FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1865.

Dealings with Pirates. Is it not full time for Mr. EDWARD CARD WELL, the Colonial Secretary of England, to take some steps to carry out the principle of neutrality which has been solemnly proclaimed-not on a single occasion, but repeatedly-in the name of Queen VICTORIA The persons holding authority in the British Colonies under the Queen appear either to have received indefinite instructions how to act, in certain cases, or, if so instructed, to do precisely what seems best themselves. The manner in which the Shenandoah has been received at Melbourne, and the Stonewall at Nassau, illustrates this point.

The Shenandoah is a pirate vessel of the Alabama class of buccaneers, which never yet cast anchor in any "Confederate" port, but hoisted the "Confederate" flag while robbing and burning United States merchant vessels. Last January this vessel entered the port of Melbourne, having gone to the South Pacific Ocean with the purpose of picking up a few outlying American merchantmen. After such a long voyage this pirate wanted coal and provisions, and also required to be repaired. The officers and men, spending their ill-gotten gains very freely, were well received on shore, but were not visited by the British officials, nor invited to partake of their hospitalities. The pirate was in no haste to quit her moorings and Mr. Blanchard, the United States Consul at Melbourne, became impressed with the idea that the buccaneer was only dallying there, with the secret purpose of watching for a chance of pouncing upon some of the many "Yankee" traders bound for Australia, and also of shipping some of the Melbourne "roughs" among his crew. The latter conjecture was correct. A British subject, known as "Charlie," was shipped on board the Shenandoah, as an able-bodied seaman, and this being a violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act, a warrant was obtained from a magistrate for this man's arrest. The commander of the Shenandoah refused to allow that vessel to be searched, denying that he had enlisted "Charlie" or any other man, (though, at the very moment, he was being taken to a hiding-place on shore,) and denied the right of the police to board and search the vessel.

This denial was based on the assertion that the Shenandoah was a ship of war belonging to a state in amity with great Britain—that such vessels have an immunity from ordinary municipal jurisdiction—that a ship in commission is as sacred as the house of an ambassador on shore, and that he, (the captain of the Shenandoah could not renounce his public character and public rights by allowing a policeman on board with a search warrant. The Governor of Victoria (of which Melbourne is the capital), did not much respect or regard the pirate's special pleading. He denied that Great Britain had recognized the Southern Confederation as a State, and forthwith issued an order that the Shenandoah should receive no further assistance, as to repairs, in the Government dockyard, and should forthwith put to sea. The pirate-captain had to obey, but on his departure hurled at the Governor the terribe ciation that he (the captain) would | idea of the great French author. make a complaint of him to President JEF-FERSON DAVIS, and that the awful conse quences must be on the Gubernatorial

The conduct of the Governor of Victoria CARDWELL is a member, as Colonial Secretary, but the Lieutenant Governor of the Bahama Islands, who has pursued quite a contrary course during the last four years, has neither been reproved nor removed. He it was who, when SEMMES, the pirate, first visited Nassau visited him on board his ship and made much of him and his officers, as favored guests at his own table, in the Government House. Now, a new pirate, the Stonewall, having crossed over to take in coal, while at her maingaff floated the Confederate flag-stars and bars on a white ground, though the "so-called Southern Confederacy," from which her commander pretends to have received his commission, is as much extinct as is the old empire of Assyria. Therefore, in the eye of international law, all ships so commissioned are pirates, and liable to be treated as such in each and every neutral port. It is believed that this case will be brought before the British Government, and, if we have the facts truly, the offending functionary ought to be dismissed. Ought to be, but probably will not, for the Lord Chancellor of England, who is one of the Bristish Cabinet, has lately given a judgment that blockade-running, even when the munitions of war are attempted to be conveyed is not an offence against in-

ternational law. The notorious John M. Maffit assumed the command of the Stonewall on her arrival at Havana from Nassau, on the 11th inst. It is said that the Captain General of Cuba (the Marquis de Castellflorite), would not allow the "Confederate" flag to be saluted, desired to limit the pirate's stay twenty four hours, and that to take in coal only; and would have seized her had his instructions permitted. But the Spanish General MARINA had visited the Stonewall, with his daughter, and one of the Captain General's aids, with several other Government officials, had done the same. This is a new and peculiar way of discountenancing the pirate. It may be that Spain, as well as England, may require some expression of American opinion on this pirate-harboring subject.

Davis in a New Vocation. Had not counter-considerations imperatively demanded that the arch-rebel, DAVIS, be speedily removed to other scenes, and made to play his rôle in other grave trials and responsibilities, now that circumstances, over which he had no control, have so wholly relieved him of all Presidential duties, he might have had quite a new and unique carcer opened before him. He might, for instance, have been suffered to locate permanently at Irwinsville, and in the flourishing region roundabout, and there became the honored and illustrious head of a grand Millinery and Mantua making Establishment, with sundry branches in divers other Southern towns and cities! What with his recent enlarged experience in the mysteries pertaining to that most useful and respectable department of human enterprise, and his evident predilections in that direction, who so well qualified as he, from the aforementioned Irwinsville and vicinity, to issue periodical pictorial bulletins, with suitable explanatory notes, containing the "Fall, Spring, and Summer Fashions," as they prevail down there, having regard, of course, mainly to mantillas, cloaks, hoods. frocks, veils, et cetera, not to specify the many other fantastical devices, wherewith wives, daughters, and sweethearts are in the habit of decorating themselves. He might even have-become a regular contributor to that portion of "Godey's Lady" Book" set apart to this particular thing.

And, furthermore, with a manufactory of these wares he might have combined on a larger or lesser scale, a retail store for the sale of mice and rats, cateracts and water-falls, bands and bracelets, wimples and crisping-pins, and such like articles of and crisping-pins, and such like articles of domestic necessity, fit for ornament and service. Yea, it was possible for the fallen hero of Secessia, in this way, albeit on quite a different theatre of activity, to have retrieved his damaged reputation, and, withal, "put money in his purse," a commodity, if common fame belie him not, he by no means under-estimates. All this fine prospect, however, we fear, has been hopelessly spoiled by the naughty conduct of

those unmannerly Wolverine cavalrymen, who, even without the fear of that glittering seimetar before their eyes, persistently declined to "Let the President alone." Vell, as Burns has it, "The best laid schemes o' mice and men,

Aft gang aglee,"

THE VEILED PROPHET OF KHORASSAN, whose infamous career has been immorts lized by the genius of Moore, in "Lalla Rookh," must have been, to some extent the prototype of the captured chief of rebeldom. Like him, he gathered a brave and devoted army, ready to perform deeds of valor for a cause of counterfeit freedom which he secretly knew to be a mere "rallying sign of fraud and anarchy." When about to fall into the hands of captors, who were justly incensed by his crimes, Mo-KANNA, after poisoning his adherents mocked their credulity. He withdrew from his face the silver veil which he had worn during the successful portion of his career, on the pretext that it was necessary to hide its splendors from weak and perverted man, a gratification he had previously reserved for the period of regeneration, when "glad-

" Not the long promised light, the brow, whose bear ing
Was to come forth, all-conquering, all-redeeming, But features horribler than hell a'er traced On its own brood."

DAVIS, to gain adherents, not only professed an ardent devotion to a spurious freedom, but throughout his career he wore a mask of chivalrous courage which the world never penetrated until he exposed his deficiencies as fully as Moork's hero, not, indeed, by removing a veil, but by wearing a petticoat. The revelation which this act of cowardice makes of his whole character will insure the contempt not only of his enemies but also of his followers who may be not inappropriately apostrophized in Mokanna's language:

"There, ye wise saints, behold your light, your star.
You would be dupes and victims, and ye are." Here however the parallel ends Justice to the Asiatic enemy of mankind requires the statement that he brayely met his fate by a " bold plunge" into eternity, while the modern bane of American society resorted to a disgraceful stratagem to escape the ministers of justice.

YESTERDAY'S New York Express gives the following extract from Victor Hugo's letter to the United States minister at London, of which it says: "No tongue but the French can do this sort of thing:" "Le tonnerre qui a colatée à Washington : ébran!é le monde. Il y a de ces obscuroissement dans l'histoire. Après les aurores, les ténèbres. Mais le peuple americain est un colosse de bronze; les traitres peuvent l'égratigner; ils ne sauraient l'abattre. Si la liberté tombait en Amérique, il y aurait un effondrement dans l'humanité. Cata clysme effroyable!

We subjoin a translation, humbly opining that the Americans, English, Germans,

FINE ABTS. PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF BIORMOND AND CITY

We have recently seen a remarkably fine series of is said to have received the approbation of the British Cabinet, of which Mr. Edward Point up to Richmond, immediately after the fall of the rebel capital. They are in all, somewhat more than four hundred, and contain every remarkable noint connected with our army and the rehal cank tal. These views are generally admirable in their artistic selection, besides being those literal reproductions of natural fact which the Sun is alone ca pable of giving. Perhaps the most interesting series of these views consists of seventeen, giving a complete panorama of the state in which Richmond was left when our army entered the city, which had been partially destroyed by the incendary torches of the flying rebels. These are very clever and clear photographs, doing great credit to the Sun and its able assistant, Mr. Hathaway, as well as from Europe, with the avowed pupose of preying upon American merchantmen, has been "harbored," at Nassau, by the said Lieutenant Governor, who permitted her to the interest with soldiers were immured, and lafe to example a soldiers were immured. soldiers were immured, and left to starve and upon them by the brutes who had the audacity to claim Christianity as their religion, while they were outraging every dictate of it by their treatment of the men that the chances of strife had placed within their power. We believe that no American who has had a friend or relative immured within these Bastilles of the "Southern Chivalry," and still less, no American soldier who, in his own person, or those of his comrades, has made acquaintance with them, will fail to become the possessor of the likenesses of these two infamous localities. We bave also a view of the house of Jeff Davis. in years. This is a remarkably excellent photograph. and with a view looking across the country from the same house, are two of the finest examples of photography which we have recently seen. Another curiously suggestive subject is the only locomotive that was left in the city of Richmond at the time our army occupied the city. A good view of the street in which the rebel General Lee's house stands is another interesting street-scene, historically considered. We have also three views of the rebel Capitol. But it would be impossible to mention in the brief limits we can allow ourselves in this rticle, a tithe of the subjects in Richmond, which Mr. Hathaway has with such untiring industry col lected during the time he occupied in transcribing the principal points in the rebel city. We will consequently only allude, before concluding our pre-sent article, to the views which Mr. Hathaway has also taken around City Point, many of which will scarcely be inferior in interest to the topographical

points which he selected in Richmond. The views of General Grant's headquarters possess a very prominent attraction for the purchaser, and there are also two remarkably clear photographs of the Sutler Fleet, which was collected in that locality. But, as we already said, we have too little space to do even a tithe of justice to this most interesting and valuable collection which will demand from u a speedy return, on the score both of its abounding value and its great artistic excellence. POLITICAL PROPHECY.-In 1856 Sir G. C. Lawle, an English baronet, wrote thus of the assault of Brooks upon Sumner: "People here speak of the ners of the Americans and their low morality. To me it seems the first blow in a civil war. It botokens the advent of a state of things in which political

differences cannot be settled by argument, and can only be settled by force." THE PORTRAITS OF THE LATE PRESIDENT FOR CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI.—Mr. F. B. Carpenter, who painted the "First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation before the Cabinet," has received commissions from Chicago and Cincinnati for fulllength pertraits of the late President. Robert Linmother and muself have always considered the Dorhas been made, and its value to us would be inesti-

MR. Except has received a splendid balon of ivory and gold, as a testimonial from the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society, whose concerts he has conducted, with a very few exceptions, during the eight years which have elapsed since it was first estab-lished. Mr. Elsfeld leaves New York, next month, for a year's sojourn in Europe. Close attention to business, and his duties as conductor of the two Philharmonic Societies, New York and Brooklyn, vear of rest and recreation.

224 Market street, will sell this (Friday) morning. at ten o'clock, 18,000 dozen German cotton hoslery, Paris kid, Berlinislik and cotton gloves, travelling shirts, hoop skirts, suspenders, patent thread, no-tions, umbrellas, &c., by catalogue, on four months' credit, to which the attention of the trade is re-TARON SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITUR 1110 Chastant street, will sell by auction, this morning, 800 lots of superior furniture, including ten piano fortes, four melodeons, one harp, fine carpets,

SALE OF BLOODED STOCK .- The Philadelphia al Society's sale will take place on Wed nesday, the 24th inst., at Herkness Bazaar. This will be a favorable opportunity for persons to dispose of their surplus stock, as well as buyers to procure rare specimens of desirable breeds. IMPORTANT SALE OF NEW CARRIAGES,-Mr. Herkness will hold a very large and important sale of new carriages, at the Phonix Coach Works (late

and every variety of patior, chamber, and kitchen

Dunlap's), on Tuesday next, the 23d instant. See auction advertisement.

RICHMOND.

Hotels for Rent and Sale, but no Bidders-Arrival of Part of Governor Pierrepont's Suite-Rebel Uniforms at Auction. Especial Correspondence of The Press. Pelladelphia Press Burrau,

RICHMOND, May 17, 1865 HOTELS OFFERED FOR RENT AND SALE. Yesterday an effort was made in a public mann ease the Exchange Hotel, but no one was to be found with sufficient amount of cash to undertake he business. The Ballard House is also for sale, bu the hardly probable that any person in Richmond disposed to engage in such an outerprise, has come out of the wreck of ruins with sufficient available inancial ability. These hotels are every way superior to the Spottswood, but were obliged to close, during the war, for a want of the amount of patronage' necessary to keep them in running order. They are directly opposite each other on Franklin street, and were conducted as one hotel, being connected by a passage running across from the first story. Some enterprising Yankee has an excellent opportunity here to make a grand bargain, or begin DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES.

Colonel G. H. Hart, one of Governor Plerrapont

mite, has arrived. The Governor is expected to norrow. Hon. John S. Millison, ex-member congress from the Norfolk district, is in the city. James M. Ford, a Richmondite, was arrested by he military yesterday, and sent to Libby upon dened earth" would "bask in the glories charges not yet known to the public. AUCTION SALE OF BEBEL UNIFORMS. of his countenance," and its removal dis-At auction, yesterday, rebel uniform jackets were knocked down at ten cents each, by the box full. This may be regarded as an evidence of the respect which the people here have for the colors in which traitors delighted to shoot down patriots. Nothing can be more gratifying than the consciouences which

> THE FREEDMEN OF NORTH CAROLINA.

s herein evinced that the hated gray is morally

contraband. Rebel officers who have the means

get out of it as fast as they can, while boys and ne

gross may be seen sporting suits of rank with a

A PETITION FROM THEM TO THE PRESIDENT.

THOSE GOOD ENOUGH TO FIGHT, GOOD

ENOUGH TO VOTE"

NEWBERN, May 10 .- For the purpose of encouraging emigration to the South, and restoring the lost dignity to labor, which has been the chief obstastacle in the way, and for other reasons, the following important petition is being extensively circula-ted in this State:

ted in this Stel's: "*

To His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

We, the undersigned, your petitioners, are colored men of the State of North Carolina, of the age of twenty-one years and uppards; and we humbly cone to you with our request, and yet in great confidence, because you are occupying a place so recontly filled by a man who had proved himself indeed our friend; and it must be that some of his great and good spirit lingers to bless his successor; and then we are assured that you are a unan who gives kind attention to all petitions, never turns a deaf ear to any one because he may be in poor or humble circumstances, in many respects we are poor, and greatly despised by our fellow-men; but we are rich in the possession of the liberty brought us, and our wives and our little ones, by your noble predecessor, secured to us by the armies of the United States, and pron iscend be permenent by that victorious fieg which now files in triumph in every State of the Union.

We accept this great hoop of freedom with truly of the Union.

We sceept this great boon of freedom with truly
thankful hearts, and shall try by our lives to prove

that the Americans, English, Germans, Poles, Russians, Hindoos, Spaniards, Japanese, Italians, Turks, and Chinese may possibly do the same sort of thing equally well:

"The thunderbolt which has broken on Washington has shettered the world. Darknesses of this kind occur in history. After the dawn the night library and the library and the library and our sons will be ready to defend it by our blood, and we may be permitted to say that such blood as that shed at Fort Wagner and Port Hudson is not altogether unworthy of such a service.

Some of us are soldiers, and have had the privilege of fighting for our country in this war. Since we have become freemen, and been permitted the honor of bring soldiers, we begin to feel that we are men, and are anxious to show our countrymen that we can and will fit curseives for the creditable discharge of the duties of citizenship. We want the privilege of voting. It seems to us that men who are willing on the days of peace ought to be privilege of voting. It seems to us that men who have been fighting for the country while it is freely given to men who have been fighting for the country while it is freely given to men who have been fighting for the country while it is freely given to men who have prove and valid the rive stop rove once a and shall try by our lives to prove our worthiness.

We always loved the old flag, and we have stood by it, and tried to help those who upheld it through all the rives who that the strongh and tried to help those who upheld it through and tried to help those who upheld it through and tried to help those who upheld it through and tried to help those who that the aby foreit time we always loved the old flag, and we have stood by it, and tried to help those who that the aby found it has brought us liberty we love it more than ever; and that it is reselved the visit of the time we and our sons will be ready to defend it by the leave that the our blood as that shed at Fort Wagnera and Port Hudson is not altogether move that the service of the secti

returned from four years' fighting against it. As you were once a citizen of North Carolina, we need not remind you that up to the year 1835, free colored men voted in the State, and never, as we have heard, with any detriment to its interests. What we desire is, that preliminary to elections in the returning States you would order the enrolment of all loyal men without regard to color. But the whole question we hambly submit to your better judgment, and we submit it in full belief in your impartial integrity, and in the fond hope that the mantle of our murdered irlend and father; may have fallon upon your shoulders.

May God bless and ever protect you and our beleved country, from all assassins, shall be the constant prayer of your faithful friends and humble petitioners.

NEW ORLEANS.

Sinking of the Mississippi River Bank at Algiers.

It was at night, about 9 o'clock on Tuesday, that the whole river bank, on which were the works of the Government dock yard, sauk suddenly into the river, carrying with it all the material on the the Government dock yard, sank suddenly into the river, carrying with it all the material on the surface. A schooner on the ways fell at the sinking of the land into the Mixatesippi, and was filled with water. The oakum work houses sunk into ruins—the whole understrate upon which they were built giving way—water bubbling up in its stead. The whole river bubbling up in its stead. The whole river bubbling up in its stead. The yard, tools, and other implements, sank down with the land, and were lost. The steam engine and the crane used at the dock yard, destroyed by the cave-in, still stand, but are in a precarious position. In thort, all the works in the Government yard, as well as part of the yard formerly occupied by Hyde & Mackay, melted away and gave place to water. A porthon of the Orleans docks in this vicinity, which three or more years ago sank, with all the works upon them, in a manner similar to the above, rose to the surface as the above portion of the bank fell—so it is said—but satk again as before, leaving all a wreck. The office at the yard sank in a one-sided cort of way, leaving in an unsteady position three corners of it above the surface. The piles of lumber in the yard were watted by the waves on and beyond the level proper like a straw before the wind, the water for a time flooding the streets. Probably this is the first of such occurrences, which have been quite incidental to that part of Algiers, Vall & Connor are, begildes the Government, the principal losers. But the great majority of workmen at the yard have lost their tools with the sinking of the bank—a loss not easily repaired. Familes from bank—a loss not easily repaired.

Burglary at Reading. READING, May 18 .- The burglars broke into the welling of Isaac Ganser, a farmer in Exeter township, Berks county, last night. After a severe struggle, George Marx, a son-in-law of Ganser, stabbed one of the party, who was found near the house this morning. The man killed has been iden-tified as Peter Schliler, a desperate character of Reading. Some women, who were in the house,

SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE.—The Agricultural Census Report of 1860 is full proofs of Southern productiveness of food. Many of our readers will be surprised to learn that Virginis raised more wheat in that year, and Alabama more swine, than Pennsylvania; that South Carolina produced more than 4,000,000 bushels of sweet potatoes, and that several of the other insurgent States exceeded that amount; that Georgia and South Carolina yielded more than 170,000,000 pounds of rice; that there were 15,562,867 swine in the Southern States, 14,435,316 in the Western States, and only 2,614 236 in the Middle States; and that the product in the Middle and Southern States of the great staples of wheat, rye, and corn, was as follows: PRODUCT OF 1860.

Middle States. No. of bushels. Whest....... 30,502 909
Rye......... 12,247,300
Corn....... 75,318,465 14.29 Total118,068,674 No. of bushels to each inhabitant. 3 50

Total......316,271,656

The inhabitants of a country that has made such additions, and others of almost equal importance, to its vast products of cotton, sugar, and tobacco, however much they have suffered from the ravagas of war, cannot, in a mild climate, where compatatively little shelter or clothing are required, have a dark future, unless they have entirely lost the instinct of self-preservation, and all power to exort a self-sustaining energy.—The Washington Chronicle.

REBEL IDEAS OF EDUCATION.

REBEL IDEAS OF EDUCATION.

A CURIOUS GEOGRAPHY FOR EEGINEERS.

The New BedGord (Mass.) Standard, of Tuesday; says: "The managers of the 'late' Southern Confederacy took all pains to imbue the rising Confederale generations with a due spirit of nationality and sense of the importance of the position of the Confederacy among the nations of the world, not to say in the universe at large. Among other means of promoting this feoling they caused to be prepared a series of school books, one of which is of a 'Palmetto series,' being a geography for beginners, by the Rev. K. J. Stuart, with a vignette in which the Palmetto is the most prominent object. It purports to be printed in Richmond, and is very neatly printed and illustrated with maps and engravings. After the preliminary definitions, and some lessons in physical geography, we come to what interests us most, political geography, and we learn that "The division of mankind into nations is as follows: 'In America: The Confederate States, the United States,' Sc., &c.
"Turking over a page or two we find Richmond, United States, '&c., &c. are contended States, the "Turning over a page or two we find Richmond, Yan, placed next to London and Paris among the cities of the globe, and as' remerkable for the elegance and reincement of its people, who, like the citizens of Norfolk, are as hospitable as they are intelligent and noble.' In reference to the history of the Confederate States, we learn that 'when Virginia adopted the Federal Constitution in 1788, the Commissioners of the State were directed to annex the condition and reservation of the right to withdraw from the federation at will,' and that in the exercise of this reserved right she withdrew from the federation at will, and that in the table limited States in 1861, and also refused to allow draw from the federation at will, and that in the exercise of this reserved right she withdraw from the United States in 1861, and also refused to allow the troops of the Northern States to pass through her territory to subjugate the other States which had already seceded, and that she became the principal seat of war of Southern independence. The first collision of this war, we learn, occurred at Charleston, and was occasioned by the President, elected by citizens of the Northern States, attempting to selve, provision and occupy the forts in the harbor, and turn their guns on the city they were designed to protect. We also learn that 'every effort that buman ingenuity could contrive, by immense resources of mency and vast armaments on sea and land, was made by the Northern Government to capture the capital and other important places, and break up the political organization of the Confederacy; but that 'by the constant, evident, and acknowledged ald of the God of battles and King of nations their efforts have all falled; and at vast expense of suffering and blood the people of the Southern States have fought their way to political independence, and the respect and amily of the great nations of the world.'

"Then we have several pages devoted to the productions, flore, scenery, issues, and manufactures of the Confederace States. In reference to Great Britain, we learn that its common law is embodied from the great principles of the book of Levitices,

and that the crown 'derives its authority from the acknowledged Supreme Ruler of the universe, by Divine right,' a statement which is confirmed by quotations from the prayer book in a foot-note. The Emperor of France is highly culoxized as a brave general, humane and wise governor, and sagacious etateman, 'who, without interfering with the religious and spiritual jurisdiction of the Papal court, and the Mohammedan divan, has gradually emandipated the people who were under their political thraidom.'

thraidom.'
"In a note in reference to the Dead Sea we learn that it was explored by an American exploring party under the command of Commodore Lynch, of the Confederate States navy, leaving it to be inferred that the expedition was inaugurated by the ferred that the expedition was inaugurated by the Confederate States.

"Passing over to the United States we learn that there are but nine of them, besides what remain of the original thirteen, and that in the year 1861 'the Federal Government of these States, by a seedenal minority of one million seven hundred thousand (out of a total vote of five millions), attempted to subjugate the Southern States by military occupant, which eccasioned the final separation of those States, and the formation of the Confederate States of America as an independent Government." Geological Distribution of Silver.

Geological Distribution of Silver.

The highly profitable results which have recently attended certain silver mining enterprises in the Pacific States and Territories, has attracted much attention toward investments of this nature, and probably the most inviting field for the employment of Gapital row offered to the public consists in the development of the vast argentiferous waith of this new part of the country. In view of the interest which now seems to be centering in these operations, it may not be amiss to glance at the subject of silver mining in general, including the geological and mineralogical cocurrence of the cross of the metal, and their geographical distribution.

Silver is one of the most widely diffused of the metals, as it occurs in various geological formations, and in a great variety of mineralogical combinations. This remark must be qualified, however, by the statement, that although the metal is so widely diffused, its workable ores are comparatively limited in their extent, being confined to a few well-known localities, where they occur in such quantities as to amply repay the miner for his toil in extracting them from their vains. As an evidence of the general diffusion of silver, it may be stated that minute traces of it are contained in sea-water, and in the ashes of plants-fit is almost invariably found in ores of lead, and frequently occurs in them in such quantities as to pay for its extraction. The pig and sheet lead of commerce, litharge, sugar of lead, and various other compounds of lead, are seldom or never entirely free from the traces of citiver. Native gold has never been found wholly unalloyed with silver, and until recently nearly all the latter metal produced in this country—especially those now attractions of this country—especially those now attractions of their counts, Nevada and California, invinstance—the cress of silver are found in the asolo and older paracozole rocks, in well-dathed fasture value. The relevanted mines of Newton, which have been profits by worked fo

classed as carboniferous, while in thill the silver occurs in stratified rocks belonging to the cretaceous formation.

As above stated, silver occurs in a variety of mineralegical combinations, among which may be mentioned the following:

*Vitreous, or Silver Glonce, consisting of silver, 87.04, sulphur, 12.96.

*Stephanite, or Brittle Sulphuret of Silver, consisting of silver, 70.4; antimony, 14.0; sulphur, 15.6.

*Ruly Silver, 70.4; antimony, 14.0; sulphur, 15.6.

*Ruly Silver, or Pyrargrie, is an ore of some importance. It consists of silver, 59.8; antimony, 23.46; sulphur, 17.56.

*Tetrchedrite, or Fahlerz, is an ore usually called gray copper. In many instances a portion of the copper is replaced by silver, when it may contain from 25 to 30 per cent. of the latter.

*Hom Silver, or Chlorid of Silver, consists of silver, 75.33; ohlorine, 24.67.

*Ideal the formed in which silver occurs. The metal is also found native, and likewise in combination with mercury in the form of an amalgam.

Silver has been known from the carliest antiquity, and was called by the ancients the noble metal, because heat alone would reduce it from its compounds. We are it formed by reliable authorities that Spain, which sill produces more silver than any other European country, was celebrated in remote ages for the quantities of this metal mined within its borders. The Phonicians and Cartheginians, and the Romans in the time of the Empire, were engaged in silver-mining in Spain and caccording to Piny, historical characters of no less renown than Vespasian, Hannibal, and Cato. accomulated immease amounts of the precious metal in their operations. Since these early times silver-mining in Spain has experienced many vicissitudes. In the sixteenth century Philip the Second made some attempts to rive mining enterprise; and since his time similar efforts have been repeated, but with little or roc success until in 1255, a spirited reascion ensued, and from that time Spain has produced large quantities of silver.

The Suez Canal.

The party of delegates from various chambers of commerce to the Suez Canal, assembled in Alexandria, Egypt, on the 6th of April. They set out for the isthmus the next day, and returned on the 18th. At the dinner given by Mr. de Lesseps on the 6th, were present from the United States, Mr. Hale, the Consul General, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, delegate from the Chamber of Commerce of New York, and Mr. Washington Ryer, of California. The accredited persons of the party numbered eighty five, from fourteen different countries. There were ten official representatives of Governments; while sixty-two chambers of commerce and eight other sociaties or organizations were represented by their delegates. The following is the report made by the delegates, and bearing their signatures:

"We, the undersigned, delegates of the chambers of commerce to the canal of Suez, after having examined the works already done, and having taken into consideration the possibility of the enterprise, report:

"We started the 7th instant from Alexandria, by

amined the works already done, and having taken into consideration the possibility of the enterprise, report:

"We started the 7th instant from Alexandria, by railroad, for Cairo, where we remained until the morning of the 9th. We then proceededby railroad to Zsgazig, where we embarked at 9 colock A.M. in boats drawn by mules and camels, on the fresh-water canal made by the company. The 10th, in the morning, we continued on piotracy in the same manner, and at noon we entered upon the fresh-water canal made by the company. At five colock P. M. we arrived at Ismallia, the central station on the Sucz canal. The 11th we remained at Ismallia to examine the works there, as well as those of Seraplum, the most elevated point of the isthmus. The 12th we started from Ismallia by the sea canal in boats of small draught, drawn by mules and camels. We arrived at Kantara at 4 colock P. M., having visited the important work-shops and works of Di Guisr and El Terdan. From this point, in many places, and for a length altogether of sixty kilometres, (about 38 miles), the canal is already exavated to its full width. The portion previously traversed was only about one-third of the width proposed. The 18th we left Kantara in the same way for Port Said; twenty kilometres (12 miles) before reaching this place, we found five small steamboats, which brought us to the Mediterranean. There we examined the piers in course of construction. The 14th we remained at Port Said to visit the important buildings, was takeops, and materials which the company possed. In that town. The 16th we returned by boat to Ismallia, and the 18th, in the morning, we started for Suez by the fresh-water canal, in course of construction at Ismallia, are not yet finished, and a transhipment here is now necessary.

"Our passage from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea was accomplished in twenty-seven hours, as follows: eleven hours from Port Said to Ismailia, and sixteen hours thence to Suez. A telegraphic wire extends the whole length of the canal, communicating with report:
"We started the 7th instant from Alexandria, by

PETROLEUM IN ASIA.—It seems almost surprising that petroleum should have been known so many hundred years without being turned to some practical secount by human enterprise. Natural oil springs nave been known in Asia and some parts of Europe from a very early period; but the idea of bortig into the earth, and reaching the reservoir from which they were supplied never occurred to any one till the extraordinary development of the Pennsylvania oil region by American energy. And now, strangely enough, a citizen of the United States is the first to call attention to this important source of wealth in the Old World, and under his direction such results have already been secured as promise to create a petroleum feyer in Europesomething akin to that we have experienced here. Col. Gowan, of Hoston, who, it will be remembered, had the contract for raising the Russian ships sunk in the harbor of Sebastopol, accidentally stumbled last year upon some oil wells in the Sea of Axof, which he bought, and the company formed by him, and now operating them, has just paid a handsome dividend. He has also purchased fitteen acres of ground on the biland of Samos, including the identical oil springs spoken of by Herodotus 450 years before Christ, but which no one from that day to this thought of turning to use. The fact that this springs still flows would seem to indicate that the supply of, petroleum which may be drawn from the buyels of the earth is practically distributed through the earth than hes althacto been supposed.—Petroleum Chromicle and Mining Guzztle.

FLORENTIES HOSPITALITY.—As part of the compensation to be given to Turin for her decapitalization, a number of Turiness workmen were promised employment in the construction and changes rendered necessary in Florence by the transfer of the capital. Very unpleasant reports are current concerning the reception given them by the Florentines, which is described as most inhespitable and unfriendly, not to say even worse. It is not easy to get accurate information, because the journals, acting upon the deplorable system, too prevalent in Italy, of "making things pleasant," and keeping disagreeables in the background, systematically suppress them. It is certain, however, that Pledmontees aritisans have received insuits and ill-asage at the hands of their Tuscan comrades, and a weil-authenticated account has reached me of a recent siftsy in which an Italian military officer, interfering to protect some Pledmontees from ill-treat ment in the streets of Florence, was himself brutally murdered.

PORTRAIT OF TENNYSON.—The admirers of Tennyson have been disappointed in most of the portraits of him, as failing to express the refinement of sentiment and depth of reflection characteristic of his mind. At last a satisfactory likeness may be welcomed. It was executed by an intimate friend of Mr. Tennyson, and as a labor of love-two conditions which account for the remarkable success achieved. This painting is the work of G. L. Watts, an artist of high rank, and a man of wealth, whose object in undertaking it was to present to the English nation a permanent artistic memorial of their greatest hybrid poet. It is a grand head—the brond and lofty brow, the long, dark halt, the flowing beard, and the loving, deep eye, are all expresive of the poetic character, while the likeness is pronounced by Tennyson's friends by far the best. Mr. John MicClure, who is aware, from his long residence in this country, of the great popularity of Tennyson, has purchased the plate of an admirable line-engraving of this beautiful portrait, by J. Stepheneon, of London, and will soon publish it by subscription.—New York Evening Post. subscription .- New York Evening Post.

Tuscan Hars.—The hats and bonnets of pallied d'Italie, which enjoys such favor in the fashionable world, are all manufactured in Tuscany, and, according to efficial returns, their annual value is about eleven millions of francs. Tuscany is the only part of Italy which produces straw fine enough for those bonnets, and the iness of all is grown in the immediate vicinity of Florence. The attempts made to grow the same straw in the Marches, Romagna, and Napies have met with little success. The straw is the produce of a particular kind of wheat, the Stems of which never exceed is or is inches in height, and bear yers small ears, containing but just enough seed for resowing. All the women in the district are straw-platiters, and the finest specimens of the plait are irequently seed in the hats worn by the peasant women, who have made them for their own use, and refuse to sell them at any price. The sewing or jointing of the plait is a difficult and tedious operation, as a hat to be perfect must seem to be of one place. At Florence the number of these hats made yearly is about 530,000. In certain localities, as at Impol, for instance, 4,000 women and girls are employed at this work, and at Sesto there are about 2,000.

ATATE TERMS. - A magnificent car has just been placed on the

Northern Central Raticosd of Pennsylvania, in ended for the exclusive use of the officers of th road. A new locomotive, of the most approved make, has also just been completed for the same pur pose. The car is furnished with sofas, lounges, car table, sleeping apartments, and the floors are co-vered with the finest Bruscels carpet. - The State Treasurer, at Harrisburg, is modern izing the interior of his department, by putting down tile in place of the old common brick floor, and by changing the entire internal arrangement of the rooms of his office.

— Judge Elack, of this State, and his associates have purchased 40,000 acres of land in Gilmer ounty. West Virginia, for the sum of \$90,000. The title of the land is in dispute, hence, probably, the low price. - A number of \$2 50 gold pleass were found in the

apportunately proved to be bogus.

The citizens of Washington county, Maryland, have held a meeting, and resolved that no one formerly resident of that county, who joined the reon, shall now return and dwell among them. - An Irish servant girl in Venango county, who can neither read nor write has fallen heir to an in-come of three hundred thousand dollars. Such is -Several thousand cigars were seized on Wed-— Neveral thousand eigars were seized on what nesday in Norristown, Montgomery county, by a special treasury agent, on account of the owners having given fraudulent tax returns.

— Hon. John Cessna has been selected as the representative delegate, from Bedford county, in the ext Union State Convention. - The Harrisburg papers imagine that the traitor Davis will pass through that city.

— President Johnson has been made a life director of the Pennsylvania Bible Society.

— An effort is being made to consolidate the Cumberland Valley and Franklin Railroad Companies. - A new railroad depot is in process of erection A pow-wow "doctor" has been at work in Lebanon.

- During the guerilla robbery on the cars at the North Bend, Missouri, recently, a gentleman and his wife cogitated upon the best mode of saying their valuables. Finally the lady hit upon an idea. She unrolled her hair, placed her fine gold watch, rings, ear-rings, and \$2,000 therein, and rolled the hair up again. The "conductor" came round, and all that could be found on them was a few dollars in small change.

— The American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York have in preparation a bronze medal, designed to "commemorate the life and per-petuate the name of Abraham Lincoln." It will be three inches in diameter, and will bear on the ob-verse a bust of the late President, and on the reverse

an inscription.

—A reward of one thousand dollars has been offered
by the New Jersey Railroad for the detection and conviction of the person or persons who have been lacing obstructions on the rails, and a similar re ward will be paid for the detection of any person the may hereafter be guilty of such acts. — Jeff Davis commanded Johnston not to sur-cender, but to disbanded his infantry, spike his canion, and with his cavalry and mounted attilierists to cover the flight of the remnant of the Confede rate Government, but Johnston refused to obey th - Elijah Perry, who was committed as the mur-

derer of George Moore, in Frankfort, Me., has dis-closed that his brother, Seth Perry, was the murderer, whereupon Seth Perry was arrested and is in isil awaiting trial. - Morday being the thirtieth day since the death of President Lincoln, the flags on the public buildings in various cities, for the first time since the neiancholy event, were raised to full mast.

— General Johnston is said to be at Charlotte, N. C. He made application to the United States authorities to be permitted to go to Canada, but was refused.

aville, near which Jeff Davis was capmred, is a small village in Irwin county, Georgia, ontaining a court house, tavern, and some half ozen stores. -The Yonkers and New York Railroad Company, much to the inconvenience of many residents on North Broadway, have withdrawn their cars from that route.

— The Nashville Press learns that General Forrest was recently killed by Captain Walker, of the rebel army, in revenge for the death of his son. -Three men were arrested in New York. on

Wednesday, for passing fifty-dollar counterfeit

- Mayor Lincoln, of Boston, refused to sign the rder authorizing the opening of the public library McCulloch before he can act officially. ires so prevalent in Haverhill, N. H., are believed o be the work of rebel emissaries from Canada. - An old man, living in Chester, Vt., named Joseph Glynn, has been sent to jail to await trial for green and killing his neighbor's cattle. of Governor Magrath, of South Carolina, who was last heard from when about leaving Spartansburg. - General Franz Sigel announces in the Baltinore Wecker, of May 16th, that he has become the ditor and co-proprietor of that paper. - There have been over fifty railway accidents in this country since January, maining hundred people, and killing over sixty. - Since the first of January, twenty-one persons have been drowned in the Obio river at Cincinnati Three of the number committed suicide. - Connecticut has a spring eruption of lead -The New Haven Court is divorcing at a brisk rate.

—A homeless and hopeless soldier committed suicide in the streets of New York last week.

- Five hundred and twenty-three persons were - The Providence Gas Company is now reducing The tongue, brains, and liver of porpoises in San Francisco are considered choice eating.

Three hotels in New York, one morning last week, breakfasted an aggregate of 2,500 persons. - Ten million of hides are tanned in this country every year.

— The drought of last summer almost ruined the trout-fishing in Green Mountain brooks. -From Chicago we hear that Grover's opera has - The Yonkers (N. Y.) papers complain of the rather too frequent use of pistols in that locality. - Hon. George Lunt, several years editor of the Boston Courier, has quitted that paper.

— Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, of Boston, will soon open a branch of their establishment in New York. The blockade runner Denbigh, in eleven voy-

- There are now 338,000 muskets in the Springfield arsenal. FOREIGN ITEMS.

ages, realized \$1,200,000 for her owners.

- The manufactory of St. Gobain, Alsne, France has been employed six years in fabricating a lens two feet in thickness, which it has given as a preent to the Observatory of Paris for the large tale scope now being manufactured, the power of which will exceed that of the most powerful instruments - The cotton market at Havre continued firm. The prices fixed by the brokers are-Louisiana, 190f.; good ordinary Egyptian, 175.; Peruvian, 180f.; Brazilian, 185.; Sawginned, 140f.; Broach, 120f.; Dhollerah, 120f.; Madras, 130f.; Tinevelly, 110f.; Scinde and Kurraches, 80f.; Bengal, 85f. China, 115f. -The position of the Bank of France is more satisfactory. Though the cash in hand has dimi-nished by nearly 2,000,000f. in one week, the comnergial hills discounted increased by 11,000,000f. - Prince Humbert, of Italy, has accepted the chairmanship of a committee formed to promote the rection of a memorial to Raphael in his native

- Earl Cowper, on the part of her Britannic Majesty, presented the insignia of the Order of the Garter to the King of Denmark, with the customary formalities.

— A French paper says that the King of the Belgians, when in London, the week before last, "contracted a morganatic marriage with La Baronne Meyer D'Epinghoven," - The Circarsian exedus has recommenced. The Porte having heard that 8,000 immigrants are awaiting transport, two Government steamers have been sent to convey them to Trebizond,

— The Raffaelle Cartoons have been, at last, removed from the Hampton Court Palace to the Mueum of the Department of Science and Art, South - The Emperor Napoleon disembarked at Al-

glers, on May 8d, receiving the homage of the pub

ic officials, and meeting with an enthusiastic re ception.

— The Gazette du Midi affirms that the dying Czarewitch, while the Princess Dagmar and his brother Alexander were by his bedside, bequeathed he Princess to Alexander as his future bride. - Nothing had transpired respecting the demand further made by Spain on account of the Chillan sfusal to supply the Spanish fleet with coals and tores. — The Emperor Nanoleon intends, it is said, to alse the pay of the officers of the French army and navy, from the rank of captain downwards. Queen Isabella has enriched the jewel casket f Adelina Patti with cameos and amethysts. - Patroleum has been discovered in the Orimea, and the oil, although yielding to that found in Pennsylvania, will compare with that in Canada.

— The Unita Italiana appeared with black borders on the cocasion of President Lincoln's death. — Henry Stanhope Freeman, British Governor of Lagos, has died at Tunis. He was only twenty-nine years of age.

Whit Sunday, being the 51st anniversary of the deliverance of Servia from the Turkish yoke, will be celebrated with great rejoicings in that country. -The Congress of Paraguay has nominated

Lopez generalissimo, and authorized the contrac-

tion of a loan of 25,000,000 plastres. - The sugar estates at Grenada were active, and - One of the brothers Booth passed some time in Paris two years since, being known as a fanatical - The will of the late Earl of Carlisle, known here as Lerd Morpeth, is sworn to as under seven Tickets for the excursion, \$1.50. hundred thousand dollars. -The Archbishop of Canterbury will shortly move for a Royal Commission tionary of the Prayer Book. ission to revise the Lec-— The Spanish Senate voted unanimously a resolution expressive of their sentiments of horror at the assassination of President Lincoln. - The President of Honduras has issued a decree cutting off the public and private relations with - Mr. Russell will be the Times' correspondent in Algiers during the Emperor's visit.

— A letter from Rome states that List was to

take the tonsure on the 28th ult.

— In Paris, on the 31st of December, 1853, there

were only 540 acres of boulevards and public gar-

dens, plented with 69,125 trees. In 1863 there were 770 acres open to the public, planted with 188,480 - The Monte Videan banks have been authorized o recume cash payments.

— The continued fine weather has given increased animation to Parisian trade. - The Duke of Sutherland was at Capprers on a visit to Garibaldi. - Mad'lle Bianchi, who appeared at the Royal

Italian Opera, made a most unfavorable impression.

— The King of Portugal was invested, with the Order of the Garter by the Earl of Secton, at the palace of Ajuda. - The ex Queen of the French, Marie Amelie, has just attained her 83d year.

— The London journals are just dis the secosh Index is a useless paper.

Lord Palmerston remains confined to his house y gout, but his general health inspires no alarm.

Omer Pashs will shortly proceed on a tour t taly, France, and England. cellar of Mr. A. H. Embich's dwelling house, in Le-banon, last week. They looked very tempting, but Public Entertainments

BENEFIT OF MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS.—This vorite vocalist takes a benefit this evening at the Arch-street Theatre, on which occasion "The Na-tional Guard," with "Woolng in Jest and Loving in Earnest" will be the pieces offered. Miss Richings deserves a crowded benefit, on the score both of her acting and her singing, and we sincerely trust that the public will turn out warmly and effectively in support of her claims. BENEFIT OF E. L. DAVENPORT .- At the Chestnut street Theatre, Mr. Davenport has placed his name upon the bills of the theatre for a benefit, when he will appear in the brilliant comedy of "Wild Oats," in his fine character of Rover, supported by Mr. Wallack as John Dory, and Alice Placide as Lady Amaranth. After this, the sparkling comedietts of "The Lancers," with both Wallack and Davenport in the principal characters, is given.
WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—This evening the accomplished actress, Miss Lucille Western, takes a benefit. She appears in two dramas, "Lucille; or the Story of the Heart," and "Naramattah; or the Wept of the Wish-ton-Wish." Miss Western, in a short time, leaves this country for Europe, and after the close of the present engagement it may be a long time before the Philadelphia public will gain witness her fine impersonations FAIR AT CONCERT HALL .- The Colored Ludles' Union Association are at present holding, at Concert Hall, a fair, the proceeds to be devoted to the aid of the sick and wounded colored soldiers. Many andsome articles are for sale, and a large num ber of more expensive goods are offered for raffig. We noticed a magnificent gentleman's wranper, smoking cap, and slippers, which are to be given to the one of four generals who may receive the largest number of votes. The hall is hands ly decorated and everything arranged for the comfort of those wao may visit it. The colored soldier have fought well and bravely, and have greatly as sisted the Government in its successf close the rebellion, and we all should now williagly do some little for those who are suffering and in agony from wounds and sickness which they have ceived in their country's service. COURTLAND SAUNDERS CADETS .- A drill of the Courtland Saunders Cadets took place yesterday afternoon, at the Institute, Thirty ninth and Mar-ket streets. Although the weather was not as faorable as could have been desired, quite a large number of friends and strangers witnessed the evo-

utions of the Cadets. MRYERBHER'S "L'AFRICAINE."-The European mails of yesterday put us in possession of the first impression respecting the posthumous production of this much-talked of work of the deceased composer. this much-talked of work of the deceased composer. The tone of the Paris correspondents of the English press would lead us to think that the anticipations of years had been disappointed. The first presentation occurred on the 28th of April. The most enthusiastic remark that is, so far, made about it is that "it contains some striking passages." that "It contains some striking passages." The that "it contains some striking passages." The Morning Post says:

"It is a work which feminds you little of the author of 'Robert is Diable' and 'The Huguenots;' it does not leave so many melodious remembrances in the mind, and you cannot help thinking that the scenes, as musical conceptions, are 'long drawn out.' The people with whom you converse generally express disappointment. 'It is not what we expected,' they exclaim. 'Wait awhile,' say others, 'the instrumentation is equal to Meyerbeer's best efforts.'"

the instrumentation is equal to Meyerbeer's best efforts."

A writer in the Pall Mall Cazette says:

"The two less acus contain three excellent dramatic situations, of which Meyerbeer has taken the fullest advantage. The Africains, who, now as a queen, now as a captive, has been sacrificing herself throughout the piece for Vasco di Gama, at last awakens in his breast a feeling which is in reality a gratitude, but which (especially when it is expressed in music) bears a strong resemblance to love. Vasco is in a very impressionable state of mind, for he has lost Inez, a Portuguese leavy whom he adored, and who was in the colebrated ship when it stranded and went to pieces. He allows himself, then, to be consoled by the Africaine, and she has succeeded in persuading herself that he returns her love, when suddenly the voice of lines is heard. Vasco's affection for liex revives with linex herself, or rather it has never cessed. The Africaine Queen, perceiving this, falls into despair. To prove the single of the strength of the The obarges against Garnet, recently appointed seessor for Virginia, will be sifted by Secretary it has never ceased. The African Queen, perfectluch before he can act officially.

The Goos Republican says the recent incendiary res so prevalent in Haverhill, N. H., are believed be the work of rebel emissaries from Canada.

An old man, living in Cheeter, Vt., named Joph Glynn, has been sent to jail to await trial for son and killing his neighbor's cattle.

A detachment of cavalry is said to be in pursuit Governor Magrath, of South Carolina, who was st heard from when about leaving Spartansburg.

General Franz Sigel announces in the Balt-tore Wecker, of May 16th, that he has become the itor and co-proprietor of that paper.

Another London paper says : Another London paper says:

"Most critics agree that the "Africaine," however, is not to be heatfly judged, as it contains not only the elaborate scholarly art of Meyerbeer, but is so novel in its features that the ordinary impressions onlinearing a first piece ought not to be applied to this posthumous work of an illustrious massro. As a proof that the "Africaine" wants cutting down, it is only necessary to say that it occupied more than five hours."

more then five hours."

Miss Laura Harris has made a very creditable success in London as Amina, at Her Majesty's Theatre. One of the leading critics says: "On her appearance she surprised us, even in paying her respects to the audience, by the awkwardness of her manner, and the singularity, if not uncouteness, of her gestures. It was soon appearant that this belonged to her reading of the part. Her idea seemed to be-like Hallbrank in her performance of this and other rustic characters—that a simple country girl ought to be represented in all the homeliness of real life. But as the piece proceeded and the interest despened, her assumed manner almost disappeared, and she acted with real feeling and pathos. As a singer, too, her first impression was not favorable. Aminn's address to her 'care campagne's was uttered in a thin, crude voice, ond she made up for its want of riciness of tone by loading every bar with elaborate roulades and flourishes, evidently the fruit of teaching, which hardly left a trace of Hellin's sweet and simple melody. But her singing, as well as her acting, went on improving. Her voice turned out to be of extraordinary flexibility and compass, with power sufficient, when exerted, to give effect to the strongest bursts of passion. In both the sleep-walking scenes, and in the pathetic duet with Elvino in the second act, she made a great impression; and in the joyous fluale, 'Ah non giunge' she brought down the cartain amid a turnut of applause.'

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR OF MEXICO,—Maximilian has issued a long decree fixing the order of his so-called Mexican Empire. The Emperor who represents the national sovereignty will be assisted by nine departments. The territory of Mexico is defined as bounded on the north by the lines decided upon by the United States at the convention of Gradulpe and Messilia; on the east by the Gulf of Mexico, the Sea of the Antilies, and the English establishment of Wallge; on the south by the Republic of Gratemals, and on the west by the Paolic. The Government guarantees equality in the eye of the law, security of person and property, and the liberty of free speech. The national colors will be green, red, and white.

ABORIGINAL MOURNING,-It seems that the na-ARGRIGINAL MOURNING.—It seems that the native women in Australia go into mourning for their deceased husbands in a fashion that bears a distantly curious resemblance to that adepted by bereaved wives in Christian countries. They wear, in fact, a widow's cap of peculiar construction, and two well preserved specimens or this singular conflure have been obtained. It is made partly of rags, and partly of gypsum, the rags being bound round the head, and the gypsum, being mixed up into a pasts, is plastered over them to a thickness of two or three inches.—Mount Alexander Mail. THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

THE ASSASSIMATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—
The Liverpool police authorities are said to have made arrangements for watching the arrival of the American steamers, with a view to prevent the escape of Booth, the alleged assassin of President Lincoln. A telegram was forwarded to Queenstown requesting the police authorities to examine the, passangers on board the China, on her arrival at that place, and no doubt a similar precaution with the taken in reference to all the incoming vessels from America. CITY ITEMS.

MORE ABOUT SEWING MACHINES .- We are glad o find that the idea has become almost universally prevalent that no home is complete without a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. These celebrated instruments are not only great economizers of time, health, and labor, but they are ornamental articles f furniture. Everything in the sewing line, from the plainest seam to the most elaborate embroidery, is performed on these celebrated instruments with so much facility that a child can operate them. The celebrated new and fast Shuttle Machine, of The celebrated new and fast Shuttle Machine, of extra size, expressly adapted for manufacturing purposes, lately introduced by the Grover & Baker Company, is a wonderful piece of mechanism, and is certainly destined to supersede all rivals for nufacturers' work. Their work-rooms, No. 730 Chestnut street, are just now enjoying an immense run of patronage from our very first families, who prefer having their sewing done in this way to intrusting it to the more tedious process of handsewing. THE BEST FITTING SHIRT OF THE AGE IS "The

improved Pattern Shirt," made by John C. Atti-

son, at the old stand, Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth

street. Work done by hand, in the best manner,

and warranted to give satisfaction. His stock of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods cannot be surpassed. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES .- Wood & Cary, 725 Chestnut street, in view of the advanced state of the season, are now selling their entire stock of trimmed hats and bonnets, and fancy goods generally, at cost. Their stock of these goods is the best in the city. MATTRESSES AND BEDDING,-Old mattre made up new, at W. Henry Pattens, 1408 Chestnut THE SALE OF TRUCK FARMS, &c.-All persons and building lots, at Cape May Court House, on Saturday, the 20th inst., must leave Walnut-street wharf at 7% o'clock A. M. If the weather should be stormy, the sale will take place on Wednesday GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES of light Cloth English Jackets. J. W. PROOTOB & Co., 920 Chestnut street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN rich Silk Sacques,

GREAT REPUTATION.

Bacquines, and Circulars.

J. W. Priodick & Co.,

Chapter Street. 920 Chestnut street Now Open—A large arrival of rich Paris Lace, Lama, or "Yak" Half Shawis, Squares and Oloaks, which we shall sell at gold value. J. W. PROCTOR & Co., 920 Chestnut street. EYE, EAR, AND CATARRH, SUCCESSFULLY treated by J. Isaacs, M. D., Coulist and Aurist, 519 Pine st. Artificial eyes inserted. No charge for examination.

SOUTH CHINOLINA.-it has been suggested that in view of the fact that the Palmetto State began the war, and that Jeff Davis ended it (in petticents). that South Carolina should be called South Orino-lina hereafter. We are entirely satisfied, but we would urge, meanwhile, that gentlemen who would like to secure elegant and comfortable garments for themselves should call upon Rockbill & Wilson, at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The work of marketing the third series of sevenhirties progresses very favorably, considering all stances of the case. We observe, in some of the newspapers, a disposition to find fault with the Secretary of the Treasury for having altered, somewhat, the terms of subscription, and thereby, as it is said, lessening the amount of the daily recelpts. The truth is the Government had been paying too high a rate of interest, and, considering the ease of the money market, and the facility with which individuals, even those not in the best stand-ing, could obtain loans at six per cent., it was the part of economy, as as well as prudence, to reserve the privilege of making the interest six per cent. in gold, and not seven and three-tenths currency, should circumstances make that course desirable for the Government. It is evident that the public creditors endorse the change, from the fact that the subscriptions are larger, on an average, than ever before. It will be remembered that the rales of the second series (which was formally opened to popular subscription on the 1st of April) reached a daily average of only \$2 512,433 during the week ending April 8; \$3,655,208 Week ending April 15; \$3.054,140 week ending April 21, and \$4,238,233 week ending April 29. Thus the highest daily average sales (\$4,238,233) of the second series through the month of April fell over half a miltion dollars short of the opening day's sales of the third series, which amounted to the handsome total of \$4.751.800, until nearly two-thirds of the entire second series (of \$300,000,000) had been disposed of; the highest average of the dally sales of that series did not reach the total of Monday's sales of the new series, now formally in mar-ket. These facts conclusively demonstrate the teady increase in the popularity of the loan, which continues to grow in public favor as the knowledge of its great advantages as an investment is more and more widely diffused. We authorpate the completion of the work of marketing the loan before the close of the coming month of June, and of the current fiscal year; and this, too, without any serious disturbance of the prevailing ease in money, in all the leading business centres of the country. The thoroughness and evenness with which, under Mr. Cooke's superwisian, the seven-thicties have been diffused through all the States, insure the business of the country from embarrassment by any financial contrac-

tions at the trade centres, otherwise likely to result from the drafts of the Treasurer of the United States on the various Government depositaries throughout the country. The Treasurer has as arge a territory to draw from as the loan cove The chief difficulty in the way of marketing the new series of the loan spring from the utter ina-bility of the Treasury printing-presses to keep up with the extraordinarily rapid sale of the notes. The enormous demand for the loan last week threw the mechanical force of the department heavily in arrears in this respect. In a week or two this diffioulty will be removed, and the notes of the new series will be ready for prompt delivery to sub-coribers by the 1st of June, at the latest, and continuously thenceforward. The distribution of the last series of the 7 30s will then, doubtless, proceed with unsurpassed vigor.

The stock market ruled very weak yesterday. Government halves were held firmly, and the 5-20s slightly advanced. We quote the 1881s at 108%; the 5.20s at 1031/2; and the 10.40s at 94%. There was a limited inquiry for State 53; but the sales reported were at 89, which is a decline of 1. City 6s were held firmly; sales of new were made at 91 -- an advance of 1/4, and the old at 911/2-no change. The sales of Company bonds continue light, including first-mortgage Pennsylvania Railroad at 10214—adecline of 1; Camden and Amboy 6s of 1883 at 8914; ditto of 1889 at 99%; Philadelphia and Eric 3 at 93; and Chesapoako and Delaware 3s at 91. The Railway share list was devoid of spirit; Reading, however, was hold stiffly, opening at 45%, and closing at about 46. Camden and Amboy, Philadelphia and Erle, Norristown, and Little Schuylkill were unchanged; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at an advance of &. Bank stocks were inactive. There was little said in passenger railroads; 75 was hid for Second and Third : 19 for Thirteenth Chestnut and Walnut: 10% for Arch street; 7 for

Race and Vine, and 30 for Green and Coates. Oils were again very dull, the little fluttering occasioned by the advance in Walnut Bend, on Wednesday, having quite died out before the close of the day. With the price of oil at a high figure, and still look irg higher, it is reasonable to expect oil stocks would sympathize with it. But such is not the case. even with the dividend-paying ones. Wheth the expectations of holders have been too extravagant, or not sufficient time elapsed as yet to accomplish a more thorough development of the territory of many of our local companies, oil shares are provokingly low, and the tendency is to keep them at a mere fraction. The true cause, however, is that the wells are not yielding oil in paying quantities, and until we hear of "strikes" that flow out daily the crude article by the hundred barrels, we may expect stocks to be dull. Dealers are not now disposed to discount "strikes," and it requires a big one to be felt in the stock market.

The Pittsburg Commercial announces a "big strike" on Hamlock Creek, but gives very few par-

tionlars. If true, it will doubtless cause the lands on that stream to be sought after with greater avidity than ever.

The report of the board of managers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company for 1866 has been published. The canal was opened for business about the middle of March, 1864, and the last shipments of coal were made 7th December. The total amounted to 755,087 tons—at Neuch Chunk, 446,718.12 tons; East Nauch Chunk, 102,400.13; at Haziston and Black Creek regions, 158,208.05; Buok Mountain, 25,718.05; Wyoming region, 9,314.01; Mahanoy rogion, 7,183.00; Sundry operations, 8,533.01—being an increase of 58,530 tons over-last year. Insufficient boats and shipping kept the quantities down. These have here enlarged. The rates of toll were advanced. iculars. If true, it will doubtless cause the land been enlarged. The rates of toll were advanced from 1% cents per son per mile to 1%. The total freight transported was 946,217,000 tons product of the company's mines was 517,180.03 tons, within 100 tons of 1863. The total of gross profits was \$1,560,582.02; net do., \$1,322 278 69-over thirty

per cent. on the whole stock. The liabilities amounted to \$8,397,683.67 at the end of 1864, and the assets increased \$1,777,409.31 in 1864. The report goes very fully into details, which are of a satisfactory nature.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad have reduced the rates of transportation twenty per cent. The other roads, of course, have made a corresponding reduc-The following were the quotations for gold yesorday at the hours named:

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, received by Jay Cooke, yesterday, amount to \$1,351,800, including \$100,000 from A. Ives & Son, Detroit; \$50,000 from First National Bank, Indianapolis; 50,000 from First National Bank, Chicago; \$169,000 from H. Clems & Co., New York; \$100,000 from Fourth National Bank, New York; \$50,000 from First National Bank Baltimore; \$50,000 from Hanna, Hart, & Co., Pittsburg; \$50,000 from A. Long, assistant cashler, Pittsburg, and one of \$50,000 from J. B. Livingston, Pittsburg. There were 951 individual ubscriptions of \$50@100 each.

The following were the closing quotations for the llegheny River. Cherry Run.....
Dunkard Oil.....
Dunkard Crk Oil
Denemore Oil....
Dalzeil Oil
Excelsior Oil

Globe Oll The Cincinnati Gazette, of Monday, says there is now a sharp competition for railroad freight, the supply of rolling stock being in excess of the demand, consequent upon the stagnation in business and the falling off in Government traffic. There is now no regular schedule; that is to say, schedule rates are not adhered to. The figures made on Saturday were, to New York, 4th class, 75@80c, and flour \$1.50 % barrel. The rates to other points and on other articles were in proportion. Travel has also fallen off on all the roads, but this will increase as soon as the usual pleasure travel sets in. The latter promises to be heavy this spason. Railroads are now curtailing their expenses, chough to make up in this respect what they lose in profits on earnngs. Matters are rapidly revolving toward their normal condition. Drexel & Co. quote :

Quartermasters' Voucherss............ Bales of Stocks, May 18. RECOND CALL.

SALES AT THE REGULAR BOARD OF BROKERS.

SALES AT THE REMODER, & Co., No. 80 S. Third St. BEFORE BOARD.

BETWEES SECOND RO 2500 U S 6-20 Bds. op. 1031/2 SALES AT THE CLOS 200 Reading 200 Re At the second call the was a silment. New York Central fold at a Hudson River at 90 % 200, Reading at gan Seuthern at 60. Later Erie sold at

FIRET BOARD

Philadelphia Markets. There is less doing in Flour to-day, very little demand either for shipment of and prices remain about the same as la 1.500 bbls extra family sold in lots at 17. do. including 400 bbls fancy at \$11 % b prices ranging at from \$6.25@6.75 for a @7.25 for extra, \$7.50@8.50 for extra 12m @11 \$\pi\$ bbl for fancy brands, as to qu

flour is dull, and quoted at \$5.25@5.50 meal is also dull at \$4.75@5.50 % bbl, thele for Brandywine.

Grain.—Wheat is rather firmer and the offering; small sales are making at the inter to prime reds; the latter rate for and white at 175@2000 % bbl, as to qualify of the interior of the interio

SERBS.—FIRSTER BEILDY IN SERING TO A SERING TO \$2002.55 \(\frac{1}{2} \) bu. Timothy is dult, at \$48.44 50 \(\frac{1}{2} \) bu. Cloverseed is also very we have of no sales.

PROVISIONS.—There is very little dur way of sales and the market is clut, owls immess of holders; Mess Pork is quotest \(\frac{1}{2} \) bull. Bacon Hams are selling in a salesses to the for pists and fancy baccad. way or sales and the market is dult, ow firmness of holders; likes Pork is quoted # bbl. Bacon Hams are selling in a sn 12@23c # h for plain and fancy bagged. Whileky continues very dult; Penneth Western bbls are offered at 210@212c # will The following are the receipts of Flour; at this port to day;

New York Markets, May 19.
Breadstupes.—The market for States on Flour is dull and declining; sales 26.
\$5.75@ for superfue State, \$5.200 55.
State, \$6.40@ 50 for choice do, 55 30@ 5 ine Western, \$6.30@ 7.0 for common to good brands extra round-hoop Ohlo.
Canaglar Phur is dull and droopies; 1-buts \$1 \$6.00 for common, and \$6.70@ 8.20 mohoice stres. choice exits.

Southern Flour is dull and heavy; sales at \$7.15@8.20 for common, and \$8.25 for t

ern at \$2.06. TALLOW is heavy; sales 60,000 pounds 5:

Boston Markets, May 17.
The receipts since our last have been to Flour, 3,782 bus Oorn, 18,300 bus Oas, 1 Shorts. Flour dull; sales of Wester suffer. So. 256,65.0; common extra at 77.252 75: do at 880; good and choice St. Louis 13.50. Corn is dull, with small sales of new yellow at \$1.2061.25 % bu, and Western at 11.061.15. Oats dull: sales of Northern at da at 50,680 % bu, and of Frince Edward 45,252 % bu. Rye is selling at \$1.20 % bu. are selling at 22,300 % bu; Fine Feed at Niddlings at \$37,038 % ton. Provisionsteady; sales of prime at \$26,027.25; mest 50, and clear at \$37,038 % bu. Beef is selling at \$3.00 % 30, and clear at \$30@40 % bbl. Beel 18 % of Eastern and Westorn mess and extra @21 % bbl. cash. Lard is in fair demand bbls at 18013/2 % b, cash. Hamf \$10 \$ 0.019/10 % b, cash. Buttor is \$61ling \$1 good and choice quality. Cheese is sell 22c % b for common to good quality.

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHIL PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF T Andrew Wheeler, Edward Y. Townsend, Com. of the M Horace J. Smith,

MARINE INTELLIGEN PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, M OUR RIBBE.4.50 | SUN SETS.7.10 | HIGHWA ARRIVED.

Ship Connecticut (Br), Lucas, 32 days for verpool, with mase to Thes Richarded from the property of the state of

Brig A G Cattell, Wats

CLEARED. CLEARED.

Schr W M Wilson, Brown, Boston.

Schr Morning Star, Lynch, Washingt's

Schr Mary Johnson, Phinney. Hoston.

Schr Geo Edwards. Weeks, Boston.

Schr Jilig Neweil, Wish, Portland.

Schr Fountain, Havis, Norwich.

Schr Hunerva, Jeflerson, Fall River.

Schr J Undwalader. Steelman, Satun.

Schr Minney, Christy, Petersburk.

Schr Northern Light, Ireian, Boston.

Schr Mennedy, Christy, Petersburk.

Schr Ciotilde, Stokes, Richmond, Vi.

Styr Lonise, Austin, Wilmington, Dri.

Styr Eristol, Charles, New York.

Styr R Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore. [Correspondence of the Philadelphia B

The ship Connection, from Livery this morning and proceeded up the Houston and Denny, both from Pall Port Royal, went to sea this afternood Humming Bird, from Philadelphia (Petrel, do for Sagua; General Brakstort; schris Laconia, for Sago; Isaac Oape Henry, and several others, borf fore reported, remain at the Brakwal double ended gunboat Conemaugh is at side of the Breakwater, bound to Charle SSE. J. HILLYARD MEMORANDA. MEMORANDA.
Ship Stadacona, Stewart, salied from
derry 25th ult for this port.
Ships Robert L Lane, Amidon; Casilai
Kerzie; Coburg, Gibson, and Columbia, in
loading at Liverpool 6th inst for this port
Steamships Bosphorus, Alexander, and
for Boaton and this port, were loading at fidth inst.

for Boston and this port, were loading at the linet.

Brig A H Curtis, Merryman, salied from Maiss as 9th Int for this port.

Brig Essex, Lawrence, salied from Maiss inst for Bath.

Brig John Welsh, Jr, Fifield, heace at instance.

Brig H B Emery, for this port, satied for the maiss of the mass of the linet.

Brig Kunigunde (Brem), Ide, heade at the mass of the linet.

Sohr Bay State, Meservey, salied from this port.

Schr S W Saunders, hence at 162 in Thursday.