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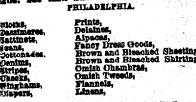
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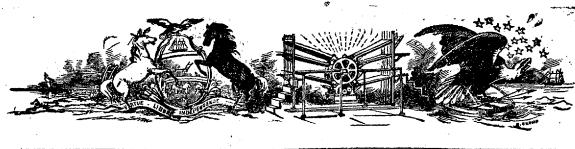
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VOL. 8.—NO. 247.

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1865.

Agricultural Prospects of the South. In considering the agriculture of the heretofore slaveholding States, the whole subject must assume a new aspect, for between the future and the past there lies the great, the incalculable difference between free and slave, interested and uninterested labor.

The effect of the "peculiar institution" upon agriculture can be seen in the diminishing value of the land in many of the States, in the vast plantations surrendered to crops fitted for rude and unskilled artisans, and in the steadily increasing dependence of our Southern neighbors on the manufactures and varied occupations of foreign peoples.

The simple thought that the laborers must rejoice over a bad crop, and mourn at the prospect of a good one; that all work escaped and all responsibility evaded is a positive gain to the operative, will give us some slight idea of the inefficient quality of the work done. Relying, as we lo, for our great successes upon the interest of our assistants of every grade, and upon the impulse given to their co-operation by the certainty of being sharers in the result, we may well imagine, but hardly realize, the change effected by the withdrawal of such a provocative to action. Where the laborer is confident that attention, ingenuity, and skill will earn its money value on the spot, he, in fact, rises from a workman to a partner, and the sum given for better work or an "extra hour" gives the poorest shop-boy a real "interest

If the vast districts of ill-tilled lands throughout the Southern States were placed under such a system of cultivation, the sum-total of their great staples, o which they have so long boasted, would fall into utter insignificance before the huge crops of sugar and rice, corn and cotton, raised by the exertions of free men.

Imagine the difference between a plantation scratched by the hoe of the slave. perhaps insufficiently fed and driven to his work by the whip, and the same land under the culture of a skilful farmer, with all his knowledge of soils and manures and his entire paraphernalia of implements. Not exhausting the land by bad tillage and the workmen by overwork, not mortgaging the coming crop for food, clothing, and luxuries in a far-away market, but accomplished in all the self-sustaining arts of our Northern industry. Then, indeed, may the country be truly called "the sunny South;" then its immense resources of agricultural and mineral wealth will at last be adequately cultivated, cities and manufactories will be erected, railroads built, and wealthy farmers, with moderate-sized domains, will replace the poor plantation-holder, whose boast was that he must ride ten miles to visit his next neighbor. While the staple commodities will thus be multiplied in value, it is to be hoped that the exports will no longer be confined to raw materials, and that the skill for which our nation is distinguished

will find new fields and an additional impulse to exertion in the direction of manu-The commodities on which they have hitherto relied are not the only products to be hoped for. North Carolina has already found a fortune among her pines, and better educated labor will increase it. But, in addition, the climate and soil are fitted to other cultures. Even in the present neglected condition, the oranges of Florida

are considered the best in the world, and the cultivation of that tree would find a ready return, for our own country alone annually imports the fruit to the value of one half million of dollars. Other States besides Florida can raise the orange abun-Wine has been made from the earliest times of colonial enterprise, and with success, as regards quality, in every State of the South; silk has had the same story, the same success, and the same fate-neglect. It is perhaps fair to infer that the success was due to the soil and climate, and the failure subsequently to want of skill and care in tillage. A grand vesta for enterprise is opened by the many untried products. What may be produced in favorable spots of situation and soil in their subtropical climate is a matter for future consideration and trial, but it has already been demonstrated that the Chinese tea-plant

readily adapts itself in South Carolina. For speedy remuneration to trifling outlay, both of labor and money, the culture of garden vegetables offers an enticing prospect. How little attention has been paid to this matter, notwithstanding the extraordinary fitness of the soil, is seen in the fact that when the census fixed the value of market gardens in the North at twelve millions of dollars, those at the South were stated at but three millions! And all our readers who remember how in the old times of peace we welcomed the Bermuda potatoe in the early spring, and how Southern peas delighted our palates long before they could be perfected in our own vicinity, will know that a ready market awaits such products in our

New Publications "The Martyr President," published by G. W. Carlton, New York, is an unusually feeble poetical attempt to express grief, indignation, and horror at the foul deed which snatched Mr. Lincoln away from this life, at the moment when he had beaten down miserable rebellion—the statue with front of brass and feet of clay. It is "Orpheus C. Kerr"), who is capable of much better things. His selection of a light, dancing metre, for an elegiac poem, is singularly injudicious. Received from G. W. Pitcher, Chestnut street.

"The Game of Oroquet, its appointment and laws, with descriptive illustrations, by R. Fellon," is a small volume published by Hurd & Haughton, New York which, we presume will be found. ton. New York, which, we presume, will be found useful by Croquet-players, if any there be in this country. Received from Ashmead & Evans.

"What to do with the Cold Mutton; a Hook of Réchaufié," is an economical cookery-book, which has obtained immediate and extensive popularity is England, and is republished here by Runce and Huntington. It will be found very useful in households, where, in consequence of the present unjus-tifiably high prices of food, it has become actually necessary to study economy in living. Received from Ashmend & France rem Ashmead & Evans. The May number of the United States Service Magazine has for its frontispiece-a fine portrait of General Sheridan, engraved on steel, by O'Neill. There is a memoir accompanying the likeness. Among the other neilceable articles are two—upon Grant and Richmond—one editorial. But perhaps the very best is an account of Sherman's Georgia Car paign, from Atlanta to the sea. It is gratifying to find this well-conducted periodical succeeding beyond all expectation. It has become a necessity in

the military and naval services. Received from T. B. Pugh, Sixth and Chestnut. The Northern Magazine, published and edited by Frank Bellew, has reached its fifth month, and deerves to be well known and highly valued. Mr Bellew, who holds the pen and pencil equally well, takes care that the engravings are all of the best quality, and the letter press is equally good. There is something to suit all ages. One poemlet entitled nontillado," by T. B. Aldrich, ought not to have been admitted here-except to show how absurd Cockney thymes are. For example, in

Tawny flower of Spain, Empress of the larder, Keeper of the wines In this old posada, o make the rhyme right posada must be pronounced

to make the rune right pressur must be pronounced po-sarder, and a little lower down. In the quotation Thank you, Breath of June!

Now my heart beats freer;

Kisses for your hand,

Amigita mia. The last word, to suit what it is meant to sound with, must be called miar. Mr. Aldrich is ignorant, of reyming, the first and easiest part of postry. A PRIZE STORY.—The Vormont Records published at Brattleboro, Vermont, offers a principle of My iollars for the best original story, to be int previous to August 1st. Competitors for the prise should address the proprietor, Henry M. Buit, for RICHMOND.

ESCAPE FROM LIBBY OF THE BRUTE TURNER ITS LATE REEPER.

Affairs Among the Colored Troops---Arrest of Ex-Senator Hunter.

Disappointed though Loving Couple. Auction of War horses

pondence of The Press. ] PHILADELPHIA PRESS BURSAU, RICHMOND, May 13, 1865. AWARDING OF PRIZE MEDALS. The Secretary of War has awarded beautiful prize medals, for gallant services performed on the memorable 29th of September, 1864, at New Market eighths, to 1st Sergt. Edward Rateliff, Co. C, 88th . S. C. T.; Corporal Miles James, Co. B, 38th U . C. T.; private James Gardner, Co I, 36th U. S. I. T.; and private Wm. Barnes, Co. C, 38th U. S. T. These testimonials have been received by these regiments are a part, and through whom they will be presented to the brave men, who have faithfully earned this acknowledgment from the Govern-Major General Weltzel, commanding the

The colored corps is now posted near City Point, where it has gone into a camp of instruction. The 36th and 38th Regiments have done good service, and the Government manifests its appreciation of their worth by foreshadowing a policy which is like-is to continue all negro troops in the service until THE REGULAR OFFICERS

Those who are lieutenants and captains in the re gular army, but who have been brigadiers and ma-jor generals in the volunteer service, do not like the idea of coming down from their greatness; and, in order to avoid such a mortification, many officers who heretofore manifested nothing but contempt for negro discipline and valor, and especially for those who commanded them, have signified their stablishment. It is hardly to be expected that the brave war-scarred gentlemen, who have made the negro a soldier under such perilous circum-stances, will be mustered out to afford the officers of the regular army commands equal to their rank in inteer service. Officers who refused, as they seclared, from principle, to enter the colored corps, hould not, for the sake of position, be permitted to compromise with their prejudices. There are many ons of the regular army who have commissi n the negro service, who have contributed greatly o its present efficiency, who, as an act of justice to nem, and all others engaged in so difficult a task should be continued as long as they are worthy of

BROAPE OF DICK TURNER FROM LIBBY. It is not without considerable regret that I announce the escape of the notorious Dick Turner from to Libby Prison, on night before last, by breaking ing one of the iron bars which separate nim from the street. This man was one of the un. ler-stranners or keepers of Libby in rebel times, and excelled all the other barbarians in inflicting th most brutal and murderous treatment upon Union prisoners. It is hardly possible for an individual to schieve as much infamy in a similar position as has fallen to the share of Turner. His place of confine-ment was under ground—his food bread and water, and a sentry was posted before his door to prevent and a sentry was posted before his door to prevent such a misfortune as has taken place. As no guard was in front of the building, on the pavement, it is presible that some assistance was furnished by synathizing friends from the outside, who afforded his shelter and food. The Libby has recently been used as a camp of distribution, and with the excep Turner, Judge Ould, and Captain Hatch, the Rebei Commissioners of Evolution oners of Exchange, no other persons are

Castle Thunder is used by the authorities as the military prison, and affords a securer place for criminals than Libby, having been fitted up for that ourpose. It is due to the authorities to state that since Dick's escape, a sentry has been posted in front of his place of confinement. He has not been ar rested yet, nor is there much likelihood of his recap are where he has so many hiding places among the

robels of Virginia. R. M. T. Hunter, ex-U. S. Senstor, was arrested a few days since in Essex county, by a guard sent to look him up. It is not known where he is confined or whither he has been sent. GOVERNOR FIERPONT.

arrive in this city on the 18th inst., when he will ately locate his Government here. Special Correspondence of The Press. 1

PHILADELPHIA PRESS BURBAU, RICHMOND, May 14, 1865. SALE OF GOVERNMENT HOUSES AND MULES. and mules, belonging to the Government, were disposed of to the highest bidder. The number of animals sold and the scaroity of the legal-tender combined to afford excellent bargains to those who were prepared for instant settlement. The war has deprived the farmers in Virginia of nearly, if not en-tirely, all their stock, and the Government is giving them such opportunities to commence anew as are within the ability of the humblest tillers of the soil. Mules and horses were knocked down at very reaonable rates, and the citizens were generally satis-

fied that they had good bargains. A good deal o private stock was also sold at satisfactory figures. The pontoon bridges which span the river between this city and Manchester were washed away early yesterday morning by some heavy pieces of timber coming against them, which the sudden rise from the recent heavy rains forced from their moorings n the Richmond shore. Not much, if any, of the bridge was lost. The engineers soon reunited the structure, and uninterrupted communication was had with the village of Manchester. The rapidity with which this breach was repaired is but another evidence of that enterprising spirit in the American army, which has ever been equal to the emergency A COMICAL MARRIAGE.

Quite a large concourse of persons were assembled at the Colored Episcopal Church, on Third street, last evening, to witness the marriage of a loving couple. The groom and bride, with a long train of delegated attendants, in all the paraphernalia of fashion, came in carriages, which attracted no little attention as well as created some sensation in the neighborhood. The groom, with a light step, leaped from his seat and assisted out his smiling bride, who had, no doubt, long prayed for that hour-The long retinue of groomsmon and bridesmaids followed the happy pair down the alsies to the altar, where Rev. Mr. Gladman was waiting to perform the ceremony, in the presence of a large concourse of friends and spectators. The minister cleared his throat, arose with solemn countenance, looked complacently upon the couple who stood before him, and asked for the license from the military anthorities. The groom immediately replied he had it, and putting his hand quickly into one of his pockets, and then in another, until huge drops of perspiration began to coze forth, and a gloom of pon the bridal party. All eyes were now turned towards the groom, and every moment they expected to see the magic paper come forth, but, to the utter astonishment of every one, he at length found voice enough to say that he had left the license at home. There was a general murmur of merriment at this intelli-gence, which the groom pretended not to notice, and started in person for that important document The interim was spent in laughing over the inci-dent, and on his return every one expected to see a happy issue out of this affilction, but was somewha tartled when he informed the parson that he could

not find his license. Amid the suppressed amusement of those assembled, the bridal party were obliged to return to their carriages and their homes with many regrets that the military authorities require the observance of certain restrictions. General orders No. 4 contains the following extract pertaining to matrimony:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 4. V. No marriage license will be issued until the parties desiring to be married take the oath of allegistrate, or other person, authorized by State laws to perform the marriage ceremony, will officiate in such capacity until the himself and the parties contracting matrimony have taken the prescribed eath of allegiance.

VI Any person acting in violation of these orders will be arrested, and a full account of the case reported to these headquarters.

vill be arreased, and ported to these headquarters.

By order of Major General Halleck:

J. U. Kelton, A. A. G. A DISLOYALIST ARRESTED. John G. Watkins, an inhabitant of Powhatan county, yesterday avowed the most disloyal sen timents. The renegade was soon arrested by the provest guard, whose authority he was a little disinclined to respect, but a couple of persuaders in

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 16. 1865.

The English Parliament on the Assas-sination. The English Parliament on the Assassimation.

Sirecords by earl edgestly, the radio of Derby, fire of Gerf, and Mr. Disrall.

[House of Lords, May 1.]

Earl Russell rose and said: My Lords: I rise to ask your Lordships to address her Majesty, praying her Misjesty that in any communication she may be pleased to make, expressing her abhorrence of the great crime which has been committed in America by the assassination of President Lincoln, her Majesty may at the same time be pleased to express the sorrow and indignation left by us at the great crime which has recently been committed. My Lords, her Majesty has already directed me to express to the Government of the United States the shock which she felt when the Intelligence reached this country of this great crime, and also of her sympathy with the Government and people of the United States. Her Majesty also has been pleased to write a private letter to Mrs. Lincoln—[cheers]—expressing her sympathy with her on her great and sudden bereavement. I think your Lordships will agree with me in saying that in modern times there has hardly been any crime of so horrible a character committed. Earl Russell then proceeded to give a warm and eloquent enlegtum on the private and public character of the late President Lincoln. After this he continued as follows: "At the beginning of this war the House will remember President Lincoln declared that he had no right by the Constitution to interfere with slavery. At a later period he made a kind of decree, as our

coin. After this he continued as follows: "At the beginning of this war the House will remember President Lincoln declared that he had no right by the Constitution to interfere with slavery. At a later period he made a kind of decree, as commander in chief, in which he proposed that in certain States the slaves should be entirely freed. But at a later period he proposed that which he was constitutionally qualified to propose—that there should be an atteration of the Constitution of the United States, by which the holding of persons to labor by compulsory means was to be ferever hereafter forbidden. Many persons were eager for the immediate abolition of slavery. But I remember Lord biscauley once observing, that although it would have been a great blessing if the penal law against Roman Catholies had been abolished in Sir R. Walpich's times, yet he would have been mad to have proposed such a measure. So with regard to President Lincoln. Whatever might have been the horrors of slavery, he was persectly justified in delaying the time when that great alteration in the law should be proposed. But whatever we may think on this subject, we must all feel that the death of President Lincoln deprives the United States of the man who was the leader on this subject, and the man who by his temper would have been disposed to propose such measures as might make this great charge acceptable, and who might have preserved the peace of that great Republic uncer an entirely new Constitution. My lords, we nust all feel sympathy with the United States on this deprivation, and hops that he who succeeds according to the American Constitution to the powers of the American Constitution to the powers of the President may be able, both in respect of mercy and lenity to those who have been ounquered, for that new organization that the abolition of slavery requires; we must all hope that the new President may succeed in overcoming those difficulties, and in restoring the Republic to its pristine prosperity. I had, at the commencement of thi

courred to the Government of the United States, in maintaining the peaceful relations of the two countries; but these difficulties have always been treated with temper and mederation on both sides of the Atlantic. I trust that temper and mederation will continue, and I can assure this house that, as we have always been actuated by the wish that the American Government and the American people should settle their differences without any interference of ours to the conflict of arms, so, likewise, we must refrain from any kind of interference or intervention, and trust that the efforts to be made for that purpose will be successful. I have nothing, of course, to say of the successor of President Lincoln. Time must show how far he is able to conduct those difficult matters which the wisdom of his predecessor was so well calculated to bring to a satisfactory result. All I can say is, that in sight of this great calculation, and the people of this country feel not only the deepest sympathy with the Government and the people of the United States, but that our relations of kindred with them induce us to feel the misfortunes of any country on the face of the globe. The noble lord concluded by moving that an humble address be presented to her Majesty-expressing the sorrow and indignation of that Hunse at the assessination of the President of the United States, and praying her Majesty to communicate these sentiments on the part of that Hunse to the Government of the United States. [Hear, hear.]

Streege of the United States. [Hear, hear.]

The Earl of Derby-My lords, when the noble carl announced his intention of bringing forward by motion. I wantered to supress my none that her

give. It would have been more satisfactory to my mind if the noble Earl had intimated to us upon what grounds they had proposed this unusual course of addressing the Crown to convey to a foreign Government the seatiments of Parliament with reference to this event. The more regular course would have been to have moved a resolution of this House, in conjunction with the other House of Parliament, expressive of those feelings which it is proposed to place in the form of an address to the Crown. But I am so desirous there shall not appear the slightest difference of opinion upon this subject, that I will not (hear)—healtake to give my assent to this form. [Hear, hear.] In expressing our sorrow and indignation at the strontons orime by which the United States have been deprived of their chief magistrate, your lordships will only follow the universal feeling of sympathy expressed from one end of the country to the other; and if there be in the United States any persons who believe that there is an univincily feeling in this country towards the clitzens of the United States, I think they could hardly have a more complete refutation of the topinion—[cheers]—conveyed in what I hope will be the unanimous declaration of Parliament. [Uneers.] Whatever other mistortune may have attended his atrocious orime, one good effect may have resulted from it—that the manner in which the announcement of it has been received in this country will satisfy the United States that her Majesty's subjects, one and all, deeply condemn the orime, and deeply sympathize with the feeling of the United States in the deprivation they have experienced. For the crime itself no palliation can be offered. There may be a difference of opinion as to the merits of the two parties who are contending, but there is and can be no difference of opinion as to the merits of the two parties who are contending, but there is and can be no difference of opinion as to the merits of the two parties who are contending, but there is a deservated and cefamed by any attemp

The motion was put and carried nemine con tradi-[In the House of Commons, May 1.]

SPERCH OF MR. DISRABLI,

[In the House of Commons, May 1.]

Mr. Disraeli. Sir: There are rare instances when the sympathy of a nation approaches those tenderer feelings that, generally speaking, are supposed to be ecculiar to the individual, and I think this is one of them. [Hear, hear.] Under all circumstances we should have bewalled the catastrophe at Washington. But in the character of the victim, and in the very accessories of his almost latest moments, there is comething so homely and so innocent that it taxes the subject, as it were, out of the pomp of history and the ceremonial of diplomacy. It touches the heart of nations, and appeals to the domestic seatiments of mankind. [Hear, hear.] Sir, whatever may be the varying opinions of this House and country generally, of the policy of the late President of the United Sigtes, of this all myst be agreed, that in a trial which, more than any other, tested the moral quality of the man, he performed his duty with simplicity and strength. [Hear, hear.] Nor is it possible for the people of England to Greet that he sprang from the same fatherland, and spoke the same mother tongue. [Hear, hear.] When crimes of this character are perpetrated the public mind is apt to fall-into gloom and perplexity; but assassination has never changed the history of the world. I will not refer to instances of remote antiquity, although an accident has made the most memorable example of those times familiar at his moment to the mind and memory of most gentlemen present. While I second the address to the crown, and express upon my own part feelings or unsfected and profound sympathy with the citizens of the United States, I would not another take this opportunity of expressing my fervent hope that from these awful vears of trial the various populations of North America may come out elevated, chastened, rich in immaculative wisdom, and strong in that disciplined energy which a young nation can only acquire in a protracted and perilous struggle. Then will be open to them not merely the sa

toud and general cheering ]

The motion was then put by the Speaker, and Join G. Wattin, an inhabitant of Powhatan county, pesterically aboved the most disloyal sent timents. The renegade wils soon arrested by the provest guard, whose sunthority he was a liktle distinctioned to respect, but a couple of persuaders in the form of Six-shooters, had a most excellent select in convincing Wattins that discretion is the better part of valor. He was lodged in Castle Thunder, where better men for a nobler cause have suffered and died.

A BALL.

A public ball is announced to come off nort Wednerd and died.

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A public ball is announced to come off nort Wednerd and the community of the main decidence of a strange nationality leads them by only the community of the main decidence of a strange nationality leads them by only the died of the community in the transaction and united and almost unanimous. What working offer A present its but very little more than an army concern. The mails, with the exception of those for Washington, are all sent to Fortress Morroe, where they remail for twenty in the transactions of this war, the capability of the mails of the better the community of the mails with the exception of those for Washington, are all sent to foot the community of the mails with the exception of those for Washington, are all sent to foot the community of the mails with the exception of those for Washington, are Frem the London Times May 2 ]

mailon emancipating the slaver; he bore up against all the discouragement produced by two years of constant deleat; and in all this he is said to have taken his own line, and to have been in reality, as he was in law, the head of the Government. The French Corps Legislatiff.

The French Corps Legislatiff.

SPERCH OF THE MINISTEE OF STATE—M. DROUYN

DE L'HUYS TO M. MONPHOLON.

PARIS, May 2—The Corps Legislatiff met yesterday, M. Schneider, Vice President, in the chair.

Vice President Schneider called on M. Rouher,

Minister of State. M. Rouher said:

An odious crime has plunged a friendly nation into profound griet. The news of the assassination of President Lincoln has produced a sentiment of indignation and horror throughout the civilized world. Abrahum Lincoln had, during the painful struggle which distracted his country, displayed that indomitable courage and energy which belong only to intellects of a high order. Generous, moderate, and conciliatory—[applause]—he was preparing, the day after the victory, to restoresplendor and presperity to America. [Renewed applause] The proofs of sympathy manitested throughout Europe will be received by the American people as a consolation and encouragement. The Emperor's Government has sent to Washington an expression of its legitimate repret.

M. Rouher then read the despatch sent by M. Drouyn de l'Huys, Minister of Foreign Affaire, to the French Minister at Washington.

PARIS, April 30.—Sir: The news of the criminal attack on President Lincoln has caused the imperial Government a profound sentiment of indignation. His Majesty immediately charged one of his aids decemp to wait on the Minister of the United States in Paris, to request him to transmit to Mr. Johnson, the present President, the expression of his sincere condolence. I wished myself, by the despatch I addressed to you yesterday, to make known without delay my painful emotion, and to despatch I addressed to you yesterday, to make known without delay my painful emotion, and to despatch I addressed to him with that firmness for which he was distinguished, as well as for the elevation of his pinceipe condomness. Thus his vigorous soul never sank under the trials reserved for his Government. At the moment when an execution with moderation, showed his determination to reorgenize the U SPERCH OF THE MINISTER OF STATE—M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS TO M. MONTHOLON.

The reading of this despatch was followed by immense appliause.

M. Rouher added that this despatch required, no comment. The Emperor, the public bodies, and all France, were unanimous in their feeling of reprobation of the detestable orline, and in their ardent wishes for the re-establishment of harmony and concord in the great and patriotic American nation. President Solneider said he would be the interpreter of their feelings in publicly expressing the grief and indignation which hew sail feit. They had associated themselves with the feelings and sympathies which had been manifested by the Government. [Ories of "Yes, yea," "Yery well."] Called on to direct the affairs of the country at an ever memorable period of crisis, Mr. Abraham Lincoln proved himself to be equal to the difficult mission. His last act was the crowning of the life of an honest man and of a great citizen. France ardently desired the re-establishment of peace in that great nation, her ally and her friend. May our prayers be heard, and may Providence put an end to such painful trials! [Unanimous approbation.]

It is, therefore, in the highest sense of reprentation that Mr. Lincoln represented the Northern States during the present contest. Every American may be content to see in him a bold leader who did what thousands would have shrunk from, what no toriously some of the most experienced politicians in the country shrank from. But there is a part of his character which at this time will commund even more admiration than his firmness and courage. He was not only the most determined in policy, but he was the teast swayed by passion of all the leading states more flip party. There is no uterance to be recorded of him which could offend the Government of any other country or could shock humanity. He was never captious, nor default, nor menacing. Any ludiscretion of his mittary or navel subordinates he promptly repaired, and, as far as he could, he endeaver to keep peace with all the world. But it shipolicy towards the vanquished Confederates wh oense applause. M. Rouher added that this despatch required no

nmunity in their regrets. They do not require be told how deep is the sympathy of the British

ration. From the Queen to the humblest citteen there has been but one voice. Over the grave of Abraham Lincoln all differences are bushed, and the two nations mourn as one the high-minded and good natured magistrate. The Letter of Slidell on the Assassin tion of the President. In our foreign news it is stated that Slidell declined attending services in the Presentant Chapel at Paris, given in honor of our dead President. We

give the whole correspondence between him and the pastor. It reads:

"My Duan Sirk: I trust you will agree with me that Southern Americans should take every opportunity, to reprobate the late assassinations, and it is chiefly with a view to do away with angry leelings that I have proposed to hold a solemn service, to which both Southerners and Northerners are invited, at 12 colonk on Saturday. There is to be no sermen, only likeny, peniential pealms, &c., as a tribute of sorrow and regret. Perhaps you will be good enoughto acquaint others with this circumstance-inferioring the ladies of your own family, as this may affect them a coveted opportunity, and there can be nothing to compromise any one in such a move. Believe me your most obedient faithful servant,

"Paris, April 23. pastor. It reads:

"ARCHER GUERRY."

"ARCHER GUERRY."

"ARCHER GUERRY."

"PARIS, April 28.

"MY DHAR SIR: No one could have heard with greater horror and regret than I the intelligence of the atrocious crimes perpetrated at Washington. No one could repudiate with sterner indignation the idea that the assassiah had received prompting or encouragement from Triends of the Conicierate cause. Perhaps no two prominent persons of the Federal Government could have been selected who excited in a less degree feelings of personal hostility and visitoitiveness than President Lincoln and his Secretary of State. I am much obliged to you for inviting me and my family to assist at the solemn service which you propose to hold to-morrow at your chapel, and could we be present simply to manifest the feelings which I have briefly expressed, we would not hesitate to kneel with you in prayer for the souls of the victims. But reflection will, I am ture, satisfy you that our presence on the melancholy occasion would be subject to various and not unnatural misconstructions, received on the part of some as a hypocritical display of a re-

THE DEATH OF BOOTH. VHY HE WAS SHOT-CORBETT'S VERSION OF IT. The Beston Journal of the 13th says: We are indebted to a friend in this city for the following leter, written by Boston Corbett, the soldier who shot

the assassin Booth:

Lincoln Barracks,

Washington, D. C., May 11, 1855.

Dear Bro. B: I thought it high time to keep my promise and send you a letter, and at this time it might be desirable as there are many false reports in the papers charging me with violation of orders in shooting Booth. But my estimanding officer of the expedition not only clears me from all blame, but recommends me to the attention of the Commanding General for my exertions in bringing the murderer to justice. He was a desperate man, and fully determined to die rather than to be taken alive, and it was only when actually necessary that I shot him. When I first saw him by the light of the burning hay, he turned toward the fire, either for the purpose of putting it out, or else of shooting the one that set to on fire. I was on that side, and then he was quite near to me, and I had a full front, breast yiew. It would have been made easier to have hit him then than when I did; but I waited till I was satisfied his purpose was to use his arms and try and fight his way out of the door through which Harold had just been taken. Then I fired on him, and he fell; and when I saw where the ball had struck him, in the neck near the ear, it seemed to me that God had directed the ball, for apparently it was just where he had hit the President.

I de not know how soon I may be allowed to re-

I do not know how soon I may be allowed to re-turn home, but hope to do so soon.
Yours truly,
Sergt. Oo. K, 16th N. Y. Cavalry. CAPTURE OF ONE OF BOOTH'S ACCOMPLICES IN OHIO-THE MANNER OF HIS CAPTURE. CAPTURE OF ONE OF BOOTH'S ACCOMENICS IN ORIO—THE MANNER OF HIS CAPTURE.

We learn that Carroll, the man who procured the cance in which the assassin Booth crossed the Promac river in his flight from Washington, was arrested at Delphos, Onlo, on Tuesday atternoon last, by Major Burns, a Government detective. Major Burns is a cripple, having lost the left leg in the army, and after the assassination was employed as a detective to assist in ferreting out the guilty parties. How it happened that he selected Carroll as his "bird" has not transpired. Dressing himself as an indigent solicie, with his crutch and cane and a paper from a Government official, requesting provost marshals along the route of travel to afford the "poer solicies" such assistance as he mightneed, Major Burns started on the pursuit. He first learned of Carroll at Alexandria, and then slowly but surely followed the track until he learned that the accomplice had a relative at or near Delphos, Onlo, when the Major went directly to that place. There his letter of recommendation secured him much attention from these able to lend him pecuniary ald, and enabled him to look about town without exciting suspicion that he had any special business. After emaining there a few days he caught sight of Carroll, and, with assistants, lollowed him into a store or saloon, and arrested him. Carroll, taken by surprise, was completely overcome. It is stated that ne wept bitterly, and wringing his hands, exclaimed, "They will hang me!" hery will hang me!" and by other expressions evinced his fear at the approach of justice. of justice. When the gentlemen who brought this news to the city left Delphos, Carroll was in jail at that place, awaiting the arrival of the guard to conduct him to Washington, the Government having been informed of his arrest.—Toledo Blade, May 11.

STATE ITEMS. - Both branches of our State Legislature have passed an act declaring that if any employee of a ratiroad company shall violate any rule of such he previous week : ompany, and injury or loss of life shall thereby result, the offender shall be immediately arrested by the prosecuting attorney of the city or county where the accident happened, and it found guilty, shall be convicted of misdementer, and punished, at the disretion of the court. oretion of the court.

— Governor Curtin has arranged that whenever a Pennsylvania soldier is killed or dies while in the service, transportation shall be farashed for one person from his home to the piace where the remains of the soldier may be, and also for the free run of the remains and the person in charge.

A monster snapping-turtle was lately captured in Green-lane dam on the Perkimen creek, in Marlio-rough township. Montropare, country, or the state of the soldier snapship country country. av. May 16, 1865

rough township, Montgomery county, by a party of men, one of whom was bitten in the leg-The mor ster weighs 826 pounds. — John M. Kirkpatrick, Esq, of Pittsburg clines to be a candidate for renomination for trict Attorney, and urges his friends to support L. Bird Duff, a wounded soldier. Bird Duff, a wounded soldier.

— A number of collieries have stepped work near Ashland, Schuylkili county, on account of the high rate of labor and the decline in coal. - There was a severe frost in Pittsburg on Thurs-

day night last. The grape crop is said to be mor injured by it. - A young woman was shot and seriou - From five to fifteen thousand Pennsylvania sol diers are expected in Harrisburg in a few days. - A number of accidents occured in Harris during the tornado of Thursday last. - The Pittaburg papers are still complaining o the high price of provisions in the city. HOME ITEMS.

- A judge out West recently decided it might b insanity to sign another man's name to a check in place of your own; but when you draw the money on the check, and spend it, there is a great deal of sanity in the proceedi constructing an embankment of earth to take the place of the bridge or trestle work on the Niagara Falis division of their road from Smith street, Rochester, to the Erie Canal. - George Delaney, recently fined \$70,000, and im-prisoned for ten years, for recruiting frauds, has swindled the Government out of a half a million foliars. He was at one time a back driver in Nor-

wich, Ct. Washington, near Washington City, dates his service from 1806. His promotion has certainly not been rapid. - A few days ago a den of black snakes was foun in the town of Ramapo, Rockland county, by a party of men, who, after three days, killed eight; six of the reptiles.

— The Common Council of Boston, on the 12th, passed an order to open the Public Library on Sun-- The costs of a case recently decided in a Connecticut court, relative to the ownership of a grind-

stone. He between \$3,000 and \$4,000. -Mr. Charles Bartlett, paying teller of the Massachusetts State Bank, died in Boston on the - Large and enthusiastic Union meetings have recently been held in the prominent towns and cities of North Carolina. - A Catholic Church was lately organized in Utah Gen. Connor has undertaken to secure religious iberty in the Mormon territory. - Savings banks of Massachusetts pay all taxes on their deposits, so that depositors are not taxed by the Government.

- General Lee, who remains very quiet in Richnond, is said to be engaged in writing up a history of his closing campaigns.

— The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that sods from fountains is subject to an ad valorem tax of six per cent. on the amount of sales.

— A band of robbers operating in Putnum county, Indiana, were surprised on Tuesday. Six - They are having a great sheep show at Can

- Work has been resumed on the new fortifica-- The fire-alarm telegraph in Chicago will be in working order in a few days. - Mrs Julia Dean Hayne, at last accounts, was about to leave California for Oregon.

— M. Rertmatti, the Italian Minister, has married Mrs. Bast, of Mississippi - Freight has become very scarce for Arkansas river. Boats can't get full cargoes. - The citizens of Memphis intend to build a new - The New York policeman don the new sum uniform of blue fiannel on the 15th of June next. - The Kentucky Legislature will reassemble

next Tuesday. - The Mobile and Ohio Railroad is completed to

FOREIGN ITEMS. Duthiot, a well-known architect, to Asia Minor to of set existing at Asses, on the Bosphorus. This remaining being at least as ancient as the time of Alexander the Great.

- The French Government has received official information that the land cultivated with cotton in the province of Bona, Algeria, has increased within two years from 150 to 1,250 acres; 942 quintals of raw cotton were sent from that province to France previous to the 14th of March in the present year. - Two biographies of Cardinal Wiseman are monised. One by his friend the Rev. Dr. H. E. Manning, who advertises for manuscripts, letters, facts, etc., the other by Mr. John Francis Maguire, - The total charge for the English post office depariment packet service is this year estimated at £841,807, being a reduction of £18,409 on the previ-

ture, as half of the salaries and allowances is pro-- Madame Ludwika Lesniowska, editress of the Polish journal, the News of the World, has just been liberated by the Austrian Government, after having passed three months in prison for an offence against the laws of the press.

— Three Circassian slaves, varying from 12 to 16

years of age, were last month publicly sold in Alexandria. The lowest price was 1,8001.—the highest - A new edition of "The Newspaper Press Directory" has been issued in London. It is a very useful work, with information as to the London and provincial press, to the latest dates.

— Lamartine seems to be in the grip of dire necessity. Day after day humiliating advertisements in Parls announce that he will sell copies of his -The French Empress has accepted the title of Patroness of the Central Society for the Protection of Shipwrecked Sailors, recently founded at Paris. - Parts of Dublin are in a deplorable condition and worse even than the poorest portions of Vienna, Berlin, and Paris. - When the French Minister to the Italian Court transfers his residence to Florence, the French Consul General, will take up his abode in Tarin.

— The manager of the Diritto newspaper. In Italy, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and 1,000 francs fine for libel. - A new comic opera, called "The Marriage of Don Lopez," has been successfully produced at the -Arrangements have been made to rebuild the Theatre Royal, Edingburgh, lately destroyed by - Alarming inundations have occurred in Spain, floeded.

Two houses have been taken at Bonchurch for the Empress of Austria, who is ordered to the Isle of Wight for her health. gout in the right hand, but is now nearly conva--Mr. Ernest Renan has left Smyrna on a visit

to the Seven Churches, to obtain materials for his four volumes on the apostles. -Two Arab Spahis have been sentenced to death by the military tribunal of Algeria, for murder and - An Imperial manifesto has been published St. Petersburg proclaiming the Grand Duke Alexander Alexandrowitch heir to the Crown. The French Emperor was present at the first representation of Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine," at the Grand Opera, Rue Lepelletier. — The opera season at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, commenced on the 22d of April. — Arsenic is prescribed by Homosopathists for those attacked by the new Russian epidemic. -The Paris Presse states that the Pirate Admi. fal Semmes has arrived at Havre.
— Since 1800, Oatholics have expended £5,000,000
in Ireland in building their churches.
— Louis Napoleon, born in St. Cloud, in April-1808, has just completed his fifty-seventh year.

The London University has received the muni-ficent bequest of £40,000 from Mr. Edmund Yates. -General Mouravieff will return to Poland, and is not to be superseded, as was reported. - Intelligence from Santo Domingo says that the Spanish troops are now evacuating the country.

- In South Australia there are at present two hundred post offices. RECRUITS FOR MAXIMILIAN IN MEXICO.—A
Berlin correspondent writes: The host of emigration agents who for years have been inviting the
German villager to take a trip over the world, and
settle in all possible lands of the globe, have had a
novel species added to their number. "To Mexico,
to the iand of the German Emperor," is the latest
cry in the advertisement of the class. There seems
to be an intention to found a large German colony
on the peninsuls of Yucsten, and make it the nucleus of a more solid concern than the empire of the
Aziecs has been till within lately. Poles, too, have
been urgently requested by the Emperor Maximitian to come and aid him in the execution of his arduous task. These, however, are chiefly required
as soldiers, and promised a new country—as the Emperor is said to have expressed himself—"as glorious as the old."—

The New York Times says that "the Police Court records exhibit a shameful and rapidly eniarging catalogue of robberes in the dens which fouriek in the Fourth, Eighth, and Fourteenth wards, and yet they do not reveal a tithe of the actual number of such ofteness, not one man in ten of those who suffer being willing to make known the fact of their having entered these places,"

FOUR CENTS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAS. The following shows the condition of the Philipelphia banks on Monday last, as compared with 6,430,742 WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

839 283 815 22

\$3,820,449 83 The great event of the past week, financially, was the absorption of the first series of the currency can of \$600,000,000, authorized at the last session of Congress. The terms of sale of the second series, amounting to \$230,000,000, were made known to our eaders yesterday, and, though probably not as favorable to investors as the previous issue, it will doubtless meet with general approbation, and the whole lean will be absorbed within sixty or ninety days. That Mr. McGulloch expects an early return to the specie basis is evidenced in the fact that he receives the privilege of paying the interest of the second series in gold at six per cent, rather than in currency in seven and three-tenths. The Government and people are alike interested in the speedy return to the specie standard, and, under the prese able management of the national finances, that event may be expected as an event of the not far The stock market continues exceedingly depre

specially for all the fancy and hitherto exciteable stocks. The oils are especially duli, and to effect sales, a large concession in prices must be made. There is a general anxiety to get rid of present stocks, but purchasers fail to come forward under ent. As to the petroleum business itself, - Great stagnation in the New York horse it is said to be in fair condition, and much activity Venango region is estimated at five thousand bar-rels. Over five thousand wells are in course of dirging or contracted for. These wells will cost an average of \$8,000, which will involve an outlay of

including one of \$500,000 from Fourth Nationa Bank, New York; one of \$1,000,000, from Henry Clews & Co., New York; one of \$150,000, from the Frankling National Bank, Columbus, Ohio; one o \$60 000, from Farmers' and Mechanics' Rank, But Cincinnati. There were 3,416 individual subscrip tions of \$50 and \$100 each.

From this time it is estimated that the imports

will yield more gold than will pay the interest upon the national debt, including all the seven-thirties to be funded. The expenditures are decreasing, the tawation daily more thorough, and in a short time all the direct and inclidental expenses of the rebellion will have been funded, and the aggregate be an nounced at a figure which will not startle the na tion for whose benefit it was made, nor will it hurt our credit in the eyes of capitalists out of the country. The home value of the national credit is bes shown by the demand for seven-thirties from smal investors, who are to be taxed in future to maintal and large as it is will be paid in full, while the debte of England, France, and of the Continent generally will steadily grow hopeless of any payment. The advices from England are rather unfavorable n regard to the grain crop, and it is not unlikely that during the summer months we shall have an export demand for breadstuffs at moderate price Many balances are returning from the other side and the May interest in a large number of cases is being invested in our securities. This will even-tually cause a further decline in the premium on

The Treasury Department, according to a Washington correspondent, is in receipt of official advices com our Consuls at Berlin and Frankfort, stating the circumstances under which the rumor got int circulation of there being counterfeit United States bonds upon the European market. It seems that in market, there was a new Prussian loan being put making to shove it upon the market, but so much greater was the popularity of the United States bonds that nothing could be done in home stocks, and the circulars issued with the insinuation that there were fraudulent bonds in circulation, was a mere brokers' dodge to aid the sale of home secu-rities. The imposition was immediately expeed, nd had not the slightest influence upon the sale of market value of our bonds. There are now held n Germany alone above \$300,000,000 of our Fivetwenty bonds; and so large a balance has this enormous demand for our securities given us in gold exchange, that, for weeks past, exchange has been one-half per cent. in our favor. The United States 5-20 loan is admitted to be the most popular of all other loans upon the European markets Large orders are constantly made upon the Lemon Paris, and London bankers for them, from Norway, Sweden, and Russia. The icalousy which this con dition of the market naturally exc growing apprehension of English financiers that the drain of gold will inevitably turn toward the United States in such quantities as to seriously disturb their own monetary system, fully accounts for all the unfavorable criticisms of the European press upon American securities. It is a the darker days of our struggle, have lived to see the securities they purchased freely at 45, rise in the London market to 66, netting them a profit on their earlier investments of nearly 50 per cent.

The following is the tabular statement for May 1, issued by the Hon, Freeman Clark, the able Con the national currency by the banks in the several New York ... New Jersey. Virginia..... West Virginia 

\$123,690,080 Hon. Freeman Clarke, for the purpose of adjusting the circulation of the National banks:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OPPICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CUREEMOY,

WASHINGTON, MAY 6, 1895.

SIE: You are requested to make a statement, as indicated in the inclosed form, exhibiting First. The amount of your circulation as a State bank cutstanding at the data of the conversion of bank cutstanding at the data of the conversion of your bank to the national system.

Second. The amount of Stude circulating notes containing May 16, 1865. You are also requested ontaining May 16, 1865. You are also requested to specify, as a separate item, in your regular to specify, as a separate item, in your regular monthly report, the amount of State bank circulation outstanding at the date of such statement, then formation is necessary in order to determine the amount of mational currency that may be issued to your bank without exceeding the ratio prescribed by the amendment to section 21 of the currency act, passed March 3, 1865. In turne it will be requisite, in order to avoid confusion or misunderstanding, to send with each order for national currency at statement of the amount of notes of your old bank outstanding at the date of the order.

F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

The money must always as the no instance can these terms be deviated fro they aford very little more than the cost of pay #2 Postmasters are requested to set an arents for THE WAR PRESS. Fo the getter-up of the Olub of ten or tu

> perted from the State to the National system, and also to National banks organized to take the place of State banks. In some States the banks have received and issued much more national of than they were entitled to. Drexel & Co. quote: New U. S. Bonds, 1881 ... New U. S. Certificates o

extra copy of the paper will be given.

THE WAR PRESS

PUBLISHED WARKLY

THE WAR PASS Will be sent to subscribers by

Sales of Stocks, May 15. THE PUBLIC HOARD. | 300 | 00 | 12 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | BEFORE BOARD. 2000 U S 5-20 Bonds ......lois ......2d)

SALES AT THE REGULAR BOARD OF BROKER Reported by Hewes, Miller, & Co., No. 50 S. Third St 100 do ... cash 4522 100 Dairell Oil .cash 200 Aclas ... cash 4522 100 Dairell Oil .cash 200 Maple Shade ... 140 Ferna H ... lots 6/2 100 Oil greek ... 56 200 McShhay ... 150 Phila & Eric R ... 200 200 McShhay ... 150 Phila & Eric R ... 200 200 McShhay ... 150 100 Phila & Eric R ... 200 200 McShhay ... 150 100 Phila & Eric R ... 200 200 McShhay ... 150 100 U 85 200 McShhay ... 150 U 85 200 U 85 200 McShhay ... 150 U 85 200 McShhay ... 150 U 85 200 U 85 200 McShhay ... 150 U 85 200 U 85 200 U 85 200 McShhay ... 150 U 85 200 U 85 200 McShhay ... 150 U 85 200 U 85 200 U 85 200 U 85 200 McShhay ... 150 U 85 200 U 85 200 U 85 200 U 85 200 McShhay ... 150 U 85 200 U 85 2

The New York Post of yesterday says:

The New York Post of yesterday says:

The loan market exhibits but little change. The accumulation of unemployed capital continues, the demand falls below the supply, and the rates vary from 5@6 per cent. Commercial paper passes at 5@8 per cent. The stock market opened dall and irregular. At the close there was more animation. Governments are rather lower, and railroad shares leverish, with an upward tendency. Be ore the first session New York Central was quoted at 90, Eric at 77%, Reading 92, Richigan Southern at 62.

The following quotations were made at the Board, as compared with Saturday:

Mon. Sat. Adv. Des.

After the Board New York Central closed at 89% Erie at 76%, Hudson at 100%, Reading at 91% Michigan Scuthern at 62. Later, Erie sold at 76% THE STOOK EXCHANGE,

ging or contracted for. These wells will cost an average of \$8,000, which will involve an outlay of \$40,000,000 But it is not likely that the market will receive any considerable additional supply, from this source, under three months.

The following were the quotations for the region of the following were the quotations for the region of the following were the quotations for the region of the following were the quotations for the region of the following were the quotations for the region of the following were the quotations for the region of the following were the quotations for the region of the following were the quotations for the region of the following were the quotations for the region of the following were the quotations for the region of the following were the quotations for the region of the following were the quotations for the region of the following were the quotations for the region of the following were the quotations for the region of the following were the quotations for the following for the following were the quotations for the following were the quotations for the following for the following were the quotations for the following for the following for the following for the

Philadelphia Markets MAY 15—Evening. There is very little demand for Flour, either for shipment or home use, and prices are rather lower. The only sales we hear of are in small lots to the retailers and bakers at from \$6.50@7 for superfine \$7.50@7.75 for extra; \$8@9 for extra family, and \$9.50@10.50 \$ bbl for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour and Corn Meal continue dull, and we hear of no sales of either. quanty. New Prior and Coin deas continue very duil, and we hear of no sales of either.

Chain.—Wheat continues dull, and prices have again declined; small sales of reds are making at 1750 % bu, at which rate it is freely offered. In white there is nothing doing. Ryels offered at 1000 % bu. Corn is more plenty, and dull, at a further iceline; 3,000 bus sold at 1000 % bu, in the cars and affoat. Oats are rather firmer; 4,000 bus Peansylvania sold at 50@520 % bu, in the cars.

Barn.—Querottro, continues dull, and we hear of no sales; let No. 1 is held at \$30 per ton.

COTTON.—Prices remain about the same as last quoted, with a moderate demand; about 80 bales of middlings sold at from 50@510 % h, cash.

GROURIES.—There is more doing in Sugar; 500 hids Cuba sold at from 50@510 % h, in gold, the latter rate for choice. Uoffee continues scarce; small bots of Rio and Laguayra are reported at 20@220 % b, in gold.

PROVISIONS.—The market is very dull, and prices are unsettled and rather lower; we hear of no sales worthy of notice.

Whishy.—The demand is limited, and the market very dull; small lots are reported at from 210@2150 % gallon, the latter rate for choice Western.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:

Flour.

1,500 bulk.

6.000 buls.

Philadelphia Cattle Market. The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at Phill Avenue Drove Yard reach about 1,200 head; the market is very dull, and prices have declined 1@20 報 助. Extra Pennsylvania and Western are selling at from 17@18%0; a few choice at 20c, fair to good at 18@16c, and common at from 11@12c # h, as to quality. The market closed very duil, within the above range of prices.

SHEFF are more active, and prices rather better;
b,000 head sold at from 8c to 11c % h gross, for
Sheared and wool Sheep.

Cows are dull, and rather lower; 105 head sold at
from \$27 up to \$80 % head, as to quality.

Hods continue very dull 1,160 head sold, at the different yards, at from \$12@14 the 100 hs, net.

The Cattle on sale to-day are from the fellowing
States: above range of prices.

States:

800 head from Pennsylvania.
250 head from Ohio.

140 head from Illinois.

The follwowing are the particulars of the sales:
135 Jas. MoFillen, Western, 16@18c

85 Martin Fuller & Oo., Western and Lancaster

135 Jas. McFillen, Western, 16@185

65 Martin Fuller & Co., Western and Lancaster Co., 16@18½c.

65 J. S. Kirk, Lancaster county, 16@18½c.

86 J. S. Kirk, Lancaster county, 16@18½c.

81 P. Hathaway, Lancaster county, 16@18½c.

60 Owen Smith, Western, 16@18.

61 Christy & Bro., Lancaster county, 16@18c.

100 P. McFillen, Lancaster county, 16@18c.

101 Onas McClese, Chester Co., 18c.

80 A. Kennedy, Uhester co., 18c.

80 A. Kennedy, Uhester county, 16@17c.

20 J. & J. Chain, Pennsylvania, 12@16c.

20 J. & J. Chain, Pennsylvan at \$@90, and Wool Sheep at from 10½@11c % %, gross, as to quality.

Hogs.—The arrivals and sales of Hogs at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards reach about 1,600 head this week. The market is very duil, and prices about the same as last quoted. Sales are making at from \$12@14 the 100 fbs, net.

1,070 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard, at from \$12@4 the 100 fbs, net, the latter rate for prime corn fed.

450 head sold at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard, at from \$12@4 the 100 fbs, net, as to quality.

BREADSTHEFS.—The market for State and Western Flour is dull and 5@10 conts lower; sales 5,800 bbls at \$6@2 9 for superine State; \$8 58@5 60 for extra State; \$6.55@6.65 for choice do; \$4@6 26 for extra State; \$6.55@6.65 for choice do; \$4@6 26 for extra State; \$6.55@6.65 for choice do; \$4@6 26 for superine Western; \$7@7.30 for common to good abliphing brands extra Cound-hoop Chio. Canadian Flour is dull and 6@10c lower; sales 400 bbls at \$6.50@6.50 for common, and \$6.90@6.25 for good to choice extra. Southern Flour is lower; sales 700 bbls at \$7.25@8.25 for common, and \$6.90@1.25 for fancy and extra. Southern Flour is lower; sales 700 bbls at \$7.25@8.25 for common, and \$6.90@1.25 for fancy and extra. Southern Flour is lower; sales 700 modern Rye is dull. Orn Meal is quiet.

Wheat is dull and nominally 1@20 lower. Sales 40,000 No. 1 Milwaukee Club at \$1.25. Rye is dull. Barley is dull. Earley Malt is dull.

Oats are firmer at 52/4@350 for Western.

The Oorn market is itrmer; sales 21,000 bus at 960 for new mixed Western, and \$105 for new yallow.

Provisions,—The Pork market is lower; sales 5,700 bbls at \$23@23.50 for new mess; \$1.50@22 for prime, and \$18 75 for prime mess.

The Beef market is steady; sales 450 bbls at about previous prices.

Beef hameless to make a market market. previous prices. Heef names are firm. Use means are quiet; sales 300 pkgs at 14315 for shoulders, and 17@10 for hams. The Lard market in a shade lower; sales 1,500 bbls at 161/@18.
Whiery is quiet; sales 300 bbls Western \$2.00@ Tallow is heavy; sales 63,000 hs at 1014@10%. Roulsville Tobacco Market, May 13.

Actisville Todace Markes, may 13.

Market active, and prices were higher to-day.

The sales comprise 174 hids, as follows: 4 at \$1 is
Q4, 18 at \$506.56, 31 at \$606.55, 17 at \$707.99, 7 at
\$8618.80, 9 at \$909.70, 6 at \$10.2601.97, 7 at \$141.

11.75, 10 at \$12.212.75, 9 at \$10.2601.97, 7 at \$14.214 is,
10 at \$15.215.0, 8 at \$10.216.56, at \$12.217.75, \$2
\$18.218.75, 5 at \$19.216.0, 3 at \$20.250.20.75, 2 at
\$21.25021.50, 1 at \$22, 2 at \$22.223.50, 1 at \$20.25, 1 at
\$25, and \$508.40 \times 100 hs. Bids on 14 hids were
rejucted.

Baltimore Markets, May 15.

Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and declined
50. Corn declining and heavy; yellow \$101.05.

Provisions quiet; sales of 30,000 hs of loose Bacon
Sides at 17%0. Whisky dull.