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

No Velentary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will

The Alabama Damages. Lord PALMERSTON'S avoidance of a direct reply to the question "Have the United States made any formal demand for damage done to American trade and commerce by the depredations of the Alabama and other British built piratical vessels?" was more prudent than dignified. The chief Minister of a great nation ought to have been superior to the meanness of fencing with such a question as the aboveinvolving, it might be, peace or hostility with another great Power. Instead of telling whether the United States had or had not made such an alleged demand for compensation, Lord PALMERSTON simply stated that a correspondence, on the part of both nations, had been commenced two years ago, and was proceeding with candor and courtesy. What said correspondence was about, he did not say, and, oddly enough, no member of Parliament took the trouble of asking-not that the question would have been answered, if put. Lord PAL-MERSTON has a knack of evading difficult questions by a jest or a laugh, or, when simple facetiousness will not answer, by standing on his dignity and declaring, with something between a smile and a frown mantling on his face, that he did not mean to be coaxed or badgered into giving in formation which it was advantageous to the interests of the country to Withhold.

The Times, more explicit than the reticent Premier, admits that the correspondence between the United States and Was land, on the annual compensation for mjuries done to American commerce by the Alabama and other British-built piratical vessels, was opened in 1863; that no thing could be more courteous; that Mr. ADAMS expressed the desire of the United States to maintain amity as well as peace: and that " England has many counter-claims for the arbitrary enforcement of the right of blockade and search, and these will have to be examined at some time, and England is unconscious of hostile intentions in urging them." This, as we understand it, is a great concession. Hitherto, when this question was discussed, The Times sturdily maintained that the United States, in making the demand for damages, had not a leg to stand on, and that England would steadily continue to refuse giving any consideration to such a claim. Now, with changed tone, it is alleged that England has claims-or rather has counter-claimsfor damages alleged to have been sustained by arbitrary enforcement of the right of blockade and search: that these will have to be examined, and that nothing unfriendly is meant by urging them. That is precisely what we say-only we must have our rights.

We wonder of what arbitrary enforce ment of the right of blockade the United States belligerents have been guilty? In British ports, but chiefly in the Mersey and the Clyde, not merely a few straggling vessels, but literally whole fleets of blockaderunners were built, equipped, and manned. Almost from the first hour when news of the rebel bombardment of Fort Sumpter reached Europe, proclamations were is sued, in the Queen's name, commanding British subjects not to violate the laws of neutrality. Yet the blockade-runners, carrying the munitions of war as well as general cargoes into Wilmington and other ports, did violate such laws, and did dis obey the Queen's proclamation, and thereby enable the rebels to carry on the war for two or three years longer than they could have done it by their own resources, alone. The blockade-runners had their rendezvous chiefly at the Bahama Islands, where, to say the least, they were not discouraged by the Governor and other British officials. One by one, however, at least one-half of this contraband fleet "came to grief," and were captured by our blockading vessels and our swift steam-cruisers. No doubt, the Liverpool and Glasgow owners of these captured vessels have sustained losses by their capture. Can it be that England proposes to put these losses (resulting, in the Times' words, in our "arbitrary enforcement of blockade and search,") as a set-off against the demands of the United States for damages done to American commerce by the Alabama and other British-built pirates? If not, what can Eng-

land's claims be? If England has a set-off, and can fairly establish it, we shall frankly admit it—but we must be met with equal candor England, we are persuaded, will finally pay our "little bill." Earl Russell himself lately admitted, in the House of Lords, that we had a very strong claim upon England for damages. "The United States," he emphatically declared, "have the strongest reasons to be dissatisfied with England, which allowed British-built pirates to be fitted out and employed against American commerce." Lord PALMERSTON said quite as much in the House of Commons. The final settlement of our demand Will be a mere matter of delay. Until the General Election is over, PALMERSTON and his colleagues will naturally desire to let the question rest, for their Tory opponents would make heavy capital, on the hustings and at the polls, at their consenting to pay over two or three millions sterling, or whatever the amount may be, into the United States treasury for compensation, as

The Times is disingenuous—it is rarely otherwise-in stating the case of the Alabama. It says, "in getting ready 'No. 290' the Confederates and their agents were too quick for us, and for the Federals also; they carried their vessel into the ocean before we could seize it in the Mersey, or the Federals could seize it in the narrow seas; if we were slow, the Federals were negligent." This is a falsification of the fact. In June, 1862, Mr. ADAMS Wrote to Lord RUSSELL informing him that "No. 290" (the Alabama) was being built and launched at Birkenhead. opposite Liverpool, and was then being fitted out for the especial and manifest object of carrying on hostilities by sea. Accompanying this was a letter from Mr. Dudler, U. S. Consul at Liverpool, with as an Imperial Prince, which is secured to affidavits establishing the fact, which he him by law, and amounts to 2,500,000 had collected. Lord Russell "did not see | francs per annum. He, therefore, becomes been put on board. Further evidence of the character and objects of "No. 290" was obtained, on which the Judge Advocate of the Fleet, who was also counsel of the date for the Imperial crown. British Admiralty, gave two legal opinions that the Collector of Liverpool was justified in seizing the suspicious vessel, and these documents were placed in the hands of the British Government. Excuses were made for not acting on them. At last orders were telegraphed to Liverpool to seize the vessel—such orders suspiciously arriving after the Alabama had steamed out of
Liverpool without register or clearance.
This was two months after Mr. Adamshad
first forwarded to Earl Russell proof of
the character and destined career of the
Alabama. "If we were slow," the Times
Says, "the Federals were negligent."
On
the contrary, the Federals were alive and
active. The counsel whose opinion was
that "No. 290" might and ought legally

nominee of his own as its nominal head.

2. That the Pope may be and ought to be
head of the Catholic Church, without territory to govern as a temporal sovereign. 3.
That freedom of speech and liberty of the
press, to the necessity of which Napoleon
L became a convert, after he returned from
Elba, are the natural rights of all men in a
free country, and that, as Napoleon
III. does not recognize such rights,
france is not free. This, and no more,
is the liberalism in Prince Napoleon's
the low of the country to be and ought to be
head of the Catholic Church, without terrihead of the Catholic Church, without territory to govern as a temporal sovereign. 3.
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is the low of the catholic Church, without territory to govern as a temporal sovereign. 3.

Natures's Kindliness.

But here, as in all places where and in his passion has fully power in healing her own wonaus, and her
wholly power in healing her own wonaus, and her
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wholly power in healing her own wonaus, and her
wholly powe that "No. 290" might and ought legally to be seized by the Collector of Liverpool was no petty lawyer. On the contrary, at the earliest opportunity he was promoted, and is now Sir ROBERT PORBETT COLLIER. Bolicitor General of England. Whenever this American demand is discussed by the British Government, his legal opinion will have to be delivered, and, being an honest man, it must tell PALMERSTON, RUSSELL, & Co., that as the Alabama was built and fitted out at Liverpool, and allowed to become a pirate, when she might and ought to have been detained by the Collector of that port, Great Britain must foot the bill of damages done by her in her piratical is by far the heaviest blow that has yet

capacity. One case will settle the princi-

ple of all.

Although export duties are forbidden by our Constitution, they are used as a means for raising revenue by nearly every other nation on the globe. They are not generally very heavy, as prudent Governments do not wish to diminish the sale of their products to foreign countries; but wherver an opportunity is offered of compelling distant lands to swell domestic revenues it is eagerly embraced. England,

Venezuela, and Brazil, are the only commercial countries which, like our own, have no export duties. But England has taken good care to put an export duty upon the indigo and other dyes, tobacco, sugar, and rum, shipped from her East-Indian possessions, and indirectly the price of the manufactures which she cells abroad must some extent be enhanced by her system of internal taxation. When her woollen manufactures were in their infancy, and when it was a common remark that the world was clad in English wool woven in Flanders, she very summarily changed that condition of affairs. Having induced a large body of Flemish weavers to settle upon her soil, she prohibited the exportation of wool by making it an offence for which merchants, sailors, and ship-owners connected with the transaction were all severely punished, and meanwhile enlarged the home market by requiring all corpses to be buried in woollen shrouds. This was a very arbitrary and barbarous method of establishing a new industry, but it was successful, and it indicates the rigid nature of the policy by which England has made herself the greatest manufacturing nation in the world. At the present time, the Continental nations exact export duties on everything that will bear them. Norway and Sweden tax their rough timber heavily before they suffer it to leave their shores. France, Austria, and the Zollverein, place a light export duty — many arucles. The Roman States levy a heavy export duty on antiquities. Russia, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey, all have a list of export as well as import duties. China is very careful to charge a

swell her imperial revenues. We quote these examples to show that there would be nothing novel in our adoption of a system of taxation that is forbidden at present by our Constitution. There is, perhaps, not a country in the world that would not, if it was burdened with a debt like our own, resort to an export duty on such products as cotton and tobacco, as one of its first and most reliable expedients for raising revenue. The policy of such a change in our fundamental law as will confer upon Congress the discretionary powers that are freely exercised elsewhere, deserves serious consideration. We might build up our cotton manufactures to an extent that would more than fill the wildest dreams of those who are interested in their prosperity, by giving them a monopoly of the home market, and an advantage in foreign markets. We might transfer a large portion of the burden of our debt from the shoulders of our own citizens to the consumers of our cotion and cotton goods in other nations. Objects like these are worthy of the attention of our statesmen. If they can be accomplished, they will prove extremely beneficial to our people, for they will increase our capacity to pay the bills presented by the tax-collectors. and make the bills, year after year, grow 'small by degrees, and beautifully less."

good round sum on her tea and silks, and

she thus makes the "outside barbarians"

The recent ultra-liberal oration of Prince NAPOLEON (JEROME), at Ajaccio, appears to have fallen like a monster-shell among the crowned intolerants and imbeciles of Europe. The Moniteur, acknowledged organ of the French Government, when recording the fact that a statue of the great Napoleon had been erected in Ajaccio, his birth-place, did not mention that Prince Napoleon, the illustrious Corsican's nephew, had made a speech when the statue was first exhibited to the people-a speech which, when reported, filled nine long newspaper columns. Scarcely any other of the Paris journals ventured to say more than that the statue had been erected, and an address delivered by the Prince. Two of them, which had ventured to quote the most moderate parts of the oration, received official notice that, if they persevered, they would be suppressed. The Independence Belge, which publishes numerous French articles which cannot see the light in Paris, printed the greater portion of the oration, including all the most liberal parts; and its entrance into France, through the post office was prevented, by order of the French Government, for several days—a prohibition which has made the oration in great request, and has caused it to be reprinted, contrary to instructions, with a view to extended private circulation. The Empress Regent, by all accounts, was at once annoyed, offended, and perplexed. Annoyed that Prince Napoleon, who knows her devotion to the temporal as well as the spiritual ascendancy of the Pope, should have curtly declared that, to be an efficient head of the Catholic Church, it was very unnecessary for him also to be a temporal sovereign; offended, because the tone, and, indeed, the language of the oration was condemnatory of the autocratical policy of her husband; perplexed, because, in his absence, she did not well know how to act, and her Counsel of State, even more timid, did not venture to take the responsibility of giving her decided advice. The Emperor s reported to have sent a letter of sharp eproof, from Algeria, to his speechmaking cousin, and to have followed that by a still more peremptory missive, which has caused the Prince to resign his Vice Presidency of the Council of State and his Senatorship. More than this, several of the foreign envoys at Paris were preparing (doubtless under instructions from their respective Sovereigns) to hand in a collective remonstrance against the Prince's oration at Ajaccio, but this was put an end to by Lord COWLEY, the British ambassador, who said that England was not affected by what the Prince had said, and that any collective

it," because neither guns nor carriages had a political martyr at a very small cost, and makes a forward step to the throne itself. By and by, should he have a fair chance, we may find Prince Napoleon a candi-Prince Napoleon is tabooed for having asserted; 1. That NAPOLEON I. respected the Monroe doctrine, which NAPOLEON III. has violated by his invasion of Mexico, where he has overthrown the republic and established a pseudo-empire, with a nominee of his own as its nominal head. is the liberalism in Prince NAPOLEON'S oration at Ajaccio, which has annoyed the Empress, angered the Emperor, perplexed the newspapers, provoked certain European potentates, pleased England, and, we venture to say, awakened a strong antagonism throughout general society in France against the absolutism of Napoleon III. who is believed by few in that country to have one drop of Bonaparte blood in his veins. The Ajaccio oration reads very like a political and politic presentation of the man who made it, as a suitable leader of the Liberal party, should the occasion

arise for a powerful and popular head. It

smitten the astute Emperor of the French,

and it may be doubted whether, in opposi-

step would be offensive to the Imperial

Government. This we can believe; for it

would elevate the Prince to still greater

The pecuniary loss which the Prince

sustains by relinquishing his positions in

the Council and the Senate is small-say

50,000 francs—and he has yet his apparage

The Export Duties of Foreign Countries. | tion to it, he will carry out any intention of sending large reinforcements to Mexico-a measure to which France is decidedly op-

The Great Italian Canard.

"Everything for a sensation," ought to be the motto of some journals. Ten days ago, the New York Herald gravely announced that the Prince Imperial of France, a child only nine years old, had accepted an invitation to spend the season at Sara. toga; and now the New York World pub lishes a letter, dated "Florence, May 21," which it backs up or endorses in a leading article, stating that King Victor Em-MANUEL and the Pope have become great friends: that the Pope is going to make a concordat with the King of Italy, whom he desires to assume the title of Emperor of the Romans; that he will himself place the Imperial crown on the head of the man who still lies under the ban of Papal excommunication; and that the Austrian Ambassador in Rome had asked the Papal Court what it all meant. Of course, this is all a canard, and a poor

semi-official communications between the Pope and VICTOR EMMANUEL about filling up certain episcopal vacancies in Italy, but they did not succeed, and when the Pope had to communicate with Victor Em-MANUEL on the subject, he addressed him as "King of Sardinia," which he was, and not as "King of Italy," which he is. The very strongest desire of the Pope is to regain the Marches and other "Estates of the Church." and it is VICTOR EMMANUEL'S determined purpose never to surrender one acre of such territory. The idea of the Pope's crowning VICTOR EMMANUEL as Emperor of the Romans, thus abandoning the nominal supremacy in Rome which the Holy Pontiffs have always claimed as successors of ST. PETER, is one of the wildest ad abourdest ever put into print. We do not believe one word of the double-barrelled statement in question, and, until events disprove it, shall consider it as one of the overtest Munchausen inventions ever given to the world by the World. It ought not impose on a rational child six years old.

The First and Second Battles of Ball Run Commemmorated. EDICATION OF TWO MONUMENTS TO OUR PALLEN On Sunday there was a strange scene enacted on the heights of Manassas. Two national monuments were then and there erected to our brave boys who had fallen in the two bloody battles on that spot. They are similar in design, and are constructed of rock found in the neighborhood. They are quadrangular pyramids, about fifteen feet in height, of rough, solid masonry, and are surmounted at the apex by a block of stone and a two-hundred-pounder Parrot shell painted black, with a pedestal of masonry, sodded on the sides, and each corner of the pedestal surmounted similarly to the apex. One of these monuments is situated on the high cleared knoll where transpired the thickest of the first Bull Run battle, and the other where raged fiercest the second battle of Bull Rup, making them only about a mile and a half apart. The first is inscribed on one side, "In memory of the patriets who fell at Bull Run, July 21, 1861," and on the obverse side, "Erected June 10, 1865." The other is inscribed, "In memory of the patriots who fell in the battle of Grovest August 29, 1862," with the same obverse inse

as the other. These structures had been reared by details from the 5th Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and the 16th Massachusetts Light Artillery, at the suggestion of Captain H. C. Lawrence, and under the super ntendence of Lieut. J. McCallam, of the Massa chusetts battery. At the dedication there were upwards of two hundred citizens present, and the exercises consisted of a prayer by a minister, and addresses by Generals Wilcox, Heintzelman and Farnsworth, and Judge Oliv.

The Battle-field of Chickamauga INTERRSTING ACCOUNT OF A VISIT TO IT-ITS PRE SENT APPRARANCE-THE FIELD WHITENED IN A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial has just visited the battle-field of Chickamauga, and gives in a well-written letter his impressions of

its appearance. He lost Chattaneoga on the morning of the 27th ult., and entered the field by the famed "Rossville Gap." He says:
THE FIELD OF THE FIRST DAY'S BATTLE. THE FIELD OF THE FIRST DAY'S BATTLE.

As soon as we entored the gap our eyes met unmistakable signs of the skirmishing which took place through the narrow defile as the rebels fell back slowly toward the final lines of battle. A squad of tited rebel soldiers, on their way to their homes, sat by the roadside as we passed, eyeing us with glum stolicity, evidently debating the ricas of an encounter with the well-filled holsters that hung on our saddles. We came upon the scene of the irst day's battle. September 19in—on the left of the Lafayette road. Here it had been falsely represented that a rebel brigade was yet this side of Chickemauga creek, without support, and that a rapid movement might succeed in capturing them. A division was quickly hurried into the woods and ran against, instead of a "demoralized" brigade, Longstreet's corps, in good fighting condition, and the conflict soon became featin! It was on open ground, neither party having time to do anything more than throw up, in a few places, rails or logs to the height of two or three fest. Our loss was very heavy, General Brannan's division alone losing, in a few hours, over 2500 men. Our lines were forced back to the road and badly shattered.

General Brannan's division alone losing, in a lew hours, over 2,500 men. Our lines were forced back to the road and badly shattered.

THE EVIDENCES OF CONTENTION AND DEATH.

The ground was not lacking in evidences of the bloody work which had been ensated upon it. Although Nature had, for two years, been undisturbed in her kindly efforts to restore and to heal, yet the whole surface was strewn with glassity proofs of the mighty wreck which had been made there. No ermy had before passed through there; the farms were quiet and prospering; the catie were in the fields, and as the destroying columns swayed madly to and iro, crushing the fences before them, many of them met death, and in all directions are scattered heaps of bones that show where they fell. The ground is rolling, and about equally divided between field and forest, and through these the lines were formed, with regard, mainly, to the fitness of the position, and little to its clearness, or otherwise. As we rede ever the field, it was plainly evident where the rebel dead had been buried, and where our own, the few of them that were granted that poor boon. The rebel soldlers had been plesed in graves, however shallow, and decently covered with earth or stones, and the spot marked with a neathest by a square pen of rails. Our own boys had the hard fate of being left on the field, and, when the rebels wouchasfied to bury them, they were collected in rows, or in groups of two or three, upon the top of the ground, and a few spadefuls of earth thrown over them. I do not suppose that one-half of our dead were buried, even hus slightly, and before spring the rain had exposed the extremities of these, At one end of one of these little mounds lay a pair of skulls, bleaching in the sun, and, at the other, two pairs of shoes, full of bones. Better that they should have lain in the open afr, wrapped in their blood-stained blankets, than to have been subjected to this mockery. In one of these skulls the wasps had built their nest, and, flitting to and fro with busy

A SOLITARY LITTLE HEAP OF BONES.

In another place, at the foot of a tree, lay a little heap of human bones, where some soldier had perished, and remained unburied. Here, mortally stricked, and remained unburied Here, mortally stricked, and remained unburied are places from the place where he fell, and leaned heavily against the friendly truth of the great tree, while the route of battle raged fiercely about him, and his hard pressed comrades were driven back, step by step, till at last the "breathless darkness" gathered thick about him, and ne bowed his head in thross of the "stern agony," and the gold escaped from its prison-house. He shall waken no more from his dreaming:

"The breazy call of incense-breathing morn. A SOLITARY LITTLE HEAP OF BONES. rom his dreaming:

"The breazy call of theense-breathing morn,
The swallow twittering from the straw bullt shed,
The sock's shri'l clarion, or the echoing born,
To more shall rouse a tim from this lowly bod, "

THE SECOND DAY'S FIELD.

The sock is shrill clarlon, or the exholus horn.

The more shall rouse him from his lowly bed."

THE SECOND DAY'S FIELD.

After surveying this part of the field we rode away towards Crawiish Springs, near the second day's fighting, with a view to discussing, by the aid of its cool waters, the collation which we had brought. On the way I dismounted, reverently, to pick up a battered bullet lying by the wayside. Crawish Springs should be visited by all who go to the battlefield of Chickamauga. The water flows out in a broad, noiseless sheet from the foot of a hill about fitty feet in elevation, and is said to be always clear and of the same proportions in whatever weather. Here, during a part of the time on the memorable 18th and 20th of Soptember, our soldiers sought in vain to slake their raging thirst; for, though neither party were in possession of the spring, the rebels, knowing the locality, shelled it so that it was dangerous to approach. On the hill which was rendered immortal by the final raily made by General Thomas, culminated the interest of the whole field. Here the carnage in the rebel rabis was very great; and in the cleared fields which its around its base, our horess tread at every turn upon little turf-covered heaps, which cumber all the ground. No ruins of earthworks remain to show the positions of the forces; only here and there a slight barricade of logs, hastily thrown together, in broken lines, marking the place where a regiment or a few companies still dung together, and, shoulder-to shoulder, breasted the storm. On three sides the waves of the rebel hosts surged, and were broken upon that hill, like tides against a rock-bound coast. Forming in the fields, they charged across them with a furry which threatened to overwhelm all in ruin; but, from among the trees which covered the sides and summit, there came so deadly a hall of builets and cannon-shot that they withered and sank to the carth before it. Nearly one half the trees have been broken off by shells, and among the fragments of fili

NATURE'S KINDLINESS.

The Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac. The Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and that which has heretofore operated in the Shenandah Valley, is now encamped on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, and is being reorganized and consolidated in consequence of the innestring out of those whose terms of service expire prior to October 1. About 4,000 have already been mustered out, and but 2,000 of the same class remain to be discharged as rapidly as chromatances permit. It is believed that a coming order from the War Department will direct the immediate discharge of all whose term of service expires before Jamuary 1, 1868. A board of officors is in session daily for an examination into the merits of every officer of the entire cavalry corps, and the result of the investigation is forwarded to the War Department. Meritorlous efficers making application to remain in the service receive an appointment in the examining board. The entire strength of the cavalry corps commanded by Gen. Davies is about 12 000. The let Vermont Unvalry has been ordered to report to Gen. Dix, in New York, and the 6th United States has been sent to Frederick, Md.

General Sherman in Chicago. HIS FFEROR AT THE BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS. Generals Sherman and Grant are being lionized to Chicago. The former made a visit to the Boar of Trade Rooms on Friday, and made a speech it reply to one of welcome. After giving the citizen of that city some good advice as to their passpect the future, General S. said :

reply to one of welcome. After giving the citizens of that city some good advice as to their prospects in the future, General S, said:

"There are plenty of good men in this country; I myself could name twenty men who have never been heard of, who would have done, at least, as well as I have done, or who, if I had been killed, could have been put into my shoes. I am but mortal. We are all but mortal, and if all of you here were to be dead to day, somebody else would quickly take your places. You may exaggerate the importance of a man, we make success the standard of merit; but I tell you that when a man does as near right as he knows how, the people of this country should sustain him. But you may depend upon it that the Almighty never made so great a country to be crushed and torn down by so ignoble a cause as that which threw our country into such a fearful war—slavery. The idea of slavery standing in the way of the progress of the country. Still, manhood is necessary. If we would enjoy the full advantages of that which is offered us we must work together with a cheerful heart, and a firm, brave purpose. Nevertheless, so consident do I feel in the progress of our country, in stite of all the efforts that have been made to divide it. We have inherited a good Hoveriment; you, the people, have all the say in the afairs of our Goystament; you make your own laws and you do everything; the greatest danger, in my opinion, in this country is, that the people do not remember their own rights and duties. You are all engaged in your business and you neglect your duties to the State. I saw the danger in California, I saw it in the South, and I have seen it elsewhere—a few people, by their shrewd management, get the control of the ballothers, and of their own will. But when the Auerican people horder are not so the state. I saw the danger in California, I saw it in the South, and I have seen it elsewhere—a few people, by their shrewd management, get the control of the ballothers, and therein is the server of the ballot and one "at that." There have been certain

President Lincoln's Message to the It will recollected that on the evening of his assessmation President Lincoln had a long interview with Speaker Colfax, who was to start out the next morning on an overland journey to California. On taking leave of Mr. Colfax, Mr. Lincoln sent with him a message to the miners. In a speech lately made at Denver, Colorado, Mr. Colfax delivered made at Denver, Colorado, Mr. Colfax delivered this message as follows. Mr. Lincoln said:

"Mr. Colfax, I want you to take a message from me to the miners whom you visit. I have," said he "very large ideas of the mineral wealth of our nation. I believe it practically inexhaustible. If abounds all over the Western country, from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, and its development has scarcely commenced. During the var, when we were adding a couple of millions of dollars every day to our national debt. I did not care about succouraging the increase in the volume of our precious metals. We had the country to save first. But, now that the rebellion is overthrown and we know pretty nearly the amount of our national debt, the more gold and silver we mine makes the payment of that debt so much the easter. Now," said he, speaking with much emphasis, "I am goling to encourage that in every possible way. We shall have hundreds of thousands of disbanded coldlers, and many have ieared that their return home in such great numbers might

possible way. We shall have indured to those sands of disbanded foldiers, and many have feared that their return home in such great numbers might paralyze industry by furnishing suddenly a greater supply of isbor than there will be a demand for. I am going to try and attract them to the hidden wealth of our mountain ranges, where there is room enough for all. Immigration, which even the war has not stopped, will land upon our shores hundreds of thousands more per year from over-crowded Europe. I intend to point them to the gold and silver that waits for them in the West. Tell the miner; from me, that I shall promote their interests to the utmost of my ability, because their prosperity is the-prosperity of the nation, and," said he, his eye winding with enthusiasm, "we shall prove, in a very few years, that we are, indeed, the TREABURY OF THE WORLD." Horrible Affair in Illinois.

PROHING OF A GUERILLA—STRANGE SCENES AT THE GALLOWS. The Quincy (III.) Heraid of the 3d instant, comes to us with a long account of the doings of a mob in that town on the Wednesday previous, and the bsequent lynching of a guerilla captain. It appears that the captain, who was wounded, and whose name was Rose, was confined in the jall at

Howery Theatre in New York—A Sword Combat—One of the Parties Arrested. Last Saturday evening. Scene, the New Bowery theatre, New York. Behind the scenes. Charac-ters, "supes" to the mystical number of three, and the "carrain" of the same warring the proglency griners are, to be sure, certain parts of the addience that never fail to applaud the "supe." Whether he appear in tight pants to put down the stage carpet or to remove the chairs, or whether he cometh on with a besom and scattereth the dust ingeniously in the eyes of the sitters in orchestra seats, the gamin from the gallery is sure to great him. "Romeo," "Romeo," "Dothdemoner," and other historical names, intermingled with cat-calls, are hurled at him. t him. On Saturday night, Ferdinand Hoofter, captai

at him.

On Saturday night, Ferdinand Hoofter, captain of the supernumeries at the New Bowery, met Samuel Jacobs, of his force, and two others, arrayed in Kendal green, behind the scenes. They had entered R., and requested that he should dispense their usual weekly superned of cithy luner. So said they all.

Hoofter, instead of replying, "My gracious lords, here is the bag of gold!" responded in effect that Kirby had not yet expired upon the stage, and that the strong necessities of the time commanded his services awhile.

First Supe. "Shalt be to night at supper?"
Captain. "No, not to night."
Second Supe. "To-morrow dinner, then?"
Captain. "I shall not dine at home; I meet the captains at the clated."

Third Supe. "Perdition catch thy soul. Who steals my purse steals trash, but he that filenes from me my week? wages takes that with which I get my dollar jewelry (Wildly.) Arouse, black vongeance, from thy hollow cell-r-r. Ha-2-a."
Captain. "Odd's, bodikins!"

First Supe. "We'll make Rome how-wow-wow-wow!."
(All supes, seizing clubs and swearing, not by the (All supes, seizing clubs and sweating, not by the inconstant moon)—"Dror, willian !" "Let corporations thrive!" "Give me another hoss," "Bellud."

rations thrive!" "Give me another hoss." "Bellud."

Then came the tug of war. The captain had already shaken aloft his Roman blade, and the alabaster gas lights gleamed upon it as he bravely broached his boiling breast. Above the din could be heard the following:

Captain. "He-a-ve you said your morning devotions this evening!"

All Supes. "We ha-a-ve not."

Captain. "Then thou hadst better had have, ha-a-ve."

Thus, in the Eroles vein, the battle waged, and Hooiter, it is said, made rome slight fiesh-wounds to Jacob's arm, possibly opening another vein.

The supernumeraries leit the field still resolved to make Hooiter gran, and sweat, and fardels bear, or at least hoping to make him look through a station-houte grate, with other prisoners, like a grinning of baboens. ning of baboens. A complaint was made, and Officer MoCable le Hootter to the halls of Judge Mansfield, who hel him in ball in tive hundred dollars for trial.

VAGABORDAGE IN DISCUSSION AND PRACTICE.—
A comical incident occurred in the Belgian Chamber during the debate on the vagabondage bill. One of the deputies was supporting an amendment to the bill, when he was interrupted by an individual in the gallery, who exclaimed, "I, who am a beggar in a black coat, support the amendment. Down with the laws of public safety! Long live the Emperor!" at the same time scattering a number of pamphlets about the chamber. It was afterwards discovered that this person was a M. Roustand, a former bookseller at Versailles, who was at one time notorious in Paris for his eccentricities. Once he was at the Theatre Francais when the Emperor was present, and he began to read some verses of his composition between the acts, but the andiszoe did not approve of this addition to the performances, and he was turned out by a sergent de-ville. The pamphlets, which he distributed in such an unceremonious manner among the Belgian deputies, are AN INTERESTING RELIC.—Colonel Niles, of Governor Oglesby's staff, has been placed in possession of a commission to Jefferson Davis as first lieutenant of dragoons, signed Andrew Jackson, President, and Lewis Class, Secretary of War, dated 10th of April, 1834, to rank from March 4th, 1833. This curious relie was esputured among the private papers of Mr. Davis, at Jackson, Miss., by Sergeant Major John H. Goldsmith, of the battalion composed of the 14th and 15th regiment Illinois Volunteers, and by him placed in Colonel Niles' hands.—Springfield Daily State Register. BALANCING CLERICAL ACCOUNTS.—A clergyman of the Church of England has shown recently the power of stating debter and creditor account better than has ever been done by even the most intelligent accountant. In his new church he has two ditingt pews, one side of the church being for those who have paid pew rent, who are his dreditors, the other side having pews for those who do not pay pew rent—that is, the Reverend gentleman's debtors.

THE New York Independent, of the 5th inst., announces in very complimentary terms the withdrawal of its publisher, Mr. Joseph H. Richards, after a connection of eight years with that prosperous newspaper. Mr. Richards has been secured as the publisher of The Nation, the new "weekly journal of politics, literature, selence, and art.," which is advertised to appear in New York on the 6th of July. The post which he leaves is the very best argument for the success of The Nation under his management.—N. Y. Tribune. t**reet.**

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AT CHATTANOOGA.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF QUARTER-

MANY PERSONS KILLED AND WOUNDED. NEW YORK, June 12.-The Times has a specia

Chattanooga despatch of June 10, stating that a tremendous explosion and are occurred there on the A spark from a locomotive ignited the loose powder in the ordnance department, exploding several thousand tons of fixed ammunition and loose powder. Shot and shell were sent whizzing through the city, and many persons were killed and wounded. The immense quartermasters' buildings took fire worth of stores.

Some people think that the fire was the work of n incendiary, as it occurred simultaneously with he Nashville and Gallatin fires. The railroad is nearly completed to Atlanta. Prominent rebels are being arrested in Northern HORRIBLE SOCIAL CONDITION OF ALARAMA. -A

correspondent of the New York Times, who has made a tour along the line of the Mobile and Great Northern Railroad to Montgomery, and thence down the Alabama river to Mobile, has written to down the Alabama river to Mobile, has written to that journal giving an account of his experience. He tells a most horrible story of the misery, destitution, and, in fact, the starvation he witnessed in his journey. Many of the people procure their food from our Government officials. They are lazy and will not work, saying that negroes only should en. gage in toil. The rebel soldiers are very relentless in their treatment of Unionists, men and women faring alike. The correspondent says they are so bitter in their views, and so debased in their acts of tyranny, that he is convinced nothing will bring order there except bayonet law. He heard of women and children starving to death, and the treatment meted out to the negroes is worse than ever was inflicted by the cruelest masters before the war broke out. He says that so great is the madness of the slaveholders over their defeat and subjugation, that or their return home they wreak their vengeance o their return home they wreak their vergestide on their former slaves—cutting off their ears, noses, or lips. Five of these poor negroes came into Mont-gomery in one day with their ears cut off, and in a anda condition; others have their throats partly out. and bear on their bodies many evidence cruel blows inflicted by their masters. General A. J. Smith and Colonel Geddes are doing all in their power to ferret out these monsters and inflict proper publishment. On his journey, the correspondent met Captain Semmes, of the Alabama, who was really too poor to buy tickets for his meals. Semmes acknowledged the country ruined, but he does not understand how defeat followed so "just a cause." Many of the rebel officers met on the way acknowledged that they were going to leave the country as soon as they possibly could.

The British System of Fortifications Granite Wall and Steel Boits. The British System of Fortifications—Granite Wall and Steel Bolts.

(From the New York Times, June 10. 1)

After expending several millions sterling on granite fortifications at Portsmouth and elsewhere, the British Government have bethought themselves of testing the value of the works, both as to the strength of their position and the impregnability of their structure.

The scope and character of these fortifications are said to be especially due to the military genius of Lord Psimerston, who brings to modern engineering saletce the experience he acquired in the War Office likly years ago—whatever that may be And so well satisfied has the venerable minister been with his scheme of defensive armament at home hitherto, that he has urged its adoption for the protection of the two or three thousand miles of boundary line between the neighboring Colonies and the United States.

The plans of the main works recommended for Canada, in the report of Colonel Jervois, are essentially framed upon the Palmerston Portsmouth model. There is no particular secret, we believe, about that model—so far as the British ministers theory is concerned. Grantic and bricks make up the whole thing. And if modern innovation had not brought the steel boit and the 200 pounder into common use, the Palmerston fort might have been the model for the world.

It is a comparatively small matter, perhaps, to find that several of the most imposing of these new British forts—such as those at Portsmouth—are sommanded from different surrounding eminences because these eminences might themselves be fortified, now that the engineer's error has been discovered. But it is a rather more serious thing, we take it, to find that the granite walls with brick backings are no nore impervious to the steel bot tand from impervious to the steel bot tand from the model walls with brick backings are no nore impervious to the steel bot tand from the model walls with brick backings are no nore impervious to the steel bot the fairly aimed from a 300 pounder than if they

whose name was Ross, was confined in the jall at Quincy, when the citizens and soldiers to the number of five hundred hearing of it, commenced to assemble around the jall, and cent laformal demands for the surrender of the rebel. On their demands for the surrender of the rebel. On their demands for the surrender of the rebel. On their demands being declared, some parties snaled the high fence which protects the entries to the jall-yard, and by means of oillets of wood and hammers forced and by means of oillets of wood and hammers forced and entrance, telezed the body of the wounded and dying buchwacker, and immediately dragged him into the Street, amid the vociferous eries of "hang the street, amid the vociferous eries of the war office came to the conclusion that it might be as well, before merston and the engineers of the war Umos came to the conclusion that it might be as well, before laying out ten or twenty millions more on the grantle forts with brick backing, to make some experiments with the new ordnance pieces, to see how perfments with the new ordnance pieces, to see how the matter of impregnability really stood.

A building, then—corresponding in all essential respects to a section of the new forts—was erected or the marshes near Woolwich. It was constructed of granite, backed with brick, and of the proper thickness to make the test complete. A 300-pounder was used, with a small charge of powder, and a steel bolt, at a distance of 250 yards (equivalent to a distance of 1600 yards with a full charge). At the first shot the building was shaken and the bricks behind the granite began to buize out. The second shot

of the guns in the essemates of a fort similarly constructed would have theneforth been rendered impossible. The third shot knocked the grantle into splinters, in all directions, and the extemporized fort began to topple.

This story conveys very little that is either novel or instructive to us beyond its illustration of the slow growth of military engineering ideas in England in the present year of grace. Lord Palmerston's diess neutrally shape themselves after the times when he had a desk in the War Office, about the beginning of the century. And he must find it painful to have them disturbed at this late hour on the Woolwich marshes, with the Armstrong gun and the steel bolt. The Portsmouth forts would proughly stand a two hours' broadside-from a French or American iron-clad.

Strange Case of Poisoning.

An Englishman named Thomas Constantine, residing on the South Orange turnplies, New Jersey, purchased recently, while on a business visit in New York, a keg, which he intended to use in barreling cider. On Thursday evening last he first drew cider from the cask, of which his wife, daughter, and himself, drank heartly. In a short time they were all taken with violent vomiting and purgings. The daughter, who was but fourteen years of age, having drank less than her parents, was not so violently affected as they were, and, after severe suffering, is reported as being in an improving condition; but Mr. and Mrs. Constantine expired about one violency and the stince been discovered that the cask when in New York contained an "infallible remedy for bugs," A jury has been empaneled by the corener, and further investigations postponed until Saturday next, when the fresult of the chemical analysis will be made known.

A PRINTING ESTABLISHMANT IN THE HOME FAIR, MILWAUKES.—It is contemplated to grint the Journal in the fair building, during the fair, on a steam press. Should this be done, it will prove quite an attraction to the many who beyer saw a printing press of any kind in operation, much less a steam press.—Home Fair Journal, Milwaukes.

hestnut, a beautiful Photograph, which he has just published. The picture represents Sisters of Charity administering to the wants of a poor, deserted child. We have seldom seen a more perfect specimen of photograph, every feature of the characteristics. he present time is unprecedented. Every steamer the steamers which will sail within the next five or

Fine Arts.—The closing sale of superb Oil Paintings takes place this and to-morrow evening, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chestnut street, at 8 o'clock precisely. Our readers will do well to at-end, as some of the most valuable specimens will be offered, Sale peremptory. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHORE, BRO GANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, &c.—The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, lacets, felt and straw bats, &c., embracing samples of 1100 packages of first-class seasonable goods, of city and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, t ten o'clock, by John B. Myers & Oo., anotioneer

Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT OF THE AGE IS "The Improved Pattern Shirt," made by John C. Arrison, at the old stand, Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth st. Work done by hand in the best magner, and warranted to give satisfaction. His stock of Gentlemen's Furnish-ing Goods cannot be surpassed. Prices moderate. A POPULAR HAT.—The Chinese Sun Hat, manuctured by Messrs. Wood & Carv. 725 Cheston Fancy Bonnets at very much below cost to close th

Mr. F. Gutekunst, 704 and 706 Arch street, has just published photographs, from life, of various sizes, of the Rev. Dr. Vaughn, General Pritchard (the sptor of Jeff. Davis), General Collis, and other distinguished personages, duplicates of which can THREE OF COX'S DYSPEPTIC PILLS .- One each night on going to bed. Immediate relief from this distressing complaint. Dyspeptics should not delay one moment in procuring them of Samuel C. Hart,

No. 24 South Second street, Philadelphia. A BIG THING ON SILE.—The value of slik fabric A BIG THING ON SILE.—The value of the Isolic, of all sorts, exported from Lyons, in 1884, was \$72,775,000 in gold value. It would be difficult to estimate the value of the manufactures of woolen goods for the same period. It is at least certain that the best and most elegant of the clothes manuctured were made up into apparel for gentlemen nd youths at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of

vy, and Goitre, are but a few of the many disorders arising from the deprayed condition of the vital iuid. For diseases of this class, Jayne's Alterative is a reliable curative. By entering into the circu lation, it thoroughly purifies the blood, and remove any morbid tendency to disease which may exist it the system: it, at the same time, sustains the trength of the patient, and imparts vigor to the whole physical structure. To be satisfied of its efficacy, read the testimony of those who have been radically cured by it, given at length in Jayne's Almanac. Prepared only at No. 242 Onestant

THE PUBLIC is cautioned against an imitation the photograph of Lieutenant General Grant, the original of which was taken by F. Gutekunst, 704 Arch street. It is a bad copy. The original will be known by my imprint on the back. 108 6t# EYE, EAR, AND CATABRE, SUCCESSFULLY treated by J. Isaacs, M. D., Coulist and Aurist, 519 Pine st. Artificial eyes inserted. No charge for examin

A NEW LUTHERAN UNUBUH.—The officers of St. so successful in their collections that they are now at the last thousand dollars necessary to build the proposed new church, at Fortieth and Arch streets.
The enterprise is to be commenced in July. There are a large number of communicants in the district the church is intended to accommodate. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. 1,303,085 18,972,928

The following shows the condition of the Phili delphia banks on Monday last, as compared with the previous week : Spacie_____ U. S. legal-tender..... WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT. The following table shows the average condition of the Banks in Philadelphia for the week preceding Monday, June 12, 1855: #85.00 10711.88 10710.88

122 NAT - 12

82,728,374 52 832,865,274 78 The stock market is without particular chang from its ruling character of last week, prices gene rally being weak. Government loans are steady; the 1881s sold at 109%, and the five-twenties at 103%. There was very little inquiry for company bonds; new City sixes sold at 90. The share list was inac-tive; Camden & Amboy at 126½; Norristown at 54%, and Lehigh Valley at 58%; Reading closed at about 47. Oil, canal, and mining stooks are very duil. City passenger railroads continue in fair demand, with sales of Arch street at 20, and Hest ville at 18: 78 was bid for Second and Third: 23 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 24½ for Spruce and Pine; 64 for West Philadelphia; 19 for Arch street; 12 for Race and Vine; 31 for Green and Coates and 20 for Union. Bank shares were inactive Girard sold at 52: 190 was bid for North America cial; 110 for Southwark; 45 for Penn Township; 57 for City; 37 for Consolidation, and 57 for Corn Ex

The following were the quotations for gold yes The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan received by Jay Cooke, yesterday, amount to \$2,539,030, including one of \$208,150 from Fifth National bank, Chicago; And of \$160,000 from Exchange National bank, Pitts burg; one of \$200,000 from First National, Des New York : one of \$100,000 from First National, St Paul; one of \$160,000 from C. A. Patnam & Co., Bosten; one of \$50,000 from First National, Zanesville; one of \$50,000 from First National, Quincy, lilinois, and one of \$50,000 from First National Evansville, Indiana. There were 1773 individua subscriptions of \$60a\$100 each. Twenty-seven additional National banks were authorized during the week ending June 3. Total to date..... .\$135,307,860

R. I ; First, Manchester, N. H.; First, Harrisburg R. I; First, Manchester, N. H.; First, Harrisburg, Ps.; Venango, Franklin, Pa.; National Bank of the Republic, Washington. D. C.; Indiana, Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Ottawa Copper Mining Company of Boston has followed into oblivion thousands of similar bogus concerns, and thousands more, which never a pretended or galvanized existence, with before long varies out of sight in a like manner. The fore long vanish out of sight in a like manner. The Ottawa Company appears in the Boston papers:

The annual meeting of its shareholders for election of officers, &c., was to be held on Tuesday. One stockholder only was in attendance, and to him the treasurer made a report to the effect that the means of the company were completely exhausted, and no work had been done at the mine for months past. It e also added that the old officers unanimously declined a re-election—precisely way he knew not, though he thought it barely possible that the passage of the State law making the president and directors of such companies had some infinence in bringing them to this decision. The scockholder listened calmly and attentively to the developments made by the treasurer, and, at the close, quietly remarked that the officers of the company seemed to be at a "dead iock." To this the officer replied that he could not well dissent from an observation that was, unquestionably, so well founded, and after a friendly interchange of a fow general remarks upon the well-known uncertainties attending affairs of a Sublumary nature, "the Ottawa Company appears in the Boston papers:

The following National banks have been designa-

tories of the public money : First, Newport,

ed by the Secretary of the Treasury as additional

The following were the quotations for American stocks in London, on the 26th ult.: Satterthwaite's London Circular thus refers to

American securities:—

We have again to note numerous and important transactions during the part work in the London market fer American securities. There have been considerable sales by continental holders of United States five-twenty bonds, to realize the large profit which has accraed on them; the bonds offering, however, have been readily taken for shipment to New York, the relative price there being by last advices 6 and 7 per cent. above that ruling here. In railroad shares there has been an active business, lillpois remaining firm at 784, while Eries, on sale by holders who bought 20 per cent. below current quotations, have given about \$1, closing about \$2. There has been a steady demand fer the second mortgage bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western railway, and it being evident now that the line is earning much more than sufficient to cover the interest on all the loans, investors are seeking the cheaper securities of the company. The debentures are steady at 86@85.

Many of the national banks have, contrary to American securities :-Many of the national banks have, contrary to

law, adopted the plan of baying the signatures of their officers engraved upon their notes. The atten-tion of the Comptroller of the Currency having een called to the fact, he has, as will be seen by been called to the fact, he has, as will be seen by the following letter, promptly ordered the practice to be discontinued:

Terrasury Department,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURENOY,
WASHINGTON, JUNE 8, 1865.

To your inquiries of the 5th inst. I reply, briefly, that, in my judgment, the engraving or printing of the Signatures of the Officers of national banks on national currency notes it not sanctioned by law.
Section twenty-two of the National Currency ast provides that the notes shall express upon their face that they are secured by United States bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States by the written or engraved signatures of the Treasurer and Register, and "shall also bear upon their face the promise of the association receiving the same to pay on demand, attested by the signatures of the president, or vice president, and cashior."

The express provision made for the engraved signatures of the Treasurer and Register, by its limitation to those offices, amounts to a prohibition as to the signatures of the sofficer, and such the signatures of the sofficer, and such as the conterfeits, and it national banks sanction and 61 dorse the practice, they facilitate the business of the counterfeits, and it national banks sanction and 61 dorse the practice, they facilitate the business of the counterfeiter by removing the suspicion with which engraved signatures are escaled the officers of the bank are unattested, unauthorized, and dangerous.

The effect of this practice cannot be otherwise.

The effect of this practice cannot be otherwise. the following letter, promptly ordered the practice

Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth.

A DISORDERED STATE OF THE BLOOD is the prime cause of many very troublesome complaints. Skin Diseases, Mercurial Affections, Scrofuls, Sourvey, and Goitre, are but a fag of the account of the cause of national banks would not be obliged to receive the notes. The issues of national banks are not a fag of the account of the cause of national banks are not a fag of the cause of national banks are receivable for all dues to the Government banks are receivable for all dues to the Government except duties on imports, yet the Government, through any of its depositaries or officers, may demand a legal attestation to these engraved signatures before receiving the notes. I may do the same before receiving the when mutilated. I shall certainly do all in my power to discourage the practice.

F. CLARES, Comptroller of the Currency. New United States Bonds, 1881. Quartermasters' Vouchers.

Sales of Stocks, June 10. THE PUBLIC BOARD.

The New York Post of yesterday says:
Gold is more active, and the tendency of quotations is upwards. The opening price was 188%, the highest 189%. At the close 139% was bid.
The bank statement shows an increase in legal tenders of five millions, a decrease of one and a half millions in loans, and a decrease of one and a half millions in loans, and a decrease of three millions in specie. The banks now hold five millions less gold than three weeks ago.

The stook market is more active than for some days past. Governments are rather lower, in consequence of the anticipated advance in England not being realized at the latest dates. Five-twentles offered at 102%; new loan at 103; sixes of 1881 at 169%; ten-forties are strong at 20%; and 2500m. Railroad shares are buoyant. New York Central was quoted at 93%, Erie at 73%, Hudson River at 101%, Michigan Southern and Pittsburg being especially in request.

Before the first session New York Central was quoted at 93%, Erie at 73%, Hudson River at 101%, Michigan Southern at 63%.

The following quotations were made at the Buard, as compared with Saturday:

Mon. Sat. Adv. Dec. The New York Post of yesterday says: 8. 6s. coupon 1881..... 8. 6-20 coupons. new... 8. 10 40 coupons new... 8. ctrificates...

SECOND CALL

FIRST BOARD.

PEOPLE'S ST

100 Reading B.

104 1/4 93 1/4 109 1/4 623/4 126 Philadelphia Markets. The export demand for Flour is limited, and the market dull at about former rates; sales comprise 2000 bbls extra family at \$7.75@8.50 \(\phi\) bbl for low grade and good Western. The retailers and bakers are huying in a small way at from \$6.25@6.75 for superfine; \$7@7 50 for extra; \$7.75@8.75 for extra family, and \$9@10.50 \$\text{P}\$ bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are without change. Grain.—The demand for Wheat is limited, and prices have fallen off; about 3000 bus sold in lots at

e preferred. ...

prices have fallen off; about 3000 bus sold in lots at from 175@1780 % bu for reds, the latter fairs for prime Delaware, and white at from 210@218c % bu, as to quality. Hye is offered at \$7@95c for Delaware, and Pennsylvania. Corn is scarce, and prices are rather better; 5000 bus prime yellow sold at 90@90c % bu, in the oars and afloat. Oats are duli; small sales wore made at 70c, but at the close buyers only offered 65c % bu.

BARK.—In Quereltron there is nothing doing. Holders ask \$32.50 % ton for first No. 1.

COTTON.—The market is from at about former rates. 300 finds Coba Sugar sold—at \$3.60 % 0% in, in gold, and 50 bbls Molasses at 55c % gaiton. Coffee is scarce and firmly held at full prices.

HAY.—Baled is selling at \$20 % ton.

Provisions.—The market is rather dull, but most helders are asking an alvance. Mess Pork is selling in a small way at \$27@29 % bbl, and Bacon Hams at 21@25c % ib.

Where continues very quiet. Small sales of bbls. HANDS at 21@226 P ib.

WHIREY continues very quiet. Small sales of bbls are making at 205@2120 P gallon for Pennayivania and Western.

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

JUNE 12-Evening. The arrivals and sales of Best Cattle attribilling week. The market is very dull, and prices have declined 102c % h. with sales of extra Penna, and Western at 17@18c, a few choice at 20c, fair to good at 14@16c, and common at from 10@13c W h, according to quality. The market closed very dull, within the above range of prices.

SHEEP continue dull at about former rates; 5000 head arrived and sold at from 6@6% \$\tilde{\pi}\$ \$\tilde{\ph}\$, gross, for cupped after the control of the the cattle on sale to-day are from the following States: 830 bead from Pennsylvania.

States:

830 head from Pennsylvania.

850 " "Oito.

920 " "Illinois.

90 " "Ilwos.

The following are the particulars of the sales:

85 Martin, Fuller, & Co., West, 18@18c.

102 Uilman & Co., West, 18@20c.

85 Mofilien, West, 18@17c.

90 H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 14@18c.

70 J. J. Chain, Pennsylvania, 14@18c.

70 J. J. Chain, Pennsylvania, 15@17c.

109 Mooney & Smith, Pennsylvania, 15@17c.

109 Mooney & Smith, Pennsylvania, 15@17c.

100 Diristy & Bro., Iowa, 14@17c.

105 Joseph Mofilien, West, 10@18c.

107 J. Mollesc, Chester county, 15@17c.

80 J. S. Cirk, Lancaster county, 15@17c.

81 J. Moflesc, Chester county, 15@17c.

107 J. Moflesc, Chester county, 15@18c.

109 W. Alexander, Chester county, 14@16c.

104 Frank & Co., West, 10@16c.

105 Sheep.—The arrivals and sales of Sheep at Phillip's Avenue Drove Yard reach about 5000 head this week; the market is dull, and prices are baraly maintained, with sales at 6@6½0 # m, gross, for clipped Sheep. Lambs are very scarce; sales are making at 10m 8mg6 # head, according to condition and quality.

Covyc.—The arrivals and sales of Cows Phil-In and quality.

Own. The arrivals and sales of Cows at Philips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 128 head this week. The market is dull, but prices remain about 128 head this week.

week. The market is duil, but prices remain about the same as last quoted. Springers are selling at from \$30@55, and Cow and Call at from \$35 up to \$50 per head, as to quality. Old lean Cows are selling at from \$1825 per head.

Hoes.—The arrivals and sales of Hogs at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards reach about 1800 head this week. The market is very duil at former rates, with sales at \$11@13 the 100 hs net. 1514 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard at from \$11@13 the 100 hs net. 300 head sold at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard at from \$11@13 the 100 hs net. New York Markets, June 12.

New York Markets, June 12.

Breadstups.—The market for State and Western Flour is dull and drooping; sales 6500 bbls at \$5.36@5.35 for superfine State; \$6.20@6.30 for extra State; \$6.35@5.55 for superfine Western; \$6.20@6.70 for common to medium extra Western; \$6.20@6.70 for common to good shipping brands, extra round-hoop Ohto.

Oats are scarce and 1@20 better.

The Corn market is dull and 1@20 lower; sales of 38,000 bushels at 70@320 for unseound mixed Western, and 53@370 for sound do.

Oansalan flour is dull and drooping; sales 290 bbls at \$6.30@6.60 for common, and \$6.65@8.60 for good to choice extra. Southern flour is dull and drooping; sales 450 bbls at \$7.10@7.35 for common, and \$4.65@1.20 for fancy and extra.

Wheat is without decided change, with sales of 7000 bushels Chicago Spring, at \$1.35, and 13,000 choice amber Miloligan, at \$1.76.

Provisions.—The pork market is lewer. Sales 7000 bbls at \$27.75@25.00 for new mess, \$24.50@23.15 for 453.4 ditto, cash and regular way, closing at \$24.75; \$13@19 for prime, and \$19.50@20.00 for prime mess.

The Reaf market is steady; seles 800 bbls at about ness.
The Beef market is steady; sales see bbls at about previous prices. Cut Meats are steady; sales 400 pkgs at 12@14 for Shoulders, and 12@18c for Hams. The Lard market is heavy; sales 1600 bbls at 15%@ 2 05.
TALLOW is more active. Sales 74,000 hs at 10%@ Baltimore Markets, June 12.

Flour dult; sales of 500 bbls at \$7.50 for Howard super. Wheat firm at an advance of 50 for red. Corn has an advancing tendency; sales of white at \$1.93, and yellow at \$1.94 Provisions dull and nominal. Whisky dult at \$2.07. PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 12. SUN RISES.4.39 | SUN SETS.7.21 | HIGH WATER..5.35

ARRIVED.

Bark Eliza White, Look, 12 days from Sagus, with sugar to S & W Welsh.

Brig S V Merrick, Norden, 8 days from Oardenss, with molasses to E C Kuight & Oo.

Brig H B Emery, Bradford, 12 days from Sagus, with sugar and molasses to S & W Welsh.

Brig Ocean Belle, Morton, 4 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to Workman & Oo.

Sobr Caroline, Fox, 3 days from New York, with molas to Whitall, Tatum, & Oo.

Schr Rebecca, Ross, 2 days from Lewes, Del, with Schr Caroline, Fox, a days from New York, with mass to Whitsil, Tatum, & Co.
Schr Rebecca, Ross, 2 days from Lewes, Del, with grain to James L Bewiey & Co.
Schr Mechanic, Myers, I day from Odessa, Del, with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Hw Morrison, Crowell, from City Point, in ballast to captain.
Schr Emma, Hunter, 1 day from New Castle, with wheat to Jas Barratt.
Steamer Miliville, Renear. 24 hours from New York, with mase to Whitail, Tatum & Co.
Steamer E N Fairchilds, Tront, 24 hours from New York, with mase to Whitail, Tatum & Co.
Steamer E O Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mase to W M Baird & Co.
Steamer S O Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mase to W M Baird & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mase to W P Clyde & Co.
CLEARED.
Barks Alex. McNeill, Small, Shedlac, John R.
Penrose; Walter, Libby, New Orleans, Com. H. A.
Adams; brig J. M. Houston, Gray, Charleston, E.

A. Souder & Co.; sohrs. John McAdau
Boston; Sinnickson & Giover; Mary Eil
Portsmouth, J. Atwood; Artist, Marsh, i
Vs., J. W. Bacon; Wm. Gillum, Dioke
York, Westmoreland Coal Company; i
csr, Somers, Boston, Osstner, Siconery, &
ton; Diadem, Blanchard, Stockton, Me.
ham; steamers Millville. Renear,
whitsil, Tatum & Co.; Alida, Lenny, N
W. P. Clyde & Co.; R. Willing, Oundin,
A. Groves, Jr. OUR MECHANGE. MEMORANDA.

Ship Garibaldi, Rogers, from New York April for San Francisco, was spoken load at S, ion 83.

Bark Josie Nicholas, Nicholas, hence at Haytien, no date, for St Jago.

Schr Harriet Gardner, Loveland, cleared at York 10th inst. for this port.

Ship O C Duncan, from Phiadelphia, for Barancas, wrecked on Abaso Reef, registertons, rated Alk, was built at Woolwich in 185 owned in Boston by Page, Richardson & 186 SALES AT THE REGULAR BOARD OF SROKERS.
Reported by Hewes, Miller, & Co., No. 50 S., Third St.,
BEFORE BOARD. owned in Hoston by Page, Richardson & The port of Three Rivers, abolished Council the 12th day of August, 1683, been reopened as an outport under to Ouenes. FOREIGN PORTS.

BUENOS AYBES, April 28.—In portable (CBr), Freeman, unc, disoh'g; barks Damon ell, for New York, ldg; Sarah A Dadm Cann, for Boston, do; Arctic (Br)! Low Equity (Br), Betts, for Antwerp, do; GHayt, from Liverpool, disoh'g for Eat Ellen Dyer, Sheppard, ldg; Orusee, Briggs and, dische'g; Ichitan, Mahon, unc; Colistan, Wicking, Greef McDormand, for Gorders, do. ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS. Wm Blackburn
J O Hard & niece, N Y
J N Plotts, New York

Miss E M (1455a
U T Wortham F 7m Alexander, Va 7 Mariden, MD, Quebec W Marlden, M.D., Quebec Mrs Marlden, Quebec Nrs Mriden, Quebec Nrs Platt, Louisville Cols Bomausiery, Russla F. J Painter Mrs H Baldwin, N Y Miss Baldwin, N Y Miss Baldwin, N Y Jos Watson, U S N T A Newhall, Lynn, Mass Geo O M Eicholtz, Pa Henry P Baata, N Y S Yan Armmige, N O Mrs Yan Armmige, N O D G Roberts
S B Barnetz, Wheeling
Wm idoings Parker
Col H B Titus
A S Maxwell, New York
W H Yerkes, Norristown
D N Dayldson & lady, Ind G Hasbrook, New York
E Rieger. New York
W H Coffin, New York
H D Brookman, N York
W H Akin, New York
J G Ballerson, Hartford
Geo Knight, England
J K Unniosy & 1
J T B Maxwell, N
Mr Riche, New
Y Spencer & 1
Eugene B Wili The Girard.

> T M Rogers, Albany
> W Hawell, New York
> B B Grover, N Jersby
> Mad Estvan & child
> Joseph R Hunkle, N J
> N L Longstreet, Land
> F P Patterson, N J
> B Hiller, Baltimore
> Frank Toby, Baltimore
> Frank Toby, Baltimore
> David Jefferey, Boston
> H R Fuiler, Boston
> H W Odon, Jr. R I
> O R Johnson, New York
> R M Jones, Hoston
> Wm F Delayen, N J
> R Campbell, New York
> R M Jones, Hoston
> Wm F Johnson, Virginia
> Col J B Patte, Wash
> H P Clark & la, Wash
> Wm Manning, Penna R P Johnson, Virginia
> Col J B Patte, Wash
> H P Clark & la, Wash
> H P Clark & la, Wash
> Manning, Penns
> Mad Campfeidt, Paris
> J M Allen, Ohto
> N K Stevenson, Jr. Tean
> H W Quitgan, N York
> Capt W M Potts
> John Burns, Baltimore
> H R Thomas, Baltimore
> H R Thomas, Baltimore
> B Tomlinson, Nev . The Merchants'. The Merchants'.
>
> B Markley & sn. Pa
> C Buck, Tennessee
> Mrs Buck, Tennessee
> B F Wood, Florida
> Sami Sesm. Pa
> Abraham Milier, Est
> Enos Werkleiser, E
> mos G L Doolittle, New York W F kinks, New York
> T N Pesne & wf, Orsgon E Chadwai, Venz
> Geo J Bolton, Cape May
> Dr Pesbles, New York
> J N Phillips, New York
> J N Phillips, New York
> J N Phillips, New York
> Levi Sevester, U S N
> Dr A Mauck, Deleware
> Capt Robt Johnson, Pa
> N G Westcott, Maryland C Underhill, New Y
> Thos Wallace, Lelaware H A Hawke & la The American.

The American.

H M Spaulding
B C Spaulding, U S A
W H Coe. U S N
P J Hardy, New York
J Gresta
J A S Beetem, Oarle
H W Gross, Pena
J F Havemier, Wash
S Malikon, Savannah
Edw J Wikam
R F Bennett, U S N
A A Yard, U S A
R P Steen, Penna
W McUlelland, Penna
W B Gowert
J B Coovert
J B Coovert
J B Coovert
J B Casey
J Chn Deats & son, N J
B T Huntsman, Penna
Miss E U Rieman,
Miss E U Rieman,
Miss E U Rieman, JOHN WARRY A'IS
J H Clasty & son, N J
J H Clasty & son, N J
B T Huntsman, Fenna
H A Newhall, Prov, R I
J Cressweil, Yenna
J H English, Penna
G M Meiler, Pittsburg
J W Boyd, Pittsburg
J C Wisson, Pittsburg
J G Wasson, Pittsburg
J G Wasson, Pittsburg
H Heim, New York The Union.

S S Miller
J McGregor, New York
John Rogers, Tamagua
John McGretath, St. Louis
M Wikidel, Canton, Onio
Jus Stavens, Joliet, III
W E Crane, Jollet, III
L Bodwell, Kapasa
M W G Of Holcome Leut J Schaefer, Canton
J W Laughlin, Pa
J Y McLaughlin, Pa
J Y McLaughlin, Pa
J W McLaughlin, Pa
J S Glibert, Pa
N Holmes & Ia, The States Union John W Bullock
E Borie
John R Simone, Wil, Del Jacob S York
W H Noroross, N Jersey M B Hughes, P Some John R Simons, Wil, Del J W H Norcross, N Jersey J Jas McConnell, Boston W H Noroross, Market States, Osambas Harding, New York David Graff, David Graff, David Graff, David Graff, David Graff, Market States and Market States and

Jas Harding, New York
Geo B Browne, Darby
Wm Sharkey, New York
Jas Alkin, New York
John Reid, New York
John Burton, B Island
Jas Chummings, R Island
Jos H McConnell, B Islad
John Ferguson
W H Tarny, Orangey, Pa
Jacob W Hannan, Pa J W Chendler, Unester out miss a wall of the Miss E M No John A Noble, N J. J Beerbowel R W Levis, A Lyon, Port Deposit H F Rockey, Harrisburg | Geo Fisher,

The Black Bear. J Hiestand, Pottstown IN Meizgar, U Unbescheider, Penna ID H Schwer H J Heintz & Ia, Penna G S Hartma T Miles, Fox Chase J Robenhold Mrs Miles, Fox Chase J Gehman, J Miss Miles, Fox Chase J Hungberger, il Miss Unbescheider, Pa I Ream, Harrist Miss Kuter, Trexiertown The Bald Eagle J H Gabal, Pottstown
F Foelker, Allentown
J Haurman, Penna
O H Knerr, Lehigh Val
F Siegle, Sieglesville
H Hope, Freemanburg
W P Estell, Indiana
T Siegfried, M Chunk The Madison. THE MRUSEUM.

S. Gordon, U.S. A. John Sterlieg, I. W. Moss.
W. V. Oase, New York O.F. H. T. Huntsmad.
O.H. Drake, P.P.
J. Williams, Pedna The Barley Shea