was the closing concert of their excellent series

of its freshness as for its great intrinsic merits. The

the regular string quintette, together with a horn

bassoon, and a clarionet. Slow movements pre-

dominate throughout the work, as may be seen from the titles of its different parts, which are: 1. Adagio

—allegro; 2. Andante un poco mosso; 3. Allegro vivaes; 4. Andante melto—allegro. This general characteristic, the flowing pature of the melodies, and the rich-

ness of the harmonies, added to the grace of the light and rapid movements, render it one of the finest of

Schubert's compositions. We have only to add tha

he musicians who were entrusted with its perform

for a second plane, being given by Mr. M. H. Cross

As this beautiful and brilliant work was recently performed by Mr. Otto Dresel, the audience had an

opportunity of comparing Mr. Jarvis' interprets

tion with that of the highly and justly appreciated

Boston planist. As the result, we must state ou

lecided preference for Mr. Jarvis' performance-in

both the technical execution of the difficulties and

in the expression of the inner meaning of the musi

Mr. Jarvis has already made for himself a high eputation as a concerto player, and his rendi

of this composition added another leaf to his laurel

Hummel's septette in D minor, op. 74, for plane

vielin, flute, oboe, horn, violoncello, and double

bass, closed the concert, and was finely played throughout. The psculiar combination of instru-

ments, and the brilliancy and beauty of this wor will always keep it in high favor with amateurs of

music. Messrs. Oross and Jarvis thus successfully terminated their classical sources, and may onjoy the consciousness of having given complete satis-

faction to their large circle of patrons.

On Thursday evening Mr. Carl Gaertner offere

to the public, at the Academy of Music, a National Concert, in celebration of the victories of the Union armies. The weather was threatening, and but a

email audience assembled on the occasion. Mr. Gaertner was assisted by Mr. Jarvis, a full orohes.

tra, and an excellent chorus. The concert opened

with a "Union overture" for orchestra and choras

composed by Mr. Gaertner and performed for the first time. This is a meritorious composition, the

nstrumentation being excellent, and was well exe

cuted. The closing chorus did not strike us as re

narkable. Mendelssohn's plano concerto, op. 25, was

then finely given by Mr. Jarvis, with full orchestra

accompaniment. Bestudent's Heroic Symphony followed, and was well performed, the orohestra being meinly composed of the best and most experienced of our resident musicians. The second part of the concert was devoted to the production of a

musical drams, composed by Mr. Goertner, for or-chestra and chorus, intended, according to the pro-

gramme, "to give a musical picture of the last event ful days in our national history, and inspired by those

feelings which so deeply impress every true patriot. 1st The composition was divided into parts representing preparations for battle, prayer, the marches, the fight the victory, the assassination of the Presi-

dent, the nation's sorrow, &c., and in it were intro-duced "The Star Spangled Banner," "John

Brown," and other airs, arranged some for solo and

some for chorus. Descriptive muelo, even in the

hands of great masters, has often proved a failure, and we cannot record Mr. Gaertner's effort as an

llustration of success. Many of the airs were, o

course, well-known and acknowledged quotations

but even in the portions which were intended as original familiar passages were of frequent occur-

rence. A vocal quartette, "Why, soldiers, why?" the words by General Wolfe, and the music by S.

Decatur Smith, who is a promising composer, was introduced with excellent effect, and is a composition of great beauty.

Mr. Theodore Habelmann, the deservedly popular

German tenor, who is about to leave this country for

Europe, gave, on Friday evening, a farewell concert at Musical Fund Hall. The large audience which

was present to hear his delicious voice was amply

rewarded, as the concert was one of the pleasantest of the season. The characteristics of Mr. Habelmann's singing are so well known that it would be

nerely necessary to state that he was in fine voice

Adair," the latter of which was enthusiasticall

pplauded, when he gave a charming German bal

ad in response. The most interesting feature of

the concert, however, was his rendition of two basu

man, Carl Wolfsohn, who performed the accompa-

ormed Liszt's "Reminiscences of Robert ie Dis

le," of the wonderful difficulties of which he is a

complete master, and on being recalled he gave s

Song," were by no means the best that could

nave been made for her introduction to the

re expressing any judgment. Mr. Habelmann wa ssisted vocally by M'lle Canissa and Mr. Steinecke

both of whom sang with great acceptation. The

concert was in every respect a success, and the au-dience extremely enthusiastic. Mr. Habelmann

nay anticipate, from the character of Philadelphia

Public Entertainments

This evening, at the Walnut street theatre, Lu

alle Western appears in one of her finest charac

ters. Although not one which she had herself originally created, it is nevertheless one which she has

he most distinctly impressed with her own indivi-

duality. We allude to Leah, the Jewess, in the

play which was constructed for Miss Bateman by Mr. Augustine Daly, of New York, frem one or

the same subject—we believe written by the Germa

statuesque rendering of this part will be remember

tional drama very unequally. This was owing to th

tempers of those before whom it is placed. But it

cally and correctly cold. She rarely passes into the emotional phase which is so distinctly characteristic

of the modern school of acting. On the other hand, Lucille Western's genius is purely emotional. Con-

which identifies her with the temper both of the con

ation of the very first act she displays this differ-

mposing, yet somewhat chilly posture and action

nob of Christian fanatics. All who have seen both

can contrast it with the vigorous and electrical life

phich pervades the same scene as it is rendered by

look on it unmoved. And, for ourselves, we

cal judgment which does not base its positive con

f those who throng the theatre. It is but very

rarely that the popular impression permits itself to make an error. When it does so, it is even more rare that it does not speedily correct it. In giving us "The Bondman," as she did last

which our operatic singers, whether native o

I recalling to us a seldom given musical work

owever much the opera may suffer from the re-

ncapacity of the company employed with her, com-pletely to fill out the original intention of the

omposer, enough is left of Balte's gracefully Irish

alent as a composer to give those who relish musicand these are now well nigh all of us-a delight-

fully pleasant evening. In addition to this, Miss Richings is very decidedly the first of our native

rtists who have honestly clung to our own stage

nfficient talent to have made a nowerful mark

mongst an Italian troupe, she has preferred t

isadvantages with which she has had to contend

apon the local American operatic stage. Rarely

having a tolerably efficient tenor or contracto t

seist her, struggling against the choral panel

or insufficiency of the companies with which she ap

pears, her operatic performances depend almost en-tirely upon her own powers. Hence her success is

the more marvellous, and reflects upon her a far greater credit than at the first the public may be disposed to accord her. It matters not that the

avorites. A first-class operatic vocalist almost in-

nenon, due in the largest manner to her individua

excellence as a musical "star," We are this eve-

in which she will take the part of Stella, one of her

At the close of the week, when she leaves us, Mrs.

little, will make her appearance, and we anticipate

took the character of Fagan, and E. L. Davenpor

that of Bill Sykes, while the part of Nancy Sykes was

Fagan was always a grand piece of melodramatic

be a trifle exaggerated in its grotesque, comedy, bu

sitting there trembling, not with remorse, but with

this exaggeration rerely strikes us unpleasantly

the theatre.

ompany with whom she is acting may be dram:

pdure and fight against the numberless music

truction and isnguage of the play. In the term

ence very forcibly. All will ren

to him should he return.

ent. Reethoven's Herole Symphony

MONDAY, MAY 22, 1865.

We can take no notice of anonymous commudications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

Veluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our differen littary and naval departments. When used, it will

The Rebel Fund in Canada and

the Rebel Cipher. The testimony before the Military Com-mission on Saturday shed a flood of light upon the magnitude of the labors of the rebel agents in Canada and the closeness of their connection with the leaders in Richmond. Davis selected as his Northern viceroy one of the foremost men of the Confederacy, a citizen of his own State, to whom he was bound by "hooks of steel." No less a personage than JACOB THOMPSON, the Secretary of the Intererior of the Buchanan Administration, and one of the most reliable originators of the rebellion, would readily have been entrusted with the disbursement, in a foreign country, of nearly \$65,000,000 in a single year. The amount of his credits at the Ontario Bank, no less than the peculiarly "confidential" and hazardous nature of the infamous purposes to which a portion of this vast sum was applied, required that a man only second to Davis himself in zeal, determination, and devotion to the fortunes of the Rebellion, combined with great sagacity and adroitness, should direct that vitally important portion of the Confederate campaign which had its headquarters on our

Northern frontier. On several occasions Thompson is proven to have procured greenbacks, in considerable amounts, direct from the bank, and he, doubtless, frequently made purchases of our currency from the brokers of Montreal. The significance of these conversions arises from the fact that our national currency would be desirable for use only within our borders, and they therefore prove his employment of agents who selected the loyal States as the scene of their nefarious operations. From Thompson's plethoric treasury Dr. BLACKBURN, no doubt, drew the yellow fever fund which was to have introduced infection into New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and, if possible, into the Presidential mansion. He must have supplied the money needed for the St. Albans raiders, for BEALL's piratical expedition, for the plot to burn hotels and museums in New York, and finally for the last fatal scheme

of assassination. One of the witnesses testified that in March last a skillful domestic blockaderunner, named Mrs. SLADER, stopped at Mrs. Suratt's house when on her way to Canada, and quickly returning thence, was accompanied on her journey to Richmond by John H. SURATT. That trusty confederate declared, when he heard of the fall of Richmond, that the news could not be true, because both Davis and BENJAMIN had assured him it would not be evacuated. Thus the connection between the confident of the murderers at our capital, the heart of the rebellion, and the head of its northern department at Montreal, is completely established. Among the plans and secrets and SLADER, confidentially discussed duand soul, as the contemplated assassination, was not spoken of, and that it was not. in turn, discussed at both ends of the route of treason?

The trial has even given us direct proof of Davis in regard to their movements in the North. The specimens exhibited to the military commission throw a light upon which strikingly exhibits the sympathy of the leaders of the rebellion with the political antagonism to Mr. Lincoln. The efforts of the agents of our War Department to unravel the mysteries of the Confederate cipher were completely successful, and the accuracy of their solution has since been absolutely proven by the recovery, in BENJAMIN's abandoned State Department. of the official key. Thus, certain of having gained a true reading of their despatches, we see how, on October 18th, Thompson urges the imperative necessity of immediate advantage, because, with "LINCOLN re-elected and his armies victorious, " there can be no hope of Confederate recognition, and how on October 19th Davis insists "there is yet time to colonize many voters before November," and sarcastically adds that Lonestreet is to attack SHERIDAN, and to move far enough Northward "to assist the Republicans in collecting the ballots." These impressive missives furnish a conclusive confirmation of the wisdom of the counsels addressed to the American people by the advocates of

the Union cause. It has been shown that a communication in this same official Confederate cipher was found in the trnnk of the asssssin of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The nature of its contents has not yet been disclosed by the published proceedings of the trial. Rumor asserts that they will positively prove the direct complicity of Davis. In due time we will doubtless learn the truth or falsehood of this allegation.

The Last Days of the Rebellion. No page in the history of the world-not even that of the last hundred days, which closed the wonderful narrative of the career of the First Napoleon, is so consistently marked with a succession of those events which constitute land-marks in the wide ocean of fact, as that closed in by the six months which have terminated the American rebellion-may we not, with justice, call it the greatest rebellion of

est wishes for the cause of the Union as which man has any record? embodied in the acts and in the character First, we had the triumphant march o of his murdered predecessor. It was a SHERMAN across Georgia, following imme-Legislature composed of these same Demodiately upon the disruption of the rebel cratic rulers that refused to allow Andrew army under Hoop. This was almost im-Johnson to speak in the Hall of the House mediately succeeded by the fall of Savanof Representatives, at Harrisburg, when, nah. After this, we had news of Hoop's in the darkest hours of the rebellion. final and crushing defeat before Nashville he came to Pennsylvania for the purby Thomas, leaving nothing but LEE's pose of calling upon the people to army to oppose us east of the Mississippi. stand by the old flag, and to these illegiti-Then came the march of SHERMAN mate and disaffected political usurpers through South Carolina and the capture of there is not in the record of Andrew John-Charleston, followed by the almost total son a single vote or a single word that suppression of the rebellion in that State. does not place him in antagonism to all proving the fact that General GRANT had the men who for four years have been been correct in his assertion, that it was embarrassing and attacking the great "nothing but a shell." After this, our first Union party, its representatives, and its failure, under BUTLER, to take Fort Fisher champions. Nor can they bridge over was followed by its being bombarded and or obliterate this wide chasm between the stormed, with the subsequent fall of Wilperiod when he acted with the real Demomington, the only accessible seaport left to crats and the time when he stood in hosthe rebellion, north of Texas. Next SHERtility to that party which now falsely MAN advanced into North Carolina, and claims its mantle and its name. But, found a comparatively strong army, under let these men, if they desire to support JOHNSTON, newly organized to oppose Andrew Johnson, openly adopt his prohim. Almost immediately after we heard claimed policy, and come into the great of the capture of Petersburg, which was Union party, and they will not be unwelat once followed by the evacuation of comed. Let them admit that they have Richmond, after the struggle for its posses. been wrong as to emancipation, confiscasion had continued nearly four years. tion, the arming of the negroes, the na-Scarcely had our ears accepted this gladtional currency, and the measures essential dening intelligence than we receive the into the preservation of the Union and to the formation of the surrender of General LBE crushing of the rebellion. Let them prove and his whole army; virtually bringing the that they are for the inexorable punishment rebellion to a conclusion. We say "virof the chief traitors—that they are for puttually bringing it to a conclusion," because ting an end to all sympathy with treason this surrender on the 9th ult. proved the in the free States—and that, when the man impossibility that the rebels could conwho contributed most to this bloody and proscriptive rebellion is brought to justice tinue the struggle with even the slightest chance of success. In the brief space (I mean Jefferson Davis), he shall be of five days from that date, the nation was punished for his innumerable and unprecehorror-stricken by the intelligence that the dented crimes in the only manner provided man, under whose wise and statesmanlike for such an offender, and they will be conduct the war had been brought to a showing that they mean what they say conclusion, had been cut off almost before and are ready to make good what they prothe time had been given him to arrive at a realizing sense of his and our great triumph, by the craven hand of a miserable assas AN AUSTRIAN JOUNALIST'S JUSTION.-The Valer sin. On his death Andrew Johnson land, an organ of the Feudal party, in Vienna, takes succeeded to the Presidency. Three days advantage of the death of the late President to atafterwards the first treaty with Jounston ack this country in the following false and comwas made by SHERMAN. This was not pleted unjustifiable manner: ratified. On the following day, the obsequies of Abraham Lincoln were solemnized in Washington. A little before this we had heard of the capture of Mobile.

"We trust that thoughtful people of the United States will remember how ready their countrymen have been ere now to great modern Brutuses from Europe, and that sages shad heard of the capture of Mobile.

A month earlier it would have been re- FREE LABOR WANTED FOR THE garded as an event of the greatest importance. It now fell almost dead upon the ear and heart of the nation. Then JOHN WILKES BOOTH, the miserable assassin of the late President, was shot by Boston CORDETT, dying within twelve days from the perpetration of his most atrocious crime. On the same day the rebel army, under JOHNSTON, was surrendered to the forces of the United States on the same terms as those which had been granted to LEE. June the First was appointed by President Johnson as a day of National Humiliation and Prayer. Then DICK TAY-LOR surrenders his forces, and but a few days since, the rebel President, in the disguise of a woman, fell into the hands of our troops. On Saturday last he arrived at Fortress Monroe-thus bringing the entire rebellion, east of the Mississippi, to a positive conclusion, and by God's blessing, leaving the people stronger, greater, and more united than they have ever previously

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1865. The most popular man in America at the present writing is Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee. I have never known such an acclaim of compliment and confidence in support of a public character. Many elements have contributed to this novel feeling. The men who demanded forcible measures gave to the new President their heartiest support, because they remembered the record of his bold and self-sacrificing patriotism in the face of traitors. The men of forgiveness looked upon him as in some sort the inheritor and trustee of Mr. Lincoln's peculiar policy. The loyal Southern men were proud of him because he was born and raised amongst them. The friends of Douglas rallied to him in grateful recollection of the manner which he had cut loose from Breckinridge, after having voted for him in November of 1860. But probably those most veciferously pleased with Mr. Lincoln's successor were the Northern chiefs of the effete Democratic organization. They looked upon him, at first, with remarkable favor. They took it for granted that "he would do right." The first words that fell from his lips filled them with joy, and it is now no uncommon thing to see some of the veterans who contended by the side of James Buchanan, and sympathized with Jefferson Davis during the last four years, seeking to pay their court to the newly risen sun. Doubtless numbers, as they read these words, can cite recent neighborhood instances in which they have heard the captains and comptrollers of the Democracy uttering the most ecstatic commendation of Andrew Johnson. It is no longer a secret that Ex-President Buchanan signifies his disposition to sustain the present general administration, if he continues to do well, and unless I am mistaken some of his immediate disciples have been similarly foremost in the presentation of their good offices. There is a very cozy philosophy in all this, however. It is not alone the thirst for power which the men who precipitated the country into this civil war are now so anxious to gratify, nor is it mainly a wish to sow dissensions among the elements of the great union organizawhich those amiable female agents, SURATT | tion. The main cause of this general demonstration is that the prominent ring their interviews, it is possible that one men in the Democratic ranks are afraid having so important a bearing upon the to lose the Democratic masses, who are already heart and soul with the tread of the National Union party. And, in good sooth, I do not object that the leaders should come forward and proffer their allegiance. Unfortunately, however, we find no assurance in a single one of their acts the correspondence between Thompson and since the commencement of the rebellion that what they now profess they intend to practice. The proof of the truth of this remark is in their very last manifestation-I mean the bister, unrelenting assault of the so called Demicratic leaders upon the manner in which the assassins of President Lincoln are being tried in this city. It is true, they attempted to relieve the President from the responsibility, and to throw it upon others, but this expedient only proved their contempt for his understanding or for his courage. It may be replied that immediately after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln they exhibited the profoundest horror, and many of them wrote letters and made strong speeches denunciatory of this unparalleled atrocity; but these outbursts and exhibitions of grief were soon forgotten in an eager show of sympathy for the men who perpetrated this atrocity. How like all their former impulses, since 1861, we have only to recollect their loud and tumultuous anger when Sumpter was

that anger exhaled as soon as Abraham

Lincoln attempted to discharge his

Executive duty in trying to save the

Republic from destruction. They have

been consistent in one thing, viz:

in forgetting their promises of fair

play to the Administration of Abraham

Lincoln, and in renewing their assaults

upon that Administration whenever it had

difficulty to encounter—whether financial.

military, naval, er otherwise-whether the

cloud that lowered above it was filled with

the lightning of foreign wrath, or big with

the thunder of domertic disaffection. And

this may be said of all the politicians of

this class. May I be asked, then, that no

leading Democrats who have heretofore

opposed Abraham Lincoln, are to be wel-

comed to the side of his successor? To

ask such a question is to respond to it in

the negative. The prominent and consci-

entious Democrats who support Andrew

Johnson supported Abraham Lincoln, and

yet those who now profess to be willing to

give to Johnson their aid, took great care

to expel such men as Johnson himself from

the Democratic party, because they gave

their best energies and their heart's warm-

A Confederate ordisor has been reported on Manilla.

Commercial Intalligance.

Sales of cotton for two days 55,000 bales, the market being buoyant at an advance of %@ld, caused by the American news. Sales to speculators and exporters 1,000 bales.

The Manchester advices are favorable,
Flour dull but steady. Wheat quiet. Corn dull and 3@6d lower. Mixed Corn 29s. Beef firm and unchanged. Pork steady. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard steady. Tallow dull. Ashes quiet. Sperm Oilmanl sales at 4.99s. Rosin heavy. Spirits of Turpentine flat. Petroleum quiet and steady.

Copsols for money 90%@90%. Illinois Centra; 76%@77%. Eric 55%@56%. United States 5-20s 64@68%. fired on, and the rapidity with which

the United States.

I trust, sir, that you will permit me to count upon your ceutesy for the insertion of this letter in your valuable journel. And I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant Luis Ds Arroyo. JOURNEY TO THE FAR WEST .- The contemplated

journey of Speaker Colfax to the mining regions of the great West, began last Wednesday, when he left Chicago. The citizens of South Bend gave him an impromptu farewell. The party consists of Hon. Schuyler Coliax, Lieut. Gov. Bross, Hon. Samuel Bowles, A. D. Richardson, of the N. Y. Tribune, and Gen. Gerfield. They expect to leave Leavenworth on the let of June, and will probably be absent about four months. The journey was detormined on some time ago. Illustrative of the interest taken in the matter by President Lincoln, we repeat his words to Mr. Colfax on the night of his assassination: "I am glad you are geing fatther," said he to Mr. Colfax; "visit all the mintag regions; tell the miners! I have not forgotten them not their interests; tell them I look to them to redeem this nation from its great debt; tell them the Government will do all it can be hasten the development of the vast wealth hid in their mountain sides and along their valleys. I shall encourage the soldiers to go there. I shall direct emigration thither. There is wealth there for individual and nation. Go," he compileded, "and do not forget to tell the miners we have them in mind, and are at work for them." Schuvler Colfax, Lieut, Gov. Bross, Hon. Samuel

THE EBBEL GRNBBAL DICK TAYLOR IS a son of

A LIFELONE FELLOWSHIP.—The officers and men of General Kilpatrick's cavalry command held a meeting and passed resolutions on the evening that they expected to be ordered to mayou with Sherman's army to Richmond and thence home. They formed themselves into, a permanent organization, a bond of fellowship, the same to last during their lives. They adopted resolutions binding themselves to extend the hand of fellowship, and ronder every assistance in their power, in any and every land, to any member of the league. A badge was adopted embracing the battle flag under, which they fought. The badge will be worn by all members at all times. The badge will be ward by Tiffany & Oo., New York city. Ten thousand have been ordered.

OCCASIONAL.

The Busic of the Past Week During last week three concerts were given in this sity which deserve attention at our hands, but which SOUTH. we were unable to notice at the time of their occur rence, on account of the great space occupied in our columns by the report of the trial at Washington. The first was the fourth classical solres of Messrs. Depopulated and Ruined Country to Cross and Jarvis, which took place at the Foyer of the Academy of Music last Monday evening, and Brought Back to Prosperity.

From the Wilmington correspondence of the New From the Wilmington correspondence of the New York Herald, we clip the following. Facts which have come to our own knowledge induce us to believe the correctness of the views this correspondent asserts to be entertained by the Southerners, or at asserts to be entertained by the Southerners, or at least by a large portion of them. If so, a new country is offered to the North to improve and repopulate, and an immense field for free labor will be thrown open to the industrious of all nations: "Persons here seem to take a gloomy view of the future. They regard the losses entailed by this war as too great to admit of the possibility of revival from the internal resources of the South within the next thirty years. They argue in this way: The aggregate value of the whole property of the South beloffe the war was about six billions. Of this the negroes of the South represented one-fourth intrin

A FIELD FOR EMIGRATION.

from the internal resources of the South within the next thirty years. They argue in this way: The aggregate value of the whole property of the South before the war was about six billions. Of this the negroes of the South represented one-fourth intrinsically. The destruction of that amount of labor depreciates, it is estimated, the value of Southern property to a still greater extent, both combined producing a depreciation in its aggregate value of about four-fliths. It is stated, moreover, that the efficiency of white labor in the South has been materially impaired by the war, thus diminishing still further the actual resources of the South, and its availability as a producing region.

"I have heard instances cited by way of argument to sustain these views. Lands have been mentioned to me which before the war would have brought one nundred and fifty dollars per acre, that now would not bring two dollars and fifty cents. I am informed that a magnificent farm, owned by James C. Bruce, of Halifax county, Virginia, brother-in-law of James A. Seddon, late Secretary of War in the rebel government, estimated to be worth from one hundred an fifty dollars to two hundred didlars an acre five years ago, is now held to be worth not more than five dollars per acre. The celebrated Elk Island farm, on the James River, valued before the war at two hundred and sixty thousand collars, is now estimated to be worth not more than five dollars per acre. The celebrated Elk Island farm, on the James River, valued before the war at two hundred and sixty thousand collars, is now estimated to be worth not much over ten thousand: The depreciation, it, will be remembered, is attributed to the destruction of slave labor, which, in the estimation of Southern planters, imparted its chief value to Southern planters, imparted its chief value to Southern planters, imparted its chief value to Southern productive labor, the estimate would seem to be assed upon the destruction of this large amount of productive labor, the standard of depreciation

EUROPE.

Clemency to Captured Traitors Desired. The Empress Eugenie the Head of a State Council—Recoption of the French Emperor in Algeria-No Sympathy with Our Loss in Frankfort-Commercial New York, May 21 .- The steamer Hansa has a

ived with Southampton advices of the 10th instant. The Europa serived out on the 8th inst., and the The Europa arrived out on the 8th inst., and the Belgian on the 10th, and the La Fayette on the 9th. The Proporti for Boston and Philadelphia put back to Queenstown with her machinery famaged.

The Prince of Wales opened the Dublin International Exhibition on the 9th. Ten thousand people were present. In the House of Commons on the 8th the debate on the borough franchise bill was delivered. Mr. Gregory thought that if it were passed it would lead directly to universal suffrage. Sir G. Galey said the government would not bind them selves to the 26 franchise. Mr. Hasman said the bill was only an instalment and must lead ultimately to universal suffrage. Mr. D'Israelli warned the House against sanctioning anything resembling nniversal sunrage. Mr. D'israell warned the House against sanothoning anything resembling democracy, and called on them to reject the bill by a large majority. The House divided on the previous question; ayes 214, nays 288, majority 74, and the bill was therefore lost. The Times says: "We hope that Johnson will treat the enemy, once at his mercy, with greater leniency than he now affects. Now that Lee has surrendered, Mobile failen, and General Johnston confessed himself exhausted, the North can afford he megnantimpus, and we do not believe they will

and that his selections were admirable. His first song was Abt's "Sleep well," and on being encored he gave the beautiful "Goodnight" of the same composer. At the close on the 6th, and afterwards received the American Millieter, and addressed a private note of sympathy to Mrs. Lincoln. In the Corps Legislatif a bill was introduced asking 35,000,000 francs for public works. The Emperor has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Algeria, urging them to become attached to the soil, and treating the Arabs as follow-creatures. He says: "We must be the masters because we are more civilized, and generous because we are stronger."

The Emperor was received everywhere enthusiastically, and had issued a proclamation to the Arabs calling on them to recognize the decrees of Providence. Two millions of Arabs cannot resist forty millions of Frenchmen.

The Europe, published at Frankfort, has been proniments himself. These ballads, which Mr. Wolfschn has dedicated to Mr. Habelmann, are "I wep: while I was dreaming" and "The Water Lily," the poetry of the first by Heine, and of the latter by Gelbel. The melodies are ex-

quisitely expressive and poetical, and the pia no accompaniments graceful and harmonious They were received with immense applause, an forty millions of Frenchmen.

The Europe, published at Frankfort, has been prohibited from publishing an article defending the assassipation of Lincoln.

The Ildia of Turin says Italy recognizes the Pope as chief of Clatholiolsm, and will always treat with him upon religious matters, but does not acknowledge his temporal sovereignty.

A Confederate cruiser has been reported off Manilla.

Commercial Intelligence. from Paris, made her first public appearance i America at this concert. She is a young lady of prepessessing and intelligent appearance, and possesses fine execution; but her selections with the exception of Mendelsschn's "Spring

The Cession of Somora to France denied by the Agent of the Emperor Maximilian.

New York, Thursday, May 18, 1865,

To the Editor of the New York Times:

I observe that certain journals in this city persist in speaking of a supposed cossion by Mexico to France of the States of Sonora, Chihuahus, Durango, &c., entirely oblivious of the denials of this cession which have appeared in French official journals.

go, &c., entirely oblivious of the decials of this cession which have appeared in French official journals.

Without referring to the solemn engagements on the Majesty the Emperor, my august sovereign, on the subject of the integrity of the Mexican territory, a cool and judicious consideration of the objections to such a cession should demonstrate its falsehood. I am, however, perfectly well aware that ill intentioned persons desire to make the American people believe in the reality of a thing which neither is nor can be; and, as I em autherized to meet all such calumnies. I desire to inform the people of the United States that it is absolutely false that his Majesty, the Emperor of Mexico, has ceded the abver-named States to France; and that his Majesty will make no arrangements which can alienate or imperil one inch of Mexicoan soil, or detract in one forts from his own dignity.

It is equally false that Dr. Gwin has been made a viceroy or duke in the Empire. Though for some time present in Mexico, Dr. Gwin never had say relations with the persons who compose the Government of his Majesty.

At the moment of sending this letter I observe a despatch from Washington which avers that his Majesty the Emperor of Mexico has been engaged in negotiations with the Confederate General Kirby Smith. Such allegations directly involve the person and Government of his Majesty. They can only be intended to wound the pride and the succeptibility of the United States, at a moment when all discreet journalists and the intelligent public of the United States against the order of things actually established in Mexico, I cannot permit the opportunity to pass of stating that I am fully anthorized to contradict any statement which implies any imputation upon the strict neutrality which the Government of His Imperial Majesty has preserved, and will continue to preserve it respect to American affairs, uncer the same serve of its duties to the law of nations which actuates the Government of the United States.

I trust, slr, that you wil

THE PAROLED MEN OF LEE'S AND JOHNSTON'S ARMIES.—The report that Jeff Dayls and his generals are organizing a large army on the other side of the Mississippi, and that France has recognized the Confederacy, leads Johnston's and Lee's paroled men to suppose that they will be called into the field again. Many of these paroled men are preventing the people from holding Union meetings, on the ground that they are liable to be called into the field again, and that it is their duty to suppress any attempt to return the State to the Union white they remain soldiers. It would not be safe for a Northern Union man to remain in any place in the South after the withdrawal of our troops, unless the negroes are used for garrison duty.—Correspondence of the New York Herald.

"Old Zaon," of Buena Vista memory, and, like his father, exhibited greatigapacity as a soldier. He is a graduate of Cambridge College. He was appointed from civil life as brigadler general, in 1891, by the rebel President, whose first wife was sister to General Taylor. The appointment was unpopular in the army, as the military ability of Taylor was naturally distracted. He, however, evinced soldierly qualities as a subordinate commander, under Stonewall Jackson, and subsequently his operations in the Red river country proved him to be one of the best generals in the rebel service.

the physical horror of his approach to the gallows is a frightful picture—scarcely suggestive, so much as it is positively and vitally real. We know no acting which so strongly and indisputably rivals the impression of reality upon the mind, as this isolated scene. Although less actual—possibly because the brutality of Bill Sykes is less within the range of the actor's possible identification with it—the r of this part by Mr. Davenport, in which we saw him for the first time, is a capital reading of the stage idea of this character. He might have give The opening piece was one which, we believe, had never before been publicly performed in this city, Schubert's octette in F, op. 186, and which was, therefore, interesting, as well on account it a fuller coarseness if he had studied it more from Dickens, rather than from the book which ha been constructed from this vigorous novel. In fact, we have only seen the Bill Sykes of Dickens, in all nstruments employed in this composition comprise his savage breadth and coarseness, o again. Consequently, we accept Davenport's rendering as a less but sufficiently vigorous reading o this fiercely repellent character. Of the Nancy Syke we may say that Miss Placide was very good though with the memory of Charlotte Cushman, in the same character, we cannot enlogise her as nearly approaching the excellence displayed by Messrs. Wallack and Davenport. They give us to-night, for the second time during their engagement, "Still

ance gave a faithful and, with slight exceptions, an artistic interpretation of its beauties. Mr. Charles M. Jarvis then played Chopin's first concerto, the orchestral accompaniments, arranged MATINER FOR THE LINCOLN TESTIMONIA FUND.—On Wednesday a matines at this House invites the attention of the public, at which Messrs. Davenport and Wallack, with Miss Placide, will appear. We do not think it necessary to bid ou eaders support this object. The heart of the nation is too bound up in the perpetuation of the memor of our first "Martyr" to render the slightest doub that it will be thronged, a reasonable possibility upon our part. RENEVIT OF MR. TILTON.—The popular and well known stage manager of the Walnut-street Theatre will take his benefit at this house upon Wednesday evening next. Whatever the bill might be, the per sonal liking of the public for the man would doubt less render his receipts pecuniarily very agreeable, but as Lucille Western performs upon this occasion, we may anticipate that no seat will be left unocou

STATE ITEMS.

ied in the theatre.

- Alleghany county has recovered a verdic against the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad Company for \$212,258, being the amount paid on certain coupons on bonds issued to the railroad company by the county. The county owned ten housend shares of the capital stock of the company. for which bonds amounting to \$500,000 were issued with interest coupons attached, payable semi-an nually. A contrast was made between the county and railroad company by which the latter agreed to invity, which agreement was complied with during the years 1854, 1855, and 1856, after which, the con pany falling to comply with its contract, the county was compailed to meet the coupons as they becam

- In Harrisburg is an old gentleman of nipstythree years of age named Jacob Zugler. Jacob was a vouth when the Declaration of Indepen dence was signed, has seen his country victorious in its first and two subsequent wars with foreign pow ers, and in the civil war just closing. Jacob was seen at a fire the other night, actively assisting in the working of his favorite engine. - Dr. George L. McCook, physician to the Board of Health, of Pittsburg, reperts the deaths in that city, for the week ending May 13th, at nine-six males and three females. The deaths resulted from the fellowing causes: Apoplexy, one; consumption one; dysentery, one; abcess of liver, one; measle liptheria, one; pericardelis, one; croup, one; still born, two.

— The Legislature of this State has established the following as the legal holidays: Any day re-commended by the Governor or by the President of the United States as a day of fasting or thanksgiving ; the 4th of July ; the 25th of December ; the 1st

or January, and the 22d of February.

The body of William Lloyd, a resident of South sburg, who suddenly disappeared with a man, named Dewey, come two weeks since, was recovered on Friday afternoon, about three o'clock, in the Monongahela river, a short distance below Jones. erry landing, in West Pittsburg. -The American Telegraph Company purpose erecting a line of telegraph wires along the Centre turnplke, from Reading to Port Clinton, and will open telegraph offices in Port Clinton and Hamburg

as soon as the line is completed. - Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, of Lancaster, suerintendent of the schools for soldiers' orphans, isited Reading on Thursday last, for the purpose o electing one or more sites for schools of this kind in Berks county.

— A joint Convention of the friends of temperance from Lancaster and Chester counties, connected with the Order of Good Templars, was held in the Methodist Church, at Penningtonville, on

- There are more students attending the different departments of the Lewisburg University than have ever before attended one session. The students number in all about three hundred, the male - A call signed by thirty-two prominent citizens of Snyder county, has been published for a meeting of the freemen of that county, to be held at Middleburg on the 22d instant, to protest against removing the county seat to Selinsgrove. - Joseph Launsbury, the Clearfield desperado can arrested near Lake City, Elk county, His trial is to take place in June at Williamspo - Thomas C. Reed, among the oldest and mos respectable citizens of Harrisburg, died suddenly in that city on Monday, of a stroke of paralysis. Mr. Read was at one time a member of the Legislature Trevorton, exploded with a tremendous report, or Wednesday night last. The effect of the explosion was felt a Shamokin, a distance of eight miles. . — Coal at Pottsville has been selling at \$2 50 per ton, or less than the cost of production. There is

- All the mills in the vicinity of Manayank are preparing to commence, or are already in one strong. Business has experienced quite a revival. - The National Cometery at Gottysburg is being enclosed with a substantial stone fence, and planted with trees and shrubs. - A project of erecting a monument to Abraham Lincoln in Market Square, Potisville, is on

on demand even at that. The trade is dull at mos

- The top of Buffalo mountain, in Union county was white with snow last Friday, the 12th instant -The post office at Rushtown has been discon tinued for want of some one to attend to it. - Workmen are engaged in laying the found tion of the new court house at Sunbury.

— A new monitor, called the Merrimac, has ju been finished at Pittsburg.

HOME ITEMS.

- A retired merchant of Boston, who had kept his tombstone in an alcove in his chamber for two or three years, was found prostrate on the floor of his feem on Thursday morning with the tombston allen upon his head, and so nearly dead that he could not be restored to consciousness. - A revolting case of cruelty occurred in Lawrence county, Tenn., last week. Two guerillas dragged an old Union man eighty years of age out of his house, covered his clothes from head to foot - The village school district at Greenfield, Mass

has 128 families, 2,344 population, 1,074 males, 1,270 emales, 269 persons under 5 years, 483 between 5 opulation during the year has been 61. -State Senator Strong, representative of the Third district of Brooklyn, has brought an action of libel against the proprietor of the Brooklyn Daily Times for the publication of an article in which Mr. Strong was charged with attempting to bribe mem ers of the Legislature. Damages laid at \$10,000.

— The latest invasion of the New York sanctity o Mortimer's Building, on the corner of Twentygirl" salcon. - A banner borne in the great procession at Wilmington, N. C., had this appropriate inscription "George Washington, the father of his country

Lincoln, the redeemer of his country." so far conquered their repugnance to the Yankees is to besiege General Ord with applications for spointment to clerkships in the Government ser - The Chicago Journal says that Wendell Phillips' return of property amounts to \$702,000, for nearly a million of money, and that of Charles to \$328,800.

— A horse plunged through the large show win dow of the Canten Tes Company, in Chatham street. New York, the other day, kicking over a stroving a large amount of property.

day at the age of 101 years. She was born on the irst day of the year, the first day of the mor the first day of the week, and the first hour of the - Wm. Clark, the mate of the steamer Brilliant. who shot Welsch, in St. Louis, a short time since, has so far recovered as to be able to move around, and on Wednesday night a charge of murder was rought against him.

-An artist in Washington who was present a portion of the time at the death of Mr. Lincoln, began a picture a few days ago from memory, but as been warned by the authorities to desist. -Mr. Holliday, owner of the overland stage line has placed his private coach at the disposal of Mr Speaker Colfax for the journey to Colorado, Norads, and Oregon.

- What California needs most to-day is rain.

What she wants to morrow is sevenly-five thousand females, which would equal the male population, ccording to the last census. - Several experienced English cutlers have organized a cutlery company at Rochester, N. Y., and named it the "Pittsburg Cutlery Co.," in compliment to the city of Pittsburg.

- Lubbock, who was captured with Davis, declared while Governor of Texas in 1862 that "any you will not willingly buy any other. should never be hurt while he was Governor - Justice Neary, of Troy, has announced that any one appearing three days in succession at the chn Drew, of whom we have this season seen too olice, court will be arrested and punished as a va-- A large baid-headed eagle, measuring seven "Oliver Twist" was given last Saturday, at the

feet from tip to tip of wings, was shot on the wing and taken alive near the Quinebaug river, in Hol-Chestnut Street, on which occasion James Wallack and, on Thursday of last week. - The first negro who ever testified in any of the in the hands of Miss Alice Placide. Wallack's courts of record in Chicago was examined as a witness in the Recorder's Court of that city last histrionism, and impressed us upon this occasion Monday. - Some of the finest oil territory in West Virginia as even more terribly real than it has heretofore was overrun by the rebel army, and the wells dedone. Possibly, the first part of this character may stroyed. The return of peace has created much aclvity in those regions. and the resitty of the embediment never suffers from it. The scene in the condomned cell is one of hor. -It is said that the unpretending wayside cottage where Sherman and Johnston met to arrange the terms of surrender, is already suffering at the rible fact, and can never be forgotten by those who

hands of relic watherers.

brated his tin wedding on the 8th instant, when he was presented with a tin teapot filled with green - The New Jersey Historical Society resolved t join with the Common Council of Newark in arranging a celebration of the two hundredth anti-versary of its estilement, which occurs next year.

— There is a suit before the Supreme Court in New York involving the title to a guano island worth five millions of dollars.

— A free public reading room has been opened at Worcester with a fund of ten thousand dollars t support it.

- The people of Richmond can procure provision

for about fifteen per cent. less than we can buy them yet they declare the rates unreasonable.

Frank Gwinn, of Toledo, Ohio, in jumping over a fence, the other day, hung himself in his neokti - Within ten years, more than 100,000 person have emigrated to Kansas, and more than 150,000 t - The City Fire Insurance Company of New Haven has transferred its business to the Oroton Fire Insurance Company of New York. - They had a picnic on the Chickamauga battle Waters Run Deep." It will be needless to recom

field the other day.

The first crop of hay has been taken from the public gardens at Bostor - Powers' celebrated Masonic statue of Washing ton was destroyed by the late fire at Richmond. FOREIGN ITEMS.

- It is suggested that the municipality of Flo rence shall place, as it has already done at the Cas. Guidi, in honor of Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett Brown ing, a memorial inscription on the walls of her lat residence in the Piazza del Independenza, where she died, to Mrs. Theodosis Trollope.

— The Vatican Library has been enriched by three chests full of books, being records of the "History of England" and "Calendars of State." Amongst them is also a fac-simile of the Domesday

Book. The donation was made at the suffgestion o Mr. Gladstone. - Letters from Tunis speak of the brilliant recention given by the Bay to Prince Arthur, of Great Britain, having personally invested him with the Order of Nichamed-Dem, which had hitherto never been conferred on anyone not a member of the sovereign family of the regency.

— The French Government has resolved to expedite the execution of the plans suggested for irrigating the lands by canals, or otherwise, in order to give the cultivation of cotton in Algeria the com-

hitherto been the only obstacle.

— The Mexican loan has revived so furiously the passion of the French people for lotteries, that, to obtain subscriptions to the loan, which the city of Paris is under the necessity of making, in addition to sums of money, houses or building grounds situ-ated on the Boulevards will be offered by the city as -IAt Lyons the Sisters of Charity of a certain order, who lodge, clothe, and feed a number of old en, wander about the cafes collecting eigar-ends

piete development to which the want of water ha

for their aged pensioners, as they cannot afford t give them the luxury of a whole cigar. that he has engaged for the summer season a tame ourang outang, which performs on the trapeze with greater sgillty than Leotard himself. - The colossal statue of Dante has been conveyed to the Piazza Sainte Croce, in Florence, where the comment is to be erected to the great Florentin

- From April 1st, 1864, to the 31st of March

1865, there were 3,292 cases of detection of illicit distillation in Ireland, of which 339 resulted in con-- Fourteen thousand copies of the "Life of Casar" were sold in Paris on the day of publica-- The arrival at Genoa, via Leghorn, of the Duke of Sutherland, "the friend of Garibaldi," is -George Peabody, the London banker, is about to return to his native country, to spend the evening of his days and sleep with his fathers.

-- Cigar ends are collected in the cafes of Paris, to furnish an unwholesome tobacco to the rag-pickers and sewer men of the capital. - Most of the European Governments have as sured France of their determination to 00-operate in the Paris International Exhibition of 1867. - The Court of Russia has gone into mourning fo

six months on account of the death of the Czare-- Mr. Bulwer Lytton, Scoretary of Legation at - The French Government desp

tific commission to Mount Etns to make inquirie on the spot into the nature of the last eruption - One of the directors of the Bank of Flanders. nearly two hundred thousand francs. - There is a strong conviction in Europe that the perpetrator of the murder of Mr. Lincoln was an sary from the Confederates. - The Cortes have passed resolution sympathy with the people of the United States at the assassination of President Lincoln.

— Condensed ale is the latest invention in England. A little of it goes a great way.

— From Trinidad 5,000 hogsheads of sugar ha been despatched to the English market. pew at church and broke her leg. — The extension of the penal code to Tuscany has been agreed to by the Italian Senate. -A new club is forming in London, to be called the Century.

—Adah Isaacs Menken is to appear at the Cha-

— The population of Paris this year is 1,687,841 sonis, exclusive of a garrison of 28,400 men.

— In Chips, if a man is not married by 20, he is drummed out of the town.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Sc died in giving birth to her first child. vicercy of Egypt is definitely said to have given up his project of a visit to Paris.

 There has been a great mortality among the herds of deer this spring in Windsor Great Park.
 The English Parliament is attempting to legis--A new iron frigate, to be called the Julius Cæsar, is on the stocks at Toulon.

— M. Arsene Houssaye is writing his memoirs, in ten volumes, to be published this vear - The weather at Antigua has been dry, and the voung canes were suffering

- The President of Guatemala, in Central America, was not expected to live. Awith Attempt to Eurder a Family.

[From the Dubuque Times.]

It appears that, on Wednesday of last week, a girl only fourteen years of age, a relative of Mirs. Samuel Fox, called at her house, and stole several articles of jewelry and small pleces of wearing apparel, and disposed of them to some neighbors. Mirs. Fox ascertained the whereabouts of the articles, and recovered them. She then sent for the girl, who at first denied the theft, but coulsased her guilt when she saw the stolen articles. Mirs. F. gave the girl advice, which made her angry, and she muttered threats of revenge.

On Thursday forenced them, the total dish of food which was cooking on the stove, and stirred it up. Mirs. Cunnington, a neighbor, Mir. Fox herself, and son, a mere lad, all partock of the same at dinner, and were instantly sickened. Mir. Fox was absent. Dr. Redkey was immediately called. Mirs. Cunnington was very ill; she suffered terribly, and it was thought that she would die. Mirs. Fox and her son received so much of the arsente that it had the effect of an emetic, and thus their lives were saved. The girl became very much frightened when she saw her victims ill, and when Mir. Fox arrived home she confessed the deed, and said if the others were poisoned she would take arcenic too, and they would all die together. And she did take the poison. But she swallowed too large a dose, and vomitting and a severe litness were the results.

Owing to prompt medical treatment, no fatal results have followed this awful case of poisoning, and the intended victims are now convalescent. The age of the guilty girl makes it a most awful case creature, and has been her own guide and master almost from infancy. Providing for herself most of

atthough death did not ensue. She is a motheriess creature, and has been her own guide and master almost from infancy. Providing for herself most of the time, she has been driven to extreme measures to produce means, and probably was thus situated when she shold the articles from Mrs. Fox. But that she should thus deliberately attempt to murdor a whole family out of pure revenge, betrays a condition of heart which is appailing. Interest in Currency on \$600,0000,000 Interest in Gold on.....1,050,877,400—\$1,650,877,400

EXTENSIVE POSITIVE SALE OF FRENCH, ITALIAN, GERMAN, AND BRITISH DRY GOODS, &c., THIS DAY.—The early and particular attention of the rade is requested to the very choice assortment of cluding a full line of Paris dress goods and veil ilpacas and mohairs, shawls, slik mantles, balmo Exchange..... rals, ribbons, notions, &c.; eighty-five cases sun um-breilas and palm fans; also, domestic goods, to be eremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months edit, and part for cash, commencing this morning, Sales of Stocks, May 20. at 10 o'clock precisely, by John B. Myers & Oo. neers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

CITY ITEMS.

GROVER & BAKER SEVIL'S MACHINES. TIME proy, health is life, and to save either of these is wisdom. The Sewing Machine has, seyond doubt, been the instrument of saving more hours to the tolling millions of the gentler sex than any and all other inventions combined since Noah and his household left the ark; and as the protracted use of the needle has been a prolific source of consumpti affections of the spine, and other life-destroying that the greatest health preserver to the mothers, whereby sewing is made a recreation and a pleasure, and by which what was formerly the labor of weeks is now rendered the pastime of hours. This much for the sewing machine in general. Descending to particulars, we have but one additional comment, to wit: That for all kinds of family purposes, the Grover & Baker Machines, sold at No. 780 Chestnut street, are as much superior to all others in use as ass railway carriage is preferable to a ricketty, joiting stage coach. Examine them, and IMPORTANT TO GENTLEMEN. -As the season is at hand for gentlemen to replentsh their wardrobes in Furnishing Goods, we would state that Mr. George Grant, 610 Chestnut street, has just added

assortment of new things, including novelties in Shirting Prints, beautiful Spring Cravats, seasons ble Underclothing, &c. His celebrated "Prize edal" Shirt, invented by Mr. John F. Taggart, is unequalied by any other in the world. JEFFERSON D. ON HIS WINDING WAY .- The "Stern Statesman" is making slow but sure time towards Washington with his crinoline, his sun bon-net and his other fixins. Jefferson is terribly exercised lest he shall be compelled to be tried in his petticeats, and it is understood that he has made an earnest appeal to his captors to send on to Philadel-phia and procure for him a handsome suit from the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 665 Chestnut street, above Sixth. The - Rev. Mr. Bachelor, of Sparts, New Jersey, cele- thing can't be did.

to his superb stock in this department a handsom

THE BEST PITTING SHIRT OF THE AGE IS "The aproved Pattern Shirt," made by John C. Arrion, at the old stand, Nos. 1 and 8 North Sixth street. Work done by hand, in the best manner and warranted to give satisfaction. His stock of ntiemen'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 bennets, and fancy goods generally, at cost. Their stock of these goods is the best in the city.

LADIES' SUNDOWNS .- We have received another lot of Mackinaw straw Sundowns, and advise ladies wanting a novelty in sun hats to call at once on Charles Oakford & Sons, Continental Hotel. my20-6t BRYANT, STRATTON, & BANNISTER'S NATIONAL Commercial College, Assembly Building, S. corner of Chestnut and Tenth streets. Call or send for a circular.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRIORS of light Cloth English Jackets. J. W. PROCTOR & Co., 920 Chestnut street. GREAT REDUCTION IN rich Silk Sacques, Basquines, and Circulars. J. W. PROCTOR & Co.,

Now Open—A large arrival of rich Paris Lace, Lama, or "Yak" Half Shawls, Squares and Cloaks, which we shall sell at gold value. EYE, EAR, AND CATABBE, SUCCESSFULLY treated by J. Isaacs, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, 519 Pine st ficial eves inserted. No charge for examination

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Notwithstanding the abundance of money, an the ease with which loans can be procured from the banks and other sources, business continues exceedingly depressed. The apathy which we usually notice in midsummer is now everywere apparent, a fact which seems entirely unwarranted by anything in the political or financial condition of the country. The trial of the assessing, at Washington, is about the only topic of general conversation in all circles of society, and the ordinary routine of trade appears to wait until the end of that all important trial is announced. The inactivity of trade is notconfined to our mercantile houses, who complain much of the duliness of the times, but even the gold speculators and stock operators have scarcely anything to confine their attention to their legitimate nursuits. For around 180, but it does not vary enough to make a profit for either the balls or the bears. Short sellers rush in occasionally, with a view to stirring things up, but their efforts prove a dead failure. There stands the price at the same old 120. It was thought the resumption of specie exports would affect the gold parket; but it did not influence prices the fraction of one per cent. Five-twenties are relatively ten per ent. lower in London than in New York, but this depresses the price of bonds in our market only one per cent. No one could have predicted such a result. And in the face of the present anomalous condition of affairs there is no safety in predicting any result, except a very small showing for incomes in 1865. This latter prediction seems, at present, certain to be realized, but still we do not wish to be eld to it, for in these singular times there is no telling what improbable events may happen within six months, or one month.

There was scarcely enough doing at the Stock

Board on Saturday to establish reliable quotations. Government loans were very dull, and there was little or nothing doing in the 1881s or 10-40s. A few of % over the closing rate of the previous day. A sale of State as was made at 88—a decline of 1. City 68 were strong; the new sold at 94%, an advance of 14, and the municipals at 94%, an advance of %. For the old there was little or no inquiry. The railway share list continued very quiet. Reading opened at 46%, and closed at about the same figure. Pennsylvania Railroad was firmer at an advance of %; sales were reported at 54%. Camden and Amboy declined %, with sales at 127%. Northern Contral sold at 45. The sales of railroad bonds were confined to Philadelphia and Erie 68 at 93, and North Pennsylvania 6s at 86. Bank, passenger railroad, mining, and coal stocks were without change. There was a moderate demand for the ails at improving prices. The market for this class of stocks is avidently strangthening.

Sainrday at the hours named: Bank of Reading, one of \$200,000 from the Third one of \$100,000 from the National Metropolis Bank f Washington, D. C. There were 1,335 individual subscriptions of \$50 and \$100 each. The subscrip. tions for the week ending the 20th inst, amount to

\$12.166.700. We learn that Hon. J. J. Lewis has tendered his enionation as Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the United States, to take effect on the 1st of July pext. Mr. William Orton, of New York, re cently Collector of the Sixth District, is spoken of as his successor.

The financial career of the Government in its onspicuous results is likely to be fully as brilliant in the closing scenes of the war as its military. The absorbed its loans, basides giving the vast support to the cause that they have in bountles, in contribu-tions to the various benevotent commissions, in charities to the destitute or needy dependents of our soldiers, reveal a spirit of faithful loyalty of

which there was not even the most limited know There has been much concern as to the effect of over much of the country during the spring; not only in its delay of the seasons of planting, but in its probable injury to fall sown grains. There is time for corn and potatoe planting yet if the ground was duly ready, but its preparation in many places must yet be considerably delayed, and to mature these crops after that most favorable weather is needed. Although there may have been late frosts. not in this vicinity. The following explanations of the different losins

of the Government will doubtless interest every ballast to captain.

1. The "Seven-thirties" represent a Currency Loan, having three years to run, then convertible into a gold interest 8 went stock, having twenty years to run, but with the right reserved to the Government of paying off the loan in gold, at any time after five years. The term "Seven-thirties" is derived from the rate of interest which these three years convertible notes bear, to wit: two conts per day on each \$100, or for 355 days seven dollars and thirty cents on each \$100.

2. The term "Five-twenties" is applied to the 6 \$\mathbb{G}\$ cent, gold bearing bonds of the United States, to which having though the offered the money on a new loan at a cleaper rate than 6 \$\mathbb{G}\$ cent.

3. The term "Five-five-rives" is applied to the 5 \$\mathbb{H}\$ cept. Gold-bearing Bonds of the United States, to which half-yearly Coupens are attached for 40 years, but which may be paid off in gold by the Gold-bearing Bonds of the United States, to which half-yearly Coupens are attached for 40 years, but which may be paid off in Cold, on notice to the holders, at any time after 10 years, in the possible event the Government should be offered the money on a new Loan at a less rate of interest than 5 \$\mathbb{H}\$ cent.

Schr John Shay, Thion, 6 days from Unriversity of the possible event the Government should be offered the money on a new Loan at a less rate of interest than 5 \$\mathbb{H}\$ cent. on a new Loan at a less rate of interest than 5 #

4. The long or unconditional 6 % cent. Gold bearing Loan, known as the 6 % cents of 1881, cannot be redeemed by the Government at all, except by purchase, until after the year 1881, making this the most desirable of all the United States Loans as a permanent investment.

5. The present outstanding totals of each of the above Loans are as follows: Total.... . \$1,650,877,400

In addition to the gold interest stocks here classified, In addition to the gold-interest stocks here classified, there is cont-standing \$48,868,891 of the old funded 5 and 6 per cents, of the United States, upon which the interest is paid in gold, and the principal of which will be redeemed in which when does not a recomparished.

6. The terms "greenbacks" and "legal-ander" are convertible. All the greenbacks are legal-ander in the ordinary olfulating free of interest, \$426,000,000 bers simple or compound interest, payable on the maturity of the notes, most of them 6 per cents, payable throe years after 1884, the interest compounded in a table on the back of the note avery six months.

[Precel & Oc. quote: Drexel & Co. quote:
New U. S. Bonds, 1881
New U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness

THE PUBLIC LOAD. THE PUBLIC COA.

THE PU 200 Big Tank 1 69 300 Atlan 200 BicCrea & Ch Runa 1 161 200 Bigbert 500 Atlan 100 Figbert 500 Atlan 200 Figbert 500 Atlan 200 Bigbert 500 Atlan 200 Bigbert 100 Bi

SALES AT THE REGULAR BOARD OF BROKERS Reported by Hewes, Miller, & Co., No. 50 S. Third St. BEFORE BOARD. 100 Reading E 830 45% 100 Reading R 46% 600 Shorman PIEST BOARD. | Tirst Board | Board BETWEEN BOARDS.

wiet at 7@9% per cent.
The stock market is inert, and without a The stock market is inert, and without worthy of special notice. Government more in demand, and railroad shares higher prices, but there is little speculate except in Eries.

Gold continues dull, notwithstanding shipments to day. The opening price the lowest 180%. At the close 180% was Before the Board, New York Central at 89%, Erie at 71%, Hudeon River at 19 at 1924, Michigan Southern at 60%.

The following quotations were made: 5s. coupon, 1881----

The New York Post of Satur

The losp market is easy at 6 per cent,

5-20 conpons, new-5-20 conpons, new-10 40 conpons. Certificates. Militati Most Ventral was 200 Most Ventral was 100 Most Ventral was 100

Philadelphia Markets. There is very little demand for Flour, ele export or home use, and the market is very about former rates. The receipts and strike light and holders anxious to sell. Sales co about 700 bbls extra family at \$7.50@8.65 # the latter rate for high grade Western. ers and bakers are buying in small lots a prices ranging from \$6@d.75 for supering for extra, \$7.75@8.50 for extra family, and \$1 bbl for fancy brands, according to qualification is very dull, and we hear of no sales Meal is also very dull at \$1.75 for Peals and \$6.50 W bbl for Brandywine. Meal is also very dult at \$4.75 for Pealer.

Oraln.—Holders of Wheat are rather to their views, but the demand is limited; said about \$6.00 bus in lots at from 155@ino; in their views, but the demand is limited; said about \$6.00 bus in lots at from 155@ino; in white at from 155@ino; but as to quadricular to the limited; said at 19022c W h, in gold.

Orall said at 19022c W h, in gold.

Serbe, Flaxeed is sailing at said; said at 19022c W h, in gold.

Next y the limited; said at 19002c W dult, said at 1902c W h, land said at 1902c W h, land limited; said at 1902c W dult, said hear of he saids.

HAY.—Baled is sailing at \$2002c W dult. Said of Pennsylvania and Western bils, are mid 210212c. W gallon.

Provisions.—The market continues re-Il Peddisylvania and western boils, are in 110@212c. # gallon. Provisions.—The market continues r and the transactions are in small lots only, a former rates. Mess Pork is quoted at 42: bbl. Bacon Hams are selling in small lots 230 % h for plain and fancy. 15,000 lbs no. The following are the receipts of Flour and at this port to-day:

FLOUR.—The receipts since yesterday have 4,238 bbls. The market is dult; sales of whether at \$6@6.50; common extra, \$7@1.60 dinm do., \$8@9; good and choice do., \$1.22 B bbl. —The receipts since yesterday have Grain — The receipts of the grain —The receipts of the grain —The receipts of the grain —The receipts —

Pittsburg Petroleum Market, Me ceipts of oil were limited, only reaching 693; Refined oils were very full, the difference of the views of buyers and seilers being from three cents #8 gallon.

ORIDE OIL.—The sales yesterday were worth recording, so far as relates to the many worth recording, so far as relates to the many fine of the condition of the condition

LETTER BAGS. PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRAI

indrew Whieler, Edward Y. Townsend, Com. of the Mos IORAGE J. SMITH, MARINE INTELLIGENCE PORT OF PHILADREPHIA, MAX

Sun Rises,4 47 | Sun Sets.7.13 | Highway ARRIVED.

Bark Return (Br), Killiam, 46 days from Now tie, Eng. with make to E A Sunder & Oo.

Brig Imogene, Sanders, 55 days from Milliam (Brig Imogene, Sanders, 55 days from Milliam (Brig Imogene, Sanders, 56 days from Milliam (Brig Ellen F Stewart, Oain, 15 days from Milliam, Milliam (Brig Ellen F Stewart, Oain, 15 days from Sugges, with sugar and molasses to S & W. We.

Brig Ellen F Stewart, Oain, 15 days from Jackson Fis, in ballast to F Steteon & Oo.

Brig Errichetta, Filliberti, 70 days from Paw with fruit of the Sac Jeanes & Oo.

Brig Euro (Ital), Simillie, 70 days from Paw with fruit to Isaac Jeanes & Oo.

Schr Ceres, Timmins, from Fortress Mond. ARRIVED.

folk, in ballast to captain.
Schr John Shay, Tilton, 6 days from Charles Schr H P Sinches, Figure, o days from Associated to capitain.
Schr O L Bryles, Vroman, 4 days from M dence, in ballast to Quintard & Ward.
Schr P M Wheaten, Somers, from Fortrees (1) roe, in ballast to capitain.
Schr Pearl, Hill, from Fortress Monroe, in bis Schr Pearl, Hill, from Fortress Monroe, in big to captain.
Schr P A Sanders, Townsend, 7 days from Svannah, in ballast to D S Stetson & Co.
Schr Diamond, Townsend, 1 day from Inlie River, Del, with grain to James L Bewley & O.
Schr S P Chase, Palmer, I day from Singuistative and the grain to James L Bewley & Co.
Schr S P Chase, Palmer, I day from Brandywist. If with grain to James I Bewley & Co.
Schr Men and to R M Lea.
Steamer Beverly, Plerce, 24 hours from New York with modes to W P Clyde & Co.
Steamer Sarch, Jones, 40 hours from Harde with modes to W Balrd & Co.
Steamer J S Rockwell, Edwards, 24 hours in New York, with modes to W M Balrd & Co. CLEARED. Steamship Saxon, Matthews, Boston. Steamship Redecca Barton, Berry, Richs.

Steamship Rebecoa Barton, Berry, RicheVirginia.
Bark John Boulton (Br), Davis, Ric de Janese
Brig S G Adams, Barrett, Remedios.
Brig Dudley, Carter, Nevassa.
Brig Jas B Kirby, Outerbridge, Remedios.
Schr Jane O Fatterson, Whittaker, Boston.
Schr L A Benenhower, Sheppard, Boston.
Schr L D Wentworth, Dean, Boston.
Schr Ella F Crowell, Stevens, Boston.
Schr Ella F Crowell, Stevens, Boston.
Schr Reseud, Kelly, Boston.
Schr Reseud, Kelly, Boston.
Schr Reseud, Kelly, Boston.
Schr Migria Foss, Foss, Boston.
Schr Migria Foss, Foss, Boston.
Schr Migria Foss, Foss, Boston.
Schr M S Houd, Brown, Boston.
Schr M S Houd, Brown, Boston.
Schr Migria Foss, Foss, Boston.
Schr M S Houd, Brown, Boston.
Schr M Stundt, Brown, Boston.
Schr Aida, Lenny, New York.
Str A O Stimers, Knox, Washington.
Str H L Gaw, Her, Haltmore.
Str B Chamberlain, Devinney, Washington.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange]

LEWES, Del., May 19-2; App.

The wind yesterday blew fresh from the SE. App.
bark and the brig AJ. Ross, from Philadelphial
Boston, came down and went to sea yesterday
ing. There were at the Breakwater last draft
schr Hartstein, with several others before represent and a small revenue cutter, name not know.

MAY 20, 0 A.M.—The following vessels were all
Breakwater isate evening: Bath August. Indig.
Breakwater isate evening: Bath August. Indig.
Remedices; schra Hartstein, do for New (Idia)
Thomas Holoomb, do for Key West; the busing
Spray, and others before reported. The States steamer Governor Buckingham went to s
last night. Wind SW.

J. Hillyabb Bunton WEMORANDA'.

Ship Cutwater, Dwight, from New York 1
Dec, at San Francisco 18th inst.

Bark Radiant, Film, from Boston 12th Jan
Valparateo 36 ult.

Brita Abby Ellen Cilimora hance for Potential inst. Sehr Honest Abe, Conary, hence at Norwhio nst. Sohr Joseph Hay, Hathaway, hence for Sale Sohr Joseph Hay, Hathaway, hence for Saley, Newport 18th inst.
Schr Saratoga, Pinkham, hence for Nawhay, salled from Holmes' Hole 17th inst.
Schr J B Allen, Clase, from Nantuckel forth port, and Oregon, Pratt, from Robkland from Salled from Holmes' Hole 18th inst.
Sohr Hunter, Endicott, from Providence for port, at Newport 17th inst.
Schr Thos Boyden, Wrightman, from this roth into Newport, and sailed again next day.
Schra Monterey, Whitemarsh, from Lightfully Fly, Cheeseman, from Fall River, took port, as lied from Fall River, took for port, sailed from Newport 18th inst.
Schr Bay State, Mascavey, from Calais for port, at Portland 17th inst.
Schra Row Globe, Hray, hence for British inst, for Port Royal.
Schra New Globe, Hray, hence for British Electric Light, Poland, hence for Portland Holmes' Holent, hence for Portland