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PHILADELPHIA. MONDAY. MAY 8. 1865.

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PETERSBURG.

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1865. R. A. Stoddard's "Abraham Lin-

For the most part, our elegiac poetry is not good. The grief which is "too deep for tears" soldom has the power to wreak itself into expression" in verse. Very few monodies are of a nature to touch the heart. Militon's "Lycidas," and SHELLRY's "Adonais" are among the best. but there is not any general interest in the death of a private friend, nor even in the untimely loss of a young poet of great promise. The most touching grief-lyric that we know of is Charles Wolfe's, com-

If I had known thou could'st have died, I might not weep for thee— But I forgot, when by thy side, That thou could'st mortal be;

but the lines, so sad and tender, were wholly imaginative, their author having declared that he had been crooning the Irish air "Gramachree," in the dim silence of twilight, until its sadness brought tears into his eyes, and the stanzas in question came into his mind impulsively. As yet, very little worthy of the deep and

horrible tragedy of last month has been published. Our great poets, appalled, have hitherto held back; and, indeed, the awfulness of the subject is enough to paralyze the minstrel's touch. The authors of Thaumatopsis" and of "The Song of Hiawatha" might have done justice, in suitable song, to such a world's blow as the terrible death of the martyr-President, but have not yet spoken. However, Mr. Ricu-ARD HENRY STODDARD (whose fine poem of "The King's Bell" we had occasion to eulogize some two years ago) has done what they and others had left undone, and his execution of the self-imposed task places him, in the foremost rank, among the great-

est poets of the time. In "Abraham Lincoln, an Horation Ode," he had adopted the measure of the Horation Ode of Andrew Marvel "Upon Cromwell's Return from Ireland:" but the theme of the original was triumph and congratulation, while Mr. STODDARD's is grief and horror. The measure is well chosen, at once simple and compact, and expressly adapted for expressing the dignity of deep, deep sorrow. Mr. STODDARD as produced a grave, grand poem, worthy of the man and the times. We shall show ts quality by a few extracts.

It opens thus: Not as when some great Captain falls In battle, where his Country calls, Beyond the struggling lines That push his dread designs To doom, by some stray ball struck dead: Or, in the last charge, at the head Of his determined men, Who must be victors then!

Nor as when sink the civic Great, The safer pillars of the State, Whose calm, mature, wise words Suppress the need of swords!— Above the noblest of our Dead Do we to-day deplore The Man that is no more!

Our sorrow hath a wider scope,
Too strange for fear, too wast for hops,—
A Wonder, blind and dumb, That waits—what is to come !

Not by the weary cares of State, The endless tasks, which will not wait Which, often done in vain,

Not in the dark, wild tide of War, Which rose so high, and rolled so far, Sweeping from sea to sea In awful anarchy;— Four fateful years of mortal strife,
Which slowly drained the Nation's life,
(Yet for each drop that ran
There sprang an armed man!)

ot then; but when, by measures meet y victory, and by defeat,— By courage, patience, skill, The People's fixed "We will!" Had pierced, had crushed Rebellion dead,— Without a Hand, without a Head;— At last, when all was well, He tell—O, how he fell!

The time,—the place,—the stealing Shape,— The coward shot,—the swift eccape,— The wife—the widow's scream,— It is a hideous Dream! The poem goes on, itself a solemn lyrical procession, to allude to the sad pageant

which so lately traversed the land. The multitudes of solemn men. Who speak not when they meet, But throng the silent street; The flags half-mast, that late so high Flaunted at each new victory! (The stars no brightness shed, But bloody looks the red!)

The black festoons that stretch for miles And turn the streets to funeral aisles ? (No house too poor to show The nation's badge of woe!)

The finest passage, however, is that which shadows forth the character of the murdered ruler :

And this he was, who most unfit (So hard the sense of God to hit!) Did seem to fill his Place. With such a homely face—

Such rustle manners—speech uncouth— (That somehow blundered out the Truth!) Untried, untrained to bear The more than kingly Care!

Ay! And his genius put to scorn The proudest in the purple born, Whose wisdom never grew To what, untaught, he knew-The People, of whom he was one.
No gentieman like Washington—
(Whose bones, methinks, make room,
To have him in their tomb!) laboring man, with horny hands, the swung the axe, who tilled his lands, Who shrank from nothing new,

But did as poor men do! One of the People! Born to be Their curious Epitome; To share, yet rise above Their shifting hate and love.

Common his mind (it seemed so then), His thoughts the thoughts of other men: Plain were his words, and poor— But now they will endure! No hasty fool, of stubborn will, But prudent, cautions, pliant, still; Who, since his work was good, Would do it, as he could.

Doubting, was not ashamed to doubt, And, lacking prescience, went without: Often appeared to halt, And was, of course, at fault: Heard all opinions, nothing loth, And loving both sides, angered both: Was—not like Justice, blind, But watchful, element, kind.

No hero, this, of Roman mould: Nor like our stately sires of old: Perhaps he was not Great— But he preserved the State! The conclusion, with its earnest appeal to those whom his humane policy made free. is a noble peroration, and in keeping with the well-maintained dignity of the whole

And you, amid the Master-Race,
Who seem so strangely out of place,
Know ye who cometh? He
Who hath declared ye Free! Bow while the Body passes—Nay, Fall on your knees, and weep, and pray! Weep, weep.—I would ye might— Your poor, black faces white!

And, Children, you must come in bands, With garlands in your little hands, Of blue, and white, and red, To strew before the Dead! So, sweetly, sadly, sternly goes The Fallen to his last repose: Beneath no mighty dome, But in his modest Home;

The churchyard where his children rest, The quiet spot that suits him best: There shall his grave be made, And there his bones be laid! And there his countrymen shall come, With memory proud, with pity dumb, And strangers far and near, For many and many a year! For many a year, and many an Age, While History on her ampie page The virtues shall enroll Of that Paternal Soul!

We have quoted liberally from thi noble poem, but it renders scant justice to the author to ask the public to judge it by extracts, however copious. It is so thoughtful and compact that it should be considered in its entirety, and not by fragments. It is worthy of its lofty subject, which is saying much, and stamps Mr. STODDARD as a poet of the highest rank. The Ode can be purchased, we pre sume, at any bookstore in this city.

Passage of Soldiers Through the City-A Ball at the Headquarters of Major General Ferrero-Amusing Scenes.

Special Correspondence of The Press. PETERSBURG, May 5, 1865. THE FIFTH CORPS. The dull routine of the civil and military administration was relieved yesterday and the day be-fere by the passage through this city of the 25th Corps, (colored) under Major General Godfrey Weitzel, followed by the 5th Corps, under Major General Gibbons, and the cavalry under the victorious Sheridan. The negro troops have been camped in the vicinity of this place, but are now gone to a point on the James river, about two miles below City Point. There is no remedy so elfectual in chilling the warm blood of the South as to put arms in the hands of the negroes. The influence of this element upon the F. F. V's—Flect-Footed Virginians-has ever been of a demoralizing

The 5th Corps elicited, as it deserves, general commendation for the good order and discipline which it preserved while passing through. The reord of the 5th is good, and one of which both officers and men may be justly proud. SHERIDAN'S CAVALEY. Sheridan's cavalry was the observed of all observers. The men and horses were in a fine condi-

endency upon the relies which may in part ex-

plain why it is they are kept so far from these large

THE SECOND CORPS. The 2d Corps has already broken camp at Burkes ville, and is moving in this direction. It will pass through the city early this morning, following the A BALL.

On last night a ball came off, in good, if not grand style, at the headquarters of Brevet Major General Ferrero. Among the guests were Major General Hartsuff and lady, Brevet Brigadier General Mo-Kibbin and lady, Colonel Sewel and lady, Miss Cole, of New York, and Miss Hyle, of Philadelphia. The music was furnished by the bands of the 21 Pernsylvania Heavy Artillery and the 10th New highest state of enjoyment. The ladies moved like fairles over the floor, and the gentlemen with an ease which the rough experience of martial campaigning had not affected. None but loyalists were AMUSING SCENES. Amusing scenes are daily witnessed at headquar

ters and at the provest marshal's office, in which former slaveholders are the principal actors. Those which excite the greatest mirth are the demands of their girl' Hannah work for them. Capt. E. O Brown, A. D. C., on the staff of Gen. Hartsuff, after hoaring the complaints, explains, in a very courte ous manner, the relationship which this former species of chattle sustains to the chivalry and the mmunity, and winds up with a commendable nount of positiveness, that such requests will no be granted. The rebels, not a little excited, gene rally want to know if the negroes are to be put upon an equality with them. The Captain, who always preserves his amiability as long as this class keep within the bounds or propriety, meets these flings by informing the parties that military authorities never discuss their docisions. The gray coated gen-

try invariably evaporate. LADY VISITORS. The bearing of the Union officers and their lady relatives who are visiting them, towards the rebels in this city, is eminently worthy of the loyalty which they profess. Their conduct, while it is squared by every degree of propriety, evinces a consciousness of that inde respectability and social standing which could not be improved by rebel condescen-sion. The independence of officers and Union ladies, and their manifest indifference to the existence f the chivalry, have the effect of convincing this deluded people that there are some persons from the North who are unwilling to be patronized by disloyalists, and who actually refuse to tolerate an association with persons who are the avowed enemies of the Government. Such a dignified course will have great influence.

will have great influence.

THE CITY.

The city is very quiet and more orderly than it has been at any period during the robellion. The patrol duty is well performed, and the citizens are enjoying a degree of security as to their persons and property which they did not experience in Secesh times. Brevet Major General Ferrero commands the city, and his regulations for the good of all are upon a basis of justice and impartiality.

All citizens are required to be in their houses at ten o'clock, unless they have the proper pass from the authorities authorizing to remain out later. The difficulties to locomotion after that hour are numerous, and are encountered at every few steps in the attitude of a gentleman in blue, standing at a "ready," commanding you to "halt." After a few questions you are ordered to "advance," and after an inspection of your credentials, if found to be all right, you are permitted to pass until you are halted by the next sentry, which is about a square further

off. The same formality is repeated at each halt.

which is exceedingly perplexing to civilians, but is absolutely necessary for the security of the city. The Placeless. "The Placeless."

"There are fifty applicants for every vacancy, and no more will be received," was placarded on the post office door on the inauguration of our new postmaster the other day. In any large city there are a dozen applications, yes, a hundred! within hair a day after the publication of any vacancy. On the incoming of a new Governor or President, the "place" seekers are numbered by hundreds, thousands, and tens of thousands; and sometimes the "outside pressure" is so resistless, that the very highest efficers in the Government feel themselves obliged to favor persons who are strangers to them, in preference

sands; and sometimes the "outside pressure" is so resistless, that the very highest efficars in the Government feel themselves obliged to favor persons who are strangers to them, in preference to men to whom they are under special and personal obligations, and whem they know to be fully qualified for all the duties of the station. Public men who have offices in their gift often feel themselves compelled to bestow them on persons whom they know are not the best adapted to the position, as rewards for past political services, for present political influence, or for those conclustions of opposing parties which seem to them are indispensable to the estimation of affairs. Yet opposed to these accepted applicants are men of integrity undoubted, or refinement, of a culture, and of a once social position, which onght to guarantee success, brought to this suppliant attitude for "place" by sickness, by accident, by pecuniary revulsion, or by the perfedy of men, against which no human foresight could provide. Recently a high name in this community, which five years ago wielded the wand of power in financial circles, was handed in or a "place" of trust and profit. Gray-headed and bad and bent, he craved the "influence" of influential men with hot tears; and after weeks and months of such debasement, and of agonizing suspense, he failed of his object, the poor-house looking himself and helpless family full in the face. Young men and young women, within a week of this writing, have been driven into salcide in New York city, having vainly sought "places," until on the verge of starvation, and to escape it, took the rope and the poison. Why all this? Because they grew my without a positive occupation, without having been instructed in any handicraft. There's truth in Trapklip's asying, that the "parent who brings up a son without a positive occupation, without having been instructed in any handicraft. There's truth in Trapklip's asying, that the "parent who brings up a son without a positive occupation, without having been ins

table—to do all these things with thoroughness. Such a young woman can never come to want; can never fail to find a well-paying place in this country. There are a thousand families in New York any day who would consider teemselves "fortunate" in having such seam; stresses, house girls, nurses, and cooks at twenty per cent. higher wages than generally prevail. A good mechanic can always find work for his "violuals and colutes," with increasing wages as his fidelity and skill become known, and thus prevent that distressing sadness, that debasing cringing, that eating out all life's gladness, which wither the heart and waste away the health, until the friendly grave ends the torture.—Hall's New York Journal of Health.

The State of Egypt. Every one is sware that Egypt is in an exceptional state just now. In consequence of the emergencies of the great American war it has become a vast cotton field, instead of being, as in all former times, the granary of the East. This sudden transformation is not unlikely to bring vast political changes with it. Multitudes of the fiellahs and small holders of land have been deprived of the present and previous Viceroys of their land on account of its increased value as a cotton-producing soil. They are, of course, discontented with the Government, and not well-disposed towards the Franks, for whose sake they know the cotton is grown. In addition to this, the murrain among the cattle has, during the last two years, swept so many away that distant parts require to be scoured in order to provide ment for the Cairo market. When the supplies fall for several days, as has been occasionally the casts, meat is only to be had at famine prices, and the scramble before the butchers' shops is a sight not to be forgotion. In one of these scrambles several children were crushed to death in the crowd. In addition, it is a well-known fact that over the whole Mahomedan world just now there are floating rumors and predictions of a coming ascendency, during which the Crescent is to stand above the Oross, and the faith of the East is to revive again. As the ignorant populace cannot reason or look to the future, they think the shortest way to accomplish these desirable results is as in Syria and Hindostau, to massacre the Christian populations of the land. The late insurrection in Upper Egypt was partly political, for the reascus assigned above, and also partly religious. The fellah joined with the bedaure. Minich was the headquarters offt. An English clerry man, afriend of the Writer, who was ak Sloot, saw stermers with solders come in only just in time to save the bulk of the Christian population of the pulate. At the same time that this was going 60 in upper Egypt the population of clarc were in a most excited THE STATE OF EGYPT. Every one is aware that

France, increases little her number of snips of war at Alexander and Suez, and let the ruling Powers here know that they would be called strictly to an account for any fatal consequences that might be the result of want of due precaution on their part with regard to the security of the European population of the city? Istion of the city?

I.I.ON HUNTING IN ALGIERS.—A letter from Baths. in the Independent, of Constantina. gives some details of the recent exploits of MMI. Chasgaing and Hombounel. Having learned that a horse had been killed by wild obesit, they proceeded to the spot and concealed themselves it some brush wood close by in order to wait until the animals returned after sunset to devour their prey. The night was dark, and no moenlight was to be hoped for. The hunters had not been long at their post when a magnificent lion approached the horse. The two friends touched each other with the elbow to show that they had seen the beast, and Chassaing, firing both barrels, sent the animal rolling to the bottom of a ravine. There had not been time to reload when a second lion appeared. Bombonnel passed his gun to his companion, and Chassaing sent the new comer to join his rosrs of pain with those of the preceding. A third and fourth lion appeared successively, and met with the same fate, Bombonnel, loading each time and passing the fire-arms to Chas-

saing. The situation of the hunters was, however, now becoming critical. The bellowing of the wounded and dying satimals was likely to attract their fetlows to the spot, while the darkness rendered the task of avoiding them difficult. The hunters were, besides, trembling with cold, for they had not taken the precaution of putting on warm electhing sagainst the night sir. They therefore decided on regaining their teats, where they jound their companions fast selesp, not having even heard the reports of the guns. The next morning the party proceeded to the scene of the night's adventure. Two of the lions were lying dead, but the others had disappeared. They appeared to have lost much blood, but the dryness of the ground rendered their traces difficult to follow. Presently a general scamper among the Araba who were alding in the search showed that something had been discovered, and it turned out to be a large iloness, which had taken refuge at the bettom of a ravine. Ohassaing, Bombonnel, Count Karolyi, and M. Delchman advanced together, and all fired. But even after that volley she again raised her head, when a ball beneath the shoulder from Bombonnel finished her. The other wounded animal could not be found.

mal could not be found.

THE HISTORY OF THE BRIGAND CARBONS.—The court martial on the brigand chief Carbone terminated in Rome on the 10th ultimo. The prisoner was finally condemned to ten years of seclusion, with the loss of all civil rights, and two years! imprisonment for the expenses. By a majority of four to three, the tribunal rejected the accusation of his having commanded the bend, or of having attacked the French. The trial presented no interesting features of a personal character, but at least it showed the wild and disorderly state of the population in the districts, and the comparative license granted them by the local authorities. Carbone had been leading his wandering life for upwards of two years, mixing fresly with a people by whom his occupation was known, and mixing with them on friendly terms. He had been a member of a band commanded by a Spainard, Col. Saraganti, and when this was disbanded he was a member and sometimes the chief of several other bands, which united or separated as circumstances dictated. These are still octate frecultar. It was in evidence that "he did not wish to do any harm in the Ponnificial States, where the people were all good, but only in the Regno, where it was all good, but only in the Regno, where it was his intention to capture, to get ransoms, and to obtain food." Of one of the bands with which he was connected there are related among

which he was connected there are related among their espiler antecedents, the nurder of a man, they having fired at several others, the capture of two persons, the burning of a house, the capture of two persons, the burning of a house, the capture of itwo other persons (ransoms of course being obtained), the carrying off of sixty sheep, &c. These are trifling incidents such as have taken place in a widely extended country for four years, and which are taking place daily. In 1883, however, when the Pope visited Ceprano, this plous son of the Church must needs be present; he worked, in fact, several months hear that city, and at last obtained a carla di sicurità from the Pontificial authorities. The French could only take cognizance of orimes committed against themselves, so that a hundred amiable delinquencies go uppunished. One of the highest Pontificial authorities said: "We are much disturbed by the progress of brigandage; the French troops are indisposed to fight against them, deeming it a degrading service, and by an agreement between the French and Italian commanders, the Haliars are permitted to pursue the brigands in the Halians are permitted to pursue the brigands in the Papal States." The Government may be well disturbed by the evil genius whom they themselves have raised, for what is to prevent the Italians from pursuing those thieves and murderers to the walls of the city from whence they came, and to which they constantly return? It was only last Mouda, of the city from whence they dame, and to which they constantly return? It was only last Monday that five well-known brigands were recognized in the Church of St. Paul, and it is not rice that they have been and may still be seen in the streets of Rome. We will now compare with the statements of a Papal minister those of French officers: "It is true that our soldlers are in its posed to the service, although they always do their duty under our flag; but as these things now are we can realify a nothing; the service is most discouraging; we pursue these fellows, but we may not break down doors?" "What do you mean!" "When pursued the brigands fly to asylums, and there are thousands of them—there is 'the Campo Morto.' consisting of three hundred hectares of 1 and, between Velletri and Veroli; there was the Comba, suppressed, indeed, by a Papal brief last year, and where more than one hundred and fifteen brigands gathered together in safety; there lighte monastery of Class Mari, and another near Castri, besides many others where they take their wounded, gather their arms, and find refuge. We cannot pursue them." Thus while the inviolability of the fronter has hitherto impeded the progress of the Italians, the scantity of the asylum has impeded the French, and under the Papal banner thieves and murderers have laughed in the faces of their pursuers.

A Scientific Problem.—The Stee Canal is not

A SCIENTIFIC PROBLEM.—The Sucz Canal is not yet by any means finished. The two ends of the canal, that is to say, the works required for the entry from the two seas remain yet to be built, and it is exactly these which the English engineers declared to be the most important and impracticable part of the enterprise. There never was any doubt in any energy mind that the dich through the level

REMARKABLE WORKS OF HUMAN LABOR.

Ninevsh was fourteen miles long, eight miles wide, and forty-six miles round, with a wall 100 feet high, and thick enough for three charlots to go abreast. Bebylon was fifty miles within the walls, which were sevenity-five feet thick, and 100 feet high, with 100 brazen gates. The temple of Dilana, at Epiceus, was 420 feet to the support of the root. It was 100 years in building. The largest of the pyramids was 481 feet in height, and 863 on the sides. The base covers eleven acres. The stones are about sixty feet in length, and the layers are 298. It employed 320,000 men in building the labyrinth in Egypt, and it contains 300 chambers and twelve halls. Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins twenty-seven miles around. In Egypt, presents ruins twenty-seven miles around. At hens was twenty-five miles around, and contained \$50,000 citzens, and 400,000 laives. The temple of Delphos was so rich in donations that it was plundered of \$60,000,000, and the Emperor Nero earlied away from it 200 statues. The walls of Rome were thirteen miles around.

CURIOUS BEQUESTS.—On Good Friday morning after divine service, at the Church of Aliballows, Lombard street, the quaint gitt of a penny and a packet of raisins to each of sixty of the younger scholars of Christ's Hospitial was made, in accordance with the will of Peter Symond's cut of 1898. Peter Symond's cut four sixty of pennies and plums is peralleled by a bequest made to the parish of St. Peter, Cennilli, for the purpose of buying faggots to burn hereries. Now-a-days hereites and their friends object to being burnt, so the gill is not applied, like Symond's, in the way originally designed by the donor, but is put to a better use. The parish books of St. Peter's record a yet more outlous gill. It is, we believe, in the shape of a rent charge on certain property, to be applied to the distruction of lady birds in the parish. The spot would appear to have been infested with these insects once upon a time. Hence a premium for their annihilation was to have been infested with these insects once upon a time. Hence a premium for their annihilation was given. At Alihallows, in addition to the gifts to the blue boys, 6d each was given to children of the Langbourn Ward Schools, who attended the service, and a shilling each and a loaf to a number of poor persons.—English paper.

FOOT PETSORS.—English paper.

AN INTERESTING RELIC.—On Tuesday, a German engaged in digging a ditch in Harrison township, Gloucester county, N. J., at the depth of two feet discovered a medal composed of copper, and glit heavily with gold. On one side there is a bass relieve of Lord Cornwallis, with the Latin inscription, Car. Marchia Cornwallis Strategus Accerimis, encircling it, the profile and features being exquisitely modeled. On the reverse is a representation of the scene where Cornwallis received the hostages of Tippo Saib, after his defeat in 1792, the figures all being in fine relief. Around the top is the Latin legand, Fas sit Parcers Hosti, and in the lower corner the words Sultano Tippo Dervicto Obsides Recipit, MDUCKOIL. It is a mystery how the medal ever got into the place where it was found, and where it must have laid for over half a century. Some old soldier of the Marquis, who probably emigrated to this country, may have lost it while hunting in the neighborhood.

THE HUMAN COST OF WAR—A letter from St. Petersburg, dated April 14, contains much additional information respecting the removal of the booles of French soldiers to the cemetery prepared for their reception. It was probable that the exhamation would be continued for a long time, for up to the date of the last accounts operations had only taken place on the land of M. Braker, in which more than 2,000 French soldiers were interred. According to the lists in the hands of the French officer, Captain Filgus, who conducts the operations, he will have to distinct 48,000 of his countrymed—an enormous number, but which by no means represents the total loss sustained by the French army, for, besides all those who died in the Russian hospitals, and those at Kustendjie, Varna, and Constantinople, the bodies of many others were never fund, having been devoured by voracious animals. Those killed at the Alma are also not included in this number of 48,000, which only comprises the French buried under the wails of Sebastopol, and of whom an exact list could be drawn up.

Discovery of Roman Coins at Falmouth.—'On the 18th ult., while a laborer at Pennance Farm, Budock, was engaged in removing some earth, he discovered, about two feet below the surface, on a foundation or floor of stone, a quantity of second brass Roman coins, of the reigns of Constantine, Diocletian, and Maximianus. There are about twenty different types of the above reigns, but the Genio Populi Romanitype of Maximianus is greatly in excess. There are several varieties of the reign of Constantine, among which may be noticed the Principl Inventori, the Princip standing notween two standards, and one type with P. L. N. in the exergue, struck in London. There about eight or ten third brass, some of which are attributed to Gallineus. The second brass are in excellent condition, and are beautifully patinated.

INUNDATIONS ON THE RRINE.—The Courler du-Bos Rhin mentions that the heat has caused the snow on the mountains to meit rapidly, and the Rhine has consequently rises considerably. Below Strasburg, towards Mentz, and on several other points, inundations from the overflowing of tribu-tary streams have occurred. At Erfurt and Wurz-burg several streets were under water; at Cassel considerable damage has been done by an over-flow of the Fusida; at Frankfort measures are being adopted in expectation of an inundation of the Maine, and near Leipsic nearly 23 head of deer had to take refuge on a piece of high land, where they were surrounded by water as if on an island. Food was sent to them in a boat. RAPID PASSAGE.—A passage has just been made from Liverpool to this port by the screw-steamer Sidon, the rapidity of which well deserves record. The Sidon left the Morsey at 11 P. M. on the 11th inst., and arrived here at 6 A. M. on Saturday last, the 20th, thus making the voyage in 13 days? hours: inst., and strived ners at 6 A. M. on Saturday last, the 2th, thus making the voyage in 13 days I hours; or, deducting 25 hours detention at Syra and Gallipoli, in 12 days 6 hours net. The run from Liverpool to Gibraltar was made in 4 days 21 hours; that thence to Malta in 3 days 19 hours; thence again to Syra in 2 days 7 hours, and from Syra to the 809 phorps, exclusive of detention at Gallipoli, in 1 day 8 hours and 28 minutes. This passage is, we believe, the fastest ever made between Liverpool and Constantinople.—Levant Herald.

WHAT BECOMES OF MEXICAN SILVER ?-WO

find the following pertinent particulars touching this inquiry in the True Delta of New Orleans: this inquiry in the True Delta of New Orleans:

"The question is asked, Where do all the specie
dollars go from Mexico? The receipts at New
York are very triffing. We, however, can give some
information on the subject. The British West India
mail steamer, the February packet, landed at
Sonthampton with about \$1,985,000 early in March.
The greater part of this was Mexican dollars received from Vera Cruz. We also observed another
shipment of nearly one million of dollars a short
time since. England realized the profit and acvanteges from her cordon of hall steamships ramifying in overy quarter of the world, under sabsidies
for mail service. The steam marine of Great Britain is monopolitizing the passenger and carrying

STATE ITEMS. "The Army Invalids"-No. 2. ven thousand six hundred and thirty-six full barrals of arndo oil and over thirteen thousand empty barrels, which floated away at the time of the flood at Pittsburg, have been collected by a com-— Perry township, Berks county, raised \$50,439.14 bounty tax, including some \$5,000 received from the county, and paid out for bounties to volunteers and expenses the sum of \$80,685.53. The amount of the

Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania, met the brotherhood of Lau-I these can be omitted in the arrangements meet caster county at the Odd Fellows' Hall in Lancaster - The citizens of Pittsburg propose to sell the drapery with which the city has been clothed for the past three weeks for the benefit of the Sanitary and - Colebrookdale township, Berks county, expend-

April 8th, 1865. - The various country resorts throughout the - The Reading papers demand new market - Fine shad are selling in Easton for twenty-five - The shad fisheries in the Delaware are said to

HOME ITEMS.

be unusually productive.

— The police force is to be increased in Lancaster

mittee appointed at that time.

bounty debt of said township still unpaid is \$9,886.25.

- Wm. H. Trinnick, M. W. Grand Master of the

- A boy, while playing in the garden attached to earth what proved to be an English guinea of the good state of preservation, and the date-167 ould be distinctly seen. The father was offered \$36 told him he would readily give him that price for it, was a very valuable coin, and was worth much more than the sum tendered to him.

The scarletina maligna, a terrible disease, is

raging in Contra Costa county, California. From the time of the attack but one or two days inter vene before the death of the patient. The bodies of those dying of it become bluish after death, and potted with brown and red spots. No ours has been found for one attacked. - A bounty jumper recently escaped from Gal countably unfastened his irons. It was subsequently iscovered that a young woman who had been per mitted to come and see him, had a key in her mouth

im, and in the operation transferred the key from - A cold-blooded attempt was made on Monday morning to take the life of the editor of the New Jersey Volksman, at Newark, N. J., by shooting at him while in his sanctum. Two shots were fired out neither took effect, and the would-be assassing

made their escape.

— The Navy Department compels every one who takes passage on a Government steamer to pay h share of the table money, whether he is an officer of a civilian ; but the War Department is more liberal, and no charge is made for the good chest served to hose who obtain " passes."

— Oregon papers mention the hanging of fifteen herse thieves and highwaymen in Walla Walla and Bristol counties, by lynch law, within a short time The vigilance committee had a list of one hundred and fifty, to be driven out of the country. - Arizona advices mention a fight with Apaches n which twelve Indians were killed, and one sol-lier was killed and one wounded. Gilbert W. Hop-

kins, member of the Arizona Legislature, was killed - A. W. Mack, president of the Chicago Repub publican daily paper will be commenced on the 1st of June. It is to be in quarto form, and of the size and style of the New York Times. - The large shield shaped silver-plated door plate the late so-called Confederate States of America, is now displayed in the window of an oyster-house on Washington street, Boston.

— A German butcher in Utica sold head-cheese lies who bought it were poisoned thereby. Much

suffering was caused, but no deaths.

— Mr. Richard Perry, aged eighty-five, a soldier of 1812, died suddenly of heart disease at Manches. N. H., on Wednesday, while sitting in his chair-He was wounded at Tippecanoe.

— A butcher of Somerville, N. J., recently made. into mutton a very large sheep, raised at Branch-burg. The live weight of the animal was 216 hs., nd when dressed it weighed 183 lbs. - There is a great rush of travel to Europe, and the steamers go out full. The closing up of the war, together with the decline in gold and sterling exchange stimulate this form of pleasure-seeking. - The annual business of Chicago is estimated a \$206,000,000, of which one-fourth is flour trade, and ne-sixth hog. Taxes last year, \$8,617,338.57. Increase in value of property, \$11,592,937.

- Mobile bay was cleared of obstructions by means of torpedoes and a galvanic battery. The torpedoes were let down among the obstructions and then exploded by means of an electric wire. Bank of New Jersey, New Brunswick, altered from 1s—vignette, oval portrait of Columbus.
— James A. Foley, of Hartford, who has become "Sig Foh" since he went abroad, is engaged as primo baritone at her Majesty's in London -Among those who took the oath in Richmond on Monday was Dr. Garnett, formerly of Washington, and lately physician to Jeff Davis. Conn., on Wednesday, for violating the Sunday - The number of suits brought against the city of New York for damages during the riots of 1863 is 1,690. The amount claimed is about \$2,500,000.

- General Gilmore was serenaded in Savannah General Littlefield also spoke.

— Counterfelt twos on the People's Bank, Roxbury, Mass., have made their appearance. -Incendiarism is becoming quite frequent in Georgetown, D. C. - The enlistment term of about 4,000 Mississippi sailors expires early in the summer. Redford last Thursday. — Col. Yohe, provost marshal at Savannah, is now on leave of absence, at his home, in Salom, N. J. - According to Parson Brownlow, John Bell is not dead, but still in the land of the living.

- Max Maretzek is rustleating on Staten Island. FOREIGN ITEMS. eport that most of the men have resumed work hroughout South Staffordshire. Relative to North Staffordshire, it was maintained that, but for the holidays, the men would go to work, and it was added that some of the puddlers had said that they would resume if they could get their under hands together, but that these remained away. Other masters were of opinion that it was too near hay harvest for the men to resume at present. All,

however, agree that the North Staffordshire men will gradually resume their labor. - The official journal of Rome announces that sum of 5,576,000f, has been paid into the Pontifical month of September, 1859, up to the present time, been seen in Rome. This immense concourse furnishes a proof of the constantly-increasing venera-tion of the Catholics for Papal Rome. The Russian Government has ordered the forest the frontier from Polangen to Tauroggen, in order to destroy the retreat of smugglers, who seek rafuge in the woods when pursued by the frontier guard. The trade in timber with Prussia is in consequence most active, the cheapness of the article having

attracted a large number of dealers.

— A singular instance of activity in official life is

recorded in the French papers. An English Go-

vernment efficial arrived here on Wednesday and left again on Sunday. He dined out four times, went to three theatres, was present twice at Longchamps, and back at his green-balze table at ten c'clock on Monday morning. Such is the energy o -The Emperor of the French has presented a copy of the first volume of his "History of Julius Casar" to the library of the gymnasium at Augs. haro. The autograph standing on the fly les reveals the fact that the Emperor's hand has become so unsteady as to render the writing hardly legible. - King George of Greece is engaged to Princess Olgs, the daughter of the Grand Duke Cons of Russia. The Princess is only fourteen, and the nuptials will not take place for two or three years. The alliance will have much political significance.

and important results in increasing the influence o

- The Emperor and Empress of the French, as a Parisian Jenkins tells us, recently went to St. Germains, and, after paying their fares as ordinary mortals, got into the carriage where there were ordinary mortals scated. -The estimated population of Victoria on the 31st of December last was 604,858, showing an increase during the year of 39,527. The increase by arrivals over departures was 14,977, and by excess of births over deaths 18,150. detachment of soldiers to attack them. — The Emperor Maximilian has sent home orders to have his chateau at Miramar ready by September; but a London paper states that Miramar will be let to the ex-King of Naples.

The Davenport Brothers have retired from the rude gaze, impertment inquiry, and rough handling of the British public, and are preparing to visit Paris. The first representation of "L'Africaine" has con fixed for the 5th of May, the day before the Emperor leaves for Fontainbloau,

— M. Bouillaud, the French physician, whose rare skill saved the life of Mr. Vincent Wallace, has refused to take any pay from his patient. -The French Iron-clad squadron was to proceed on April 23 to Marseilles, where the Emperor emberts on the 26th inst. for Algeria. The club which will be established by the seceders from the Garrick is to be called the Palla-

- The amount received for the Pourtales collec-

ion of pictures, in Paris, was 2,820,000 f.

FOUR CENTS

To the Editor of the Press:
Sin: Pursuing the subject upon which I offered you a few suggestions some days since, permit me to say that the measures to be adopted by the Go-vernment must be commensurate with the vastness of the necessities. The system must embrace overs coupation of life that has its representative in the national soldiery. Hence the cleriships, public and private, relinquished or suspended beyond the great war. superintendencies, and workmanship of every grade and variety-vacated for the noble and sublime purpose of defending and preserving our country and its institutions in the hour of peril—not one

Whilst the public will have claims upon all of these, capable of fulfilling the duties of the positions to which they may be called, the numbers of these outweighing the places would give rise to jealousies "Rotation in office" would be the fitting corrective, ed \$1,075 56 for school purposes for the year ending with reference to their "appointments to public place." But this mutation in the condition and prosects of the weary and heavy-laden invalid would be inconsistent with that quiet and serenity so de-sirable to him in the few remaining years of his life. Besides, the life of a mere politician, so difwhich he would be constantly drawing by his assohe would be forced to feel, if not to exclaim, "Gh! for a lodge in some wast wilderness,
Some boundless continuity of shade!"

Hence, I would shield the sufferer from all this

vanity and vexation of spirit, furnishing him, how-ever, with every necessary comfort and luxary, through himself, but under its patronage, that a generous and grateful Republic could bestow. Preliminary to any systemization, the registrie At the proper quarters must be consulted as to the various data, essential to the foundation, as well as the details—to wit, the whole number of survivors, the number to be disbanded, the number disabled, the number disabled, the nesting of the disability, the classification of these in reference to their respective vocations of these in reference to their respective vocations of life, etc.

There is no reason why any surviving soldier (and in my communications I always include the sailor under the former term), should not colonize with his brother soldier, disabled or not disabled in the terrible ordeal, and find a congenial refuge in such a community for the remainder of his days.

J. R. R.

THE JAPANESE SOLDIERS.—This army is com posed of two distinct elements, comprising: 1. The troops maintained by the jeudal oblest termed Dai mics, for the purpose of defending their domains; and, 2. The troops maintained by the Tyooon, which constitute the imperial army, properly speaking. The number of the Daimlos having troops in their service, is 200, and these troops form an effective force of 370,000 Infantry and 40,000 cavalry. These constitute the federal army, and are placed at the disposition of the Tycoon whenever the independence of the country is menaced. The imperial army usually maintained by the Tycoon was supposed to be 100 000 infantry and 20 000 cavalry, but its effective force did not in reality exceed half that tumber. The present Tyoon has, however, re-organized it. It will henceforth comprise 80,000 men—infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers. The infantry will be divided into regiments, they will mancouvre like our soldiers, and will also be armed a la Française. A certain number of Japanese officers and subatterns have been instructed by us at

Antheacite Coal.—The Miners' Journal of Pottsville says: "At present prepared coal cannot be sold in quantity at \$3 a ton, and much of the article cent to market unsold will not net the producer \$2.50 per ton. Much of the coal going to market not sold to the Government is being plied at Port Richmond, and in a short time it is auticipated that the wharves will be completely filled. This will have a tendency, of course, to keep prices lower. To sum up, the trade is prostrated, and rothing but a reduction all round in prices can infess into it again renewed life and vigor; othing but a reduction all round in priduce into it again renewed life and vigor."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The country will hear with pride, as well as sur-9.168,100

\$40,387,100 with political interest, will got confirmation of their faith in their country's future, from the fact that the number of fifty-dollar, hundred-dollar, and fivehundred-dollar contributors to the above amount men and women for the week were in number as

The largest single subscriptions on Saturday were: From Philadelphia, \$700,000; Bank of the National Republic, Boston, \$350,000; National Metropolis, Washington, \$300,000; Fourth National Bank, New York, \$500,000; Providence First National Bank, \$140,000 : Sacond New Haven National Bank, \$100 .-100, and First National Bank, Baltimore, \$100,000.

We have heretofore called attention to the fact that this form of loan served the people as a perfect substitute for savings banks. Every one who has a sum of fifty dollars, or any multiple of that sum, saved from earnings or profits, can find in this inrestment a perfectly safe depository for his funds, which returns regularly an interest of one cent each day on every fifty dollars. Every person who can thus lay by a small sum, will find himself in process of accumulating a large capital that, if kept on hand in cash, is so prone to slip away without bringing any substantial equivalent in return. The stock market on Saturday continued dull. with limited sales. The 5 20 loans were weak at 105, and the 10.40s at 95. A lot of one-year certificates City 6s were steady at 93, and the old were not inquired for. The market for railway bonds continues depressed, and prices are moving steadily down-ward. Large holders are withdrawing their money from this form of investment and placing it in the Government 7-30s on account of the higher rate of interest. Schuylkill Navigation 63 of '82 sold, in a

Canal bonds at 53, on time. The share list was like wite dull, and prices were generally off. Pennsylvania Railroad declined &, and Reading &. Cam. den and Amboy sold at 128, Norristown at 57, Le high Valley at 64, and Catawissa preferred at 24%, the latter being a slight advance. In Catawissa common 9 was the best bid, and for Philadelphia and Eric 10 was bid. The oil stocks are exceedingly dull, and prices weak. Passenger Railroad securities attract a moderate share of attention. Sales were reported of Green and Coates at 80, and Girard College at 25; 72 was bid for Second and Third, 20 for Spruce and Pipe, 40 for Chestnut and Walnut. 9 for Arch stroot, 64 was asked for West Philadelphia, and 8% for Race and Vine, Bank shares were without any material change. 187 was bid for North America, 36 for Commercial, 47 for Girard, 27½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics', 70 for Bank of Commerce, 57 for City, 36 for Cons 45 for Commonwealth. A sale of Corn Exchange Bank was reported at 55. Canal stocks are mode rately active, though prices show no improvement There were sales of Morris Canal at 85, Susquehan na at 9%, Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 29%, and Wyoming Valley at 60%.
It is stated that Mr. Harrington, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is about to proceed to Europe, and while absent will negotiate a foreign loan for five hundred million dollars, principal and interest payable abroad. Under these circumstances it is expected that a four-per-cent, loan may be placed at about eighty per cent., which point it is expected the five-twenties will exceed. This loan may be placed at London, or divided between that market and the continent. The proceeds of this loan will

be used to pay the expenses of our European and Brazil squadrons and the foreign representatives. besides providing means to pay off the entire floating debt of the United Sta A case of interest to gold brokers was decided in the Supreme Court of New York on Friday. Peyton Landon, a broker, sued H. T. Moore, a customer, for loss on a short sale of twenty thousand dollars. gold, made at 149 and 145 and covered at 173. The action was brought to recover the difference and interest. The defendant moved for a non-suit, on the ground that the maintiff had closed the contract without notice, and also that the legal tendor act recognized no price for gold. The jury returned a erdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed. ing made to the United States tax assessors. We understand that much greater care is being ob-served than in making the returns for 1863. A goodly number of the tax-payers for that year were awkwardly placed before their neighbors, beside being brought under suspicion with the Government officials, by the pu of incomes some months ago. We have reason to be given to the income returns for 1864; and being thus forewarned, no tax-payer need hereafter comclain that his private affairs or mercantile or banking credit are freely discussed on the basis of the vernment. Letters from railway managers renort a moderate

business during the past month from a variety of causes. The break in gold, and the consequent fall of births over deaths 18,150.

— The Patria of Naples says: "The priest, Giuseppe Perno de Galliano, has been killed by a band of brigands, while marching at the head of a bound of brigands, while marching at the head of a court Illinois the death of the President has checked business sensibly. The grain crops are reported as very promising, and, so far as quantity is concerne the North, at the close of the next harvest, will have the usual abundance.

The following Washington despatch, relative to the matter of trade with the insurrectionary States, is said to come from a high source:

The matter of trade regulations and permits, which is attracting so much public attention, is also the subject of grave consideration on the part of the Government. The President's lake proclamation removing all military restrictions upon commerce is inclosative of the desire to firrow open the South ern States to free trade at an early day, but there stands in the way at present the act of Congress of July, all sold, prescribing the manner in which the trade shall be conducted, and which act cannot be abroshall be revisions of that act, is no longer necessary, of the provisions of that act, is no longer necessary, of the provisions of that act, is no longer necessary, the stringent provisions against furnishing aid and comfort to the enemy being especially void of force. It is therefore very probable that the present requilations, which are cumbersome, awkward, and discouraging, will be changed for a far simpler process, is said to come from a high source:

The money must always accompany the order, and the no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of paper. AND Postmasters are requested to not us agents for THE WAR PRESS. AT To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, ea xira sopy of the paper will be given.

THE WAR PRESS

PUBLISHED WERKLY, two War Press will be sent to subscribers by

by which the products of the States may be broughed to market, and the people supplied with food and clothing. The permit and purchasing system being stabilished by act of Congress, must of necessity remain in force for the present. But such modifications of the regulations from the Treasury Department will soon be adopted as will loosen the fetters of trade very materially. The following were the quotations Saturday at the hours named:

oth of May, a dividend of five per cent., clear of The following is a condensed exhibit of the carnthe Pennsylvania Railroad, for



Totals....\$14,769,067 66 \$10,693,944 19 \$4 065,118 47
Drexel & Co. quote: New United States Bonds, 1881...... " Certif. of Indebt'ss Quartermasters' Vouchers...

Sales of Stocks, May 6. THE PUBLIC BOARD.

FIRST HOARD. | 1.70 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | BETWREM BOARDS. | 100 St Nicholas ... b30 3 | 100 Reading R.... b15 8 | 200 Gon Planter b80 8 1 | 100 do ... b30 3 | 100 Maple black... b30 8 | 100 do ... b30 8 | 100 Maple black... b30 1 | 100 do ... b30 8 | 100 Maple black... b30 1 | 100 do ... b30 8 | 10 | 100 Maple black... b30 1 | 10

The New York Post of Saturday says:

Gold is dull, the odief transactions being at 143@
143½. The loan market is active, and the supply of capital is so much in access of the demand that lenders are willing to accept, in certain cases, four and five per cent. instead of the current rate, which is six. The tendency at present seems to be thy are increasing ease. The stock market is dull, and offers no new feature of importance.

Before the first session New York Central was contract of 7th Versia at 70.4 Versia et 20.4 Versia 20.5 Versia et 20.4 Versia 20.5 Versia

closed at 794.

The following were the closing quotations at 514 o'clock on Saturday:

U.S. 62 of 10.

U.S. 63 of 10.

U.S. 63 of 10.

U.S. 64 of 10.

U.S. 64 of 10.

U.S. 65 The Pottsville Miners' Journal of Saturday says:
"We understand the Government has a supply of wharves are generally well stocked with coal, the whaves are generally well stocked with coal, the market in its present condition is not likely to suffer in consequence of this stoppage. The Reading Rattrage and Company have agreed to reduce the tolls and transportation one deliar per ton, provided the prices of wages and coal is reduced in a corresponding rate. The reduction on the canal will be sixty cents on tolls and twenty cents a ton on freight. We have not learned whether the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company have reduced their tolls and connage as yet; if not, we presume they will make a corresponding reduction."

The coal operators have already reduced the price of coal \$2 per ton from the rates charged last fall. of coal \$2 per ton from the rates charged last fair, and we presume when the trade starts again it will be at a reduction of about \$2.75 to \$3 per ton from the highest rates, which is as low as it can be sold without a positive loss to producers, even at the reduced scale of wages. With these reductions the

rectation of obtaining coal cheaper.

These reductions will make the toll and freight from Schuylkill Haven to New York as follows, by With seven cents additional from Mount Carbon

t. Carbon.
o Philadelphia the foll by canal will be.....\$1 30

MAY 6-Evening.
Business continues very dull, and prices are dropping. Flour is unsettled. Wheat, Corn, and Oats are dull, and Father lower. Cotton is figurer. Sugar and Coffee continue quiet, at about former rates. There is very little doing in Whisky, and prices have fallen off. The demand for Flour is limited, both for shipment and home use, and prices have a dealward trackers. Salas computes about have a downward tendency. Sales comprise about 100 bbls condenned at \$6; 800 bbls choice Pennsyl-vania extra at \$8 50; 200 bbls low grade extra amily at \$8; 200 bbls Northwestern do at \$8,25, and 400 bbls choice Pennsylvania and Western family at from \$9@9 25 \$7 bbl. The retailers and bakers are buying in a small way at prices ranging from \$7@ continue dull; we quote the former at \$5.50 % bbl, and the latter at from \$5.750 % bbl.

Grain.—There is not much demand for Wheat, and prices are unsettied and rather lower; about 10.00 bus soid at 1002090 % bu for fair to prime take, and white at from 2150250 % bt, as to quadity. Rye is selling at 1250 % bu. Oorn is less active, and prices are lower; small sales of prime yellow are making at 1330, and white at 120 % bu. Oorn is less active, and prices are lower; small sales of prime yellow are making at 1330, and white at 120 % bu. Oats are dull and lower; \$5.000 bbs sold at \$600.755 % bu, closing at the latter rate. 500 bus Barley sold at 1050 % bu.

Bark.—In Quercitron there is little or nothing doing, but holders are very firm in their views; buyers offer \$25 % ton for 1st No. 1.

COTTON.—Prices have advanced 1020 % b, and the market is very firm, but the sales are in small lots only at 500 % b, cash, for middlings.

GRICERIES.—There is very illtie doing in either Sugar or Ucifice, but prices remain about the same as last-quoted. Moleasos is rather lower.

SERDS.—Cloverseed is very dull, and there is little or nothing doing, the season being about over; we quote at \$160.17 % 01 bs. Timothy is also dull at \$4.260.20 85 % bus.

Provisions.—There is very little doing, but prices are without any material change; we quote mess Pork at \$500 % b). Hacon Hams are solling in a small way at \$1000 has put from 100230 % b), as to quality.

WHINEY.—The demand is limited, and there is very little doing in the way of sales; prices are unsettled and lower. Small lots or Pennsylvania and Western bbis are reported at from 21202170 % gallon.

Business in the oil way continues brisk. The market contained numerous buyers. Holders had matter pretty much their own way, and were disposed to sake a further advance. The heavy transactions made on Wednesday occupied a considerable portion of their attention, hence sales were partially neglected for the want of time. Un the Alegaby landing business appeared brisk. Holders what they make and seem perfectly inportion of the want of time. On the Albertally reglected for the want of time. On the Albertally reglected for the want of time. On the Albertally reglected for the want of time. On the Albertally reglected for the please, and seem perfectly indifferent whether you purchase or not. At the month 48 26 8 50 was the ruling price; what they will be to-day is another matter. At the wells prices ranged from 87 5067 75, according to location. Bayers were plenty, and holders were well aware of the fact. In our own market holders were not offering their stocks; they prefer waiting. The receipts by river were 2,526 bbls crude and 1,131 do. refined, making a total of 3,760 bbls. The only operations were the following:

ORUDE OIL,—The market was firm, with a large speculative demand. In Thursday's report the setter dropped a cypher, hence the report read 100 bbls intered of 1,000 bbls to bulk, at 24,0 delivered. Sales of 150 bbls at 31%0, packages returned; 200 do 110 bbls intered of 1,000 bbls to bulk, at 24,0 delivered. Sales of 150 bbls at 31%0, packages returned; 200 do 110 bbls to bulk, at 24,0 delivered. Sales of 150 bbls at 31%0, packages returned; 200 do 110 bbls intered of 1,000 bbls to bulk, at 24,0 delivered. RESINED OIL.—Market firm with a good demand, and considerable inquiry for further delivery. Sales of 1,000 bbls bondon; June delivery, buyer's option, at 490; 500 do, deliverable July 1st to 16th, at 490; 500 do, deliverable July 1st to 16th, at 490; 500 do, deliverable July 1st to 16th, at 490; 500 do, deliverable July 1st to 16th, at 600. Free was held at 67 000. We did not hear of any transactions.

SALES AT THE EEGULAR BOARD OF BROKERY. Reported by Henois, Miller, & Co., No. 50 S. Third St., FIEST BOARD.

days of last week, amounted to the enormous sum of \$40,887,100. The amounts daily subscribed throughout the country, and reported to Jay Cooke's agency, were as follows:

May 1. After the board there was but little change. Eric sold up to 79% cash, closing at 79%. New York Central closed at 97; Hudson at 1091; Reading at 199元 : Michigan Southern at 69元 ; Later, closed at 79元.

28,240 trade will have reached bettom, and consumers abroad need not hold back any longer with the ex-

With eight cents additional from Mt. Carbon and

Philadelphia Markets.

7.50 for superfine, \$8@8 50 for extra, \$9@9.50 for extra family, and \$10@10.50 \$\text{ bbl for fancy brands,} according to quality. Rye Flour and Corn Meal continue dull; we quote the former at \$6.50 \text{ bbl,} and the latter at from \$5.75@6 \text{ bbl.}

Ion.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day: Pittsburg Petroleum Market, May 6.