**Evening Amusements.**

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Afternoon and Evening.—Van Amburgh's Collection of Wild Animals, 10,000 Curiosities. "The Rubber Judge."

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE, 600 Broadway.—Negro Minstrelsy, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Japanese Jugglery.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Irish, the Peasant.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.—Songs, Dances, &c.

UNION SQUARE.—Grand Charity Fair.

THE NEW YORK SUN.

"It Shines for All."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1867.

**Advertise in the SUN. It circulates among a quarter of a million readers.**

### To Advertisers.

Our friends who wish their advertisements classified, are requested to hand them in early. We keep our office open until a late hour for the reception of advertisements but cannot agree to classify them unless sent in in time.

### The Case of Maximilian.

WHATEVER may be said of MAXIMILIAN in general terms, his courage certainly cannot be called in question. The proclamation reported to have been issued by him after his capture bears evidence that he has no personal fear, and that he is not afraid to meet any penalty which his captors can inflict. If he were as well endowed with judgment and sagacity as he is with courage, he would not now be in the pitiable plight in which we see him. But his imprudence and indiscretion are as conspicuous as his bravery. He ought to have had foresight enough to see, at the time the French troops evacuated Mexico, that there was no hope for the success of his venture, and that the fate which has now overtaken him was only a question of time. Even while the French aides were with him, in the latter part of their campaign, MAXIMILIAN found it impossible to hold his own ground against the Liberals. That being the case, it was folly to suppose that he could maintain himself without their assistance, and without his treacherous Mexican supporters to rely upon. He ought to have left the country with the French; and, while his refusal to do that is indicative of bravery, it is also an evidence of extreme rashness. The most important feature of the proclamation, however, is the execration which MAXIMILIAN applies to the man whose catspaw he has been—NAPOLEON. He declares that his sponsor "has abandoned him" "cowardly and infamously," and in that expression he is quite generally endorsed both in this country and in Europe. Still, it could not reasonably be expected that NAPOLEON would continue the expensive task of bolstering up the Empire of MAXIMILIAN after becoming convinced that there was no chance for success. NAPOLEON saw that the best course for him was to get out of the difficulty with as little delay as possible, and MAXIMILIAN ought to have taken the same view. In adopting the other course he took the responsibility upon his own shoulders, and he has but little ground now to complain of the consequences. But he will probably get back safely to Miramar. If his august brother, the Emperor of Austria, will send a liberal sum of ransom money to the Mexicans we doubt not that MAXIMILIAN will be delivered. If such an offer should fail it would be the first instance on record in which Mexican leaders could not be influenced by money.

### A Scheme Against the Excise Law.

THE Excise law has now reached the point of its severest trial. The liquor dealers having failed in every legal effort against it, are now considering a plan by which they hope to accomplish their object in another way. A movement is in progress to simultaneously open all the liquor stores in the city on some specified Sunday, in defiance of the law. It is expected, of course, that wholesale arrests will follow, but the dealers are confident that they would not be committed by the Justices. By a united opposition of this kind they believe the enforcement of the law would be impossible, and that the police would be obliged to give up the attempt in disgust. This plan is said to have met with general approval among the opponents of the Excise law and an effort to carry it into practical operation is not improbable. We are inclined to think, however, that the experiment will not be a success. The police are competent to enforce the law under any circumstances, and they are not likely to be intimidated even by the formidable combination of liquor dealers. They will be supported to, by public sympathy, for no good citizen will countenance or approve any movement which aims to nullify a law by factious means. The Excise law is by no means what it should be, but many candid citizens will admit that it has effected much good. No one who has the welfare of the community at heart would be willing to take a backward step into those bad features of the liquor trade which have been suppressed under the operation of the present law. It is a fundamental Democratic doctrine that all laws shall be respected and obeyed while they stand upon the statute books. There is a legal means of abrogating obnoxious laws, and the liquor dealers will find it safest and least expensive to confine their opposition in that channel.

### The English Trades' Unions.

THE Royal Commission now engaged in investigating the Trades' Unions has developed some interesting facts in regard to the principles and practical workings of those powerful organizations. It has been shown already that though ruling in all affairs of the trades the union includes only a small minority of all the workmen in the country. There are in Great Britain about 300,000 men engaged in the various trades, while the total number of those connected with trades' unions is set down at 80,500, or about 16½ per cent. Both skilled and unskilled laborers have their unions, but taken in the aggregate, it appears that non-union labor is vastly in excess of the union labor of the country—the latter being chiefly confined to the cities and large towns. The evidence furnished the committee, on the side of the masters, is to the effect that many of the objects of the unions are improper and contrary to public policy, and that objects proper in themselves are pursued by improper means. It is claimed that the societies exercise a coercion over both masters and men, which in itself has a tendency to separate employer from employed, and create a diversity of interests. Many instances were given of arbitrary and threatening measures adopted towards those who presumed to act independently of the general organization. The societies appear to be in the constant habit of preventing contractors from obtaining the necessary help to complete their engagements. This they do in many cases by intimidating the men who dare to work in defiance of their authority; and it was proven that personal violence, and even danger to life, was feared, if the instructions of the unionists were disregarded. According to the testimony thus far published, there are many members of the unions who would be glad to escape the iron and arbitrary regulations of the organization, but for the fear of disgrace and annoyance. There are evidently some points connected with the trades unions adverse to the public interests, but whether these disadvantages are more than compensated by the value of union to the working classes, is a question that cannot be fully answered until the committee has finished its work of enquiry and investigation.

### The Conflict of City Authorities.

An important division was rendered yesterday, in the Supreme Court, in the case involving the respective rights of the elective city authorities and the Police Commissioners, in regard to the general licensing power, which by a law of the late Legislature was transferred from the hands of the Mayor and Common Council to the Board of Metropolitan Police. The Court declared unconstitutional, and therefore void, that portion of the law pertaining to the transfer of the licensing power. The case will probably be carried to the Court of Appeals for final settlement, but it is supposed of for the present, and the Mayor and Common Council will resume their former duties in the matter of licensing. This decision, of course, has no application to licenses for selling liquor, as they are governed by special enactment.

### Waning of Southern Newspaper Lights.

WITHIN the last three or four weeks several Southern newspaper lights have been snuffed out by adversity. The last and most prominent of these was the Richmond TIMES, one of the ablest and neatest papers in the South. There are many other journals in the South that are verging upon the same fate, and unless there soon be a reaction from the present dullness of business a large class of papers in that section will find it difficult to keep their heads above water. It is a notable fact that the class of Southern papers which have the greatest difficulty in getting along are those which are most hostile to reconstruction under the existing laws. It may be said that this is only a coincidence, but it seems to imply that the people of the South, as a class, have become tired of factious opposition to the requirements of Congress. We are more strongly impressed with the significance of this fact, for the reason that the Southern press did not truthfully represent the sentiment of the masses at the time of secession. The press was more radical than the people then, and we doubt not that it is now more radical than they. There is reason to believe that the general feeling in the South is in favor of speedy restoration upon the basis of the terms now offered, and if that be true, it is not strange that journals which advocate a different policy are allowed to die out for want of support.

### The Mayor and the Plunderers.

MAYOR HOFFMAN has done a commendable thing in refusing to approve the action of the Common Council in repealing the resolution for the sale of piers and wharves belonging to the city. This public property has for a long time been a rich source of plunder for the Corporation ring. It is very valuable and ought to produce a large revenue for the city treasury; but nearly all of the proceeds have been absorbed by the politicians who have had control of it. No wonder, therefore, that this class are opposed to letting it pass out of their hands. They cling to the spoils like barnacles to a ship's bottom, and every movement to dislodge them meets with stubborn resistance. The wharves and piers, as well as all other public property that the city does not need, should be sold out of the hands of the politicians and plunderers who now use it only to enrich themselves.

### The Public Bath Question.

IN the early part of last summer the Common Council began to consider the propriety of establishing free public baths for the use of those who cannot afford to pay for bathing privileges. They continued to consider the question all through the season, leaving it at last, just where they found it. They have now taken up the subject again, after having waited until it is too late to accomplish anything during the present summer. It is a matter of regret that public bathing places have not ere this been provided in the city, for there is no question about their desirability or usefulness. Such establishments have been successfully tried in Boston, and there is no reason why they might not prove equally valuable here. Cleanliness is essential to health, and if we desire to decrease the mortality of the city there is no better mode of procedure than that of providing good bathing facilities for the people.

### The Lesson of Crimes.

The recent case in which one man committed murder and suicide, almost at the same moment, affords a terrible proof of the peril, to soul and body, that belongs to a life of dissipation and immorality. The investigation in this case revealed the fact that the murderer and victim of his own rashness had been possessed of considerable sums of money, but that he had wasted all in riotous living, until he was reduced to poverty and despair. There is nothing new in the tragic history thus brought before the public. Thousands have thrown away their opportunities in life in the same way, and come to the same melancholy end; and thousands are now running the thoughtless race to ruin. It is strange that men will not take warning from the lessons almost daily forced upon them, but daily events show too plainly how often the fearful lesson is utterly unheeded.

### Mexico and Money.

*Editor of the Sun:*—While it is so clear that Maximilian's head is for sale, why do not some of the Powers buy it up? There is no time to lose. Mexico may spare him, without the cash, but the uncertainty of so unusual a proceeding is awful to think of. Louis Napoleon and William H. Seward should each make quick and earnest bids, and the Emperor Francis Joseph stand behind and supply the money. Buy the Mexicans out.

BUSINESS.

### The Indian Troubles.

We hear particulars of a series of Indian outrages, says the Omaha HERALD, June 4th, that have been perpetrated within the last day or two on the Plains. Telegraph lines cut, coaches attacked, stock stolen, telegraph operators surrounded and driven from their stations—these and other things are reported here as having taken place within the last forty eight hours, and there is, we regret to say, too much truth in the reports. Sherman is here, and being here, we will appreciate, more fully, than he otherwise could do, the pressing demand for vigorous protection to the overland lines. He will not fail to perceive and act upon the necessity of concentrating sufficient forces where they are plainly needed to drive those Indians north of Laramie. If necessary, we hope he will abandon the proposed Powder River expedition, and permit Augur to whip the Indians off from the line of the Union Pacific. This is the prime demand in the present exigency. These Indians understand our vulnerable points as well as we do, and the signs are that they intend striking it with vigor. Every day adds to the danger existing.

## LETTER FROM PORTO RICO.

**A Delight ul Climate—plendid Scenery—Poverty of the People—lavery Dying Out—new Plantations are Worked—Luxury of the Women—Luxurious Life—Starvation Impossible, Etc., Etc., etc.**

ARECIBO, Porto Rico, May 13th.

I have often read of earthly paradises; they have a name in our books, and a place in our imaginations, I believe, but until I came to the West Indies I never saw one. An imagination developed in the bustling, matter of fact, bread-and-butter-getting region where I was born, has no capacity for conceiving the color, the glow, the luxurious wealth of Nature in this glorious tropical island. I shut my eyes at night and behold them, save the purple hills, overhung by skies whose regal sunsets no painter ever equaled; the dazzling green of the far-stretching fields of sugar cane; the waving cocoas, the palms, the scarlet-blossomed trees—all these flame and sparkle like a gorgeous panorama past my vision, and I exclaim, "I live as one in a vivid fever dream, from which I shall presently awake to the hard realities of life again. The "hard realities of life," such a phrase so common with us, can scarcely find an expression here, where even poverty lays aside its tatters and becomes decently and picturesque. To be sure some of the people are, as they say in their own language, "miserably poor;" their houses are built of cabions, or thatched with plantain, but then the miserably of their poverty does not by any means get to the grimness of want of food. A man can certainly make a living in the ground anywhere by his axe and raise a plantain or two. It is easy "to keep up appearances" where the sole requisite for dress and decency consists in a few yards of light cambric. The better class, of course, pride themselves upon being in the enjoyment (?) of the Paris fashions for exhibition at Mass of a Sunday morning, or an occasional dance of a Sunday evening. For all other purposes they are discarded. All the people one sees about are clad in the simplest possible manner. The women wear long loose robes of some light color which flowing about their lithe and graceful figures, is more beautiful than anything Paris ever originated. A good deal of the work here is done by women; and while those who esteem themselves the upper classes exercise their laces and persons from daylight, another class—and that not the lowest—take an open part in all the business, or most of the business of the town. A woman here, keeping several stores, manufactures diminutive loaves of bread from the Spanish flour, used mostly on this island. It is a pretty sight to see her sitting at of an in little pair scales of a morning, and a prettier sight is to see the quaint little ponies, with baskets on either side, pushing their little heads into the great open doorway, while the rider makes his purchase. Women also attend the markets, and early in the morning you see any groups of them gathered about low buildings devoted to this purpose, or sitting on the ground with their small store of native fruits, eggs, and fish, while a crowd of chattering slaves walk leisurely among them, swinging lazily their baskets, and making their purchases. But do not imagine that all the dusky faces that smile upon you in gracious expectation of a sale are those of slaves. There is a large class of free men and women here. Most of these reside in the mountains back of the town, and are employed by the planters in great numbers. Their wages are half a dollar per day on our money. They often come down to the markets with plantains and other fruit raised by themselves. Here where everything necessary to life thrusts itself out of the ground as the genii did from Aladdin's lamp, by a mere rub of the finger, such wages are comparative wealth. The last lingering remnant of slavery is to be seen on these islands it is said, and certainly it is seen under its best and most pleasing aspect. I have never seen such contented and happy faces among our colored people as I have seen here. Their physical wants are but few and easily supplied—the mental sweets too few to require classification. But the questionable benefits of what is termed a higher civilization, I should hesitate long before pronouncing desirable to a people like this. There has never been an insurrection of slaves on this island, and as the island is small, the separation of families which made one of the cruelest features of our "system," is not felt. Formerly the slaves were treated with more severity than at the present time, and some have even been flogged to death. Now, as I was somewhat indignantly informed by an old colored woman if a master dared to flog, they flogged, "they tell him to do it himself." Every incentive to freedom is offered, it appears to me, that is at all compatible with the existence of such an institution. Land is given the slave for his special use; he can also purchase as much as he will, and for a certain limited sum may purchase "himself." A man who desires to become the owner of so valuable a commodity goes to an authority appointed for the purpose, who estimates his worth in dollars and cents. Any fictitious price the owner may have fixed is entirely set aside in favor of the slave. It, however, the sum is considered too utterly trifling the master may object, and follows a sort of process of law or settlement by arbitration—the master selecting one to act for him, and the slave selecting another. From the decision of these two there is no appeal. The attainment of freedom is thus not by any measure a difficult thing to those who have sufficient energy to make it worthy the slight effort. Many of the slaves, I am told, have sufficient money to become their own purchasers, but enlightened by certain reports from America, expect their own freedom certainly, as a natural progress of things, and prefer to save their money, and abide a little longer in bondage. The work which is here done by slaves is, to the eyes of a woman accustomed to our Northern energy, little else than pastime. They are neither overworked nor driven, and live more at their ease than our working people in the States.

### The Gorilla Question Settled—Escape of Three from a Menagerie—Exciting Scene in an English Town.

A local paper of the town of Belper, Derbyshire, Eng., publishes the following account of the escape of three gorillas from a traveling menagerie in that place and the terror they created in the town. It says:

Mander's Grand National Star Menagerie had been exhibiting in the town, and on the conclusion of the feeding of the animals on Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, the whole of the dens were properly fastened, and a night watchman, as usual, left in charge. Mr. Manders, who travels with the menagerie himself, retired to rest about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, having previously made a personal inspection of the caravans, finding everything apparently right and secure. The watchman was sitting smoking a pipe at the side of a large coke fire in the centre of the enclosure, about half past five o'clock, when he suddenly felt himself pinioned from behind. He tried in vain to free himself, and at length he shouted lustily for help. Mr. Manders, hearing the outcry of the watchman, and also the furious barking of two large mastiff dogs, opened a side window of the carriage in which he lives, and was startled to see the watchman in the grip of one of the large gorillas he had recently added to the menagerie. Mr. Manders, calling to the watchman to keep himself perfectly still, hastily dressed himself, and, arming himself with a very large sledge hammer, he went to the rescue. When the gorilla noticed the approach of Mr. Manders it released the watchman, who was naturally considerably much frightened than hurt, and it at once sprang up one of the poles and on to the tiles of the menagerie. An inspection was immediately made of the caravan in which the three gorillas had been left perfectly safe the previous evening, and Mr. Manders was horror struck to find that the animals had positively torn up the flooring of the caravan and had all three made their escape. It was then discovered that the trio were seated comfortably on the top ridge of the canvas roof, evidently holding high council as to their future proceedings. Mr. Manders immediately dispatched a messenger to the various lodgings of the keepers, grooms, &c., attached to the menagerie, and on their arrival steps were devised for the recapture of the gorillas. This was much more easily arranged than carried out. A long ladder was procured, and one of the keepers, with a heavy riding whip, ascended to the roof of the menagerie, but from the threatening attitude assumed by the gorillas on noticing his approach, Mr. Manders ordered the man to descend again. A gun, loaded with blank cartridge, was then fired at the animals, and this had the desired effect of disloding them from their elevated position. The gorillas, with a horid yell, sprang from the ridge, ran along the roofs of the caravans, and, jumping from off the elephant wagon, immediately proceeded at a rapid swing trot along the Derby road. This was about seven o'clock, and the news that something peculiar had occurred at the menagerie having spread like wildfire through the quiet town of Belper, a large number of the inhabitants had gathered round the caravans. As soon as the gun was fired, as previously mentioned, and the gorillas made their downward movement, a perfect panic seized the bystanders, and away went the crowd in all directions. Mr. Manders, mounting his pony, at once proceeded at a gallop along the Derby road, instructing some of the keepers to follow on horseback immediately. Mr. Manders, after a sharp span of about a mile or two, came up with the laughmost of the gorillas, who were proceeding along the highway in Indian file. Riding alongside the animal, which displayed its molars in a threatening manner, Mr. Manders administered a crushing blow with a large bar of iron gas tubing across its loins, causing it to drop instantly. Having some coils of rope attached to his saddle bow, Mr. Manders dismounted, and, with the assistance of some of the keepers, who had arrived at the scene of action, gorilla was effectually secured and placed in an adjoining stable for safety, while the chase was resumed. The capture of the second gorilla was very easily accomplished, he being partially stunned by a large stone thrown at his head by one of the keepers. It now only remained to secure the third animal, which was discovered in the branches of a large oak growing by the wayside. His gorillaship appeared to wonderfully appreciate his new quarters, springing from branch to branch with marvellous celerity for so large an animal. Means of various kinds were adopted to capture him, but for a length of time of no avail. Stones were thrown in profusion; several guns were fired, and at length three or four of the keepers, well armed, ascended the tree, with strict orders to shoot the gorilla in case of any determined resistance on its part. The gorilla, finding himself thus hardly pressed, sprang from the tree on to the highway again, and was immediately followed by Mr. Manders and his attendant horsemen. The chase was now exciting, and the spires of the Derby churches came in view. The morning was now getting advanced, and Mr. Manders, fearing if the gorilla got into the streets of Derby some serious accident might take place, called to the keepers who had loaded firearms to shoot the animal. Several shots were fired at him, taking effect, when in an instant the gorilla turned round and faced his pursuers. One of the keepers, having a long rope with a slip noose at one end, contrived to get behind the animal, and skilfully throwing the lasso, the gorilla was secured after a terrible struggle. It is a matter of congratulation that all these stirring scenes were enacted without the slightest injury to any person, and we may add that a new flooring of a more substantial character having been laid down in the caravan, the three runaways were consigned to their old quarters, and the menagerie left Belper in the course of the same evening.

## CROP PROSPECTS.

NUMBER TWO.

We continue, to-day, our report of the crop prospects throughout the country, taking as the balance of the States North, East and West, and a portion of the Southern States. It will be seen that the reports from the South are, under the circumstances, as favorable as those from the North and West. Georgia especially, the garden of the South, presents a very flattering report, and though in some sections of this and other States the crops have been backward, there will yet, it is hoped, be "enough and to spare" for all. We shall present reports from other Southern States in another issue of the SUN.

### Wisconsin.

The Beaver Dam ARGUS says, "The wheat crop in this section, as seems to be the case throughout the Northwest, is looking finely. The cold, wet weather being favorable, the wheat rooted well, and a large crop will probably be the result. Oats are also looking well. But little corn has been planted." From Racine the report is that oats, wheat, and rye are about two weeks late, but look very fine throughout this county. The farmers say that the corn is rotting in the ground, and that there is a very poor show for potatoes. From Elkhorn come reports that wheat, oats, barley and rye never looked better. The corn is all right where the seed was good. Much will have to be planted over again on account of poor seed. From Kenosha the report is that the crops in the surrounding country are looking fine. Farmers anticipate good crops generally. The wheat, oats and barley are all sown, and look favorable. Corn was not planted until the last week in May, owing to the heavy rains prevailing before that time. Janesville reports no damage has been done to the crops here by the late storm (end of May). Corn planting is not finished yet.

The Milwaukie SENTINEL reports the wheat crop in the Northern counties of the State promising good. The number of acres sown in Wisconsin this year will be at least thirty per cent. greater than last year. The principal cause of this increase of area is high prices and an expectation of their continuance. There is another reason however which justifies the farmer in putting in a large crop of wheat, and that is the prospect of a good yield; and it is upon the strength of this prospect that many sagacious agriculturists are adding to their area sown. Should the yield be abundant, their action will result, if not in greater profits to themselves, at least in greater benefit to the country and the consuming population. Winter wheat in Outagamie county is reported looking well, by those who travel the various roads in the county.

### Minnesota.

From Winona the report is that the wheat all through that section never looked better and a very large area has been planted with corn and wheat and oats, and the farmers are looking forward to an abundant harvest. From Hastings the report is not so favorable. The wheat crop in that section was not sufficiently advanced, toward the latter part of May to determine its character. Much of the wheat had not yet sprung up. Some think a quantity of it has rotted in the ground on account of the cold, backward season. Others contend that the weather was then favorable.

From Red Wing the report is that the wheat crop looks splendid, and the land never has been more of it sown this year than ever before.

The St. Paul PRESS has received information from a gentleman who has recently returned from a lengthy trip through the southern portion of Minnesota. He informed us, it says, that the wheat crop never looked as well as it does at present. It is well spread, and looks unusually fresh and green. He also states that he never saw so much land in wheat in one place as there is this year. A Belle Plain correspondent of the PRESS writes that "wheat and oats look finely, and an unusually large breadth has been sown. Incidental reports of the rotting of wheat already sown are, on inquiry, traced only to those who used imperfect seed from last year's growth. Some corn has been planted, but the wet, cold weather of the last few days has entirely arrested the work. The St. Paul PRESS does not give such an encouraging account of the crops in this state. It says: The cold, late spring is having a very disastrous effect upon the wheat crops. Whole fields in Dakota County of twenty and thirty acres planted two or three weeks ago have been lost by the seed rotting in the ground. The farmers have to replant and pay $1 50 and $2 50 per bushel for the seed, and scarce at those prices. Black birds and pigeons are also much more troublesome than ever before, and have destroyed many fields to such an extent as to require replanting. If these things are operating in other places as in Dakota County it will tell very seriously upon the incoming crop. Farmers, however, are very generally sowing as large a breadth of wheat as usual, notwithstanding the high price of seed and other drawbacks, and if the season should still turn out well, we shall have a large wheat crop. The scarcity of hay and feed as well as seed wheat is operating against the farmers also. Their teams are weak for want of a sufficiency of feed, and we know some who are plowing and harrowing in their grain which have nothing to eat except the old grass of last year, which they can pick in the fields. Stock generally are suffering from the same cause."

### Kansas.

A Padonia correspondent writes: "We are having a very late Spring; as I write the 'non easter' is trying to bring back March again. The farmers are through sowing their Spring wheat, but to judge from the looks of things, the grasshoppers intend to be called here well to-morrow. Some have commenced planting corn, but more are lying on their oars, waiting to see if there is any prospect for the 'varmints' to leave; they are hatching daily, and cabbage, lettuce and onions are being devoured by them. There is considerable grain yet left in the country, which the farmers are holding on to."

### Virginia.

It is probable that some early peaches will come from Virginia, as there is a prospect of a very fine crop in and around Norfolk. Before the war some early peaches arrived from Charleston, but since 1859 none have arrived from that section. This is the first Spring that the railroads have been in operation; and this year unfavorable weather has blighted the crop.

The Alexandria GAZETTE says "The prospects of the growing crops in Loudoun county are very flattering. A large body of land has been sown. Grass also looks well." The Rockingham Union reports that "the wheat through out the Shenandoah Valley never looked better at this season of the year. It is true, if the reports coming to us are to be relied on, there are drawbacks to this statement in some small sections of the country; but, on the whole, the prospect is fine, and the crop bids fair to be the largest ever made in the county.

"Grass is backward, and at present not very promising, though there is time enough yet for a good crop of grass.

"Corn planting is late with us. Indeed, very much of the land intended for corn has not been planted. The earth has remained so cold as to unfit it for sending forth healthy, strong plants, and when that is the case, it is worse than useless to plant corn in it. At least so think many of our best farmers."

Throughout the State the wheat crop looks splendid, and oats, corn and tobacco will be at least equal to the average.

The Lexington GAZETTE says the wheat crop in Rockbridge county is looking unusually fine. The farmers were actively at work planting oats and corn.

A correspondent of the Richmond WHIG says of the crops in the Valley: "Well informed farmers told me that they did not remember when the wheat crop promised so abundant a yield in the counties of Augusta, Rockingham, Page, Shenandoah, and, in fact, in the entire Valley, as it does the present year, and unless something happen to its detriment, money will be more plenty fall after harvest. If the wheat crop along the railroad in the county of Albemarle be a specimen of those throughout that county, I may add it, from my own observation, to the counties already enumerated."

### Tennessee.

The wheat crop in this State is reported to be quite high and growing "luxuriant, strong, and altogether one of the finest growing crops ever seen." The Knoxville COMMERCIAL says the coming season will find them with more wheat than was ever before produced in East Tennessee in any one single year. "A gentleman just returned from a trip through Jefferson and Greene counties," it says, "informs us that he never saw such a growth of wheat before as is now on the ground in that section. The area of acres is unprecedented, and the amount of ground being prepared for corn puts last year's efforts far in the shade."

The prospects in East Tennessee for fruit are good. Peaches are said to be abundant. The Shelbyville REPUBLICAN says from all parts of the State the newspapers give glowing accounts of the favorable prospects for a bountiful yield of the wheat crop. "In this county the crop promises to be the best we have ever had. The farmers are busy in putting in corn, and with a favorable season will gather bountifully in the fall, as at least a third more corn will be planted than last season. Whites and blacks have gone to work in real good earnest, hiring hands and some as sharers in the crop."

The Winchester JOURNAL says: "We have cheering accounts of the flattering prospects of a heavy wheat and oat crop, which will afford our section great relief, in view of the low price of cotton and the present high prices of breadstuffs." The same paper adds: "We earnestly trust that the farmers of this section will turn their attentics to the raising of corn, wheat, hogs, mules, &c., and put cotton until the *cry for bread is hushed in our land.*"

The Lebanon HERALD says: "The wheat crop in our county gives promise at the present time of larger yield than for many years past. Our farmers have the brightest hopes of a bountiful harvest." It hopes that the fruit crop in the county is not seriously damaged, although the peaches in the lowlands were almost all killed by the frosts of May, but in the hills there will be a good supply. As for apples, pears and the lesser varieties, they have not been damaged at all.

Of East Tennessee the Chattanooga UNION says; "The valleys and mountain sides of this mountain region are as prolific of cereals as was Egypt in the days of Joseph, and the coming season will find us with more wheat than was ever before produced in East Tennessee in one single year. A gentleman who has just returned from a trip through Jefferson and Green counties, informs us that he never saw such a growth of wheat before as is now in the ground in that section. The area of acres is unprecedented, and the amount of ground being prepared for corn puts last year's efforts far in the shade."

The wheat crop of Middle and West Tennessee is promising.

### Kentucky.

The Kentucky tobacco crop, it is feared, will prove a failure; the oat crop will be short, the peaches were killed in the bud, but wheat looks tolerably well.

In its commercial column, the Louisville COURIER of a recent date, speaking of corn, makes the following very timely and judicious remarks in regard to it:

"These extreme high rates of corn ought greatly to stimulate the production, as it is an undisputed fact that corn at one dollar per bushel is the most lucrative crop ever grown by the farmer. It requires less real manual labor, or actual expense, trouble, or risk than any other crop, and our advice now to North as well as South is to grow corn. The past, or rather the present, crop has been repeatedly stated to be the largest ever reaped in the country, yet to-day a bushel of corn, even in this market, which is now the cheapest, cannot be purchased for less than one dollar and five cents per bushel, including the sacks."

### Missouri.

The St. Louis DISPATCH says: "If the signs are worth anything, the present exorbitant and famine prices of grain and flour cannot continue much longer. More cheering accounts of the condition of the growing wheat and oats were never received before. Not only is the breadth covered by these crops considerably greater than usual, but all reports concur in representing them in excellent condition. The rain of Saturday night last was an affluent blessing—a blessing not only to the whole country, but to every individual who owns a piece of ground. Its value may be estimated in millions.

The fruit is as promising as the wheat and oats. The present cold weather is retarding it, and, perhaps, blighting a portion of it; but there will still be an abundance of berries, cherries, peaches, pears and apples. The Perryville (Mo.) UNION says of the wheat and fruit in that county: "The memory of man runneth not back to the time when the wheat crops of this county look of more hopeful, at this season of the year, than now. Wheat never looked more promising, is heard from all parts of the county. From the number of acres sown, with a continuance of good season, our farmers may confidently hope for a larger crop of wheat, by far, than has ever been harvested in this county. The fruit crop promises a most abundant yield of every variety of fruit cultivated; there is not even any one kind of fruit injured, or that threatens a short crop. From every section of the county we hear the same thing, fruit of all kinds in the greatest abundance."

The grain crop in this State will be the largest and finest ever produced. Peaches have been killed in some counties.

The Paris MERCURY says the planters of Howard county are complaining of the scarcity of tobacco plants, which appears to be the general complaint in all the tobacco growing regions of the State.

The Keytesville UNION learns from numerous farmers that there is more wheat under cultivation in Chariton this season than ever known before in that county, and that it promises to surpass their most sanguine expectations. There is considerable complaint among farmers that, owing to the wet weather, rust is seriously damaging the wheat fields, and in some placed the fly is working heavily on it.

### Georgia.

Georgia is the great crop State of the South, and deserve something more than a mere brief notice. Our extracts are, therefore, more extended from it than from other Southern sections:

The Albany News says: "While we have been enabled to get the most flattering prospects of our forthcoming crop up to this time, we are not so favorable. Rain is needed very badly."

A letter writer from Baker county, one of the best cotton growing districts in the State, is very hopeful. The writer says: "Here, like everywhere else, money and provisions are both scarce, which compels the people to be more close in money matters than they otherwise would be. But there is a good time coming. If I may be allowed to judge from what I see, and if the Almighty Disposer of all good will send down upon the crops the health giving fluid in proper season all will yet be well, and Southwestern Georgia will loom up in her mighty strength and furnish provisions sufficient to make Georgia and Georgians rejoice."

Advices from Talbot, Pike, Laurens and Berrien counties, report the wheat and corn crop as unusually promising, and the cotton stand is also tolerable in all but the last named.

The Valdosta South Georgia TIMES is gratified to report favorably on the growing crops. Corn is small, but looks remarkably green and healthy. Cotton looks well, and altogether no more propitious season is remembered.

A planter of Sumter county has laid on the table of the American REPUBLICAN, a cotton stalk twenty three inches in length, which he says is a sample of a four hundred acre field. Both cotton and corn are represented to be in excellent condition.

A correspondent of the Macon TELEGRAPH, writing from Johnson county, says the crops are in good condition. All are planting sufficient corn to answer plantation purposes.

The Cartersville EXPRESS says that the wheat harvest in that section is rapidly approaching, and that there was an immense area of land sown down, and that the crop, from all accounts, bids fair to be a full one. Preparations are now being made for saving it.

The Early County NEWS says the prospect for a heavy crop of corn and cotton was never better at this season. It adds, however, that a storm which swept over that region about the 24th ult. left the cotton fields bare of the plant and seriously damaged the corn.

The Athens (Ga.) WATCHMAN says: "In all the wheat growing region of this section of the State, the crop now looks as well as it did at the same time in 1857, which was an extraordinary wheat year. As the rains have ceased, and it is not likely we shall have any more frost, the prospect is now flattering for a remarkable yield of this important cereal. It was never more needed. If wheat should fail this year, the suffering would be unparallelled. As it is, we fear many persons will need assistance before the crops mature.

"Oats also give promise of an abundant yield. With plenty of wheat and oats, both man and beast will be sustained until corn gathering time."

Accounts from Southwestern Georgia continue to represent the crops as growing finely, and the freedmen as generally faithfully observing their contracts. All the corn and cotton have been planted and are doing well. The Dalton GEORGIAN says the wheat crop throughout that county is unusually fine, and a farming correspondent reports that for over 25 years he had not seen a better prospect for an abundant harvest. In Dade county, Georgia, they have already commenced harvesting, and in Central Georgia, we learn from the Rome Courier, (4th) the prospect of a good wheat crop is unabated, and is, in fact, now almost certain. Nothing but a great storm or long continued rain can now injure it. Some is already harvested, and considerable more will be cut this week. Let the Lord be praised for the propitious seasons that promise speedy relief from impending suffering."

A reporter of the Savannah REPUBLICAN (6th) who has been along the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, reports that along the route the crops look flourishing and planters are in hopeful anticipation of an abundant harvest. "But," he adds, "through the counties which we passed the universal cry is dullness, and notwithstanding the favorable indications for the coming crop, the scarcity of money is alarming. We, however, predict that with a speedy restoration under the acts of Congress, a reviving influence will be shed upon labor and capital, and increased prosperity to Southwestern Georgia."

The Griffin STAR adds: "The farmers are now ready to harvest their wheat crops, and we do not hesitate to say that they are better in this section of the State than they have looked for many years past. Starvation stared our people in the face, but the abundant wheat harvest will save them from suffering, and encourage them to battle on for self-independence. Flour has heretofore been selling in this market at twenty dollars per barrel, but soon we shall be able to buy it at half that price. Let us take courage, and while tyranny stalks abroad over the entire country, and destroys legislation, disgraces our statute books, industry and economy will secure to us abundant supplies, and we shall be able to live comfortably, and no longer depend on foreign markets for the necessaries of life."

The Washington GAZETTE says of the crops in Wilkes county: "The wheat crop has probably escaped any general or serious injury from the rust, and is now beginning to be ready for the cradle. Oats are good everywhere, so far as we can learn, and some few persons will harvest the oat and wheat crops together. The country heaves a great sigh of relief when these two crops come in, to eke out the scanty cribs of corn. Cotton is doing fairly these last few hot days; backward though, and in some cases complaints of poor stands.

"Corn also has been brought out by the warm weather, looks green, and is setting out to grow. Cool weather in the earlier part of the season and rather bad stands at first, have made the crop irregular and small; but a bit of June weather, if it does not turn to be too dry, will remedy the difficulty, and give us promise of bread in abundance. May the God of the seasons grant the fulfilment of the promise."

### Financial News, Markets, &c.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, June 11, 6 P. M.—The Stock market has been rather dull to-day, although at the close range of prices was higher than on yesterday. Governments were all fractionally higher. Gold closed at 137½. The loan market was easy at 6 a 7 per cent. Commercial paper was quiet, with little offering, the rates ranging from 6½ to 8 for the best, and 8 to 12 per cent, for less acceptable names. Foreign exchange was firm. Bills at 60 days on London were quoted at 109⅞ a 110⅛ for bankers'. On Change to-day Flour was less active, and scarcely so firm; prices, however, were without decided change. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn heavy and 2c. a 3c. lower. Oats dull and lower. Pork opened heavy and closed firmer. Beef steady. Lard heavy. Whiskey quiet.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 700 U.S. 6s 5-20's | 109⅝ | 100 Pacific M. S. | 142⅛ |
| 1000 do | 109⅞ | 100 do | 142 |
| 1600 do | 110 | 200 do | 141⅞ |
| 250000 do | 106⅛ | 200 do | 141⅞ |
| 1000 do | 106⅛ | 300 do | 141⅞ |
| 7000 do | 106⅛ | 100 do | 141⅞ |
| 15000 do | 106 | 100 do | 141⅞ |
| 18000 do | 106⅛ | 10 do | 141 |
| 5000 do | 109⅞ | 200 do | 141⅞ |
| 50000 do | 109⅞ | 17 do | 142 |
| 100000 do | 109⅞ | 100 do | 141⅞ |
| 11000 U.S. 5s 10-40's | 99⅞ | 20 N.Y. Cen. R. | 102 |
| 2000 do | 99⅞ | 200 do | 101⅞ |
| 5000 Tress. 7 3-10, 2 | 105⅞ | 1000 do | 101⅞ |
| 10000 Tenn. 6s, ex-c | 69⅞ | 100 do | 101⅞ |
| 1000 do | 69 | 100 do | 101⅞ |
| 21000 Tenn. 6s, new | 68 | 400 do | 101⅞ |
| 5000 do | 67⅞ | 100 Erie R. | 60⅛ |
| 2000 N. C. 6s, new | 51 | 100 do | 60 |
| 1000 N. C. 6s, ex-c. | 51⅞ | 100 do | 59⅞ |
| 15000 do | 51⅞ | 100 Hud. Riv. R. | 108⅞ |
| 10000 Ohio & Miss. | 25⅞ | 200 do | 108 |
| 1000 Erie 1st M. | 101⅞ | 700 Reading R. | 106⅞ |
| 1000 Erie 2d M. | 97 | 200 do | 107 |
| 1000 Mich. S. 2d M. | 90 | 1600 do | 106⅞ |
| 1000 P. Ft. W. & C. 1st | 102⅞ | 35 do | 106 |
| 13000 do | 102⅞ | 500 M. S. & N. In. | 68⅞ |
| 1000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d | 96 | 200 do | 68⅞ |
| 54 Pk. State N.Y. | 100 | 100 do | 68⅞