FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1865. We can take no notice of anonymous commu plostions. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

*** Voluntary correspondence is solicized from all
parts of the world, and especially from our different itary and naval departments. When used, it will

Napoleon and Maximilian. NAPOLEON, "not to put too fine a point upon it," is now a gentleman in difficulties. At home he has been braved by his cou Bin, the son of JEROME, whose ultra-liberal oration at Ajaccio enunciated a policy precisely the reverse of that hitherto pursued in France under the Second Empire. and Mexico seems likely to give him trouble abroad. He has snubbed his freespoken cousin, who has put 100,000 copies of the Ajaccio oration into print, by way of showing how little he cares for the reproof, but he hesitates in his policy towards

Mexico. Although a very astute politician, Na-POLEON blundered exceedingly in sending a French army to Mexico. No doubt his sympathy with "the so-called Southern Confederacy" led him into this mistake. No doubt, he was impressed with the idea that the South would be successful, would establish an independent nation, and would be delighted to form an alliance with im-

perialized Mexico. The South did not succeed, and Naro-LEON'S lieutenant in Mexico has not yet made good his footing there. NAPOLEON, it can readily be imagined, would be delighted if he could find any reasonable pretext (other than a confession of failure,) for withdrawing the French troops and ships from Mexico; but having placed an Austrian prince upon the newly-established throne there, honor demands that he shall

maintain him there at any cost. His best hope may be that MAXIMILIAN. dissetisfied with his position, may himsel back out, or that his personal interest may lead him to abdicate. At this moment MANIMILIAN has an embassador in Europe (one M. ELOIN), whose mission it is to look after his interests there. M. ELOIN is reported to have declared, mysteriously. that his Mexican master may be induced to return to Europe; and it is affirmed that he has lodged, in the Chancery at Vienna, certain legal documents in which Maxi-MILIAN, as an archduke of Austria, declares that the instrument, or family paction, which he executed when he obtained permission to accept the crown of Mexico, is null and void, inasmuch as he could not Bign away the inalienable rights of the position to which he was born. Perhaps the key to this may be found in the fact that the Emperor of Austria has only two children by his wife, who is now only twenty-eight years old, but in very delicate health—that the eldest of these, a boy not yet seven years old, is heir-apparent to the throne that the child's health has lately been reported as having given way, and that MAXIMILIAN, now of Mexico, being the Emperor's next brother, would become his heir presumptive, in the event of his young nephew's dying. The child appeared strong and healthy when MAXIMILIAN, in April, 1864, signed the family compact, by which, for himself and his descendants, he renounced all their agnate rights. If the Emperor have no lawful male issue, and the family compact be declared null and void, MAXIMILIAN would have the strongest possible chance of succeeding him, in case of survivorship: at the same time, "it is ill waiting for dead men's shoon," as the Scottish proverb says; and as the Emperor Francis-Joseph only thirty-five and the Archduke MAXIMILIAN only two years younger, one

is about as good a life as the other. We can well believe that NaPoleon trould gladly avail himself of any plausible pretext for abandoning the Mexican scheme. No enterprise, during his whole reign, has been less successful, none has been more decidedly unpopular. It has already cost France somewhat about \$80,000,000, and at least 30,000 men, and the result is-failure! Napoleon cannot

Napoleon the Third has acted, in the matter of his cousin's bold and rebellious speech at Ajaccio, very much as his uncle would have acted. In his sharp letter of censure he says : "That which is clear to all the world is, that to prevent anarchythat formidable enemy of true liberty-the Emperor had to establish, first in his family, and then in his Government, that severe discipline admitting but one will and one action. I cannot henceforth deviate from the same rule of conduct." Louis the Fourteenth's celebrated declaration, "I am the State," is not more autocratical than this. The reprimand, to a Prince of the Imperial family, is severe and haughtybut it also is in exact accordance with the logic of the Imperial régime. There is but one will, one action in that regime, namely, of the Emperor; no one in France shall express views upon public affairs different from his own. This absolute autocracy is not original. The first Napoleon assumed and exercised the right of removing, by ary means he pleased, whatever and whoever opposed his designs. No one in France could do wrong-himself excepted. In a letter to his brother Louis, (the present Bmperor's putative father and then King of Holland,) he said: "Never forget that in the situation to which my political system and the interests of my Empire have called you, your first duty is to me, your second to France. All your other duties, even those to the people whom I have appointed you to govern, rank after these." This constitutes the very sublimity of egotism. We find it carried out by the present Emperor; indeed, it seems to be part and parcel of the political system which he has re-established. One thing is certainwhen it is seen that even the Emperor's own cousin is reproved, before the world, for being too free in speech, very few will

patient people. THE APPOINTMENT OF LEWIS E. PARsons as Governor of Alabama leaves but two Southern States, Florida and South Carolina, unprovided with civil Executives. All the machinery of the Federal Government appertaining to the Treasury, Post office, Interior, and other departments, is directed to be placed in operation, by the Proclamations in which these Gubernatorial appointments are announced. The peaceful official representatives of the national authority will soon exercise their appropriate functions in every region of the South. The people lately in rebellion will doubtless find postmasters collectors, and judges more agreeable types of Federal dominion than SHEB-MAN'S bummers, GRANT'S victorious armies, and our blockading squadrons, and wisely conclude that hereafter they will permit Uncle Sam to wear a civic garb in their dominions, for they are fully satisfied that he can never be banished, and that, as friend or foe, he will always be

be so bold as to write, speak, or print any-

thing against the Empire, its chief, and his

policy. The French are certainly a very

THE PURCHASE of Ford's Theatre at Washington, by the Young Men's Christian Associations of our country, is an nounced. It is fitting that the site of the martyrdom of our departed President should become henceforth hallowed ground Our religious organizations concurred in this view, for several church societies endeavored to obtain it. The successful competitors will, we presume, construct a national institution, where the evangelical denominations of our whole country will be always welcomed. The increasing unity of our Protestant sects is one of the significant features of this era, and it will doubtless receive a new impetus at the capital, and indirectly throughout the land, from this recent movement.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL," WASHINGTON, June 22, 1865.

No better evidence of the sincerity of the professions of many of the old pro-slavery leaders could be desired than the willingness with which they come forth, and the eagerness with which they solicit the benefits of the Amnesty Proclamation of President Johnson. They come by every train; they besiege the various departments of the Government for information. This morning I observed many familiar Southern faces in the crowd pressing for an audience in the anterooms of the White House. You have already announced the fact that Henry C. Burnett, of Kentucky, though not yet admitted to pardon, evinces his willingness to induce his State of Kentucky to pass the joint resolutions of Congress for the constitutional abolition of slavery; and, from what I can hear, many not less prominent in the earlier scenes of secession, and in the last bitterest stages of the rebellion itself, are equally emphatic in declaring the same sentiments. I have yet to meet one of these men who expresses the slightest hope that slavery can be, or indeed that it should be saved. Now, when we remember that there are thousands of intelligent and honorable men in the South who did not take active part against the Government, we are bound to believe that they, at least, may be trusted; and it would seem hard to lecide that even those who did participate n the rebellion will now deliberately vioate the obligations they voluntarily enter into, and laugh at the laws and the authorities whose protection they seek. It is well said by a keen observer who has long known the Southern character, that when the Southern people realize that the slavery upon which they subsisted is

indeed destroyed, they will try to make the best of their new condition, and adjust themselves to it. Those who have no interest to do wrong will soon cease to gratify a merely spiteful spirit. When these Fouthern politicians reflect how rapidly the rebellion has been crushed, they will not be willing to set up an inferior nsurrection against destiny, which will assuredly meet a more summary fate. I will oot, therefore, be surprised if the blatant Secessionist of yesterday should to-morrow be found the earnest Unionist. In such times, when society passes through swift and almost miraculous gradations, opinions are speedily adapted to events, and men frankly reject what experience has proved to be useless, and accept with the same readiness that which is shown to be expedient. Could anything be more catholic and practical, for instance, than the appeal of Governor Holden, of North Carolina, to the negroes, or his anxiety to induce them to work, and to teach them the higher duty they owe to society? He also invites Emigration, to nvigorate and inspire the State. Senator Hahn (late Governor of Louisiana,)

now in this city, takes bold ground in favor of giving the right of suffrage to the intelligent negroes of his State. You will note in the Chronicle of to-day an interesting correspondence between himself and Judge Kelley, elicited by a letter of Mr. Lincoln, never before published, on this subject, from which you may judge how he may be expected to vote in the next Congress. He told me a few days ago that he would take the stump in favor of conferring suffrage, and other important franchises, upon the blacks. In conversation, to day, with General Brownnessee. I learned that his father's administration of affairs has proved to be most successful; that under his vigorous and noble rule the secessionists were beginning to behave obediently—that the colored people would be employed and educatedthat emigration would be invoked to facilitate the development of the unrivalled natural resources of that mighty Commonwealth. What West Virginia, Maryland, and Missouri (pioneers, as they have been, in these wholesome and religious improvements) have done, will be effectively imitated by the States I have named. How long do you think Georgia, Mississippi,

Texas, and Alabama, each with a Governor appointed by President Johnson, acting according to his counsels, and pledged to be faithful custodians of the trust reposed by him in their hands-how long, I ask, will they hold out, and allow old prejudices and perished heresies to distract them? These Governors are among the genuine chivalry of the best days of the South, not men of the Calhoun stripe, but Unionists, who fought against nullification, and only ceased when it ripened into a harvest of war and death.

The new Governor of Alabama, Hon. Lewis E. Parsons, I have known for some vears, and have conferred freely with him since his arrival in Washington. In other days he was a staunch opponent of the nullification heresy. As late as 1860, when I met him in Philadelphia, he was an active friend of Judge Douglas, and heartily actcd on the counsels of that glorious man, when he admonished the people of the South that they would be utterly ruined if they did not obey the decree of the ballotbox, and recognize Mr. Lincoln as the constitutionally-chosen President of the United States. If he does not secure to Alabama a wise, just, and progressive government,

I shall be greatly mistaken. Is it reasonable to suppose that the poion of treason can long continue to weaken and suppress enterprise and freedom in the other late rebellious States? It is true that the rebellion dies hardest among the F. F. V.'s, but it is not the less true that where the necessity for obedience is so indisputable, and the power to punish disaffection so convenient, their noisy and disagreeable malignity will prove to be as yours, transient as it is ungracious and ridiculous. OCCASIONAL.

To EDITORS .- William T., son of Mr. F. M. Detweller, of Washington, D. C., oisappeared from his home on Monday, the 5th of June, in a mysterious nanner, and as no clue to his whereabouts has been obtained, it is supposed that he has accompanied some of the soldiers to their homes. He is twelve sears old, has light hair out close, and is small for his age. Any information in regard to him sent to the Chronick office, Washington, D. C., will be gratefully received by his afflicted parents. Editor copying this notice will confer a favor.

THE TRAGEDY AT WEST ROXBURY .-- For the past few days many persons from Boston and violnity ave been roaming the woods in West Roxbury. where the dreadful tragedy, of which we have given full accounts, took place, each imagining himself a detective specially detailed for the purpose. In this connection the Boston Herald says: "Hunireds of persons have reamed through these woods since the discovery of the mutilated remains, nfficient, even reckoning the curious alone, to de stroy many traces to the arrest or the villains; and unless this is at once stopped, the ends of justice may be entirely defeated." The police of Boston and Roxbury are still hard at work upon the matter. It is greatly to be hoped that the murderer or murterers of the two innocent children may shortly be ais or their atrocious crime.

THE PARDONING OF REBELS .- The petition for pardon by rebels is made directly to the President. who calls to his aid the Attorney General, through rhose hands all applications pass, and thence to the Secretary of State, where, in case a pardon is granted, a warrant is issued, substantially as follows, and enerally in the words of this form: generally in the words of this form:

Whereas, by taking part in the late rebellion against the Government of the United States, has made himself liable to heavy pains and penaltics; and whereas, the circumstances of his case render him a proper object of Executive clemency. Now therefore, beit known that I, Andrew Johnson, President, do hereby grant to the said a full pardon and amnesty for all offences by him committed, arising from participation, direct or implied, in the said rebellion, conditioned as follows, viz: This perion to begin and take effect from the day on which the said shall take the cash prescribed in the proclamation of the President, dated May 29, 1806, and to be void and of no effect if the said shall hereafter, at any time, acquire any property whatever in slaves, or make use of slave labor.

ALL OUR LADY friends will be glad to know our celebrated card writer, (St. George,) of Upham's, 25 South Eighth street, and Washington Hotel, contemplates the opening of a branch office at Cape May. He is now actively engaged in writing up the collegiate certificates of the "Hylton Naval Institute," to which institution he is professor of cal

PREPARTORY SALE OF UARPETINGS THE DATE -The attention of dealers is requested to the superior assortment of superfine and super ingrain, cottage, list, rag, and hemp carpetings, to be perempt rlly sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, con Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 284 Market

ing at eleven o'clock precisely, by John B. Our readers will notice the new illustrated Life of President Lincoln, advertised by Moore, Wilstsch, & Baldwin, of Cincinnati and New York.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER OLLECTION OF THE REVENUE IN LATLELY RE BELLIOUS STATES-PAYMENT NOT INSISTED ON UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES-THE DUTIE OF ASSESSORS—INCOMES FOR 1864 TO BE TAXED —DEPRECIATED CURRENCY — TRANSPORTATION UNDER BOND-PAYMENTS TO A SPECIAL AGENT TREASURY DEPARTMENT. June 21, 1865.

June 80, 1864, provides that whenever the authority of the United States shall have been re established in any State where the execution of the laws ha previously been impossible, the provisions of the act shall be put in force in such State with such nodification of inapplicable regulations in regard to assessment, levy, time and, manner of collection as waiving in any degree the rights of the Government in respect to taxes that have heretofore accorded, or asuming to exonerate the tax-payer from his lega esponsibility for such taxes, the department declot deem it advisable to insist at present upon tuel ayment, so far as they were payable prior to the tablishment of a collection district embracing the rritory in which the tax payer resides. But sessors in the several collection districts recently sablished in the States lately in insurrection are directed to require returns, and to make assess ments for the several classes of taxes for the ap-propriate legal period praceding the first regular day on which a tax becomes due after the establish nent of the district, that is to say, in the several dis tricts in question. The proper tax will be assessed upon the income of the year 1864, inasmuch as the tax for that year is due upon the 30th day of June, subsequently to the establishment of the district. All persons found doing any business for which a license is required will be asserted for the proper license from the 1st day of the month in which the district is established. Perquarterly returns are required to be made, will be assessed for the month or quarter for which returns should be made at the arst return day after the essablishment of the district, and the same principle will apply to those taxes which are payable at different periods. A manufacturer of tobacco, for in tance, in a district established after the 1st and beore the 20th day of May, will be assessed upon his sales for the menth of April. When any manufactured articles are found in the hands of a purchaser, and it is shown to the satisfaction of the assesso that the goods were actu lly sold and nassed out of mencement of the period for which he is properly taxable the articles will not be subject to tax in the hands of such purchaser, unless transported cond the limits of the States lately in insurged on. The holder of any distilled spirits, manufa tured tobacco, or other article which is liable to selzure on account of the absence of inspection marks, may present to the assessor the evidence that the articles in his hands, or under the circumstances which obtain in the particular case, are not subjectisfied, he will cause the packages to be so market that they may be identified and sold without liabili-ty to seizure. Whenever any collector shall have reason to believe that the holder of any goods on the same beyond the limits of the States lately in insurrection, and to evade the payment of the tax, he will selze the goods and take the necessary stops for their condemnation, unless the holder shall give bond, as hereinafter prescribed, for the trans-pertation or exportation of the goods, or shall return the same to the assessor, and pay to the ctor the amount of tax that shall be found due. In all cases in which a seizure shall be made under these instructions the Department on being informed of such seizure, will consider the case, and extend such measure of relief as the fact thall justify. In the States of Virginia, Tennessee and Louisians collection districts were some time since established, with such boundaries as to include territory in which it has but recently become possible to enforce the laws of the United States in those districts. The rule laid down above will be so modified as to require the resement and collection of the first taxes, which come due niter the establishment of assessment divisions in the particular locality. Whenever a sessments are to be made, based upon transaons which may have been carried on in a depreci ated currency, it will be proper for the assessor to ascertain the amount of the income or value or sales or receipts in lawful money of the United States, according to the best information he can ob-tain as to the average value of such depreciated currency for the period covered by the assessmen The duties upon cotton and spirits turpentine are, by a special provision of the statute, made navable the person in whose hands the articles are first ound by officers of the Internal Revenue. With reference to those articles, therefore, the rule laid down will not apply, but assessments will be made wherever they are found. Whenever any person holds, as a purchaser, any articles which, under the Internal Revenue laws, may be transported under of May 9, 1865, they will be received into the proper

Northern port or place, he may apply to the assessor to have the amount of tax ascortained and determined. The proper examina tion having been had, the assessor will certify the amount of duties thereon to the collector, and the collector will thereupon grant a permit for their removal, after the execution of a bond for their storage in a bonded warehouse, such permit and bond being in the form required by the regulations for the establishment of bonded warehouses. On or before the 10th day of each month the assessor will transmit to the office of Internal Revenue a statement showing the amount of duties thus certified during the month preceding, and the collector will, on or before the same date, transmit a descriptive schedule of all bonds thus taken by him in the course of the preceding month. When goods arrive in any Northern port under such transportation bond, or under permit issued by a collector of customs under the regulations warehouse established under the Internal Revenue laws in the district into which the goods are brought, and the necessary certificates will be issued for the cancellation of the bond in the same manner as if the goods were transported from another bonded warehouse. Whenever any person assessed for a license is found to have paid a license tax to a special agent, appointed under the regulations of the Treasury Department for commercial intercourse with insurrectionary districts, the collector will issue a license for the year ending May 1, 1866, and will collect only so much as may be due for the time intervening after the expiration of the license issued by the special agent. The

mount assessed and thus left uncollected will be abated when the proper claim is presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Interesting Correspondence. From the Washington Chronicle of Wednesday.] The fellowing correspondence needs no common Hon. William D. Kelley, the able representative in Congress from the Fourth (Pennsylvania) dist known for his earnest advocacy of colored suffrage. rites to Hon. Michael Hahn, Senator elect from conisiana, calling forth a letter from the lamented

President Lincoln, which bears directly on that im-

ortant subject, and will be found to be of valuable WASHINGTON, June 20, 1865. Hon, Michael Hohn: DEAR SIR: Our late President did me the honor to show me a "private" note of congratulation which he addressed to you on your election to the office of Joyerner of Louisians, in which he urged you use your influence in promoting the extension of the right of suffrage to American citizens of African descent. He subsequently made it quite public by showing it to others in my presence, and intimated to me that he had authorized its publication. As good people are auxious to know what opinions he held on the subject, may I not with propriety request a copy of that letter for publication? Hoping furnish a copy for this purpose, I remain very truly,

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1865.

Hon. W. D. Kelley:

Dram Judge: In compliance with your wishes, as expressed in your note of yesterday, I enclose you a copy of the only letter I ever received from President Lincoln, bearing directly on the subject of negro suffrage. The letter, although marked "private," was, no doubt, intended to be seen by other Union men in Lousiana besides myself, and was consequently shown to many members of our constitutional convention and leading free State

men.

Some months ago, pressed by many good offizers of Louisians to give publicity to Mr.

Lincoln's opinion on this important question,

I incidentally mentioned the request in a letter to Mr. Lincoln, with the view of knowing whe ther the publication would be agreeable to him. On this subject I received no answer. However, in a communication on colored suffrage, written some months ago by Senator Gratz Brown, of Missouri, and extensively published, direct reference is made to this letter, and an accurate quotation is made therefrom as furnished by Mr. Lincoln. The copy which Mr. Lincoln preserved was also read by him to a number of other gentlemen. In writing t a citizen of Louisiana recently, you used these words: "that letter belongs to history." Under all the circumstances, I can see no impropriety in fur nishing you with a copy.

The letter, written in the mild and graceful tone which imparted so much weight to Mr. Lincoln's simple suggestions, no doubt had great effect on the action of the Louisiana Convention in all matters apportaining to the colored man. The Convention posides decreeing instantaneous, uncompensated mancipation, constitutionally provided for the ucation of all children, with olor; for the enrolment of all men, white an

ith power to extend to the colored man the highest privilege of citizenship. .MB. LINCOLN'S LETTER.

Washington, March 13, 1864. My Dear Sin-I congratulate you on having ixed your name in history as the first free State Governor of Louisiana. Now you are about to have a convention, which, among other things, will probably define the elective franchise, I barely suggest, for your private consideration, whether some of the colored people may not be let in, as, for instance, the very intelligent, and especially those who have fought gallantly in our ranks. They would probably help, in some trying time to come to keep the jewel of liberty in the family of free m. But this is only a suggestion, not to the nub Truly yours,
A. Lincoln. ic, but to you alone.

black in the militie and invested the Legislature

THE SEA ISLAND HOTEL AT PORT ROYAL.—It will be seen by an advertisement in smother column that this fine hotel will soon be opened to the public—a consummation mest descutly to be prayed for, when we think of the crowds of visitors who will continually hover around this nucleus of the, to be, great metropolis of the South. With the billiard-rooms and sea-bathing houses completed, it will be one of the few bright spots in this desclated section. Our Savannah and Charleston friends must not all rush at once, as it will take a week or two yet to have cvery room in perfect order. The hotel will be opened by J. P. M. Stetson, Eq., of the Astor House, New York, and Charleston Hotel. More need not be said. It is already a success.—New South, Port Royal (S. C.) June 11th.

BOARD OF EDUCATION IN NEW YORK.

MORALITY IN OUR SISTER CITY.

THREE SENSATIONS. RAUD, INTOXICATION, AND ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

The Board of Education met ssioner McLean presidin A SCHOOL TRUSTER A communication was received from citizens of the Nineteenth ward, calling the attention of the Board to an affidavit setting forth that Mrs. Catherine Presto, the widow of a soldier and the mother of three young children, was defrauded out of \$129.63 by H. H. Lee, a school trustee of the Nineteenth ward, and that it was only after application to the Treasury Department, at Washington, and General Dix, that an officer on the staff of the latter was enabled to compel Les to disgorge and recover the pension money for the poor woman and her family. The subject was referred to a special committe for investigation. ONE OF THE TEACHERS.

The following communication was the next that created a sensation : To the Honorable the Board of Education:

Gentlemen: The undersigned most respectfully invites your honorable body to investigate what he believes to be the disgraceful conduct of certain trustees of the First ward, by which they are banding to throw discredit on their office and bring into disrepute the school system generally. In proof of the above the undersigned presents the following charges and specifications:

First. That Thomas E. Cody, third assistant in grammar school No. 29, First ward, was, to the knowledge of the school officers of said ward, in the habit of appearing before his class, in school hours, in a state of intoxication, entirely unit to govern eadd class or control himself, and on or about the To the Honorable the Board of Education said class or control himself, and on or about the month of March, 1865, the school officers were fully aware of said disgraceful conduct, but took no means aware of said disgraceful conduct, but took no means to check the same.

Second. That the said Thomas E. Cody still continuing his disgraceful course, als presence became intelerable, and a demand was made upon him, the said Thomas E. Cody, for his resignation, which demand was not compiled with, although made by and with the approval and consent of all the trusces then in office. The said Thomas E. Cody placed the local board at defiance, and they tamely submitted, not declaring his place vacant.

Third. The trustees failed in their duty as school-officers by allowing the said Thomas E. Cody to absent himself from his class and school for the space of three weeks, they knowing that his absence was caused by intoxication.

Fourth. That the trustees most grievously failed in the discharge of their duty is permitting the said Thomas E. Cody to resume his duty as 2 third as-

ept of said trustees. Mr. Curran, the chairman of the local board, wh Mr. Curran, the chairman of the local board, who submits the above, adds that on the 5th of June he moved the dismissal of Thomas E. Cody, and that one truttee refused to vote on the subject, and another stated that, as a relative of Cody's was his landlerd, he should vote to sustain him, which he did; that the result was a vote by which Cody was dismissed; that another teacher was appointed to his place, and that Cody refused to yield to him, and still retains the situation. A motion to investigate the subject was adopted. ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Mr. P. M. Fianagan, a citizen of the Fourth ward, sent in a communication, informing the Board that a teacher in that ward had pleaded guilty to an indictment for assault and battery on his wife. This communication was referred to the Committee on Teachers for investigation.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

The last document of a kindred nature wh The last document of a kindred nature which came up was a paper from the Committee on Teachers, containing a majority and minority report on the subject of the puntshment of a child eight years old, named W. E. Dickinson, in Primary Soucol No. 12, in the Fifteenth ward, by a female teacher. It appeared from the reports that the child was severely beaten. The majority report exonerated the teacher, while the minority report intimated that unnecessary severity was used, and recommended the adoption of a resolution abolishing corporal punishment in the primary schools. The majority report was, after a long debate, adopted.

YINAROIGLA APPEND FLATIONS. FINANCIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

tee reported in favor of the work at a cest of \$73 695, and their report was adopted. The sum of \$44.615 was next appropriated for the erection of a new primary school in the Fifth ward.

Some business of smaller interest then engaged the attention of the Board till they adjourned. New Publications.

Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. have published a new and very handsome edition of "The Sparrowgrass Papers; or, Living in the Country," by Frederic S. Cozzens. This is a book written by a very genial man, one grain of whose genuine wit is worth more than a ton of the coarse and artificial humor of Artemus Ward and Co. The adventures while in the country, are well told, and the book, which may now be called one of our classics, will obtain new popularity in the present neat edition.

The same publishers have brought out a smal column, not larger than an ordinary pocket-book which is the best account yet printed of the greatressure which bids fair to make certain districts o Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Ohio, Australia. It is entitled "Petroleum and Petrolarm Walls What Petroleum is, where it is found and what it is used for ; where to sink Petroleum Wells, and how to sink them." The author is J. H. A. Bone, and this is a second and enlarged edition. Mr. Bone writes with full personal knowledge of his subject, and describes the Oll Regions in a vivid and also exact manner, having cons over them susin and scain. Had he been a nere book-maker, he might have swelled out his work into a stout octavo, but he preferred producing handbook at once complete and inexpensive Whoever "goes in for oil" should study this little volume; it may save him thousands, and a dollar

saved is a dollar earned.
'Hours among the Gospels, or Wayside Truth from the Life of our Lord," by the Rev. Dr. N. C. Burt, Cincinnati, is also published by J. B. Lippin cott. It is a lucid biography of Our Saviour, skilully drawn from Holy Writ. Here we may mention that Messrs. Lippincott & Co. have a long list of forthcoming books. They publish "Chambers' Encyclopædia : a Dictionary o Universal Knowledge for the People," illustrat with a great many wood engravings, and contain-ing, indisputably, a greater number of articles upon various subjects than are to be found in any work of reference of a similar character. It is expected that this Encyclorædia will be completed in nine volumes: the seventh, containing 828 pages imperial octavo, includes all the subjects, taken alphabetically, between Numismatics and Puerpereal Mania Those on Parliaments, Printing (with views of Hee's and other machines), Privy Council, Proba-bility, Ploughing, Pisciculture, Pentateuch, and Philology, are really concentrated treatises relating all that is known upon the different topics. The value of the geographical and historical articles is great as that of the scientific. In conjunction with A. & Black, the eminent Scotch published

Lippincott & Co. are now bringing out a new and superb edition of the General Atlas of the World, with the latest discoveries and new boundaries worked in and enlarged and improved. Kitto's Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature, edited by the Rev. Dr. W. Lindsay Alexander. Two volumes are ready, and the third, completing the work, is in the press. The Letters and other Writings of President James Madison, in four volumes, and a new volume of postry, by T. Buchsnan Read, entitled "A Summe Story; Sheridan's Ride, &c.," are also among Merers. Lippincott's announcements. Mr. W. J. Widdleton, New York, is a publisher who gets up his books with a great deal of taste. He has now brought out one volume, 12mo., pp. 245 written by Dr. James Moore, Surgeon of the 9th and his Cavalry." It is illustrated with a portrait on steel, and a dozen engravings on wood, from original designs by Mr. Waud. In this volume, after a rapid sketch of General Kilpatrick before the rebellion, the whole of his dashing and eventful career is traced, from the time when he graduated at West Point, in April, 1861, being then only twenty-one years old, until, having accompanied General Sherman in the expedition through Georgia to Savannah, down to the battle of Averysboro, in cavalry took part. The book is well written, does not descend to exaggeration or adulation (the crying fair idea of the services and character of one of the nost brilliant and bold young generals of the Union.
Received from T. B. Peterson & Brothers.)! "Memorial Record of the Nation's Tribute to

Abraham Lincoln," one vol., 8vo., pp. 272, published by W. H. & O. H. Morrison, Washington, has been compiled by B. F. Morris, who has shown more industry in collecting material from the newspapers than ability in weaving the thread of narrative second inauguration transpired on the Fourth of March, 1865," is extremely careless; "says Secre-tary Stanton," is a slipshod phrase, reminding one of the "says he" and "says she" of an old wife's of the "says ne" and "says sne" of an our whee at tale of village gossip; and the word "populousness" (instead of number or extent,) on p. 100, is used in a wrong sense. We are told (p. 163.) that "the chair in which Hancock sat when presiding over the Continuated Congress." which Hancock sat when presiding over the Con-nental Congress; the chair he rose from when he tenned to the clerk's desk, on the fourth day of July, 1776, to sign his name in bold characters to the Declaration," is to be seen in our Independence Hall. That chair, we believe, is placed in the Capitol at Harrisburg, where it is occupied, during the egislative session, by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The merit of the volume is that together set the volume is that together agood deal of documentary and other aformation respecting Mr. Lincoln, from his enering into his second term of office, down to his inrment at Springfield. There are several neat wood-engravings in this book, including a good por-trait of Mr. Lincoln, and a plan of Oakridge Ceme-

tery, Springfield, where his mortal remains are to Mr. Randolph, the New York publisher, has brought out a very neat edition, enlarged, of "Thoughts on the Death of Little Children, by Samuel Ireneus Prime, D. D.; with an Appendix selected from Various Authors." The first seventy ages, in prose, are written with simplicity, fee and resignation. We cannot say that Dr. Prime has shown good taste in selecting the hymns and poems which fill the remaining hundred pages of ng bad thumas-one of the most flag ecause mechanical and structural, that verse car have. "First dawn," pp. 64, is made to rhyme with 'plorious morn." which is Clockhavish, unless dawn nounced dorn, or mawn be read for morn. This same had rhyme is renested on page 75. Still and smile, page 67, are not allowable rhymes; nor, on the same page, doom and come. Liable to the same objection are neck and cheek, gourd and sword, song and tongue, shadow and meadow, angels and evangels, bosom and blo som, driven and heaven, word and heard, been and sin, there and prayer, come and nome, poor and door, board and Lord. On page 165 the line "They whisper the larguage that cherubims know" ought not have been admitted by Dr. Prime, who very well knows that cherubin is the plural of cherub,

and that "cherubims" is wrong. This volume may be read by thousands of young folks, and care

should have been taken to evalude nooms which are

blurred by bad rhymes. Some of the poems here,

which we had not seen before, are very beautiful.

We would particularly name "The Safety of the Infent Dead," p. 149; "For Charlie's Sake," p. 157; "Baby Looking Out for Me," p. 162; "My Darling's Shoes," p. 164, and "Our Baby," p. 160—this last, from the initials subjoined to it, we suspect to have been written by Mr. Randolph himself, and we do not besitate to say that it is one of the best in the whole collection. Mr. Randolph has also pub-lished "Machpelah; a Book for the Cometery." It consists of reflections upon death, dying, and the grave, selected from various writers, and has a large collection of spitaphs or inscriptions for in-fants, for the young, for the aged, and miscellaneons. "Come up Higher; or, Bible Tactics," is a tiny volume, centaining serious thoughts for each day in the month. (Received from Smith, English,

Co.)
Of "War Lyrics," by Thomas Ward, a pamphlet of 16 pages, 12mo., published by French & Wasat, New York, we have to say that some of the rhymes are defective. Quiver, and fever are bad: 50 are eyes and centuries; Georgia and I charge you; meri men and Sherman; holy and truly. Here is a stant extremely Cockneyish in its rhyme: "On!"-but at night the Rebs took flight

In the most surprising many

And Sherman sent to the President As a Christmas gift, Savannah Here, manner has to be changed to manna, thyms with Savannah, or that must be called Savan-nar to thyme with manner. We have no hope of a man who wilfully writes thus. "Mis Mackenzie," by Anthony Trollope, has been added to Harper's Library of Select Novels. It is a tale of quiet English life, the heroine of which has reached the mature age of thirty-six before she seriously lays herseif out for marriage. There are several heroes, three of whom, (a Baronet, a squint-ing clergyman, and a helf-bankrupt oil-cloth manuacturer,) simultaneously woo the middle-aged ours lady. In the end she marries her cousin he fifty years' old Baronet, with nine children by revious marriage. For some years, there has not appeared any English novel of middle class society o much in Miss Austin's manner as this. The inclents are ordinary, but Mr. Trollope has ingeniousl interwoven them so as to produce a pleasing story of single and simple interest. The Clan Mackenzie vill cheerfully acknowledge Margaret, whose ac quaintance they here make. (For sale by J. B. Lip incatt & Co., and T. B. Peterson & Brothers.) Mr. Loring, of Boston, has just published three new works of fiction. "Hunted to Death," an ex-

ilting story of leve and adventure in America, Euope, and Australia, has gone into the third edition, and "Miramichi," a story of the Miramachi Valley, Now Brunswick," though what is called a religious well is readable enough. These volumes, which are suitably printed in bold type, belong to a new serie entitled Loring's Railway Library. Many of our eaders may remember a story called "Faith Gartey's Childhood," published a couple of years ago: nd evidently by a famale writer, whose name has not been revealed. It has run through eleven editions—a better test of popularity than morit-However, in this instance, the success was deserved The authoress has now produced another American tory, called "The Gayworthys," the scene being in New England. The opening, describing a straw, berry-cake banquet in a country house, is heavy anough, but the tale improves as it advances, and the reader must soon become interested in it. The characters are well defined, well filled up. There is a regular plot, too, adroitly developed, and, among the episodes, is a wonder-fully clever sea-story, told by the captain of a mer-

hantman. On the whole, this is an improvement upon "Faith Gariney," but it has two serious faults: First, it is a religious novel, which is about alons as a romantic section would be: and condly, the authoress attempts to make an Irish vorking-woman speak in an Anglo-Hibernian palois, such as none of them ever use. Lane for alone, and niel for unto, are Scotch, not Irish expressions. The lower Irish Go not say warrul for work, off for oif, shape for sheep, dhrak for draw, swately for sweetly, hl for all, between for between, shahl for shawl, and so on. Putting such pronunciations into an Irish outh simply shows sheer ignorance on the part of the author. The better way is to eschew such at-tempts altogether, or show the Irish character by action and idiom, not by bad spelling. (Received

rom J. B. Lippincott & Co.)
"Manoah; or, the Premise of Life that now is," v the author of " The Formation of Christian Boiei," just published by George W. Childs, may be elerred to as a handsome specimen of Philadelph printing. Upon the merits of the book, which is exclusively religious, a lay critic may naturally heitate to pronounce an opinion. The author's preious works, we may state, have been favorably recelved by perious readers. The magazines drop in slowly. The July number of Godey's Lady's Book, commencing the seventy-first volume, is very readable, and has the usual quantity of fashions and other illustrations. Peterson's Ladies' Magazine, for July, has the best steel engraving of the month. The Lady's imber, does not fail dirculation in time. The American Exchange an

Review, instead of discussing subjects germaine to to its class, gives articles on State murders, Willow-trees, McCleilan's Pentosular failures, Sorcery, and Aloys Senefelder, the Havarian artist, who accidentally discovered Lithography (Icabal) of the magazine, howaver. graphy. One half of the magazine, however is filled with information, collected from many sources, about Mining and Metallurgy, Money Insurances, Railways, Patents, and Petroleum Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, published at New York, is the best commercial monthly in the United States. The June number contains portrait and nemoir of Jacob Little, the noted New York spe ator, who, by a justly retributive fate, died poor We cannot say that his example, as "the Great Bear of Wall street," is precisely what our rising young men should follow. There is a powerful rticle here upon "National Debt and Resources," n which the statements lately published by Mr. Tay Cooke are very keenly diss that Mr. W. A. Dana, editor of this magazine, an ounces the publication of a new weekly paper, t

of the size and on the plan of the London Economic le is a capable and shrewd writer. PRIZE OF \$2,000 OPPERED BY THE PHILADEL aken a huge stride in our country. We would no say that we possess greater painters now, perhaps than we did some quarter of a ceutury since, but at all events, we now have more of them. Art wards have become more general, so have thes who contended for them become more numerous Yet it is curiously worthy of notice, that the increase n artistic excellence has generally been in land cape, sea-scape, and portraiture. We have not uplicated our Rothermels, our Powells, our Lamb dins, nor our Leutzes—yet we have young Churches and younger Harts by the half-score, who promise t some future time to have a line, and perhaps any in the history of our national landscape-ar To our portrait painters we need scarely point on, Waugh, Baker, and scores more, readily sur-

themselves as affording landmarks to the ense number of the Jounger dabblers in portrait. we recognize and call attention very strongly to the step recently taken by the Philadelphia Sketch Club, which has been one of the first artistic bodies which has recognized the dafi. clency, and taken a step which ought to be re. cived and welcomed as an admirable example by all other budies—such as our artistic Academies and Universities—which may be in any position to follow it up, by similar action in the right path. It has decided to offer a prize of two thousand dollars for the finest work of art, illustrative of the great American rebellion. Contributors must be residents of the United States, and must send in their centributions by the first of December, 1863. The list of competitors will be closed on the first of October next. Plotures and statuary will be eligible to the prize. The money, two thousand dollars, is already in the hands of Mr. Haseltine, president of the club, who will give it to the successful com-petitor on the sward of a committee to be chosen to judge the works sent in. The club reserves the right of retaining all contributions for sixty days for the purpose of exhibition, both in this city and New York. The successful picture will become the property of the Club.

A variety of minor prizes are also offered by the Club to which it will be unnecessary at present to refer. The works contending for them, are to be adjudicated upon, at the close of the present year. judicated upon, at the close of the present year.

We are disposed to take no exceptions to anything in this excellent and honest effort to advance the cause of American art. As the first attempt in a true direction to benefit the school of our historical painting, it deserves unqualified enlogitum. Possibly it might have been better to have excepted a certain few of our leading historical painters from the expected candidates, as their names may not unreasonably deter some of our younger and rising painters from attempting a contest with them. However, we are unable to speak positively. Artisis—all artisis—whether younger and rising all artisis—whether younger and rising the brush and the palette, have sufficient amour proper to believe that their talent only requires proper to believe that their talent only requires bringing out. In which case, we quietly and pleasantly say—"here is a chance for them. Let it be brought out to any rational or irrational amount possible."

BENEFIT OF MISS LOTTA. This agreeable little artist takes her benefit, this evening, at the Chestnut-street-her last appearance but twice, on Saturday afternoon and evening-after which she takes her pleasant and sparkling face to other cities. On this cocasion "The Ticket of Leave Man" and "Jenny Lind" will be given. After the success which last night attended the revival of the former piece, proving that its attraction was unabated with all our theatrical habitues, and, with Miss Lotta in the part of Sam Willoughby, it would be reedless to say that the house will be crowded, even were it not her benefit. At present, we can but imagine what its condition will be, when, with the thermometer near, at or over a hundred, it is crowded by an enthusiastic, admiring, and perspiring audi-

strels commence a brief season on Monday next at the New Chestnut-street Theatre. Theatricals de the sway over scene-shifters, bill-posters, and the force requisite to give performances due eclat with the paying public, and due notoriety with all, payng or not paying. The success of Cotton & Murphy's Minstrels, since the company was first orgazed, has been comparatively uninterrupted, and n many cases the press of other cities has given their efforts to gratify, unqualified approbation. Their success in Boston, where they have been reportly playing, was very great. SALE OF FURNITURE THIS MORNING.-Messes.

catalogue, this morning, a large assortment ousehold furniture, of every description, from fami lies removing from the city. - Laura Harris is creating a genuine excitement in concerts in London. At one recently given at the Crystal Palace, a number of operatic arises sang, and Marte Wieck, sister of Clara Schumann, was the planist. "The great sensation of the concert was created by Miss Laura Harris, who sang the rondo from "La Sonnamoula" and Archi's Valse with exceeding brilliancy.

Birch & Son, No. 1110 Chestnut street, will sell, by

A New York Mail Bas Robert 18 () Anada.—The mails for New York, Boston, &c., wore as usual despatched from Montreal on Saturiay afternoon last by the Champisin Railroad train, in charge of a Genedican mail clerk as far as the province line, after which the responsibility for the further charge of the mail devolved on the bagsage master of the train. There is no doubt the bags continued as far as St. Albane, where the train stops some time. Tas "through bag" from that town for New York was placed in the car, and the train progressed, gathering other bags car roue. On reaching Troy, however, it was discovered that two of the bags had been cut open—namely, that from St. Albane for Naw York and the bag from Montreal for Troy. Fortunately the Biontreal inter package for Troy had not been abstracted. It is, of course, widen that the depredation had been committed either at St. Albane, whilst the train stopped there, or between St. Albane and Troy. The matter was at once reported to a special agent of the American Post office Department, who is, we learn, now engaged in instituting inquiry into the matter —Quebec Journal.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Holders of the stocks of many of the oil compa nies, finding that that there is no money to be made as a general rule, by further buying and selling, are turning their attention more directly to the affairs and condition of these corporations, and are inquit ng what prospects exist for obtaining oil, and what is the most economical method of procuring it. We hear of meetings of stockholders, committees of in ral management, and have now some hope that the ime is coming when oil will be mined and prospes ed for with the same means ordinarily used in business. Heretofore the main idea has been to get u a company with an attractive prospectus, and mak money by selling the stock far above its intrinsivalue; and the officers and employees were selected more in reference to their ability to sell stock than fo proper development of the territory. Hence it is und now, that the only way left is to "root hog, o te." In many cases the affairs of a company are in the hands of incompetent persons, who know little and care less about it. Having permitted the use of their names as officers, directors, &c., without eve naving intended taking any active interest in it, in many instances a present of a few hungred or a thousand shares being the consideration and induce-ment. It is said, by parties who have made special inquiry, that a majority of the private companies individuals who have engaged directly in boring for oil, have been successful; and, on the other hand, that a very small proportion of the stock com-panies as yet have succeeded. The difference arises from the superior management of parties who are working toward their profit, over those who have already made their money by selling stock, and are nly making a show of development to keep up ap pearances. The result will be that in many cases the territory will be sold for the payment of debts in others their charters will be forfeited under the action of the State officers, and in many instances the stockholders will meet and turn out the old officers, and organize affech, with has been done in the Decsmore and others, and The whole experience in the oil business is another

flustration of the fact that it is absolutely impos-sible to maintain permanently a system based upon a wrong principle. The oil is in the ground and in nexhausitble supply. The business of getting it ut will be profitable or otherwise, according to the aspagement, and we predict that the persons who make the money hereafter will be those who, by pa tient and economical industry and careful manage ment, watch over the wells with the same persons attention which is ordinarily given to any other business, and not those who preside over the transfer offices in distant cities. And we predict further, that more good will grow out of this bubble than all the money it has cost is worth. The developments made by the numerous companies in all parts have strated the fact that oil exists in many districts, and will be developed by individual enterprise, or by the present corporations under good We have to notice a continued duliness in the

stock market, the volume of sales still being ex-peedingly small. Government bonds are inactive-The 5-20s were weak at 103, but the 10 40s were fir at an advance of 12 with sales at 96. There were none of the 1881s offering. State and city loans continue very dull; new City 6s declined &; there were no sales reported of other the old of the mn icipals. There was very little demand for the ailroads, and prices were generally weak. Reading declined 1/4; Philadelphia and Erie was steady at 22; Camden and Amboy at 127; Lehigh Valley at 59, and Minehill at 56. The oil stocks are exceedingly dull. In bank stocks we note continued firmness, with sales of Penn Township at 46%, and Commercial at 49; 190 was bid for North America; 120 for Philadelphia; 118 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 28 for Mechanics'; 85 for Kenslngton; 52 for Girard; and 29% for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'. City passenger railroad shares are inactive, but prices are well maintained. 78% was bid for Second and Third: 48 for Tenth and Eist 20 for Spruce and Pine; 49 for Chestnut and Walnut; 64 for West Philadelphia; 10 for Race and Vine: 30% for Green and Coates; 18 for Ridge Avenue; 11% for Lombard and South, and 20 for

The following were the quotations for gold cago; one of \$100,000 from Ocean National Bank New York; one of \$80,000 from Fourtu National New York: one of \$200,000 from First National Richmond, Va.; one of \$100,000 from Fourth Na tional, St. Louis; one of \$100,000 from Harrisburg National; one of \$50,000 from First National, To THORNTON BROWN, EDWARD LAPOURGADE, COM. OF THE MONTH. HENRY LEWIS,

lede, Ohio; one of \$50,000 from First National, Por land; one of \$100,000 from Fanuell Hall Natio Boston; one of \$60,000 from Exchange Nationa Pittsburg; one of \$20,000 from J. N. G. Parker Co., Mobile, Als., and one of \$50,000 from Hanns dual subscriptions of \$50@100 each. The attempt to introduce the petroleum mania into England seems for the present, at least, to have been a complete failure. "The Petroleum Company of Western Virginia," which was recently in roduced with a great flourish, and the promise that it would return seventy-eight per cent, interest, has collapsed and disappeared. Some people must have been greatly disappointed, since the price to be paid for the "property" was £51,060 sterling in case eash and £17,000 in shares, but without effect it

attracting subscriptions. A mortgage was recently given in Chicago, which re stamps to the value of \$5,600. It was given by the Chicago and Great Eastern Ruilroad Company to secure the payment of \$1,600,000, and includes the road bed, rolling stock, depots, and appurtenance of that company.
In 1864 the coal mines of Pennsylvania produced 15,000,000 tons, and of iron from its mines yielded 700.CEO tons. Last week, it is said, two cargoes of sugar wer

landed at St. Louis direct from Cuba. The duty fifty-one thousand dollars, was paid in gold. This foreshadows a resumption of the river commerce to which St. Low was indebted for her former prosperity. Drexel & Co. quote :

THE PUBLIC BOARD. C Bouston Farm. SECOND CALL.

SALES AT THE REGULAR SOARD OF BROKERS Reported by Heroes, Miller, & Co., No. 50 S. Third St. BEFORE BOARD. 1000 Dalzell Oil.... lots 4 | 100 Reading R... 830wn 47 FIRST BOARD. BETWEEN BOARDS.

AFTER BOARDS. ICO Eldorado...... 56 600 Dalzell Oil.... b50 4
100 Maple Shade. b30 13% 200 U S 5 20 Bonds..... 102% SALES AT THE CLOSE. The New York Post of vesterday says: The New York Post of yesterday says:

The market for gold has advanced to 143 per cent.
Bills on London have stiffened up to 109%@110 per cent. for gold.

At the Stock Exchange the Government securities are steady and the railways generally firm, with a further recovery from Tuesday's decline on the New York and Western roads. The actual business done at the Board is not large, but the tendency of prices is upward.

The following quotatious were made at the Board, as compared with yesterday:

Wed. Adv. Dec. 110 103% 1/2 1033/ 10 6-20 coupons, new.... 6-20 coupons, new.... 10-40 coupons...... rie preferred After first call gold declined to 1421. Stocks are a shade lower; Governments steady. Later, Eric 80ld at 75 1/4. Philadelphia Markets. June 22—Evenine

There is very little demand for Flour, and the nathet is dull at about previous rates. The only ales we hear of are in lots to the retailers and bakers at from \$600.50 for superfine, \$6.7507.25 fo extra, \$7.3708.50 for extra family, and \$900.0 50 bbl for fancy brands as to quality. Bye Flour is

offered at as \$ bbl and Penusylvania Corn Meal at #4.75 % bbl.

CHAIK.—Wheat is in limited demand, and the market is dull and unsettled; about 3 500 burnels sold in lots to the millers at from \$1.75@178 for fair to good reds, and choice do. at \$4.80@183; white ranges at from \$2@10 # bushel. Rys is selling in a small way at 56@00 # bushel. Cirr is lather dull; small sales of prime yellow are making at 660 # bushel. (Integre unchanged; 5000 bushels sold at 700 # bushel.

BARK.—Querditron continues scarce and in demand. Small sales of 1st No. 1 are making at \$25 50 ft ton.

COTYON.—The market is more active, and prices have advanced about 2: #3 il, with sales of 110 bales to notice. In lots at 43: 3 il to sale, for middlings. \$22.50 \(\foatharrow{\text{to}} \) (OPTOR.—The market \(\foatharrow{\text{to}} \) more active, and prices have advanced about 2: \(\foatharrow{\text{to}} \) with sales of 110 bales to notice, in lots at 3: \(\foatharrow{\text{to}} \) weak. Or middings.

HAY—Baled is selling at 320 \(\foatharrow{\text{to}} \) con.

GROORHES.—Coffee continues suarce, and we hear of no sales worthy of notice. Sugar is thruly held at about former rates, with sales of 150 hhos Cubs at \$3/6 \(\foatharrow{\text{to}} \) in gold.

PETROLEUM.—There is very little doing in the way of sales, and the market is quiet; small lois are reported at 33/24c for crude; 51/250 for refused, in bond, and free at from 70/272 \(\foatharrow{\text{to}} \) and af free at from 70/272 \(\foatharrow{\text{to}} \) for refused, in bond, and free at from 70/272 \(\foatharrow{\text{to}} \) and a prices continue very tirm; sales of Race Hamp are making at from \$2/25c \(\foatharrow{\text{to}} \) for fany bagged. Green Meaus are without change. Plokied Hams suid at 12/20, and Shoulders in salt at 14/2 \(\foatharrow{\text{to}} \) as the prime Lard was made at 17c \(\foatharrow{\text{to}} \) where the continues very duit, and there is little or nothing doing; small sales of bbis are making at \$2.762.09 \(\foatharrow{\text{to}} \) gallon for Pennsylvania and Western.

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

New York Markets, June 22. New York Markets, June 22.

Breadstupps.—The market for Siate and Western Flour is a shade ituner. Sales 7.000 bols at \$5.55@5.80 for superfice State, \$6.15@6.25 for extra State, \$6.30@6 40 or bolce do., \$5.55@6.80 for superfine Western, \$6.75@6.96 for common to medium extra Western, \$6.75@6.96 for common to medium extra Western, \$6.75@6.90 for common to good shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio.

Wheat is 1c better, with a fair export demand. Sales 21.000 bus chicago spring at \$1.37. The Usrn warks is 1c cetter. Sales 38.000 bus at \$6.200 for fixed Western; the latter for kind afted.

Provisions.—The pork market is decidedly lower. Sales 2,500 bus at \$24.25@25 for new mess, \$4.00.24 for for \$63.4 do, cash and regular way, clusing at \$24; \$18@19 for prime, and \$18.50@20 for prime mess. The beef market is dull; sales 300 bbls at about previous prices. Beef hams are steady. Out mosts are strady; sales 140 pkgs at 11@13½ for shoulders, and 15@18c for hams. The lard market is duli; sales 145 bbls western at \$2.02 Tallow is steady; sales 25,000 hs at 10%@11c.

Pittsburg Petroleum Market, June 21. The following were the current rates on the oreck: \$5.25\\(\text{0.75}\), according to location and the gravity; on Oherry run, \$5; on Pit Hole, \$4—the freight on this, to the mouth, being \$1.50\(\text{#}\) bolders were relling at \$6\(\text{0.76}\) bol. At the mouth, holders were relling at \$6\(\text{0.76}\) by bol. Freights, since the swell in the river had recoded, \$1\(\text{#}\) bol; flux, keels, and barges would be able to loan out rul. The recipts of crude, sloce our last, were 1.00\(\text{total bolde, all told.}\) Below will be found the sales that name under our notice. were 1.001 bbls, all told. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice.

Ogode Org.—The sales yesterday ware very light—the market appeared weak. The only sales reported were 220 bbls at 215 packages returned; 50 do same terms; 112 bbls at 2150, bbls returned; 55 bbls of heavy oil at 250 % gailon, packages returned. The market olosed in favor of ouyers.

TAR—The supply in the market is not large. We no e sales in a regular way at \$8.003 60.

REFINED—The market was not active. The only sales that came under our notice being 200 bbls bonded F. O. B., at 44c; 100 bbls do delivered in Philadelphia, 52c. Free Oil was not wanted; prices nominal. Chicago Markets, June 20.

Chicago Markets, June 20.

Highwines are dull and neglected, with free seilers at \$2, and buyers at \$1.95. The New York despatch reported that market heavy at \$2.03.

The Flour market is moderately active at a decline of about 106, with sales of about 3.000 bils at \$8 for White, and \$7.25@7.40 for red winter extra, and \$8 \$7.4@7 \$5 for fair to fancy spring extras. A couple of lots of spring supers changed hands on terms not made public.

Owing to the decline in Gold, and the unfavorable advices from New York, the Whest market is less active, and prices suffered a depreciation of 1@13%. About 150,000 builels on banged hands at \$1.35 for No. 1 Red; \$119 for extra spring, \$1.12.20 l.16 for No. 1 Spring, and \$1.02@1.03 for No. 250.5% in store—closing dull at the inside figures.

The market for Corn is moderately active at 5.54@156 for No. 1, 1.2234c for No. 2, and 3.244c for rejected, in store; and \$4 for No. 2, afloat. At the close, the market was firm at \$6c for No. 1, and \$50 for No. 2, in store.

The market for Oats is dull, and 3.25c lower, with sales of 18.000 bushels at \$6000 to bushels Lonisville Tobacco Market, June 20. Lonisville Tobacce Market, June 20.

The sales are large, amounting in the aggregate to 298 hhds, including reviews and 15 hhds rejected. Prices are firmer, and the sales ranged as follows:
Pickett — 6 hhds at \$4 to 49, 38 at \$5 to 19.75, 10 at \$20 to 24 75, 1 at \$60 and 1 at \$49 50.
Nith Street—2 hhds at \$3.50 to 400, 33 at \$5 to \$50. 15 at \$10 to 15.25, 10 at \$10 to 19.75, and 4 at \$20.75 to 23.75.
Boone—2 hhds stems at \$1.70 to 2.00, 2 trashy lugs at \$4.35 to 455, 24 at \$10.75 to 19.00, 1 at \$21.50, 2 at \$25.52 to 25.50, and 1 of Hart county loaf at \$50 to 4.95, 19 at \$5.25 to 50. And 1 of Hart county loaf at \$50 to 4.95, 19 at \$5.25 to 50. And 1 of Hart county loaf at \$50 to 4.95, 19 at \$5.25 to 50. And 1 of Hart county loaf at \$50 to 4.95, 19 at \$5.25 to 50. And 1 of Hart county loaf at \$50 to 4.95, 19 at \$5.25 to 50. And 1 of Hart county loaf at \$50 to 4.95, 19 at \$5.25 to 50. And 1 of Hart county loaf at \$50 to 4.95, 19 at \$5.25 to 50. 2.80, 72 at \$10.25 to 15 75, 14 at \$16 to 19.50, 8 hhds at \$20 to 23 75, and 1 at \$25 50.

TO DEPART. PHILADELPHIA BOARL OF TRADE.

LETTER BAGS. Steamanin Gambia, Graham....Liverpool, Jane 23 PORT OF PHILADELPHIA. JUNE 22.

ARRIVED. Brig Richmond, Powers, 18 days from Glace Bay, O.B. with gas coal to J E Barley & Co. June 5, on S W part of Banquereau Bank, spoke fishing son-flace Swan, of Camdon, with 12,000 fish; 18th, lat 39 20, lon 73 20, saw brig Abby Thaxier, of Banger, steering NNE.

Brig Volunteer (Br.), Moore, 11 days from Reme-dios, with sugar and molasses to Thos Wattson & Sons.

Brig Rebecca Shepard, White, 2 days from Fortess Moores, in ballast to captain.

Brig Henry Leeds, Whitmere, 5 days from Port Reyal, in ballast to captain.

Schr Falkenburg, Sipple, 4 days from New Haven, in ballast to Caldwell, Sawyer, & Uo.

Schr Pervy, Copp, 20 days from Hillsboro, N.S., with plaster to E A Souder & Co.

Schr A Bartlett, Bartlett, 4 days from Norfolk, in ballast to captain.

Schr Pawnies, Routh, 3 days from New York, with guano to Moro Phillips. Schr Pawiles, Mozin, 3 days from New York, with guano to Moro Phillips.

Schr T P McColley, Durborough, 1 day from Camden, 1el, with grain to Jas Barnett.

Schr Olivis. Fox, 1 day from Cdesse, Del, with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Schr S P Chase, Palmer, 1 day from Smyrna, Del, with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Steamer Fannie, Ferton, 24 hours from New York, with mose to W Bahrd & Co.

OLEARED.

York, with mose to W M Baird & Co.

OLEARED.

Brig Nellie Barratt, Somers, New Orleans.
Schr U S Grove, McKee, New Orleans.
Schr Ozar, Hammond, Portland.
Schr Henmond, Portland.
Schr Helen Mar, Orowell, Saco.
Schr George Franklin, Tyler, Washington.
Schr Heldis, Haley, Alexandria.
Schr Henrictta Simmons, Godfrey, Boston.
Schr Falkenburg, Sprile, East Gresnwich.
Schr Gens Merrick, Montgomery, Salem.
Schr E A Conant, Foes, Naw Bedford.
Schr E J Pickup, Bowen, Bridgeport.
Steamer H L Gaw, Her, Baltimore. MEMORANDA. avana, Greene, from New York, at

Mexico, Lawless, sailed from Havana Stip Sunbeam, Ranlett, from Callao, at Galway ith instant.

Ship Young Eagle, Walker, from Callao, at Dun-sirk 7th inst. Ship Young Emers, water, 120.

Ship Marths, Bangs, 32 days from Boston for Valparciso, was spoken, no date, (supposed about May 3.) lat. 5 N., lon. 28 W.

Bark Witch, Lord, hence at Cardenas 14th inst.

Bark Eark Filbs, Driscoe, at Cleaninegos 5th lust. from Cape Haytlen, and sailed 12th for New York.

Bark Cells (Br.), Dolby, sailed from Cionfuegos 5th inst. for this port. Bark Eventide, Park, sailed from Matanzas 12th rem Cape Haytien.
Big Adrio (Br), Mackenzie, hence at Clenfuegos
th inst.
Big James Davis, Clough, sailed from Cardenas bit inst for this port.

Brig Ellen Bernard, Burges, hence, via Key West
and Pensacola, at Matanzas 14th inst.

Brig Lisbon (Br), Dimcck, hence at Matanzas 15th
instant.

Brig Alex Milliken, Milliken, at Cienfuegos 12th

Instifton Demarara.
Bark Lizzie, Manson, from Boston, arrived at Stettin 3d inst, thus disposing of the Nassau piracy story, as far as she was concerned. NOTICE TO MARINERS.

LIGHTHOUSE OFFICE, THEED DISTRICT,

NEW YORK, June 22d, 1885.

BEAVER TAIL LIGHTHOUSE, NAREAGARBETT
BAY.—Daboll's Goloric Fog Trumpet having been
placed at Beaver Tail Lighthouse, will be sounded
during ite prevalence of fogs and obscure and
stormy weather, as a warning to mariners of their
proximity to this dangerous station, from this date.
The blast will be sounded nearly four times per
minute, at intervals of about twenty seconds. The
local intense line of sound is on a bearing south
from the lighthouse.

By order of the Lighthouse Beard.

L. H. Powell,
Inspector Third L. H. District. NOTICE TO MARINERS

CITY ITEMS.

Improved Pattern Shirt," made by John O. Arriso at the old stand, Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth st. Work ione by hand in the best manner, and warranted to olvesetisfaction. His stock of Gentlemen's Furnish SEASONABLE HATS FOR LADIES. The Chinese 7 Wood & Uary, 725 UI dispensable to every lady about leaving the city or the country or sea-shore. Prices moderate. E tre stock of straw goods selling off below cost, t close the season. SALE OF 500 LOTS AT CAPE ISLAND,-Thomas & Sors intend selling at Cape Island, on Wednes lay, the 29th of June, some five hundred lots, suits

thereselves with BATHING DEBSES from

JOHN C. ARRIBON'S,

Nos, 1 and 8 North Sixth street.

TER GREAT FIRE AT SARATOG of the hotels at Saratcya made and wo luggage of the guests of the hous Trunks were knocked about at a terr their centents, that escaned t tered and lost. Fortunately for the have a ready remody furnished to Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Will and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. stock of ready-made goods is always popular establishment. FOUR STROK & Co.'s PIANOS ring the past winter and spring at lic halls, and in private houses, and of use. Price \$200 less than new ones though all new ones have been reduce je21 36t J. E. Gould Seventh an BUCK BEER! BUCK BEER!-On Mon. instant, and for a few days thereafter beverage will be on draught at BERGNER'S ESTABLISHMEN 412 Library street and 239 Dock street, HO! FOR THE SEA-SHORE OR COUNTR

Ladies' Sunnyside Hats, Ladies' Sundown Hats, Ladies' Chinese Sun Hats A. E. CARPENTER, 54 N. Eighth, belo MACRINAW SUNDOWNS .- There Culai. reason, as exemplified by the quantity CHARLES CARPORD ! only at Continent NEWBER STYLES STRAW AND SOFT gentlemen and youths, now open at CHARLES OARPORD & S A RABE CHANGE TO MAKE MONEY OR CAPITAL.—The Petroleum Vapor Store & Light Company, 819 Arch street, is now in ful operation, and is ready to grant age the principal counties in Pennsylvania. and New Jersey. Valuable com secured by applying at once at the office of pary, 819 Arch street.

IF YOU WANT to get rid of a Cough or to In need of a remedy for Bronchitis, Asthma, Pulmonary Complaint, try at once Dr. Jay pectorant. Prepared only at 242 Chestnute EYE, EAR, AND CATARRE, SUCCESSFUL! v J. Isanos, M. D., Conlist and Aurist, 51

> ARRIVALS AT THE HOTE The Continental

l Edwards, Ohio for A G Mackey, S C W Laub, New York Laub, New York
Elias & da, NO
Heilburn, N Carolina
P Smith, Baltimore
O Powers, Macon, G.
Bebrends, Baltimore
S Harriman, Wash
J Baldwin, New York
J Baldwin, New York
U De Forrest, Oln
U McQuiddy, Nashv'e
R Swann, St Louis
Haley, New Hamp
H Short & la, N Y
V Magee, New York
I Sampson, Boston
Royd & la, Lanastan Bampson, Boston H Oceil, N Boyd & la, Lancaster Autonio C J Turnbull, Jr. I A W Brewster, O J Acton, Class L S Wisner & w W H Black, Ne B T Wilkinson, C F Williams, Bosto F Mann, New York E J Hirst, St Paul G Riley & wi I Brown & sis, Ill Ouni & la, Havana Museras, Havana H Baily & wf. Pa Haynes, Bo I H Fisher, A

The Girard. R L Robinson, Pitteburg B
F Painmer, New York
Hans Rees, New York R
W W Weist, Sandy Hill O
P C Heydrick, Pa
R H Clark, Delaware
W H Sweeney, Harrisb'g
R C Oushing, Baltimore L
J R Andrews, N J
L H E Genealing U S A L', H E Gatelius. U S A H
Dr B R Keim, N Y
Capt Robinson, U S A
D

Dr B R Keim, N Y
Capt Robinson, U S A
F B Bisir & wi, Olio
T S Smith, Uincinnati
J Stevenson, New York
Frenk Markley, Lane
P Altick & Ia, Harrisburg
A Watson, Harrisburg
H Glibert, Harrisburg
John Speele, Harrisburg
John Sheemaker, Pa
Geo Shoemaker, Pa
Geo Hinkle, Atlantic City
K F Yonge, Kentucky

ronn & Ia, U S N J Bruce & 12, www. Easton Robert Water A Dale, Oil Oity

Hull & wf. Now Jersey W Lawrence, C Evans. Boston H Cole, Edis, C Eyans, Roston
Leaming, New Jersey
R Cob, Erie, Pa
E Newell, Erie, Pa
E Newell, Erie, Pa
G W Brece, Erie, Pa
Ohas Scott, Verment
Mr Pearson & son, N Y
S Drinkhouse, Easton
W Il Luckenbach, Pa G Sprunch,
J Delevie, W.
Greenbaum,
H Bumgerdan
Woodruff
Sinnickson,
Miller, Cum R Wooks, Now York S Guvrier W Cook, Norwich, Ot

O Pieres
John J Howe
Lawrence Lottler, Va
Henry Rolland, N York
Oapt W T White, Penna F
has E Seldel, Dudley T Haye, Po E A Hewett & wi Mirs Ware, Delaware The Merchanis' Theo Ray, New Jersey

W H Luse, A G Force, U The Union.

M A King, New York
D Pittenger, New Jersey
I Mark, Beltic
F W Field, Virginis
D Kunes, Centre oc
Alfrid J S Snyder, Fenns
L Berknert, M Chupk
Copt Albert, Kentucky
J F Vickers, Penns
A Ream, Onto

W B Clerk, Onto
I Mark, Beltic
A K Biancher,
J Boyer, Potts
J Absterdam,
W B Bowen,
H Rogers, St 1 J Stine, Leb K Blanchar The Commercial. A Gallaway H E Brown, Monticello I Chandler & Ia, Penna Miss E S Thompson, Pa

Miss A Bernard, Penna J V Wiss A Bernard, Penna J Chandler, Chester co Pennock, Chester co U Hickman, W Chester J Pennock, Chaster The States Union. J S Wilson, Ches co
H B Robinson, Wash
L Smith, Pittsburg
W Greene, Johnstown
Mites E Rodgers, Johnston
F L Topper, Illinois
D Dewitt, Washington
A Davideon, Soranton
W E Wood, Texas
J H Commands

The Bald Eagle. Urlah Long, Tamaqua E I. (2006, 494 L Doster, Jr. Belbiehem David Sandt, J. Olover, Allentown Richard Brewer, Hazietin P S Harntz, Penna Harbeter, Reading Chas Book, 1 David Gross, Reading Chas Book, 1

A M Parsons, Bucks co A P Hoadley, Penna

The Madiso O N Taylor, Bristol, Pa E K Smith, Ne Chas St John, Port Jarvis H B Trask, Buffalo J G Chase, Prov. R I R Hoolihan, New York I Sterner, Lewisburg J S Craft, Pennington David C Holi. day, the 29th of June, some like it is and in every respect are admirably situated for the erection thereon of cottages. The facilities now offered our citizens for reaching Cape May, both by rail and steamboat, should induce them to have a home of citizens for reaching the most delightful bathing place.

The Black Bear.

M. Smith, Easton Jos Fisher, Philadelphia, Bernville Silage Holgats, Daleville Frank Rhole is Eshbach, Penna Jos Stoek R. Stoek R. Stoek R. Smith is the most delightful bathing place.

The Black Bear.

M. Smith, Easton Jos Fisher, Philadelphia, Daleville Silage Holgats, Daleville Es Eshbach, Penna Jos Stoek R. Smith is the most delightful bathing place.

The Black Bear.

M. Smith, Easton Jos Holgats, Daleville Silage Holgats, Daleville Frank Rhole is the most delightful bathing place.

The Black Bear.

M. Smith, Easton Jos Holgats, Daleville Silage Holgats, Daleville Es Eshbach, Penna Jos Fisher, Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Penna Jos Fisher, Philadelphia, Philadel The Barley Shoal. VIBUCORS TO THE SEASHORE should provide S Groff & la, Cheltenham T Mc Eivel J Saylor, Frenchtown M Kirk, B D Mc Williams, Penns Like Bolto