 commissioned offi cers and 540 enlisted men, under command of Lieut. Col. Kleinz. On the morning of the 29th we marched to a point on the left of Petersburg, where we halted until evening, when we again took up the march, and, after six hours' marching, bivouacked in the rear of the army of the Potemac, and re mained doing picket until the morning of April 1st widdie Court House, and here we came upon the rebols. The 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry advanced on the right, and were attacked. Colonel Spea was wounded, and Major Munro killed, and several others slightly wounded. We then threw out a strong skirmleh line, and they were advanced and drove the rebels, when, the lead horses coming up, the men were all mounted, and the 5th Corps advancing, we charged down upon the fiank of Fitz Hugh Lee's and Picket's divisions of cavalry and infantry, and routed them, with a loss of about 6,000 prisoners and a large number of killed and wounded. We charged through a thick woods and created such a panic in their ranks that the hrew their arms down and tried to get away as rounded, and the men of the 5th Corps gathere them in. No loss in the regiment. After the fight we marched in the rear of the 5th Corps house. The next day (Sunday) we were or dered down to Gravelly Ford, in po enemy, when companies I, H, and C were ordered to advance, which was done, and they drove the enemy to the opposite side of the Ford, where they had rifle pits constructed. About noon the regi ment was dismounted, and ordered to the suppor of the companies at the Ford; but owing to the nature of the position, which allowed but a few me o operate effectually, did not succeed in driving the enemy from their position. It was here the Slias Hough, of M company, was killed, and Patterson and Hellings, of H company, wounded. The command to which the regiment is attached was then ordered to report to General Merritt narched across the Southside Railroad, about tw niles above Ford's Station, and halted for the night about four miles above the railroad. On the norning of the 3d, we started at daylight, and marched to Leonard's Mills, on the Appomattox or the purpose of gathering up the enemy who were reported to be roaming through the woods in a demoralized condition. We then returned, joined the main body, and marched to

Beverly Bridge, across the Appomattox, which w found to have been destroyed by the enemy, an neamped for the night. On the morning of the 4th we started at daylight, and striking the Amelia Court House road, marched in the direction of the court house until we came to Deep Greek, where the give way. Resuming our march, we reached a poin within a mile of the court house, where the enemy egain made a stand, and, after a skirmish, findin them in strong force and well posted, we withdrev short distance and encamped. We remained camp until the afternoon of the 5th, when the 2 Brigade was ordered to cross the ratiroad, the enem having been reported to have retired. Our men were forced back sysin, the 1st Maryland Regiment losis encemped for the night. The next day we rejoine the division of Gen. Merritt, and started with him in the direction of Danville, when we were ordered to report to Gen. Ord, commanding Army of the James, at Burkesville, which place we reached at nightfall, and encamped. On the 7th we marched to Prince Edward Court House, and charging into the place, captured twenty of the enemy. Then ad rancing some five miles beyond the Court House we encamped. We started at 3 A. M. on the morn ing of the 8th, and struck the Lynchburg Railroad passing through Prospect, Pamplin, and Evergreen tations. At the latter station we assisted in the papture of four trains filled with commissary and artermester stores. We went into camp at mid night, in the vicinity of Appomattox Court House started at daybreak, and marched in the direction of the Court House; took up a position at a farm' ouse, and threw out a line of skirmishers. The enemy came out of the woods in our front in three lines of battle, and the command was forced back. In the afternoon we advanced again, and the 5th, 24th, and 25th Corps coming up, we drove the enemy from the position they originally held when they displayed a flag of truce along their lines, and at four o'clock in the afternoon General Lee surrendered his entire army. The command of cavalry under General McKen-tie, consisting of the 5th and 11th Pennsylvania, 180

flaryland, and 1st District of Columbia, had the h

nor of opening the fight in the morning, and helping

o wind up the rebel Army in Virginia on the after

noon of Aprileth, 1805. It would take up too much room to mention in detail the officers of the regi

ment, the majority of them being from Philade phia, but their bravery and gallantry is unquestion able. Colonel West, who commanded a brigade when we started, resumed the command of the regi

when we started, resumed the command of the regi-ment on the 5th of the month, and well did he com-mand it and conduct it through the campaign, through which he was so ably assisted by the gallant Lieutenant Colonel Kleinz, and Lieutenant George

Smith, of "G" Company, who was acting adjutant of the regimen!. They all belong to Philadelphia.

J. B. S.

HOME ITEMS. - Five men of the crew of the ill-fated steame Sultana arrived at St. Louis on Sunday. One o them had been badly scalded on the arm, and re tained so vivid an impression of the terrible calami-ty, that he became so excited while speaking of the rapid spread of the flames, that he ran twenty yards, shouting, "She's on fire! fire! she's burning! O, she's all on fire!" These men were arrested by the military, the charge being that they launched the yawl and saved the making an effort to save any of the passengers One of them stated that out of sixty men composin the crew, only twenty-eight escaped. - Captain Robert Lincoln, the eldest son of the late President, arrived at Baltimore, on Monday

afternoon, and was met by President Garrett and Superintendent William Prescott Smith, of the railroad company. He is en route for Springfield Ill., and is travelling alone. — A young man while trout-fishing in Rochester Mass., caught his hook in a bone of a human arm Search was immediately made and a skeleton found, which was identified by shreds of clothing and but tons to be that of Gilson Cushman, who left his home in a state of mental aberration February 13, 1858, and has never been heard of since

- The gypsum manufacture is carried on largely at Grand Rapids, Michigan, where are immense beds of that mineral. The business commenced about sixteen years ago, but the Emmet Mill, bulli in 1856, and Eagle Mill in 1857, have carried it on t a great succ -General Conner, commanding in Utah, cale brated the inauguration of President Lincoln with great parade on the 4th of March. Brigham Young

was obliging enough to offer to loan him his taber nacle, as it looked like rain. -They are getting \$27 worth of gold per ton from quartz dug from Baker's Mountain, in the town of Moseno, Maine. Some \$22 in gold and \$2 in nickel have been obtained from a ton of rock taken from a ledge near Norwich, Conn. - The old sign of the Libby Prison, Richmond, has been brought to New York. It is a plain, unorns mented board, and bears the inscription: !L. Libby & Son, Ship Chandlers." What use is to

be made of this relic is not stated.

-In a general fight on Monday night, on boar the ship Neptune, in the East river, New York Thomas Mulligan and William Price stabbed and probably mertally wounded each other. They wer taken to the New York Hospital. - Mr. James Terwilliger, clerk of the New York State Senate, has been presented with a dinner service worth \$350, as a proof of the appreciation in which his services are held by the body with which he has been associated.

— Rev. Dr. McClintook, of St. Paul's (New York)

M. E. Church, having signified his intention to re-tire from the pulpit, was made the recipient on Monday evening of a purse of \$2,000.

— The bodies of the "first martyrs of the rebellion"-Ladd and Whitney-were deposited under the monument at Lowell on Friday evening last. — At a meeting of the Coal Dealers' Association, on Monday morning, in Boston, it was voted to reduce the price of coal from \$14 to \$12 a ton. thirty-five lives were lost, and property to the - A Loyal League of about fifty members, was

formed at Manchester, in Ocean county, on Monday - The amount of tolls received on the Delawar Division Canal, for the week ending April 22d, was \$6,590, against \$6,441 the same week last year. - Seventy-six rebal flags were presented to the War Department, on Monday Iast, by General Gilbon, commanding 24th Army Corps. - The Mobile News sells for twenty-five cents per copy. We quote this as an instance of the increasing the value of information in the South.

- It is said that Jeff Davis has rented a house in Porto Rico through an agent in that city.

— Steamboat navigation has commenced on Lake Winnipisaukee. - The deposits in the San Francisco Mint during the last month amounted to \$2,225,000. - Payne, the assassinator of the Seward family,

week ending May 1. STATE ITEMS.

- Reniamin Haywood, Esq., President of the ment recently made that the workmen of his comtheir salaries. He states that only a part of the hends stopped work, namely, the puddlers, not on account of not being paid, but because they were would be reduced to correspond with the price paid

- On Saturday morning the up-train, which left Easton at 9.30 o'clock, ran off the track about three miles above Easton. The engineer and fireman umped from the engine, and in doing so fell. The princer received three severe wounds in fallingne in the head. one in the hand, and one in the knee. The fireman's wounds are of a more serious nature; he has lost a leg, two fingers, two or three f his ribs are broken, and a dangerous wound in

- As Mr. G. W. Moore, a private in Battery 1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery, was seated at his dinner, in Montrouse, Susquehanna county, on the 19th ult., one of the guards of the same battery came along, and pointing his gun, in a playful manner, at Mr. Moore, it was accidently discharged, the ball He was quite seriously injured. He was taken to the hospital. His recovery is doubtful -Pennsylvania would not allow the Government o defray the expenses incurred while transporting the President's remains through the State. Gov. Curtin maintained that we could at least do so

nuch to show our respect and love for our departed chief, and the whole expense was paid by the State -There are in the vicinity of Pittsburg some twelve coal companies, the most extensive of which is the Pittsburg Coal Company, which employs two hundred hands, and mines an average of seven cousand bushels per day. -The Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad has een completed to within five miles of Pittsburg, and it is expected that trains will be run from the borough of Temperanceville to B Washington county, within six weeks.

- The conductors on the Pennsylvania Railroad, who have been heretofore running over the entire listance between Philadelphia and Pittst hereafter only run the length of one division of the - The grand inquest for the county of Northam; ton, during their sessions of last week, passed thirty bills. Among the number was one to incorporate

- All the clerk semployed in the provest marghal's office in Meadville, with the exception of three who were kept to settle up the business, have been - The Pittsburgers have commenced the erection of a fine building to be used as a permanent "Soliters' Home." Its cost will be about \$12,000.

Bethlehem South into a borough.

- A large number of tavern-keepers have been ar rested in Pittsburg for selling liquor on Sunday.

FOREIGN ITEMS. Guiana returned to their own country, and took Fovernment agency, \$69,695. This includes £1,000 and a draught for £494, which one coolie took with him. From British Guiana alone the amount thus taken home by 5 879 returning coolies in the last 22 vears has exceeded £88 000 or \$440,000. The total lying in the West India colonies in the 22 years has een 178,666, and in Mauritius 313,538. The return of 78.878 from Mauritius is recorded, and of 10,403 rom British Guiana, Trini - The Prussian Consul General, John William schmidt, at the port of New York, has received in ormation that Guldenfuss, the merchant forger, who was extradited under the order of our Govern ment in January last, has been tried by jury in Halle-on-the-Saale, Prussia, found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment in the State prison for twelve years, and to pay two thousand dollars damages, and in case of the non-payment of such

amages his term of imprisonment is to extend two vears longer. - The Italian papers announce the death of Theodesia Trollope, wife of Thomas Adolphus Trollops, at his villa in Florence. She is known to English readers by her translation of "Niccolini's Arnaldo de Brescia." and by her "Social Aspects of the Its The following is a statement of coal lian Revolution," a work which originally appeared on the Delaware and Hudson Clanal: in the form of letters published by the Athenæum, to which she was a constant contributor. She has also ritten a number of articles upon the modern Italian poets in the Cornhill Magaz in completing the series at the time of her death. - They are playing rather a quaint operatta at the Bouffes in Paris. The whole action takes place on the top of the Column Vendome, to which lefty levation Hector de Lassenas has resorted for the purpose of settling in full with his creditors by king a sensation header into the Palace belo A young "American miss" appears on the top of the column, a flirtation ensues, and Hector, instead of being mutilated, is only married! -The Marchioness de Lavallette is a Connectiout lady, and keeps her husband straight on the

American question. She is a strong Union woman, and takes a deep interest in the struggle for the preservation of the Union and the abolition of slavery. The entry of the Marquis into the Cabinet of the Emperor Napoleon may, therefore, he regarded as an acquisition to the Union cause. -The Russian Czar was to arrive in Paris on the 20th of April, with the purpose of proceeding to Nice, where the Czarewitch is now lying exceedingly ill. The nature of the illness is stated to be an attack of cerebral meningitis -The new bridge over the Seine at Point-du-Jour, near Auteuil, which, when finished, will be

one of the curiosities of Paris, is advancing rapidly towards completion. - William Henry West Betty, known in dramatic history as the Infant Roscius, now lies dangerously ill. It is nearly half a century since he last appeared on the stage.

— The case of Mr. Coleman, Blondin's secretary, was sgain before the London Court of Bankruptcy on the 20th. The accounts showed a deficiency of

£19.947. - The cheap edition of Mr. Dickens' works promises to be a very great success. Between 20,000 and 30,000 of the "Pickwick" have already been -The French authorities have adopted a new mode of persecuting authors. A pamphlet, by one FOUR CENTS.

M. Lenasron, has not been condemned, but an order as been issued that no placards announcing its publication are to be permitted to remain on the -Another heavy failure has taken place in Eng. land. Charles Joyce & Co., East India merchants, London, have suspended. Their liabilities amount to £1,100,000. -The dispute between the seamen and the owner

of the Quebec timber traders at Poole has been set tled by a compromise, the seamen having consented to go to sea for \$18 a month.

— The challenge given by the Royal Horticultural Society for a competitive exhibition of fruits and vegetables, has been favorably received in almost every country of Europe. -A new paper is shortly to be published in

Paris. entitled Les Parisiennes. The price is to be a sou, and the contributors are to be exclusively - A lately received English journal contains an advertisement for a plain cook, in which it is stated that "one who can neither read or write will be

- The Emperor Napoleon has given orders for an entire revision of the Pilote Français, or charts of -The sale of the late Duke de Morny's pictures and other objects of art is to take place in June

- It is stated that the Queen of Spain will visit Paris this summer.

—An ordinary ball dress in Paris costs \$5,000. What must be the value of an extraordinary one? FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The stock market ruled very dull vesterday for almost everything on the list. Government loans shared the general depression, prices having fallon off materially. The 1881s declined %; the 5-203, %; and the 10-403, %. State and city loans were like wise dull. There was nothing said in the former. Old city 6s sold at 91%, and the new at 93%—the latter being a decline of %. There was a fair amount doing in company bonds. We note an advonce of 1 in 1st mortgage Pennsylvania Railroad bonds; the second were steady at 99; Union Canal 6s sold at 20; Reading 6s at 96; Lehigh 6s at 95½; Long Island 6s at 87, and Camden and Amboy 6s at 89%. The railroads were very duli. There was some movement in Reading, opening at 49%, and closing at 51%. Philadelphia and Erie declined 1; forristown and North Pennsylvania were steady

at previous figures. The coal, mining, and canal stocks were very dull, and there was little or nothing said in bank or passenger railway securities. There was a fair demand for the oils, and considerable doing, though prices show no improvement. The recent depression in the oil stocks has given holders an opportunity of examining into the true character of the oil companies, and selling out such as give no promise of future results, and investing the proceeds in companies where a good strike may enable them to retrieve their losses. The street is full of rumors of recent strikes and wolls of good shows of oil, and we may confidently expect some heavy wells soon, from the number down so near the depth at which oil is usually found. The fact of crude oil maintain-

that, so far as regards oil stocks, the bottom has The Consolidation Bank yesterday declared its semi-annual dividend of five per cent. In addition to the list of dividends published yesterday, we append the following:

There was no new development yesterday regarding the defaloation of the absconding paying tellor of the Commercial Bank. The due-bill for over

\$200,000, said to have been given by a prominent merchant of this city to Mr. Clarke, is said by the former to be a forgery. We understand the bank intends to have the matter investigated in the courts of law. The following were the quotations for gold yesterday at the hours named :

The following were the closing quotations for the principal navigation, mining, and oil stocks: Prankin Oil 1%
Howe's Eddy Oil
Hibbard Oil
Krimin Oil 1%
Hibbard Oil
Krimin Oil 1%
Horizer 1
Maple Shade Oil 18
MacClintock Oil 3% 34
Mingo 11% New Creek Cost. Swatara Falla Cl Allez & Tideoute Big Tank Branden Island ontinental Oil. 1 Irescent City.... 7 Pote Centre.

Phila & Oil Ck.

Phila & Oil Ck.

Storr Farm Oil . 1%

Selni & O Ck.

Si Nicholas . 23

Venango Oil . 3% Jherry Run..... 1%
Junkard Oil.... 1%
Junkard Creek O

The subscriptions to the 7-80 loan received by Jay Cooke yesterday amounted \$7,281,300, including one of \$150,000 from Cincinnati, one of \$100,000 from Detroit, one of \$50,000 from Sandusky, Ohio, one of \$75,000 from Lafayette, Indiana, one of \$500,000 from Second National Bank, Boston, \$1,032,900 from Ninth National Bank, New York, and \$1,001,800 from Fish & Hatch, New York. There were 5,081 ndividual subscriptions of \$50 and \$100 each. The London Times city article of April 22 has the

onlowing:
"The advices from Frankfort mention that just before the receipt of the news from Richmond American bonds were very dull at 62, or five per cent. below New York prices, whence they instantly went to 85%, and subsequently to 69. The transactions went to 65%, and subsequently to 69. The transactions were extremely heavy, and there were buyers even on London, Brussels, and Berlin account. The leading capitalists have availed themselves of the opportunity to sell large sums, but small investors and speculators, with less knowledge, have taken them up. Money continues abundant in Frankfort. Austrian stocks are firm, and those payable in currency have improved, as the exchange on Vienna has risen to 108%, being, at the present rate of silver, only fix per cent below par. Still there is not much doing in them, as the dealers on the Bourse are absorbed in American transactions.

has lately traversed and personally inspected almost rinia, states the results of his observations. The annual yield of the former, allowing 500 barrels as the aggregate daily product, he estimated at more than \$2,000,000. West Virginia is estimated to yield an equal amount, but the product, being less valuable, is put down at \$1,314,000 per annum. The writer says:

It is simply impossible to state exactly the number of engines that are being contered along the streams, this spring, in these oil regions, or to say how many new wells will be bored during the present summer; but by judging from particular localities an estimate can be made that will approximate ine truth. In Ohio the estimate will run somewhat thus:

Total in Southern Ohio270 570
This disparity between the number of engines and the number of wells is owing to the fact that very many wells are being put down by spring poles, that being quite as economical for the first 150 feet. In

many wells are being put down by spring poles, that being quite as economical for the first 150 feet. In Virginia very few wells are being sunk without engines. Without enumerating the countles in Virginia, I would estimate the number of engines there at 500, and the number of wells at 600. The average cost of engines is not far from \$2.000 while the boring tools and other outlays for putting down a well will amount to \$300 for each well, with a grand total of 770 engines, and 1.170 wells in progress in these oil regions. We find that exclusive of the cost of the land, there is a capital of \$1,50,000 invested in engines, and \$351,000 in other necessary outlays, making in all \$1,891,000. With this as a basis, and remembering that the cost of the land is very many times greater, the reader can have some idea of the immense amount of capital and the great number of men employed in the business.

The shipments of coal by the Pennsylvania Coal Company were: Company were: . By rail for week ending April 29......

.132,151 1 .. 62,463414 The following is a statement of coal transported Total tons....

they aford very little more than the cost of paper. A2 Posimasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PRESS. Ar To the getter-up of the Cinb of ten er twenty, on extra copy of the paper will be given.

charge upon the funded public debt of the United States will be \$64.016,631, while there is every reason to believe that the customs revenue for the year will considerably exceed one hundred millions in gold. It was \$102,000,000 the, year before the present on a lower scale of tariff duties, and with trade with the Southern States than in temperature. uthern States then in insurrect Drexel & Co. quote:

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| Drexel & Co. quote: | New United States Bonds, 1881 | 110 | 6111 | 110 | 6111 | 110 | 6111 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Eales of Stocks, May 3. THE PUBLIC BOARD.

THE PEOPLE'S STOCK EXCHANGE. SALES AT THE REGULAR BOAED OF BROKERS

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

ing its price in the face of declining gold is evidence SECOND BOARD

AFTER BOARDS.

SALES AT THE CLOSE. The New York Post of yesterday says:
The loan market is more active at 6 per cent But the supply of capital seeking temporary investment is still in excess of the demand. Landers

in certain cases. There are, however, lower transactions at lower rates. Commercial paper is dult at 1@9. The stock market opened dult and closed with more animation. Governments are less active and questions have recoded %@% per cent. Certificates of indebtainess are scarce, but dult. Forty millions of these certificates were redeemed in April at the Treasury at Washington. The payments of the Government are now very large. One hundred millions will be appropriated to paying off our discharged troops.

Bank shares are firm, State stocks improving, raliroad bonds firm. Railroad shares are faverish and Irregular. and irregular.

Before the first session New York Central was
quoted at 96. Eric at 74%, Hudson River at 109.
Reading at 99, Michigan Sonthern at 66. Cleveland
and Pittsburgat 72, Northwestern at 30, Fort Wayne
at 96%, Onto and Dississippi at 29. Cumberland Coal at 46%.
After the board there was an improvement. Eric

Later, 10,000 shares of Erie were sold by a prominent firm at 76, and the price rapidly rose to 79. Philadelphia Markets, May 3 - Evening The Flour market continues very duil, and the sales are limited at about former rates; 200 bbis extra sold at \$8, and 800 bbls high grade Western family at \$9.50@9.75 % bbl, mostly at the latter rate.
The retailers and bakers are buying in a small way at from \$7@7.75 for superfine, \$8@8 50 for extra, \$8.50@9.75 for extra family, and \$10@11 \$\text{\$0}\) bbl for

fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour and Corn Meal continue dull at about former rates.

Grair.—There is very little demand for Wheat, and prices are rather lower: 5,000 bushels sold in lots for milling at 200(2056 % bu for reds, mostly at the former rate for prime, and white at from 2150(2056 % bu for reds, mostly at the former rate for prime, and white at from 2150(2056 % but, the latter rate for prime Kentncky. Rye is selling at 125: % bu. Corn is scarce, and in demand at an advance; 2,500 bus prime yellow sold at 122(21356, and 1500 bus white at 122(21356 % bu. Oats are rather dull; 1.500 bus sold at 82c, afloat, and Pennsylvania in store at 836 % bu.

Bark.—In Quescitzon there is more doing. 50 hids first No. 1 sold at \$25 % ton.

Couton.—Prices have advanced, and there is more doing in the way of sales. About 160 bales of middlings sold is lots at from 48(500 % b, cash.)

Groceries.—Sugar is in fair demand at about former rates. 400 hids Cuba Sugar sold at from 8%(200 % b, in gold; the latter rate for choice groceries. Usified is scarce, and we hear of no sales worthy of notice.

Seeds.—Flexzeed is selling in a small way at from \$2.50(2.55 % bus. Timothy is dull, and we hear of no sales; holders sak \$402.50 % bus. Clovered is very qulet; in the absence of sales we quote at \$16(21) % 64 bs.

Perroleum.—The market is dull, and prices are unsattled. We quote Crude at 34(25c; Refined in bond at 54(255c), and free at from 75(2770 % gallon, as to quality.

Tallow.—Sales of city rendered are reported at Meal continue dull at about former rates.

to quality.

Tallow.—Sales of city rendered are reported at le # b.
Provisions.—The sales are in small lots at about

Provisions.—The sales are in small lots at about former rates, and holders are fitner in their views. Bacon and Green Meats are relling at former rates. Lard is rather dull, with sales of bbis and therees at from 18(2)90 \$\text{\$\text{\$m\$}\$}\$. Butter continues very quiet, and prices are weak and unsettled; small sales are making at from 14(2)28 for solid-packed, and 17(2)260 \$\text{\$\text{\$m\$}\$}\$. New York Cheese is selling at 20(2)240 \$\text{\$\text{\$m\$}\$}\$. WHISKY.—There is very little doing in the way of sales, and prices are unsettled. - Small lots of Pennsylvania and Ohio bbls are reported at from ing are the receipts of Flour and Grain

New York Markets, May 3.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western Flour is dull and 5@16 cents lower; sales 7,000 bbls at \$6.65@3.75 for superfine State, \$6.56 for for extra State, \$7.56 for 2.55 for choice do, \$6.65@6 50 for superfine Western, \$6.90@7.05 for common to medium extra Western, \$7.75@7.90 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Canadian Flour is 10@16 cents lower; sales 400 bbls at \$6.85@7.30 for common and \$7.35@9 for good to choice extra, Southern Flour is dull and lower; sales 500 bbls at \$7.90@0 for common, and \$0.10@11 75 for fancy and extra, Rye Flour is dull. Corn Meal is quiet. for incy and extra. Hye Flour is dull. Corn Meal is quiet.

Wheat is dull and heavy and drooping; sales 6,000 bus winter red Western at \$1.81. Rye is quiet. Barley is quiet at 1.82 for meaning at 1.82 for Western. The Corn market is very firm; small sales of new ye flow at \$1.47@1.50.

PROVISIONS.—The Pork market opened heavy and lower; sales 4,400 bbls at \$27.65@25.12½ for new mess; \$25@25.60 for 163-4 do, cash and regular way, closing at \$25.25 for prime, and \$25.50@26 for prime mess.

The Beef market is steady; sales 600 bbls at about 15%@18%c. Whisky is steady; sales 200 bbis Western at \$2 11. TALLOW is heavy and lower; sales 100,000 by at

Chicago Markets, May I. The demand for wheat was purely speculative, and at the opening of the market No. 1 spring was sold freely at \$1.18, but it gradually declined, and some sales were made as low as \$1.18½, the market closing, however, very quiet at \$1.17½. No. 2 sold to a limited extent at \$1.06@1.07.

There was but little done in the Flour market, and the whole range of prices for spring extras

cleaing, however, very dilect at \$1.11%. No. 2 solution deep made more than due allowance for the apprehended falling off through the second and third quarters, and even for the last quarter. As ten months of the fiscal year have now elapsed, producing at the port of New York \$45,460 617, equal, on the proportion of 72 per cent. of the whole, to a total of \$63,140,000 for the ten months at all the points, we are justified in believing that the Secretary's estimate for the year ending June 50 will be exceeded by from six to eight militons. In other words, the Oustoms receipts, in gold, of the fiscal year 1864, will be from \$78,000,000 to \$80,000.000. The immediate improved look of the import trade, and the prospect of a farther increase as the pursuits of peace are restored to the Southern States might authorize even a larger calculation. The following are the Gustoms received in gold, and gold interest paid out at New York, the office of the Treatury, since the beginning of the current fiscal year 184, will be from \$3,558,848 [July. \$1,800,784 [July. \$2,100,784 [July. \$3,585,848 [July. \$2,100,784 [July. \$2,100,