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PORTER, MINERAL, and WINE SOTTLES, of a Perior color and finish.

Also, LAMP CHIMMEYS, APOTHECARIES' SHOP FURNITURE, SHOW BOTTLES, SYRINGES, HOMGE.
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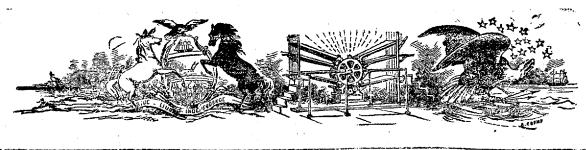
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VOL. 8.—NO. 245.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY. WONDERFUL

SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY!

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S (FORMERLY PROF. C. H. BOLLES') ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE. 1220 WALNUT STREET, FOR THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE AND

Electrical investigation has proved that the huma body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and fluids, constitute the negative and positive forces; and every action, whether mental or physical, is the and every section, whether means or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respira-tion, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to Electrical influence. There is a polar action esta-blished throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element, which cona proper balance of the electrical elément, which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, deblitated, negative; and as Electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease per healthy action.

and restore proper healthy action.
We do not wish to convey the impression that we cure
all diseases in all conditions. We cannot cure consumption after the lungs are all destroyed; yet we do assert
and are prepared to practically demonstrate that hundrads of cases of almost every form of chronic disease, drads of cases of almost every form of chronic disease, pronounced incurable by the best medical practitioners of, the country, have been radically culsed, some of them in an incredibly short time, by our Electrical treatment. Its great superiority over other practices in the cure of disease is also attested in the fact that, within the past five years, over fourteen thousand patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Therefore, with these FACTS to prove our theory and treatment of disease, we are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with ag to undertake any of the following diseases, with bope and prospect of success, with very many not here enumerated:

others not here enumerated:

1. Discusse of the Brain and Nervous System.—Epilepsy, Chores or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia and Parapiegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lock-jaw, etc., etc.; also, eases of the Rys and Bar. on the system bar. ans and Tissues connected with the Digestive 2 organs and tissues connected with the Digestive System.—Bore Throat, Dyopepala, Diarrhosa, Dyson-ery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrholds or Piles, Flatulent, and Pa'nter's Colic, and all affecons of the Liver and Spleen.

S. Respiratory Organs.—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, S. Rephratory Organs.—Catarth, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not eansed by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia or Rhenmatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

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5. Urinary and Genital Organs.—Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weskness. The latter complaints never fall to yield rapidly to the treatment.

o this treatment.

8 Diseases Peculiar to Females -Uterine Comnts, involving a mal position, as Prolapsus. Auto-Retroversion, inflammation, Ulceration, and other Affections of the Womb and Ovaries,

LEUCCTICES.
TO LADIES We can recommend this treatment as one of DEVARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. S. A. FULTON, a lady of great expedence and ability, has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used toward those elves to her care. In female diseases s mentioned in the above list, with others not men-ioned, she has had a large experience, and can condently promise the most gratifying results. TO THE AFFLICTED. The treatment is mild and gentle, producing no shock

or unpleasant sensation whatever. Our profession necroourse with the afflicted will ever be characterize by perfect candor and honesty, and those whose comaints are incurable, or do not admit of amelioration t matters not what may be your complaint, or how long you have suffered, or how much or what cour REFERENCES.

and witnessed our treatment on others, at No. 1220
Walnut street:
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Bo. 1021 Hanover street, Philadelphia; Geo. Douglass, Fo. 56 South Fifth street; William H. Shrivor, Haines street, Cermantown; L. C. Stockton, No. 205 Market character, Philadelphia; Charles H. Grigg, Nos. 218 and 221 Church alley; Emanuel Ray, No. 707 Sarsom street. church alley; Emanuel Ray, No. 707 Samsom street, attorney at law; H. Craig, No. 1725 Arch street, No. 138 Broad street; Robert D. Work, No. 51 North Third street; A. G. Croll, northeast corner Tenth and Market streets; George Grant, No. 610 Chestnat street; H. T. Desilver, No. 1735 Chestnat street; Ed. McMallon, No. 1897 Front street.

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American and French LAWNS.
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M. B. -50 dozen Ladies' Bleached HOSE, at 12% cents
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43% CHESTAUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1865.

ONLY TWO AFLOAT.

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1865.

The So-called Russian Plague. It appears, from the reports of eminent physicians commissioned by the respective Governments of England and France to inquire into the causes of the late mortality which has severely smitten St. Petersburg and other parts of Russia, that it is not the pestilence or plague which, at various times, has depopulated various countries The epidemic which has extensively prevailed n parts of Russia is ascertained to be the old, well known typhus fever, always to be found, more or less, in the over-crowded quarters of great cities, and aggravated in St. Petersburg by local, and, it may be, emporary causes. Of one form of the disease there, there was disastrous experience in Ireland, as long as living memory can relate, but especially in 1821-'28, and in 1846-148, under the name of the "famine fever." When this disease is epidemic, typhus, we are assured, almost always coexists with it, and when both are combined. the mixed epidemic is only the result of extremely aggravated conditions of privation, over-crowding, and filth among arge masses of the lowest population." In the British islands the worst form of the disease-typhus proper, the offspring of poverty, want of drainage, and want of cleanliness, local as well as personal—has ong been indigenous. That it has been so is the national indifference to the conditions certain to produce it. The complaint in Russia is not "new," but one of which the

English, Irish, and Scotch have had long experience. The Russians, who scarcely knew it before, were alarmed at it, but had little fear of the far more deadly typhus, which had smitten them before. What was novel to them has long been a thing of past experience in the British islands, and, indeed, is to be found in all large cities where sanitary processes have been neglected. There are numerous streets in Philadelphia which have not been properly cleansed for years, and typhus fever, more or less, is always present in such localities. The official report to which we have referred declares that the Russian disease is no more infectious than ordinary typhus generally is. The real protection to the oublic, in all places-Philadelphia as well as in London, New York or Liverpool,

Baltimore or Hull, Boston or Bristol-is to

prevent any part of the population sinking

into the conditions of want and filth which have so fearfully aggravated the symptoms of the disease in Russia. If ever the typus fever exceeds its ordinary mortality in Philadelphia, it will probably be in the business parts of the city; for between Third street and the Delaware, in the places "where merchants most do time, the condition of Philadelphia is much better, in a sanitary point of consideration, The diseased and all interested are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated, and winessed our treatment on others, at No. 1229 days, was better than New York is now,

> streets has to be filled up. Let us hope condition of some of the streets, from the crossing paths being broken and the cause-way crowded with ruts and noise, (chien, caused by the Passenger Railway cars,) is such that it is almost impossible to keep them clean. In many places new pave-ments ought to be laid down, and the railway corporations ought to be compelled to repair all the damages they have done to the streets. To maintain the city in a healthy condition throughout the next ensuing summer and autumn the streets should be kept clean. By this and good drainage, with God's help, we may expect

to make our sanitary condition all that it ought to be. A Young Lady Kidnapped in St. Louis A Frenchman, named Peltier, a resident of St Louis, last month left his home to visit some relatives in the Rocky Mountains. He had a beautiful and educated daughter of 18, named Isabel. Deof those who would watch over her, Mr. Peltier, on starting for the mountains, induced Mr. Edward V. Flood and wife (the latter a near relative of his This arrangement was agreeable to the young lady, Fugat, an aunt of Mrs. Peltier, was not satisfied. She either wished the guardianship of Isabella, or to the house where isabella was, forced her into the carriage, and compelled her to enter the house of the Good Shepherd, a Catholic institution devoted path of virtue. The friends of the young lady are he institution where she is so unjustly detained. A

letter has been written by Miss Isabel to the judge of the Criminal Court, of St. Louis, but as yet no

reply has been received.

ARCHIC EXPLORATION—INSULAN PRE

The ULLAR PREPUTUCE—THE NEW LAW OF DISTRICT CONTROL OF THE PREPUTUCE—THE NEW LAW OF THE INSULAR PREPUTUCE—THE NEW LAW OF THE INSULAN PREPUTUCE—THE INSU

THE LAST OF THE REBEL PIRATES.

The "Stonewall" and "Shenandoah." WHERE THEY HAVE BEEN.

WHERE THEY ARE NOW SUPPOSED TO BE. minerce to ascertain where the rebel pirates may be cruising which are now affoat. There are but wo now at sea, and should not their officers hear of the late change in the position of military affairs in the United States, and the rapid cruehing out of ion which sent them out to prey upon American commerce, they may still be productive serious damage to our mercantile interests. The one is an extremely fast English-built, Englishthe Shenandosh; and the other is a regular Frenchbuilt iron clad, manned with Englishmen and armed with English guns, named the Stonewall; both officered by rebels, and sailing under the rebel flag. We subjoin the following description of each of these pirates, taken from the New York Herald, which may prove of considerable interest at the present time to our own mercantile marine, as well

s a guide to our armed navy: The iron-clad rebel ram Stonewall was constructed in Bordeaux, France, in 1864, ostensibly for the Danish Government, under the direction of a Frenchman, a protege of the Emperor, and a bosom friend of Slidell, the rebel "envoy," and rebel naval officers in France. Through the efforts of Mr. Dayton, our minister in France, the open transfer of the versel, when completed, to the rebels, was pre-vented, and she was alleged to have been sold to parties in Copenhagen. She was taken to that port, where she laid two days, and then, quietly taking her men and her material on board, but to sea We next hear of her at the port of Ferrol, Spain, where she arrived February 4, 1865, leaking badly, and strained by the heavy weather en-countered on her voyage. At first orders were received from Madrid to apply the twenwere to be permitted. The following day the views of the Spanish Government changed, and permission was given to Capt. Page to repair and refit his ship He at once went to work, and not only repaired his passal, but found means to smuggle on board addithe frigate Niagara arrived at Ferrol, and on the 21st the Sacramento joined her. While lying in port the ram, then called the Olizde, was visited by a mysterious English steamer, and, it is supposed received from her men, guns, provisions, shot and shell, and other equipage. Nothing, however, was seen transferred from one vessel to the other. The Stonewall lay in port until the 21st of March, when, having completed her repairs, she put to sea, ac-companied by a Spanish frigate, to see that Spanish neutrality was not broken by a battle within a marine league of their shore. She found the weather too heavy for her, and put back, leak-ing somewhat. On the following day, the weather being more pleasant, she again put to sea, and the Nisgara and Sacramento steamed for her, but she turned again and went back to her anchor age in port. On the following day she again started out, the sea being smooth and the weather fair. Everything being so favorable to the ram our versels did not engage her, and she proceeded to Lisbon, where the Nisgara and Sacramento followed her.

On the 27th of March she sailed from Lisbon and arrived at Tenerifie on the sist, three days from Lisbon. Here the authorities enforced the twentytour hour rule, and compelled her to go to sea on the expiration of that time. She sailed on the first in the places "where merchants most do congregate." there are very many narrow streets and alleys, which, we reassert, have not been cleansed for years. At the same that she is making her way to the West Indies, or perhaps to Brazil. The President's proclamation will reach the West Indies in a week from this, and the Anglo-rebel authorities of those islands will understand the penalty of harboring or than that of New York, with its thousands of unwholesome cellar-habitations and its assisting the pirate. Those who know Captain of unwholesome cellar-habitations and its had been an accordant to the control of the c numerous blocks or squares of over-crowded tenement-houses. St. Giles' in its worst

working people, but has somehow lost the proud reputation of being the cleanest city in the United States.

By the resignation of Mr. M. H. Dick-INSON, the office of chief inspector of thick beneath. She has two keels, two rudders, two propellers, and four engines of great power. Her that the new incumbent will look not only to street-cleaning, but street-repairs. The about seventy men.

The following is a list of the name, rank, and State nativity of the officers of the rebel iron ram Stonewan.

State nativity of the onicers of the redefind rain Stonewau

Captain—T J. Page, Virginia.

Lieutenants—First, R. R. Carter, Virginia; second, George S. Shyrook, Kentucky; third, George A. Borchet, Georgia; fourth, E. G. Read, Virginia; filth, Samuel Barron, Jr., Virginia.

Surgeon—B. W. Green, Virginia.
Assistant Surgeon—J. W. Hutty, Georgia.
Psymaster—K. W. Curtis, Arkansas.
Engineers—Chief, W. P. Brooks, South Carolina; first assistant, W. Hutchinson Jackson, Maryland; second assistant, J. C. Closh, Taxas.

Master—W. W. Wilkinson, South Carolina.
Boatswain—J. M. Dukshart, Maryland.
Gunner—J. B. King, North Carolina.
Carpenter—James Mather, Maryland.
Master's Mate—W. H. Savage, Maryland.
Paymaster's Clerk—William Boynton, Alabama.
Setgeant of Marines—J. M. Prior, Virginia.

THE SHENANDOAH. el, manned by many of the crew of the late rebei

our commerce in the East Indies. She was pur chased by the rebols in England, and fitted out there to a great extent. She cleared in October last, under her proper name, the Sea King, for Bombay, with a load of coal. A rebel naval officer was in charge. She proceeded to the island of Madelra, where she found an English steamer called tion and an addition to her crew. The Laurel ran out of Funchal, and transferred the munitions, &c. to the Sea King at sea. When this was accom flag hoisted. The ship was then put in commission American vessels found were burned and destroyed and their crews made prisoners or induced to join the pirates. She touched at the island Floods. On Tuesday last this Mrs. Perrouit drove of Tristan d'Acunha, and landed the crews of the vessels she had already captured, and then steamed for Melbourne, Australia, where she arrived on the 25th of January last. On her voyage she had taken and destroyed eleven or twelve sail of all kinds, most of them in the violaity of the sath of virtue. The triends of the young indy are naking every endeavor to have her released from he institution where she is so unjustly dotained. A third, most of the part was the repairs to her bollers and machinery, was the repairs to her bollers and machinery, was heats, on the 19th of the same month. sbont eighty men. The English authorities granted every favor desired, against the urgent protests of our consul, Mr. Blanchard, and the officers were

A Sensible Southerner. The Boston Journal publishes the following extract from a private letter written by a young officer on the staff of one of the ablest Confederate generais, who was one of the most active in the war now sing. The letter was addressed, says the Journal to a friend in Massachusetts, with whom, since his ure and confinement at Johnson's Island, he

has been in correspondence. The writer is said to be a young man of liberal education and decision of baracter, and we have no doubt that the centiments he advances are those of the best men of the South, who will exert a powerful influence in "restoring quiet, peace, and prospetity to that section of country." The extract, as given, reacs as follows:

The time has at length arrived when every honest Southern man may, without any scripped of conscience, come forward and give in his adhesion to the new order of affairs. And, indeed, I think it the duly of every good man to raise his voice emphatically in favor of the restoration of law and order in the shortest possible space of time. I think that these who, in taking arms against the old Government, were actuated by principle and not by pussion, should, now that their efforts have proved useless, employ the same energies in quieting the disturbed elements of popular feeling, and bringing the ignorant and wavering to an ionest support of the new regime. I shall express freely my opinions to my fellow prisoners whenever convenient, and endeavor to influence them as far as is possible.

This war has been fought, not for the pulling down of one government or the setting up of another, but for the solution of two great questions: First, that of Suce Rights; and secondry, that of Slavery. Both there have now been brought to a perfect and final decision, and I do not find it expedient, nor do I feel inclined longer to dispute the decision which has been so emphatically made.

I do not think that we, either of the North or the South, should look with bitterness upon the past, or with passion to the future, and the blood that has been spilt will not have been shed in vain, but will seve to exement our national platform more firmly together than ever. serve to cement our national platform more firmly together than ever.

Let by gones be by gones, I say. I intend to take the oath of allegiance as soon as it is offered to me, and shall leave prison a new man. I amstill young and hopeful of the future. I go South to bury slavery and raise up new sources of wealth and prosperity.

The New York Fire Department. JUDGMENT "PRO FORMA" ENTERED POR THE OLD COMMISSIONERS At the Supreme Court on May 11th a large num ber of people were in attendance to hear the argument in this case, but were doomed to disappointment, in consequence of an understanding between the counsel that judgment should be entered pro forma for the plaintiffs, so that the matter might be argued before the general term in time to reach the

argued before the general term in time to reach the Court of Appeals in June.

Attorney General Cochrane addressed the court, and said that it was the wish of all parties that judgment should be entered pro forms for the plaintifis, and his Honor was requested to issue an order placing the cause on the calendar at apecial term, so that this disposition could be made of the case.

Judge Ingraham. The only course for you to pursue is to go to Juuge Foster, at the special term, and ask him to place the cause on the calendar.

Mr. John K. Hackett. We have been before Judge Foster, your Honor, but he directed us to come here Foster, your Honor, but he directed us to come here and get the order placing the case on the calendar. Judge ligraham. The judge of the special term has full control over his own calendar; it is quite neneressary for me to lesse the order.
Mr. Hutchings. Judge Foster feels some delicacy shout the matter, your Honor, and would prefer that the order should come from the judge at chambers.
Judge Ingraham. If that is the case I will grant
the crder, but it is entirely discrett-nary with the
judge at special term whether it is obeyed or not.
The order was then issued, and the case was sub-The order was then issued, and the case was sursequently placed on the general calendar, at special
term, with the understanding that it would be
eached the next day, and that judgment would be
entered for the plaintiffs, as already stated.
The case will probably come up for argument in
the Supreme Court, general term, on Monday or
Tuesday next.
For the people, John Cockrane; for the Corporaresuly next.

For the people, John Cochrane; for the Corporation, John K. Hackett; for the defendants, Waldo

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

CHALLENGE FROM CALIFORNIA TO NEW YORK.

LIVELY TIMES IN THE TROTTING WORLD. The well known trainer and driver, Mr. James L. Eoff, who took the famous thoroughbred raser Nortolk to San Francisco, after its victories in the Atlantic States, has, by the last steamer, sent over a trotting carted to New York, offering to trot the young stallton George M. Patchen, Jr., two races for \$6000 each, half forfeit, the first to be one-mile heats, test three in five to sulky, and the second, two miles heats, the race to be either in New York, on one of the Long Island courses, or in San Francisco. Mr. Ecff, having challenged all tha trotting horses in the Atlantic States, may be readily accommodated, if he will bring the young Patchen stallion along, particularly if he will put an additional twenty on to the five thousand cartel he has already tsued. There can be no difficulty about the matter, as a challenge has also been issued by the owner of the tamous General Butler to trot any horse, mare, or gelding in the world—one, two, or three mile heats—for any amount of money the takers of the challenge may fet inclined to put up. The eplendid stallion George Wilkes is also open to anything that can be offered, in which his speed, course, and proverbial endurance can be proven. There is little doubt that Mr. Eoff will be accommodated.

THE HIBAM WOODBUFF TESTIMONIAL.

The adjourned meeting of the committee and friends of the veteran trainer and driver of trotting horses, whose public services reach isy into half a century, will take place at the Hone House, Broadway, in New York, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

At the meeting last Satusiay interesting communications were read from all parks of the country, and the following letter from Mr. George Wilkes, the unanimously elected president, elicited unqualified satisfaction:

New York, May 6, 1865.

Charles J. Foeler, Esq., Sceretary:

DMAR SIR: Please express my thanks to the gentlemen who have also alted themselves together for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Hiram Woodraff, for the honor they have done mo in electing me their president. Please also express my regres, that positive engagements in the West, which will call me sway for the next ten or twelve days, will deny me the pleasure of meeting with them this evening. You may add, however, that I am not without hope that my visit to St. Louis may result ir forwarding the interest which we all have at heart. I take this opportuality to enclose a check for \$250 toward the common object, with a willingness to increase it, should the progress of the matter make it necessary. Very truly yours, THE HIBAM WOODBUFF TESTIMONIAL.

THE HORDERN RUNNING AND TROTTING RACES.

The first annual spring meeting at the Secaucus Course, which was inaugurated last fall, will take place on the 23d and two following days of the current month. Most of the matches and stakes are made p. p., and there will be no postponement on account of the weather. The committee also ondeavored to dovetall trotting with their racing meeting, and effered no less than seventeen purses and stakes for competition, the entries for which closed at Lafayette Heli, Broadway, on Wednesday overing. Only two of the purses were filled, the trotting fratarnity generally appearing to be say of the Secaucus track until it has been thoroughly tested.

TROTTING—FASRION COURSE, L. I.

thorough repairs to her boilers and machinery, was decked and had her botten fixed, and augmented her crew, in violation of English authorities granted every favor desired, against the urgent protests of our comen, in. Billianch and and the officers were fixed at the Melbourne Club. Our consell was insistent to understand that the sympathics of the people were with the pirates. After comaining some time at Melbourne, the Shenandoah steamed int of the bay, and began cruising off the Heads, waiting the arrival of Several large American ollippers, due in March at that port. This is the istest we have of but operations. She has doubtless carrived for the people were with the pirates. After comaining some time at Melbourne, She has doubtless carrived for the people were with the pirates. After comaining the feelings of the people. The last may not the bear itself official personal of the people were with the pirates. She has doubtless carrived for the people were with the pirates. After comaining the feelings of the people. The last may not the people were with the pirates. After comaining the feelings of the people. The last may not the people were with the pirates. After comaining a state of the collips of the people were with the pirates. After comaining a state of the collips of the people were with the pirates. After comaining the feelings of the people. The last may not be provided to the people were with the pirates. After comaining the feelings of the people. The last may not be provided to the people were with the pirates. After comaining the feelings of the people. The last may not be more like feelings of the people. The last may not be provided to the people were with the provided the people were with the people were with the provided the people were with t

trathful discussance to intimate the character of his book.

Africulous Attempt to Theow the New York and Washington Train opp the Track New Housewick.—The express train for New York, which left Washington at 11 A. M. on the 10th inst., and Philadelphia at 8 P. M. the same date, had a very merrow sceape from utter destruction by a fiendle attempt on the part of some persons to burl it from the track. About one mile north of New Brunawick a peculiar jerking motion of the train was perceptible, accompanied by the sharp whistle of the locomotive to "down brakes," three times repeated. It was then discovered that a large log had been wedged in at the switch between the two ralls, so as to infallibly run any train off that should attempt to pass over it. As an additional proof that it was by design, an examination of the switch showed that the person or persons being unable to unlock it, had withdrawn the bolts in order the better to effect their purpose. The forepart of the engine alone was thrown off, oring to the care of the engineer, without which many lives must have been lost. This is the fourth time within four months that such an attempt has been made in the same vicinity.

few weeks since, died on Sunday, the 27th ult., under the following singular circumstances: He was passing the evening with his associates, and in the course of conversation he remarked that when he was forty he would be worth a fortune. One of his companions suggested that he might not live so long He answered that "they were not ready for him down there yet," pointing downward. Some one asking him for his favorite song, he replied with "I've Come Home to Die, Mother." Scarcely had he repeated the sentence when his head fell upon his breast, and he became motionless and rigid. His companions rushed to him and found that he was

- A meeting was held in Waynesboro, Franklin

county, on Saturday week, to take measures to fa-cilitate the extension of the Western Maryland Railroad to Hagerstown, and secure its location through to Waynesboro. The Indiana (Pa.) Messenger is justly indig-nant at a family in that borough for placing a photograph of the assassin Booth in a prominent place in their photographic album. - The loss by the late floods in different parts of the State is estimated by engineers, architects, and agriculturists as fully reaching \$10,000,000. county; more than an average number of acres hav.

White Hall Hospital, near Bristol, at the last report, -A movement is on foot in Harrisburg to induce he storekeepers to close their places of business a o'clock during the summer - A new cometery is to be laid out in [Indiana of -The well-known elephant Hannibal died ville, Pa., on Sunday las - The Pennsylvania Grand Lodge of Good Tem plars will meet in Lewistown on the 14th of June.

- The number of Pennsylvania seldiers in the

- Some newsboys of Cincinnati have been re bing the post office for several days past in the fol-lowing manner: They would stuff a newspaper, covered with paste, into the slide of the outside letter-box, wait in the vicinity until several letters had been deposited, draw forth the paper with its intercepted letters, and depart, giving place to another gang, who would go through with the same operation. They had thus stolen over 100 letters many of which contained sums of money, some a igh as \$50. Seven of the young rascals were a ested. The oldest is not quite fourteen. -The statement going the rounds of the press, that President Lincoln told somebody that he was f Jewish descent, has for its origin simply this

Mr. Lincoln, talking with a Rabbi, jocularly remarked that he (Lincoln) was probably of Hebrew teck, as his father had three sons who were name Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. - An unsophisticated countryman, the other da coming to Washington, saw a military officer, fol-lowed at a respectful distance by two orderlies, in ull gallop. "Good gracious?" said he, "havn' they caught him yet? I was in about three week ego, and they was a runnin' after him then."

Laura Keene has bought a beautiful country cat near New Bedford, Mass., and presented it to her mother. The dwelling is an elegant one, with park, pleasure grounds, and a model farm attached to it of one hundred and fifty acres, fully supplied with valuable stock. - At the Northwestern Sanitary Fair, soon to be

- Fears are entertained that the protracted storms, which have extended very generally over he country, will put back the crops, especially in the rich valleys.

— The boat in which Booth crossed the Potomac river has been taken to Washington. Relie hunters at once set to work to chip off pleces from it, but it was taken from them and locked up.

— There are now 2,600 men employed at the Portsmouth navy yard, and quite a fleet is getting ready Maria, has been started at Notre Dame, St. Joseph county, Indiana.

Blind eight pupils from New Jersey are mentioned, from Second National Bank, Chicago; \$600,000 from Second National Bank, Boston; \$500,000 from Second National Bank, Boston; \$500,000 from for which the State pays \$1,800.

The police court reports of St. Louis give a very unfavorable account of the morality of the National Bank, Portland; \$200,000 from First National Bank, Syracuse; \$500,000 from First National Bank, Syracuse; \$500,000 from First National Bank, Syracuse; \$600,000 from First National Bank, Syracuse; \$600 city.

General Hardee, of the robel army, declares if we are to have a guerilla warfare, he is willing and kets taken from Harper's Ferry

division, with headquarters at Bridgeport.

— To the garden of the military hospital at Chatranocz there were grown one thousand and eighty-eight varieties of flowers last year. - A laborer was killed in St. Louis, on Monday, by the mate of one of the steamers lying at the — It is rumored that Miss Bateman will return to America early in the coming fall. — The rebel General Mansfield Lovell is a grand died in his second term of office.

- Mazzolini is creating a furore in Chicago in the Italian opera - Garroters are said to be operating in St. Louis.

- The discussion in the Italian Senate on the bill menced yesterday, but was postponed in consequence of there not being sufficient Senators present to make a House. The question of capital pected that the Senate will reverse the decision of clusion comes the report of the central bureau, drawn up by Deforests. It urges that the prosent condition of Italy and the increase of crimes against the person reader such abolition ill-timed. -M. Levy, the publisher of Dumas, has written hand, when Dumas confessed to not having written a line of the book. As the sale of it was immediately stopped, he "wrote that M. Dumas will not entailed upon him." -There has been an affray at Cagliari, in Sar-dinia, between gendarmes and soldiers of the line,

commencing by a contest between the latter and some civilians. The gendarmes interfered, the soldiers resisted; more gendarmes came up, and the soldiers also were reinforced. Muskets, bayonets, and revolvers were freely used, and a great many wounds and some deaths were reported to have ensued.

Mrs. E. T. Porter Beach, author of Pelayo, a poom of the Moorish times, has received from the Queen of Spain a gift of a massive gold bracelet, adorned with a crown of diamonds, a large pearl, and a superb oriental topaz, bearing the cipher of the Queen. It was accompanied by a letter ac

knowledging her pleasure at the receipt of the —Lieutenant General Cavalli, well known as a successful inventor of rifled cannon—an invention effered to the British Government some years before they were first used by the French in the war of 1859—has been appointed commandant of the Royal whose death was lately mention - Great preparations are made at St. Petersburg for a grand performance of Handel's "Messiah,"

the Nobility, and Prince Constantine has lent for the occasion the large organ belonging to him,

In fulfilment of the will of the late William Smith O'Brien, Mr. J. P. Smith, editor of the silver ten service. According to the will, "he went liver me from captivity." best mass for a quartet of voices, with organ accom-

was rather alarming; the upper crater was almost full of lava, and it was teared would soon overflow. - Paris is completely full, the hotels turning sway people who are ready to pay extravagan charges for restricted accommodation.

We hear from Stockholm that the only child of

he King of Sweden, the Princess Louise, had been ill for some days. -The sun is as hot in Paris as in the middle of August. The thermometer has risen to within five legrees of Senegalian heat.

The first representation of M. Emile de Girarnounced for Saturday next.

— It is said that the engineer who drove the special train in which the Emperor of Russia travelled from Cologne to Paris is a Polish refugee.

— Arrangements are made for rebuilding the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, lately destroyed by fire.

FOUR CENTS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The people are putting much of their spare cash into Government 7.30 bonds. Tagy see the war coming to an end. They hear of an imluction soon to be made in the national expenses. They behold in the speedy future a return to a prosperity even greater than that which preceded the bloody strife of the past four years—a prosperity unparalleled in the history of any other people. upparalleled in the history of any other people. The richest and most extensive agricultural lands in the world; the largest, richest, and most varied uniteral recourses; an abundant ourrency in which all have full confidence, and the labor of act immense emigration, and our mighty disbanded force all combine to insure results of material prosperity for the people of these United States far exceeding

the drams of the wildest visionary. The people are beginning to see this, and knowing at the sam time that this loan, now the most favorable one of earth, has a limit, and it being quite certain that n such loan will be again offered by our Government and no other Government is in the position to offe so rafe a one, even were they willing so to do, hey subscribe at the enormous rate of fifteen and seventeen millions per day.

The stock market was very weak yesterday, prices being generally lower. There was a continued speculative movement in Reading Railroad, the bears having it pretty much all their own way. The

ecent reduction in freight charges from the coal regions, and a prospective further reduction, to-gether with the apprehension of strikes account the miners when the time for reducing wages com round—and that must come as soon as our armies are disbanded—these are the grounds for the belief that the prices of these railroads depending upon the coal trade must be lower. We note a further decline in Government gold-bearing bonds. The 5-20s declined %, with sales at 104. The rapid cypreciation of the currency is giving additional value to the 7.80 notes, and many holders are selling out their gold-bearing bonds and investing the process in the 7.30s. The advices by the Hallfax steamer of April 29 are favorable for United States 5-20s, based at the time on 148@148 for gold in New York; and liberal orders are no doubt in hand, or left to the discretion of the New York correspondence of ()on-

thental and English buyers on even much lower rates for gold, but not so low as 132@129 per cent. Our own market is abundantly able to take care of all the gold-bearing stocks of the United States, as well on speculation as to the future advance of prices, as for investment and banking. State loans are very dull, and no sales yesterday were reported. City 6s were quiet. The new sold at 98; nothing was said in the old. There was a fair market for company bonds, at steady prices. First mortgage Pennsylvania Railroad bonds sold at 103½, and the second do. at 99½. Camdon and Amboy 65 of '83 at 90, and do, of 1870 at 100%. Lehigh Valley bonds at 97, and Susquehanna Canal bonds at 50. The oil stocks continue very much depressed. There is, however, considerable movement in the New York market, and some of the stocks there have een run up to extreme figures. There was some vement in bank stocks, at about previous figures

Sales were reported of Mechanics' Bank at 28, and Bank of North America at 18814. A lot of Bank of Kentucky sold at 100; 119 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics; 40 for Commercial; 48% for Girard; 29% for Manufacturers' and Mechanics': 70 for Trades men's; and 57 for City. Canal shares continue in active, and prices are weak and uncettled. 26 wa bld for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 9 for Suguebanna Canal, and 80 for Delaware Division; 2 was asked for Schuyikill Navigation, common; 1 for Morris Canal preferred, and 59% for Wyomit Valley Clanal : Lehigh Navigation sold at 60%. I will be on exhibition, to be presented to the pretiest girl in Chicago. The competition will assuredly be a lively one.

City pastenger railroad shares there was nothing doing. 42½ was bid for Obestnut and Walnut; 75 was asked for Second and Third; 19 for Seventeenth and Nineteenth; 64 for West Philadelphia; 8½ for Race and Vine : and 12 for Ridge avenue

lav. at the bours named: The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan, received by Jay Cooke yesterday, amounted to \$13,-762 300, including one of \$1,000,000 from First Na county, Indiana.

First National Bank, Cincinnati; \$1,900,000 from

— In the report of the New York Asylum for the National Bank of the Republic, Boston; \$645,000

Cherry Run. 154 Rock Ull Sherman. 155 Sherman. 156 Sherma

The following is a copy of a letter recently received in this city from the Internal Revenue Bureau, Washington, relative to deductions from income:

The following real is a copy of a society received in this city rout the internal Revenue Buccome:

Trunkswart Drea Argurant,
OCTOTOM has been more active, and prices have considered to the construction of the construction of

The following reply was sent:

The following reply was sent:

Terasury Department, Riay 9, 1865.

Idear Sir: Your favor of the 5th instant is received. The opinions of so respectable a body of men as compose the Chamber of Commerce in the city of New York are entitled to great consideration, and will receive it by this Department upon all subjects affecting the business interests of the country. Permit me, however, to suggest that there may be political and legal questions, as well as commercial questions, to be considered in connection with the cotton which has been captured by our armies in Southern cities, in regard to which (admitting even that they come within the proper sphere of action by the Chamber) committals at the present time would be inexpedient.

I am, very truly, yours, H. Mocoulloch.

Hon. Hirah Walbridge, New York.

Mr. E. F. Satterthwalte's London circular reports as follows: best mass for a quartet of voices, with organ accompanies, and of moderate difficulty, so as to be available for provincial churches. The first prize is a gold medal and 1,000 francs, the second a medal in wormel and 150 france.

— Signora Lottl, who is creating a great sensation in Milan by her extraordinary vocal powers, it is of humble origin, her mother having been the sweepor of the theatre in Mantua.

— The reward offered for the capture of Franz Julier, long variously claimed, has been awarded to Matthews, the cabman, who thus overcomes fleath—the jeweller.

— Guldenfuss, the Prussian forger, arrested in Troy a few weeks since, has been sentenced at Halleson the Scale to tweive years and a fine of two thousand dollars.

— An actor at Vienna has been condemned to a week's imprisonment for having mimloked on the stage M. de Schmerling by gestures, and wearing the costome of an Austrian functionary.

— The estimate of the sam required by the English Government for the post office post office was a resolution yesterday of from two file year ending March, 1866, amounts to £841,867.

— The distress among the Lyone silk weavers is so great that the precice has issued an appeal to grivate charity.

— The April last, the State of Mount Vesuvins was rather alarming; the upper crater was almost of file last, and it was learned and an appeal of grivate charity.

— Paris is completely full, the holes turning Same was a resoluting Railroad Company?

Same weeks last of an appeal of the same required by the English Government for the post office provided and post of the capture of the same required by the English Government for the post office provided and post office was a resolution state of the same required by the English Government for the post office post of the same and the post of the same required by the English Government for the post office and the post of the post of

Coal tonnage of the Reading Railroad Company Coal tonnage of the Schuylkill Navigation Com-Same time last year. Five days this week. Decrease..... Drexel & Co. quote:

THE WAR PERESS. (PUBLISHED WHEKLY.) TER WAR PRESS Will be sent to subscribes

The money must always accompany the order, and the no instance can these terms be deviated from. as they aford very little more than the cost of paper. Be Postmasters are requested to set as accuts for THE WAR PRESS.

#3- To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, on

xira copy of the paper will be given, Sales of Stocks, May 12. THE PUBLIC BOARD. Dunkard ...

100 Koy al Ott. 94 390 Mingo Cil 2% 100 do SECOND BOARD. 600 Olly 6 New 93 100 Reading E ... elf 474 100 Moble & Delam beo 2½ 100 do sea 324 100 Moble & Delam beo 2½ 100 do loc b30 2½ 200 McVlintock Oll 2% 100 do 693 474 100 do 16 Moble & Delam beo 24 100 do 16 Moble & Delam Board & Del | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100

Semi-Weekly Review of the Philadel phia Markets.

MAY 12-Evening.

The Produce markets have been very dull this week, and prices of most of the leading articles are unsettled and lower, owing to the decline in gold. The Flour market is dull, and prices have fallen off. Wheat, Corn, and Oats have also declined. Cotton is less active and lower. In Coal there is little or nothing doing, and prices are unsettled. Coffee is scarce; small sales are making at about former rates. Fish and Fruit are without any material change. Iron is very dull, and prices weak. is firmly held, and there is more doing in the way of sales. Lard Oil continues dull. In Provisions there is very little doing, and prices have a downward tendency. Seeds are very dull, and the sales are limited. Sugar is without any material change-whisky continues very dull. Tallow is lower. Wool is less active, but prices remain about the same as

is less active, but prices remain about the same as last quoted.

The Flour market continues very dull, and prices are unsettled and 25c % bbl lower. Sales comprise about 7.00 bbls at \$808 25 for extra, and \$8.50@9 50 % bbl for extra family, including 500 bbls. Jenny Lind on private terms. The relatiors and bakers are buying in a small way at from \$6.75 @7.50 for superfine; \$7.76@8.25 for extra; \$8.50@9 50 or extra family, and \$10@11 % bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Rys Flour is selling in a small way at \$5.76 % bbl. Corn Meal is dull; small sales of Pennsylvania are making at \$5.75 % bbl.

GRAIN.—There is very little demand for Wheat, and the market is unsettled and lower. Most buyers are holding off for lower prices. About 20,000 bus sold in lots at from 180@1950 % bus for iair to choice reds, and white at from 200@225c % bus, as to quality. Rys is offered at 110c per bus. Oorn is dull and prices have declined; about 27,000 bus sold at from 180@110c % bus for prime yellow afloat, closing at the latter rate. Oats are also dull, and prices

cerved by 187 Cook esserting, amounted to \$13, 762 300, including one of \$1,655,000 from First National Bank, Philadelphia; one of \$1,655,000 from First National Bank, Cincinnati; \$1,000,000 from First National Bank, Cincinnati; \$1,900,000 from First National Bank, Philadelphia; \$600,000 from First National Bank, Portland; \$200,000 from First National Bank, Syracuse; \$500,000 from First National Bank, Syracuse; \$1,193,000 from First National Bank, Baltimore; \$1,193,000 from First National Bank, Baltimore; \$1,193,000 from First National Bank, Syracuse; \$20,000 from First National Bank, Baltimore; \$1,193,000 from First National Bank, Baltimore; \$1,193,000 from First National Bank, Baltimore; \$1,193,000 from First National Bank, Syracuse; \$20,000 from First National Bank, Baltimore; \$1,193,000 from First National Bank, Syracuse; \$2,193,000 from First National Bank, Baltimore; \$1,193,000 from

and Ralls.

Lead.—Small sales are reported at \$9.50 the 100 ths.

COPPER is very dull, and prices are unsettled.

BARK—In Quercitron there is nothing doing, but

ist No. 1 is firmly held at \$30 \(\frac{1}{2} \) ton.

OOAL.—Prices have declined, and the market is

very dull; sales from Port Richmond are making at

prices ranging from \$6 50 \(\frac{7}{2} \) 50 \(\frac{1}{2} \) ton.

OOTOM has been more active, and prices have
advanced; \$50 bales sold at \$4 \(\frac{1}{2} \) 50 \(\frac{1}{2} \) to, oash, for

mineritage, but closed dull at \$2 \(\frac{1}{2} \) 50 \(\frac{1}{2} \) h, oash, for

mineritage, but closed dull at \$2 \(\frac{1}{2} \) 50 \(\frac{1}{2} \) \$\(\frac{1}{2} \) 40 \(\frac{1}{2} \) \$\(\frac{1}{2} \) \$\(

though not large, is of good quality, and should a domand speedily ensue, is sufficient for any ordinary emergoncy.

LUMBER.—The market is dull and the sales limited. A carge of yellow sap boards sold at \$27, and white pine at \$31,002 \$ M.

LEATHER has been in but limited inquiry dufing the week, and we have no change in prices to report, Upper has been almost entirely neglected Sole leather and calishins have been sought for to a moderate extent, though they are farfrom being active. Harmese Leather.—No change in prices and a dull market.

Morecco.—The inquiry is about as at last report, and no change in prices.

Molasses.—Prices remain about the same as last quoted. 800 bils Ouba cold at 420456 for clayed and 480 % gallon for Muscovado.

NAVAL Stores are rather lower. Small sales of Rosin are reported at \$20025 % bol. Spirits of Turpentine is usestied and lower. Small sales are malking at \$2 8503 % gallon.

RICE.—There is rather more doing, 400 pkgs Rangoon sold at 101,40040 % b.

SEEDS.—Oloversed is dull and lower; smail lots are reported at \$20026 % bus.

SPIRITS.—There is very little doing in foreign, but prices are unchanged. N. E. Rium sells at small way at \$2.502.56 % bus.

SPIRITS.—There is very little doing in foreign, but prices are unchanged. N. E. Rium sells at \$2.3562.40 % gallon. Whisky is very dull, and the demand is limited; small sales of bils are making at 2002016 % bus in and western.

SUGAR.—The receipts and stocks continue light, and the demand is limited at about former raises, About 1,500 hods Cuba sold at \$1,000 kg % in gold, the latter rate for choice.

Tallow is duil and lower; sales of city rendered are making at 2002010 kg, and country at 100101/c % h.

Hilmois 99% to oad Company:

70,245

17,642

17,642

17,642

17,642

18 Shor and Leather Reporter says: The market is quite buoyant, and a better feeling exists than we have noticed for a long time. Trade is very good for the season, the call for light work for summer wear being especially active. The stock of this class of goods is very, limited, and ladies, misses, and children's work particularly so. In Lynn, the great headquarters for this class of shoes, there are protably a hundred manufacturers who have not a case of goods on hand, and they are working hard to get up with their orders. Buckles are ministion buckles are all the rage, and the advent of this fashion was attended with less loss then is usual on a change of style, as manufacturers could easily it the limitation buckles on to the Congress shoes, which they had already made. Square-toad boots and shoes are taking their place. The fall syles for ladies' and children's boots will be highly ornamented with buckles, colored tassels, resettes, and very likely other fillagree, if place can be found to