The Press.

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1865.

From We can take no notice of anonymous comm nications. We do not return rejected manuscript Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different ary and naval departments. When used, it will

Shall Treason Pass Unpunished ! Those who contend that treason ought not to be punished, freely quote a passage from the London Times, as follows: "We had a rebellion in 1848 in Ireland, but we disdained to dip our hands in the blood of rebels. We pardoned SMITH O'BRIEN, and MITCHEL, and MEAGHER. In their case there was no difficulty in ascertaining the law; the crime was perfectly well known.

and the punishment equally notorious." It happened, however, that there was not a rebellion in 1848 in Ireland. It is one thing to put a kettle on the fire, another to make it boil. SMITH O'BRIEN, THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, and others, who loved their native land "not wisely but too well," endeavored to raise a rebellion, but failed. The peasantry, who used to applaud their eloquent and fervid speeches, declined following them to the field. There were a a few gallant gentlemen greatly disposed to raise a revolt, in England, against British rule, but they had neither arms nor men. nor money to purchase arms and support men. Had the Catholic Priests given any encouragement, the story might have been different. But the Priests, with scarcely an exception, had been indoctrinated with O'CONNELL's policy of avoiding all breaches of the law; they remembered his advice. though he was then dead; and they counselled their flocks not to violate the law by plunging into rebellion. SMITH O'BRIEN, MEAGHER, McManus, and O'Donoghue-

"Few and faint, but fearless still"saw that the affair had become a dead failure, and, to avoid arrest, went into the country, probably hoping to remain there until a favorable time should arrive for their quitting Ireland for the Continent or the United States. They were arrested, indicted, tried, condemned, and sentenced to die the death of traitors. MACAULAY truly wrote, " Every man who heads a rebellion against an established government stakes his life on the event." But here, nothing had ripened into rebellion. Above all, not one drop of human blood had been of the story-book, and he was even unable shed. The Ministers of Queen VICTORIA therefore judiciously spared the forfeited lives of the condemned men, and substituted exile for death. MITCHEL was not pardoned at all (though The Times says that he was,) for he had been tried and sent out of Ireland, as guilty of seditious writing, months before O'BRIEN, MEAGHER, & Co., were condemned.

First, then, there was not any actual outbreak of rebellion in Ireland in 1848. The leaders failed in the attempt to make a revolt. It was a bloodless flasco. Had human life been lost, O'BRIEN and his friends would undoubtedly have died upon the scaffold, like ROBERT EMMETT in mercy to him will virtually be a bonus for rebellion. This may sound harsh, but it is true, and the public will have to realize that there are occasions when justice really becomes mercy. Rebellion, it must be shown, ought not to be allowed to evade the punishment it has incurred.

Napoleon's Wyse Action. The Emperor of the French, it would seem, sometimes varies the monotony of imperial rule by doing a kind action. We find a report of such an episode in the Waterford News, an Irish paper. Here are the leading particulars.

One of the most promising young men who helped Daniel O'Connell to wrest Catholic Emancipation from the British Parliament, was Thomas Wyse, whose father was owner of a rather considerable landed property, near Waterford, called the Manor of St. John. The younger WYSE, born in 1791, was not only eminently gifted with intellect and eloquence, but highly educated. He was brought up at Stonyhurst, in Lancashire, where SHIE and MEAGHER learned their Greek and Latin, and concluded by graduating, with high honors, at Trinity College, Dublin. Then he passed on to London, and entered himself as a law student at Lin- missions, and nearly in the same words, coln's Inn, but never was called to the are made by all the leaders of the returnbar. He travelled a great deal in his ing States with whom I have conferred. youth, and the fruits of his foreign I have yet to meet one who has shown a experience were one volume entitled haughty or an ungrateful spirit. Are 'Walks in Rome," and another called we not too apt to take it for granted that "Oriental Sketches." From 1825, when because insolence and ingratitude have the system of simultaneous meetings all | been the chief traits of the old leaders, over Ireland, to hear Catholic speeches and sign Emancipation petitions, was first in- or into the Northern cities now, are instietituted, Mr. Thomas Wyse was a very able and certainly most indefatigable aid to these men. Hundreds who accept the to DANIEL O'CONNELL. He was, beyond all comparison, the best ten-minutes'- bellion. They may have yielded to what speechman that ever appeared before an Irish audience. Though short in stature, | contribute to it. To maintain such an at he was well proportioned, and had expres- | titude required considerable courage; and, sive and even handsome features. His accent was more English than Irish, but the fervor of his oratory was unquestionably himself to the magic ten minutes, Mr. | S. Millson, Rev. Dr. Paul, leading Vir-Wise could hold an audience spell-bound ginians, representing old party divisions, by the grace and poetry and grandeur of his oratory, but, beyond that time, he the church, were neutral in the centre of a would run into repetition and thereby weaken his speech. In Parliament, (where he sat, 1830-32, for Tipperary, and, 1835-47, for Waterford city,) his short speeches had the same merit, his extended harangues the same defect. Lord Melbourns, when Premier, entertained a high personal regard for Mr. Wyer, and made him junior Lord of the Treasury, in 1839. He had to quit office in 1841, when Pell became Prime Minister; but, though he was a Catholic, Lord John Harsell, and him point-secretary to the Board of Control in 1846, and sent him in 1949, to Greece as Minister Plenipotentiary. He was made a Privy Councillor at the same time, was created Knight Commander of the Bath (civil) in 1857, which made him Sir Thomas Wyse. As a man of letters, he will be remembered as author of an "Historical Account of the Roman Catholic Association." He died at Athens, in April, 1863, having passed the appointed limit of "three-score years and the only now who did not materially only now who did not materially of the material in the Central of the whore were alter, where he material in the Central of the proportion of the Material of the commander of the same time, was created Knight Commander of the Bath (civil) in 1857, which made him Sir Thomas Wyse. As a man of letters, he will be remembered as author of an "Historical Account of the Roman Catholic Association." He died at Athens, in April, 1863, having passed the appointed limit of "three-score years and the object of the provisional Governor of Mississippi of all the Bonaparate family, Lucien, third son of the Corsican advocate, was the order to the command the count of the State, in 1849, pronounced that noble decision which thirlied the whole world, third son of the Corsican advocate, was the order to the command the count of the State, in 1849, pronounced that noble decision which thirlied the whole world, the provisional country and the country and the provisional country and the country and th would run into repetition and thereby

third son of the Corsican advocate, was profit by Napoleon's wonderful success. Napoleon's junior by six years, he married the daughter of an inn-keeper, were expressly excluded from the right of succession to the throne. Thus shut out, he retired to Italy, where Pope Pius VII. created him Prince of Canino, and, finally, being captured at sea and taken prisoner to being captured at sea and taken prisoner to England, he was allowed to reside there as a private gentleman, and did remain there as than in the midst of the boiling atmosphere in the rebel courts, and refused to take the oath to the Jeff Davis Government, when made notary public, may be remembered in the rebel courts, and refused to take the oath to the Jeff Davis Government, when made notary public, may be remembered in the rebel courts, and refused to take the oath to the Jeff Davis Government, when made notary public, may be remembered in the residual to the oath to the Jeff Davis Government, when made notary public, may be remembered in the rebel courts, and refused to take the oath to the Jeff Davis Government, when made notary public, may be remembered in the rebel courts, and refused to take the oath to the Jeff Davis Government, when made notary public, may be remembered in the rebel courts, and refused to take the oath to the Jeff Davis Government, when made notary public, may be remembered in the rebel courts, and refused to take the oath to the Jeff Davis Government, when made notary public, may be remembered in the oath to the oath

"Charlemagne, or the Church Delivered" loubtful merit and no popularity.

He had met her in Italy, and her beauty rather imperial in her manner and tastes, did not approve of Irish living; and various other causes, chiefly her violent temper and over free habits, caused man and wife to separate in 1828. Madame Bonaparte Wyse returned to Italy, and her husband pursued his distinguished public career. On her husband's death, three years ago, she claimed her marriage settlement, which had been granted rather in accordance with her birth than her husband's property. Like Shylock, she would have "the bond," though her son was thereby reduced, with nominal ownership of the family seat in Waterford and the Queen's county, to a state of genteel poverty. But NAPOLEON III. having heard of this, and Mr. THOMAS WYSE (his own second cousin, by the way,) from accepting an invitation to be parliamentary candidate for the city of Waterford at the ensuing election, voluntarily paid off, in one sum, all the claims of Madame Bonaparte Wyse upon and unfettered possessor. This is a handsome thing, handsomely done, and it is only fair to give NAPOLEON III. full credit for it. There are very many expatriated Irishmen in this country who will be glad to learn that Sir Thomas Wysk's son has been released from pecuniary thraldom by the French Emperor.

CAPTAIN SEMMES, of the ill-famed Alabama, is reported to be laboring under a confusion of mind that must be very annoying to such a prompt and practical man. Recent events have apparently been "too much" for him, and now, when all safe, and "high and dry" on land," he is more completely "at sea" than he ever was on

ding to his own words, "The defeat of the South, with a cause so just, is a deep mystery, that wears the appearance of God being against the South." But that the

Some of our philanthropists persist in speaking of "mere treason" as a crime that should not be punished. The phrase has a novelty to the unaccustomed eye up to especial horror and detestation by the law, by branding it with a kindred guilt, and calling it petty-treason, as the worst and wickedest of crimes. The law is the best and wisest expression of the united experience and wisdom of mankind, and its verdicts are a fair expression of the judgment of the wise; then let us not carelessly speak of "mere treason!"

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." Washington, June 17, 1865.

"We have been fairly and completely defeated, and we come back to the Union without conditions." Precisely such admissions, and nearly in the same words, are made by all the leaders of the returning States with whom I have conferred. I have yet to meet one who has shown a haughty or an ungrateful spirit. Are we not too apt to take it for granted that because insolence and ingratitude have been the chief traits of the old leaders, therefore those who come into the capital, tor into the Northern cities now, are instingted by the same spirit? Let us be just to these men. Hundreds who accept the fate of war refused to take part in the rebellion. They may have yielded to what they could not resist, but they did not contribute to it. To maintain such an at titude required considerable courage; and, before we question the present sincerity of such men, let us see how we would have demeaned ourselves in a similar dilemma. John M. Botts, Geo. W. Summers, John S. Millson, Rev. Dr. Paul, leading Virginians, representing old party divisions, and the latter prominently idenlified with the church, were neutral in the centre of a community of demons. They were alternated the community of demons and importuned, but they refused to become partisans; and they kept the set of the southwest. He saws to his great and alternated the control of the capital formed, with light half and the required the dark that the believes that rule, and that rule along the communi WASHINGTON, June 17, 1865. 'racy of the sod." As long as he limited | John M. Botts, Geo. W. Summers, John

by which the debt was declared to be bindthe only one who did not materially ing upon the people and their posterity-is not the man to take office to disgrace himself at the close of a long and honorable life. Hon. Michael Hahn, of Louisiana, near Marseilles, when he was only twenty | the Senator elect, now here assisting in years old, and was President of the Coun- the reorganization of his State, after the cil of Five Hundred when NAPOLEON late deplorable failure in the civil admade his great Cromwellian coup on the ministration there, is not left undisturbed 18th Brumaire, which overthrew the Direc- by the same pragmatical criticism. He tory, established the Consulate, and thence is not to be trusted, because he did led to the Empire. Under the new Go- not, David-like, slay the Goliah of secesvernment, Lucien became Minister of sion, but had to yield, with others, to the the Interior; went as Ambassador to Spain | tornado he could not turn back. It is true. early in 1801; was made Grand Master of he might have purchased safety in flight, the Legion of Honor on its establishment; and showed his devotion to the Union by provoked his imperious brother by taking, living quietly in New York or Philadelphia, as his second wife, a merchant's widow in- as a persecuted "refugee." How he acted stead of a German Princess; and when the to our Union prisoners in New Orleans; Empire was formed, he and his family how he defended persecuted Union citiwere expressly excluded from the right of zens in the rebel courts, and refused to take

from 1811 to 1814, chiefly employed in of treason. Those who do not hold slaves writing, his most ambitious work being | can vote to abolish slavery with great joya task, let us admit, not so agreeable -an epic poem in twenty-four cantos, of | to those who have been reared and spoiled under the influence of slavery. Hence, in The eldest daughter of Lucien Bona. the wide changes resulting from the ARTE by his second marriage was LETI. | mighty revolutions of the times, we must TA, married in her seventeenth year to | not complain if the harvest does not follow HOMAS WYSE, who was then only thirty. | directly after the seed planting. If the whole Southern people are not converted and accomplishments are said to have been | in a twinkling by the teachings of experialmost surprising. The lady, who was | ence, we must content ourselves with the reflection that "Rome was not built in a day." It will require time to chasten, to convince, to heal, and to reconcile. If the world does not move fast enough for those who aspire to control its evolutions, let us take comfort in what has been consummated. Marvellous, most marvellous, is the exhibit. Those who fear that the American people will not hold that which they have gained, and will go back to slavery and to aristocracy, reason like madmen. They might, with as much propriety, contend that the present generation regrets the inventions and discoveries which have covered the world with blessings; that we long for the days of Conestoga wagons, stage-coaches, slow being told that nothing but the want, mails, tallow candles, and sailing vessels; of pecuniary means prevented the present | and that we regard as enemies of mankind such revolutionists as Robert Fulton, Robert Stevenson, Rowland Hill, Morse, Arkwright, Hoe, and Bricsson. The battle is fought, the victory won, the field is ours. We cannot yield what we have gained, or fall off in the work to which we the estates, and leaves the son their sole | are pledged. We are in the hands of a Providence that controls, moulds, and masters men and nations. Occasional.

An Item in the History of New York Rebeil Junranilam.

From the New York Times, of Saturday last, we clip the following article as a tribute to the brother of the late Secesh Mayor of that city and the proprietary editor of the most thoroughly disloyal paper in the whole North:

"In the course of the trial of the alleged assassing, yesterday, some very curlous, but to us not unexpected, testimony came out in reference to the organ of the late "Confederacy" in this city, very recently edited by one . (ohn Mitchell.

"An assistant manager of the Montreal branch of the Ontario Bank testifies to the existence of draits of \$25,000 drawn on the City Bank of New York, 'payable to Benjamin Wood or order, and that, in at least one instance, Ban. Wood endorsed such a draft. There is no attempt to concest the fact that this money really came from Jacob Thompson, the leading rebel agent in Canada, the projector of the St. Albans and Lake Erle raids, the chief patron of Blackburn, who undertook to introduce the course of the cou Rebel Journalism. and "high and dry" on land," he is more completely "at sea" than he ever was on the pirate ship in mid-ocean. A correspondent reports a conversation held with him recently, when travelling in the State of Alabama, and describes him as looking "mad and ragged." The wages of his sin had disappeared like the ill-won treasure of the story-book, and he was even unable to join the passengers at the table until the benevolence of the captain of the steamboat supplied him with meal-tickets.

The marvellous events of the last few months, and their momentous consequences, have sorely puzzled the Pirate. He must some time or other have been deeply impressed by the motto, "the truth is mighty, and it must prevail," and his present perplexities all arise from the lingering remnants of this old belief. According to his own words, "The defeat of the South, with a cause 80 just, is a deep mys-

Chief Justice Chase on Negro Suffrage. Chief Justice Chase lately addressed the following letter to a committee of colored persons who requested him to address them: upon the scaffold, like Robert Emmett in 1803. But, in the case of Jefferson Davis—the very life and soul, the mover and leader of the Rebellion—the plea which saved the Irish gentlemen cannot be put in. He is mainly haswerable for the miserable condition to which the revolted South has been reduced by the rebellion—for the unprecedented loss of human life during four years of a war as devastating as (on the Union side) it had been unprovoked—and for the debt of three thousand million dollars which now presses so heavily upon all classes. Such an outpouring of blood and treasure the world never saw, and if Jefferson Davis, who caused all this, is exempted from the penalty of his crime, then mercy to him will virtually be a bonus for propositions which, in my judgment, control constitute on the control of the cont

has a novelty to the unaccustomed eye and ear. "Mere treason" has been regarded as the highest crime before the law, even in nations where it meant merely the destruction of one man; what should we consider a scheme to destroy a nation by fire, pillage, and pestilence?

One of the most startling, unusual, and repulsive crimes in domestic life, the murder of a husband by a wife, has been held an to especial horror and detestation by public ores reposes most securely on the broad base of universal suffrage. It has proved also that universal suffrage is the sure gurantee and most powerful stimulus of the incividual, social, and political in istimulus of the individual, social, and political progress. May it prove, moreover, in that work of reorganization which now engages the thoughts of all patriotic men, the best reconciler of the most comprehensive lenity with the most perfect public security and the most speedy and certain revival of general presperity? Very respectfully, yours, "S. P. Chass." "Mesers. J. D. Rudanez, L. Golis, and L. Banks, committee."

General Wilson, the Cavalry Leader. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial gives the following pen-portrait of Brevet Major Beneral James H. Wilson, the great cavalry leader of the Southwest. He says:

The Sources of National Bevenue. COMMISSION TO MEET AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE-IMPORTANT MOVEMENT. A commission, of three gentiemen, authorized by a law of Congress, under an appointment by the Secretary of the Tressury, is about to assemble at the constom-house, New York, to inquire into the sources of national revenue, and the best method of collecting the same, with power to send for persons and papers, and to take testimony.

It consists of Messre, David A. Wells, of Troy, N. Y.; Stephen Colwell, of Pthladelphia, and S. S. Hays, of Chicago, with E. B. Eillott, of Boston, as secretary of the commission. They meet on Tuesday next, and any communications can be addressed to them, in the care of the collector of the port.

There seems to be quite a wide spread impression that Mr. Chief Justice Chase is the author of the Union National Bank for \$28,500, and from the Mr. Chief Justice Chase is the author of the Cosing sentence of the Emanolpation Proclamation. It is to? The sentence sounds like Mr. Lincoln. Its its o? The sentence sounds like Mr. Lincoln. Its its o? The sentence sounds like Mr. Lincoln. Its its o? The sentence sounds like Mr. Lincoln. Its its o? The sentence sounds like Mr. Lincoln. Its its o? The sentence sounds like Mr. Lincoln. Its its o? The sentence sounds like Mr. Lincoln. Its its o? The sentence sounds like Mr. Lincoln. Its its o? The sentence sounds like Mr. Lincoln. A commission, of three gentlemen, authorized by a law of Congress, under an appointment by the Sectetary of the Treasury, is about to assemble at the custom-house, New York, to inquire into the sources of national revenue, and the best method of collecting the same, with power to send for persons and papers, and to take testimony.

It consists of Mesers, David A. Wells, of Troy, N. Y.; Stephen Colwell, of Philadelphia, and S. S. PROCLAMATION.—In alleast to the valueding local.

To the Editor of the Independent:
There seems to be quite a wide spread impression that Mr. Chief Justice Chase is the author of the closing sentence of the Emandipation Proclamation. Is it so? The sentence sounds like Mr. Lincoln. If you can give any information in this matter, you will put a large class of your numerous readers rectuain curid on this subject. The Independent answers :

The Parole of Lee. In discussing the question as to how far our Government is bound by the parole awarded to the rebel generals, and more especially to General Lee, the New York Times makes the following sugges the New York 17mes makes the following suggestions, which seem very nearly to cover the whole ground of the responsibility of our Government in deciding upon it. General Grant will be able very clearly to state what construction he places upon his own terms awarded to the rebel generalisation. his own terms awarded to the rebel generalissimo and his construction must, in a large degree, to bias the action of our Government:

"The question naturally suggests itself, in determining what construction shall be placed on Leb's parole, what force he supposed it to have, and how iong, or to what extent he understood it to be binding. If there is any means of getting at time it is ease to say that it is worthy of attention. For if we have obtained his surrender, owing to his having understood the terms in a certain sense, sooner than we should have done, had he understood them differently, and his construction of the terms is one which, though not ours, may be fairly put upon them, and which, there is good reason to believe, he did put on them when he iald down his arms, this is a consideration which it will be impossible, with any regard to our own reputation, to disregard. Whatever Lee may be, and however little indulgence he may deserve at our hands, we owe it to ourselves not even to seem to break faith with him. The question, therefore, did he understand when he accepted Grent's terms, that they amounted to an amnesty, is worthy of attention; and perhaps the best way of antwering it is to find out what Grant thought himself. If he was of opinion that the conditions he officers Lee and his officers and men did not protect them against prosecutions for treason after thought in spell. If he was of opinion that the conditions he officers and men did not protect them against prosecutions for treason after thought in strend and helpless adversary; and there is, perhaps, no officer in the service who better understands the force and value of words, or has less doubts about his own meaning.

Rebel Manufactured Victories. and his construction must, in a large degree, to bias

Rebel Manufactured Victories. HOW THE MISSISSIPPI REBELS LIED WHEN THE REBELLION'S LAST MOMENTS CAME. If you the Jackson (Missistspl) Free Trader, May 2. 1

Dr. H. J. Holmes, of Spring Ridge, in this county, reached our city last evening from the immediate vicinity of Columbus, Ga., leaving there on the 18th uit., and bringing us Columbus (Ga.) papers of the 18th, the last papers published in the city previous to its fail. No mention is made in them of Lee's surrender. His loss at Richmond and Petersburg is put down at 20,000. The doctor says Lee's surrender was not heard of until he reached Selma, and he is decidedly of the opinion that that important fact will be news to Lee himself when he does hear of it. He represents the general teeling of the people where he has been as eminently sound, and that the raids have only tended further to excite their indignation and intensify their animosity and determination to fight it out. He reports Lee as having obtained a great victory over Grant about the time of the reported surrender, and of having reinforced Johnston, who at tacked and nearly annihilated Suerman, killing, wounding, and cepturing 28,600 men. Lee was heard from as late as the 13th, in official communication with the President, and was in good condition! These reports are confirmed in nearly every particular, by several passengers on the eastern train from the Ozorolinas and Virginia, who arrived here last evening. From the Jackson (Mississippi) Free Trader. May 2. ] train, from the Carolinas and Virginia, who arrived here last evening.

The following is said to be the official despatch to General Taylor at Meridian, on which was predicated the despatch to General Tucker, at this place, relative to the "armistice."

"It is difficially reported that Generals Lee and Johnston whipped Gen. Grant in two successive engagements. Grant has lost one hundred thousand. A truce was then agreed upon to try and arrange difficulties. range difficulties.

"This came from Gen. Beauregard at Greensboro, North Carolina, via Augusta. Macon, and Columbus, to Gen. Cobb, telling him to stop the Wilson rateers. A message to that effect from Sterman was on its way to Wilson. Forty-eight hours' notice is to be given in case hostilities are resumed." GENERAL LEE NOT CAPITULATED. [From the Demopolis (ala ) Herald, April 25 ] From the Demopolis (ala) Herald, April 25 ]

By a gentleman who arrived here yesterday evening, we learn that the capitulation of General
Lee, said to have occurred on the 8th, and the
manufactured address of General Lee to his troops
on the loth, is false. That up to the 19th no such
thing had occurred. It is said, however, that General Lee's rear guard, comprising about seven thousand men, had surrendered, but General Lee was
not in the rear guard.

THE HERALD OF JOY !-- PEAGE THE BND! !-- GEANT THE HERALD OF JOY!—PEAUS THE BND!!—GRANT LOSES ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN!!!

[From the Herald of the 25th ] [From the Herald of the 25th 1 We are glad to be able to greet our readers with the glorious intolligence that a general armistice has been agreed upon between Gen. Lee and Gen. Grant for the final settlement of the controversy between the United States and the Uonfederate States; that the interview was solicited at the instance of Gen. Grant. The immediate cause for arking for the armistice has arisen from the fact that Gen. Grant had lost one hundred thousand men from describins, consequent upon the death of Unicola. Lincoln. This glorious intelligence was telegraphed by Gen. Beauregard to Gen. Howell Cobb. of Georgia, and by him to Gen. Dick Taylor. There is no doubt of the above being the fact, for a gentleman of undoubted veracity informs us that the telegram undoubtedly went through the Demopolis office last pight. indonbredly went intrough the Demoprise orace less pight.

General Cobb also telegraphed to General Wilson, the raider in this section, that such is the fact in regard to the armistice, and that he would soon be efficially informed of it. He had, therefore, requested General Wilson to abstain from any farther hostilities till so informed. Our heart is full to overflowing at the glorious prospect now dawning for the independence of the South. Where will be the long faces now! Where the caterwauls centinually assailing those who have held fast to the faith that independence and liverty would be the final inestimable boon of their country! We enry them not their feelings. What becomes of that address of General Lee to his troops upon capitulating, and which so many sogreadily swallowed! Our readers will notice that it bears the stamp of forcery upon its face. It is "Headquarters Army of Virginia." General Lee is too exact a man to make such a mistake, and it should be "Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States." But enough. The tale is told. The downful of Lincoln ends the var. CONFEDERATE MONEY.

CONFEDERATE MONEY.

If the result of this "truce" should be the independence of the Confederacy, there is no man who can or will deny that Confederate notes will greatly enhance in value, and finally command coin at but a small discount, if not at par. On the other hand, should we surrender all and lose our nationality, let it not be fargotten that the individual States of the South, in solemn convention and by legislative enactments, became the endoysers of the Confederacy, and ore pledgic to the redemption of the Confederacy and ore pledgic. Why should the neonle, then, he affaid to Regulations Concerning Negroes.

Regulations Concerning Negroes.

(From the Macon Telegraph, May 30.)

The following judicious order has been issued for the information and government of the freed people in the district of which the city of Lynchburg forms a part. We copy it as a clear, succinut and satisfactory expression of the policy which, as we understand it, is to be enforced in this State, and generally throughout the South:

Headquarers Military Sub-District;

Lyncheure, Va., May 31, 1865;

General Orders, No. 15.—In order that freed people may more cuity comprehend their position, and more clearly uncerstand their duties and responsibilities as free men and women, the following information is published:

They have all the rights at present that free people of color have heretofore had in Virginia, and no more. more.

Husbands must labor for the support of their Husbands must labor for their parents, and brothers for their younger brothers and sizers.

Neither the freedmen, women, or children have any right to remain on the plantation of their former males amplicad by him; and whatever the misee, either by due course of law, or by the military sutherity.

The freedman must recognize his responsibility to live with and support his family; he must provide them with a heme, food, clothing, and do all in his power for their comfort; he must be responsible for their conduct; must compel his some and daughters to perform such work as they are capable of; he is entitled to receive their wages and obliges to provide for their support.

In no case will the freedman be allowed to run about at high from plantation to plantation, but all are urked to remain quietly at home on the plantation of their employers, and, it necessary for the maintenance of good order, the military force will be used to compel them to do so.

They are fortidden to marand or steal. The killing of cattle, sheep, &c., by them must be discontinued at once, or guards will be stationed on the plantations, and any person detected insantly shot. They are warned that Idleness and collecting in cities and towns are fraught with the greatest evil a themselves.

m iclenets.
By command of Brevet Brigadier General Gregg
JOHN B. MAITLAND, Usptein and A. A. G. Frightful Tragedy in Massachusetts. The Boston Traveller gives the following detailed count of the terrible tragedy at Saugus, on Tues-A terrible affair occurred in the town of Saugus teen, having shot his satier, elervin Holliday, with a revolver, and then killed himself. During the forencen the boy had been at work hosing, and had complained of a pain in his head. In the atteracon the father, who is a menufacturer of sewing machines, was at work in his shop, about half a mile distant from his dwelling house. The boy came to the shop and told him two men were at the house who wished to see him. Mr. Holliday at once started for home, the boy accompanying him. On the way the boy fell behind, and when twenty or thirty rode from the house, drew a revolver and discharged it at his father. The ball strack him in the neek, back of the left ear, passed outside of the spinal column, and lodged under the bone, back of the sight ear. The father fell to the ground, somewhat stunned, but soon recovering, locked up and saw his son, with a stone in each hand, apparently preparing to hurl them at him. He sprang up, when the boy, seeing that he was prepared to defend himself, ran into a small piece of woods close by. The father managed to go home, wounded as he was, and a physician was called. On Wednesday he was taken to the Massachusetts General Mospital, Boston, and a consultation of surgeons was held, when it was decided to attempt to remove the ball, as the only possible means of saying his life. The operation was a difficult and dangerous one, but the ball was extracted. It was of the Minte pattern, and had been completely flattened by contact with the bone. Mr. Holliday is doing well, and there are hopes of his recovery.

A warrant was issued by Justice E. P. Robinson, of Sangus, for the arrest of the buy, and a search for him was commenced on Wednesday morning. His body was found by a brother at about 9 o'clock in the forenoon. In the woods, at a very skort distance

of Sague, in the arrew of the buy, and a seaton to him was commenced on Wednesday morning. His body was found by a brother at about 9 o'clock in the forenom, in the woods, at a very gard distance from where the assault upon his father had taken place. He had shot himself in the neck, and the ball had passed up into the brain, probably killing him instantly. The weapon had been placed close to his neck, which was much mutilated. George Holliday was very strong for his years, and a man in stature. The kindest feelings had existed between him and his father. He was considered a good boy, and had a kind disposition. There has been no insanity in the family. It is the belief of those acquainted with the facts, that he had become insane in consequence of a sunstroke. about \$15,000 by the transaction, which was drawn out of them in a very methodical way. Whiteside informed the officers of the bank in the morning that he was going to draw on the bank during the day, and that he had sold to the amount of \$29,000, the check for which he would bring round before the close of bank hours. The bank cashed to the extent of \$15,000, and then shut down the account. The check was indeed drawn, but Whiteside remembered to forget to carry the money around there, and in a fit of singular absent mindedness carried it away in his arms to his residence, and thence probably to Canada. The balance of the loss is divided among various check holders, to the extent of \$1,000 to \$6,000 cach. Daggett, the partner of White-

side, seemed as much astonished yesterday as any one, and claimed to be among those swindled by the defalcation. The statement met, however, with different degrees of credence. Some there were who believed but a portion of the story, and others who swallowed none of it except cum grano satis. The excitement at one time was quite high, and Mr. liegget was spoken of in no very complimentary language. Of course, we know nothing whatever as to the truth of the various suppositions affost, further then the facts above stated. It is hoped that the "speculation" may be brought to justice; at present the indications of his capture and pushement are but faint. are but faint.

The switcher is believed to be yet in Obleago. A man answering to his description drew a check yesterday for \$11,000 on the Merchant's Loan and Trust Compacy, although certified to as being the partner of Daggett. It may be that Whiteside is codeavoring to evade pursuit by hiding in the city, believing that "the safest place is under the gune." It may be, too, that in such a case he will find himself folied with his own weapons.

An Appropriation by Congress for Mrs. Lincoln—The Chicago Republican thinks that Congress will appropriate at least one year's salary of the presidency to Mrs. Lincoln. It says:

There is a precedent in this case, however, which will unquestionably be followed. On the 4th of March, 1841. General Harrison was inaugurated, and on the 4th of April, after exactly one month's service as precident, he died. Congress at its first session passed a bill appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars, or the whole salary for one year, to be paid to the wilcow of the deceased president. Mr. Lincoln commenced his second term on the 4th of March, and died on the 14th of April Congress, following the precedent in the case of President Harrison, will vote to Mrs. Lincoln the whole salary of the year which was thus commenced.

The bill making the appropriation was strongly opposed, not from any hostilty to its objects, but on the ground that it was legally indefensible. It passed, however, and established a precedent which will be likely to be followed in this more striking case.

Publications Received. From Mr. J. J. Kromer, 403 Chestnut street, we have the Atlantic Monthly for July, which commences the sixteenth volume. It opens with a didactic es say upon "Young Men in History." Then follow portion of a very commonplace tour "Around Iull," which, for the benefit of the ladies, we de clare to be one of the Hebrides, separated from the mainland (Argyleshire) by a Sound. "Winter Life in St. Petersburg" is much better, the author hav ing semething new to tell, and knowing how to tell it. The new portions of "Dr. Johos," and "Needle and Garden," are very good, and Mrs. Stowe's dissertation on discourtesy in "The Chimney Corner," is lively, as well as sensible. There is a balled entitled "The Chargeling," which has the flavor of olden poetry: a very pleasant paper about "Deep Sea Damsels," which may be cited as an example of hard reading cleverly popularized; and something in the same way, but graver, as the subject demands upon Assassination, with various historical instances worked in. The writer omits to mention, as recorded in a biography of Lord Palmerston, in the seventh volume of "Chamber's Enclyclopædia," just published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., that, "in 1817, an attempt was made to assassinate Palmerston, then Secretary of War, by an insane army lieutenant named Davis, who fired a pistol at him as he was entering the Home Guards; the builet, however, only inflicting a slight wound." No mention is made, either, of the assassination of Count Rossi, the Pope's primeninister, on the 16th November, 1848, at Rome. The account of "The Ohicago Conspiracy," full in detail, is singularly interesting. The stanzas entitled "Kipper Ben" are racy of the sea. The sonnet, entitled "Accomplices," merely says in metre what could have been better said in prose. The literary tices, which conclude the magazine, are well From Mr. Kromer we also have the Illustrated London News, News of the World, and Illustrated News of the World, of May 27 and June 3. Also,

several English magazines. Of these, Temple Bar is very good. Independent of having a large variety of general articles, it has three serial novelsby Miss Braddon, Mr. Wells, and Edmond Yates— besides "The Streets of the World," by Sala. Last month he chatted about Broadway; this is such a demand for coal as to warrant their re time he speaks about the Calle del Obispo, in Havana. There is a lively paper about House glon, according to the Miner's Journal, is becoming hunting in Munich (a terrible city to be tenant in); a reminiscence of George Psalmanaazer, the great literary impostor of the last century; and an unusually fair and truthful paper on "the American Struggle," In the Cornhill Magazine, Wilkle Col lins' new romance, "Armadale" is by far the most attractive feature. It is a story of even more engrossing interest and intellectual power than the wondrous "Woman in White." Mrs. Gaskell's new novel, "Wives and Daughters," drags on very heavily; it has little incident, and the conversation rarely rises above level dulness, "How we did Mont Blanc" is a pleasant account of an ascent, a feat which has ceased to be a wonder. There is a good, scholarly paper on Thomas Warton, once one of the great scholars of Oxford; and the account of Vidocq and the Sansons (thief-catcher and heads. men) has the unusual fault of brevity; it is capital. From Mr. Kromer, too, we have the Sunday Maga-Dr. Thomas Guthrie, of the Free Church of Scot most exemplary and learned divine. Though only established last October, the Sunday Magazine has a of culation of about 180,000. It is low priced, large-sized, printed in the best manner on fine paper, and refusely illustrated with engravings of very emiwhich is original, is so good that the Sunday Maga-The Forinightly Review, the first number of which appeared on May 15, is edited by George Henry published. Mr. Kromer, agent for this new period cal here, has sent us the only two numbers that have yet appeared in London. They bear the im-print of Chapman & Hall. The idea is to substi-tuce the rapid progress of a fortnightly for the lum-bering pace of a quarterly review; to introduce song and story as well as criticism, and to publish each article with the writer's name appended. Mr. Lewes, judging from the two numbers before us, seems likely to succeed in this publication. The writers, in these two hundred and fifty-six pages, are Sir John Herschell, F. T. Paigrave, John Dennis, "George Eliot," F. Harrison, Anthony Trollope, the Hon. Leicester Warren, Seldon Amos, George Meredith, W. McCall, Lord Edward St. Maur, Robert Buchanan, Professor E. S. Beesly, most appear to write from their own knowledge most appear to write from their own knowledge and convictions. We must except Mr. M. D. Conway (his disregard for accuracy can be de tected in his London letters in a leading New York dally), whose "Personal Recoilecgossip of the American newspapers is hashed up for (Jahuary, 1864,) on "The President's Policy" ar-

this country, judicious and generally accurate. We contribution is a new serial novel, entitled "The Mrs. Elizabeth T. Portor Beach, the successful author of "Pelayo," so highly commended by Bry. ant and many of our first writers, has received from the Queen of Spain a magnificent gift, consigned to the care of Admiral Paulding, Constant Guillon Esq., of our city, being the bearer of the royal gem which is a massive enamelled gold bracelet, adorned ith a rare and large oriental topaz, on the centre of which is the cipher of her Majesty, in diamonds; at the top, a crown of diamonds, and on either side and at its base immense pearls. The gift was acompanied by complimentary letters from the expressive of his "especial gratification in the the private secretary of the Queen, stating that her Majesty commanded him to thank Mrs. Beach, in her own royal name, for the pleasure she derived from the poem descriptive of her country, and to present the bracelet, bearing the cipher of the Queen, as a proof of her esteem. This is the second time Mrs. Beach has been honored by royalty; the Einpress Eugenie having some time since presented the fair authoress a gold modal, bearing on one side all contents a guid motor, posting on one side a likeness of her majesty, and on the reverse, the name "Mistress Elizabeth T. Porter Beach," encircled in a wreath of bay, lilies, etc. This gifted lady is therefore favored above others in being the is also, we believe, the first and only woman who at the dates named was: has written an epic poem. Mrs. Beach is a native of New York State, the daughter of the late Hon. James Porter, widow of Hon. John C. Beach, and niece of ex Governor Throup, of New York. We

land, whereas it ran the round of all the leading

which we presume are editorial, on Public Affairs,

in each number of the Fortnightly Review, are candid, well written, forcible, and, as regards events in

this ancient national society, organized for charitaday evening, at Kelley's hotel, 527 Chestnut street The society is in a flourishing condition, and is constantly receiving accessions of strength by the inloss much good, by giving loans as well as casua raltef to deserving Irish who happen to he "node he weather." The business of the evening lone, the members supped together, David Boyd, Eq., who joined the society forty-three years ago, occupying the chair, in the absence of General Robert Paterson, president of the society, referral Robert Facerson, president of the society, was vice-chairman. A by-law of the society against speechmaking on these social occasions, has effectually put an extinguisher upon all oratorical attempts, but anecdotes were related with con-siderable humor, and at these meetings there is a ood deal of vocal music. This was the first banque t Kelly's botel (late Connelly's) since it came under the management of Mr Elwood Kelly, and it included a variety of viands, among which were some of the elicacies of the season. Mr. William Bolger, the estaurateur, deserves credit for this feast, which was rell-cooked and well-served, but the liquors, about which the members are rather particular, were matchless. Good O. D. V. is difficult to obtain, in here times, but the "Mountain Dew," which first sent forth its perfume and strength in distant Colevery thoroughly appreciated by the Hibernian Soslety. It is a mystery where Mr. Kelly could have

allen in with such a prize. The party broke up as elev**en** o'olock, as usual. LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF 425 LOTS OF FRENCH AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, &c., THIS DAY,—The sarly and particular attention of pu:basers is requested to the very choice assortment of French and American dry goods, &c., embracing about 425 lots of fancy and staple articles, including 92 entire packages (for cash) of muslins, corset jeans, flannels, tickings, stripes, Rob Roys, cassimeres, Sc.; and on four months credit, 450 pieces Paris dres cods, 475 summer shawls, silks, white goods, veive ribbons, trimmings, &c., 60 cases straw goods, sur imbreilss and fans. To be peremptorily sold, by cata 'ague, commencing this morning at 10 o'clock pre essely, to be continued all day without intermission, y John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The fractional currency is undergoing the process of curtailment, Large quantities are redeemed daily at the Treasury Department in Washington and at the various Sub-Treasuries. It must be put p in packages when sent for redemption, containup in packages when sent for redemption, our said ing even hundreds of pieces—that is to say, each package of five-cent pieces must contain five del-iers; of ten cent pieces, ten dollars, &c. Different varieties of the same denomination of currency

rately from the whole. Tous arranged, if these packages be addressed to the Tressurer of the United States at Washington, and registered at the Post-office, returns by check may be expected in from eight to ten days.

The Secretary of the Treasury telegraphs to the Collector of the port : " The proclamation ren all restrictions on products and on all trade, except in contraband articles, east of the Mississippi."
Other despatches state that the twenty-five per cent drawback upon purchases of cotton is also abolished by the proclamation. The trade of the outh may now be considered free, and in a short ime cotton and other produce will be received from that quarter. The following were the quotations for gold on aturday at the hours named:

must be sent in separate packages, faced uniformly upwards, and mutilated currency must be sent sepa-

The subscriptions to the 7.80 loan, received by Jav Cooke on Saturday, amount to \$2,053,200, including one of \$200,000 from Second National Bank, Oniago; one of \$100,000 from First National Bank, onisville; one of \$100,000 from First National Bank, New York; one of \$100,000 from First National Bank, Elmira, New York; one of \$200,000 from First National Bank, Norfolk, Va.; one of 6225,000 from First National Bank, Pittsburg; one f \$50,000 from First National Bank, Newark, N. J.; one of \$50,000 from Montpelier National Bank, Vermont; one of \$50,000 from Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Buffalo; and one of \$110,000 from Vermilye & Co., New York. There were 1,438 individual subscriptions of \$50@100 each. The subscriptions for the week ending the 17th inst.

mount to \$11,925,600.

amount to \$11,925,000.

The Pittsburg Commercial says:
Quite a large number of the stockholders of the Datzell Oil Company met at the Board of Trade rooms yesterday stremen, according to previous natice, and were formally organized by calting G. Evilanbeee, Edg., to the chair, and appointing S. B. Herron secretary. The object of this meeting, pt. marily, was to ascertain the true status of this dom pany. Probably one half, or nearly so, of the stock is held in this city and vicinity, and its affairs have been kept so completely in the dark as to excite the gravest apprehensions. Of late the stock has such so low in price that the holders are surmising that all is not right in the management of the company's affairs. It is very proper, therefore, for the stock holders in this city to take some action that will lead to a close investigation, and with that view the meeting appointed the following gentiement to make the examination: Messrs. James O'lonner, H. Brady Wilkins, Samuel McLean, John F. Kirkpatrick, and Levi Dillon. It was announced that on the first of July, at three o'clock, the stockholders would again meet to hear the report of this committee; until then we will refrain from any further remarks, hoping that the affairs of this once very popular company may be placed before the public in their true light, and that hereafter its stock may appreciate and become remunerative to its many and very respectable and worthy holders.

The great difficulty at present in the coal trade, and, in fact, in many other branches of business, is burg Commercial says: and, in fact, in many other branches of business, i to get started again at prices which will satisfy the public that they will fail no lower. These proposed reductions will give the trade a start, and after it is once started, it is not likely to stop again. Low nrices of coal will start iron-works, factories, &c. and will also cause it to penetrate into distant markets, and create a demand from hundreds of points now entirely cut off. Some contend that the collie-ries had better continue to be suspended until there

sumption; but in the meantime, the Pottsville regreatly impoverished by consuming ing; and besides, even when there is a demand, the advantages which other regions now possess in transportation, will cause all these advantages to insure to their benefit, leaving us only such trade as they cannot supply. The Morris and Essex Railroad Company are making arrangements to change the location of their business office from Newark to the depot build It has been reported that the committee having in charge the sale of the shares of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway Company, for construction purposes, have exceeded their authority in selling. This report is without foundation. A

Pittsburg paper has official information that no more than 5,000 shares have, since the 1st of March, been sold by the committee, who are invested with power, in their discretion, to sell some 10,000 shares, ther expenditures for construction purposes are suspended for an indefinite period, and will certainly annual meeting of the share and bondholders, in March, 1864, it was unanimously voted that power be given to dispose of 35,000 shares for construction purposes, double track, equipment, and other things absolutely necessary to put the line in good work-According to an act of the late Oes

national banks of the country are allowed a cisa-lation of three hundred millions, which is appor-

Baine..... Bew Hampshire.... Vermont..... Massachusetis..... Rhode island..... rirginia ... 18 519,500 **523.250** 1 036,260 couch Carolina.... | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132 | 132

Grand total...... \$299,965,500 \$252,079,283 \$127,437.340 The following is an abstract of the New Orleans Stock on hand September 1, 1864.......... On hand June 10, 1865..... The following table shows the movements of flour and grain at Chicago during the week ending June 10, this year and last:

42,999 400,145 858,125 279,351 3,800 The annexed figures show the receipts and ship-ments of flour and grain at Chicago from January 1 to June 3, for present and the preceding three | years : | Receipts | 1882 | 1863 | 1864 | 1865 | Plour, bbis | 6:0.063 | 591,3\*6 | 544,715 | 303,277 | Wheat, bush | 3,8\*6 365 | 2,872 680 | 3,951,748 | 2,852,777 | Corn | 7,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | 1,350,785 | The stock of flour and grain in store in Chicago Fionr, bbls. 22,000
Wheat, bushels .1,277,300
Oorn. 864,500
Oats. 977,800
Barlay 13,500
24,800

The banks and discount establishments of London had given notice that they had reduced their terms of allowance for money one half per cent. The banks allow 21/2 per cent for deposits. The discount establishments 21/2 for money at call; 23/2 at seven days' notice, and 3 at a fortnight's notice. Drexel & Co. quote : ow U. S. 7 8-10 Notes..... THE PUBLIC BOARD. 

100 Junction ... blb 2%

RALES AT THE REGULAR BOARD OF BROKERS.
Reported by Hewes. Miller, & Co., No. 80 S. Third St.
BEFORE BOARDS. PIRST BOARD. The New York Post, of Saturday evening, says:

ments are rather better, bank shares steady, petro-leum stocks neglected, mining shares work, and coal stocks lower. State stocks are quiet, except. New Yerk, which are fairly active, and Missouris, which have advanced 2%. Railroad shares are in-active but strang. which have advanced 2½. Railroad shares are inactive but strong.

Before the beard New York Central was quoted
at 95. Erie at 78½, Hudson River at 109. Reacing at
97. Michigan Southern at 65½ Oleveland and Pitzburg at 69½, Rock Island at 99½. North Western
preferred at 55½. Fort Wayne at 97, Onton at 39½.

After the board the market was rather stronger,
though still very duil. New York Central closed
at 95½. Erie at 77½. Hadson River at 109½. Reading at 97½, Michigan Southern at 65, Illinois Central at 123, Pitzburg at 69½. Northwestern at 25½.
Northwestern preferred at 55½, Rock Island at 100.
Fort Wayne at 96½, Canton at 38½. Cumberland at
41½, Qurchailver at 51, Marlpola at 12½. Later,
Eric sold at 77½. Philadelphia Markets.

JUNE 17—Evening.

Holders of Flour are firm in their views, but the
femand is limited both for shipment and home use. The only sales we hear of are in lots to the retailers and bakers at from \$6@6 75 for common to good su perfine, \$7@7.50 for extra, \$7 75@8 50 for extra fa, mily, and \$9@10 50 \$ bbl for fancy brands, as to

perfine, \$7@7.50 for extra, \$7.70g but for extra its multy, and \$9@10 50 \$7 but for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at \$5. \$7 but. Ocrn Meal is without change.

Grain.—The offerings of Wheat are light, and prices remain about the same as last quoted. Sales reach 5,000 bushels, in lots, at from 180@185c for fair to prime Western and Pennsylvania reads, and white at from 200@220c \$7 bushel, acto quality. Rye is selling in a small way at 900 \$7 bushel. Oran is scarce and prices have advanced; small sales of prime yellow are making at 97@980 \$7 bushel, in 800; \$7 bushel in \$100 bushels in \$100 bushels in \$100 bushels in \$100 bushels. No change in Barley of Malt.

Bark — First No. 1 Querotiron is scarce and in demand at \$25 50 \$7 ton.

Cotton.—Prices remain about the same as last quoted, and there is a fair bushess deing; 100 bales of middlings sold at \$25 \$7 ton.

Grockies.—The market continues very firm at fully former rates, but there is very little doing in at \$20 per ton.

Perfoleum.—There is a fair demand, and prices are well maintained; sales are making at from \$220 \$7 sales. In Clover there is nothing doing.

SENDS.—The market is very quiet, and the transactions are limited; small sales of Flaxseed are making at from \$228@230 \$7 bus. In Clover there is nothing doing.

Provisions.—Prices continue firm, and there is rather more doing in the way of sales. Mess Pork is selling in lots at \$280@29 \$101. 200 casks of plain is selling in lots at \$280@29 \$101. rather more doing in the way of sales. Mess Pork is selling in lots at \$28@29 % bb1; 200 oneks of plain shound flams sold at 100 % the Green Meats are without change; sales of pickled Hams are reported at 18%@200 % th. Small sales of Lird are making at 18@190 % th for bbis and tos. Butter is very duli; sales of solid-packed are making at from 15@255 % th.

Whisky.—The market is very dull, and the sales are in small lots only, at \$2.08@208 F gallon for Pennsylvania and Western.
The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day: Flour, 1,500 bbis; Wheat, 4,200 bus; Corn, 2 100 bus; Oats, 4,000 bus. New York Markets, June 17.

FLOUR, ETC.—The market for Western and State flour is less active, and a shade easier. For future celivery 1,000 bbls extra State sold, seller July at relivery 1,000 bbls' extra State sold, seller July at \$0.50.

The sales are 9,000 bbls at \$5.70@6 for superfine State; \$6.40@6 50 for extra State; \$6.50.75 for fancy State; \$6.40@6 50 for extra State; \$6.50.75 for fancy State; \$6.50@6 for the low grades of Western extra; \$6.90@7 10 for shipping Ohto; \$7.20@8.25 for trade do; and \$8.30@11 50 for St. Louis extras. Canadian Flour is dull and five cents lower. Sales of 50 bbls at \$6.35@7 to for the low grades of extra, and \$6.75@8 50 for trade and family extras. Southern Flour ts dull and unchanged. Sales of 400 bbls at \$7.40@8 for mixed to good superfine country Baltimore, &c., and \$8.10@12 for trade and family brands. country Baltimore, &c., and \$8.10@12 for trade and family brands.

Rye Flour is quiet and steady. Sales of 150 bbis at \$5.20@5.60.

Corn Meal is steady. Sales of 250 bbis at \$4.75 for Jersey and \$5.26 for Brandywine.

Granin.—The Wheat market is inscitive. Spring is heavy, in sympathy with the decline in exchange; the demand is chiefly for export, but the assortment is very poor, which checks business. The sales are 28.300 bushels at \$1.42% for Olticavo spring; \$4.70 for red western; \$2.500 bushels at \$1.42% for Olticavo spring; \$4.70 for red western; \$2.500@2.10 for White Michigan.

Barley is inactive and prices are nominal.
Oats are less active for want of stock, and prices are well maintained. The sales to-day are moderate; Canadian at 70c. Western at 50c, State at 76c. Rye is quiet, and is held at \$50.875.

Corn.—The reles are 37.500 bus unsound at 780 sto, western mixed at 95c. Eastern mixed at 87.2001, and old Western at 95c.

Proviterious.—The demand for Pork has been very good, but prices are lower, the market clesing quiet. For future delivery we hear of 500 bbls mess. seller

good, but prices are lower, the market clesing quiet. For future delivery we hear of 500 bbis mess, seller balance of this month, at \$27.50; 500 bbis mess, seller July, at \$26; and 1,000 bbls mess, buyer July, seller July, at \$26; and 1,000 bbls mess, buyer July, on private terms.

The sales, cash and regular, are 10,250 bbls at \$24.75 for old mess, \$22.75@28.12\(\frac{1}{2}\) for new mess, \$20 for prime mess, and \$26 for sour and musty mess.

Beef is without chance; sales of 180 bbls at \$10\(\tilde{G}\) 13 50 for plain mess, \$12\(\tilde{G}\) 15 50 for extra do.

Beef hame are steady, with small sales at \$27.50\(\tilde{G}\) 28 for Western.

Lard is moderately active at about former rates, sales of 1,500 bbls and tos at \$15\(\tilde{G}\) 17\(\tilde{G}\) 50 for \$10 for fair to prime steam, and \$10\(\tilde{G}\) 19\(\tilde{G}\) 60 for kettle-dried, and 19\(\tilde{G}\) 29\(\tilde{G}\) for kettle-dried, and 19\(\tilde{G}\) 29\(\tilde{G}\) for kettle-rendered.

Asies.—Sales at \$7.50 for pots, and \$7.15\(\tilde{G}\) 8 for pearls.

Corron has been fairly active, but prices are without change.

Hors are in fair demand, and firm; sales are from 10@40c for inferior and common to choice and fancy lots, old and new crops.

Petroleum.—The market for crude is inactive. res. Sugars.—We quote good refining at 114@1120. Refined is in fair request, and in very light supply. We quote at 1912@1926 for hard. TALLOW.—Sales of 100,000 B at 1020 for western,

Boston Markets, June 17. Boston Markets, June 17.

FLOUR.—The receipts since yesterday have been 5,183 bbls. The market is dull; sales of Western superfine at 8662 25; common extra \$6 5007; medium do \$7.2568 25; good and choice do \$90010 50 % bbhnd some favorite brands St. Louis \$12012 25 Grain.—The receipts since yesternay nave near 34 bushels corn. Ourn is in mederate demand; sales of Southern yellow at \$1.0801.03; Western mired Scoll 03 \$\pi\$ bushel. Oats are firm and in good demand; sales of Northern and Canada at 600756; Western 750300; Prince Edward Island 600565 \$\pi\$ bushel. Rye has been Sold at \$50, now held at \$1 \$\pi\$ bushel. Shorts are selling at \$25025; fine feed \$28030; middlings \$50032 \$\pi\$ ton.

hold at \$1 \pm bushel. Shorts are seiling at \$26@30; fine feed \$28@30; middlings \$30@32 \pm ton.

Pittsburg Petroleum Market, June 17.

Bushres.—The market yesterday presented no new feature worthy of special notice. The inquiries were more numerous. Prices nominally unchanged. The supply in the market is not large, the sales being largely in advance of the receipts, hence the stock that remained on hand when the river became too low for stamboat navigation will soon be exhausted. Our latest advices from Oil City represent the market there as dull. Freights to Pittsburg were plenty at \$1.25 \pm bol. The oil receipts since our last reach 631 bols.

Onude Oil.—The demand is improving, with the following transactions: 147 bbls at 20%0, packages returned; 200 bbls at 25%0, bales need; 20% bbls at 25%0, bbls returned; 150 do, bbls exchanged; 120 bbls at 20%0, bbls returned; 150 do, bbls at 20%0, bbls heluded.

The was in fair demand. Prices have been unform for some days. Sales 70 bbls, deliveral free on cers, at \$8.50, and 25 bbls at \$2.8.

Refined Oil was more fancied yesterday, and sales were liberal, all things considered. The operations were liberal, all things considered. The operations were liberal, all things considered. The operations were soned, delivered in Philadelphia, at \$2%0; 500 bbls bonded, delivered in Philadelphia in August, buyers' option, at 50%.

Naptha was dull. Bonded, 20@22e; free, 40@440.

NAPTHA was dull. Bonded, 20@220: free, 40@440. PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

Andrew Wheeler, Edward Y. Townserd, Com. of the Month. Hobage J. Smith, PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 18

Brig Robertins (Swed), Mardenborough, from Trinidad de Cuba let inet, with sugar to S Morris Waln & Co; vessel to Jauretche & Lavergne. Sailed in company with bark Rambler, for New York, and brig John Geddes, for Philadelphia. Left brig R M Merritt, for Philadelphia, in 10 days.

Brig Hattie, Glikey, 15 days from Remedios, with sugar and molasses to S & W Welsh. with sugar and molasses to S & W Weish.

Ship Lady Emily Peel (Br), Penny, 30 days from Londonderry, with mides and 228 passengers to Robt Taylor & Co. Towed up by steam-tug E A Souder. Bark Isaac R Davis, Hand, 3 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to Workman & Co.

Bark Sea Eagle, Howes 12 days from Port Spain, Trinidad, with sugar to Thos Watson & Sons.

Bark Mary, Lord, 22 days from Olenfuegos, with sugar to S & W Weish.

Brig J McIntte. Marshall, 19 days from Clenfuegos, with sugar to S & W Weish.

Brig Vincennes, Hodgdon, 6 days from Newbury-pert. in ballast to captain.

Brig 1da McLeod, Cook, from Chesapeake Bay, in ballast to J S Stetson and Co.

Brig Lincoln Webb, Greenleaf, 7 days from Charleston, SC, in ballast to J E Bazley & Co.

Brig Itaska, Rose, 6 days from Port Royal, in ballast to J E Bazley & Co.

Schr Planet, Denuct, 12 days from Bangor, with Indust to S Ebart & Brothers Brig Itaska, Rose, 6 days from Port Roya, in Dallast to JE Basley & Co.

Schr Planet, Dennot, 12 days from Bangor, with potatoes to Selser & Hother.

Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, 4 days from Boston, with mose to Crowell & Collins,

Schr Geo Desring, Willard, 8 days from Portland, with mose to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Emma L Day, Hackney, 3 days from New York, in ballast to captain.

Schr E Polase, Palmer, 1 day from Smyrna, Del, with grain to Jas L Bewiey & Co.

Str Chester, Warren, 24 hours from New York, with mose to W P Clyde & Co.

Str Hawthorn, Allen, 24 hours from New York, with mose to W P Clyde & Co.

Str Sarah, Jones, 40 hours from Hartford, with mose to W P Clyde & Co.

Str Sarah, Jones, 40 hours from Hartford, with mose to W B Baird & Co.

Str C Comstode, Drake, 24 hours from New York,

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Norman, Baker, cleared at Boston on Friday for this port.

Steamship Geo Cromwell, Vaill, from New Orleans, June 10, at New York yesterday, 10th instant, passed in the Missiesippi river United States ship Pampero, and steamship Thesis, both bound up; 18th, at 4 P M, Key West E 15 miles, exchanged signals with steamers Orescent and Neptuna, both bound W; same day, 6 P M, passed bark R B Walker, bound E; 16th, 6 A M, Capel Hatteras W by 10 miles, passed steamship Blackstone, bound South. Gold opened at 145%, and after selling down to 143%, and rising to 148%, closed at 145%. Closed at 145%, closed at 145%. The loan market is easy at 46% per cent. Large amounts are offering to day at low rates. Mercanlile paper is unchanged.

The stock market epened dull but firm, and closed with a fractional improvement. Govern
South passed stamblip Blackstone, bound by 10 miles, passed stamblip

CITY ITEMS. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, -Mr. Gam Grant, 610 Chestnut street, has just added to be superb stock in this department a handsome area ment of new things, including hoveities in Shiri. rints, beautiful Spring Oravats, Summer United thing, &c. His celebrated "Prize Medal" Shi

invented by Mr. John F. Taggart, is unequall any other in the world. BABGAINS IN FASHIOMABLE CLOTHING.—Messig. C. Somers & Son. 19. 626 Chestnut street, nader Jayne's Hall, have long had the reputation of tiangle facturing and selling the best Clothing for the privation of Mindelphia. Their present stock is magnificent. and their prices moderate. Their fits are used passed, and their selection of goods unequalied. () returned soldiers will find this the place of all other to got swited in civilians' dress at fair and re-

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM LIVE, BY GUTSKUNST. Mr. F. Gutskunst, 704 and 708 Arch street, has just published photographs, from life, of various size, of the Rev. Dr. Vaughn, General Pritshard (tag captor of Joff. Davis), General Collie, General Meade, Howard, Fisk, and other distinguished in sonages, duplicates of which can now be had at he

THE BEST FIZTING SHIET OF THE AGE IS " Tag Improved Pattern Shirt," made by John O. Artison at the old stand, Pos: 1 and 3 North Sixth st. Wan done by hand in the best manner, and warranton give satisfaction. His stock of Genti ing Goods cannot be surpassed. Prices mode THE CHINESE SUN HAT, manufactured by Mosers, Wood & Cary, 725 Chestnut st., is the choicest novel-ty of the season, and very reasonable in price. W. & U. are now selling off their stock of Straw and Fancy C. are now senting on the Bonnets at very much below cost, to close the season. A FROTHY PARTY.-A journalist in speak. ng of the legislature of a neighboring Sta Either branch of it can out chatter all the monkeys of a Brazalian forest, and an Albany browery on tap couldn't furnish half the frost that it is constantly charged with ready to uncork at the briefest notice, and the only sensible thing we heard uttored there in a week was the remark that the most elegant garments in the country were those made at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Uhestnut street above Sixth, Philadelphia." MACHINAW SUNDOWNS .- These celebrated Hate

for sea-side and country wear are the Hate for the season, as exemplified by the quantity dally sold, CHARLES OARFORD & SO MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORED AND DERSSING give life, growth, and beauty to the hair. Sold by all Druggists. THE PUBLIC is cautioned against an imitation of otograph of Lieutenant General Grant, the original of which was taken by F. Gutekunst, m Arch street. It is a bad copy. The original will known by my imprint on the back.

MES. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORM AND DEBSSING for restoring color and natural beauty. Sold by all Druggists. my25-thms: SPEER'S SAMBURG PORT WINE .- Decidedly one of the nicest and most creditable of any advertised article we have ever seen, is the viscous fluid biasing the above name, from the vineyard of Mr. Affred Speer, of Passalo, N. J. This wine is or. pressed from the Samburg graps, a species nating in Portugal, which, under the hand of Mr. nating in Portugal, water, under one mand of air. Speer, has been brought to a state of great perfection. The wine possesses the very highest medical nal virtues, and certainly, as an article of bevorage, it is not, in our judgment, to be surpassed in color, taste, or any of the qualities which constitute a pure, mild, and agreeable wine.—Boston Transcript Our druggists have procured some that is four years old, direct from the vineyard, and will furnish information and testimonials as to the virtues of the

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORED at this season. Sold by all Druggists. my25-thms NEWEST STYLES STRAW AND SOFT HATS, for entlemen and youths, now open at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS',

THE GREAT PLAGUE OF HUMANITY IS SOME fula, which in all its multiplied forms, whether in the, of King's Evil, Enlargement of the Glands or Bone. Goltre, White Swellings, Chronic Rheumatism, Oan-eer, Disease of the Skin or Spine, or of Pulmon-17 Consumption, emanates from one and the sam source, which is a poisonous principle in the human system. Overcome this inherent deprayity of the system, and a complete restoration to sound health is possible; for if the cause upon which the disessa depends is removed, a cure must of necessity folio itself. It is because Jayne's Alterative is nossesse essful in removing so many malignant dispass: it destroys the virus or principle from which they originate by entering into the circulation and being arried with the blood to the minutest fibres, driving every particle of disease from the system. The best evidence of this may be found in the testimony of those who have tried it, and whose certificates ar given at length in Jayne's Medical Almanac, to be had gratis of all agents. Prepared only at 212 Mus. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restores country and Europe, mannie unnearing my 25-thing A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY ON A SMALL CAPITAL.—The Petroleum Vapor Stove and Ga-Light Company, 819 Arch street, is now in successful operation, and is ready to grant agencies in all the principal counties in Pennsylvania, Delaware,

secured by applying at once at the office of the Com-pany, 819 Arch street. jeil-fi Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorse IF YOU WANT to get rid of a bough or Cold, or if in need of a remedy for Bronchitis, Asthma, or any Pulmonary Complaint, try at once Di. Jayne's Ex-pectorant. Prepared only at 242 Chestne. st., jelf st MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORES AND DESSING act upon the roots, producing rapid growth and new life. niy25-thmst EYB, EAR, AND CATARRE, SUCCESSILLY treated

Artificial eyes inserted. No charge for examination. ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

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Sty Frank, Jones, 40 hours from Mew York, with medes to W H Saird & Oo.

Sty Frank, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with medes to W H Saird & Oo.

Bark Linds, Hewitt, from Cardinas.

Sty Hawthorn, Shromshire, 24 hours from New York, with medes to W H Saird & Oo.

Sty Frank, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with medes to W H Saird & Oo.

Sty Frank, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with medes to W H Saird & Oo.

Sty Frank, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, Steamship Cardinas, Leach, Richmond.

Bark Zulma, Hewitt, from Cardinas.

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Schr Jack, Alexandria.

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