THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1865.

our Policy of Neutrality. The effort now being made to recrait an army for service in Mexico is attracting much attention, and General ROSECHANS' denial of all connection with the scheme, and his criticism upon it and its supporters, will receive the warm approbation of many

of our countrymen. In the earliest days of our national existence an infringement of our neutrality was almost forced upon us by the war between England and France. The situation was a difficult one, the feeling of the people was strongly excited against Great Britain. The first term of WASHINGTON'S Administration was hardly completed, and the animosities produced by the War of Independence were not yet allayed. The question received additional gravity from the fact that we were under obligations to France for assistance in the time of need. The heart of the nation was thus engaged in the conflict between an old foe and tyrant on one hand, and a zealous and serviceable friend on the other. This strong feeling was further intensified by the added hope that the friendly nation might soon

become a sister Republic. Washington and the wise men around him arrayed themselves directly against this popular sentiment, planted themselves firmly against the tide of feeling, vigorously opposed the raising of troops within our limits, and finally demanded the recall of GENET, who had persevered in his efforts, notwithstanding the objections of Govern-

Thus was our neutrality established and maintained by the just and noble men who had led us through years of war to a triumphant peace, and were then intent in completing their work by securing to the infant commonwealth a place among the nations of the earth. This was done at a time when we might have been taxed with ingratitude, yet France acknowledged the justice of our position by withdrawing the ohnoxious ambassador. The event caused no injury to the amicable relations previously existing between the two nations, while at home public opinion supported the decision of the Government.

More recently, the nation has been asked to interfere in behalf of an infant republic. Individually we felt and exhibited much sympathy for the cause, and admiration for the laborers in the work, but although the country was at that moment in enjoyment of boundless prosperity and uninterrupted peace, no national recognition was ever given to Hungary.

The policy which obtained the sanction of our best and greatest men in 1793, and has been maintained uninterruptedly ever since, is still most fitting in the complex relations of 1865. We are just emerging from a fiery trial, in which our points of weakness have been exposed and our strength triumphantly vindicated. The Union which our fathers labored to strengthen has proved victorious over all assailants, and is now being rapidly reexablished in more than its pristine vigor. The work of reconstruction presents a nohle field for exertion to the earnest and patriotic, and it has problems worthy of solution by the wisest and best, while the establishment of order and industry in our ment to vast numbers of laborers. Even the most superficial view of the condition of affairs will show that the United States has a good deal of work pressing on her hands just at present, and we would advise her generally and individually to give it her undivided attention.

Emancipation in Kentucky. We are rejoiced to notice that the neonle of Kentucky are being awakened by the appeals of their statesmen and editors. to a sense of the folly of attempting to per-notucto slavery. It needs no prophet to foretell the speedy extinction of that institution. Come weal or woe it must be destroyed. The same irresistible power that willed the overthrow of the rebellion has decreed the destruction of its primal cause, and prejudices, old habits, and petty opposition will all be as completely mastered as the armed forces of treason.

Fortunately, emancipation is a triple blessing. It blesses the nation that decrees it, the master who yields up his slave, and the slave who gains the boon of liberty. We speak not of exceptional cases, but of general results; and no better proof of the truth of our position need be given than the relative wealth of the free and slave States of this Union at the commencement of the war, and the results of a conflict in which the superiority of the North was so signally demonstrated.

The question has been well tested in cases where climate, soil, and all other circumstances were so alike as to silence those old objections, that seem so weighty, as to the absolute necessity for the services of a negro slave population working class. For instance, Kentucky strongly resembles that vigorous band of growing States only separated from her by the Ohio river. There can be no physical reasons why she should not be as prosperous as Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, or rather there are many circumstances that should have made her excel them.

Kentucky, originally, had great advantages of soil, and in the peculiar face of the country and variety of subterranean riches. Her agriculture unites her rather with the West than the South, whose special products of sugar, rice, and cotton she cannot cultivate to any great extent. This is demonstrated by the census of 1860, where she is cited as raising twenty-four thousand pounds of rice, four thousand bales of cotton, and no sugar or molasses. So meagre a return of exclusively Southern products renders it necessary to consider her as better fitted to the agriculture of the middlewestern tier of States, and nerhaps the School fitting comparison is with Ohio, which Frederic early the same extent—Ohio containfrom all; forty-four thousand square miles, Affairs beentucky forty one thousand square

-Lettof area. preparing the river the contrast is -ry striking-on the one hand, Ohio, blooming and glorious under the enlightened culture that drapes her hillsides in a purple shadow, not due to distance but to the luxuriant vines bending under their purple burden, and changes her vallies into gardens of bloom, where every plant is a tree of luscious fruit. Large cities, magnicent villas, wealthy farms, extensive vineyards, follow each other in dazzling succession; while on the other hand, looms Kentucky, uncultivated and deserted, until the contrast even compelled the confession from the rebel BRECKINBIDGE, Behold! free and slave labor. Yes, there they stand, one all the more fair and the other the more foul for the proximity, with the broad, blue, peaceful waters of the Ohio

flowing between. But the striking difference in the results of the two systems of culture is shown by the fact that in 1860 the unimproved land in Ohio was to the improved as only eight to twelve, while in Kentucky it was as eleven to seven; and the cash value of the farms of Ohio was represented at six hundred and sixty-six millions, and that of Kentucky at two hundred and ninety one

millions of dollars. Only the curse of slavery could have blighted noble old Kentucky, with her grand mountains of mineral wealth, fruitful valleys and advantages of position, bordered as she is by the two grand river communications to the West and South. Kentucky also had the advantage of earlier settlement, having 73,077 of a total population in 1790, while Ohio had only 3,000. Yet in 1810 Ohio had risen to more than half the population of her older neighbor, and by 1820 outnumbered considerably her total population, and by 1860 was become

more than three times as great. Such an increase as this-from one-twenslave and free labor will ever compete on that broad, open way that leads to wealth,

in the race of riches. The subject and the contrast might be dwelt upon much further, and illustrations repeated to infinity, but the same result will always be reached and the same proportion maintained between the success of the two systems. Truly does the Louisville Journal denounce slavery as a upas tree that has poisoned the whole State, and magnificently will its removal reward her citizens in future for any present loss they may sustain by emancipation.

The Days of Chivalry are Gone. Nothing has done so much to intoxicate the Southern leaders, and to weaken the Southern people, as the idea that because they lived upon the labor of others, and owned property in human flesh and blood, herefore they were a superior class of sopby grew nearly all the chief evils that have afflicted the country, and plunged it into civil war. No more eloquent argument in favor of industry could be furnished than in the page which describes the destroying influence of luxury and idleness in the Southern States. But the days of this false chivalry are gone. The insolent and arrogant politicians of the South, and their echoes in the North, who ridiculed Mr. Lincoln's passage through Baltimore, in February, 1861, when they alleged he was the vigilant malevolence of the traitor spies, are now profitably remembered and fittingly contrasted with the cowardly expedient of their own leader, Jerrenson Davis, when he sought a dishonorable and humiliating garb to baffle his pursuers. And JEFFERson Davis was the best type of the chivalry. His contemptible fate will not close the category. He was largely preceded. SCIDELL and MASON, having folded up their robes of state, are now lying quietly perdu, in London and Paris, Soule is a derer at foreign watering places. Of all of the South Carolina fire-eaters and hotspurs scarcely one is left to tell the tale of tection from his Government by a sort of half surrender to its power. BRECKINRIDGE, having failed to carry Kentuck into treason, dare not return to his own home at Lexington. The false Go-

vernor Brown, of Georgia, is a prisoner. The cheating Governor VANCE, of North Carolina, is a fugitive. Memorable Extra Billy SMITH, the late Governor of Virginia, has nowhere to lay his head. KIRBY SMITH has raised the guerilla banner in Southern Louisiana. Jack MAGRUDER is preparing to get from Texas to France with the money he has Hunter, the cold and callous pleader for State Rights, willingly accepts the safety of a Union guard, and hides his grief in unavoidable submission. Robert M. Mc. Lean, who had fixed the Susquehanna as the dividing line between the North and South, sailed from our shores a few weeks ago, and will remain abroad, it is supposed, for ever. Price of Missouri, Pike of Arkansas, Nicholson of Tennessee, Cobb of Georgia, Wiefald of Texas, A. G. Rrown of Mississippi, all and more of the same school, the beau ideals of society, and wealth, and refinement—in fact, the creme la creme of the chivalry—are either preparing to go or preparing to come in and yield to the conquering Government of the HUNTER, the cold and callous pleader for | board.

the days of chivalry are gone? Lincoln and the Common People. We deem it almost a superfluity to state that we employ this latter phrase in no disparaging or invidious sense. Of the World's Redeemer it was affirmed that 'the common people heard him gladly." The purpose is not, of course, to divide men into classes, or between them to draw damaging distinctions. The word "common," as here employed, serves rather to men as contradistinguished from the select few-those who, by reason of abounding cares, severe physical toils, and want of leisure and opportunity, are not elevated above their fellows in regard to wealth, learning, or other artifical advantages. Under our benign institutions, from the midst of these undistinguished masses, the was caught and killed. In less than a most "common" men have risen to positions of rank and influence remarkably un-

common. Such a man, for example, was ANDREW JACKSON, a sort of MELCHISEDER in the State, "without father or mother," or boasted line of descent, wholly outside the Aaronic order of the political priesthood, who, by dint of native genius and persevering industry, from the humblest obscurity rose to the highest honor of the American Republic. Such another man is Andrew Johnson-in name, locality, character, and political identity almost the other's duplicute.

And such a man, too, in a pre-eminent sense, was Abraham Lincoln. To employ a phrase, more expressive than elegant, he was not "born with a silver spoon in his mouth." He sprang from the very loins of the masses as unmistakably as did ADAM from the plastic hand of God, or Minerva from the head of Jupiter. He was one of the people, and well the people knew it. Hence, he loved them, and they him, with an enthusiasm that stood more in danger of transcending the bounds of moderation, than of falling short of it. Deeply were we impressed with this fact, when, shortly after the assassination, we strolled leisurely through some of the humbler localities of our great city. The dwellings along the wealthy and fashionable thoroughfares, it is true, afforded demonstrative proof that the death of Lincoln was sincerely lamented; but the tokens of sorow, it seemed to us, were not near so impressive nor so universal as along the bytreets, courts, and alleys. Here every habitation, even the rudest and humblest, was draped with tokens of grief. It is, indeed, not to be doubted, that to procure mourning material many of these poor peo-ple expended almost their last shilling. To these proofs of the genuine and unfeigned attachment of the toiling masses to our great and good President we shall ever recur with a glow of honest pride, as hono-

FROM MORE than one of the gentler sex have we heard utterances of indignant resident' (as Mrs. J. D. good-naturedly styled her "liege lord") saw fit to degrade heir ancient and honored costume. Not or wild beasts, were most vehemently deonly do they regard his assumption of it in | nied till they were established and clinchthe light of an unwarrantable interference with their "vested rights," but as a gross | direct affidavit or oath; so that, even withindignity to their sex. They aver that this sort of covering was never designed to the military commission, the foreknowenclose the carcass of a rebel, great or small—least of all that of a male rebel.

RECOGNITION, -DAVIS has been anxious for a long time to be "recognized" by France and England. In his metamorphosed appearance, except for his boots, he might not have been recognized by the Michigan cavalrymen. Of course, when his oldest acquaintances, in close proximity, find it so difficult to recognize him, all hope of recognition from across the Atlantic must be given up.

"Go IT, Boots," is one the classical phrases belonging to the vocabulary of the street, the origin or meaning whereof we do not altogether comprehend. Since these pedal appendages have led to the detection and arrest of DAVIS, the phrase will possess additional significance.

THE first pictorial representation of "JEFF" in female attire appeared yesterday from a display-board on Chestnut street, above Fourth. Give the caricaturists a week's time, and they will do up "the President" in every variety of style.

THE run of J. D. in the vicinity of Irwinsville, Georgia, so completely eclipses Bull Run, that we doubt whether of the tieth to three times the total in seventy latter we shall hereafter hear much, even years—offers a fair presentment of how from rebel sources.

Mexican Finance. The new Empire of Mexico starts wit and truly decides which must be the victor a respectable national debt. The annual nterest payable thereon amounts to ahou \$20,000,000 (not including the annual charge for sundry sinking funds), but the entire annual income of the State, from

every source of revenue, is considerably under \$10,000,000, and, therefore, is in idequate to pay even half the interest on the debt. If applied towards that purpose there would not remain one dollar to defray the cost of maintaining the Government, supporting the army, and carrying on the war. The whole debt of Mexico amounts

to over 317 million dollars-of which the greater part is oweing in Europe, the six per cent, internal Mexican debt being no more than 35 million dollars. There are due 50 millions on account of the old English 3 per cent. loan; 25 millions of 3 per cent. stock, created in 1864 for settlement of over-due coupons of beings. From this easy and fatal philo- the old foreign loan; 30 millions for admitted claims of foreigners, leaving interest at 6 per cent.; 65 millions due France for war-expenses up to 31st March, 1865, and 5 millions of interest thereupon to be annually paid; 62 millions for the Anglo-French loan of 1864; and 50 millions dollars for the 6 per cent. Lottery Loan of 1865, wholly taken up in France, because of the British laws against lotteries and gambling.

The total national indebtedness Mexico, therefore, exceeds \$317,000,000; disguised in a Scotch cap, in order to evade the interest payable on this amounts to \$20,000,000; the entire revenue of the country, from all ordinary sources, is much below \$10,000,000, or half the interest on the debt, without leaving a single dollar to maintain the Government and support the army. These facts show a condition of financial affairs in Mexico to which, for feebleness and instability, a parallel can no where be found. Such a condition can have only one resuit—a speedy dissolution of the mushroom empire, and an early return of the Archduke Maximilian to his amiable relations and affectionate friends in Austria. The "empire" cannot stand. The point most to be wondered at is, Napolkon's having allowed any of his subjects to trust their money in the Lottery Loan for \$50,000,000 just subscribed for, chiefly in Paris. He has not guaranteed, however, that the interest on this new Loan will be paid.

It is impossible that, with Mexican finance so utterly embarrassed, Napoleon, can seriously think of upholding the "empire" he created. Very soon, in all probability, he will abandon all occupation of the eastern cities and provinces of Mexico, seize Sonora and Cinaloa as "a material guarantee" for the \$65,000,000 which he spent on this attempt to coavert a republic into an empire, and endeavor to obtain a footing, by means of occupation and colonization, on the Pacific seaboard.

Lettter From "Occasional." The contents of a green trunk, a leather color, that I shoulek, nearly now but onyered with dark stains—some large, others small; they bore allowed to be returned to him to deliver the time be deligh the greated to do so on my promising to give him a receipt for them, and that in case they with in a receipt for them, and that in case they with in a receipt for them, and that in case they a manufaction for them, and that in case they are trunks when taked him to deliver the time be given in his possession to do so on my promising to give him a receipt for them, and that in case they are trunks when the selection that in case they are trunks and the custody of them, and that in case the did not return to the more suppletor and possession by the request of the sales mnch below \$10,000,000, or half the interest on the debt, without leaving a single refugee in Mexico, Gwin a willing wan- to his amiable relations and affectionate that race of ineffable gascons. Poor old subjects to trust their money in the Lottery Mr. AIKEN alone tries to eke out pro- Loan for \$50,000,000 just subscribed for,

coined by blockade-running. R. M. T. | tion and colonization, on the Pacific sea-

yield to the conquering Government of the or the manner of the assassination, or United States. May we not repeat that the successful murder itself, or the

> wife's petticoats, and on his way to prison. Before that justice which seems to be inspired with almost supernatural powers, and armed as with the panoply of Fate itself, the suspected fly, the implicated yield, and the guilty confess. Observe how the ball of proof is gradually unwinding its fatal threads. Booth is lamed by his leap, which prevents rapid travel; and so the wretch, reckless of his own life, in his hot haste to steal away the casket that contained our most precious jewel, is forced to stop to mend his leg to escape detection. The surgeon who sets it proves to be his accomplice! Every hour of the examination, however, adds a new wonder to and reveals a new evidence of the tragedy. The boy that holds the horse a more eloquent orator for the right than he pistol used to expel the sacred life. The sodden carpenter of the theatre cannot be a better accuser of the dead savage who ruled him, if out of his white lips he shricked ten thousand confessions. And the woman-fiend herself, voiceless and stolid, is like one who speaks from the

tomb. We need no words from her; her works have told the horrid tale. The busy tools of the rebellion were everywhere. They had money and accessories without limit. BOOTH himself conferred with Sanders at Montreal, though in the foul letter of Sanders he vehemently denied all knowledge of the assassin. And t is almost as certain, and equally probable, that the carefully dressed plotter saw the statesmen Jacob Thompson and Clement C. Clay in the same Capitol. Why he was there, need not be asked. Thus, one fact after the other is disclosed to the light. That which has made some of our good friends nervous, viz: whether "Christian" Majesty, Lord Davis, and his pious associates, knew of this bloody plot, begins to assume a somewhat very serious shape. And what renders it probable is the admitted fact that they knew of the undermining of "Libby" prison; the barbarities to their Union captives; the attempts to burn our cities, and est against the base uses to which "the to throw off trains from railroads; and the mutilation of the dead Union soldiers. All these atrocities, worthy only of cannibals ed by confession, by admission, and by out the process of extracting the facts by

> OCCABIONAL, EPIGRAMMATICAL. Punishment of the Wicked, When Mrs. Lot from Sodom fled. She was ordered not to halt, For looking back, and not a-head, She became a pillar of salt. with Nabuchadnezzar, that wicked king, This evil came to pass:
> With cows and oxen—learful thing— He was turned out " to grass,

ledge of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln

and his Cabinet, and the approval of it,

would seem to be in exact harmony with

the sanction given to the harid crimes

that preceded and paved the way for it.

But the facts in the possession of the com-

mission will be important as closing the

mouths of those who contend that our

'Christian President," to use the lan-

guage of Sanders and Tucker, could never

favor so wicked a suggestion as that of

taking the life of Abraham Lincoln.

Was simply sent on a quick run, Attired in woman's dress! Indignant Ingodents.—It will be seen by those who believe that such men as Sanders and Tucker, Dayis and Vance, Mason and Sidell, are innocent of complicity in Mr. Lincoln's assassination because they deny the charge, that Harold, who was taken with Booth, has also put in a plea of "Not guilty."

Hotter Pares:

The traitor Jeff, with milder doom, Though he deserved it less,

REBEL INFAMY

SCANDALOUS ATTEMPT TO IN-FECT THE NORTH.

Yellow Fever to be Introduced into New York.

EXAMINATION OF AN ACCOMPLICE.

THE CRIME COMPLETELY PROVEN.

The Bermuda Advocate of April 26 contains a very full report of the examination of a Mr. Swan, who was a confederate of Dr. Blackburn in the atrocious was a confederate of Dr. Blackburn in the atrocious attempt to introduce the yellow fever into New York, at the instigation of rebel officers. We subjoin a condensation of the recommendation of the recommendation of the recommendation. oin a condensation of the report: THE TESTIMONY.

Mr. Thies, president of the Board of Health for the town of St. George, deposed substantially as follows:
On the 10th inst., I was informed by Charles M. Allen, United States consul, that there was secreted in the house of one Edward Swan, a resident of this town, three trunks said to contain clothing infected with yellow fever, and I was requested by Mr. Allen not to move immediately in the case, and that he would convey to me additional information. On the 12th inst. a meeting of the Board of Health was convened, and the circumstances of the case were made known to them by me. After considerable inquiry into the matter, it was decided that two memb of the said Board of Health, accompanied by the Town Inspector, should enter the premises of the said Swan, and obtain, if possible, the reported clothing; on arriving at the house of the said Swan, I told him the object of our visit, and after some demur he acknowledged that he did have in his possession three trunks which answered the de

or the manner of the assassination, or the successful murder itself, or the irreparable national loss that has been sustained, that will alone shock the sensibility and stamp and rivet the memory of mankind. The providential finding out of the assassins and their accomplices will most excite the surprise and gratify the love of justice in the human mind. The preparations for the deed were marvellously ingenious and comprehensive. They had been long concocting. They required time, travel, money. As much thought was given to them acto the plan of a great campaign. The agents were bold, conscienceless, and well-paid. But nothing could escape the keen seent, swift pursuit, and terrible vigilance of the Government. In less than a week the distinguished Judge Advocate General held the clue to the dreadful mystery. Before the illustrious Lincoln was buried, his murderer was caught and killed. In less than a month Jefferson Davis is seized in his wife's petticoats, and on his way to prison. Before that justice which seems to be was affaid if he exposed the trunks, and the nothing was not proved. It is also told me that but in the clothing to keep your patients, and the finding to keep your patients, and the finding to keep your patients, and that they are included to expose them, as he had nothing was caught and killed. In less than a month Jefferson Davis is seized in his wife's petticoats, and on his way to prison. Before that justice which seems to be

charge was not proved, Dr. Blackburn might prosecute bim.

Dinah Amory sworn.—I reside in the town of Hamitton, in Pembroke Parish; I am in the habit of
nursing invalids; during the late epidemic I was
engaged in that capacity; I attended some at the
Hamilton Hotel, viz: Mr. and Mrs. Crowell and
colored woman, one of the servants of the hotel;
Dr. Rees attended Mr. and Miss Crowell, and Dr.
Blackburn attended the housemald; Dr. Blackburn
said she must have more covering, and be swated
more; when Dr. Blackburn returned, and found I
had not put any extra blankets or covering over
her, he seemed annoyed, and told me to come to his
room, where he gave me some guerney coats, trousers, and different things, all of them being woollen,
and laid them over her and around her, as he said,
to prevent the air getting to her; he put the things
on the top of the bed-clothes; during the night the
woman was so exhausted by the sweating and the

sort, shift them over her and strough her, as he said, to prevent the air getting to her; he put the things on the top of the bed-clothes; during the night the woman was so exhausted by the sweating and the weight of the clothes that I removed them down to her feet, and when he returned, at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, he scolded me for doing so; he then took all of the things and placed them back in his trunk; Dr. Blackburn said the woman was suffering from yellow fever, which was broke in about twenty four hours.

Francis Cameron sworn.—I reside at Hamilton and have lived there all my life; I nursed several patients with yellow fever during the epidemic of last year; I nursed one at the Hamilton Hotel, and four at Mrs. Slater's; three of the patients that I nursed—a Chiptain Gallows, of the Confederate army; he was one that died; I only attended him from eight o'clock on Sunday night, and he died at a quarter to one on Tuesday morning; atterhe was ched; Captain Stevens—Mrs. Slater's con-in-law-asked what was to be done with the clothes; and then Dr. Blackburn told me to "go out of the room, for a little while;" Captain Stevens immediately followed me, and gave me directions to go at once and see about his being buried; when I returned, about an hour attewards, I found the dead body sbronded, but I saw nothing of the clothes; I don't know what became of them.

Mr. W. Stevens and Mrs. Slater deposed to substantially the same facts.

Toseph Headden Rainsy sworn.—I reside at present in this town; last year I was living at the Hamilton Hotel; I was bar-keeper and barbar; there were several cases of the yellow fever at the hotel; Dr. Rees and Dr. Tucker attended some of the patients; and Dr. Blackburn stended a woman, one of the chambermaids in the house; after leaving the house he had one trunk, but when he left he had more; I don't know awything personally about Dr. Blackburn thould put so much weat there, secause I went in the same boat with him; when he left he had more; I don't know anything personally bagge w

THE JUDGMENT. On considering the foregoing testimony, the magistrates deemed it advisable to send the case to the Attorney General for prosecution before the Cour of General Assizes or Quarter Sessions, at eithe of which he may see fit to indict E. C. Swan, wh was remanded to the jail in St. George, there to be kept until summoned to appear, nath he should enter into full and sufficient recognizance himself it the sum of £80, with two surreles of £95 asch. To

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—The scarcity and high price of flour at Borse City, Idaho, culminated on the lst of April in a popular outbreak, and a raid upon the flour stores. The disturbance was quelled and the prices of flour reduced. A considerable supply is now on the way there.

Gen. McDowell left on Saturday evening in the steamer Saginaw, on a tour of inspection through The capture of Jeff Davis has created a univer sal feeling of satisfaction throughout California.

The thirty days of mourning for the death of Abraham Lincoln having expired, all the emblemare being taken down, and the flags hoisted at ful nast. The people of Sacramento have hung Davis in ffigy. Sailed on the 13th instant—Steamer America, with over six hundred passengers, for New York, via Ni-

gers and mails which left New York on the NORTH CAROLINA.

Arrived, to day—Steamahin Sansa

Measures for the Reconstruction of the State-Aid for the Hungry People of Naw York, May 17 .- The Raleigh Standard of

the 7th says : It is probable that steps will soon be taken to call a convention to reconstruct the loyal A letter dated Payetteville, May 8d, says a delegation was appointed by the Mayor of that place, to proceed to Wilmington, and procure food for the inhabitants. The result was that 25,000 or 20,000 rations were at once forwarded, and, though the S cesh swore they would not eat anything from the Yankees, were the very first to rush in with bags and buckets. Government horses and muies are also furnished the farmers to work with,

the "Choking Off" of Fernaudo Wood. The Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune nalluding to the meeting of our countrymen it condon, with a view to express their common sym pathy with us in the affliction which has bowed the heart of our nation, makes the following pithy and

pacty with us in the amotion which has lowed the heart of our nation, makes the following pithy and pertinent remarks upon the attempt made by Fernando Wood to take the direction of the meeting and make a little political capital out of it:

"Apropos of this meeting, I alluded in my last to an abortive attempt on the part of Fernando Wood to make a little political capital by forestalling it at his hotel, when the melanoholy news first resoned us. A word in addition. In one of the daily papers he is said to have stated that Mr. Moran, Secretary of Legation, recommended him to take the responsibility of doing this. This assertion was, as I happen to know, false. Mr. Moran gave him no such advice or countenance, but, on the contrary, intimated quite unmistakebly his opinion that Mr. Wood had no right or tille whatever to assume the initiative in suon a meeting, that being only to be appropriately undertaken by A mericasa resident in this city and by loyal men. After the judicious choking off of which I told you, Fernando did not tarry till the meeting of Saturday night, but went off to Paris, very much chop-fallen, and, morally, with his tail tetween his less.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION .- Mr. Edwin T. INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.—Mr. Edwin T. Chase, Assessor of the Fifth District, has received the following interesting decision from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:
"Your letter of May 1, in regard to offsetting losses and gains, is received. I reply, that losses incurred in one business cannot be deducted from gains in any other business, nor from salaries, rents, interest, dividends, etc. Therefore losses in speculation cannot be deducted from salaries, nor from gains in merchandise. Where losses are sustained in one speculation, and gains made in another speculation, such losses may be deducted from such gains, and losses in one branch of merchandise may be deducted from gains in any other branch of merchandise."

INBUT AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE FOR EUMOPE, We understand that the splendid steamer Guiding Star, which has been for some time past running between this city and New Orleans is about to make an excursion trip to Havre and Southampton about the middle of June. This is the first American steamer which has crossed the Atlantic since the war began. She will take passengers and mails, and probably will continue her trips if the enterprise pays.—New York Herald.

Possibly True.—The assassin Booth was the first actor to whose Romeo Miss Bateman ever played Juliet, and so good was he in the part that Mr. Bateman had serious thoughts of engaging him for the jeune premier obsracters, and bringing him to England to act with Miss Bateman. Some bittle trife interrupted this engagement, which, had it been carried out, might perhaps have prevented the execution of a feat by which one of the greatest hen of the time has fallen a victim, and might have influenced the welfare of a hemisphere.—Liverpool Mercury.

Public Entertainments. CHRSTNUT-STREET THEATRE. This evening the "Davenport and Wallack Alliance" give the pub-lic "Hamlet." The Danish Prince of Mr. Davenport is too well known to require critical sulogium, and Mr. Wallack's Ghost is a splendid piece of Shakspearian reading. On Friday evening the benefit of Mr. Davenport takes place, when "Wild Oats" and "The Lancers" will be the entertainment of the evening. MR. CARL GARRINER WILL give a grand national concert at the Academy of Music this (Thursday)

evening, in celebration of the great Union victorie when he will be assisted by the Classical Quintette Club and a full orchestra and chorus. The programme includes two compositions by Mr. Gaert-ner, a "Grand Union Overture," and a "Musical Drams," descriptive of the closing scenes of the

MR. THEODORE HABELMANN, the favorite Ger men teror, will give a farewell concert at Musical Fund Hall on Friday evening. He offers a choice programme, and will be assisted vocally by M'ile Canisrs and Mr. Steinecke, and instrumentally by Carl Wolfsohn and M'lle Berthe Narbell, from Paris, this being her first appearance in America. Mr. Habelmann's merits are so well known to our nusical public that the mere announcement that he will sing is sufficient. THE COURTLAND SAUNDERS CADETS will entertain their friends with exercises in elocution and military drill, this afternoon, between 8 and 5 o'clocks

Market streets.

MR. JOHN COLLINS.—It was reported that Mr. Collins, who is a Philadelphian by adoption, was performing Irish characters in Canada. On the contrary, the last we heard of him was through a Dublin paper (Saunders' Newsletter), which stated that, after an absence of eighteen years from Dublin, his native-city, he had commenced an engage-ment at the principal theatre there, and in "The Irish Ambassador" and "Rory O'Moore" his acting and singing had created quite a furore among

NEWS OF LITERATURE. From the American Publishers' Circular LAMARTINE'S BEGGING-BOX.-POOF M. de Lamartine has come before us again as a borrower. It is distressing. I never think of him without condusky angel borne him away to the sbony chambers amid the turmoil of 1848, what a grand position would De Lamartine have for all time occupied in French history! The literary back, and the lamenter, and the begger would not have derkened the splendid scene. The new loan is to be for \$40,000 in the shape of \$40 bonds, carrying five per cent. interest, payable in the sum of \$50, and extir His estates will be mortgaged to secure the bondholders. I am afraid it may not be successful. If the Athenians were tired of hearing Aristides called Just what would have been their fatigue had they so often heard him called the money The poor man has also published this advertisement: "Reduction of price; 120f. off. Complete Works of Lamartine. M. de Lamartine, constrained by unexpected circumstances to prompt payments, is obliged to offer to the public the 450 emaining copies of his complete works with a re-Address M. de Lamartine, 43 Rue de la Ville l'Eveque, for all demands at the rate of 200f. the opy." -This sale, he hopes, may bring him 54,000f.— Paris Correspondence.
The French Government has refused to allow

Princes Caracciolo's "Mysteries of the Neapolitan Conjents" to be hawked about France. M. Michelet \$ going not only to extract his life of Cosar from his Roman history, and publish it separately, but 6 bring out a work entitled, "The Lives of the here are literally besieged by authors armed with articles on the "Emperor's Life of Cæsar." Each ols brerted, his fortune is made. 14,000 copies of the "Life of Casar" were sold in Paris the day it was published. M. Areène Houssaye is writing his memirs; they will be in ten volumes; they will be published this year. Napoleon's Casar.—It is said that the Em-

peroiof the French has instructed M. Jerome, the painer, to draw a full-length figure of Julius esse, in military cestume, as a frontispiece to his second volume, now in press.

There is the second of the second of the History of Frederick the Great" have just seen published in London, and will be immediately reproduced here by Harper & Brothers. It containss portrets and maps, and the London retail price is ive delars a volume. Due DE MORNY.—The decease of the Dake de

Morn should likewise find place here, for he was the author of two comedies, "Les Bons Conselle" and "les Finesses du Mari ;" of three proverbes, "Il n'y a ps du Fumée sans un peu de Feu," "La Manieles Proverbes," and "Sur la Grande Route;" one vadeville, "La Succession;" two buffo-opeettas, "M. Chonfleury" and "Le Mari sans le Savior" and he leaves an operatta and a comedy which fore to have been played at his palace next Wedneday night (mid-lent). But "Man proposes, God dsposes!" Next Wednesday night will find him a Père la Chaise! He wrote all these pieces underthe pseudonym of M. de Saint Remy, which is the name of his favorite country-seat in Au-vergn. I ought to mention that but for him the piece of M. Alex. Dumas, the younger, that famous valuable : the author appealed to the Minister of the censor interdiction, and the play, properly enough found him ever an accessible patron; but what need had literary men and artists to go begging?-

THE PORM REGITED BY MR. LINCOLN .- The oem hich was such a favorite with the late Presi 46 Of why should the spirit of mortal be proud?"
was witten by Wm. Knox, an Irish post of considerable taint, who died in Edinburgh in 1825, at the with designation, but at intervals the religious impressins he received from his parents in childhood wouldpe evidenced by the verses he would write on sacred subjects. In the copy of this poem now going the rounds of the press, two stanzas are omitte—the fourth and the seventh. They are as

England.

te, contained the contained th The sant who enjoyed the communion of heaven, fhe siher who dared to remain unforgiven, fhe we and the foolish, the guilty and just, Have justly mingled their bones in the nust, Chars, THE PEASANT POET.—A life of John

Clari he English peasant poet, who died is a lanatic your last year, has been written by Mr. Fredelck Martin, and will be published, in Lon JOH RUSKIN .- A new volume by this famous word inter is announced. It will be "Kin's Treasures and Queen's Gardens" SHASPBARE.-Mr. Franz Ihimm, a London publier, announces, from his own pen, "Shak-spearms, from 1664 to 1864. An account of the Shak-gearlan Literature of England, Germany, and

Franc during Three Centuries, with Bibliographi

CHALES LAMB.—At the recent sale, in London of the brary of the late Mr. John Taylor, author of Junes Identified" (with Sir Philip Francis), the Disstation upon Rosst Pig," five pages in Chas. ami holograph, brought \$65. At another sale, lett from Lamb, stating his moderate admira-ond the genius of Lord Byron, went for \$35. ANEW REVIEW.—Mr. George Honry Lewes was to have commenced on this day, in London, The Fortightly Review, in which politics, literature, philsophy, science, and art are to be freely dissi, each writer signing his name, "as an earne of hisincefity," and expressing his opinions in his owness, unblased by the opinions of the editor or of idow-contributors." The first number is to open with newstory by Anthony Trollope, which will be ontinued through the first sixteen numbers o

your poets of rising fame, has just published her !talan traislation of Byron's "Don Juan."

Lied Micaulay.—Mr. Woolner, a British artist who is also a most, has just completed a statue o which he belonged. Trial of the Assassims.—T. B. Peterson & Stropher wil shortly issue an interesting work on "The Trialof the Assassins of Mr. Lincoln." The work will be flustrated, and will be placed on their restaurant. helves in avery short time. Booksellers and new gents should send in their orders immediately, it hey wish to have them filled at an early date, as be demand will no doubt be great.

MES. MART J. HOLMES.—Many of our readers will

he feview.
"Ion Juan" in Italian.—Antonietta Sacchi, a

be delighted to know that Mr. Carleton has in pres a new novel by the author of shine," "Lena Rivers," etc. It is entitled "Hugh Worthington," and is said to display the same beau-ty and simplicity of style that have made the other books of this author so deservedly popular.
SUPERIOR FIRMING.—A new book on sporting i announced by Mr. Carleton; of New York, under the above enigmatical title. It is by Mr. Robert North," and is as chatty and genial as was ever old

book for a summer tour. ENGLISH PICTORIALS AND PSRIODICALS.-From Mr. J. J. Kromer, 403 Chestnut street, we have the News of the World, Illustrated London News, with able picture supplement, and Illustrated News of the World, with steel portrait of Mr. Lincoln, al dated April 29. We also have Temple Bar and the Cornhill Magazine for May. The former contains, with a number of essays on various subjects, inclu ding a pen and ink sketch of Broadway, by Sala, new portions of three novels, respectively by Miss. Braddon, Edmund Yates, and W. G. Wills. In the Corntill there are two serial tales: "Armadele," by Wilkle Collins, and "Wives and Daughters," by Mrs. Gaskell. But, for the most part, the mis-cellaneous essays are a little too didactic. We except from this comment "The Economies of Coun try Life," in three parts, which is capital in its way

rels of whisky from Cleveland to Oil City. The bill from Cleveland to Franklin was fifty three dol-lars. The bill from Franklin to Oll City, a distance of seven miles, was forty eight dollars. - The Union Flag, published at Mauch Chunk, has been enlarged and otherwise improved. It is a true Union paper, conducted with ability, and published at the low rate of \$1 a year. Long may it wave.

— Application has been made to the Secretary of

STATE ITEMS.

the Interior for an appropriation to defray the ex-penses of refitting the United States Court room, judge's chamber, and the cierks' offices in the ous-tom-house at Pittsburg.

Hon. William H. Kemble, the new State Treasurer, assumed charge of his department at Harrisburg last week. He succeeds Hon. H. D. -The Hamburg Advertiser has changed hands Mr. Schollenber having disposed of his interest in the paper to Mr. O. Austin Richards. It is a good Union paper, and is worthy of a liberal patronage.

— A man, named Adam C. Clark, dropped dead at a restaurant in the railroad depot in West New

Castle, Lawrence county, a few days since.

— The Pittsburg brewers who were arrested short time back for a violation of the internal renue law have been released. - The mustering out of Pennsylvania troops i to he changed from Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, t some point in Cumberland or York county. - A large robbery was recently committed at on of the hotels in Oll City. -The rush to Oil City and the oil regions still

- The market-houses in Harrisburg are kept in filthy condition.
—Silvania, Bradford county, Pa., is in intense gradually reviving work.

- It is commonly stated that the wife of Jeff Davis is a daughter of the late President Taylor This is not so. Miss Taylor became the first wife of Davis, but his present wife's maiden name was Verina Howell, said to be a grand-daughter of Gan Howell, of New Jersey: Davis has three children now living by his second wife. citizens of Troy, on Saturday last, fo warded to General Grant a present that will " take his fancy." It is a box of cigars, one hundred in number, of the finest brand. Each eigar has a paper

holder, and the box itself is got up "regardless expense." - An oil well was being bored near Detroit, and when the drill reached a depth of seventy feet, s current of gas escaped, forcing out the drill and tools, and blowing off the shed roof of the derrica forty-five feet high. It then hurled forth a stream of water, gravel, and large stones.

— A letter from Memphis states that in the month of March, 1840, colored children were connected with the schools in that city; that in the course of a few months a thousand negroes had learned to - Powell's picture of "Perry at Lake Erie" i not only accepted by the Legislature of Ohio, but that body, in recognition of its merit, added five

thousand dollars to the price originally agreed upon.

— A large mechanical establishment in Springfield has already received orders for three cotton be sent to three dif —Hon. George Bancroft has written a paper on "The Place of Abraham Lincoln in History." - The Massachusetts Senate has passed a law

imposing \$50 fine for making discrimination on ac eunt of color in any inn, place of amuse Washington suggesting that the gallows on which John Brown was hung should be secured and taken to Washington for future use.

— Garrisons have been established at Gallatin Miss. for the protection of the - Lieutenant Haywood has been placed in com-

mand of the rebel ram Columbia, which has been raised by Admiral Dahlgren. - "Tingle Tom's Cabin" is played in Williams burg by a company composed entirely of colore the Universalist denomination will be held in Bos on this year, on May 29th, 30th, and 31st.

- It is proposed that the authorities adopt the Confederate uniform as the garb to be worn by convicts in the different penitentiaries. - Ninety three large haves, nacked with the na pers of the late redel government, have been de spatched from Richmond to Washington. - The theatre in Mobile is now closed, but will shortly reopen. - Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams have realized \$70,000 during a season of seven months. - Buffalo has finished a locomotive-the first ever built there. - The State Department is issuing massr the rate of a thousand a month.

— Pike's Opera House, at Cincinnati, is to be lighted with gas made from petroleum.

- The Goodyear India rubber patent has been extended for seven years.

— The Government of New Brunswick are about to issue \$1,000,000 in Treasury notes.
— Six thousand dollars reward is offered for the arrest of the assassin of Burr Burton, of Syraouse.

- Poles are erected indicating the course of save ral new streets to be opened in the Twelfth arondissement of Paris. One will end at the Court of - The art of measuring a man's character by his foot has been taken into favor in England. This is a revival of an Arabian idea, and may displace the inexact science of phrenology by the exact calling of boot-making.

— Mr. Charles Adams, the New England tenor, is favored with some love pats by London critics, who deny that he is a Yankee, and claim that Leeds, England, gave him birth.

- The revolution in the southern provinces of Peru gains in importance. The four departments of Arequipa, Moque Gua, Puno, and Cuzco have declared for a change of Government - The French Emperor embarked from Marsellies for Algeria on May 1. The weather was magnificent, and an immense arowd assembled to witness the embarkation.

— The London musical critics say that Mario's Jean of Leyden, in the "Prophete," was a mag-nificent rendering, vocally and histrionically. - Mile, Teresa of the Cafe Alcazer in Paris has a rival in the person of Mile. Mills, at another Cafe. "The latter is a parody of decency." - The President of Nicaragua publishes a decree

with the object of attracting immigration, offering - The profits of cotton-growing in Egypt threaten to convert the whole valley of the Nile into one vast cotton plantation.

— "Franz Muller," the melo-drams which has - The Pope admits the right of the King of Italy to appoint Lombard and Piedmontese bishops, acording to ancient rights.

— A sum of 30,000 francs has recently been paid stitution of registration dues. - In Paris there is a strike among carriage-builders and other mechanics, caused by high prices and

- The latest mechanical novelty abroad is the rection of a large steam engine for the manufacture of teeth.

— The Prince of Wales is elected president of the British Acclimatisation Society, in the room of the Duke of Newcastle. - We hear that Garibaldi has recovered from his - From Liberia we learn that President Benson is recently dead.

— A photographer of Turin has succeeded in re-

producing the portrait of Dante, by Glotto.

The French Empress will preside at the Council during the Emperor's absence in Algiers.

— A millionaire in Antwerp has been detected stealing plants from the public gardens. for singing one evening at a private house in Paris. - Heenan, the prize-fighter, was, at last accounts, keeping a tavern in England.

— The Prussian military bill has been defeated by an overwhelming majority.

There are some 60,000 tulips in full bloom in

the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society.

— New coal and one mines had been opened near EXTENSIVE POSITIVE SALE OF 575 PACKAGES AND LOTS OF EUROPEAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, &c., THIS DAY.—The early particular attention of dealers is solicited to the choice and valuable assortment of British, German, French, and able assortium of mining Greman, French, and American dry goods, embracing about 575 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in linens, cot-tons, woolens, worsteds, and silks, including 575 places cloths, doeskins, Italians, satinets, &c.; 150 pieces fancy cassimeres; 1,500 pieces plain and fancy lines drills, canvas, &c.; 175 pieces shirting linens, lines sheetings, towols, tablecieths, &c.; 150 pieces sliks, and 125 lots domestics; to be peremp-

torily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash, commencing at 10 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 282 and 234 Market On FRIDAY, May 19th, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, on four months' credit, 13,000 dozen German cotton bostery, gloves, travelling shirts, suspenders, 40 cases straw goods, 1,000 lbs. patent thread, &c.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The oil stocks received a slight impotus yesterda attracted but little attention. The stock opened with odd sales at about 3, and at the close it was held firmly at 10. It needed a "big strike" by some of the companies to lift the despondency that had settled, apparently forever, upon the holders of oil stocks. The development of the oil regions of Pennsylvania is being pushed forward with great spirit, nd we should not be surprised to see a renewed ex citement in the cils, should a few lucky strikes be made before the usual hegira of our business men to their summer retreats commences. Government loans continue much depressed. The 1881s sold at 108%, a decline of %; and the 5-20s at 10314, a further decline of 14. The 10 403 were held 103%, a furiner decime of %. The 10 403 were held firmly, holders showing no disposition to part with them at the present low figures. State and City loans are exceedingly dull. A few lots of new city 68 were disposed of at 93%, which is a flight advance. We note a continued duliness in Railroa

Company bonds. The competition of Governmen securities acts injuriously against all other classes of bonds. The sales include Union Canal 6s at 13; Camden and Amboy 6s at 89%, and a lot of West Chester 7s at 100. The share list is inactive, prices generally tending downward. Pennsylvania Railroad gain declined 14, with sales at 58 %. Reading opened very weak at 46%, and continued to decline, reaching 46% at the close. Camden and Amboy was tteady at 128; Catawissa preferred at 25%; and Lehigh Valley at 64. Oity Passenger railroads are coming in for a moderate share of attention. The sales include Arch (consolidated) at 1034; Spruce and Pine at 21; and Second and Third at 75; 18 was bid for Thirteenth and Fliteenth; 20 for Sprace and Pine; and 43 for Chestnut and Walnut. Bank Pine; and as for Chestant and Walnut. Bana shares are without any material change; 188 was bid for North America; 40 for Commercial; 44 for Penn Township; 49½ for Chrard; and 35 for Con-solidation; 120 was asked for Farmers; and Me-chanics; 28 for Mechanics; and 60 for Corn Ex-Canal stocks are very dull. The only sale change. reported was Susquehanna Canal at 97; 2014 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 25 was asked for Schuylkill Navigation common; and 59% for Lehigh Navigation. The mining stocks were not inquired for, and prices are entirely

The following were the quotations for gold yester-The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan, received by Jay Cooke yesterday, amount to \$1,561,400 including one of \$100,000, from the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia; one of \$200,000 from First National-Bank of Pittsburg; one of \$50,000 from Secondariational Bank of Cleveland; one of \$500,000 from First National Bank of New York; one of

\$100,000 from J. W. Gries, cashler, Baltimore, and one of \$80,000 from A. Van Allen, cashler, Albany. There were one thousand and ninety-three indi idual subscriptions of \$50 and \$100 eack. It is a most gratifying consideration to oil compa-nies that the demand for petroleum keeps pace with the supply, and is constantly or close on its trail, that the price for the crude article is fully up to a paying figure. To all honestly-conducted companies which are earnestly at work in boring and making efforts for strikes, the fact is patent to them that in getting oil they will soon be reimbursed for their uble and outlay, and the stock in holders' hand vill soon become a prime investment, equal and superior to railroad, banks, or many other securitie which have heretofore been regarded as standard. The truth is, the demand for petreleum exceeds the production, and the world wants oil to a degree sur production, and the world wants on to a degree sur-passing the yield of the wells.

Applications were made to the Legislature of Rhode Island, at its January session, to incorporate forty-six coal, gas, mining, oil, and other companies,

embracing an aggregate capital of upwards of filt millions of dollars, which would cover more than one third of the entire real and personal wealth The following is a statement of coal transporte on the Delaware and Hudson Canal: For th

117,502 Total tons......41,346 For the same period last year : For the For th 82 558 42,714 Del. and Hud. Canal Co... 125,272 The shipments of coal by the Pennsylvan Company for the week ending May 18 were:

. 73,990 14 and most reliable banks in the country. Since the general suspension of specie payments at the be-ginning of the war, it has paid its deposits made ginning of the war, it has paid the deposits made prior to that time and its diroutation in gold, being more than a million of dollars. It is the only large bank in the United States that has so paid both de-posits and circulation. It was organized in 1810, under the title of the "Pittsburg Manufacturing Company," and its object was to assist the infant manufactures of the city. In 1814 it received its 1815 it made its first dividend. Its new many papital was \$600,000, and about \$200,000 was paid in-The capital was soon after increased to the presen.

amount, \$1,200,000. Drexel & Co. quote : Sales of Stocks, May 17.

SALES AT THE REGULAR BOARD OF BROKERS.

BETWEEN BOARDS. 2 Lehigh Valley... 64 100 Reading R..... 45 0 Cherry Run..... 231 1100 do....lots, by 40 0 Minge...... 272 200 do.....lots, by 40 0 Minge...... 273 do....... 44 100 U B 5-20 Bonds 103/2 100 do 45/3 200 do 45/3 100 Gam & Amb R 1ts. 128 150 Olmstead 12/2 150 dec. 45/3 150 Gam & Amb R 1ts. 128 150 Olmstead 12/2 150 MeGlinjock 011 2/2 150 Meglinj

SALES AT THE CLOSE,

Tues, Adv. Dec. 1094 ... % % 1034 ... % % 1054 ... 1

Philadelphia Markets. MAY 17-Eyening. The Flour market is more active at the and some holders have accepted lower prices. Sale mprise about 7,000 bbls at from \$7@8.50 # bbl fo low grade and choice Pennsylvania and Western extra family, including 1,000 bbls City Mills do on ivate terms. The retailers and bakers are buvin n lots at prices ranging from \$6.50@7 for superfine \$7@7.25 for extra: \$7.25@8.50 for extra family: and \$9@9.50 W bbl for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is dull at about former rates. Corn Meal is also very duil, and we hear of no sales.
GRAIN.—There is less Wheat offering and prices are unsettled; about 6,000 bushels fair to prime.
Pannet ivania and Delaware reds sold at 160@1604 while, as to questry, and white at 180@2605 while, it is a selling at 90c. Corn is in better demand, at about yesterday's rates, with sales of 7,000 bus prime yellow to notice, in the cars and in store, at 80c while, and 70c for white; prime yellow affects the higher. Oats are sparce and in demand at 50@520 while. Meal is also very dull, and we hear of no sales.

bu.

Bark.—We hear of no sales; 1st No. 1 Quer-citron is held at \$50 % ton, which is above the views

rather lower; about 100 bales of middle or barrels and tierces. HAY.—Baled is dull; sales are making a # ton.
WHISKY.—The demand is limited, and the west very dull; holders are free sellers at fruit at the gallon for Pennsylvania and Weston The following are the receipts of Flour and this port to-day:

Pittsburg Petroleum Market, May There was more activity in the Orude ay than for several days, the transacti day than for several days, the transaction aggregate footing up thirty-four hundred; but there is no improvement to note in the tone of the market, nor any essential change tations. Sales of 1000 bbls, in bulk, at 21 in bulk, at 21½; and 1 000 and 700 bbls retured. As a seneral thing holders are asking bulk, but as yet no sales have been made and The receipts continue sir, and the supply in excess of the demand. Refine in bond and free, continues very quiet, yet. in bond and free, continues very quiet, yet his are very firm, and prices remain substantial last quoted. There is an active demand for firm, and we note sales of some 300 bbls at \$8. bbl. No movement in Napths. New York Markets, May 17,

New York Markets, May 17.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and W. ern Flour is dull, and 60100 lower; sales 5 bils at \$6 8006 for superfine State; \$4 2068 58 extra State; \$6.4000.50 for choice do; \$8 8006 for superfine Western; \$4 2000 lb for choice do; \$8 8006 for medium extra Western; \$4 9000 lb for common modelium extra Western; \$4 9000 lb for common good shipping brands extra round-hoop (hin 0x at \$8.3500.66 for common, and \$6.7608.20 for common good shipping brands extra for its for choice extra. Southern Flour is dull and dring; sales 500 bbls at \$7.1608.20 for common, and \$6.7608.20 for common \$8.2601 for fancy and extra. By e flour is dulled to choice extra. Southern Flour is dulled and deciling sales 2,000 bushels at \$7.1608.20 for common \$8.2601 for fancy and extra. By e flour is dulled and deciling sales 2,000 bushels at \$9.000 lb makes at \$1.70. It dulled and \$300 lower; sales \$0.00 bushels at \$50000 for new mixed Western. Provisions—The Pork market is lower; and \$1.2011; \$

Arrival and Sailing of Ocean TO ARRIVE. FROM POR Liverpool. New York...
BEVIES... New York...
Liverpool... Quebes...
Liverpool... New York...
Liverpool... New York...
Liverpool... New York...
Southampton. Pew York...
Glasgow.... Jew York... TO DEPART. of Manchester. orcing Star..... ... New York ... Havre LETTER BAGS AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPH

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

Andrew Wherler, Comard Y. Townsend, Torace J. Smith, MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, MAY SUN RISES.4.50 | SUN SETS.7.10 | HIGHWATER ARRIVED. Brig Sussex (Br.), Lawrence, 10 days from I targes, with sugar and molasses to J Mason & O. Brig O O Clary, Parker, 9 days from Matens with molasses to E C Knight & Oo. Schr Ella F Orowell, Stevens, 5 days from P vincetown, with moles to G B Kertoot. Schr Wm Bulman, Smart, from Bridgepott, in hellest to cartesin

vincetown, with mase to G B Kerfoot.

Schr Wm Bulman, Smart, from Bridgeport, G in ballast to captain.

Schr Goo L Green, Rich, from City Point, in ballast to captain.

Schr E J Heraty, Meredith, from City Point, ballast to Blasiston, Graff, \$0.0.

Schr Guickstep, Hulse, from Fort Jefferson, ballast to Van Dusen, Lohman, & Oo.

Schr W O Nelson, Lochman, & Oo.

Schr Gelifornia, Jilzzard, from Georgetown, D in ballast to Yan Dusen, Lochman, & Co.

Schr Gelifornia, Jilzzard, from Georgetown, D in ballast to G f Heckscher & Co.

Schr B E Sistip, Walker, from Portsmouth, V in ballast to Schribe, and, Oatheart, from Fortress Monro in balled to captain.

Schr Be Sistip, Walker, from Wilmington, 17 of 17 ballast to captain.

Schr Bee, Steine, 2 days from Laula, Dal, with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Schr Mechanic, Nyers, 1 day from Odess, Dal, with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Schr Mechanic, Myers, 1 day from Odess, Dal, with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Schr Mechanic, Quillen, 1 day from Laula, Del, with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Steamer Alida, Lenny, 24 hours from New York, with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Steamer S O Walker, Sherin, 24 hour from New York, with make to W M Baird & Co.

Steamer W O Plerrepont, Shropshe, 24 hour from New York, with make to W M Baird & Co.

A ship, a brig, ann a schooner, naus unknown, all deeply laden.

CLEARED.

Bark Montezuma (Br), Nicholls, St. 5hn, N L

all deeply laden.

CLEARED.

Bark Montezuma (Br), Nicholis, St. Jhn, N L.

Bark Gem of the Ses. Lewis, New Ladon.

Brig Agnes (Br], Willar, Martinique

Brig Shibboleth, Johnson, Fall Rive

Sohr Jas Hoffman, Selsey, New Have. Solf Jas Hoffman, Solsey, New Have,
Sohr Jas Hoffman, Solsey, New Have,
Sohr Jailfornia, Bilzzard, New Have,
Sohr J Theker, McDonald, Boston.
Sohr John McClain, Archibold, Wasington,
Sohr Warren U Nelson, Rose, Norwich, Ct.
Sohr G P Taylor, Rose, Norwich, Ct.
Sohr G P Taylor, Rose, Norwich, Ct.
Sohr G P Taylor, Rose, Norwich, Ct.
Sohr Haryland, Cathcart, Boston.
Schr Ida L Ray, Ray, Boston.
Schr Ida L Ray, Ray, Boston.
Schr Haryland, Cathcart, Boston.
Schr W W Maroy, Barrett, Boston.
Schr W W Maroy, Barrett, Boston.
Schr W W Maroy, Barrett, Boston.
Schr Edwards, Smith, Danversport,
Schr Tempest, Hand, Hartford.
Schr Tempest, Hand, Hartford.
Schr Hattle Baker, Burgess, Port Royal.
Str Philadelphia, Fuitz, Alexandris.
Str H L Gaw, Her, Battimore.
Str Beverly, Pierce, New York.

MEMORANDA.
Ship Columbia, Inell, for this port, entered or Liverpool 3d inst.

Ship Bosphorous, Alexander, for this port
Boston, entered out at Liverpool 3d last.

Ship National Eagle, Matthews, from Bost
via Rio Janeiro, at Calcutta 1st ult.

Ship St Albans, Pike, sailed from Calcutta
ult for Boston.

Ship Virginia. Delano, from Callao for Hambu Boston.
Virginia, Delano, from Callac for Hambuby Deal 5th inst. Havana 9th inst. Bark Zulina (Br), for this port, salled from in uegos 6th inst. Bark Eliza, Holloway, hence at Cleniuego Bark Deborah Pennell, Pennell, from Call neenstown 4th inst. Brig Madonna, Jordan, hence at Cieniueg Brig Conquest, Redding, salled from Card th inst.

Brig O C Clary, Parker, sailed from Matsuch inst for this port. 6th inst for this port.

Brig Cube, Mackle, hence at Clenfuegos 5th la
Brig Finnie, Partridge; from New Orlean:
Havre 3d inst.

Brig Forrest State, Harriman, hence at Bang.
12th inst.
Sohr John A. Sobr John A Griffin, Foster, salled from Salts th inst for this port.

CITY ITEMS. THE BEST FITTING SEIRT OF THE AGE IS improved Pattern Shirt," made by John C. son, at the old stand, Nos. 1 and 3 North S street. Work done by hand, in the best mi Bontlewen's Furnishing Goods cannot be surp

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out street. Also, men's furnishing goods in or OLD FURNITURE Mended. Reuphols sected, Barnum is already looking up the balm

dollars for the articles. Now, if Barnum is in upon getting something really useful and elegathe way of wearing apparel, he should take a por Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth GRAND EXCURSION ON SATURDAY-SALS grand excursion to Cape May Court House cars leaving Philadelphia at 7% o'clock A Tickets for the round trip \$1.50. On that tract of land, containing about 800 acres, which

been divided into truck forms and build quality, with clay subsoil, and is situate line of the railroad, and extends to Shell Two squeres have already been sold, and ? class hotel is about to be erected thereon. my GREAT BEDUCTION IN PRICES OF light C English Jackets. GREAT REDUCTION IN rich Silk Sall GREAT MEDICALES.

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