The Press.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1865. FORNEY'S WAR PRESS.

YOR THE WEST ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1866. L. POETEN "Abraham Liucoln," from the London Punch. "'To Mrs. Lincoln," by Mary A. Dennicon." "Victory," by Mrs. Clara L. Macham. "An Inst-dent of Fort Wagner," by Phobe Gary." Our Bar-ling," by Gaylord J. Clarke." Our Soldier." by Geo. Geoper. "Let us Make the best of it," by C. P. Dun-

phy. ... OWEN LEAVITT," an original Movelette, continued.

HI EDITORIALS.—Organization of the Conspiracy—
The War in Texas—Noble Compliments—Dealings with 
Pirates—Agriculture the Great Field for Labor—Booth 
and Atteroit—The "Blunder" of Grime—Pennsylva. 
nis and Virginia—The Last Days of the Rebellion—Lincoln and the Common People. As.

IV. LETTERS FROM "OCCASIONAL." V. THE GRAND REVIEW AT WASHINGTON. -The Army of the Potomac in Line-Official Order of the Pro-cession-f plendid Appearance of the Troops-Descrip-tive Letters from "Occasional," and our Special Cor-

espondent. VI THE CAPTURE OF JEFF DAVIS.—Stephens, the Rebel Vice Prerident, also a Prisoner-Their Arr al at Fortress Monroe with their suite-Description of the Party.
VII. TRIAL OF THE ASSASSIES.—The Proceedings VIII. CITY INTELLIGENCE —Burning of Merrick & Sons' Machine thop—arrest of Bank Robbers, &c

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Emma Eggleson.

X. GENERAL NEWS-Proclamation by the President-The Opening of Trace Legalized Adjournment of the Committee on the Coxduct of the War-Resume of its Report-The Yellow Fever Plot, &c. XI FINANCIAL. COMMERCIAL, AND AGRICUL-TURAL. &c., &c., &c.

AT Specimens of the "WAR PERS" will be forwarded when requested. The subscription rate for single copies is \$2.50 a. year. A deduction from these terms will be allowed when clubs are formed. Single copies, THRAL &c. Sc. Se. out up in wrappers, ready for mailing, may be obtained in the counter. Price five cents.

National Debts. A proposal, in the New York Herald, to pay off the whole of our National Debt, by 150,000 persons contributing \$20,000 each for that purpose, Which would yield 3,000 millions of dollars, may at first appear impracticable, but a little consideration will show that it can be done. Only, instead of allowing 150,000 persons, however wealthy, to effect this liquidation, it would be more equitable to include persons of all means-so as to distribute the payment throughout every circle of society, from the highest to the lowest. Let Capital contribute its thousands by all means, but let Industry also take its part in this national achievement. It would not be any very great sacrifice for each person, whose labor yields any compensation, to bestow one week's income, earning or salary, to wipe off the entire National Debt. The united efforts of Capital and Labor can easily do it.

If this were done, this country would stand as free of the world as she was in 1836, when her whole National Debt was extinguished. If this were done, we should own country, and the abundant native stand as the only people which, in modern | fruits, such as he had lived upon at home, time (National Debt is of modern creation), | yet the unaccustomed toil and severe treathad paid off its whole indebtedness. In addition, we should wipe away, "at one | until hardly one was left. But in the fell swoop," the enormous taxation now required to pay the interest on the Debta taxation which has so awfully increased the cost of living, for where the tax is one | withstanding the privations and servitude cent the advance on the price is two or three-a taxation, imposed in ignorance of the many disadvantages under which he all proper fiscal principles, and to collect has labored, he may be considered as a which an army of tax-gatherers must be | native of the land, and bound to it as to the kept up at the public cost. The Debt paid. collectors, assessors, deputy assessors, with their brigades of clerks, would go to would be ended.

Powers, and estimate how much per head | which he had been constrained to hated each really is. England's debt amounts drudgery. to \$141 per head of the whole population there. On the other hand, England, having gradually reduced the interest on her national debt, her inhabitants pay proportionately much less than must be paid in their sudden depredations, shows that the this country, annually, where, in our auxiety to raise the wind, we fell into a double error-first, of promising to pay a very high rate of interest for what we borrowed, rooms is proven by the treaty of peace made and then, as if determined to reduce the | with them after forty years of warfare. value of our greenbacks, to pay that interest | The native negro characteristics have been in gold, which was as good as saying that the greenbacks were by no means to pay an extensive sum, by way of interest, it clearly would be most economic to make a | ting admixture of African dialects. What bold, national, united effort to liquidate the | stability and industry could be expected Debt at once, and have done with it. Low | from a population of savages fresh from prices-of rent, clothing, food-cannot be | their native forests, unused to labor, uncalculated upon until Internal Taxation is skilled in any trade, with all their natural ended, and ended it cannot be until there is | disinclination to agriculture and contempr no further demand for annual interest. Let of menial occupation, with the addius pay off our national debt, and thereby | tional repulsion gained from comshow the world a double novelty-first, pulsory labor beneath the whip of that without borrowing a dollar from abroad | a taskmaster? Under such circumwe could raise \$3,000,000,000 to conduct stances it can be no matter of surprise, that an unexampled contest to its successful ter- in the years following the emancipation, mination; and, next, that when the war | the crops fell to one-half and often somewas ended we had the means, the prudence, and the patriotism to unite and pay | wondered at that in Jamaica, such a popuoff the debt, rather than leave it, as other nations have done, a burthen on posterity. We ought to make any sacrifice to do this, | per year, while for eight years previous to and it can be done at a very small sacrifice, indeed, for our resources are more elastic and expansive than those of any other nation in the world.

It has been recommended that our Government "may rapidly fund its debt in an American consol drawing but four per cent. interest, free of taxes and deductions of all or its equivalent quarterly, or \$1,000 interest every three months on each \$100,000 our debt to \$120,000,000 annually; for we three thousand millions when all just claims meet, this debt we can gradually extintaxation." We say, go beyond this, by paying off the debt and clearing the national the interest.

No country except the United States has so minded. Other countries, with few ex- | tion of former freedom, and none of that ceptions, have gone on increasing their | immediate sense of outrage and oppression tion of Europe had been effected, by the defeat and captivity of NAPOLEON, the had declined to \$4,119,670; and on the great grandfather before him. In addition 31st March, 1865, it stood at \$4,041,410its present total, of course. It would ap- | be added of still more importance to the es-England, in the fifty years between 1915 ment given to our blacks. Many of them and 1865, was only \$164,590,000. But it | are even now tradesmen and mechanics, must be remembered that, in 1834, England had nobly disbursed \$100,000,000. which she borrowed to pay the West India proprietors for their slaves, emancipated by act of Parliament; that, in 1847, the sum of \$35,000,000 was also added to the National Debt, and was given to the starving Irish; that, in 1855-56, it was necessary to add \$80,000,000 more to national burdens, to pay for the cost of faculties and the desire to train them. No the Crimean War, and that, from 1859 to hopeless bondsman can be prompted to 1865, a still further sum of \$62,000,000 was rise above the necessities of his daily tasknational defences. Taking these items into avocation-in his eyes sufficient unto the National Debt, between 1815 and 1865, is of retrospect or anxiety of prevoyance. not \$164,500,000, but actually amounts to \$440,590,000. In the last six years, (Mr. GLADSTONE tells us,) the reduction of that Debt was over \$88,000,000, or \$15,000,000

per annum. We can do more than this, and we ought we can to more than this, and we ought to do it. We can pay off our National Debt, which is about three-fourths of that of England. We can do this by a simultaneous, but not very exacting co-operation. If we do it, we shall stand alone among the nations of the earth, as having borrowed the money from ourselves. England never will pay off her Debt, but stagger under it for ever, with it hanging round her neck like a mill stone, weighing her down to the dust.

The superior and clear than the tailor, the saddler and the solid exam line and George streets, by the Rev. Jo. D. J. Joseph E. Sattle, T. A. M. on this (Thursday) evening, in the case, and that is, that such intelligent and diversified industries necessarily clevate the operative far above the stollidity gent and diversified industries necessarily clevate the operative far above the stollidity of the field hand, or the ignorance of the rowed the money from ourselves. England never will pay off her Debt, but stagger under it for ever, with it hanging round her neck like a mill stand of the field hand, or the ignorance of the seasons assuments, and adversaring at the case, and that is, that such intelligence and diversified industries necessarily clevate the operative far above the stollidity and organization in labor, and considerables, shirt froms, 80, 200 form red Tenhand George streets, by the Rev. Jo. W. Barnbart, A. M., on this (Thursday) evening, and the tailor, the saddler and the tailor, the saddler and the subject to be "The National Present" And George streets, by the Rev. Jo. W. Barnbart, A. M. on this (Thursday) evening, and the tailor, the subject to be "The National Present" And On the Farld Browns And C. D. Gopone and will size by the subject to be "The National Present" And C. D. Gopone, and write the disposant furnities of the field hand, or the island provention, to see the disposant furnities of the f

Emancipation in the West Indies and in

the United States. Emancipation in the West Indies was followed by such an immediate decrease of exports, and so great a neglect of all agricultural pursuits, that fears have been, and still are entertained by many thoughtful persons, of the result of the sudden enfranchisement of the blacks in the Southern States. The history of those unhappy Islands might well lead many to doubt the practicability of establishing and maintaining industrial avocations among liberated slaves, but there are some very important and essential differences to be considered before instituting any comparison between the two cases. A mere glance at the statistics of the slave populations will exhibit a dissimilarity of condition from which we may draw a most favorable augury. It is calculated, from a careful consideration of well authenticated data that two millions (2,000,000) of negroes were imported into the British West Indies during the continuance of the "trade," yet only 660,000 remained alive to be manumitted, that is, but one person for every three imported. What a story of suffering do these silent figures utter to the ear of the intelli-

gent reader! The planters themselves struggled hard and long to maintain the slave trade, convinced that their system of labor could not be continued without the addition of a constant foreign importation to supply the fearful yearly waste of life. This constant diminution in the number of the slaves, and their comparative valuelessness, rendered the remuneration of the masters feasible. Great Britain could easily afford to pay twenty millions of pounds to free herself and her unfortunate colonists from the desperate predicament. No need of applying to humanity, unless to round a period or emphasize a speech, when the fact simply stated was that the purchased laborers, worth so much a head, like any other cattle, had been dying off and diminishing in numbers at more than one per cent. per annum for fifteen years. Let us now turn to the Southern States and see how the result will vary. The imports of slaves, carefully counted, cannot be made to exceed more than 380,-000, while the total slave population, in 1860, amounted to very nearly four millions—an increase of ten for every one imolls last November. ported. If the blacks in the West Indies had fared as well as in the United States, they should, at the period of emancipation, have amounted to nearly twenty millions. and, if our slaves had fared as ill as those

under British rule, they could not have counted, at the commencement of the rebellion, 150,000 in total numbers. Such is the story of the transplanting of the tropic African into these two countries. Although the West Indies were most suitable to the constitution of the negro, the climate resembling that of his ment destroyed generation after generation, United States this fertile race has increased with marvelous rapidity, and has so flourished and multiplied on our soil, that notto which the negro has been subjected, and Fireside; [From the Washington Chronicle, May 24th.]
The heroes who have rescued the political metro polis of the Union from the hands of rebel barba-rians are now gathered around it like children who country of his birth. He is literally an "American of African descent." How

Almost every slave manumitted in the It may be assumed that, in round numbers, our debt amounts to 3,000 millions.

West Indies was a native savage, torn from the name of the Father of his country. It is Byron who says that "Dear is the overture we defend" This is exactly \$100 per head of our whole white population—not such a very large amount for each man, woman, and child. Take the debt of the other great and of all the harshness and severity by The fact that the mountains were made fearful for years by the presence of runaway slaves, who carried terror and desolation into the very centre of the plains by savage love of freedom and desire for vengeance was still burning in their hearts; while the formidable character of the Maso little modified to the of the islands is a strange medley of the various tongues of their various masters with a predominawhat below that; it is rather more to be lation for many subsequent years raised from 32 to 50 thousand hogsheads of sugar the emancipation, with very favorable seasons, the crop had not averaged above have done, but to renect upon what they are to do; not simply to answer back the grateful applause of their fellow-citizens, but to adjust themselves to the increased responsibilities of civil life—to throw off the uniform of the army 82 thousand per year. Savages as they were, with none of the cultivated necessities of civilization, the abundant fruits of and to put on the habiliments of industry-to leave the battle-field for the field of labor and of the islands were enough to support their simple needs, while a very little labor art-to go back to educate their children, and to instil into them those great principles for which they have fought, and those invaluable lessons they have learned in the hard struggles of the war. May God

would return them an abundance sufficient sorts—that is to say, one per cent. in gold | for all their wants. With us the conditions are very much more favorable. Through the whole broad extent of the South there invested. This will reduce the burden of has never been a repetition of the fearful ravages of the Maroons, and but rarely are confident the principal will not exceed | even an individual case that could be fairly compared to them. Notwithstanding all the shall have been paid. This interest we can | manifold injustice and the oppression inseparable from the institution of slavery, the guish, without exhorbitant or oppressive | negro is in fact a resident of the land, and regards himself as such. In many cases he has been kindly cared for, he has been healthy estate at once of its mortgages, for which and happy, and has seen healthy and hapthere is the annual drain of money to pay py offspring grow up about him, while children and children's children have played at his knee. Many a black at the ever paid off its war debts. We did it in | South at the present time has never even 1836; we may do it before 1866, if we are seen a native African; he has no recollecdebt. At the end of 1815, after the pacifi- that would be felt by a savage even after years of bondage. Perhaps, the plantation has become his home, and contains all his National Debt of England was \$4,205,000, | nearest attachments as the place of his 000. In 1854, Mr. GLADSTONE tells us, it | birth, and the home of his grandfather and to all these strong distinctions another can pear, then, to shallow observers, that the | tablishment of the system of free labor—that whole reduction in the National Debt of is the diversity of education and employand the most able and reliable in all branches of industry have already been accustomed to work for themselves, or at least to have some share and advantage in their own skill and industry-a very fair training for the right acceptance and wise use of freedom. Intelligent labor can only be obtained from a man by that cultivation and liberty which gives him the use of his added in to defray the expense of increased work into the requirements of a higher account, the real reduction of England's day is the evil thereof—without the sorrow When we find that the slave at the South has not only been the farm-hand and the house servant, the cook and the milliner, but also the mason and the miller, the carpenter and the cordwainer, the cooper and the cabinet-maker, the tanner and the tailor, the saddler and the

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Societary relations. When freedom is be stowed upon them they will not utterly abuse its advantages; to them liberty will not mean license, and enfranchisement will not cause them to decline again into the savage freedom of the barbarian. Men of such training, education, and habits are so numerous in the South, and the work of hat portion of the Union has been so completely in their hands, that we may safely rely on a large number of freedmen to assist in the organization of industry so ably planned by our Government and 80 strongly endorsed by our President. Their co-operation will be freely given, and their

assistance intelligently directed. The Correspondence of Davis and Thompson It is not often that the warnings uttered in the heat of a political campaign find an emphatic confirmation after its close. New issues arise to distract public attention, or the opportunities for testing the truth of prophetic utterances are in some other way destroyed. But the intercepted correspondence between Thompson and Da vis endorsed the soundness of the arguments of the Union journals and orators during last September and October as clearly as if it had been specially written for that purpose. While we, in common with our cotemporaries, contended that the election of Lincoln would ensure the downfall of the rebellion, THOMPSON Was dmonishing his chief that it would overthrow all hopes of recognition, and deprive the Confederacy of the valued aid upon which it relied mainly for final success. While we were declaring that the most effective advocates of Mc-CIRLLAN were the rebel armies, and that the invaders of the North were his most reliable campaigners, DAVIS was urging THOMPSON to colonize more voters, and assuring him that Longstreet would go far enough northward to "assist the Re publicans in collecting their ballots." The nation has now more reason than ever to rejoice that the wishes of the malignant enemies of our country, of the conspirators who, after protracting a desperate war fare in the most inhuman manner, invoked the aid of all the weapons that the arsenal of crime could furnish, were not gratified by the action of the American people at the

THE PEOPLE of the United States will be assisted materially in bearing the burden of the national debt by the freedom from heavy taxation, which they enjoyed for a long period previous to the commencement of the war. European nations of a popu. lation and wealth approximate to our own have been maintaining standing armies of from 300,000 to 500,000 men during the last half century, while we have been called upon to support but a few regiments When we were at peace we had no burdensome peace establishment to consume our surplus earnings. Our expensive Titanic warfare was preceded by the most rapid accumulation of national wealth that has ever been known, and we were in a better position to maintain our credit. despite the heavy drafts upon our treasury than any land of nacient or modern times. The Union Soldiers at the Nationa

"American of African descent." How cluster, after a hard day's work or a long absence, different then must be the character of the comforts of fireside and home. Nearly two two classes at the period of emancipation. hundred and thirty thousand of these citizen soldiers streams that environ the proud capital that bears lic and to protect it from the vandals. We noticed, as Meade's massive columns rolled, wave after vave, through the main artery of the city, how the veterans composing them brightened and cheered as they looked upon the unsuitled and unbroken di-mensions of the Capitol building itself, never more beautiful than on that orisp May morning, when smiling down upon them as impregnable and unsha-ken, and as white—though not as cold—as those eternal hills which wear their crowns of snow and seem to look undazzled into the very eye of the tropical sun. So, too, as they swept by the Treasury Building, the Department of State, the Presi-dential mansion, and beheld in the near distance the architectural beauties of the Patent and Interior edifices of man, to the chain of hills, bristling with fortifications, yet blooming with the pro-mire of a peaceful and plenteous summer, and with quick glance tracing the broad Potomacupon which the wings of a renewed commerce are preparing to extend into a trade beyond all former example— they might well say, "If all these things have been saved to our country, it is we who have done the work. If there are peace and harmony here at the the very heart and hearthstone of the Republic, it is we who have produced them. If the national family is strong and grasistible against domestic foes, and respected and cared abroad, it is because the members of it have dhered together, and no longer quarrel among hemselves. If there is welcome to bed and board, plenty to feed those who have fought, and magna imity to forgive those who have disobeyed, it is ecause our armies have been successful-bacause we have neither feared nor faltered—and because we our escutcheon, or a recollection that we regret or recall." Never before has there been such a family meeting. Elsewhere, in other nations, the conquer-ing armies are treated to a few holidays, or driven ack to harder service, or permitted to dole out a discrable existence with no more lot in the affairs f their country than so many monkeys or savages f the islands of the sea. But here the soldiers come back not only to rejoice over what they have done, but to reflect upon what they are

> stone of the nation, may they feel that however far they wander, their affections will always be, after heir allegiance to their families, first for that country and that Government which they have saved and Harper's Magazine for June. Harper is getting into years, for it enters upon its thirty-first volume with the present number, which contains forty-four fine engravings on wood. Twelve of these illustrate "Washoe Rensited," by Ross Browne (a new and livelier series than the first): en refer to the remarkable journey from Teheran o Samarcand, performed, in 1863, by Dr. Arminius Vambery, the Hungarian philologist, to whon within the last three weeks, the Royal Geographical Society of England voted a testimonial, value \$200, for his published account of this very tour; seven in Napoleon Abbott's "Heroic Deeds of Heroic Men." including portraits of Generals McCall, Heintzelman, and Kearney; a couple of Delmonico hite; a superb likeness of Gen. Grant, and plates to "Armadale", by Wilkie Collins, and "Our Mutual Friend," by Dickens. Among the letter-press, in addition to articles already noticed, we think highly of the closing paper upon the University of Oxford, a subject which could have borne a third paper; Personal Recollections of General Grant, and some impressive and touching elegiac poems short luries, "trivial, fond records," by R. H. toddard, on the death of a beloved boy called soon to God. These poems are touching, because true of that cup of bitterness. The Monthly Record ditor's Easy Chair, and overflowing Drawer are a good as usual. We have received Harper from J B. Lippincott & Co. Among Harper & Brother's announcements are the two concluding volumes of Carlyle's Life of Frederick the Great; the Life of Josiah Wedgwood, the Staffordshire Potter, by Eliza Meteyard; Dr. Livingstone's Zambesl and its Tributaries; Dr. J. W. Draper's Civil Policy, being Thoughts on American Civil Policy; Miss Mackenzie, a novel by Anthony Trollope; Colonel Brackett's United States Cavalry; Carry's Confession, by the author of Mattie, a Stray; the Atlas to Napoleon's Life of Ossar; Belial, a novel; Denis Donne, On Guard, and Theo. Leigh, a leash of novels by Miss Annie Thomas The Heiress of the Blackburnfoot, a Scottish story

and when they depart from the heart and hearth-

loney, is now in course of publication in Harper' EXTENSIVE POSITIVE SALE OF 600 PACHAGES AND LOTS OF EUROPEAN AND DOMESTIC DRY , THIS DAY .- The early special attention of the trade is requested to the large and choice assortment of British, German, French, and American dry goods, on four months credit, emacing about six hundred packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in linens, cottons, worsted, and silks, including full lines linen damask table cloths shirting linens, dry goods, shawls, cloaks, balmo rals, 575 pieces cloths, fancy cassimeres, &c., 1,000 pounds patent thread, 2,000 dozen spool cotton, 500

nd Hand and Glove, a novel, by Amelia R. Ed.

STATE ITEMS.

- The Doylestown Democrat states that petroloum — The Doylestewn Democratistates that petroleum has been found in Buchs county on a farm in Sole bury township, situated in a valley through which it e imments stream from the Great Ingham Spring flows, and rising on either side of it are large hills, giving it the character of the oil lands of the West. The deposit is described as a dark oily substance, with a strong odor of rock oil. Portions have been analyzed and pronounced petroleum. From recent examinations it is believed that petroleum exists there to a large amount. there to a large amount.

— Our State exchanges, without exception, speak

of the prospects of the coming crops as remarkably flattering. Wheat and rye promise a most abundant yield, and the season has been favorable for oats and corn. So far we have heard of no complaints that the fruit has been injured by the frost. The respect is that the crop of fruit will be a full one. - The Phanix says that two seals have been seen in Black Rock Dam, on the Schuylkill. It is supposed they escaped from a menagerie. The largest is judged to weigh from 200 to 300 pounds. One of them has been shot. The story may be true, but it looks bogus. - In the neighborhood of California, in Rockhill

township, Bucks county, the hall storm was so great on the 9th inst. as to destroy all the growing rye crops. The farmers are cutting it off and feedrye crops. The latitudes are cutting it off and feed-ing it to the cattle. The wheat not being so far ad-vanced was not injured so much, The Rev. Asbury Z. Boring, who was tried, convicted, and sentenced at the February term of court at Doylestown, to aix months, imprisonment in the county jail, was pardoned by Governor Cur-tin, and left prison on Monday. - The thirteenth yearly meeting of the Progressive Friends will be held at Longwood, near Hamorcon Obester county, on Fifth day, the 8th of June, to continue probably three days.

Mr. Richards, the new proprietor of the Ham-

burg Advertiser has added to its title. It is now called the "Weekly Herald and Hamburg General -Hundreds of convalescent Pennsylvania soldiers are daily passing through Harrisburg, on their way to their homes. -The camp for mustering out the troops belong ing to Central Pennsylvania will be located in York, or Cumberland county. -Strange to say, a theatre is in operation in Lancaster, Pa. -The Richmond troops speak in flattering terms of the Pennsylvania troops on duty in that city.

The publisher of the Lambertville Beacon has procured a caloric engine to drive his printing press, —A new iron foundry has been established at Quakertown for casting all kinds of work,

HOME ITEMS. - In the town of Portage, Livingston county, New York, one night last week, a burglar entered the house of Mr. Derese, and as he rose up in bed. bot him through the head, killing him instantly, The assassin then threatened the wife of the mur dered man, unless she delivered up what money there was in the house-after obtaining which the coundrel escaped.

— One of the persons under sentence of death at ndianapolis, for treason, Wm. A. Bowles, is an old

gray haired man, who was colonel of a regiment in he Mexican war. His wife is now in Washington nterceding for a commutation of her husband's - The sixty days allowed to deserters from the Union army to return expired on the 10th instant. Those who have failed to avail themselves of these terms are outlaws, according to the laws of Congress.

— The Jersey City aldermen, eighteen in number.

have voted 257 times for a president, but haven't go one yet. They stand has to nine, and not one of them will budge an inch.

— The Boston Provident Association expended \$14,121 last year, and received \$114 more. The president is Robert O. Winthrop, tressurer, Edward Jackson, and secretary, Samuel Wells, Jr. - The propriety of exchanging the damp, under-ground depot, at New Haven, for one out of doors, a different locality, is undergoing a lively dis-- There will be a Commercial Convention at De-

troit in July. All the leading Boards of Trade in the United States and the British provinces will be — The Minnesota people are clamorous for the annihilation of the Indians there. The Indian coubles are no sconer over than they break out - There is not a single unpaid requisition in the Treasury Department, and all the ascertained and audited claims have been paid, except the pay of - The receipts of treasure at the mint in San Francisco in ten days, were lately about 32,000 onness of gold and 12 000 ounces of silver.

- Hundreds of officers and soldiers of our army radiating from Memphis. - The prospect of a union between the Presbyte-rians of the "Old School" and those of the "New School" are not so favorable as they were last year. - The army of paymasters is depleting. Several scores of these officials have been dropped from the

- The average pay due each soldier is \$250, and the Government is ready to pay of and discharge every man of the two armies now in Washington. - General Banks, it is said, was not removed from command for any political consideration what - Strawberries, new potatoes, peas, and beans have made their appearance in liberal quantities at

The rapidity with which President Johnson espatches public business is remarked by all who visit the Executive office. - The salary of a New York Common Council. The salary of a New York Common Common and is \$2,000, but his "plokings" are illimitable.

— Some of the sheep at the Cananian would be shorn were valued them. - Jeff Davis was born in the same year with President Johnson, but will probably die some years - The New Haven County Bank, at New Haven, has voted to become a national bank.

- The price of wood is still on the decline in Rich - New York expects to have clean streets soon She is to expend \$500,000 for that purpose. - The Nashville race course is being prepared for the June sporting season.

— The San Francisco publishers intend to use Chinese paper. E-M. Aspin, formerly editor of the Courier des Etats Unis has recently deceased.

FOREIGN ITEMS. - A number of Russian soldiers and Polish peasants meeting near Conin. a Cossack boasted he was such a good shot that he could strike a man's cap without touching the head. A peasant accepte he challenge, but the moment the ball struck he ell dead. The soldier was condemned to a month' aprisonment for his imprudence. In his defend he alleged that the fault was the peasant's, and to prove it, he would repeat the experiment with the

udge himself; only he would advise him not to pull -A matrimonial union is announced between two great champagne-growing families. M. de Werle, whose father was formerly managing part ner in the famous house of Cliquot, is about to mar-ry Madlic. Mathilde de Montebello, a daughter of the duke, whose vine has almost eclipsed the laurel f his family. - Recent returns to the English Board of Trade state that out of forty-seven thousand seamen during the twelve years ending 1864, no less than twenty

housand died from drowning, and more than two housand from various accidents.

The Brazilian squadron was still at Monte Videc and Buenes Ayres, and the land forces concentrated in Monte Video were being marched back to Rio Grande. M -- Another specimen of British ignorance of American affairs is furnished by a colonial newspaper referring to the venerable Francis P. Blair as the "Nestor of Whig politics in the United States."

- A photograph of Wilkes Booth was offered by a "female relative" of his to a photographer on the lest price of two thousand francs. - There is practically perfect religious liberty in Paris. In 1830 there were only three French Protestant places of worship. Now there are thirty-- Monsieur Saint Beuve was offered a " Brevet of Senator" to write a kindly criticisim on the life of Cesar. The bribe, some twenty thousand france a year, was refused.

The Empress Eugenie is said to make a charming Regent. Her demeanor in council is described.

s quiet and dignified.

- An Australian journal, in February last, complained of the excessive heat during the present - Paris is enjoying five trade's strikes-the locksmiths, tailors, carriage builders, hatters, and - English sportsmen now name many of their -An arrest has been made in Paris of some workmen, who are accused of idle occupation of their time, and being political flaneurs.

—Antonietta Sacchi, a young postess of rising fame, has just published an Italian translation of s "Don Juan."

- Major General Walpole's report to the British Secretary of War strongly compliments the volun-- Poles of the Grand Ducky of Posen, accused of high treason, are now being tried before the high - The Brazilian Government was refused pernission by Buenes Ayres to march its army through the Argentine territory. - The Turin journals state that the King of Italy would formally take up his residence in Florence on the 28th of April.

— Queen Victoria is offended, because an exten-

sion of the Braemer Railway, in Scotland, is con-templated, which will pass in sight of Balmoral.

— A letter from Munich announces the death of Franklin Webster, United States con-- The "Faust" and the "Tudor" are the names ot ladies round hats this spring in Paris.

— Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, is reported very sick at Jerusalem with the Syrian fever. - Japan has sent a sample of sugar came to Washington for inspection.

— Sweden, Switzerland, and France annually produce small quantities of silver. LECTURE AND ADDRESSES .- From an

Lecture and Addresses.—From an advertisement elsewhere it will be seen that a lecture (for the pecuniary benefit of the Religious Union Meetings now being held at the Laurel Hall) will be delivered at American Mechanics' Hall, corner of Tenth and George streets, by the Rev. J. W. Barnhart, A. M., on this (Thursday) evening, lie subject to be "The National Present" Addresses will also be delivered by Revs. Wm. T. Eva, J. H. A. Bomberger, D. D. Joseph E. Smith, T. A. Fernley, and Ex-Governor Pollock. A national anthem will be sung by celebrated vocalists. The occasion will doubtless be one of more than ordinary interest, which, together with its praise worthy object, cannot fail to secure a very large attendance.

THE CITY.

EIGHTY-FIRST CONVENTION OF THE PRO-TRETART EPISCOPAL CHURCH-SECOND DAY-MORNING SESSION.-The Convention reassemb MORNING Sizeron.—The Convention reassembled yesterday mering at hine o'clock.

The proceedings were opened with the usual devotional exercises. They were conducted by Rev. Dr. Duchaches to the end of the second lesson; the remainder was read by Rev. Eaton W. Massey, of St. John's Church, Norristown, and Rev. Richard Smith, of Mesoville, Crawford county.

The regular sermon before the Convention was preached by Rev. H. A. Rogers, of Downluctown, from 2th chapter Isaiah, 2d and 3d verses: "In that day sing ye unto her, a vineyard of red wine; I the Lord do keep it; I will water it every moment lest any hurt it; I will keep it night and day." The reverend speaker compared the Church to the red wine referred to in the text. The marrery of the Lord on earth is the vineyard of the Lord in heaven. The vine dressers and their duties in connection with the present seed time was impressively dwelt upon. The speaker touchingly referred to the absent blehop.

The recular business was then taken up. The orday morning at nine o'clock.

The benediction was pronounced by the assistant bishop.

The regular business was then taken up. The names of delegates who failed to answer to their names yesterday were called.

The proceedings of the previous day were read and approved. Rev. E. N. Potter, of Bethlehem, read the address, owing to physical inability, only embraces a little over nine months of the current year.

Thus far death has deprived the church of but two of the olergy, viz: the Rev. Richard Henry, Lee, of Washington, and the Rev. George B Allison, of this city. of Washington, and the Rev. George B Allison, of this city.

The Bishop has officiated, since the last Convention, on one hundred and thirty-two coasions, on forty-one of which he administered the rite of confirmation. He consecrated four churches and opened one which had been greatly enlarged. Ordained four deacons and seven priests. Instituted one reator, and received into the diocese ten clergymen, and dismissed from it seven. The number of persons confirmed two hundred and ninety-five; baptized nine; solemnized four marriages, and administered the Holy Communion on eighteen coasions.

The address states that the church has cause for tharkininess and to devoutly bless God for the charities it has organized. More than \$300,000 had been related for a hospital by the free-will offerings of churchmen throughout the diocese. An equal or a greater sum has been contributed to the Divibity School, which, though not an institution of the diocese in its structure or government, still owes to the people of this State more than two thirds of its endowments.

the dlocese in its structure or government, still owes to the people of this State more than two-thirds of its endowments.

The Burd Orphan Asylum, founded and endowed by a godly woman of St. Stephen's church with half a million of dollars, and the Church Home for children, these are but a few of the ellocese to honor fold with the substace which he has given to his people. The enthusiasm which during the last few years had animated the ministers and members of our communion in this Commonwealth, in behalf of our bleeding and sorely afflicted country, and in behalf of the noble cause to which it has freely given its sons, will form a page in our history never to be forgotten.

The address in relation to the future says: "Man is not only mortal, he is weak in power, erring in wisdom, and often recreant to high duty. There is not safety for our country or for the Church of Ohrist but in looking supremely to Him who is over all—liminite in all perfection, and knowing no variable ness or shadow of turning. In the longingsfor a return of peace, and for a reunited nation, we must tremember whose they are, and how powerless in arms, or feeble in council they may be, if left to the inspiration of earthly and carnal passions."

if left to the inspiration of earthly and carnal passions."

The address commends more prayer, that the
spirit of justice and mercy, of patience and magnanimity, may prevail over every measure, and that
He who alone can make men of one mind may infuse
the sweet influences of his love and of his presence
in all hearta. "If this be true of the State, how much
more, I need hardly say," the address continues, "is
t true of the Church of the Reedemor. He who
bought the Church with His own blood dieth no
more—ceath bath no more dominion over Him. His
nearness and all-sufficient agancy wait upon the
prayers and labors of the humbless of those who love
and serve Him."

The address concludes: "The benediction of the
sancitying Spirit and of a gracious Providence rest
upon your persons and your families, and you shall
own that God, even our own God, is your refuge and
strength."

own that God, even our own God, is your refuge and strength."

The Rev. Dr. Hare moved that St. John's Church, Franklin, Venange county, should be restored to its connection with the Convention, and be permitted to send its delegates from and after the time of the rising of this body, and that the delegates now present be admitted to the sittings of the Convention. The resolution was adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Marcy read the statement of the Assistant Bishop's islows. Allusion was made in it to three other deaths, viz.; the Rev. Edward C. Jones, Missionary to the Biookley Almshouse; Rev. F. H. Smiley, of New Castle, and Esv. J. Willerby Jones, of Altoona.

Mention was also made of the deaths of Bishops Brownell, Deane, and De Lanoy. Miention was also made of the deaths of Bishops Browneil, Dosne, and De Lanoy.

The loss of clergy in the diocese has been by death 5, by removals? The gain has been, by ordination 9, by removals from other dioceses 13. During the year the sesistant bishop has performed the following efficial labors: Sermons preschied, 101; addresses delivered, 194; confirmation services, 105; confirmed, 1,258; ordinations to the deaconate, 2; cornerstones laid, 3; churches re-opened, 5; infants baptized, 14; burishs, 3; institution of ministers, 1; marriages, 4; miles travelled, 8,000.

During the year 30 parishes have paid off their entre debt, amounting to \$200,000

entire debt, amounting to \$200,000

The address also pays respect to the memory of the late President.

Rev. Dr. Howe moved that that portion of the assistant bishop's address, which referred to the absent diocesan, be referred to a committee of five. Adopted. Adopted.

A motion prevailed to refer to a committee of three that portion of the address relative to missions.

On motion of Horace Binney, Jr., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, The church in this discess has for years prayed that God would turn irom us the judgments which we felt, and the yet greater judgments which we feared; would shed upon our rulers the spirit of wisdom, moderation, and firmness; the spirit of wisdom, moderation, and firmness; the spirit of wisdom, moderation, and firmness; would unite the hearts of our people as the heart of one man in upholding the supremacy of law and the cause of justice and peace, and would hasten the return of unity and concord to our borders; and, Whereas, In the late eventful months, though we have been bowed down with grief, under a great national bereavement, yet much has been granted in answer to these prayers; therefore,

Resolved, That while in common with our fellow withers and with all good near we deploy and

Resolved, That while in common with our fellowcitizens, and with all good men, we deplore, and
have expressed our sorrow for the death of the late
Chief Magistrate of the United States, we render
devout thanks to God that his life was made to attract so much of the pablic confidence, and that his
very death, producing among our countrymen a
common horror, has wrought so marvelously
towards uniting the hearts of our people.

Resolved, That we fervently and devoutly acknowledge the goodness of Almighty God in having at
length crowned with signal success the efforts of our
country to suppress the late wicked rebellion, and to
resture once more the blessings of Union and peace.

Resolved, That in the same spirit in which, two
years ago, we pledged to the constituted authorities

at twe o'clock, and was called to order by the assistant bishop.

He announced the following committee on the
division of the clocese: Rev. Dre. Morton, Hare, and
Clare, Judge Cunningham, Horace Binney, Jr., and
Samuel V. Merrick.

The following committee on the Yates Institute
was announced: Rev. Dr. Howe, Rev. Pnilitips
Brooke, and Messrs. Addrich, Schoenberger, Gwinn,
and Booth. This institution was specially referred
to in the assistant bishop's address.

An election of delegates to the General Triennial
Convention was then gone into. Revs. Watson,
Claxton, and Abel were appointed tellers upon the
part of the clergy, and Messrs. John D. Taylor,
Richard Montgomory, and Charles Robb to receive
the lay vote.

part of the clergy, and Meers. John D. Taylor, Richard Montgomery, and Charles Robb to receive the lay vote.

An election for the Standing Committee was next gene into. Rev. Meests. Miles, Washburae, and Goddard were appointed tellers to receive the elerical vote, and Meests, Halehurst, Ashton, and White to receive the lay vote.

The chair announced the following gentlemen as trustees of the Christmas fund: John Welsh, Jas. S. Newbold, Thos. Robbins, Edw. L. Clark.

The tellers announced that Rev. Drs. Howes, Hare, and Goodwin had been elected clerical delegates to the General Triennial Convention, and Wm. Welsh, Horses Binney, Jr., and Felix R. Bruno had been elected lay delegates. There being but three clerical and three lay receiving a majority of the votes cast, an election for one elerical and one lay delegate was then gone into.

Rev. E. C. Lounsbury then read the annual report of the Dicescian Missionary Society. From it we learn that during the year three of the missionaries of the board died, sight resigned, and ten new ones have been appointed. There are at present twenty-eight missionaries and fifty stations. Several of the parisbes have shown marked improvement. Of these, Downingtown, Doylestown, and Bathlehem are worthy of special notices. The parish at Downingtown has been greatly enlarged. The enterprise at Bethlehem was begun only two years ago, and already an Episcopal Church has been built and paid for.

The ireasurer's report shows that:

82.087 11 Thirty-seven Philadelphia churches con-tributed..... ... Б,693 17 Contributed at anniversary meeting.....
Contributed by individuals..... 61 16 180 00 

...\$10.211 80 The trustees of the Christmas Fund for the relief The trustees of the Christmas Fund for the relief of disabled clergymen, and the families of deceased of disabled clergymen, reported that the collections on last thristmas day amounted to \$5,457.78, and from interest upon temporary investments \$289 97, making the total receipts applicable to the purposes of the trust \$6,747.75. To the fund 125 parishes have contributed, a larger number than in any previous year, and the amount contributed is much greater. Atd has been extended to eight clergymen and five widows. Six jelergymen and five widows are now upon the list as permanent beneficiaries, a smaller number than for some years past. The report was accepted. number than for some years past. The report was accepted.

It was, on motion, agreed that the trustees of the Christmas fund be authorized to increase sipends to ministers and their families, upon the recommendation of the bishop and the approval of trustees of the fund, provided that no stipend exceed \$500 in

FOURTH OF JULY.-This day is mor

FOURTH OF JULY.—This day is more doubly dear to the American people. It carries back the mind to the days of '76 It is made more glorious by the victories of Vioksburg and Cestyphurg in '68. The forth-coming anniversary will probably be a day of very great rejoicing in the United States, to such an extent that it will have no parallel in the history of national holidays. If there is to be any public of monstration, the city authorities should commence at once. Fourth of July without pyrotechnic displays would be tame. The Union League, composed of a body of enterprising, valuable, and prominent of them; will, in all probability get up a fine display in front of their new and beautiful building on Broad street. Whatever is to be done should be done quickly. Orders for fire works, and the programme of pleoses should be arranged at once, so that time may be given to the pyrotechnist to infull them without harry. Professor Jacksen has had his establishment exploded on five or six occasions, because of delaying the issuing of the orders to the last moment, thus hurrying him in the performance of the work. He has already arranged some new and beautiful pleose, suited to the victorious age in which we live, but as it is evident the demand will be very extensive, the orders of societies, corporations, Union Leagues, etc., should be made at once.

Stopping awhilest Chester, a few days since, we found the Professor busy in making cartridges for the General Government. Everything here works with precision. The building used is located on the river front. It is an old stone structure, built in the year 1700, as we observe on a tablet. The old-fashioned plazza, and plenty of shrubbery. During the recent rebellion it has been occupied as one of the most excentive cartridge-making establishments in the country. Professor Jackson will devote a portion of his time—having secured the best artists in the country. Professor Jackson will devote a portion of his time—having secured the pit of the most excentive cartridge-making esta

APPEAL TO THE CHARITABLE.—Patrick McGuigan, private of Company A, 29th Regiment, P. V., was badly wounded in the leg at Resaus, Georgia, May 16th, 1864. He is an inmate at the Nicetown Hospital. This soldier is just able to walk on ortuches and too ill to be discharged. He has not received any pay since February, 1864, nearly sixteen months since. His wife and two children are of course in discress. She receives \$5 per month from the relief committee, but pays \$5.50 per month from the relief committee, but pays \$5.50 per month from the relief committee, but pays \$5.50 per month from the relief committee, but pays \$5.50 per month from the relief committee, but pays \$5.50 per month from the relief committee, but pays \$5.50 per month from the relief committee, but pays \$5.50 per month from the relief committee has acased her besit to decline. Application in her behalf having been made to Paymaster Taggart, this gentleman gave her the following note to the editors of The Press: "By order of the Paymaster General we have to retain all funds for the payment of mustered-out and discharged men. These require all our time and money. I trust in a short time we whall be able to pay all." The "City Pasior" has visited this woman and recommends her to the sympathy of the people. Persons desiring to reader any assistance may send their contributions to him at his residence, 1341 Lombard street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, and Green and Coffes streets. We have heard of numbers of solders who have not yet received their back 384, but Undie Saumel will soon make everything right. Until that period, however, private assistance is necessary. APPEAL TO THE CHARITABLE .- Patrick

How a Street was Cleansed.—Yesterday morning Mr. William M. Cooper, president of the Cooper-Shop Committee, employed a man, horse, and cart for the purpose of having Cusego street clearsed. This was considered imperative, as the public scavengers had not paid any attention to that well-shaded thoroughfare. The women generally, residing on the street, turned out, and applying their brooms in a most lively manner, the street was speedily made unexceptionable in regard to cleanliness. Soldiers are expected to arrive there in the course of a few days, and many scenes of congratulation will take place. A proud welcome home awaits the victorious veterans.

ASCENSION DAY.—To day will be the solution festival of the Assension, and it will be duly observed in our Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches. At the cathedral of St. Peter and st Paul on Eighteenth street, there will be impressive. Alfred Taylor, of East Tennessee, has consented to deliver a lecture for the benefit of the Ladies Association for the Relief of Refugees. The young gentleman is an entertaining orator. Tae lecture will take[place on Monday evening next, at Concert Hail. LECTURE AT CONCERT HALL.-Maste

MAY FESTIVAL .- The annual festival fo MAY FESTIVAL.— The annual restival to the benefit of the St. John's Orphans' Asylum, will take place this afternoon on the grounds of the Asylum. There will doubtless be a very happelime. It is a noble charity, one that appeals a once to true sympathy. THE SOLDIERS' RETURN.-Laurels are being collected by the Union Volunteer Refresh ment Committee for decorating their saloons, and for presentation to the soldiers upon their return

Boy Drowned,-Thomas Welsh, aged five years, reeding in Gay street, Manayank, was drowned in the canal at that place yesterday after-

THE COURTS. United States District Court-Judge

Cadwalader.

CHARGE OF ENTIONG SOLDIERS TO DESERT.

The United States vs. Clark, Ramsey, and Mulin. Indictment for enticing a soldier to desert, and harboring and concealing deserters. Before reported. The defence in this case was the hitherto general good character of the witnesses for the United States, upon whose unsupported testimony a conviction was saked. The veracity of these witnesses was attacked by the defence, and it was shown that one of them. Michael-Graham, had been convicted in Schuylkill county of stealing, and had been sentened to the prison of the county-for four months. It also appeared that at one time during the rebellion he had been in the rebel service. It was also shown by the admission of White, another of the witnesses for the United States, that he likewise had been in the rebel service. It was contended for the defence that such men ought not to be believed, and that it would be unsafe for a jury to convict upon their testimony. The testimony closed at a late hour yesterday afternoon, which, after the argument of counsel on both sides, the case was given to the jury, under the instructions of the court. They had not agreed upon a verdict when the court adjourned. Cadwalader.

length crowned with signal is uccess the efforts of our country to suppress the late wicked rebellion, and to restore once more the blessings of Unton and peace. Resolved, That in the same spirit in which, two years ago, we pledged to the constituted authorities of the land our cordial sympathy and support in their efforts to suppress the bless never the extended authorities of the land our cordial sympathy and support in their efforts to suppress the them existing rebellion, we would now reverently invoke for President John 8 cm. In the performance of the duties of the high effice so suddenly laid upon him, the protection and blessing of Almighty God, in whom he has publicly declared his trust, and the grace and favor of that Savicur for the bestowal of whose ascension he has given a public obten of his respect.

Resolved, That in the fact that a rebellion, intended for the perpetuation of negro slavery, is made to prepare the way for its speedy extinction, we recognize the special providence of the Most High, who causeth the wrath of man to praise Him; and we acknowledge it to be the manifest duty of the Olivian of the Ghiroth, prepared for all their duties, and secured in all their rights as our fellow men, descended from the common fabler, and redeemed by the common Saviour of mankind.

The Rev. H. B. Swope, of Pittsburg, moved that the consideration of the division of the divisi District Court\_Judge Hare. iondants believed the dam in danger by reason of the craft resting upon it, and that on account of the stage of water she could not be got off, then they were justifiable in setting her on fire. If the contrary, plaintiff ought to recover. Jury out. Earle and White for plaintiff, Selles for defendant.

THE POLICE. DISTURBANCE IN A TAVERN. William Eckbrine, Alfred Crawford, and P. Bak WHISH EGRETICA, Alfred Crawford, and P. Baker were arreigned, yesterday, on the charge of inciting to riot. It is alleged the party went to the "Astor House," on New Market street, above Willow, and engaged in a disturbance, during which a man was very badly beaten. The prisoners were arrested, on board an cyster boat in the Delaware, about four o'clock yesterday morning. They were committed to answer. COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY.

James Andrews and Joseph Trumbull were ar raigned before the same magistrate on the charge of passing counterfeit lifty cent currency. Nearly twenty dollars of the spurious paper were found upon the acoused. The prisoners were committee [Before Mr. Alderman Beltler.] Philip Thomas and Charles Burke were arraigned yesterday on the charge of beating a man in a most violent manner. It is alleged they knocked him down in the vicinity of Second and Walnut streets, and kicked him. He was badly injured. The prisoners were bound over to answer at court.

[Before Mr. Alderman Patchel.] John Lynch was arraigned yesterday morning, or the charge of stabbing a man at a dance house, neal Seventh and Lombard streets, at an early houryes terday morning. A general disturbance occurred during which one of the belligerents was stabbed Lynch was committed.

CITY ITEMS.

THE GREATEST MANUPACTURING SEWING MA-CHINE OF THE AGE.—We have alre sion to notice the colebrated new large-size Shuttle by the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, and would here state that we have examined its work and seen it in operation, and that nothing could be more satisfactory in its results. The bold and substantial manner in which it performs the most difficult and laborious sewing, and the facility with which it glides from the lightest work to the stitching of even threefold heavy leather, without change of tension or thread, is most surprising. The machine, moreover, operates more noiselessly than any other manufacturing in use, and is cersinly destined to supersede all others in use. The warerooms, No. 730 Chestnut street, where operators are taught without charge, whether they wish to purchase or not. We advise all who desire to see a perfect plece of mechanism to call at 730 Chestnustrect.

improved Pattern Shirt," made by John C. Arrison, at the old stand, Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth treet. Work done by hand in the best manner, and warranted to give satisfaction. His stock of Bentlemen's Furnishing Goods cannot be surpassed Prices moderate. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES .- WOOD & CAPY, 25 Chestnut street, in view of the advanced state of the season, are now selling their entire stock of rimmed hats and bonnets, and fancy goods your rally, at cost. Their stock of these goods is the best in the city.

THE BEST FITTING SHIET OF THE AGE IS "The

Aur .- Among the paintings to be sold this eveevening, at Scott's Art Gallery, 1020 Chestnut treet, we notice subjects by Paul Ritter, E. Moran. Merie. Von Jeben, Navsmith, Carrabain, Bo nington, and others, all worthy the thorough exa-mination by comolisseurs. Sale to commence at 7% o'clock. MES S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER MRS S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER
AND DEESSING have no equals, and should be used at this season.

LADIRS' SUNDOWNS.—We have received another colored another colored another colored another colored another colored co

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN AS A FATHER."-From the original picture, presented by Mr. Lincoln to G. Gumpert, Esq., of Philadelphia. COPY RIGHT SECURED. The attention of the public is called to this very admirable Photograph of our lamented President, and his son Thomas, familiarly known as "Tad." The original of this interesting picture was presented by Mr. Lincoln to Mr. G. Gumpert, of Philadelphia, and is generally regarded as the best pic-ture extent of our fallen chief. The faithfulness, as a likeness, of this, the original picture of President Lincoln and sen, is endorsed by Rev. Edward D. Neill, private secretary of the President; Rev. Dr. William H. Furness, ex-Governor Pollock, Hon. William D. Kelley, Thomas W. Sweney, Eq., United States Revenue Department, and by all who were brought into frequent intercourse with Mr.

ALSO, JUST BEADY.

"I WISH ALL MEN TO BE PREE,"

a new and very characteristic picture, termed

representing Mr. Lincoln in a sitting posture, engaged in reading. The features, position, &c., of this picture are the same as in the one above de-(These, the original pictures, have the tilles " I Wish all Men to be Free" and " Abraham Lincoln as a Father," autograph of the late President, and copyrigh entered by G. Gumpert.) ABRAHAM LINCOLN AT HOMB,
This beautiful picture, 24x29 inches in size, repre sents Mr. Lincoln at his home, in Springfield, Ill, His two boys are with him, Willie sitting on the fonce, and Thomas, better known as Tad, standing beside him. This picture was taken but a few days before Mr. Lincoln left Springfield for Washington, on the occasion of his first inauguration. Also, con-nected with this work of art, and most beautifully executed, is Mr. Lincoln's farewell address, delivered February 12, 1861, to his eld friends and neighbors, and which has proven so prophetic. Every friend and admirer of our lamented Presi-

dent should have a copy.

CHARLES DESILVER, 1229 Chestnut street. Aiso, for sale, fine pictures of President Johnson, General Grant, General Sherman. General Sheridan Panorama of Richmond, Views of Libby Prison, Views of Castle Thunder,

Views of Tradegar Iron Works, Baker Planning the Capture of Booth interesting pictures, views, photographs, &c., con-nected with the rebellion. Fremes of every description supplied. Send for atalogue. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING give life, growth, and beauty to the my25-thm8t FROM NEW YORK AUCTION SALE .- Most de olded bargains in Dress Goods.—One lot of 2,000 yards of beautiful Plaid Lences, at 25 cents per

yard. Dress Goods in great variety. Splendid styles in French Lawns, 35 cents. Alpacas, Mohairs, De Laines, Valencias, Grenadines. All reduced in price. Linens, Table Linens, Towels. Naphips, Dollies—bargains, John Burns, 247 South Eleventh street,

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING for restoring color and natural sionary's watch, brought it back to him the next day to learn how to wind it up. The missionary gave the scamp some good advice, recommending him to leave the country, and told him that if he wanted to look like a gentleman while acting like an honest man to get his wearing apparel at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORES and Dressing: the people appreciate them in this country and Europe. my25 thanst

ATTENTION is called to Factory and Mill property at a sacrifice, under real-estate heading. my25 5t\* MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WOBLD'S HAIR RESTORES AND DEESSING act upon the roots, producing rapi growth and new life. my25-thmst EYB, EAR, AND CATARRH, SUCCESSFULLY treate by J. Isasas, M. D., Coulist and Aurist, 519 Pine st Artificial eyes inserted. No charge for examination

AND DRESSING for restoring, invigorating, and my25-thm8t FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The recent proclamation of the President raising the blockade of the Southern ports marks the comnercement of a new era for the South—an era of probably greater commercial prosperity than has ever been witnessed before. It may be two or three years before that prosperity is fully developed and exhibited, for the old-fashioned machinery of the Southern trade is considerably out of order. Since the fall of Richmond no less than fifty-two vessels, exclusive of Government transports, left New York for Southern ports, eighteen of which cleared for Richmond and the James river, six for Charleste six for New Orlsans, four for Mobile, six for Wil-mington and Beaufort, and ten for Savannah and Fernandina. All these vessels took cargoes largely composed of foreign goods, the owners of which wish no better then to barter them for Southern products. The Journal of Commerce remarks that the efficial opening of the Southern ports will not lead to an active trade unless some steps are taken to supply the South first with the necessary currency, and to increase the floating capital available there for business purposes. An early settler in Ar-hansas once remarked that he had seen the day when have been exchanged for a good pair of boots When asked if he did not desire the land, he replied in the affirmative. "Why did you not buy it then ?" said the questioner. "Because," he replied, "I hadn't the boots!" This will apply to the South. Those who look only at the Southern need, have

\$7.6507 25 for common to meature extra western;
\$7.6507 25 for common to good shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohlo.

Oursadian Flour is 10@15c better; sales 500 bbls at
\$6.50@8 90 for common, and \$7@8 75 for gond to
choice extra. Southern Flour is immer; sales 700
bbls at \$7.20@8 20 for common, and \$8.30@12.25 for
fancy and extra. Rice Flour is duil.

Oern Meal is firm, Wheat is 2@3c better; sales
14.000 bushels winter red Western at \$1.45. Rye is
quiet. Barley is duil. Barley Malt is duil. Oats
are dull and drooping.

The Oern market is 2@3c better, with a limited
supply; sales 7,500 bus new mixed Western at \$2.0.
PROVISIONS.—The Pork market is lower; sales
\$1.000 bbls at \$2.17.50@23 7 for new mess; \$200.50
for 23-4 do. cash and regular way; \$18@18,50 for
prime, and \$10.61.50 for prime mess.

The beef market is duil; sales 300 bbls at about
previous prices. Beef home are strady. Out masts
are quiet; sales 175 pkgs at 13@14 for shoulders,
and 15@18 for hams. The lard market is a little
firmer; sales 100 bbls at 15@10.50;

Whisky is duil and nominal at \$1.05 for Western.

Tallow is firm; sales 174.000 ib, at 10@1014. visions of an immente demand for supplies; and so far the prospect is wide enough. But when we look for the means of payment, the enumeration is nore simple, and the view narrows to an infinitesi-mal point. A few capitalists heretofore identified with Southern trade, and having funds in England, have drawn for them, and taking the proceeds in greenbacks, have gone South to open business negotiations. But there must be more of this pioneer work before the trade can be active. The needy are spread over the globe; but mere want does not create commerce. The means to purchase that which is needed is the motive power which sets the prise of the merchant. The Stock market was steady and quiet vester. lay. There was little said in Government bends, the market generally being quiet for this descrip tion of securities. The only bonds that appeared to be in demand were the five twenties, which sold

at 103-a decline of %. State loans were firmer. The war-loan sixes sold at 101%, which is an advance of 1%. City sixes were unchanged; the new old at 94%, and the municipal at 94%. Company bonds were in moderate demand, with some slight fair to fancy spring extras, and \$4 5504 75 for spring supers.

At the morning session of the Stock Exchange No. 1 spring Wheat sold at \$1.16% (21.17 for "spot," a decline of ½0% on the closing price of yesterday, tut on the "curbstone" there was a good inquiry by "shortsellers," and the market sold as high as \$1.18, at which figure it opened on 'Change.

There was a good inquiry for Corn, and the offerings being light the market ruled unusually buoyant, and an advance of 66 7c was obtained on No. 1, 20% on No. 2, and 20% on rejected, in store. Canal Corn was quiet, and in light supply. The sales foot up 73,000 bushels, at 52088c for No. 1, 43 246c for No. 2, and 420485 for rejected, in store, and 52c for No. 2, and 420485 for rejected, in store, and 52c for No. 1, canal, adoat—the market loosing quiet at the outside figures for your in store.

Under an active speculative demand, the Oat market was quiet aftm and buoyant, and we note an advance of 30% by bushel, with sales of 234,000 bushels at 37½ (340c for No. 1—mostly 39½ (2400—and 36@370 for No. 2, in store. noncesser in moderate cemand, with some sight improvement in prices. The share list was generally better; Reading closed at 47, an advance of  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55%, an advance of  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and Philadelphia and Erie at 20%, an advance of 14: Catawissa preferred and Camden and Amboy ere weak, at lower figures. The oli stocks were The Board of Directors of the Maple Shade Oll Co. bave declared a dividend of four percent, on the capital stock of the company, clear of State taxes.
Stamford & Houston is the name of sinew firm who have just opened a stock and exchange and general banking house at No. 25 South Third street. Both of the gentlemen thus associated are compstent and intelligent business men. Mr. Houston

was formerly of the firm of Hewes, Miller, & Co. The following were the quotations for gold yes day at the hours named : Andrew Weiseler, Edward Y. Townsend, Com. of the Monte. Hobace J. Smite,

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan, re-The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan, received by Jay Cooke yesterday, amount to \$1,078,600, including one of \$176,000 from Philadelphia; one of \$150,000 from the First National Bank, St. Paul; one of \$100,000 from Hanns, Hart, & CO., Pittaburg; one of \$50,000 from the First National Bank, Allegheny; one of \$50,000 from the Second National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio, and one of \$126, 500 from the Second National Bank, St. Lout .There were 755 individual subscriptions of \$50@\$10 The following were the closing quotations for th principal oil stocks:

generally dull,

| Principal oil stocks: | Bid. Ask. | MeClintosk Oil ... | Ask. | Mineral Oil ... | MeClintosk Oil ... | Mineral Oil ... 2½ Noble & Delam 3
2 Oli Greek 4½
4 Organis Oli 4
5 Olistesed Oli 4
6 Petrolsum Cent Petrolsum Cent Patrolsum Cent Patrolsum Cent 1½
2 Sherman 1½
3 Sherman 1½
4 Sherman 1½
4 Sherman 1½
5 Mr. E. Cooper Shapley, Jr., of the Philadelphia bar, has prepared with great care and accuracy a pamphlet under the title of a "Legal Guide for Oil Companies and Stockholders, including a Digest o the Mining Laws of Pennsylvania." The book is invaluable to persons interested in the mining and All the acts of Assembly relating to the organiza-tion of mining and oil corporations are given at length, with numerous decisions by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, showing the rights, powers,

and liabilities of corporations in gene hability of subscribers, stockholders, &c. The pamphiet is published by Messrs. Fowler & Moon. The First National Bank of Phonixville has resolved to increase its stock \$50,000. This will ex title each stockholder to one additional share for each two now held. They must be taken by the stockholders before June 3, or they will be offered or sale to other parties. Drexel & Co. quote:

Bales of Stocks, May 24, THE PUBLIC BOARD. SALES AT THE REGULAR HOARD OF BROKERS Reported by Henres, Miller, & Co., 170. 50 S. Third St., BEFORE BOARD.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

AFTER BOARDS.

| 100 Cataw prf. | 100 AFTER BOARDS | 100 Schwyl Bay 6: 52. 78 | 2000 City 6s old Mnni. 91; 100 Schwyl Bay 6: 52. 78 | 200 do. | 153; 100 Besing R. | 100 Array |

Philadelphia Markets.

The Flour market is rather firmer, but the demand is limited, and the sales are confined to the wants of the retailers and bakers, at from \$6.25@ 6.75 for superfine, \$6.87@7.25 for extra, \$7.50@3.50 for extra family, and \$2@10 % bbl for fancy brauds, as to quality. Rye Flour and Corn Meal continue dull, and we hear of no sales of either; 100 bbls extra

Flour sold at \$7, and 300 bbls extra family at \$7,50@ So & bbl.

GRAIN.—Wheat is rather source, and prime is in demand at full prices; about 5,000 bushels sold in lots at 155@1656 for fair to prime Western and Pennsylvania reds, and white at 175@2000 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bushes at duality. Rye is better, 1,000 bus Western said Pennsylvania reds, and white at 1752 mo. 9 hus, as to quality. Rys is better, 1.000 bus Western suid at 90c. Corn is firm, with sales of 3,000 unshely prime yellow at 782803 \$\mathbb{H}\$ bus in the cars and in store; at the close most holders ask more. Oats are scarce and in demand, with sales at 550 \$\mathbb{H}\$ bus.

Bark.—There is very little doing in Quarctiron, but first No. 1 is firmly held at 230 \$\mathbb{H}\$ ton.

Corton.—The market is firm at fully former rates, but the demand is limited, and the sales are in small lots only at 550500 \$\mathbb{H}\$ bus hor middlings.

Fatholeum continues dail; small sales are reported at 355 for crude; 500510 for refined in bud, and firee at from 702710 \$\mathbb{H}\$ gallon, as to quality.

Groceries.—Sugar is in fair demand at about former rates, with sales of 300 hids Cuba at from 8%00% \$\mathbb{H}\$ in gold. Coffee is source, and we hear of no sales worthy of notice.

Supus.—Cloversed is selling in a small way at from \$250255 \$\mathbb{H}\$ bu.

Provisions.—The market is very dull at about former rates, and the sales are in small lots only; Niess Pork is quoted at \$25237 \$\mathbb{H}\$ bit; Baoon is selling in a small way at 200226 \$\mathbb{H}\$ hor plain and ancy carvassed Hams. Butter is very dull and prices are rather lower. Eggs are selling at \$260270 \$\mathbb{H}\$ dozen.

HAY.—Baled is selling at \$200228 \$\mathbb{H}\$ to.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western Flour is 10@15: better; sales 6,000 bbis at \$6@6 20 for superfine State; \$6 50@6 65 for extra State; \$6 50@8 65 for choice do; \$50@8.20 for superfine Western; \$6 50@7 for common to medium extra Western; \$7.55@7 25 for common to good shipping brands extra round-hoon Onlo.

Chicago Markets, May 22. There was a more active inquiry for Flour, owing to advices from New York reporting the decline there to have been checked, but there was no visible change in quotactions. We note sales of 1650 bbis at \$9 for white winter extras; \$5@6.62½ for fair to fancy spring extras, and \$4 55@4 75 for spring supers.

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

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, WAY 24 SUN RIBES.4.45 | SUN SETS.7.16 | HIGH WATER, 2 43 ARRIVED.

Brig Julia Ford, Burgess, 6 days from Port Royal, Brik Julia rusing acceptance to captain.
Schr Four Sisters, Sheerer, 5 days from Hatteras Inlot, in ballast to captain.
Schr OA Stetson, Somers, from Newbern, in ballast to esplain.

Schr L. Audenvied, Compton, 4 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballest to captain.

Schr Mary D Ireland (new), Ireland, from Egg Havbor, fic ballast to captain.

Schr & Taylor, Dukes, from Washington, in ballette. last to captain.
Schr. Officerer, Perry, from Somerset, in ballast to L. Audénied & Co.
Schr Jas S Watson, Little, from Weymouth, N. C., in ballast to perfect to present n ballast to captain. Schr Jas Buckaloo, Adams, from Norwich, in balst to captain. Sour Alexander, Bowen, from Washington, in ballast to captain.
Schr Rachel Miller, Baker, from Washington, in ballast to captain.
Sohr A D Soull, Soull, from Fortress Monroe, in
ballast to captain.
Sohr J Clark, Scull, from New York, in ballast to

Schr J Clark, Scull, from New York, in ballast to captain.
Steamer Ruggles, McDermott, 24 hours from New York, with midse to W P Clyde.
Steamer D Utley. Davis, 24 hours from New York, with midse to Wm M Baird & Co.
CLEARED.
Steamship Tonawands, Teal, City Point.
Bark Victoria (Br.), Christian, Port au Prince.
Brig Burmah, Sherman, Sagua.
Schr S J Bright, Van Gilder, Quincy Point.
Schr H P Simmona, Heim, Newbern.
Schr He, Hearn, Washington.
Schr Jüdge Rhdyan, Pereson, New Haven, Schr Joseph Warren, Wiey, Boston.
Schr Joseph Warren, Wiley, Boston.
Steamer R Willing, Cundiff, Baitimore.
Steamer Reistel, Charles, New York.
Steamer Princeton, Nickerson, Wash, pgton.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Sarah Groweil, Bowman, from New York for Panama, was spoken 26th March, lat 26 60 N. lon 3 450.

Schr John Sanderson, Carroll, hence at Helifax 16th instant.

Schr Boxer, Courier, from New York for Biston. With a carro of coal, went ashere on Goshen Rasi on Sunday evening, beat over, and surk in about four fatherms of water, two miles SSW from New London lighthouse. All hands saved.

Ship Moneoon, lost on Howland's Island, registered 1,089 t ns. rated Al-, was built at Newnatis, Maine, in 1860, and owned by F Nickerson & Co. of Hoston.