SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1865. We can take no notice of anonymous commuons. We do not return rejected manuscripts Yoluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will

Organization of the Conspiracy. The testimony before the Military Commission is systematically explaining the machinery and organization of the great conspiracy as distinctly as a skilful professor unfolds the secrets of science to his pupils. The intimate connection between the four selected assassins of the four leading officers of our Government is daily becoming more and more apparent. We see

how closely BOOTH, PAYNE, ATZEROTT, and O'LAUGHLIN were bound together by a common purpose, and how, when absent from each other, they habitually exchanged important and significant communications. In their intercourse, however, it is evident sure he applied to his confederates, as well as in his success and their failure at the fatal moment of final action. Mrs. Suratt was the Lady Macbeth of

the tragedy, ever ready to supply "thoughts black, hands apt." She habitually harbored blockade-runners on the one hand, and sought contraband information from the War Department on the other, thus binding herself by a double tie to the leaders of the rebellion. Furnishing in her son a ready agent to ply between Washington and Davis, at Richmond, or to visit the rebel agents in Canada, when the ordinary channels of communication were interrupted or not sufficiently trustworthy, she also made her house the council chamber, the arsenal, and the asylum of the conspirators, and seduously her old home at Surattsville a safe avenue

The feelings with which JEFF DAVIS regarded the people of the North, and the in the prosecution of his desperate warfare, under French protection, with ABD-ELare indicated by the letter found in the KADER at its head. There can be no doubt archives of the Confederacy. His endorse- | that ABD-EL-KADER, a year older than ment, dated February 20, 1865, evinces his | Louis Napoleon, has been a remarkable anxiety to overcome "the difficulty here- | man, who, in his day, battled with great tofore experienced" in the execution of a | ability and varying fortunes against legions nefarious project to employ agents in the | of France; but eighteen years have passed North to burn our towns and shipping. This is a virtual confession of his direct connection with the scheme to burn the he has rusted, in inglorious inactivity, all hotels of New York, and indicates his tem- that time. Besides, it is doubtful whether per at the period when Booth's plans were the Arabs, once so proud of him as their about being matured. The letter of the re- leader, would submit to receive him as short time before or after, it is manifest that | nationality. It has cost France too much, a man intent on schemes of arson that to say nothing of the disgrace of parting would wantonly destroy, without a mo- with it, to justify its being surrendred, ment's warning, thousands of innocent | even if ABD-EL-KADER would accept it lives, would not be constrained by any and the Arabs accept him. To part with scruples of conscience, to refuse assistance | Algeria would fatally wound the amour to a plot for the murder of Northern rulers,

whom he regarded with intense hatred. That devoted sympathizer and confederate, Dr. MUDD, in the heat of argument, after the surrender of Richmond, indigoverthrow of the rebellion, because, he alwithin six or seven weeks, and every Union animating motive of the conspiracy. The | Agency at Liverpool. baffled, enraged, and sinking chief of the rebellion may have clutched at this bloody straw as eagerly as his humble advocates and admirers.

Pennsylvania and Virginia. The difference in the effects produced by free and slave labor are well exemplified by the relative position of Virginia and Pennsylvania. The former had the prestige of early patronage and royal favor. A fair new land, abounding in both vegetable and mineral resources, with mighty mountains sea-board opening her wealth to the approach of the whole maritime world, she was deemed worthy of having grand old

Queen Bess for a godmother. The settlers bore many of the aristocratic names of Great Britain, and the most honored titles of England are still impressed upon her soil, and adorn the long list of her counties. Such was her lofty beginning and her magnificent prospects; let us see what she has accomplished. Pennsylvania was settled under very

different auspices, by bands of religionists seeking liberty of conscience and of worship, and by companies of laborers who craved only liberty to labor and enjoy its

The gentlemen of Virginia naturally desired slaves and servile attendance, and oathered around them men of like habits and feelings, but the more self-reliant Penneylvanians manumitted their slaves at an early date, and soon won into their borders the earnest, conscientious, industrious, and religious seekers of liberty from all northern and middle Europe, and became their most liberal representative.

Virginia, with her extensive territory and brilliant prospects, has claimed a very important place in the sisterhood of States, and boastingly styled herself "the mother of States and of statesmen." But her feel that, as they began the rebellion, and career has not answered adequately to her opportunities by that real success which is freedom of the population.

In 1790 Virginia contained nearly twice the population of her neighbor, but in 1820 Pennsylvania nearly equalled, and in ten years later excelled her, and in 1860 was more than twice as populous. These numbers represent the total population,

for the same period was 111 millions, and them to know that they can issue that of Virginia but 21 millions of dollars. The parallel instituted is absolutely just, for Virginia, although a slave State, has none of the crops peculiar to that portion of the Union except slave men, and they are the only exports in which she has ever resembled them. Rice has been cultivated the bloodhound of the late slave-owner. to a small extent, but has declined, so that The wild passions born of this infernal systhe yield of 1860 was not half that of 1850. tem must give way to obedience, subordi In the same decade cotton rose from three nation, and industry. But if these things to twelve thousand bales, but there was not a pound of cane sugar returned, and mocertain ties where the few lived in idleness lasses fell from 40,000 gallons in 1850 to and in pride, and the many in a state of only 50 gallons total return for 1860. compelled drudgery and degradation. And Virginia, in spite of all her stupendous wo to any of these tyrants if they forget this profound truth and relapse into their

advantages, her great area to her mineral wealth, has been falling behind in the race for many years. Her soil has been worn will then keenly feel that the promise of out by careless cultivation, her mines liberty carried with it is indeed twinned neglected, and her gradual impoverishment with the promise of protection; and that the steadily progressed even before her insane responsibilities devolve upon the colored rupture of the old bonds that connected her race, now that they are about to enter with the Union and its prosperous fortunes. | upon a new experience. They are on the What has been her fate since then, no pen threshold of a mysterious future. They can adequately picture, but let peace again visit her vales and people her hilltops, let they can make or mar. As their example and pamphlet catalogues.

Nature has bestowed upon Virginia many warfare have done her great but not irreabundance that lovely and luxuriant land in the sweat of their faces. to which it has been compared in its native fertility, our grand old Pennsylvanian

county of Lancaster Another Napoleonic Empire! The Paris correspondent of the Morning Herald—that remarkable daily which is familiarly known as the Mrs. Gamp of the London press—has lately taken to the trade that BOOTH was the master-spirit. His dia. of making news when it cannot find it. bolism was displayed in the constant pres- Thus, in a spirit worthy of a notorious New York special, who used to send over all sorts of platitudes, in letters signed surrender of LEE and his army would be Southern Confederation," as it must draw JEFFERSON DAVIS himself into the field. when, as the best soldier living, he would rout the Union forces in less than no time, take Washington by storm, garrison Baltimore and Harrisburg with gray-coated ground, unless its citizens bought themselves off by a prompt payment of fifty

million dollars in gold. That same Paris letter-writer has since instructed the select few who read the Morning Herald that Louis Napoleon's rv to the advice of his Ministers, is to surrender all the French territorial acquisitions in Africa, on the simple ground that "it does not pay" to keep them up, and character of the means he was eager to use | to convert that colony into an Arab empire, since he surrendered himself to General LAMORICIERE and the Dac D'AUMALE, and propre of France. As we are on the subect of newspaper canards, we take leave to draw attention to the fact that the late statement in the Morning Advertiser, in London, that Napoleon had proposed to nantly denied that its capture secured the Lord Palmenston to make a treaty "offensive and defensive" between France and leged, "the whole cabinet would be killed | England against the United States, which we denounced at the time as a sheer falseman in Baltimore," and on account of this | hood, has never since been heard of. It diversion "the South never would be sub- evidently was, as we said, a bold trick to jugated." Though this theory, in the get an obscure newspaper quoted by Amelight of recent events, appears as ridicu- rican journals, and took in the corresponlous as it was wicked, it was probably the | dent of our very useful Associated Press

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." Washington, May 19, 1865. Major General Howard, to whom is entrusted the great work of organizing the mass of people freed by the proclamation of the President, the acts of Congress, and the progress of the war, has a stupendous task in hand. Upon this subject much enlightened reflection has been bestowed, and if the plan does not work well, it will not be because the details have not been carefully considered. Experience and the pracand grand rivers, and with a long line of tical working of these details, however, will be necessary to its easy operation and its ultimate success. Many difficulties stand in the way of immediate system and satisfaction; but they will be triumphantly surmounted. Let those who doubted the ability of the negroes to fight for their country, and who predicted that, if set free, they would rise in insurrection and cut the throats of their Southern owners, and overflow into the Northern communities to monopolize labor and deprive the white workingmen of the means of supporting their families, study the warning aught by the complete wreck of all such doubts and fears. The negroes have fought long and bravely. They have not carried havoc and rapine into the plantations of the South. And they have not only not interfered with white industry in the free States, but have not gone there in sufficient numbers to supply the loud and solicitous appeal for labor from the farming, manufacturing, and other great producing interests. General Howard's task is not, therefore, an impossible one, supposing him to be fit to undertake it; and I presume he would never have been appointed to it if he were not. He will be greatly assisted by circumstances. The owners of the great productive plantations will be among his best, even if for a time his reluctant agents. At last they aided to fire the people to fight for it, they have lost nearly all by the experiment only proved by the wealth, security, and and they can only save themselves by complete submission, and by paying for that toil which they have heretofore sold. From this alternative there is not only no escape, but it is the only path for the rescue of the owners, as it is the best practical and permanent redemption of their mumbers represent the total population, notwithstanding Virginia contains 70,000 aguare miles of area.

In hog and hominy, the food of her slaves, Virginia exceeds Pennsylvania by the census reports, but the cash value of her farms is but little more than half that of her freer competitor. In those grand, natural products, coal and iron, in which both States abound, the difference is still more strikingly in favor of free labor, In the year ending June 1st, 1860, Pennsylvania mined coal to the value of \$\frac{1}{2}\$\ former slaves. I have conversed with a

codes; rule, no longer. The commanding

hand that struck off the fetters from the

slave can also strike down the lash, or kill

are expected from the "Chivalry," there are

habits of cruelty to the colored man. They

free labor follow with all its blessings, and | is good or bad, their posterity will be equal the deserted, wornout lands will become to a higher rank, or fall into a lower more productive than they were in their one. In four years of war fifty years primitive richness; the broad rivers will of prejudice against the negro have been become lines of trade, instead of stagnant, destroyed. And in another generation, pestilent, fever-breathing marshes, and the if what has been acquired is not untold treasures hidden beneath her soil lost, wonderful advantages to the colored will become a source of boundless wealth | people will be secured. But the men and women of the present time must bear Anf her choicest gifts, but the folly and mad- | drew. Johnson's counsels in view. I refer ness of her own inhabitants have almost to his practical remarks to the colored wrought her ruin. Four years of desolating | preachers, a few days ago, when the latter called upon him. Freedom is not licenparable injury, and we hope soon to see | tiousness. It does not mean existence the day when, with renewed life and without toil. It is a guarantee of complete vigor, she shall at last show herself worthy | relief from the vassalage of man, but it is of her blessings. Then that sad and sor- a solemn covenant with the rules of sorowing country, lying now desolate around | ciety, the laws of the land, and the eternal the fatal field of Manassas, shall equal in | maxim that all men must eat their bread OCCABIONAL.

Extract from President Johnson's Reply to the Colored Clergymen, May 11th, WASHINGTON, May 11, 1865.

Rev. E. Turner, D. D., the president of the National Theological Institute for Colored Ministers, the centre of whose operations were in the city of Washington. He said in the course of his address that some of them were members of the Institute, and pastors of churches, while others had been preaching to their own people in different sections of Virginia, coming in contact with a colored population Manhattan," he lately declared that the of probably not less than two or three hundred thousand souls, thus exerting a healthful influence on their social and moral condition. He gave t of decided advantage to the "so-called the President a copy of the resolutions passed by them with reference to the assassination of President Lincoln, and expressive of their gratitude for the Emancipation Proclamation, and their loyalty to the Constitutional authorities, etc. President Johnson, in response, remarked that it was scarcely necessary for him to repeat what his course had been in relation to the colored man, as everybody within the reach of information troops, place Philadelphia and New York stready been made acquainted with it. It was under martial law, and burn Boston to the known that, though he was born and raised in slave State, and had owned slaves, yet he had never sold one, and they have all gone free There was a difference in the responsibility which persons who reside in the slave States have to take on the subject of emancipation from those who reside out of them. It was very easy for men who live beyond their borders to get up a sympathy, and talk about the condition of colored persons endeavored to render the road that led by particular object is visiting Algiers, contra- when they knew nothing about it. Their great sympathy was not reduced to practice. It was known that there were men in the South, notwithstanding the two classes once occupied the position of master and servant, who felt a deep interest in their welfare, and did much to ameliorate the condition of the freedmen. He repeated that it would be unnecessary for him to make a profession of what he had done on the subject of emancipation, for which he met with taunts, frowns, and jibes, and incurred all the dangers to property, life and limb. He claimed no merit for this because he was only carrying out the principle he always entertaine namely, that man could not hold property in man. And he was the first who stood in a slave commun ty and announced the fact that the slaves of the State of Tennessee had as much right to be free as those who claimed them as their property. When the tyrant's rod is bent and the vok broken, the passing from one extreme to the other, from bondage to freedom, is, difficult, and in this transition state some think they have nothing to do but fall back upon the Government for support in order that they may be taken care of in idleness luctant Confederate, Arnold, shows that their sovereign, from the hand of France, and debauchery. There was an idea which those on the 21st of March last he begged the asNor is it very likely that Napoleon that freedom simply means liberty to work and to sassin of Mr. Lincoln to seek advice from | will ever jeopardize his popularity in enjoy the product of a man's own toll, and how Richmond. If this was done then, or a France by surrendering Algeria to Algerian | much he may put into his stomach and on his

Gentlemen in Congress and people of the North debauchery of various kinds existing among the of recole within the limits of the South have always been in open and notorious concubinage. The correction of these things is necessary in comencing a reform in the social condition, and in this there must be a force of example. He would do all in his power to secure their protection and ameliorate their condition. He trusted in God the time may come when all the colored people may be gathered together in one country best adapted to their condition, if it should appear that they could not get along well together with the whites. He expressed the hope that the efforts for their social and moral improvement would be successful, and in this he promised his co-operation; and in con-clusion he thanked his audience for their mani-

SECRETARY STANTON.

festations of kindness and the evidences of their

HIGH COMPLIMENT TO HIS ABILITY IN THI

Favorable Testimony of Generals Grant and Meade.

WASHINGTON. May 19.—The following testimony Conduct of the War: TESTIMONY OF MAJOR GENERAL MEADE. Q. You have been in the army almost since the war commenced, and had as intimate connection with and knowledge of the Army of the Potomac as any general I know. For that reason I desire to place on our record your answor to the following inquiries: In what manner has Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, performed his duties in regard to the supply of the army, and the support of the military operations under your charge?

A. So far as my knowledge extends, and I have had any relations with the War Department, I can say most cheerfully that everything I have required, or that I thought ought to be done, has been promptly attended to by Mr. Stanton as the head of the War Department. War Department.
Q. What do you say of the talent and ability with
which Mr. Stanton has conducted his Department?
A. I consider that the Department has been conducted with very great ability. There may have
been some matters in which I may have differed
with Mr. Stanton, and might have criticised his
operations. Q. I speak of the general management of the War Department? A. As to the general management of the War Department, I consider it has been conducted with reat ability

Q. You have been Lieutenant General, com-nanding the whole army for a year past or more? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I wish you to place upon record your answer to the following question: In what manner has Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, performed his duties in the supply of the armies and the support of the allitary operations under your charge?

A. Admirably, I think; there has been no com-A. Admirably, I think; there has been no complaint in that respect, that is, no general complaint;
so far as he is concerned I do not think there has
been any ground of complaint in that respect.

Q. Has there been any misunderstanding with
regard to the conduct of the war, in any particular,
between you and the Secretary of War, since you
have been in command?

A, Never any expressed to me; I never had any
reason to suppose that any fault was found with A, Never any expressed to me, the second with anything I had done; so far as the Secretary of War and myself are concerned, he has never interfaced with my duties. nover thrown any obstables fered with my duties, never thrown any obstables in the way of supplies I have called for; he has never dictated a course of campaign to me, and never inquired what I was going to do; he has al-ways seemed satisfied with what I did, and has

On Tuesday night, about ten o'clock, a serious affray occurred at the tavern of John Hartman, at Quinn and John Pinkerton being shot and severely pjured. The night police were summoned, Hartman was arrested about 12 o'clock, and conveyed to the mayor's office. He made the following statement: That Quinn and Pinkerton came into his house in the early part of the evening and called for beer; that they took one drink and then wanted another, but were refused, as they had raised a disturbance with some raftsmen who were in the house, and he was a property from the way.

· Our Pavements. no more decrees to their chattels; can employ no more merciless overseers to employ no more merciless overseers to fliction of pavement washing after seven o'clock? The police are much to blams for not stopping it Nor is the Mayor quite excusable. This year, a in former years, he ought to have published to the world that there is a city ordinance not only orbidding the offence, but visiting it with a fine ery easily recoverable. The Press is the only paper which took up this subject and persevered, sea son after season, until Councils stopped in and assed the ordinance. To The Press, therefore, saturally apply. At Sixth and Walnut, and also t Broad and Walnut, the pavements are used as chimneys, to carry of the gas and not Arabian odors from the eating-houses. The southeast corner of Seventh and Chestnut is used as a carpenter's shop, the pavement being taken to work on. LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF CARPETINGS. RUGGETS, AND MATTINGS, THIS DAY,-The atantion of dealers is solicited to the large assort. ment of rich-printed felt, superfine and fine ingrain, royal damask, Venetian, list, cottage, hemp, and rag carpetings, 24 to 64 colr mattings, bales

thers, carpet tacks, &c., to be peremptorily sold.

by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at 11 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co.,

EXTRA LARGE SALE REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,

uctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

From Little, Brown, & Co., Boston, appointed publishers of the Laws of the United States, we publishers of the Laws of the United States, we have an 8vo volume containing the Statutes at Large and Treaties of the United States, passed at the second Session of the 3sth Congress, 1861–1865, carefully collated, with the Originals at Washing. therefore, in all courts of Law. From T. B. Pugh, we have a neat 12mo, volume. entitled "Our Great Captains," containing the olographies, with very good portraits of Generals Grant, Sherman, Thomas, and Sheridan, and Admiral Farragut. Well written and well printed, this volume yet has one prominent defect—it does not bring the life of Grant beyond the surrender o Lee, nor that of Sherman to the close of his last campaign. The publication (p. 162) of the Grant-Sherman anecdote is in bad taste, besides being untrue. Published by Charles B. Richardson, From J. B. Lippincott & Co., "The Graver Phoughts of a Country Parson," being the second series of a thoughtful and eminently sensible book contains eighteen discourses, which probably were delivered from the pulpit as sermons, but read more as the inner thoughts of a singularly gifted man who is religious without pretence, and wishes rain the minds of others into a proper Christianity. We believe that Mr. Boyd's writings have done

New Publications.

widely circulated here. Published by Ticknor & President Johnson to day gave an audience to a number of colored men. They were introduced by Tieds for the author.

The same publishers have brought out an "Historical View of the American Revolution, by George Washington Greene, whose "Historical Studies," and other well-written books, won him deserved reputation several years ago. He has been engaged for some time in editing the papers of his grandfather, the well-known General Nathaniel Greene, of the Revolution, and his general studies have also prepared him for the author ship of the Historical View of the American Revolution now before us. No subject, at the present crisis, can be more important than this taken up by Mr. Greene, and he treats it in the learest manner, equally avoiding diffuseness and obscurity. Speaking of the Revolution, he considers its causes, phases, Congress and State Governments, finances, diplomacy, army, campaigns, foreign element, martyrs, prose and poetical literature. On the subject of finance, he names Robert Morris only once. To Franklin, as a diplomatis he does full justice, also to Washington and Lafayette, but over estimates Steuben, who entere ican army on the pretence of having been a general officer in Germany, and really was an adjutant and drill-master. The chapters on the literature of the Revolution are among the best in the book. The Appendix, which contains a ch pological outline and several useful tables, ought to have been properly rounded off with a good inde This may be added in future editions, which will be certainly called for, if the reading public estimate this book of Mr. Greene's as highly as we do. "A Woman's First Impressions of Europe: being Wayside Sketches made during a short Tour in the year 1863," by Mrs. E. A. Forbes, is a readable book, more readable than tourists' memoranda usually are. The author arrived at Liverpool on August 2, and left it on November 21, 1863, and within for months travelled through large portions of England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland; saw a great deal of London; visited Belgium, Prussia, Garmany, and Switzerland; crossed the Simplon; wen from Milan to Venice; passed thence to Florence. Leghorn, Rome, Naples, Genoa, and Turin; saw ; great deal of Paris and its suburbs, and finally revisited London. Now and then we notice errors the effects of carelessness or imperfect information But the author places vividly upon paper the im pressions which foreign travel made upon her mind, and, woman though she be, has manfully resisted the usual temptations to preach moral lessons on all occasions. Moreover, she has eschewed what is called "fine writing." The result is—a pleasant book, to be read with advantage by those who have visited Europe or think of going there. Its publishers are Derby & Miller, New York, and it is sold here by Ashmead & Evans. "The Beacon," by a writer who has the initials M. D. and LL. D. after his name, is a quackish little book. At the conclusion, anoth-

ame double Doctor is advertised, with ten lines of ulogy as from The Press. Assuredly, such an editoorial opinion never was given in this journal. The June number of Peterson's Ladies' Mad completing the forty-seventh volume, is rich, as usual, in engravings, fashions, and belles lettres.

The Ladies' Friend, completing its second volume. s neatly illustrated, and has a good deal of reada-PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED. - "Journal of the 'ranklin Institute," for April; "Annual Report of he Managers of the Apprentices Library Company f Philadelphia;" "Funeral Address on the Death of Abraham Lincoln." delivered in the Church of he Covenant, April 19, 1865, by the Rev. C. M. Butler, D. D.; American Exchange and Review, May, 1865; Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, edited by Wm. B. Dana, May, 1865, with excellent portrait and good biography of President Lincoln.

BOSTON MAGAZINES. From T. B. Pugh, corner of Sixth and Chestnut ve have received the June numbers of the Atlant donthly and Our Young Folks. The principal conributors to the former are George Bancroft, John Welss, Mrs. Stowe, Ik Marvel, Rose Torry, and Anne M. Brewster. It was most fitting that Mr an Lincoln in History," which he does in a digniied and earnest manner. Mrs Stowe is becoming omewhat didactic, but "The Chimney Corner" exhibits a good deal of plain sense. Ik Marvel is uaint and humorous, as well as occasionally touch ng, in " Dr. Johns," and Rose Terry's ac Dely's Cow," simple as it is, is so true that it will bring tears into many eyes. Mr. Weiss writes, sensibly and observingly, about England. In "A Prose Henricede." Gail Hamilton discourses in great de tall about laying and hatching eggs and rearing chickens, but, in the spirit of the New Englander, who suggested that to speak of the naked eye we eate, when she has to mention cocks and hens, names the male bird as a Rooster, as if the hen did ot also roost. We must protest against the affecation of such indelicate delicacy. There is an intructive article here, by Samuel C. Clarke, on The Great Lakes" and, in "Needle and Garden, a strong appeal for women who make clothing being paid more than starvation prices. There is a graphic sketch of John Brown's Raid, by John G. Rosengarten. Upon the whole, the new number of he Atlantic Monthly, completing the fifteenth vo ume, is entitled to very high commendation. Of Our Young Folks, which has twenty-one nes vood-engravings, we can also speak very approvingly. Mrs. Stowe, Captain Mayne Reid, O. C. Coffin ("Carleton"), Edmund Kirke, M. T. Candy, J. T. Trowbridge, Edward Morris, Gail Hamilton, first-class number-by far the best yet publishe that young folks should be supplied with such long winded bit of circumlocution as "A Busines Letter," by Gail Hamilton. Its object is to tell people that letters for a magazine editor or for an author should be sent in care of the publisher, who

Evening Lamp's are very good. We recommend Our Young Folks to persons of all ages. Its design is admirable and its execution generally excellen The Billiard Championship. KERTING OF THE BILLIARD CONGRESS—THE CHAM-PION OUE.

ever he may be, and four pages of small type are

expended in telling this! By the way, the Lessons in Magic here and the amusements "Round the

A special meeting of the Billiard Congress has been held at the billiard manufactory of Phelan & Collender, in Crosby street, New York, for the purpose of determining on the ownership of the champion cue. It will be romembered that the cue and stakes, to the amount of \$1,000, were to have been played for by Dudley Kavanagh and Louis Fox, but Kavanagh, in consequence of sickness, falled to put in an appearance, and Fox, therefore, claimed the cue and the stakes.

Among the gentlemen present at the Congress were Louis Fox, of Rochester; John Secretter, Detroit; Dudley Kavanagh, New York city; Victor Estephe, Philadelphia; John Deery, Washington; William Goldthwaite, New York city; Michael Foley, Detroit.

In the absence of the president, Mr. Philip Tieman, of Cincinnal, Mr. Secretter was appointed chairman, and Mr. D. E. Gavit, of New York city; Mr. Kavanagh objected to the Congress tables. onarman, and Mr. D. E. Gavit, of New York city, secretary.

Mr. Kavanagh objected to the Congress taking any action in the matter, and suggested that the decision of the question should be left to the stakeholder, Mr. George Wilkes. This being agreed to by Mr. Fox, the matter was thus disposed of.

A resolution was adopted that in all fature matches for the championship Messrs. Phelan & Collender be the authorized stakeholders.

DPEBATIC AND THEATRICAL NOTES - Mile. Theresa, who is to appear at the Bouffes-Parisiens, will come out in an operetta entitled "C'est pource Soir," by Mr. Belot, author of "Le restament de Oesar Girodot." The subject of the plece is Mile. Theresa herself invited to sing in ome drawing-room of the noble Faubour - Balfe has finished a new scena for Mr. Sims Reeves, entitled "Lady Hildred." - Charles Halle, the classical planist, is giving in London a series of musical matines, chiefly fro

-The rehearsals for the Boston Music Festiva are progressing admirably, over five hundred singers being in regular attendance. General Rosecrans having attended one rehearsal, was formally introdured to the cincers and made a neat little - An extraordinary Spanish dancer is expected to visit London this season. She is the daughter o Andalusian peasants of the lowest class, yet native genius and beautiful legs have brought her to the highest pitch of fame in Madrid, as well as to considerable wealth. - The receipts of the Brooklyn Philharmonic So clety last year were \$17,182 28; the expenditures \$12,375.13. It has invested in United States Bonds \$4,807.15.

- Miss Bateman was to apper on the 8th, at the Adelphi Theatre, London, as Bianca, in "Fazio." She was only to play this part four nights a week, and will shortly appear in a new play which has been written expressly for her. - Joseph Lalor, a blind man, who is planist to the blind King of Hanover, has given a matines in London.

On his way to Algeria, Napoleon III. attended, at Lyons, in France, a special performance of David's cantata, "The Desert."

The work of rebuilding the Surrey Theatre, London, has begun. - Aptomas, the harpist, is giving "recitals" at his Harp Conservatory, in London, his Harp Conservatory, in London.

— The company this season at Her Majesty's
Theatre, London, besides Miss Harris, includes lina de Murska, the Hungarian brayura singer : Woolrath, a young basso from Prague, who is said to be as great as Formes in his prime; Foll, the American baritone; Madame Harriers Wipperns; Titiens Santley, the baritone; Trebelli, Dettlehelm, and Grossi, contraitos; and Joulain, Gardoni, and Glu-A SPION COMPLIMENT.—We take leave, for the present, of our Oity Fathers, with an earnest assurance that the stealing majority of either Board includes some smarter scoundrels than we had previously supposed; and we offer this Report [the report of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen on the tax levy for New York of the current year.—En. Press. In evidence that this is so—New York Tribune.

STATE ITEMS. - John Lenox was arrested in Parkersburg, West Virginia, charged with murder. It will be remembered that during the political campaign last fall, an afray eccurred in the borough of Washington, Penna., in which two men were killed, one of whom on. It is the authorized edition, and evidence, tis alleged was shot by Lenox. He managed to elude all efforts for his capture until last week. He was found hid in a haymow, and the first word he uttered when confronted by the officer was, the effer of a bribe to let him go and say nothing about his gheny county jail, named Adeline Grishaper, alia Ada McDowell, hung herself in the corridor of the part devoted to the female convicts. She was con

fined for stealing.

- The laborers in the coal mines of Blossburg have formed an armed resistance to the serving of varrants upon those of their number who have ren dered themselves amenable to the laws. - Under the Constitution, a State census must b taken once in ten years, and this is the year in which it is to be made. The work will be done in June. - The late rebel Governor Brown, of Georgia who was recently arrested by the Union forces passed through Harrisburg yesterday morning, en route for Washington. -A man in Pittsburg, on the 16th ult. while laboring under an attack of delirium tremens, com-mitted suicide by jumping from a third-story win-— Taylor F. Randolph, of Mead township, Craw-ford county, died on Tuesday last, in the eighty-

sixth year of his age. He was one of the earliest

settlers of Western Pennsylvania.

are rather on the increase.

- Two colored men had a difficulty in one of the streets of Pittsburg on the 16th instant. Knives and pistols were drawn, but the belligents were arested before any damage was done. - Twenty-five female convicts from the prison at Sing Sing have been transferred to the Eric County enitentiary.

— Travelling mail cars between Pittsburg and Philadelphia will be placed upon the Pennsylvania Central Railroad during this week. - The two monitors, Sandusky and Marietta. ying at the Allegheny wharf in Pittsburg, are nearly completed. -The Pentecost meeting of the Church of God will commence in Lancaster on Saturday of June - A woman was arrested in Pittsburg on the 17th inst. for stealing from the altar of a Catholic hurch two candlesticks. -The railroad accidents throughout the State

Erie Railroad is increasing rapidly. HOME ITEMS. - Mrs. Lincoln has given to Senator Sumner palmetto cane which was presented to Mr. Lincoln come months ago. The head of the cane is an elaborately carved piece of ivory, representing an eagle shielding with her wings a nest containing severa esglets, and in the act of drawing up with her beak the folds of an American flag to protect the nes and her young from the insidious approach of a ser-

- A new paper, called the Era, has been started

- The amount of freight on the Philadelphi

- The last words of John Wilkes-Booth spoke or the stage, were in Spiel's tragedy of "The Apostate." He says, clenching his dagger: "Traitors and slaves | ha! that thought. This, this is left me still within my grasp, I clutch it like a fierce and desperate joy! Look here! look here, vile Moor! despite of fate I still shall triumph o'er thee," He then stabbed and dies. - A Northern lady visitor at Richmond writes: A friend and myself went to St. Paul's Church. During the prayer for the President of the United States, several young ladies in front of us rose from their kness, and sat bolt upright; but when that prayer was finished, down they went on their knees -The recent General R. E. Lee and his family

They are said to be entirely destitute. - Two large reservoirs at East Killingly, Conn., built to supply water to several cotton milis, gave way one night last week, causing damage to the amount of \$30,000.

— The Connecticut Legislature propose to vote lves, their successors and assigns, free tickets over all the railroads in the State, to be good for - The first cheese factory in Illinois is to be in preration this season, in the vicinity of Hainesville

Lake county. - Corn planted before the late protracted rains has extensively rotted, and the cutworm is making avoc with such as escaped. - Frederick A. Aiken, one of Mrs. Suratt's counsel, was formerly editor of the Burlington Sentinel and always a bitter pro-slavery Democrat. - The postmaster at Lowell, Mass., gives public notice that letters for Jeff Davis should be directed o Washington—care of Jack Ketch! - A certain Sophia Gibbons recently died in Oblo, who, although for twenty five years known as a female, proved to be aman. - Only three of the twenty three members of the 40th Mass. Regiment, captured at Olustee, lived to be exchanged.

— Counterfeit five-dollar bills on the Bangor, (Maine) Bank are in circulation, and fives on the

Worcester County Bank of Massachusetts. - Speculators at Richmond a few weeks since found real estate selling at prices three times higher than before the war. - Ex-Governor Foote, of Mississippi, had to either stand trial for treason or quit the country. He chose prudently to go, and departed for Canada. — Major General Oliver O. Howard is said to be selected as superintendent of the new Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs. - Fifty or sixty persons were simultaneously poisoned at Webster, last week, by some deleterious substance in milk. - Orders have been received suspending a large part of the work on vessels at the Portsmouth Navy -The Boston stores have commenced to close at 2 o'clock on Saturdays. - Bocock, lately Speaker of the rebel House of Representatives, is in Richmond. - At one of the Boston fish depots 5,000 lobsters are boiled and sold every day. - Snow fell at Rutland, Vt., Friday, last week,

the bills remaining white several hours. - The body of an unknown man was found floating in the water at Boston on the 17th. - The Government has already paid \$180,000,000 of its debts the present month. FOREIGN ITEMS. - Schamyl, who expected that the Russians would put him to death on his surrender, is now mfortably settled at Kalouga with a pension of 2.000 roubles a year from the Russian Governmen is wives and family having soon after followed him rom the Caucasus. -In the village of Longenrieden, in Baden, the dogs have been found to be infected with hydrophe bia. By order of the burgomaster, the whole of the

animals in the village were collected and put to

- Mr. Edwin Arnold, M. A., of London, suggests

that, in view of the glorious achievements of Gens. herman and Grant, Englishmen should testify their admiration and sympathy by presenting those gallant officers with swords of honor. - Large additions have been made to the Shakeperean collection, at Stratford on Avon, and among other things, a portrait of Shakspeare has been presented by the Bishop of Fly.
— Samuel Cunard, the founder and chief proprie tor of the Cunard line of steamers, died in London on the 28th ult. The management of the line now evolves on his son, Edward Cunard, of New York -In the Royal Cigar Manufactory there are 5,000 women working in the manufactory and 5,000 crinolines hung upon hooks : there are also scatter d around no less than 2,540 babies. - Boucicault acquired an American copyright "Arrah na Pogue," by an American friend having written 50 lines of the play in order to make

t dangerous to pirate the work in the States. - Charlotte Cushman has taken to the turf. A norse of her's took a prize at some races recently in the vicinity of Rome. Another of her stud came in - The Prusslan Government has proposed to Austria to convoke the national repres Schleswig-Holstein, to deliberate on the future stiny of the Duchies. - In Poland and Lithuania, such is the deprecia. tion of real property that estates are offered for com-paratively next to nothing, and yet fall to find pur-- Some leading Manchester men, in view of the end of the American war, purpose to start a jointstock company for the erection of called and linen

national Exhibition at Dublin a topaz weighing se-yeral pounds, and eight or nine inches long, having on it a beautiful engraving of "the Last Supper." CITY ITEMS.

- The King of Italy intends sending to the Inter-

J. W. PRICE'S DINING SALOONS, Southwest corner

of Fourth and Chestnut streets, have become as indispensable to gentlemen who dine "down town" as passenger railway cars have become important to gentlemen who reside "up town." The fact is, Mr. Price has so thoroughly comprehended the neces-sity of our city for a first-class establishment of this kind, and so completely met its requirements, that persons whose business engagements demand their ime in the central part of the city until after their home dining hour need lose none of the pleasures of a good dinner, so far as it concerns the variety and excellence of the viands, or the superior and in-viting manner in which they are served by competent and attentive waiters. The frequency with which gentlemen new invite a coterie of friends here to dinner or supper, and the social position of the parties, have placed Price's Saloons in the van of Il others in Philadelphia. The "first of the season," of everything good in the eating line, is always found at Price's, the one question of cost being apparently as little object to the proprietor is even more striking, as will appear from it is to his patrons. "Determination not to be lowing comparison, on the same basis: as it is to his patrons. "Determination not to be outdone" seems to be the ruling principle of his establishment, and that spirit directed in any popular enterprise can never fail of success. To those of our readers who have not yet made an experimental acquaintance with Mr. Price's Dining Saloons, we would say that they have still a gustatory pleasure in reserve which they ought not fail to improve.

IMPORTART TO GENTLEMEN.—As the season is IMPORTANT TO GENTLEMEN. -As the season is at hand for gentlemen to replenish their wardrobes in Furnishing Goods, we would state that Mr. George Grant, 610 Chestnut street, has just added In Furnishing Goods, we would state that Mr. George Grant, 610 Chestnut street, has just added to his superb stock in this department a handsome agsortment of new things, including novolties in Shirting Prints, beautiful Spring Cravats, seasonable Underclothing, &c. His celebrated "Prize Medal" Shirt, invented by Mr. John F. Taggart, is unequalled by any other in the world.

Eshleman's Patent Cravat Holders will save wear and tear, time, trouble, and half the silk. No tying or untying. Price, \$1 each. For sale, wholesale and retail, at 70 Chestnut street. Also, men's wear of every description.

The following important decision has just been amounced:

TREASURY Department, your communication of Mny 8, in relation to the application of the brokers to be relieved from the tax upon the stees of their own stocks, has been to the application of the brokers to be relieved from the tax upon the sales of their own stocks, has been a consider your several positions in detail, but I will endeavor, as briefly as possible, to state my views upon the question at issue.

Sir: Your communication of Mny 8, in relation to the application of the brokers to be relieved from the tax upon the sales of their own stocks, has been and consider your several positions in detail, but I will endeavor, as briefly as possible, to state my views upon the question at issue.

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Treasury

CORSETS-ALL GRADES AND PRICES.-A large Corsets will be opened to-day at Mr. John M. Finn's stand, southeast corner Arch and Seventh streets. Prices as follows: mbroidered-top corset, finer grade. 4 50 Imbroidered-top and front corset.... 5.50 The \$1.75 and above are warranted whalebon There is a very large sale for these goods, and the eader will do well by examining the stock. Besides the above there has just been received : full line of white goods, vells, lace edgings of beau-tiful designs, handkerchiefs, fans, stockings, brushes, ombs. and small-wear articles, all of which are of

the best fabrics, and selling at the lowest market

the best fabrics, and compared rates. Remember the stand,

JOHN M. FINN, GREAT STOCK OF CONFECTIONS.-Messrs. E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chestnut street, are determined not to be outdone in their profession. We thought that all that genius could concaive or art produce in the way of sholes confections had long since found its way to the counters of these wellknown manufacturers. A glance at their tempting trays, to-day, however, will convince the most skeptical that there are some " new things under the sun," and let all who are wise repair to their store selves with a budget of these delicious and health-THE BEST FITTING SHIRT OF THE AGE IS "The mproved Pattern Shirt," made by John C. Arrison, at the old stand, Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth

Prices moderate. of the season, are now selling their entire stock of trimmed hats and bonnets, and fancy goods generalthe city. No UPHOLSTERERS so prompt as those of W. Henry Patten's, 1408 Chestnut street. Orders positively attended to on call. DELICACIES. -One of the special delicacies of modern times may be accounted Speer's Samburg Port

Wine, which combines, with rare purity and nicety of flavor, the good qualities of port and claret; it is neither insloid nor bitter, but hits the happy medium most to be desired in a constant beverage or in a drink for the sick. For invalids it is invaluable by virtue of its tonic qualities, and particularly its absolute freedom from all adulteration. Actual trial will show that the Samburg Port Wine has excel lence of its own unrivalled by any other wine in the THE FASHIONS IN RICHMOND .- Save the Rich mond (Va.) Whig of the 13th : Everybody that goes

fashion of gentlemen's wear. The dingy gray cos ing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and Chestnut street, above Sixth, and things begin to wag along comfortably again.

talented and distinguished young townsman, Mr. N. K. Richardson, will give one of his inimitable readings in Pottsville this (Saturday) evening The citizens of that town have in store a most de lightful treat. Mr. R. is a young man of the highest respectability, socially as well as artistically, and many a hundred dollars has his readings brought t the poor soldiers and their families, which alone should give him a hearty welcome anywhere. T.ATTER! STINDOWNS - We have received another lot of Mackinaw straw Sundowns, and advise ladie wanting a novelty in sun hats to call at once or Charles Oakford & Sons, Continental Hotel. my20-6 Commercial College, Assembly Building, S. W. corner of Chestnut and Tenth streets. Call or send

920 Chestnut street. 920 Chestnut street. Now Open-A large arrival of rich Paris Lace,

Cloaks, which we shall sell at gold value. J. W. PROCTOR & Co., mv16 6t 920 Chestnut street. THE BEAUTY OF THE HAIR, in its pristine vigor and natural color, may be preserved to a good old age. Its premature decay and loss may be prevented by using E. McClain's Cocoanut Oil and Quince Seed, prepared by W. E. McClain & Co., No. 334 North Sixth street. mv6-s4t EVE, EAR, AND CATARRE, SUCCESSFULLY treated by J. Issaes, M. D., Qculist and Aurist, 519 Pine st.

Artificial eyes inserted. No charge for examination FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The business of the country cannot fail to receive a new impetus upon the reopening of the Southern cotton has heretofore been the great staple commodity for export, not a little curiculty is felt to ascertain, if possible, how large a quantity is held in the places of production. There have been numerous estimates made and published from time to time, ranging from one million to two million bales, as there is no reliable record of how much has been raised during the past four years of war, that a large amount of the cotton grown the other side of the Mississippi river has passed to the seaboard through Mexican territory, and other considerable quantities have gone out from Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, and Wilmington. In a number of the States since the rebellion the cultivation of food has been substituted for that of cotton, the change having been encouraged and made necessary by the state of the times. After the restoration of order, the Government will no doubt ber of bales on hand. There was rather more activity prevailing yesterday at the stock board, and prices show more

loans, and the sales were at about former figures. State loans continued inactive. For City loans there was a good demand, but at no change in the rates; we quote the new at 94, and the old at 91%, The municipals sold at 94%, which is a decided adlimited. In the share list there was a renewed speculative movement in Reading Railroad, and the closing sale, which was at about 46%, showed an advance of % on the closing figure of the previous day ; Pennsylvania Railroad was also a shade better. There was a good demand for the oil stecks, and prices are looking up. Maple Shade advanced 3. Bank and passenger railroad securities were very quiet.
The following were the quotations for gold yeserday at the hours named :

Market dull. The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan, received by Jay Cooke yesterday, amount to \$782,500, including one of \$300,000 from First National Bank, Philadelphia; one of \$20,000 from L. Bull, Quincy, Illinois, and one of \$100,000 from Farmers' National Bank, Lancaster, Pa. There were 556 individual subscriptions of \$50 and \$100 cach. The Commercial Advertiser states a very prominent fact very forcibly in the following language: fact very forcibly in the following language:

There are people to whom everything seems easy of doing when it has been done. But Mr. Fessanden, after trying the experiment of placing the first 7.30 lean through the banks in vain, was obliged, in the interest of the nation, to recur to the experience and enterprise of Mr. Cooke. It is as certain as anything well can be, that no leans has ever been placed, by any European Government, at nearly so small an expense to the Government as ours have been, and whatever may be said of the general policy of the Treasury, the skill and practical tact with which the leans have been handled before the people, beyond all cavil, demand a proper recognition from the good sense and justice of the nation.

The following were the closing quotations for the

The following were the closing quotations for principal navigation, mining, and oil stocks: Bid. Ask. | Bid. Ask. | Bid. Ask. | Structure | Maple Shade Oil 18 | 1% | 1% | MsClintock Oil 2.94 | Mineral Oil | 18 | Mineral alzeil Oil •••

In provisions, the excessiveness of present prices is even more striking, as will appear from the fol-Total of prices..... \$33.04%@38 75½ \$59.11%@51.82½ Avg total of prices... \$33.90 \$59.47 The following important decision has just been

the term "brokers." The tax is imposed upon the sales of merchandise, produce, buillion, stocks, exchange, notes, &c., and therefore, by its terms, embraces at least three classes of brokers, the distinction between whom is well under-stood. In executing the act we must seek the mean-ing of the term "broker," and in so doing we should its terms, embraces at least three classes the brokers, the distinction between whom is well understood. In executing the act we must seek the meaning of the term "broker," and in so doing we should naturally look first to other parts of the same act to see if the term is therein defined. I am not aware that we are confined to any particular portion of, the act for this, but if such definition is given, the Legislature incorporated it into that part of the law which is the most convenient, having regard to the subject matter. In the present law we find, under the several subdivisions of section 79, the term specifically defined, and the several classes accurately distinguished, and having found this we need look no further. Congress having made the act its own interpreter, we are not at liberty to go outside of it for a definition. I cannot admit that the act is made up of several disconnected parts, independently of each other. If your first division, sections I to 52, inclusive, was stricken out, all the rest must fall, because there would be no organization, and no officers to execute it, and if that were to stand; and the balance were stricken out, there would be nothing for the organization or officers to execute. The amendment to the act, inserting in the definition of "a broker," as given in the old law, the words "for themselves or others," and striking out the provision requiring an oath averring that the transactions were made for a commission, is suggestive. But I understand your argument to rest mainly upon the position that this definition has no application to section 99. In this I cannot concur; but must hold that the definition given in paragraph 9, section 70, above referred to, must govern, and that the tax must be collected upon sales of stocks, &c., whether made for themselves or others.

Where a party is doing business as a commercial broker, and also sells his own merchandise, he acts in two capacities, and if he makes it a business to sell or offer for sale goods on his own account, he is

Decrease....

For corresponding tir Shipped North..... Shipped South.....

Drexel & Co. quote :

20000 T B 5-20s...

..29 870 09

.....20,417 11

Sales of Stocks, May 19.

THE PUBLIC BOARD.

SECOND CALL.

SALES AT THE BEGULAR BOARD OF BEOXERS

FIRST BOARD.

309 Dunkard ... lots 400 Egber! Oil ... lots 760 Big Tank .. b6 lots 100 Maple Shade .. s30 160 do ... b30 400 McGres & C Run its

| VI | Sterling Exchange | 130 | Old 5-20 Bonds | 143

Southeast corner Arch and Seventh streets. ore going to their homes to-day, and supply them. street. Work done by hand, in the best manner, and warranted to give satisfaction. His stock of ntlemen's Furnishing Goods cannot be surpassed.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES .- Wood & Cary, 725 Chestnut street, in view of the advanced state ly, at cost. Their stock of these goods is the best in

Same week last year.

North comes back equipped from the crown of his head to the sole of his feet in the latest Northern tumes before the evacuation are giving place to the elegant garments made at the Brown Stone Cloth-

RICHARDSON IN POTTSVILLE. - We see that our

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF light Cloth English Jackets. J. W. PROCTOR & Co., GREAT REDUCTION IN rich Silk Sacques, Basquines, and Circulars.

J. W. Prootor & Co.,

Lama. or "Yak" Half Shawls, Squares and

Reported by Hewes, Miller, & Co., N BEFORE BOARD. 200 Egbert Oil. new lots 9

SECOND BOARD. AFTER BOARDS. 200 Tarr Homestead. 5 1200 Gardin Gil...b5.. 100 Race & Vine..... 8 500 Egbert Gil....b30.. 60 Penna B 54½ 1200 Reading R .. 101s.. 200 Cherry Run..b30.. 22 300 McGlintock Oll.... SALES AT THE CLOSE.

8. 6s, coupon, 1881...... 8. 5-20 coupons, new..... 8. 10 40 coupons. After the board New York Central closed at 90% Erie at 72%, Hudson at 100%, and Reading at 94% Markets.

Weekly Review of the Philadelphia MAY 19-Evening. Business during the past week has been very dull and prices of most of the leading articles havo fallen off. Flour closes dull and 25@500 # bbl lower. Wheat has declined 15c % bus. Corn has declined 20c % bus. Oats are in demand at the decline. Cotton is rather dulf but prices are firm. Coffee is scarce at former rates. Coal is very dull and prices unsettled. Fish and Fruit are without any material change. The Iron market continues dull. Naval Stores are dull and prices lower. Coal Oil is less active and prices unsettled. Linseed Oil is in demand. The Provision market is dull and prices are rather lower; the difference in the views of buyers and sellers limiting operations. Sugar is more active and large sales are making at about former rates. Seeds are dull and rather lower The demand for Whisky is limited and the market is dull. Wool is very quiet at about former rates.

sales, and prices unchanged, a few cargoes have been sold at \$5.60@7.50 \$\pi\$ ton, delivered on board.
Candless.—Adamsatime are dull; asles of sizes are making at \$5.60@7.50 \$\pi\$ ton, delivered on board.
Candless.—Adamsatime are dull; asles of sizes are making at \$5.60@7.50 \$\pi\$ tond tower.
Daugs and Durse.—There is very little doing in the way of sales and prices are irregular. Bengal indigo is quoted at \$4.10@2.20 \$\pi\$ h.
Fish.—There is very little doing in Mackerel, and prices are unsettled; sales from store are making at \$50@2.50 \$\pi\$ bolf or shore 18, \$15 for bay do, \$415 for benote 28, \$13.50 for shay do, and \$43@12 \$\pi\$ bolf or large and small No. 3s. Pickled Herring are quoted at \$6000 \$\pi\$ bol. Oodfish are selling at \$5.90 \$\pi\$.
Fruit.—All kinds continue scarce. Oranges and Lemons are selling at \$10 \$\pi\$ box. Dried Apples are quoted at \$2000 \$\pi\$ b.
Fruit.—All kinds continue scarce. Oranges and pared at 30@40 \$\pi\$ b.
Fruit.—All kinds continue scarce. Oranges are held at 35@600 \$\pi\$ b.
Fruit.—All kinds continue scarce. Oranges are dult; haives are held at 35@600, quarters at 20@20\$\pi\$, and pared at 30@400 \$\pi\$ b.
Fruit.—All kinds continue scarce. Oranges are dulted at \$2000 \$\pi\$ b.
Fruit.—All kinds continue scarce. Oranges are dulted at 2000 \$\pi\$ b.
Fruit.—All kinds continue scarce. Oranges are dulted at 2000 \$\pi\$ box. Dried Apples are quoted at \$2000 \$\pi\$ box. Dried Apples are quoted at \$2000 \$\pi\$ box. Dried Apples are quoted at \$2000 \$\pi\$ box. Dried Apples are dulted at 3000 \$ tion.

The proposition to tax sales, to which you refer, and which did not pass Congress, was a tax upon the sales of merchandise, and did not affect the sales of stocks and securities, and therefore has no bearor stocks and securities, and the enterior has no bearing upon the present question.

Without pursuing the argument further, I must hold, as I have done in an analagous case, that brobers must include in their returns sales of stocks, &c., made for themselves, as well as those made for others. Very respectfully,

JORBEH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

Hon. W. F. Allen, No. 63 Wall street, New York city.

Coal tonnage of the Reading Rallroad Company ame week last year..... 67,11 . 55 243 Coal tonnage of the Schuylkill Navigation Com 21.16 The following is the amount of coal transporte on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Rall road for the week ending Saturday, May 13, 1865: YEAR. Tons.Cwt. 68,566 278,231

434,605 01 rate for choice.

TALLOW.—There is a fair demand, with sales of oity rendered to notice at 10@10%c F.B.
TOBACCO.—There is very little doing in either leaf or manufactured, and prices are without

FIRST CALL. change. Vinedar.—Corn Vinegar is selling at 350 署 gal-VINEGAR.—Corn Vinegar is selling at 350 \$\mathbb{P}\$ gallon in bbls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The Shoe and Leather Reporter says: There are numerous buyers in market, in fact more buyers than goods. The near-by trade continues active, while dealers from several of the Southern cities are making their appearance, some to buy goods, others to renew acquaintances and arrange old indebtedness. The city manufacturers are actively employed, and in very few cases are there any goods remaining in store. Buyers are cfirthey to pay for the goods when giving the orders, to secure early delivery. Jobbers are making ample sales, and the stocks of light goods are reduced very otten where it is impossible to replace the shoes. The quantity of seasonale boots and shoes offering for sale has rarely been so small as at present. No one can expect any material giving way in prices under such a condition of the market. It is true that the materials are gradually decining in price, but the shoes are not made up, and for once the manufacturers are having the matter in their own way.

Wooth—There is very little doing in the way of sales, but prices are without any material change; small sales of mixed fleece are making at 65@73c, and tub at 80@85c \$\mathbb{T}\$ is. | September | 126 | 200 Sherman | 126 | 100 Kxvelsior | 126 | 100 St Nichelas | 105 | 100 St Nichelas | 100 St Nic

New York Markets, May 19. BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western Flour is dull; and 50 lower; sales 5,200 bbls at 15.75@5 95 for superfine State; \$6.15@6.30 for extra-\$5.75@5 95 for superfine State; \$6.15@5 30 for extra State; \$6.35@6.40 for choice do; \$5.75@595 for superfine Western; \$6.20@6.65 for common to me-dium extra Western; \$6.85@7.10 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Capadian Flour is 5@10c lower; sales 300 bbls at \$6.25@6 60 for common, and 6.65@8.25 for good to choice extra. Corn market is dull. Wheat is quiet and without decided change; sales 14,000 bushels No. 1 Mil-wankee Club at \$1.35, and common winter red Western. Rye is dull. Barley is quiet. Barley Mat is dull.

Mait is dull.

Oats are 1@2c better at 48@50c for Western.

The Corn market is rather more steady; sales
46,000 bushels at 55@72c for new mixed Western.

PROVISIONS.—The Pork market is firmer; sales
8,900 bble at \$23.62@24.25 for new mess; \$21.50@21.75 8,900 bbls at \$23.62@24.25 for new mess; \$21.50@21 75 for '63-4 do, cash and regular way, closing at \$21.50 ; \$21.25@21.50 for prime, and \$19@20 for prime mess. The beef market is dull; sales \$50 bbls at previous prices. Beef hams are firm. Out meats are dull; sales 370 pkgs at 13%@14% for shoulders, and 15@18% for hams. The Lard market is heavy; sales 1.500 bbls at 15@18c.

Wilsky is dull and lower; sales 120 bbls, at \$2 04 @2.05 for Western.

TALLOW is more active; sales 167,000 fbs, at 10@ 10%0.

Boston Boot and Shoe Market, May 18.

The Shoe and Leather Reporter says the prospects of the boot and shoe trade continue very good. Manufacturers of goods for summer wear are straining every nerve to keep up with their crdors. Those who make heavier work for fall trade are preparing to get up an ample supply, as there is every prospect of a heavy demand. The Western markets are now very poorly supplied with seasonable goods, and the South must come in as a customer for boots and shoes during the next fall and summer. Manufacturers must recollect that with their facilities, machiner, &c., they can easily overstock the market. It will not be advisable to commence too early, especially on heavy goods which will not be wanted before the last of the summer. Boston Boot and Shoe Market, May 18.

Arrival and Sailing of Ocean Steamers Sailing of Ocean Steamers

TO ARRIVE.
FROM FOR DATE

FROM FOR May I

Liverpool New York May

Southampton New York May

Southampton New York May

Liverpool Bew York May

Liverpool Bew York May

Liverpool Bew York May

Liverpool Beston May

Liverpool Boston May

Liverpool Boston May

Liverpool Mew York May

Liverpool New York May

Liverpool Mew York May

Liverpool Mew York May

Liverpool Mew York May

Southampton Mew York May

Bouthampton Mew York May

TO DEPART

Mew York Havie May

New York Havie May

New York Havie May

New York Havie May

New York Hawana May

New York Hawana May

Sew York Mew Orleans Mew Orleans Mew York Mew York Mew Orleans Mew York Mew York Mew York

LETTER BAGS. AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

INDREW WERELER,
DWARD Y. TOWNSEND,
COM. OF THE MONTH.
IORACE J. SMITH, MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, MAY 19. SUN RISES.4 49 | SUN SETS.7.11 | HIGHWATER.10 13 ARRIVED.

ARRIYED.

Brig A G Cattell, Watson, 19 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to Madeira & Cabada.
Brig Olive, Gandy, 3 days from Baltimore, in ballast to captain.
Schr Lucy Rebinson, Davis, 2 days from Fall River, with fish to captain.
Schr A M Edwards, Eilis, 3 days from Fall River, with fish to captain.
Schr Sarah Selsey, Carroll, from Georgetown, in ballast to captain.
Schr Woodraff Sims, Mason, from Norfelk, in ballast to captain.
Schr Woodraff Sims, Mason, from Norfelk, in ballast to captain.
Schr D H Merriman, Johnson, 2 days from Iudian River, Del, with grain to Jas L Bawley & Co. Schr Jas Barratt, Nickerson, 5 days from City Point, in ballast to captain.
Schr Silver Magnet, Perry, 4 days from Point Lockout, in ballast to captain.
Steamer Chester, Warren, 24 heurs from New York, with make to W P Clyde & Co.

Brig Lisbon (Br), Dimock, Matanzas.
Schr Mary, Jane Kennedy, Hoover, Washington.
Schr Maria, Willoughby, Richmond, Va.
Schr Maria, Willoughby, Richmond, Va.
Schr Hary Jane Kennedy, Hoover, Washington.
Schr Eliza Neal, Weaver, Boston.

Schr Annie, Johnson, Alexandria.
Schr Eliza Neal, Weaver, Boston.
Schr A. Hammond, Paine, Boston.
Schr A. Hammond, Paine, Boston.
Schr George L. Green, Rich, Boston.
Schr Phobe Wilson, Keen, Richmond, Va.
Str Ruggles, McDermott, New York.
Str JS Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore.
Steamtug Triumph, Bacon, Richmond, Va.
Str Monitor, Jones, New York.
Str En Fairchild, Trout, New York. MEMORANDA.

Bark Minnesets, Watson, cleared at New Or-leans 8th inst., for New York.

Brig Abbie Watson, Watson, hence at Boston