The Press.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1865.

Teutonic Impolicies.

While the Duke of WELLINGTON lived he made a point of giving a grand dinner annually to all the surviving principal officers who had fought under him at Waterloo. He died in 1852, and it was expected that the Marquis of Anglesea or some other veteran would continue the annual banquet. The 18th of June came round, as usual, and the Waterloo dinner was not given, and when it was understood that this celebration was designedly allowed to cease, because it had a tendency to remind France and England of a crisis when the two nations fought, foot to foot and hand to hand, public opinion pronounced that the motive was sufficient, inasmuch as it was worse than useless to perpetuate the recollections of national hostility—the triumph of one country involving some degree of humiliation to the other.

The United States, with equally considerate feeling, has declined to perpetuate the hostile feelings which unavoidably prevailed during our two contests with England. With the exception of that of New Orleans, we do not celebrate any of our victories over the British. We have, indeed, only two national holidays—the birthday of the nation's independence and the birthday of the Father of his Country. We have not taken pains to remind British subjects who visit this country, that we defeated their forefathers in either war. The British themselves have not been so delicate. The Thames is crossed, in London, by Waterloo bridge; there is a Waterloo place, a Waterloo road, and a Waterloo station; there are several Wellington streets, crescents, and terraces; there is a Wellington statue in London in front of the Royal Exchange; there is a Wellington Achilles at the entrance of Hyde Park, and Waterloo and Wellington have given names to streets, buildings, or bridges, in the principal towns all over Great Britain and Ireland. Frenchmen have no relish for the reminiscences of defeat which this particular nomenclature suggests, and, if it were possible, Englishmen would change it now; but the evil is done, and cannot easily be remedied.

The antipathy between the English and the French which was actually part of the national education from the commencement of the French Revolution until the final fall of NAPOLEON—even NELSON's advice to his middies being that they must hate a Frenchman as if he were the gentleman-in-black—soon declined, once that the war was ended. Englishmen visited Paris and returned with the idea that Jean Crapeau was not a half-starved wretch, all grimace and shrug, who lived almost wholly upon frogs, salads, and kickshaws, and the Frenchmen who ventured to London were able to report, when they went back to Paris, that London was a magnificent city, albeit smoky and dark, and that John Bull did not limit his repasts to the traditionary *bif-stik* nor to the dark-complexioned *portatère*. After a time, steam navigation increased the intercourse between the two countries, and railroads again advanced it. When a man could breakfast in London and take a late dinner or an early tea in Paris, the intimacy came to be considerable. Moreover, in the period of the Napoleonic wars, the French were particularly and naturally irritated because the English interfered in their choice of a mode of government and of a ruler. The carrying out of that idea, engendered by the obstinacy of GEORGE the Third, and then fostered by the pertinacity of WILLIAM PITT, cost England 3,000 million dollars, or three-fourths of her present National Debt. In the end, this idea was successful, for the Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed and exiled, was restored, by English bayonets and English money; but, after fifteen years' trial, during which it became palpable that this dynasty had forgotten nothing—had learned nothing, in misfortune of prosperity, the French again dethroned it. England, having paid much for her experience, abandoned her old policy of interference and dictation in the internal affairs of other countries, and, since Louis Philippe was driven from the throne, has permitted France to adopt a form of government and ruler she desired—monarchy, republic, or empire; King, President, or Emperor. This letting Frenchmen have their own way, in their own affairs, has been of great assistance in removing the barriers of prejudice which separated the two great nations. France admits, freely enough, now, that in the fifty years which have passed since NAPOLEON's fall, England has shown great anxiety to avoid quarrelling with her neighbors, and it was satisfactory to find how amicably the old antagonists fought together, side by side, during the Crimean War. Another point, too, has to be noted. For the most part, Frenchmen of to-day are not only satisfied with, but proud of that astute ruler who may be said to govern not only France but to regulate the government of Europe. He has given them a renewal of the old military glory—on the Crimean, in Italy, and in China. He has consolidated Algeria. He has conquered a colonial territory in Cochin-China. He has added Savoy and Nice to the French empire. He has built up Paris—*their* Paris—of which all Frenchmen are proud, into a grand model metropolis of the Old World. He has revived the Napoleonic dynasty; and is effecting conquests, by peace and diplomacy, greater because likely to be more enduring than those of his illustrious uncle, the Hapsburg of his race. The authority of this sovereign has been duly acknowledged, and the force of his character thoroughly appreciated.

One great reason why there remained no soreness on the English mind when the prolonged war was closed at Waterloo, is that NAPOLEON had never set foot upon British soil. He had made threats of invasion, but had never attempted to execute them. He had marched his triumphant armies all over Europe, and had made each country pay the heavy cost of the invasion. In Germany, and more especially in Prussia and Holland, his conduct had been most harsh, and his exactions most oppressive. The Prussians and the Dutch never have forgiven him. When BLUCHER with his Prussians were in Paris in 1814, he would have blown up the bridge of Jena, (over the Seine, and called after a French victory in Prussia,) but for the strong remonstrances and actual personal interference of WELLINGTON, and grumbled a great deal at not being allowed to pay off his old antagonists by destroying one of the principal ornaments of their capital.

This hostile feeling, which has become traditionary, in the time that has intervened is little abated, so that, while a proposal has been made for an international celebration of the fiftieth year of uninterrupted peace between France and England, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo is about being celebrated in some of the German States, and in Holland. In the latter small realm there are to be grand processions, long speeches, much music, considerable medal-striking, immense beer-drinking, and unlimited smoking of canister and cabbage-leaf tobacco. This is a very small proceeding. England and France, the real belligerents at Waterloo, have forbidden the bards coupling the year 1815 with 1865, and it is bad taste for nations who took little part in the hostilities of the former year; to endeavor to establish a *raw* by their Waterloo celebration. The recollection of old animosities should be allowed to die out—the enmity of the past should sink in the sympathies of the present. So do not think the unforgiving Dutch and Germans.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Daily News*, having invested in Confederate cotton bonds, writes to that journal for information in regard to the probability of their redemption by the American Government. He modestly expects the United States to foot the bills of the rebels, and to pay for the cannon and piratical cruisers that John Bull kindly furnished to our domestic foes. The *News*, however, quietly extinguishes these fallacious hopes, by assuring its correspondent that he "is just in the position of a creditor whose debtor has died leaving no executor and no assets."

Public Sympathy Abroad.

The great loss which this country has sustained by the foul murder of the late President is thoroughly appreciated and sympathized with in England. A member of the United States delegation in London, writing to one of his friends in this city says:

"We are flooded with Memorials, Addresses, Resolutions, Letters of Sympathy, and Visits of Condolence. I have acknowledged the reception of over *four hundred*, and have yet many more to answer. Mr. Lincoln's memory is pure and unstained, and as Mr. Adams said: 'To the patriot's wreath has been added the martyr's crown.'"

BUST OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—There is now on view, at Mr. Callender's newspaper store, corner of Third and Walnut streets, a fine bust of Mr. Lincoln, executed by Mr. T. Fisk Mills, son of the sculptor of the Jackson and Washington statues at Washington, which will be immediately recognized as a most excellent likeness. It was taken, last February from life, by a process of which Mr. Mills is the patentee, and, we believe, the inventor. A light pressure on the face, so brief as to be almost momentary, secures an accurate cast of the features, and the remaining work, which is more artistical than mechanical, readily produced the perfected bust. Mr. J. Fisk Mills has been very fortunate in making such a life-like bust as this.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Blackburn, the Yellow Fever Plotter, the Cause of the Late Epidemic in Newbern.

THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE STATE AND THE KINDRED QUESTIONS.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Advices from Newbern, N. C., to the 31st, state that the result of the investigation at Toronto showing that the yellow fever in that city last summer, which carried off some two thousand citizens, was introduced by the infamous Dr. Blackburn, has caused the utmost horror.

The people of the State are fast becoming reconciled to the free labor system, and like the change. There is a strong attachment between the masters and their former slaves, and they seek each other, making satisfactory terms.

Newbern, N. C., advices of June 3, say that the universal suffrage question excites great interest, the people being divided only as to the time when the negro should vote.

The removal of trade restrictions causes much rejoicing, and new life is given to mariners. Newbern promises to be very healthy this summer.

TEXAS.

Death of the Rebellion in Anarchy and Confusion.

GENERAL DESIRES TO RETURN TO THE UNION AND STAY IN IT.

An Expedition to the State Ready to Start from Fortress Monroe.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The steamship Havana brings Havana advices of May 30th. Advices from Galveston, to the 28th of May, by the blockade-runner Lark, state that the greatest confusion and anarchy reigned in that city and Houston. The Lark was robbed of her cargo, taken thither and returned to Havana in ballast.

Gen. Magruder attempted a speech to the soldiers, but was hissed and silenced, and was told by them that they had been humbugged enough, and intended to settle affairs for themselves. Magruder returned to San Antonio, finding that Texas would fight no longer, and wished to return to the Union.

The Mayor and principal citizens have left Galveston to meet the Federal officers and hurry up the surrender. It is also said that Generals Murray and Ashbel Smith have gone to New Orleans to surrender the State.

The famous blockade-runner Denbigh was destroyed by Federal gunboats. The captain and crew escaped. The Owl returned to Havana, fearing robbery at Galveston.

The United States steamer Susquehanna, monitors Moradnock and Canonicus, and the gunboats Chippewa, Fahkee, Brentilla, and Wando, had arrived at Havana, causing a great sensation.

THE TEXAS EXPEDITION.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 4.—The second portion of the expedition to Texas, comprising the troops of the 1st division of the 25th Army Corps, under the command of Brigadier General Draper, have been lying on transports in Hampton Roads, preparatory to sailing southward, for the past two days. Every arrangement and device which will conduce to the comfort and health of the troops on the long and tedious sea voyage are being perfected rapidly forward. Major General Weitzel arrived from City Point yesterday with his staff. The steamer Western Metropolis has been selected by General Weitzel for his flag-ship, and it is supposed the whole fleet will leave here early in the morning. The weather, although becoming rapidly intensely warm, promises to be fair. The transport fleet comprises the following vessels: Western Metropolis, Glaucus, Empire City, Tillie, Doris, Neptune, Beaufort, J. P. Everman, Cambria, Richmond, Louise, Suwannee, Tonawanda, and Star of the South.

EUROPE.

Unpleasant Consequences Expected from the Alabama Indemnity Question—Our Ships of War in Foreign Ports—Commercial News, etc.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The steamship City of Washington from Liverpool on the 24th via Queenstown on the 25th arrived at this port at 6 o'clock this afternoon. Her advices are only one day later.

LONDON, May 25.—The London *Owl* says that the question of the Alabama's depredations has reached an unpleasant point, Great Britain having refused indemnity, and the American rejoinder alluding to measures of compulsion to be taken.

The Paris *Moniteur* confirms the revocation of the order limiting the stay of Federal ships in foreign ports, and says that France has also announced that she will hasten the removal of all other restrictions as soon as the Washington Cabinet ceases to exercise exceptional rights, which, as belligerents, it is enabled to claim towards neutral vessels.

The *Moniteur* states that it is the belief that Mr. Johnson will follow the wise friendly policy of Mr. Lincoln.

Latest Commercial Intelligence.

[By Telegraph to Queenstown.]

LIVERPOOL, May 25—Cotton.—The sales for two days amounted to 28,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is easier, with a slight decline.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is inactive.

PROVISIONS.—The market is quiet and steady.

LONDON, May 25.—Consols closed at 90¼@90⅜ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—United States five-twenties 67@67¼. Illinois Central Railroad 75¼. Erie 52@52¼.

THE VERY LATEST.

LONDON, May 25—Evening.—The Bank of England reduced its rate of discount to 4 ⅌ cent. this afternoon.

HARRISBURG.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS—PAYING OFF—MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

HARRISBURG, June 5.—Provost Marshal General Henks has received orders from Washington to make preparations at this post for the reception of 12,000 more Pennsylvania volunteers, returning for discharge. The troops already here are being paid off as rapidly as possible, and large numbers are leaving by every train for their respective homes. So far the utmost good order has prevailed in the city, which is owing in a great measure to the precautions of General Henks in prohibiting the sale of liquor under the penalty of its forfeiture.

Major General Sherman is expected to pass here to-morrow, on a special train from New York, bound to Cincinnati.

Affairs in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 4.—John Lewis, colored, has been convicted by court-martial of the murder of Thomas C. McGrath, at Shelbyville, and sentenced to be hanged on June 13th.

Gen. Palmer has issued an order that the city courts shall release from confinement slaves convicted of hiring their own time.

Generals Custer, Wood, Upton, Alexander and Whittaker have arrived.

Major General Palmer left at noon to-day for Washington. About seven thousand soldiers of the Army of the Tennessee arrived from Parkersburg this evening.

Convicted of Perjury.

BOSTON, June 5.—The trial of Hon. Francis O. J. Smith, of Maine, on indictment found by grand jury for subornation of perjury, occupied the Superior Criminal Court nearly the whole of last week, and resulted this morning in a verdict of guilty. After the rendering of the verdict, counsel for Smith applied for time to file a bill of exceptions, and the court granted one month for that purpose.

Yellow Fever in Barbados.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Barbados papers of May 16th state that the yellow fever is again among the crews of vessels at Demerara. Ninety-three cases had been admitted to the hospital in 14 days. In Trinidad and Grenada the heavy rains had injured the prospect of the cane crop to the extent of 5,000 hhds. The wharves and storehouses at Point au Petre in Guadaloupe are full of sugar.

Governor Magrath.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 4—The steamer Starlight arrived here to-day, from Hilton Head, S. C. Among the passengers is A. G. Magrath, ex-Governor of South Carolina, on route for Washington, under arrest.

THE PAPAL "PROGRESSIST."—It is difficult, indeed, as one runs down by rail to Civita Vecchia to resist the conviction that with all that Pius IX. has said and done for his mediæval Church he has been its greatest enemy. What shoals of heretics have been introduced into the Pontifical States by that very rail! What a deluge of new ideas has overflooded them since the whistle of the steam-engine first frightened the buffalo grazing on the marshy wastes of the Campagna. Gregory XVI. was more consistent than Pius, if not wiser in his day and generation, but the hero of the Encyclic must needs push on.—*London Times.*

RICHMOND.

Governor Peirpont and the Reconstruction of Virginia—The Wheelmobeats of the 25th Corps—The Curious and Adventurers Flocking to the City—The Condition of Affairs in Richmond and in the State—Miscellaneous.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

PHILADELPHIA PRESS BUREAU,
RICHMOND, June 4, 1865.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE STATE.

The grand work of reconstruction in this State is quietly but surely progressing, upon the policy foreshadowed by the General Government, under such favorable circumstances as will insure the most harmonious results. The advent of Gov. Peirpont has been most auspicious, and will tend to relieve the people from many embarrassments, and to the development of the purposes of the authorities towards those who have been identified with the interests of the rebellion. The Governor entertains for many of this class a great deal of sympathy, without doing any violence to his loyalty as a patriot, or any injustice to the principles of freedom. The Union men in Virginia could not have been more fortunate in having such a sterling Executive; the rebels could not have had a more compassionate Governor, or the negroes a better friend, than Francis Harrison Peirpont, out of this Commonwealth. He is a plain, matter-of-fact person, with a strong compound of common sense, of quick perception, and of uncommon research. With dignity and ease he blends the most respectful attention to the simplest wants of the humblest broken-down specimen of Southern chivalry. All are received with true republican dignity, their complaints listened to or their questions answered with as much promptness and interest as if they were persons of rank, and the flimsy nature of their visits matters of business.

THE 25TH CORPS.

The 25th Corps (colored) is, with the exception of one or two regiments, on board of the transports, many of which have left City Point for Texas. Major General Weitzel has not yet embarked, nor will he until all his troops are under way.

THE CURIOSITY TO VISIT THE CITY.

This city is the object of mingled curiosity and interest. Persons are attracted here to see Richmond, which, but for the relation it sustained to the late dreams of a Southern confederacy, would have been unknown, except as the great breeding mart of human bondage. This class of persons is generally repaid for their time lost and money spent in witnessing a State restored to freedom and the national authority; in observing the elements which, under proper influences, would develop themselves into the highest state of civilization, and the gradual return to consciousness of these unfortunate people, who have been allured from loyalty by the phantom of States' rights.

ADVENTURERS.

But there is another class of persons who are justly termed adventurers, who are flocking here, who come under the hallucination that Richmond presents a splendid opportunity to acquire fortunes. This place, during the war, has been the receptacle of all the refugees who could reach it from every part of the South. This large class of consumers tended to impoverish the city, and which has been continued without any cessation. The loyal Southern people, blinded by the sophistry of their leaders, have invested all their money in the rebel bonds; and to-day many of them, living in their own mansions, are reaping the bitter fruits of their folly in a variety of mortifying ways, but none is so humiliating to their pride as the reflection that absolute want is evident where Virginia hospitality is shown in all the genial relationship of conventionality.

CONDITION OF THE CITY AND STATE.

Without enumerating the influences which have paralyzed many important branches of industry, it is only necessary to add that Richmond and Virginia, without the aid of Northern capital and enterprise, will be unable to recover from her decay and stagnation, in which treason hasp lunged them, in ten years to come. The most of the F. F. V.'s are without any but rebel currency; and the conduct of the business men to our Northern merchants, on the breaking out of the rebellion, has seriously impaired their credit. Many of the latter class are not only in want, but being too proud to solicit rations from the Government, accept food from their colored acquaintances, who delicately administer to their wants in a manner so as not to offend their sensibilities. Such being the poverty of the better class, the others must indeed be in an unfortunate condition.

PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

There are certain kinds of business which will thrive while the army is in Virginia, but which will drag heavily along when their success depends upon the support of those who are reduced to poverty by aiding the rebellion. Pawnbrocking and mortgaging appear to be the most substantial pursuits in which persons can engage.

FARMING.

It will be some time before the farming interests will do little more than support the families which cultivate them. The former manner of tilling the soil being at an end, it will require some time before the oppressed and the oppressor can adopt such harmonious regulations as will be equally satisfactory. Radical changes always require time to adapt themselves to the circumstances of individuals, and in this case no small amount of civilization is necessary.

GENERAL HINTS.

From these general hints, gratuitously given for the benefit of adventurers, it must be obvious that the chances for fortunes here are rather limited among the chivalry. A trip of this character to Richmond invariably ends in disappointment to every calculating speculator, while those who blindly rush into pursuits will soon realize the folly of their undertaking. One thing is certain: that the rebels here hate the Yankee with no abatement, and will not patronize the man who can be accommodated with one of similar sympathy. All the stores not burnt down are in possession of the rebels, who are going North to replenish their goods. There has been such a rush for places of business, that rents have ascended to the old war rates, landlords are requiring their tenants to pay fifty dollars in greenbacks per month, when only twenty-five dollars in Jeff Davis' rebel shinplasters were necessary for a vending establishment.

THE DEMAND FOR PLACES OF BUSINESS.

In view of the demand for places of business, owners of property are trying to annul the contracts which they have made with their tenants previous to our occupation of the city, and are much chagrined that they cannot do so by charging the high figure in greenbacks which the numerous applicants are willing to give. It might be well for those adventurers who come to Richmond not to be too sanguine that they will be fortunate enough to enter the few chances which promise success.

ROLLIN.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.—It is with pleasure that we announce to the readers of *The Press* that the Academy of Fine Arts is still open. The directors, in response to numerous applications, have reduced the price of admittance from twenty-five to ten cent, so that the poorer class of our citizens may have it in their power to view the fine paintings and statuary of this establishment. At the end of the present week the Academy, we are assured, will positively close, and the paintings returned to their owners, so that the present will be the only chance afforded to our citizens of examining the different specimens of art placed upon exhibition.

RARE AND CURIOUS PAINTINGS.—The Art Gallery of MESSRS. Thomas Birch & Son, No. 1110 Chestnut street, now contains a collection of very finely finished pictures from the studios of Del Re, Sagliano Frere, Dellasard, and others. But the value of the assortment is greatly enhanced by the presence of an original picture, "The Pilgrim," by the great Salvator Rosa, and two others, "The Nativity" and "The Adoration," by N. Tourth. These three remarkable paintings belonged to the Bourbon Prince Leopold of Salerno, whose gallery was considered one of Italy's brightest art ornaments. In order to satisfy amateurs as to the genuineness of these three paintings, the president of the National Museum of Naples has affixed to them certificates, which will be transferred to the purchasers of the paintings. Two fine pictures by Del Re, representing the joys and sorrows attendant on a soldier's life, will receive the approbation and excite the sympathy of all patriots. "The Battle of Lookout Mountain," General Hooker commanding, is a masterpiece; the content in the clouds, so well rendered by the artistic skill of Cammarano, will serve as an instructive memento of one of the great episodes of the past war. Many other gems of art complete the collection. The sale will commence on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday, June 7th and 8th, 1865.

SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.—T. Birch & Son sell, by catalogue, at No. 1233 Spruce street, this morning, by order of executor, elegant household furniture, including elegant carpet, curtains, large mantel and pier mirrors, rosewood walnut parlor furniture, elegant covered walnut dining-room furniture, chamber furniture, &c.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, &c.—The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, lacets, felt and straw hats, bonnets, shaker hoods, &c., embracing samples of 1,200 packages of first-class seasonable goods, of city and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

OUR READERS must remember that at Scott's Philadelphia Art Gallery, 1020 Chestnut street, this evening, the great combination sale of American artists takes place. The paintings will be sold without reserve. Sale to commence at 8 o'clock.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT OF A HUNDRED-DOLLAR GREENBACK.—A carefully executed counterfeit of the United States legal-tender $100 greenback note has made its appearance, and is likely to disturb the circulation of the whole of that denomination of legal tenders on account of the perfection of its workmanship. It is nearly recognizable except by an expert, or on the closest examination. One of these counterfeits was paid out to one of our county officials a few days ago by the Bank of the Metropolis, which had received it from some unknown source, and had not recognized it as a counterfeit. He also received it as genuine, and paid it over to a well-known lawyer, by whom it was also taken without suspicion. This latter gentleman deposited it on account of the Mount Vernon Bank. It underwent the scrutiny there of the receiving teller, who did not recognize it as counterfeit, but credited it to the depositor. On a second glance, however, he detected its character, and threw it out. It was then returned to the Bank of the Metropolis, where, upon careful and critical examination, it was pronounced to be good. But, being taken from there to the office of the United States Sub-Treasurer, it was there pronounced to be a counterfeit.—*Boston Transcript.*

BANK ROBBERY IN NASHVILLE.—In broad daylight on the 2d inst., a most impudent robbery was committed in one of the busiest parts of Nashville. At half past twelve o'clock two men entered a broker's office at No. 48 College street. Mr. Luck, an elderly gentleman, was within. Him they at once knocked down, then one of the villains took his station at the door to watch, while his comrade remained to plunder. From the counter he seized a lot of gold, including five twenty dollar gold pieces, and a lot of five and two and a half dollar pieces, amounting in all to about eight hundred dollars. With this they got clear. There was a large lot of cash near that which was stolen, but fortunately it was not seen. A reward has been offered for the thieves.

STATE ITEMS.

—A corps of engineers are jointly employed in making a survey of the harbor at Erie, and Mr. Delacamp, the engineer in charge, recently stated the work now being prosecuted there was for the purpose of demonstrating, at the request of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the practicability of the harbor for all purposes of commerce, while, at at the same time, the Government desires to be come more fully acquainted with its advantages, strategic and otherwise, in a naval point of view.

—A farmer near Blairsville last week employed a young man to work in his tobacco house, who stole two gold watches and $300. He was arrested on Monday week, and, while on his way to Greensburg, he drew a pistol on the officer, who threw up his arm and received the contents in it, breaking the bone. He then succeeded in escaping.

—A salesman in a store at Patterson, Juniata county, met with a fatal accident a few evenings since. He had a pistol in his coat-pocket; the coat was taken off and thrown upon the counter, causing the pistol to be discharged. The contents entered his groin, causing death a day or two afterwards.

—The Columbia Insurance Company in May issued 248 policies, insuring property to the amount of $423,163, which is 54 more policies than it ever issued before in one month. The whole amount now insured in the company is $6,236,198.68, making it one of the strongest companies in the State.

—A cow in Cumberland county gave birth a few days since to a calf with seven legs. In the same county is an animal resembling both a cat and a muskrat.

—Business on the canal, at Conneautville, Crawford county, is nearly suspended, on account of the high prices asked by the producers for coal at the mines.

—A farmer of South Mahoning township, Indiana county, Pa., has raised this season fifty-four lambs from a flock of thirty-six sheep.

—The First National Bank of Conneautville, Crawford county, last week, received a large supply of cents, which have at once been put in circulation.

—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* calls upon the Harrisburg City Passenger Railroad to hasten their work.

—The foundation walls of the new Episcopal Church, Erie, are all laid, and the work is going on rapidly.

—The Erie *Despatch* complains of the dust in that city.

—E. Rathroon, a drafted man, is sentenced to be shot at Harrisburg, this week, for desertion.

—Columbia, of this State, wants a monument for the dead soldiers of that town.

HOME ITEMS.

—Amos Kendall, who, in his old age, amassed a fortune by investing in telegraphic stocks, has devoted the sum of $50,000 to the erection of a Baptist church in Washington city as a memorial to his deceased wife, who was a member of that denomination. Mr. Kendall retired from General Jackson's administration poor, but now, at the age of eighty, enjoys an income of $40,000 a year.

—A few ladies in New Haven, whose position and influence are universally recognized, are endeavoring to abolish the present system of wearing the hair. The bag is tabooed in toto, and in its place is substituted the more tasteful Grecian tresses, looped up behind and falling over so far as to cover the ears.

—As the audience were retiring from St. John's Catholic Church, East Albany, at the close of a funeral service, last Sunday week, a portion of the flooring, fourteen feet square, gave way, near the door, precipitating those upon it into the coal cellar below, and injuring nearly thirty persons, some seriously.

—Parson Brownlow has recently said that he would "rather trust the poorest black now in Tennessee with a vote than a miserable cankng hypocrite of a rebel, who has sneaked back into the Union without taking time to wash the stains of loyal blood off his hands."

—A Jersey paper has the following: "A man in Jersey City recently pitched a police officer down stairs. He was fined two dollars for throwing him down stairs, and thirty dollars for tearing his coat. It is evidently cheaper in Jersey to throw a man down stairs than to injure his broadcloth.

—It is said that the only joke Gen. Sherman ever perpetrated was upon entering the capital of North Carolina. Turning to a regiment of veterans who were squatting by the State House, he called out: "Don't you think this is a good place to sing Raleigh round the flag, boys."

—In the case of a Boston distiller, who removed liquor from his distillery without paying the excise, Government has found the amount of the fraud to be $17,000, and has imposed an additional penalty of $33,000, making $50,000 in all.

—It is a curious fact that in sacred history the age, death and burial of only one woman, Sarah, the wife of Abraham, is distinctly noted. Woman's age, ever since appears not to have been a subject for history or discussion.

—At the reception given Dr. Mackey, of Charleston, by the Masons of Newark, N. J., he was presented with seven-thirty bonds to the amount of $1,800.

—The Legislature of Michigan has passed a law authorizing county clerks to subscribe for and preserve two or more of the newspapers in their respective counties.

—Captain Worden, of Monitor fame, carries a distinct mark from the encounter with the Merrimac. His face is blackened about the injured eye, although not really disfigured.

—A handsome bust of President Lincoln, paid for by the subscriptions of freed slaves, has been placed above the pulpit of the African Methodist Church, at Raleigh, N. C.

—A farmer plowing in his garden at Littleton, Maine, recently turned up forty or fifty dollars in silver and gold—mostly Mexican dollars—which, however, proved to be counterfeit.

—A rascal named Davis has realized some four thousand dollars, in Wisconsin, in the execution of forged title deeds to real estate, within a few days past.

—Nearly all the great painters of the country connection with the Soldier's Fair in Chicago.

—Out of seventy thousand soldiers that have gone to the front from Iowa, only one has been dishonorably dismissed from the service.

—The tree-worm nuisance is intolerable at Hartford. Ladies have to walk in the middle of the shady streets.

—In a village in Iredell county, North Carolina, there are twenty widows and one hundred and eight fatherless children made so by the war.

—A monument of Rhode Island granite has been finished by a New Haven artist, to be placed over the grave of Gen. Sedgwick.

—The fragment of the "Unitarians that blasphemously talk about "the Jesus Christ," has started a paper in Boston, called *The Radical.*

—Of peppermint oil Michigan manufactured 24,623 pounds, being an increase of 123.4 per cent. in ten years.

—An Indian doctor who had been practicing several months at Passumpsic village, Vermont, in male attire, was arrested and found to be a woman.

—James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, and W. C. Bryant of the *Evening Post*, are both over seventy years old.

—Ten thousand Union prisoners from Tyler, Texas, are at the mouth of the Red river, on their way north.

—The people of Northern Mississippi are represented as in a destitute and imporverished condition.

—Capain Fisher's Idaho expedition will start soon. It is said that Gen. Meagher will accompany it.

—Green peas are selling in Petersburg, Va., at 50 cents a peck.

—The cotton worm has already made its appearance on the Government plantations in Louisiana.

—There are 751 lager beer saloons in Cincinnati and suburbs.

—Segars at $5 each may be bought on Broadway, New York.

—The Springfield (Mass.) policemen have appeared in a new uniform.

—Bears make the Lunenburg (Vermont) farmers uncomfortable by gobbling up their sheep.

—The proprietors of the Tremont House, Chicago, have donated $1,000 to the Sanitary Fair.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—The Faubourg St. Germain at Paris, has had recently one of the most gorgeous *fetes* ever recorded in the annals of fashion. Baroness Sellière, mother of the lovely Princess Sagou, gave a ball to which no less than 1,000 guests were invited. At the foot of the staircase stood a giant, banner in hand, who announced each fresh arrival by a tremendous blow on the marble pavement. The guests, ushered up the stairs, were received by forty servants, in the livery of the family of Sellière. The ball-room was lighted by 2,000 wax lights. The supper room had no less than 300 seats; each guest, on taking his place, was taken in charge by two servants, one of whom presented a card, on which the wines were printed, and on the other the meds; to each card a pencil was attached, with which the recipients were requested to mark the wines and dishes they wished to partake of. Tableaux, illuminated with pink and blue lights, adorned the salles.

—The late Duke of Northumberland had a decided objection to draw his half-pay as a retired army officer as it became due, the result of which was that at the time of his death a large amount had accumulated. The executors, however, have since claimed the amount, and are to receive the whole of the arrears of twenty years' accumulations.

—A Copenhagen letter mentions that the first ship bearing the flag of Schleswig-Holstein has arrived in that port. Although that national emblem was prohibited by the treaty of Vienna, the population produced on the population of the Danish capital was most disagreeable, as might not unnaturally be expected.

—A letter from Odessa of the 11th ult., states that great numbers of the Russian soldiers in Circassia and the Daghestan have been sent to their homes. Those who remain in arms are to be employed in constructing the railway from Tiflis to Poti, on the Black Sea.

—Professor Gasperis, the director of the observatory at Milan, having discovered a new planet, determined to make his report on the anniversary of Dante's birthday, and in honor to the poet, christened the new planet Beatrice.

—An anonymous gentleman in London has given the munificent sum of £10,000 to Christ's Hospital for the Blind, in the hope that it may draw forth four additional similar sums for the relief of indigent blind persons of forty years and upwards.

—In London it is stated that cheap undertakers, instead of burying the bodies of still-born children, frequently place them in by-places and pocket the burial fees.

—A cabman, charged with assaulting a young lady whom he had engaged to drive to the railway station in Manchester, has been committed to hard labor for six months.

—Washington, William III., Anne, George I., George II., George III., George IV., William IV., and President Lincoln, have all died on a Saturday.

—The Russian Government consider the Princess Dagmar in the light of their heirs' widow, and give her an income of £50,000 a year to keep up regal state there.

—It is said that Commodore Nutt and Miss Minnie Warren are about to be married.

—At Parma, in Italy, some persons carried off one of the figures of the Madonna exposed in the streets of that city, plundered two others, and profaned three more.

—The statement is authoritatively contradicted that the Archbishop of Canterbury will move for a royal commission to revise the Dictionary of the Church.

—Another mammoth land company is forming in London, with the object of attracting emigrants to Canada.

—At Moscow, a Bible bound in gold is being prepared, as a mark of respect and sympathy, for the Princess Dagmar.

—There is a mission society in London for the conversion to Christianity of some two hundred millions of Moslems.

—The railway carriage in which Queen Victoria travelled to Scotland was lined with lavender-colored silk.

—The staff officers are so numerous in the Mexican army that in preparing the budget of 1864 their cost could not be exactly ascertained.

—Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte is one of the presidents of the next National Welsh Eisteddfod.

—A steam packet line is now running between Poole, in England, and Cherbourg, in France.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following shows the condition of the Philadelphia banks on Monday last, as compared with the previous week:

	May 29.	June 5.
Capital stock	$14,442,850	$14,442,850
Loans	52,722,200	50,094,933
Specie	1,251,683	1,258,782
U. S. legal-tender	21,070,453	20,469,002
Deposits	42,904,701	41,518,576
Circulation	6,674,192	6,717,763

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The following table shows the average condition of the Banks in Philadelphia for the week preceding Monday, June 5, 1865:

BANKS.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Circ'l'n	Deposits.	Due to Banks.
Penn'a	$450,000	$1,000,000	$20,000	$450,000	$1,000,000	$200,000
Phila.	2,000,000	7,000,000	300,000	1,800,000	6,000,000	1,000,000
Mechanics'	1,000,000	3,000,000	100,000	900,000	3,000,000	1,000,000
Southwark	300,000	1,000,000	100,000	270,000	1,000,000	300,000
Kensington	300,000	400,000	100,000	270,000	400,000	300,000
Penn Township	300,000	400,000	100,000	270,000	400,000	300,000
City	500,000	1,000,000	100,000	450,000	1,000,000	500,000
Girard	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	900,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Commerce	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	900,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Northern Liberties	500,000	1,000,000	100,000	450,000	1,000,000	500,000
Western	500,000	1,000,000	100,000	450,000	1,000,000	500,000
Commonwealth	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	900,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total	$14,450,000	$52,006,000	$1,400,000	$6,900,000	$14,400,000	$6,900,000

BANKS.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Circ'l'n	Deposits.	Due to Banks.
Farmers' & Mech.	$300,000	$1,000,000	$100,000	$270,000	$1,000,000	$300,000
Commercial	300,000	1,000,000	100,000	270,000	1,000,000	300,000
Bank of N. Liberties	300,000	1,000,000	100,000	270,000	1,000,000	300,000
Northwestern	150,000	500,000	100,000	135,000	500,000	150,000
Total	$1,450,000	$4,500,000	$400,000	$1,350,000	$4,500,000	$1,350,000
Grand Total	$14,450,000	$56,506,000	$1,800,000	$6,900,000	$18,900,000	$6,900,000

	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.	Circ'l'n
Last week	$1,800,000	$56,506,000	$18,900,000	$6,900,000
Previous week	1,758,782	56,094,933	18,518,576	6,717,763
Decrease	$41,218	$411,067	$381,424	$182,237
Increase				

	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.	Circ'l'n
1864.				
Oct. 3	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Oct. 10	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Oct. 17	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Oct. 24	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Oct. 31	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Nov. 7	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Nov. 14	1,000,000	1