MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1865.

We can take no notice of anonymous comm nications. We do not return rejected man parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will

Employment for the Future. The close of the war disarranges the in dustrial system that was extemporized to sustain it. The genius of the nation was admirably illustrated in the skill with which it directed its energies into the channels necessary to maintain our vast armies-to supply them with food, clothing, muskets, cannon, powder, and accoutrements-and to build and equip a formidable and effective navy. Now, the practical duty of the hour is to restore our workshops, farms, and plantations, as well as our armies, to a peace basis. We must supply the demands and necessities of a normal instead of an abnormal condition of society. Merchants, farmers, and manufacturers must find a peaceful instead of a martial market for their products. So important a change will for a time cause inconvenience and embarrassment to tion, and the nation is fortunate in having of special industries will be far outweighed by the compensation afforded by the cessalarge share of the labors of the mighty armies that contended for mastery upon the historic fields where the fate of a great

nation and the welfare of the best interests of humanity depended upon the management of batteries of artillery, the evolutions of cavalry, and the dash and spirit of We have entered upon a new epoch. We must again labor to build up, and not to de. stroy. We must turn our mighty energies back into the old channels that beautify, adorn, enrich and fructify the earth, and scatter the blessings of civilization and

prosperity broadcast among our whole If our territory was circumscribed, and if to the natural difficulty of furnishing new employments for a large proportion of our population, we had serious financial difficulties to contend with, our condition would indeed be deplorable, and we would be threatened with the terrible disorders and

ductions. It is not as yet worth its face value in gold and silver, but it cannot long remain at a discount in the presence of its universal acceptability. The American people are responsible for its redemption, and their faith, solemnly pledged, under existing circumstances forms as reliable a security as any of the glittering ore that has been mined or that yet lies buried in our auriferous regions. Money was never more abundant. Any promising project readily commands the capital necessary to test it. The difficulty is rather to find lucrative investments than means to susplantation, start a quartz-crushing com-

raising cotton was not merely to buy land, which was cheap, but also a large gang of slaves, who were dear. Now all the capital involved in the purchase of this tile stock? will be unnecessary. Men who happen to possess the confidence of the laborers, and who have barely means enough to purchase land and prowide for the usual contingencies, may become fortunate competitors of the former planters. The farmers of Pennsylvania. planters. The farmers of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New England who settle for such, substantially, is their demand in Maryland or Virginia, can work them- upon the guilt of Jefferson Lavis, either by selves, without disgrace (since even the sending him abroad to a foreign land, there proudest slaveholders will be obliged to till | to intrigue against his country, and be made their own fields occasionally), or they can an object of admiration and regard by those enter the labor market on equal terms with | who have prayed for the triumph of his their neighbors. The rebellious States can rebellion, or by holding him in confineeasily be made sufficiently productive to ment here, a living appeal to those sustain a greater population than our own whole Union now contains. The proper | their perjured and pestilential conspidevelopment of their resources opens up a racies? Men like Gerrit Smith are vast field for unemployed capital and labor. Fourth, the Union Pacific Railway is

making a good opening in the very heart | drew Johnson. They are doing it now. of our country for the enterprising and adventurous. Nothing but the excitement of the war has prevented a general interest in this great work. Its Eastern line has altered upon the untrained and in this great work. Its Eastern line has altered to suffer the purpose, as they allege, of preventing ready been extended as far west as Kansas City, and its Western line is completed as far east as Sacramento, while the work from that point to the line of Nevada is rapidly progressing. The construction of the central division, which is fourteen hundred miles in length, cannot long be delayed. It will furnish employment to many thousands of laborers, and it will open homes the war, and whose stubbornness still safety remarks all along the route. They kept step later, Ontices Sacramento, which is fourteen dudition and the sacred right of suffage in this great work. Its Eastern line has altered upon the untrained and litterate colored multitudes of the South, ready been extended as far west as Kansas City, and its Western Liberty Hose.

Sacramento, While the work is the vest palacient Liberty Hose.

Sacramento, while the work of the purpose, as they allege, of preventing the returning rebels from outyoting the loyal men there, and they denounce President Liberty Hose.

Sacramento, which is plated as streament, assistant Engineer of the South, assistant Engineer of the South Free District, assisted by Assistant Engineer of the South Free District, assisted by Assistant Engineer of the South Free District, assisted by Assistant Engineer of the South Free District, assisted by Assistant Engineer of the South Free District, assisted by Assistant Engineer of the South Free District, assisted by Assistant Engineer of the South Free District, assisted by Assistant Engineer of the South Free District, assisted by Assistant Engineer of the South Free District, assisted by Assistant Engineer of the South Free District, assisted by Assistant Engineer of the South Free District, assisted to Assistant Engineer of the South Free District, assisted by Assistant Engineer of the South Free District, assisted by Assi of the war has prevented a general interest sands of laborers, and it will ocea homes on its long line to millions of our people, many of whom are already flocking thither. Its route runs directly through Kansas. Colorado, Utah, and Nevada, all of which have now a considerable population, that will be increased immensely during the new decade by the attractions of their mineral and agricultural wealth and the facilities for transportation that will be afforded by the new railway. It is estimated that in 1863 the population of Kansas was 150,000; of Colorado, 60,000; of Utah, 60.000, and that in 1864 the population of Nevada was 60,000. The gold mines of Colorado and the silver mines of Nevada offer tempting opportunities to emigrants. and the success of the miners, when united rest, &c.

with the demands of the laborers on the railroad, will make agriculture in this region highly remunerative. As in the early ettlement of California, many men who dig potatoes will earn more gold than those who seek for that metal itself. There is plenty of work in our country or all its vigorous minds and strong arms. t may require some time to give our vital energies the most effective direction, but we are too energetic and restless to rust in naction while Hope and Fortune beckon us on to new fields of employment.

THE PROCLAMATION of Governor Cur-TIN requesting that "in every part of the State, on the approaching anniversary of the crounded outlines of the black moving mass soon to drench all things "here below." The storm was Independence, special observances be had of welcome to our returned defenders, and of commemoration of the heroic deeds of their fallen comrades," is well-timed, and will, we hope, meet with a universal response. The coming Fourth of July should be made forever memorable by its consecration to the patriotic purpose in-

dicated.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL," WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1865. A new peril has befallen Jefferson Davis a party is being built upon the idea of giving him release or pardon. Professedly animated by the "best intentions," this party will only add to the deep damnation of the guilt which has prepared him for some interests. But war means destruc- eternal perdition. What these his friends should labor to effect, is to conceal as much arrested its ravages. Any temporary losses as possible the blasting catalogue of his crimes. The combination now clamoring not alone for his acquittal, but that he of fashion, presented to the observant eye a picture, tion of hostilities, by the abandonment of | should not be tried, will only still further the havor and waste that constituted a attract public attention to his record, and gown corrying with them any number of unwelthus intensify the awful story which for-ever destroys his own reputation, and dis-ever destroys his own reputation, and dis-a drowning of female loveliges and gam arabic and ruined. It will be noted that at least one-half of those who called the meeting. one half of those who called the meeting, held at New York on Thursday evening. of cavalry, and the dash and spirit of massive columns of infantry. We should be thankful that we have no further occasion to rejoice in the burning of barns, the tearing up of railroads, the breaking of canal locks, the shelling of towns, the devastation of raiders, and the sacrifice of human lives.

We have entered upon a new enoch. We for the purpose of hearing Gerrit Smith blood, but gave them their most significant approval, by opposing every effort of the Government of the United States to crush the rebellion, of which Davis was the leader. To such extent was this sympathy with Davis and this halred of the Government carried, that during many periods it was doubtful whether the converbeds who now units with Government to the growth of the converbed who now units with Government carried, who now units with Government carried, that during many periods it was doubtful whether the converbed who now units with Government carried, and converted to the converted to th periods it was doubtful whether the copperheads who now unite with Gerrit Smith, in demanding the liberation and forgiveness of Davis, were not more dangerous and potential to Mr. Lincoln's Administration than the armed traitors themselves. A favorite plea of these new apostles of mercy is, that Davis may be "martyrized" if he is executed.

A martyr, forsooth, of one who has filled sold the fill of the serves of the se derangements that have sometimes followed the sudden termination of a gigantic war. But there are obvious signs of encouragement, that will prove of invaluable service in bridging the passage of our industrial forces over the gulf that separates the avocations of four such years as intervened between 1861 and 1865, from the pursuits that preceded and are to follow the Great Rebellion.

First among these is the state of our currency. It commands the public confidence, and is sufficiently redundant to furnish a intervened between of the warming the such as the property of the executed. A martyr, forscoth, of one who has filled all the basest, meanest, and most inhuman characters, in the bloodiest drama ever known in civilization! One of the most valuable lessons of the war has been, that no rebel convict has ever yet fallen under the rope, the axe, or the bullet of justice, who has been mourned as a martyr. The wretched describer, the detected murderer, the incendiary, the confessed pirate, have all perished for their crimes; and not one of them is remembered, save as an admonition and an example. And yet each and and is sufficiently redundant to furnish a nition and an example. And yet each and ready means of exchange for all our pro- all of these fiends in human shape acted in the city itself. From Callowhill street cown the crowds grow denser and denser, until it ductions. It is not as yet worth its face the line of obedience to the instructions of rapidly, to advance even at a snail's pace. Listles value in gold and silver, but it cannot long the great criminal, Jefferson Davis. What

test if. The difficulty is rather to find lucrative investments than means to sustain established or contemplated with the prises. The debt that is due from the nation to its citizens, necessarily represents gains and profits in addition to mere costs. Men may caricature or denounce "Shoddy," but when they want to sink an oil well, build a new railroad, bny a cotton plantation, start a quartz-crushing comwell, build a new railroad, bny a cotton
plantation, start a quartz-crushing company, or collect funds for patriotic or benevolent purposes, they find him a convenient
acquaintance.

Second, the pressure of our debt will
necessarily insure, to a great extent, the
protection of American industry. We will
do our own work hereafter. We cannot
afford to surrender to other countries the
profits that are made by supplying the
many and varied wants of our large and
luxurious population. When employment
becomes scarce and the question is narrowed down to the point whether the lifesustaining industry needed to supply our
necessities shall be given to the people of
foreign nations, or to those who are bone
of our bone and flesh of our flesh, there is
a fair chance of a uniform verdict in favor
of those who help fight our battles, pay
the interest on our debt, eat our wheat,
corn, and provisions, and spend their earnings on our own soil.

Third, the present condition of the South
is such as to invite Northern emigration
read existing the discussion and communities—so every
invention, no matter how diabolical or inhuman, was invoked as an appropriate
trouble and plantation and the point whether emigration
read existing details of sations did the words of a moderous traitor, and liberty-loving men to join
hands with them in an attempt to make
a party for Jefferson Davis; in other
words, to create a sympathy for this murderous traitor, and to demand that he
should be saved from the vengeance he deliberately and coolly provoked. It is said
that when the rebellion was conquered
on the battle-field, there was scarcely a
rebel general who did not expect he would
be treated as a criminal and executed for
his treason. Indeed, that this was their
belief, was proved by the manner in which
they began and prosecuted the war. As it
was not a revolution for a principle—as it
was not a revolution for a principle—as it
was not a revolution for a principle—as it
was not any termination, or the scholar provisions, and spen publican fabric, have induced pious, lawis such as to invite Northern emigration and capital. There is a world-wide demand for her products at remunerative prices. The organization that formerly supplied them is broken up. Under the new freelabor system, the change that is deplored by slaveholders as destructive will be beneficial to Northern men. The dignity of labor will be vindicated, and those who once owned, controlled, and spurned, will be taught to respect it. If the old cotton-planters cannot raise crops with free men, those who have seen all other species of industry successfully prosecuted without the aid of slavery, will be able to apply their experience and knowledge to that is such as to invite Northern emigration | means to accomplish the terrible catastheir experience and knowledge to that he is execrated by millions, even in his product. Formerly, the first necessity in own section, and by every loyal citi-

vernment to plant the seal of its approvalwho may be left among us to continue apt to place hard burdens upon a Government like that administered by An-Thus, in one breath they demand that the precious and the sacred right of suffrage them to war, and whose stubbornness still keeps alive the spirit of resentment among them—shall be saved from the fate he has courted, and be set free, if not pardoned,

by a great and an intelligent people. OCCASIONAL. REVENUE DECISION.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made a decision that "where a person engaged in the purchase and sale of stooks, and a company, the stock of which he has purchased, becomes insolvent, so that the stock is worth less, the amount of the purchase-money may be allowed as a deduction. But it must be shown to the satisfaction of the assessor that such stock is not and never will be of any value. The loss may be deducted from profits derived from stocks, but

in the face of the indictment upon which

he has already been tried and condemned

THE REVIEW

N OVATION TO THE SOLDIERS. THRILLING SCENES. HEAVY STORM PREVAILS

Sail rday afternoon, but the beauty thereof was spoiled by as severe a thunder storm as has preed at any time during the present summe clouds rolled up in sublime natural majesty, like mountains plied upon each other in endless space, relieved here and there with streaks of light, to show not without its warning. The southwest breeze endderly luiled, and the long white streak on the northwestern horizon foretokened a gale and rain u that quarter. The flags which adorned the nont that quarter. The hage which addition the route and the principal staffs and towers about the city speedily yielded to the gale, as the under soud wind clouds rolled over the "face of creation." and the thunder, though not as close as on some

ther occasions, was deep, heavy, and rolling. Of ourse, everybody who braved that storm came n for a full share of the ablution. Those who were fortunate or unfortunate enough to obtain otitions on some of the stands near Pe were made the involuntary recipients of worms that sought repose among the artificial flowers that effects of the torrent that poured down like a catamelancholy one. Thousands of pretty young ladies, with their anxious mamas, anticipating much pleasure in being the favored recipients of tickets of admission to the stands dressed themselves in one faultless in make and finish, containing all the colors of the kaleldercope, and all being fashion able, thus exhibiting to the bird's eye view of the curaptured speciator five thousand different kinds or series of pictures, worthy the poet's dream or the RIBUTE the annals of the people he betrayed | curis, that were straightened out like slate pencils,

language of a wag, waterfall "was there, my coun"

THE STANDS SELECTED FOR SELECT VIEWBRS.

That bloomed like the flowers of May, Wilted and withered in less than a day," THE PRINCIPAL STAND.

regiment gave the usual Zouave salute.

THE PROGESSION.

The extreme right of the procession was assigned to the firemen, as an escort. Of the companies represented, named as follows, there were thirteen members, marching in single plateons, with their mershal directly in front. Each marsual carried a beautiful and elaborately inushed silver firs horn, embelished with roses and other fragrant flowers. The line was formed in the following order:

MOUNTER POLICE OFFICERS,

About forty in number.

Birgfeld's Band—Thirteen pieces.

FIRST DIVITION—FIRE DEPARTMENT.

PIRST DIVISION—FIRE DEPARTMENT. David M. Lyle, Chief Marshal. David M. Lyle, Chief Marshal.

Aids—John H. McIlvain, Vigilant Engine Company; Wm. A. Thorp, Perseverance Hose Company; Robert T. Gill, Hope Hose Company; Edwin A. Pue, Philadelphia Evgine Company, Hinerbia Engine, Good Intent Hose, Empire, Hock and Ladder, Vigilant, Engine, Perseverance Hose, Delaware Engine, Neptune Hose, Reliance Ergine, Hope Hose, Assistance Engine, Columbia Hose, Descioa Engine, Southwark Hose, Franklin Engire, Washington Hose, Humane Engine, Phopumbia Engine, United States Hose, Niagara Hose, Northern Liberty Hose.

SECOND DIVISION.

Interestor in freme was the autject of longatural latery remarks all along the route. They kept step with each other, and marched with military preci-sion. Their dress parade uniform, the red shirts and New York style of hats, added a degree of liveli-ness to the moving panus ama that made the great picture interesting and attractive.

picture interesting and attractive.

The military column now followed in the order as named. There being small detectments of veterans without colors, or any general insignia by which their regiments might be readily recognized by the spectators, may have even escaped our notice. The rain storm interfered very materially with the reporters in their efforts with the book and pencil. THE PIRET CITY TROOP,
As a special escort to Major General George Gleade and staff, in full uniform, all mounted on
plendid war chargers.
MAJOR GENERAL MEADE AND STAFF. MAJOR GEMERAL MEADE AND STAFF.
Detachments of the 24, 5th, 6th, and 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiments.
Governor Androw G. Curtin and Aids.
High Regiment Infantry.
Brevet Major General Collis.
This regiment (better known as Collis' Zouaves)
was recruited in this city in the summer of 1882. It
was formed upon the basis of Capt. Collis' original

company of Zonaves d'Afrique, which had then seen a year's active service in the valley under Banks, and had earned so high a reputation in covering the famous retreat of that general, that the War De-partment authorized Osptain Collis to morease it to fiment. five weeks from the date of this order the regi-

and Sharpsburg
The regiment—Fredericksburg, Chancelloraville,
Gettysburg, Wapping Heights, Auburn, Kelly's
Ford, Locust Grove, Mine Run, Wilderness, Guiness' Station, and Petersburg. ness' Station, and Petersburg.

Licutement Colonel Mutholisand commanding. The bathletorn flags of this organization well attented the scenes of strife through which they were borne to a proud and glorious victory.

One-hundred-and-elighteenth Regiment Infantry. This is the Corn Exchange Regiment, the history of which is yet fresh upon the minus of the public. The regiment, or at least three companies of it, had a giand handet tendered them at Sansom-street Hall on Friday evening. The regiment, or at least three companies of it, had a giand heaquet tendered them at Sansom-street Hall on Friday evening.

One-hundred-and nineteenth Regiment Infantry,
Major Gray commanding.

The ranks of this regiment were not very fad.
The war worn veterans were wreathed in flowers.
One-hundred-and-t-westly-first Regiment Infantry,
Lieutenant Uclound Warner commanding.
One-hundred-and-sheety-sighth Regiment Infantry,
Brevet General H. G. Stokles commanding.
Here followed detachments of the Second Penusylvania Heavy Artillery.

The One-hundred-and-sighty-second.

Ninety-eighth.
Ninety-inst.

Eighty-first.

Eighty-first,

Fighty-lipst,

Fighty-lipst,

Eighty-gipth,

Invalid Corps.

Officers and Soldiers of the Marine Corps.

The Marine Corps presented a very admirable eppearance. There was a battalion of them, being the first that has appeared on parade in this dity for a long number of years. Quite a number of our eturned volunteers have joined the Marine Corps, and it is not unlikely that many more will do likewise. The saluting of the corps was executed with remyrkable precision.

Detachment of Seitors in the United States service.

Committee of Arrahysments in carriages.

Detachment of Sattors in the United States service.
Committee of Arrangements in carriages.
Honorably discharged men.
Ambulance with wounded soldiers.
All along the route General Meade was recognized and greeted with cheers that attested the strength of the love the people bear bim as the defender of our homes and firesides. As he passed the review-larg ground the scene was one of the greatest enthalesian. The people were copied to the highest pitch, and the plaudite were long and loud. The soldiers received the same tokens of admiration and respects. There were probably two thousand men in line, or, in other words, about two full regiments. There was no delay on this occasion. Ohier Lyle was ready with his oscorie at the proper time and places, and at two o'clock the military moved with the usual precision. So far as this part of the proper time is concerned the movement was in perfect has meny and entirely satisfactory.

A national solute was also dred from the battery at the Union Refreshment Soloon, when the right of the procession reached the vicinity of that point the Union Refreshment Seloon, when the right the procession reached the vicinity of that point or station.

At Fourth street and Washington avanue the right of the escort halted, and maxing a flank movement into line, osme to a front face and saluted the veterans as they passed by. On resolding the salous the seldiers were welcomed there by the resolute the seldiers.

saloons the soldiers were welcomed there by the respective committees.

The happenement saloons.

The committees of both the refrestiment saloons were busy all Frides vigit and yesterday morning in feeding soldiers passing through our city to Eastern States. Notwithstanding this labor, the work of preparing the salorns for the foldiers of the review was also pregressed with, additional help being called in. The sactive laties and gentlemen of the committees were almost "tired to death" in pursuing the particit work. The saloons presented a gay and lively appearance. The scars and stripes faunted in the stiff sonthwest precase, and laurel wreaths and seatours freshened the perspective view in and around and about the satoons. Large team, letted the saloons during the day. In the course of our "pursuit of knowledge" respecting the saloons, we found ourself at the worle-renowned.

we found ourself at the work-renowned

cooper shop.

That had been especially arrayed in graudeur and
patriotism. The saloon in the lower story was
dressed in evergreen wreaths and flowers. In the
foreground, on the centre post, hangs a draped
likeness of the late President, Abraham Lincoln.
Stretched acroes the ssioon, and pending from the
boarded ceiling, are the likenesses of Gen. Meade,
Honry Clay, Daniel Wenster, Andrew Jackson,
Stephen A Bouglas, all handsomely set in rionly
egit and embossed frames. Around the whitewashed
walls to the right and the left, are the likenesses of walls to the right and the left, are the likes many efficers of the army and navy. The table are spread with faultlessly clean white tablecioths many omers of the kind sun white tablecishs, set with Chinaware, and embelished with bonquets along the centre. The upper saloon contains four leng tables, and around the walls and on the row of the supporting posts of the building are mourning flags, the words "We mourn the nation's loss," being printed on the margin.

Mr. Cooper, the president of the institution, informed us that the seloon would remain in its present condition for several days, and open at all times to visitors. On Obsego street, and beneath the follage of an aroade of ornamented tress, a sland was orneded upon which his Excellency, Andrew G. Curtin, was expected to receive the tiags from the returning regiments. Above the stand and around it, were streamers and flags, thus presenting a very beautiful appearance. Leaving the Cooper Shop in all its giory, we proceeded to the

at the foot of Washington avenue. Here we found Miesers. Hicks, Meyera, Brown, and other active gentlemen of the committee, flanked by a number of ladles, allactive in preparing for the grand occasion, as a napy trenklation of the palifotts work in which they have been engaged for four years. The school is all on the first floor, and the speciator can have a fine view of the interior from almost any standpoint. The word "well-cume" in evergreen attracts the attention of the speciator. The philars that support the wide, extended roof are very landsomely and appropriately festioned with laurel wreaths and fibral devices, showing skill and taste on the part of the ladies and gentlemen who prepared them. The tables are accevered with all dioids of brown or reddled ground, and the ranges of tables are spread with pint drinking onesiof the. Bonquets, are accepted assembly flowers and the ceiting, are many protty pictures of battle scenes, portraits of efficers of the army and flavy, tastenily arranged in a display of American flags. The caluon was visited by numbers of particule people during yesterday. Attached to this saloon is a one-gun battery known as Fort Brown, in honor of the active treasurer of the committee. This gun is fired as a signal of the approach of a regiment. One gun means an Eastern regiment two came. New Jersey, and three of the approach of a regiment. One gun means an Eastern regiment, two guns, New Jersey, and three Eastern regiment, two guns, New Jersey, and three guns, a Pennsylvania regiment.

The "Zounve d'Afrique," listh Regiment, and portions of other regiments, were received in the upper saloon at the Cooper Shop, and she saloon on the first floor was speedily filled with veterans. There were six hundred veterans fed at one time. There were two tables set, and among the veterans were a number of the firemen. Unlet Lyle and his cids were hospitably entertained in the zecond story saloon.

were a number of the firemen. Calef Lyle and his selds were hospitably entertained in the second story salcon.

General Meade and staff, Gen. Crawford, Governor Cartit, and Mr. William Baker, or the 1st City Troop, were conducted to the Union Salcon, where they were received with great enterstance. After remaining for fifter minutes they were introduced at the Cooper Shop, and received with cheers. It was expected that the State flags would be received by the Governor at this point. In order to have this done in view of the populace, the Committee of City Councils had a stand erected in Otrayo street, beneath the spreading foliage of the trees. The tremendous rain storm deluged the stand. The people were dismissing and the veterans retiring. After some delay General Collis adaroused his men as follows. They had assembled around the stand:

Soldpres: Governor Curtin has concluded, owing to the storm, not to receive the flags at the present time. He will receive them in the course of next week, possibly at Camp Cadwalader, of which due notice will be given in the papers.

Governor Curtin and General Meade, with staff, enlered their barouches and departed, with the First City Troop, anid the cheers of the soldlers and citizens.

SCENE ON WASHINGTON AVENUE. By the time the procession reached the saloons, the storm clouds had almost passed over, and a glesm of watery sunshine illumined the west Washington Avenue, through which hundreds of thousands of cloiders had passed to and fro since the first dawn of the rebellion, is populated with patrictic people. Nearly every house on that wide thoroughliare was decorated with flags, while latins graced every window, and flaunted therefrom the national emblems of peace and victory.

The sacene on this avenue was thrilling to every particite beholder. It was here the dreuched solders appeared to advantage. Nearly every one of them carried a floral wreath or bouquet, fresh and sparking from the recent deluge.

PERSONAL SCHEER, PUFNY AND OTHERWISH.

Notwithstanding the heavy rain the people seemed completely, they turned their faces homeward as the left of the procession passed by. Now the excit-ment was over, and all folks began to realize the gense of their personal condition. Bonnets slapped against the cheeks of the wearers; soaked skirts trailed on the deinged sidewalks; ribbons faded, or rather the colors run, under the fluvial influence; and thus the fair daughters of creation looked like moving parti-colored pyramids. This "shocking" gender, proud in the array of paper collars, paper storm. These evidences of modern improvements were strewn about the streets. On Broad street one might readily suppose there had been a snowstorm. Here, there, and everywhere paper collars and wristhands were to be seen. Nice fans entirely spoiled were picked up from the street. Pieces of parasol handles, strips of frings and lace, and other delicate embelishments, were thick about the stands, showing that people had become disgusted and threw them away, as neither useful nor or namental, or had lost them in the excitement incidental to the occasion

THE BAILBOAD CARS. The passenger cars were interrupted for a time. and numbers of them collected on the tracks near where the line of route intersected them. Of course where the line of route intersected them. Of course a stampede was made, and the cars wore speedily filled by ladies, children, and men, who could not have become wetter had they remained outside. Among some of the family parties was a gentleman blessed with a wife weighing nearly two hundred pounds avordupols, and a daughter not much inferior in point of weight. They had gone to see the review, but had not been gratified. The rain came, but they reached a car on the Union line. They congratulated themselves on getting only about half soaked with rain, and because the car passed by their water-proof domicile. But another mishap awaited them The oar stopped at Saventh and the difference between seeing the review and "see ing the elephant " There were, doubtless, many such roones. There are several hundred thousands of Philadelmilan and strangers who will entertain a lively recoiled

tion of seeing the review under the disadvantas of a first-class thunder-store LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF 550 LOTS OF French, German, and Swiss Dry Goods, Fues, ke., This DAY. - The early and particular attention of purchasers is requested to the very choice assort ment of French dry goods, &c., embracing about 550 lots of fancy and staple articles, including 50 piece. Lyon's silks, 325 pieces Paris dress goods, 85 outs straw goods; also, shawis, Jaco mantles, cropes, ns, trimmings, &c.; also, domestic goods for cash. To be peremptorily soid, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at ten o'clock precisely, to be continued all day, with sion, by John B. Myers & Co., auction cers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

The Massacre at Fort Pillow. THE REBEL GENERAL PORREST'S DEFENCE. The correspondent of the New Orleans True Delta recently had an interview with the rabel Gen. Forest, when the latter made a defence of his conduc Fort Pillow. In answer to the inquiry, "Whether the people are to believe the report of the Commit-tee on the Conduct of the War," General Pillow

said:

'Yes, if we are are to believe anything a nigger says; when I went into the war, I meant to fight. Fighting means things, I have lost twenty-nine burses in the war, and have killed a man each time. The other day I was a horse ahead, but at Selma they surrounded me, and I killed two, jamped my herse over a one-horse wagon, and got away. My provest marsual's book will show that I have taken thirty-one thousand prisoners during the war. At Fort Pillow I seat in a flag of truce and demanded an unconditional surrender, or I would not answer for my here. Test new retured. I sent them another note, giving them one hour to determine. This they retured. I could see the river boat headed with troops. They sent back, asking for an hour note. I gave them twenty minutes. I hat on my heree curing the whole time. The fort was filled with niggers and deserters from our army, men who lived side by side with my mea. I watted five minutes after the time, and then blow my bugie for the charge. In twenty minutes my mon wore over the works, and the firing had ceased. The cittzens and Yankees had broken in the beads of whisky and lager berr barrels, and were all drunk. They kept up firing all the time, as they west down the hill. Hurdreds of them rushed to the river and tried to work. The witsward of the more of the war who were not my men shot them Hurdreds of them rushed to the river and tried to swim to the gunboats, and my men shot them down. The Mississippi river was red with their blood for three hundred yards. During all this, their flag was still flying, and I rushed over the works and cut the halyards and let it down, and then stopped the fight. Many of the Yankess were n ients, in front, and they were in their way, as they concealed my men, and some of them set them on fire. If any were burned to death it was in these tents. They have a living witness in Capt. Young, their Quartermaster, who is still alive, and I will have it to any urisoner I have ever taken if I have save it to any prisoner I have ever taken if I have not treated them well."

ATTEMPTED "STOCK" EXCHANGE SWINDLE.—A short time since, a rumor, the origin of which it was impossible to trace, was in circulation at Paris, to the effect that the Emperor of the French had been assistanted. This report caused much uncashoes last week on the Stock Exchange. It is a curious coincidence that the curiard reached Paris simultaneously from London, Brussels, Amsterdam, and Frankfort. At the latter town it appears that despatches were received by the principal bankers of that city, dated London, containing the intelligence; and at Brussels, an immense orawd ewebled the arrival of the Paris train, analous to accordant the truth of the report, which not a single passenger had beard of in Paris. Considering, 22/32 correspondent, that the four contros of the monetary trains attention are the four contros of the monetary trains attention at Europe, it is self-ordent that the story was fabricated as a financial speculation.

On last Thursday evening, at the Academy o fuelc, the Handel and Haydu Spolety of this city remented the great work of the former master, the We say repeated, although some time as clapsed since it was last given, for it is one of bose ever-green works which are always young and can be recurred to again and again without alling upon the taste of the true lover of music. The broad and masculine style of the great Gar man will always preserve a firm hold upon the taste of those who appreciate something more than more technical beauty in music, and when any of bis finer works are even indifferently ex-ecuted, can scarcely tail of being appreciated. There is, consequently, little doubt that when his chef verune is announced for performance where there t will be attended not only by a large and one thoroughly willing to erjoy the grand and effective music of the old master. The Academy of Music was, or esequently, crowded with a throng as iberally demonstrative in their applause as they were cordially alive to the merits of the singers and the beauties of the composer. The two soprani were Mrs. Mezart and Miss H. M. Alexander; the niratio was Mile Caroline McCaffrey; the tenor was Mr. Simpson; the basso, Mr. A. R. Taylor; and Mr. Carl Santz was the instrumental director, havby the entire Germania orghestra to respond to his professional requirements. It would be need ars for us to enter into a detailed criticism of the artists, they are so well known. Mrs. Mozart, n whose hands the larger portion of the sopran music rested, sung, as she always does, with fine taste and feeling, rendering Hundel as he ough? ever to be rendered, both with elevation and dig-nity. "He was despised and rejected," was given by Miss McCaffrey in a manner that deserved an by Miss Michairey in a manner that deserved an encore, although this was not awarded it. The feeling displayed in it by the artist demunds warm culogy. The only encore awarded was that given the chorus—"For unto us a child is born," Possibly the reason of this paucity in the insistence of applause was the state of the westner, which was so terrifically het as to indipose the exerting bimself in the persistent demand for repetition, even more from charity to his own flesh than from respect for the lungs and labor of those to whom he was listening.

Beiley, and Miss Cordelia Cappelle, for this night only. The entertainments will be "Ivanhoe," and Mr. Foster's musical drama, "The Old and Young scene, and "Pocahontas" takes her place, sup-peried by the Webb Sisters. According to the ad-sertisements this is the first time that "ye genus avage" has been produced at the Arch-street, wrich will account—with the two sisters as Po ca hon-ta and Captain John Smith—for its drawing a good haves in spite of the thermometer and the fact of its having enjoyed two weeks success at the Chestnat in the fortnight immediately preceding. ilie Western departs from this country for Landon lier, who made such a favorable impression upon cpened the Chestnut-street Theatre to our public. mer, whose debut as a "star" was made in our city some cighteen menths since, but who has not bee

acting during the past year, in consequence of the death of her twin sister, has made a most successful appearance at the Winter Garden, New York, in amount to \$12,803,000. as fiercely as it has been scorebing our own. Not a ingle critic has withheld his meed of approval from her impersonation of "Camille," although the piece American public ; and there is a great unanimity in the opinion expressed that she possesses remarkable qualifications to become a prominent planet in the theatrical constellations scattered about our dra-matic-we were about to say "heaven," but on secoud thoughts reitain from doing so-our dramatic

THE GREAT COMBINATION CIRCUS .- Messes. Stone & Rosston's great Combination Circus will shortly appear in this city. A cavaloade will enter Philadelphia on Saturday next, and the exhibition will open on Monday afternoon, 19th instant, and ontinue for five days only, on the spacious lot composed of the best artistes in the profession, who won immense popularity last winter at the old Na-tional Circus building. This circus has been traveling through Virginia and Marvland, and it is said the success attending the enterprise stands un-paralleled in history. They are likely to meet with reat success in this city.

[From the Boston Traveller.]

To "Punch." ON READING BIS LINES ON "ABRAHAM LINCOLN YOULLY ASSASSINATED, APRIL 14, 1865." Yes! lay one laurel more on Lincoin's grave, Thou, whose relentiess hand to sname so long That nobie and heroic nature gave,

Nor blush to say that thou hast done him wrong, Draw near, while yet a mourning nation's tears Are falling fast above their martyred dead, Nor fear to own, throughout the coming years, That thou, in bitter shame, hast bowed thy head.

Bring thy sad tribute hither, while we lay Our earth to earth, our dust unto its dust; And, standing by that new-made grave to day, Unto thyself, and to the dead, be just! Those eyes, now closed in the eternal night,
Turn not on thee with unforgiving gaze;
That soul, in heavenly patience soit-possessed,
Stood far above thy biame, nor asks thy praise. That form, deemed all unfit for courtly grace, Ne'er sought, or cared, the applause of courts to win; Enough for him, that Africa's long crushed race Eay, "through this man, we too, stand up as man,"

Beneath that garb, though rustic called, and plain, Beat the werm, sympathising heart that sped Accept the seas kind words to confort pain, When England's widowed queen bent o'er her He stood, where men of meaner mould had qualled, Unheeding obloquy, reproach, or sneer; Oh, brave strong heart, the trattor's hand had falled To still thy throbbing, hadst thou but known fear. Requiring ill with good, and wrong with right, Sopered he on where duty led the way; iterring one voice, and following but one light, Whether in fire by night, or cloud by day.

A mind that read the teachings of the past, Gleaning igesh wisdom for the present age, Where Heaven had joined not man might just apart. The child-like soul, the wisdom of the sage; A beart that patiently, through years of strife, Bore, of a nation's wos, the heavy load, And, "latifuld unto deuth," breathed out its life, True to !tself, its kind, and to its (led. Let these suffice thee! By the Western wave, Again his rest, and peace, and home, is found; and, when thea standard Lincoln's grave, Remember that the spouls holy ground! CAMBRIDGE, Mass.

CITY ITEMS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.-Mr. George Grant, 610 Chestput street, has just added to his superb stock in this department a handsome assort-ment of new things, including novelties in Shirting Prints, beautiful Spring Cravats, seasonable Under-clothing, &c. His celebrated "Prize Medal" Shirt, Invented by Mr. John F. Taggart, is unequalled by any other in the world. done by hand in the best manner, and warranted to give satisfaction. His stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods cannot be surpassed. Prices moderate. A POPULAR HAT,-The Chinese Sun Hat, manu satured by Messrs. Wood & Cary, 725 Chastnu street, is the choicest novelty of the season. W. & O. are now selling off their stock of Straw and Fancy Bonnets at very much below cost to close the

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND DEBEBING for restoring color and natura beauty. Sold by all Druggists. my25-thm3t ESBLEMAN'S PATENT CRAVAT HOLDER, for sale wholesale and retail, at 701 Chestant street. Also, hirts, drawers, under-wear, hoslery, gloves, ties soarfs, and men's wear generally. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND DERSKING have no consist and should be used at this season. Sold by all Druggists. my25-thm8t

e for wearing the petticoat, is that his wife has often wore the breeches. Jeff, had better have behaved himself, let the petticoats and treason alone, and wore such precises and coats as are made at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 803 and 805 Chestnut street, above Sigth. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORED AND DEBESING: the people appreciate them in this country and Europe. my25 thm8t A New Wins .- In this age of bad whisky and

extended liquor, it is pleasant to know that there is one article of pure wine in the market. We have reference to Speer's Samburg Port Wine. We at first tried it somewhat unwillingly, but were agreeably disappointed in finding it one of the most deous nectars we had ever tasted. We doub whether there is a vinevard in the Old or New World that can vield a wine at all comparable to this in richness and delicacy of flavor. Mr. Speer crepares it by a process neculiar to himself, without guaranteed to be four years old. It has found its way to London and Parls .- Boston Transcript. Our Druggists have it for sale. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HATE RESTORES AND DRESSING for restoring, invigorating, and eautifying the hair. THE PUBLIC is cautioned against an imitation of he photograph of Lieutenant General Grant, th original of which was taken by F. Gutekuns

Ayon street. It is a bad copy. The original will be known by my imprint on the back. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND DEBESING act upon the roots, producing rapid rowth and rew life. my25-thm8t EYE, EAR, AND CATARRE, successfully treated by J. Isaacs, M. D., Coulist and Aurist, 519 Pine st. extincial eyes inserted. No charge for examination. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WOBLD'S HAIR RESTORES AND DERRRING give life, growth, and beauty to the nair. Sold by all Druggiats. my25-thm8t

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The buyers of all merchandise manufactured in his country, on which internal revenue can is levied,

will do well to read carefully the following decision of Commissioner Lewis. Commissioner Lewis decisions are the commissioner Lewis decisions. ides that the buyer of domestic manufactures ha same. Government has acted on this decision in spirits manufactured by parties accused of defeand ing the revenue. The innocent holders have had they will not recover it until they prove that the tax has been paid on the same. In important purchase buyers may possibly hereafter require a bond of in demnity from sellers to secure against loss from seizure. The following is a copy of the order re

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF IMPERIAL PROPERTY OF THE OF

IMPERIAL REVENUE,

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1865.

Your letter of May 18, in relation to the seizure and ioriesture of spirits in the hands of parties who have purchased in the open market, or without notice of any fraud committed, and also one from Mr. Richards, revenue sayout, in relation to two hundred. well a Co., have been rebelved.
Without controverting your position, that section forty-eight of the act of June 30, 1864, applies only to goods in the hands of the manufacturer and purchaser, I am of the opinion that the provisions of section sixty-eight are broad enough to cover the case. scotten sixty-eight are broad enough to cover the case.

That section provides that when the owner, agent, or superintendent of any still shall neglect to make the required refortin, &a., he small foriest all the spirits made by or for him, with certain other property described. The forfeiture is absolute of the property, and not in the alternation of the property and not in the alternation of the property or its value, and the effect of son a stateory correcture has been judicially determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The forfeiture is the frautory transfer of the right to the goods at the time the offence is committed. The title of the United States to the goods is not consummated until after judicial condemnation; but the right to them relates backward to the time the offence was committed, 50 as to avoid all intermediate saies of them between the commission of the offence and condemnation. Under this construction, whenever the distiller commits the offence described in section sixty sixt he is at once divested of the right to the epirits which he at that time

vested of the right to the spirits which he at that time has on hand, and the right thereto rests in the Goceptional transactions at 4@1%. The flow of currency from the interior is increasing.

The guilty party cannot defeat this right by a subsequent sale. If he could, the punishment prescribed could never be inflicted, except at the option of the guilty party. As the owner is divested of his right at the time of the commission of the offence, it is a forfeiture by the owner.

Take the case of Farwell & Oo. If Mr. Haven, at the time this liquor was in bis possession, commission defeated all right to the two hundred barrels, and could not thereafter conveyant title both property by a sale or transfer of it; and the Government, it wheresoever they may find it. So far as Farwell & Oo. are concerned, they have simply purchased property to which their sandar head at the time.

"Posabontas" and "The Corsisan Brothers, have retired from the Chestnut-street, to give place to "The Seven Daughters of Satan," in which "the chaiming and agreeable young artist," Miss Lotta will appear. This, however, will be on Tuesday evening next, as upon Monday a benefit is on the bills for Mr. Jos. C., Feetes, on which occasion the regular company will be reinforced by Mr. Carden, from the Arch street, Mr. E. L. Tilton, Mr. W. H. Balley, and Miss Cordella Cappelle, for this night in the entertainments will be "Ivanhoe," and all the inducements to commit fraud would be taken from the distiller.

The case referred to, in which the Supreme Court have passed upon this question, is that of Caldwell fact the United States, B Howard, 56s, and the decision there seems to be conclusive.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

George Schneider, Egg., Collector of the First District, Unicago, ill.

Saturday at the hours named: Jay Cooke, on Saturday, amount to \$1,663,100, including one of \$103,450 from Second National Bank' Ohicago; one of \$100,000 from Third National Bank' Cincinnati; one of \$110,600 from Ninth National Bank, New York; one of \$100,000 from First National Bank, Albany; one of \$50,000 from First Na-tional Bank, St. Paul; one of \$100,000 from Mer-chants' National Bank Boston, and one of \$270,000 from E. Pratt, President, Baltimore. There were 1,168 individual subscriptions of \$50 to \$100 each.

I he subscriptions for the week ending the 10th inst., We learn that the Cameron Petroleum Company have struck another fifty-barrel well, and that everal others are rapidly going down. The London Daily News of the 25th has an interesting communication on the subject of the rebei bonds in Europe, in which the writer administers nerston seeks to explain away the concession of heligerent rights to the rebels.

After stating that the loan has resulted in the loss of more than £2,00,000 of English capital, the correspondent continues as follows: "The Confederate cetton loan was an expedient skillfully devised to

meet the case of a large class of Englishmen who

for various reasons, wished for the establishment of Southern independence, and desired to aid it to a greater extent than was possible by absolute donation. Accordingly it was framed to combine the advantages of a friendly donation list with those of a vantages of a friendly donation list with those of a speculation, and having been issued at a season of great political fervor for the South, and when also the spirit of financial enterprise had strong possession of the public, it succeeded marveliously, and at one time commanded a premium of five por cent."

It is an interesting question whether this expression of public sympathy for an insurrection against a triendly Government remained within or transgressed the bouncs of propriety, and on this point it seems likely that the subscribers of the Consederate couton loan will get less than justice done them. The loss was subscribed by some who fat no peauliar hostility to the people or Government of the United States; by some, it may be, who would have rather seen the old Union maintained in its integrity, but who, being of a practical curn of mind, accepted, as they imagined, the unalierable facts, and wished to do what was, on the whole, for the best. This class of subscribers was not, perhaps, very numerous, but it furnished some of the heaviest of the subscriptions. And it cannot be dealed that they erred under very high sanction. Of course, the declared optaions of our public men had great weight with them. That action, of course, our stripped that of our statesment without careful observation of the language and attitude of the leading members of the Government. This will not be declared or or leading men both in and out of Parliament. Earl Russell repactedly declared that he could not imagine a restoration of the Union by same, and Lord Palmerston, to cautious to commit speculation, and having been issued at a season of

deubted or denied by any who can recall the speeches and writings of our leading men, both in and out of Parliament. Earl Russell repeatedly declared that he could not imagine a restoration of the Union by arms, and Lord Palmerston, too cautious to commit himself by direct assertion, frequently spoke as he would not have spoken if he had not shared the opinion of his colleague. The haste which the Gravening that the could not have spoken if he had not shared the opinion of his colleague. The haste which the Gravening that the confiderates as belligerents—not, as we are now lold, because of the blockade, for the intention to issue the Queen's proclamation of neutrality was amounced in Parliament six days before Mr. Lincoln's proclamation declaring the blockade of the Southern ports was known in England—showed that the leading members of our Gevernment believed the United States to be at thing of the past. Earl Russell expressed the dominant conviction of the Oablinet when he wrote to Lord Lyons soon after the recognition of the Confederates as belligerous, twice designating the United States as "the late Union," and seelaring that "the Government of the Southern portion had duly constituted teself." Mr. Gladstone repeatedly said in the strongest tofms that the success of the Southern leaders was assured. It was under the influence of these statements that our fellow-countrymen subsorbed so freely to the cause of secession, and if these statements had been well founded, so to subscribe might not only have been to ensure a good prone, but to take the course dictated by particitism and public spirit. The impendent of the Southern ladguage which led men's minds forward to the certainty of uttimate recognition of was sessioning the scale and character of the war, and the considerable size and population of the Southern and public spirit. The impending Size has been and consistence of the new Power. If the Substitute considerable size and population of the second company, and should not now he biamed apart. If they ha

monthly statement shows that only about \$700,000 Wisconsin ourrency remains, out of nearly \$2,500,000 that was in the hands of the people March 1st. The three months is about three-fifths of all that was THE HEET FITTING SHIRT OF THE AGE IS "The in circulation. The bills of the banks winding in circulation. The bills of the banks winding up are worth from fifty-five cents to ninety conts at the old stand, Nos. I and 3 North Sixth st. Work on the dollar. A small amount is redeemable in gold, but by far the larger proportion is in treasury The Detroit bankers have published a notice that on and after the first day of July next all "State ouron and steel the except Detroit city banks, will be charged on deposit three eighths of one per cent, and ately sent home for redemption, and thus retired from the circulation of the State. From and after the date referred to demands and checks upon the banks of this city will be paid in notes of national banks or legal-tender notes. Exchange of New York upon this new basis will be furnished to perchasers at the rate of one fourth per cent. The message of Governor Smith, of New Hampshire, represents the total debt of the State to be \$3,978,000, upon which \$258,000 in interest will be lue this year, making the total liabilities \$4.236.000

The estimated receipts of this year will be \$932,000,

of \$706,000, and annual expenditures to be provided

aving floating debt, interest, outstanding claims

the ensuing year to the amount of \$2,642,000.

THE REASON WHY .- It is said that Davis' ex- | He recommends the issue of seven-thirty currency nterest bonds to meet this, with rigid economy The Governor approves the idea of the Governmen the war, in order that the South may be made to bear its full share of the burden. Before such action takes place, however, he desires that the States should assume the debts of cities and countle contracted for like purposes, in order tust all the expenses of the war may be rolled into one grand

whole. If this should be done, the national debt The Bank Commissioners of Connecticut, in their late report, state that fourteen inetitutions have adopted the National system under the enabling act of 1863, and nine under that of 1864, and that by this change the banking capital of the State has been reduced nearly eight millions of dollars. The preent aggregate is thirteen millions. The amount of specie in the bank vaults of the State was 14 than a million, and about eleven per cent. of the proutation. The Mercantile Bank of Hartford, and the Nortolk Bank, are the only ones that have no: paid half yearly dividends of from three to five per The shipments of gold from San Francisco to May

...88.133 939 A Richmond (Va.) circular, dated June 6, says:

"Business remains in the same unsettled state as reported by as last week, and must, of necessity, continue so until trade restrictions are removed, the policy of the State Government deduced, and the question of property subject to condiscation settled on such a basis as to give encouragement to the community. Great efforts to bring about radical reforms are being made by our leading bankers and merchante, with, we trust, a fair prospect of success. The markets generally are depressed, the supplies from all points North being greater than present demand. This is, however, we hope, only temporary. The community is hopeful, and desirous of doing an active business. Our crops of cereals are in fine condition, and larger than anticipated. Harvesting will commence in a very few days. There is no material change in prices."

The following table shows the amount of flour and grote in store in Unicago on Saturday last, compared with the amount in store at the same time last year: | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864. | 1864 Drexel & Co. quote :

Sales of Stocks, June 10. Reported by Hewes, Miller, & Co., No. 50 S. Third St. BEFORE BOARD, 6 Ches & Walkut. 425 100 Reading R. 46% 00 Reading R. 56 40% 100 do 550 44% 100 d BETWEEN BOARDS.

The New York Post of Saturday, save:
Gold is duil and inactive at 137 % 2187 %.
The loan market is easy at 56% per cent, with exceptional transactions at 464%. The flow of currency from the interior is increasing.

The steep market append with more application.

Philadeiphia Markets.

JUNE 10—Evening. Holders of Flour are firm in their views, but the market is dull at about previous quotations; sales comprise about 1,200 bbls extra family at \$7.75@ 8.75 for fair to good, and fancy at \$9@9.25 \$\text{P}\$ bbi.
The retailers and bakers are buying in a small at from \$6 25@6.75 for superfine, \$7@7.50 for extra, \$7.75@8.75 for extra family, and \$9@11 \$\forall bol for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour and Corn fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour and Corn Meal continue dull, and prices are unchanged.

GRAIN.—There is very little demand for Wheat, and the market is dull, and prices unsettled and lower; about 5,000 bus sold at 1800 1855 for fair to prime reds, and white at from 2000 2255 % bu, the latter rate for choice Kentucky. Rye is quiet, and offered at 90c % bu. Corn is unchanged; small sales of prime yellow are making at 90c % bu, affont. Oats are dull, and rather lower; 2,500 bus Penasylvania fold at 70c % bu.

BARK.—In Quercitron there is little or nothing doing; 1st No. 1s finily held at \$30 % ton.

Corron.—There is very little doing in the way of sales, and the market is dull. Small sales of middings are reported at 430 % b. of notice. Let we test of the sales of either worthy of notice.

HAY.—Baled is selling at from \$10@20 \$\tilde{g}\$ ton.

Perrolating.—The receipts are more-sing, and there is father more doing in the way of sales at 30 @38c for crude, 50@40 for refined in bond, and 70@71c \$\tilde{g}\$ gallon for free, according to quality.

\$2.35@2.40 \$\tilde{g}\$ tons. Clover is very duil, and we bear of no sales. Timothy is also duil at about former rates.

hear of no sales. Timothy is also dull at about former rates.

Provisions.— The market continues firm, and the sales are limited. Small sales of Mess Pork are reported at \$20.20 \( \text{#p} \) bit. Bacon is rather scarce. Sales of Hams are making, at 21.023c \( \text{#p} \) bir or plain and laney canvasced. Lard is rather dull, at 180.026 \( \text{#p} \) bir or bis and therees. In Butter there is very little doing, Sales of solid packed are making at 180.026c \( \text{#p} \) begar are soliding at 20.027c \( \text{#p} \) dozen.

Whisky.—There is very little doing, and the market is dull. Small sales of bils are making, at 237.0249c. \( \text{#p} \) gallon for Pennsylvania and Western.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:

Pittsburg Petroleum Market, June 10.

The Petroleum market has been remarkably quiet to day, though it must not be inferred that there was any "break-down" in the market, as such was not the case. Both ernde and refined, for present as well as for future delivery, are held pretty firmly, and there is no disposition to make concessions in order to effect sales. We note a sale of 300 bbls crude at 21½; 200 do do (riley dil) at 20; and 1,000 bbls, to arrive, at about 21. There was no movement in refined that we could hear of, though several sales are in negotiation, particulars of which we expect to be able to make public in our next report. For bonded, the demand is, as has been the case for some weeks, principally for future delivery, and as a general thing our redicers refuse to contract ahead at current rates. Naptha and Residuum remain quiet and nominally unchanged. Residuum remain quiet and nominally unchanged. Cincinnati Provision Market, June 9. Cincinnati Provision Market, June 9.

Miess Pork lower, and sold at \$24. There was quite an active demand for Lard, under the news from New York, and prices advanced \$50, closing firm at 170. A fair demand for bulk Meats, without change in prices. The sales were 418 barreis city mess Pork at \$24 ; 1,200 places bulk Hams at 13%0; 60,000 pounds bulk Sides at 124; \$26 tlerces prime city Lard at 16%0; 560 do at 16%0, and 275 do at 170.

BUTTER—The demand for all kinds is light, and the market rules dull at 16@22 for prime to choice Central Ohio, in large and small quantities.

Chekse—The demand is fair, and the market rules quiet at 17@180 per pound, actual tare, for Western kererve and Hamburg. Referve and Hamburg.

EGGE-The market continues quiet, and rates
are about the same. We quote prime fresh, ship
pers' count, at 20c per dozen for those in good condition.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. ANDREW WERELER, Crward Y. Townsend, Com. of the Month. Horace J. Smith, DIABINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 16. SUN RIBES. 4.40 | SUA SEES. 7.20 | HIGH WATER, 4.42 ARRIVED.

Steamship Bosphorus (Br), Alexander, from Liverpool via Boston 7th inst. with midse and passengers to A R McHehry & Oo.

Berk Eleza (Br), Holleway, 18 days from Clenius, os, with molasses to Harris & Stotesbury.

Brig J H Kennedy, Smith, 4 days from Charleston, in bellast to esptain.

Brig Hunter, McFarland, 10 days from Calals, with lumber to captain.

Schr Luoy (Br), Appleby, 8 days from St John, N B, with lumber to Gaskill & Galvin.

Schr R W Dillon, Ludlam, 7 days from Port Royal, in ballast to captain.

Schr O B Viokery, Babutt, 5 days from Fortress Monrce, in ballast to Uastner, Stickney, & Wellington. Monree, in ballast to Uastner, Stickney, & Weilington.

Schr W O Davol, Mathis, 4 days from New York, in ballast to captain.

Schr American Eagle, McFarland, 12 days from Calais, with lumber to Gaskill & Galvin.

Schr W Parson, Brower, from Washington, D C, in ballast to captain.

Schr J E Simmons, Simpson, from Gloucester, in ballast to captain.

Schr Albaon, Bartolet, from City Point, in ballast to Quintraid & Ward.

Schr Alice B, Chase, from Charleston, in ballast to Captain.

Schr Mary Elle, Tapley, from Morchead city, in ballast to captain.

Schr Quickstep, Hulse, from Hingham, in ballast to Day & Huddell.

Schr Sarah and Mary. Morris, one day from Dover, Del. with grain to Jas Barratt.

Schr Sarah and Mary. Morris, one day from Dover, Del. with grain to Jas Barratt.

Schr Ar Classing, Ladlam, four days from Newbern, in ballast to captain.

Schr Arocla. Taylor, four days from Fall River, in ballast to J T Justus.

Schr Arocla. Taylor, Farrington, seven days from Bargor, with potatose to Selser & Bro.

Schr Son of Malta, Baynum, 2 days from Chessepenke City, with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr John Whithy, Henderson, 1 day from Odessa, Del, with grain to Christian & Co.

Steamer A O Stimers, Knox 36 hours from Washiskton, with midse to W P Clyde & Co.

Steamer Chester, Warred, 44 hours from New York, with midse to W P Clyde & Co.

Steamer Chester, Warred, 44 hours from New York, with midse to W P Clyde & Co.

Steamer Frank, Shropaidre, 24 hours from New York, with midse to W M Baird & Co.

Steamship Ellie Knight, Graham, Richmond, Va.

Brig George Crump (Br), White, Trinidad.

Schr Marietta Tilton, Darnaby, Barhadog.

Schr C R Vickery, Babbitt, Tannton, Schr W B Derling, Baxter, Portsmouth, Schr Arcola, Taylor, Boston, § Schr Star, Berry, Boston, Schr Star, Berry, Boston, Schr E English, Potter, New York, Steamer Ruggies, MoDermott, New York, Steamer Philacelphia, Falitz, Washi auton, Steamer J S Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore,

MEMORANDA. Steamship Northern Light, Welr, hence as York on Friday.

Bark M. E. Corning, Hibbert, cleared at 11 pool 28th ult., for this port. pool 26th ult., for this port.

Brig Peerless (Br.). Perry, hence for Mayage,
was spoken 27th ult., lat. 19 21, lon. 68 25.

Brig Vincennes, Hodadon, salled from Nawber
port 7th inst., for this port.

Brig N. Stevens, Barber, hence at Boston of F.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

The Continental Ool S B Thomas, Pa W Wickersham, E L Witman, Harrisburg E M Cartington, Miss R U Witman, Pa Loyd Jones, North S A Lovyloj & Wi, Chicago A Loe, Wikesha ur smarter & wife E R Sprague, Bult W N Watson, Viu Gen A L Russell, Pa
Gen W Itwie, Pa
Gen W W Itwie, Pa
Gen W W Itwie, Pa
Gen W W Itwie, Pa
U Gettsley
U B Overholt, Pa
R F Evans, Shellyw
A S Warsworth, N
A S W 

S M Kermaid, St Louis

Russell Potter, Hamilton J O Larlmore, Vicel

Mies Julia A Potter, Pa J Casey, U S N

M N S Potter, Hamilton it W Stuvet,

H C Wiener & wi, N Y

A H Bennette,

T Little, New Jersey

T Solctle

A Bossy

Savystava Captoni

J P Owers, Ottorio,

J Savystava Captoni

W U Exgleston N Y

A Waven N

W Mayor N W U Ergleston A Mayer, New

T Little, New Jersey
F Solectle
A Bossy
F Solectle
A Bossy
A Bossy
A H Gray, Erle
J M Moriis, New Jersey
J B McMinn & w. Usi
C E Ensesoil, US N
A Smart, New York
D B Consting, N Y
W W Howard, Jr, Ga
R T Thorp, Alabama
C H Smith, Virginia
E Fawcett
M De Vences, N Y
H D Whiteman, US N
Jamee Hare, US N
J S Smyth, US A
C P Whitin & w., Mass
Irsac Soerrett, Illinois
Capt W Bones, Wis
J S Smyth, US A
C P Whitin, W A, Mass
Mite Byram, New York
Geo W Summets, Ga
J P Veider & wf. N Y
Chas Staples, Jr, Mains
W A Macquoid, N Y
Edger Tilton New York
A S Maxwell, New York
A S Maxwell, New York
Chas L Flizbugg, N S A
H Bendell, Albany
U C Merritt, US N
J G Stuteman, Dayton, O

Col H E Goodman J G Stutsman, Dayton.O C Hunkel, Harrisburg
Sawyer, E Tenn
Thos D Fullerton. Balt
John Ugler, Lynchburg
S Protine, St Louis
Thos H Crawford, N Y
Charitse West
Cynus Newlin
J L Kensell, Pittsburg
Lames K Cantweit
R H Graham. Wash
J Wood Beil, their
J Martin, Alexandria
A A McDoraid, U S A
Jas M Horton, Balt
R S Edgeworth
E B McLaughlin, Pa
L L Detrich & wi, Mo
H L Lesher, Richmond
C A Walles, Maryland
S J McGlople, N Jersey
A R Turner, New York
Frank Lawmen, N York
Frank Lawmen, N York
C S W Hattoner, Icedan,
D F Morgan, Baltmore
Ge, Simmons & wi, Del The Girard.

D F Morgan, Baldmore
Jas Freeman, Baldmore
R O Ortman, Kentucky
O R Holmer, New York
Jas Hands, Frankin
Mr S Simpson, R Island
Mrs Wallen, Stenbenville
O W Payue, Erls, Pa
O S Sill, Troy, N Y
Fix, Delawae
S A Buckmanster & wf, Ill
C C Corbett, Delawae
R Farnam, Waenlagton
C W Heydrick & Ia
Th Myers & wf. N York
O W Heydrick & Ia
Th Myers & wf. N York
O W Heydrick & Ia
Th Myers & wf. N York
O W Heydrick & Ia
Th Myers & wf. N York
O W Heydrick & Ia
Th Myers & wf. N York
O W Heydrick & Ia
Th Myers & wf. N York
O W Heydrick & Ia
Th Myers & wf. N York
O W Heydrick & Ia
Th Myers & wf. N York
O W Heydrick & Ia
Th Simbon, Penna
R Massey, Clearfield
O H Mickler, Harrisburg H Stephens & wf. Byen
Gapt L B Norton, U S Al
C R Martin & Son, N J
Capt A B Carron, U S Al
Mrs W E Sian & cun, Md
Edw Weils, Detroit, Mich
Giles Lambson, Del

The Americas.

J L Taintor, New York
A H Holcombé, N J
G E Avery, New York
W G Eardner, Baltimore
G B Baynes, Battimore
W H Alberger, N J
M J Wallace, U S N
W E Cox, Bethichem
C B Pickett, Penna
J W Stevenson, Ohlo
T Smith, New York
J F Smith, New York
J F Smith, New York
J F Smith, New York
M F Smith, New York
W D Aims, New York
W D Aims, New York
M D The American

The Merchants. Haskin, West Va Capt A C Landis, Penna 1 Owing, West Virginia W B Young, Augusta, Ga W Whiting, New York W A Wilson, Georgia H Blakeslee & la, Pa

The Commercial. The Commercial.

John H Witherow, Pa.
P Moulton, Boston
Wm Fisher & wf, Reading
H C White, Checter co
W H Anderson, Penna
A Davis, Chester co
J H Hill, Doylestown
Miss O E Hill, Panna
M H Beckett
Isaac E Umsted, Penna
E P Howard, Mass
G T Brown, Chester co
A Yeatman, Delaware
Jos B Miller, Chester co The Union.

A Moore, New York
Capt J Steel, Salem, N J
R W Clendenin, Penn
Jos Bean, Jr, Newark, Del
HJ Creighton, Ohio
Geo Martin & wi, Ohesto
Mrs E Sharpless & c'n, ra
E O Cloud, Ohio
Sami Buck Perrysville
E Conant, Ohio
J T Schofield, Yardleyv'e
A L Chamberland, Oal

Thos Massey
Mrs Casebeor, Somered The Madison.

Maj W H White, Virginia T S Allen, Wilmington O B Gordon, Stroudsburg D F Speakman, Delaware Wm Gordon, Stroudsburg W Chambers, Oil City W Kugler, Greensburo R S Staples, Stroudsburg W Hard, Lehigh co H Vaile, Lehigh co H Vaile, Lehigh co J H Cromwell, Lehigh co J H Cromwell, Lehigh co W Hard, Lehigh co J H Commell, Lehigh co J H Carpe, Tenna Win Miles, White Hall J H Greens W D Large, Taylorsville R H Laughin, Lehigh co J M Smiley & wf, Penna H Charles, Taylorsville R H Laughin, Lehigh co J M Smiley & wf, Penna J Hickman, Frankford A M Staveson, Delaware W Huntsman, Penna J Kleckler, Stroudsburg J Kleckler, Stroudsburg The States Union. Jacob Dingee, Chester oo J R Simons, Wilm'n, Del Berj Hoffmun, Lanc oo O Jeffries, Cambris oo H Lemman & J. Lanc oo H B Harper, Danville Della Hones Despilis D H Cochran, Lanc ac S Sovall, Williamsport J M Cumminge, Cleard'ild E W Swentzel, Lancaster, R A Young & wf, Pa F G Hamlin, Doylestown S L Frank, Doylestown C W Nolen, Wilmington Jan B Conoev

The Barley Sheaf. E Smith, Cheltenham M. Riller, Brooklyn S. Walton, Hucks of W. Murphy, Baltimore J. T. Richardson, Bu ballast to captain.

Schr & H. Gibson, Bartolet, from City Point, in ballast to Quintard & Ward.
Schr & Hige B, Unass, from Charleston, in ballast to Captain.
Schr Mary Ella, Tapley, from Morchead city, in ballast to captain.
Schr Quickstep, Hulse, from Hingham, in ballast to Day & Huddell.
Schr Sarah and Mary, Morris, one day from Dover, Del., with grain to Jas Barratt.
Schr A H Leaming, Ludlam, four days from Newbern, in ballast to J J Justus.
Schr Arcola. Taylor, four days from Fall River, in ballast to J T Justus.
Schr Gen Marlon, Parrington, seven days from Hangor, with potatoes to Seiser & Bro.
Schr Son of Maita, Baynung 2 days from Chosse.
Schr Son of Maita, Baynung 2 days from Chosse.
Schr Son of Maita, Baynung 2 days from Chosse.
Schr Son of Maita, Baynung 2 days from Chosse.
Schr Son of Maita, Baynung 2 days from Chosse.
Schr Son of Maita, Baynung 2 days from Chosse. The Bald Eagle.

F Schmidt, Welrsport
J Pace, Luzerne co, Pa
J Face, Luzerne co, Pa
J Telme, Luzerne co, Pa
F Schiel, Berks co
J Stauffer, Tannersville
B D Carey, Luzerne co
J Stauffer, Tannersville
H Lehr, Alloutuwa
J Stauffer, Luzerne co
J M Eveland, Tamaque
H Van Scheetz, Kulzi'a The Black Boar. M White, Yardisyville
M Haideman, Danboro
L Hammerly & Ia, Penna
H H Gabel, Pottstown
Rubt Tiley, U S A
W H Robb, Rocksville

The Black Boss.
R R Robb, Rocksville
R R Robb, Rocksville