Queensware.

1866.

QUEENSWARE.

Winship, Woods & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

China, Glass and Queensware,

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, OIL, &C.,

No. 8, Main street, *WHEELING.*

Sign of the Big Pitcher.

Always on hand, a Large Stock of

COMMON STONE AND YELLOW-WARE AND WINDOW GLASS.

Sole Agents for WEST VIRGINIA for

Dithridge's Patent XX Flint Glass Lamp Chimneys.

WE RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE ATTENTION of the trade, and purchasers generally, to our very large and well assorted stock of goods, of new and choice patterns, and of our own direct importation, which we are prepared to sell at less prices than the same qualities of goods can be bought in either the Eastern or Western cities. We solicit a call. WINSHIP, WOODS & CO.

mar12-1y No. 8, Main street.

NEW GOODS.

New Styles,

At Low Cash Prices.

A. M. ADAMS & CO.

FASHIONABLE

Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 36 Water Street,

WHEELING, W. VA.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED ONE OF the finest, cheapest and best selected Stocks of Spring and Summer Goods ever brought to this market, at low prices, selected for Custom Work, consisting of French, English, and Domestic Cloths of all grades and colors. French, English and American Cassimeres; Silk, Cashmere and Marseilles Vestings. White, Fancy, Linen and Traveling Shirts, Gaus Undershirts and Drawers, Scarfs, Ties, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Socks, Gloves, Collars, &c., &c.

We also have on hands a large stock of Ready-made Clothing, and we are selling these goods as low as any other house in the city, without any exceptions.

Special attention given to the filling of orders.

mr30-1y A. M. ADAMS & CO.

NEW GOODS.

D. A. Adler & Co.,

Successors to M. RHEINSTROM.

Branch of the House KOHN, ADLER & KOHN, of Philadelphia,

No. 141 Main street,

WHEELING, W. VA.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR NEW STOCK of Spring Goods, consisting of the most extensive lines ever brought to this city of Ribbons, Flowers and Straw Goods, Hosiery and Dress Trimmings, Laces, Embroideries and all kinds of Ruffings.

A fine selection of Lace, Hem stitched, Mourning, Fancy and Plain Handkerchiefs.

The latest styles of Lace Veils, and Veil material; Crapes, Grenadines and Barages.

A beautiful line of new Collars, Linens, Plain, Barred and Striped Cambrics.

Alexandre's and Empress Kid Gloves,

Hair Nets, Head Dresses, Coils, etc. We particularly call attention to our stock of

Silk and Cloth Cloaks,

Balmorals, Shawls and Corsets.

Our line of SILK CLOAKS comprises 300 of all the latest styles. They are consigned to us by one of the largest cloak manufacturers east, which enables us to offer extra inducements. They are open for examination.

D. A. ADLER & CO.,

apr2-3m 141 Main st., Wheeling.

H. B. McLAIN. T. B. McLAIN. R. B. McLAIN.

McLAIN BROTHERS,

Wholesale and Retail

DRUGGISTS,

And Dealers in

FANCY GOODS,

PERFUMERIES,

TOILET ARTICLES,

CUTLERY

SOAPS,

BRUSHES,

COMBS, &c., &c.

Also, a complete assortment of the purest Brandies, Wines and Liquors, for medicinal use.

We would call attention to our facilities for filling *Physicians' Prescriptions.* Our Drugs and Medicines are carefully selected in eastern markets, with special reference to that branch of business. Our store is open at ALL HOURS, both night and day. We never trust prescriptions to *boys.* Our youngest Prescriptionist has had seven years' experience. jan25-1y

Sparkling and Ice Cold

SODA WATER.

With a Choice Selection of Syrups.

HAVING PURCHASED ONE OF THE latest improved apparatus I am now ready to furnish the public with a superior article of Soda Water. One great advantage in this new apparatus is that neither the Water nor the Syrups come in contact with any metal—both being drawn through glass, thereby avoiding any risk of being sickened.

Only five cents a glass.

Twenty-five tickets for one dollar.

EDMUND BOURNONVILLE, Druggist,

apr20 No. 1 Odd Fellow's Hall.

Destroy Your Rats and Roaches!

BURT'S EXTERMINATOR.

IS NOW THE MOST RELIABLE ARTICLE for the purpose known. *It Never fails.* Sold by all Druggists in large boxes for 25 cts. McCABE, KRAFT & CO., Wholesale general agents for West Va. *Rats die out of their holes.* feb23-1y

J. K. BOTSFORD & CO., NO. 24 WATER street, Wholesale Grocers, have just received:

82 Bags prime Coffee,
25 Hhg Sugar,
82 Bbls. White Sugar,
100 " Extra family Flour,
50 Chests Tea,
Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackeral in bbls., ½ bbls and kits,
Molasses and Syrup,
Dried Peaches feb3

THE CELEBRATED BOSTON COOKING Ranges, Circulating Boilers, Bath Tubs, Sinks, &c., &c., for sale by

DILLON, THOMPSON & CO.

8 lbs of Sugar for One Dollar

R. J. SMYTH

apr10 cor. Market and Quincy sts.

Dry Goods.

OPENING

OF THE

NEW YORK DRY GOODS STORE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

JACOBS & BRO.'S,

109 MAIN ST.

WE ARE NOW OPENING OUR FIRST stock of Spring Goods, embracing:

Fancy and Black Silks,
White and Figured Brilliants,
Lawns and Ginghams of all colors.
Challi,
Merrimack "W," and other Prints,
Irish Linens,
Table Linens,
Crashes,
Birdseye Towelings,
Diapers,
Cassimeres of all kinds,
Kentucky Jeans,
Stenbenville "
White Skirting,
Black and White Balmoral Skirts,
Edgings,
Berages of all colors,
Black and White Netting,
Silk Nets,
Embroidered Linen Hdkfs,
Fancy " "
5-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Sheeting, brown & bleached
Black and Fancy Manillas.

Also a very large assortment of Shawls, Jouvin's extra fine Kid Gloves, $1 50 pr; Bl'k and col'd Silk Gloves, 25 cts pr; Silk Nets 25 cts a piece; Balmorals $2 50 cts a piece; Linen Hdkfs 12½ cts piece; Cotton do 10c piece; Brown and Bleached Muslins at 20 cents per yard, and all other goods in proportion. mar6

NEW GOODS.

Just received a large stock of

4-4 SEMPER IDEM,

10-4 BLEACHED SHEETING,

MERRIMACK PRINTS,

TABLE LINENS,

DRESS GOODS, &c.

AT THE LATE

Reduced Prices

THOMAS, STURGEON & Co.,

Successors of WM. B. SENSENEY & Co.,

No. 138 Main St.

feb14

Hoop Skirts.

Wheeling Hoop Skirt Factory

ALSO,

French & American Corsets

MANUFACTURED.

COHN, SEMPLINER & CO.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE Ladies of this city and vicinity, that they have opened a store at

161 Main Street,

With a large and well assorted stock of

Skirts, Corsets, & Skirt Supporters

Of the Latest and most Approved Styles!

Having been engaged for a long time in an exclusive wholesale business, we have acquired extensive facilities for procuring goods in our line on the most reasonable terms, and offer them to the public at the lowest Eastern prices.

Merchants particularly, are invited to call and see our stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Skirts purchased in our store, will be renovated without charge.

We also make any size of Hoop Skirts to order. COHEN, SEMPLINER & CO.

my16 161 Main Street, Wheeling.

The Cheapest

AND BEST TONIC.

WAHOO BITTERS.

Wine of Tar,
Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,
Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry,
Seller's Cough Syrup,
Wright's Ktahairon,
Eureka Hair Restorative,
Hall's Hair Restorer,
Toothache Anodyne,
Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup
Lindsay's Blood Searcher
Wheaton's Itch Ointment
Constitution Water,

With all the other popular Patent Medicines, we offer for sale on their own merits.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, by

C. J. RAWLING & CO.,

No. 27 Monroe Street

Opposite 1st National Bank. feb8

SECOND ARRIVAL

OF

SPRING

AND

SUMMER GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED A VERY LARGE stock of Men and Boys Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods, which will be sold Wholesale and Retail at very low prices.

A call before purchasing elsewhere will be an advantage to the buyer.

H. HARTMAN,

26 Monroe st.,

One door West of the 1st National Bank.

WOOL HATS!

FUR HATS! STRAW HATS!

AT WHOLESALE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS COMING TO this market will find an immense stock of the above goods at low figures by calling at

H. HARTMAN'S,

No. 26 Monroe st.,

One door West of the 1st National Bank.

apr19

STONE DRAIN PIPE, BRANCHES, ELbows, &c., of all sizes, for sale by

DILLON, THOMPSON & CO.

Sewing Machines.

THE

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE

Makes the Lock Stitch Alike on Both Sides.

Is Warranted and Kept in Repair Three Years.

IT WILL DO ANY KIND OF SEWING THAT CAN BE DONE BY HAND EXCEPTING BUTTONS AND BUTTON HOLES.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,

jan27 99 MAIN ST.

HOWE AND SINGER

BEST

Sewing Machines

FOR

Manufacturers.

Call on or address

HOWARD MORTON,

99 Main Street.

jan27

THE

EMPRESS OF FRANCE,

EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA,

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA,

EMPRESS OF BRAZIL

QUEEN OF SPAIN,

QUEEN OF BAVARIA,

AND

PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND;

Have all been furnished by command with

GROVER & BAKER'S

PREMIUM

SEWING MACHINES!

FIRST CLASS PRIZES HAVE BEEN AWARDED THEM

At the Exhibition of London, Paris, Dublin, Lenz, Besancon, Bayonne St. Dizier, Chalons in the Old World; and in the New

At Every State and County Fair

Where they have been exhibited.

The reason why, the

GROVER & BAKER

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

Is the only machine which

EMBROIDERS,

The only machine which

MAKES THE ELASTIC STITCH,

The only machine which

USES TWO SPOOLS,

The only machine which

FASTENS THE ENDS OF THE SEAM

The only machine which

MAKES A BIAS SEAM

That will not break not ravel in stretching the material. The only

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY

WHICH MAKES

Lock-Stitch and Double Lock-Stitch

Machines.

Purchasers can exchange for either, if not suited with their first choice.

EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES

AT

No. 164 Market Street,

Below the Market.

mar2

1866. 1866.

New Spring Goods.

JOHN T. LAKIN & CO.

Merchant Tailors,

And Dealers in

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

NO. 25 MONROE ST.,

WHEELING, WEST VA.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE and fine assorted stock of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

VESTINGS,

LINEN, &c., &c.

Also a well selected stock of FURNISHING GOODS, consisting of everything necessary to complete a Gents' Wardrobe, embracing all the latest novelties of the season. apr7

Wheeling Iron Works,

BAR IRON,

H. S. IRON,

NAIL ROD,

SHEET IRON,

PLOW MOULDS, &c.

Manufactured by

ACHESON, BELL & CO.,

Office and Warehouse, No. 15 Main st.

Prompt attention to all orders. mar3

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

FOR SALE BY

(mar3) PRYOR BOYD & CO.

The Latest News.

BY TELEGRAPH.

By the Union Line:

Office, corner of Main and Monroe streets

Miscellaneous News.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The Herald's special says: Maj. Gen. Daniel Sickles arrived in this city from Charleston, this morning, accompanied by Colonel Moore, Capt. Bassett and Dr. Smith, of his staff, and Col. Patton, Inspector General of the Army. The General has been summoned from South Carlina to confer about the appointment to the Hague, which. it is rumored, he will decline.

In relation to the cholera on the steamer England, the American Consul proceeds to state that he cannot learn that there is or has been a single case of cholera in England, and therefore he concludes that the disease was not the result of infection taken from any locality in England.

Newspapers say that the cholera is in the Rhine, and in some localities in Spain and France, but not yet alarmingly prevalent in any of those countries.

The Tribune's special says: The Comptroller of the currency makes a statement, which shows the actual receipts for the current fiscal year, to April 1st, are $410,041,232, and at the same ratio for the next three months, will amount for the year to $540,000,000, to which may be added $20,000,000 for income tax. Increased taxes are expected to be laid next year on several important articles, and some revenue will be derived from the Southern States. Mr. Clarke therefore estimates that next year the revenue will not fall below that of this year, and that deducting the expenditures as now estimated, there will be a balance to the credit of the government of $249,000,000, on the 30th of June, 1866.

The Times' says: The query now is will the President veto the bill admitting Colorado as a State. Some say he will sign the bill, because he has committed himself in favor of the admission of that territory in a communication to Congress some weeks ago. The President did not, in that message, undertake to decide any question involved, on the contrary he unmistakably declined to take upon himself the responsibility of deciding anything, and submitted the whole matter to Congress for its action. I still adhere to my previously expressed belief that the President will veto the bill admitting Colorado, on the ground of an inadequate population, if on no other consideration.

The United States District Court convenes at Norfolk, Virginia, to-morrow, Judge Underwood presiding. Chief Justice Chase declines to preside until he can be assured that martial law is abrogated in Virginia. As there have been conflicting decisions in the War Department, and by the commanders of military departments as to the effect of the peace proclamation with reference to the restoration of civil law in the States lately in rebellion, the Chief Justice does not feel that it would be securely for a Judge of the Supreme Court to attempt to hold court whilst a doubt exists as to whether martial law is abrogated or not. I can say upon good authority, that the President does interpret the peace proclamation as abrogating martial law in the districts where the rebellion is declared to have ceased, in all matters in which the civil courts have jurisdiction. It is understood that a declaratory proclamation to that effect will be issued by the President in a day or two.

An immense amount of work has been done by the Committee of Ways and Means since the tax bill was first reported, and the recommitted bill to be returned to-morrow will be in many respects a new bill. They have nearly doubled the number of sections of the former. The following are some of the important changes that have been made by the committee: Railroad iron has been placed on the exempt list, also Cobolt pickles, yeast powders, yarns and warps used for braiding and manufacturing purposes exclusively, also stationary and works of arts; the former action on tobacco and snuff has been rescinded, and a uniform rate on all smoking tobacco, whether made of stems or leaf, of 20 cents per pound. No repeal of the tax on lucifer matches has been proposed in this bill, as has been generally stated in newspapers. The spirit and beer law as reported by the revenue commissioner, has been adopted in most of the essential features, by the committee.

The young gentlemen who are so pertinaciously seeking an appointment in the Naval Academy, are not perhaps aware that it is about as difficult to get out of the service as it is to get in. The cost to the Government of each graduate at the time of graduating is $15,000, and a large number of cadets fail to graduate from lack of capacity, &c., the Government is loth to part with a promising student. One of this class sent his resignation to the Secretary of the Navy a few days ago. The Secretary replies that the department declines to accept your resignation. Young gentlemen must distinctly understand that they cannot obtain an education at Government expense and then quit the service without rendering any equivalent.

The New Orleans cotton case which has been on trial before the United States District Judge Dunell, and in which a conflict of civil and military authority had grown up, has been brought officially to the attention of the President. By order of General Canby the cotton in litigation was seized by soldiers at the instigation of a party interested in the property, and the order of the Court was resisted. Judge Dunell refused to proceed with his Court so long as it was thus menaced by the military. The President has directed the Secretary of War to instruct General Canby to rescind the order complained of and to allow the Court unrestricted authority in the matter.

The World's special says the President has ordered the release, on parole, of Ex-Senator Wm. M. Gwin, now confined in one of the forts below New Orleans. Prominent Republican Senators endorsed the application for his release.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Committee of Ways and Means have added the following articles to the free list of the amendatory tax bill: Candles, wicking, deer skins dressed or smoked, flavoring extracts solely for cooking purposes, paintings and stationary productions of electrotypes; Margroves Co. Baltimore horse rakes, yarn and warp used for braiding and manufacturing purposes, paper strainers, Colors' caustic and crude soda and aluminate soda, yeast powders and railroad iron. The committee have restored the taxes on gold watches and gold and silver plate, and leave the tax on express companies at 3 per cent. Brokers' sales and contracts for merchandise and produce are exempted from tax.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The Savannah Daily News and Herald of the 3d inst., says the trial of James W. Duncan for alleged cruelty to Federal prisoners at Andersonville, has been brought to a close, and the commission determined upon finding sentence, but it will not be made public until passed upon by the Department Commander.

At the election on the 2d inst., for Judge of the County Court and Solicitor, fifteen hundred and thirty-six votes were cast, electing Levi S. Russell Judge, and John O. Ferrell Solicitor. The election was warmly contested, but orderly.

The usual celebration on the first of May by the firemen took place. The demonstration was an imposing one and passed off with the utmost order.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The report from the hospital ship at quarantine, to-day, states that one new case of cholera was obtained on Saturday, and five new cases yesterday from the steamer Virginia. There are now one hundred and twelve cases in the hospital.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 7.—A breach occurred in the Erie Canal near Adam's Basin, thirteen miles west of this city, at an early hour this morning. The water is mostly gone from this level, and the breach is probably a bad one.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, May 7.—The steamer Enterprise struck the Chicago Rock Island railroad bridge to-day and sunk; the deck cargo was saved. No lives were lost.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, May 7.

HOUSE.

Mr. Julien offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill providing that hereafter the elective franchise shall not be denied or abridged in any of the territories of the United States on account of race or color, and providing further, thereby giving notice of the fact that henceforth no State which the people of any of the said territories may organize, shall be admitted into the Union whose Constitution shall sanction said denial or abridgement of the elective franchise. At the suggestion of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, the resolution was modified so as simply to instruct the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the propriety of reporting such a bill.

Mr. Eldridge moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was lost by a vote of 29 to 76, and then the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, introduced a bill to regulate the time and fix the place for holding the Circuit Court of the United States in the District of Virginia, which was considered and passed. It fixes the time of holding the Circuit Court at Richmond, on the first Monday in May and fourth Monday in November in each year, and authorizes the adjournment of the session now authorized from Norfolk to Richmond.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, expressed the hope that the Chief Justice of the United States would do his duty now, and not shirk the blame from himself to the President.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for information from the various cabinet ministers in reference to the number of clerks holding office under them, from what States appointed, &c., specifying those who have been in the Union army and in the Confederate army, and stating by whom the latter were recommended.

Mr. Welker introduced a bill to annull the 36th article of the declaration of the rights of the State of Maryland, so far as applies to the District of Columbia. It was read twice and referred to the Committee for the District.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire into the expediency of the removal of the Department of Agriculture to one of the Eastern States.

Mr. Kelley offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Claims to inquire into the fairness and propriety of the distribution of rewards offered for the arrest of Jeff. Davis and the conspirators to murder President Lincoln.

Mr. Stevens introduced a joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States, by adding an article providing that Congress shall have the power to levy a tax or duty on cotton exported from the United States, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, presented a letter from Mr. Bancroft, transmitting the correspondence between Earl Russell, Charles F. Adams and Mr. Bancroft, on the subject of Bancroft's strictures on the English government, in his eulogy on President Lincoln, delivered before Congress. The correspondence was read in full.

The Committee of Ways and Means proposed to take off the tax on the 1st of July, and it might as well be done now so as to let the business go on. The joint resolution was considered and passed.

The Speaker presented a message from the President, calling the attention of Congress to the exposition of fish and water culture at Areoehos, France, and it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Morrill entered into a full explanation of the bill. He said that in revising our internal revenue law, the question that met us at the threshold is, how much revenue have we to show, and how much will our necessities require for another year? The last question has been specially answered by the Secretary of the Treasury, who has fixed upon three hundred and fifty millions of dollars, provided the appropriations of Congress do not exceed the estimate of the same it would be safe to rely upon including the revenue from tariff as well as estimate tax; and in making an estimate of the probable receipts from the latter we have a year, and three-fourths of the present year of experience, and the data is sufficiently complete to be of value. Our receipts for 1864-65 were in round numbers $210,000,000. The returns thus far of 1865-66 show that we may expect for the year an increase of nearly 50 per cent, or not less than from $300,000,000 to $335,000,000; one of the largest and best paying consumers of the products of the country during the war was the Government, but is no longer. War prices no longer rule, and it is inevitable that manufactures must be still further reduced in value until we reach a solid standard of gold as recognized by the commercial world. The tax on manufactures, therefore, must be far less productive for the year ending June 30, 1867, than heretofore, as it will be computed at a less per centage of our bill should be adopted, and a far less aggregate amount than as a general rule. In a season of falling prices it is not gains but losses which must be calculated at the end of the year. Therefore the tax on incomes and the dividends from banks and other corporations for the next year cannot be expected to yield anything like the amount derived from those sources for the years ending December 1864, and December 1865, nor can our foreign importation be maintained upon their present scale. It is very desirable they should not be as they are supporting a large share of the labor of our own people, and because payment will, at present, be made chiefly in United States bonds. Financial disasters as well as increased depression to our industrial interest cannot fail to cause such influx of foreign goods as we have witnessed the present season; that trade must in some degree be postponed until we recover from the exhaustion caused by the war; until capital and labor can adjust itself to the new condition of peace, or until we have something to exchange for British, French and German iron, wine and haberdashery, besides our national credit. It is right however to look for some increase of revenue in consequence of the close of the war, and we may expect something from the States lately in rebellion, though not an amount in proportion to their relative numbers. Never fruitful in taxable resources, they have less now than ever to obtain, outside of commerce, enough to cover the bills already passed in one or the other fo the two Houses for extra expenses. On this account it will equal my expectation. Taking all these things into consideration, as well as others not necessary to mention, the Committee on Ways and Means have felt willing to report the bill as it stands, which will reduce taxation for the present year in round numbers about $75,000. It is also prudent to anticipate a large diminution from customs, it ought not to be expected to long continue at double the amount ever obtained in the most prosperous times. Our receipts from miscellaneous sources the coming year will be very light, as they have recently accrued mainly from property disposed of at the close of the war, and from premiums on sales of gold.—Sources already extinct. We seek to make some compensation for these losses by increasing the tax on raw cotton, by raising it from 2 to 5 cents per pound. Supposing that two millions of bales should be raised this season and be taxed, and I think the amount will be considerably greater notwithstanding the actual want of good seed and the changed system of labor, we ought to obtain a revenue from this source of $44,000,000 or an increase over the tax at present enforced of $26,400,000. The crop may so far exceed the number of bales mentioned as to cover all the cotton which will escape taxation or which will be used on plantations and all that will be exported in the shape of manufacturing, and upon which a drawback will be allowed, but it will be safer to estimate the probable receipts on a lower basis. All human calculations are subject to contingencies and final calculations are perhaps most exposed to be shipwrecked of all; but if we retain the tax on cotton as proposed we can safely release, in my opinion, other taxes to the extent contemplated by the bill, otherwise we must reinstate something already stricken out of the roll of taxation by the bill or find some new source of revenue which will produce an equal amount, and I say this without feeling very confident that the rate for the income tax will be allowed to be changed much from the existing law. The following were the Treasury receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865: Customs $84,928,000, internal revenue $209,664,000, miscellaneous $35,175,186; total receipts exclusive of loans $329,567,186. The following are the estimates of Treasury receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866: Customs receipts to April 1st 1866—actual coin $128,967,370; internal revenue do. actual $243,905.48; miscellaneous to April 1, 1866—actual premium on gold, &c., $37,183,309; actual aggregate receipts to April 1st is $410,042,231. The estimated custom receipts from April 1st to January 30th $30,000,000; the estimated internal revenue do. $60,000,000; the estimated miscellaneous receipts do. $15,000,000. The total aggregate receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ending January 30th is $551,541,252. The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending January 30th, 1867 for custom $125,000,000; internal revenue $260,000,000; increase in cotton $15,000,000; spirits $15,000,000; miscellaneous $10,000,000. Total $425,000,000. The requirements of the Secretary of the Treasury was $350,000,000; available for the reduction of taxation $75,000,000. It will be seen that I estimate a reduction in the revenue receipts from manufactures on account of a depreciation of value of almost 24 per cent, and a reduction upon income dividends of rather more than that amount. It is true that we shall be likely to have a more perfect administration of the law, and I take pleasure in saying the present Commissioner is a most diligent and conscientious officer, and the increase of revenue on this account will be at least counterbalanced by many little favors distributed all through our amendment which it is impossible to accurately estimate.

Mr. Morrill continued his remarks at some length.

Mr. Raymond spoke in favor of some appropriation for paying the principal of the National debt. He did not think it wise to provide less than fifty millions the first year, to be increased from year to year. A system of taxation may be perfected. He favored tax on incomes, cotton, and luxuries, and opposed the removal of the increased rate of 5 per cent. on incomes above the first five thousand dollars. He also favored the reduction of tax on spirits, and opposed the taxing of small manufacturers, such as tailors, chess makers, shoe makers, &c.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill by section, being that of imposing a tax of five cents a pound on cotton. Adjourned.

Confession of Probst.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—The Evening Telegraph publishes the confession of Probst. After describing the murder of the boy Cary he says: The sight of the blood of the boy produced in me a devilish and blood-thirsty feeling, and I determined at once to murder the whole family. He disposed of the body of the boy as described before, and then deliberately walked over to the house; he entered and told Charlie, the little boy next in years to Willie, who was absent, that he wanted him to help him do some work in the barn; the little fellow followed him, and as soon as he got him inside of the barn door he dispatched him with a small axe he had secured. He then went back to the house and told Mrs. Dearing there was something the matter with one of the cows and he wanted her to come to the barn. She went and he followed, and as soon as she entered the inside he struck her on the head and killed her. He then went back to the house and brought the children out, one at a time, and taking them inside the barn dispatched them one by one with the same axe. In each instance he cut their throats and placed their bodies in the corn-crib himself just in the position they were found. Heihen covered their bodies up and proceeded to wipe out all evidences of his guilt. He then went back to the house and awaited the arrival of Mr. Dearing, not expecting that Miss Dolan would accompany him. As soon as Mr. Dearing arrived in the carriage he got out and Probst told him something was wrong with one of the cows, and asked him to go over to the barn with him. Mr. Dearing went along with him, and Miss Dolan went into the house and took off her bonnet and furs. Mr. Dearing did not even take off his gloves before going to the barn, but proceeded at once, followed by Probst, who had the axe concealed ready for use. As soon as Mr. Dearing entered the door, Probst states that he struck him in the head and felled him to the earth and then chopped at his neck with the edge of the axe. Miss Dolan was the next and last victim. She proceeded to the barn, after coming down stairs and not finding any of the family in the house, and Probst, who was in waiting for her, treated her as he had done the rest of the family. After laying out the bodies and covering them up with hay, the murderer went into the house and commenced searching for valables. He states he got no money, but expected to secure a considerable amount. He states that Miss Dolan's pocket-book had very little in it. He saw nothing whatever of the two fifty dollar compound interest notes or twenty dollar bill of the same character that are missing. He remained about the house for some time, picked up the articles found in the black valise and left about dark. His further movements were pretty much as brought out on the trial. Probst states that he would have confessed to all the murders before but he feared that if he did so he would be torn to pieces by the mob.

Foreign News.

HALIFAX, May 7.—The steamer China, from Liverpool on the 28th, via Queenstown on the 29th, arrived this morning. Her dates are two days later than received.

The steamer Propontis arrived at Liverpool on the 27th of April with the passengers of the steamship City of Washington on board. The latter had her machinery disabled, and would proceed under sail.

It is stated that Austria has definitely determined upon adopting energetic military measures in Venitia

The Reform bill has passed the House of Commons by a majority of twenty-five.

German news is conflicting; there is considerable uneasiness as to the relations between Austria and Italy, but the Italian Government denies having any warlike intentions.

In the House of Commons on the 26th ult., the debate on the Reform bill was continued. D'Israeli wound up on the side of the opposition in a long and forcible speech, denouncing Mr. Gladstone's advocacy of American principles, which he regarded as unfitted for England. On Saturday morning Mr. Gladstone made the final speech, warmly defending the American government and denouncing the opposition tactics. At 3 o'clock in the morning amidst excitement the division took place, the number for the bill being 318 against 313 for, the government majority was five.

The United States Consul at Liverpool, on the 26th ult., took formal possession of the ex-rebel cruiser, Tallahassee, in the name of the American government on the terms of the decision of the Court of Admiralty.

It is stated that an Austrian dispatch delivered at Berlin on the 26th announced that Austria had not immediately begun to disarm, on account of fresh complication having arisen with Italy. Italy is expected to remonstrate against the Austrian armament.

A late Paris dispatch reports great uneasiness there from rumors asserting the imminence of war.

The Bourse was effected, and Italian stock was offered at a material decline.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies have approved the Budget by a vote of 168 against 72. It includes the income tax upon a graduated scale, and is estimated to reduce the tax to fifty millions.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France shows an increase of cash on hand amounting to seven millions two thousand francs.

John Mitchell was writing letters in the Opinione Nationale upon the grievances of Ireland. In a future letter he promised to explain clearly what Fenianism is, and above all what it is not.

The papers generally regard the vote on the second reading of the reform bill, as a great victory only in name but in reality a defeat. There are various speculations as to the course the ministers will adopt.

Vienna dispatches assert that Austria in her latest notes to Prussia declines to take the initiation in demobolizing her troops, but the armament in Italy compels her to take measures for the protection of her frontier, especially the coast line.

Prussia is said to have declared she could not consider the proposition of Austria for disarmament as serious while she arms against Italy, and that Austria must re-establish statu quo in Vienna if she expects Prussia to demobolize her troops.

Latest via Queenstown, 29th.—It is stated that the British Ministry will not resign in consequence of the small majority on the reform question.

No solution of the German difficulty is apparent. Mutual recriminations continue, Prussia and Italy throwing the mus on Austria and *vice versa.*

It is reported that Austria informed the British and French embassadors if their Governments will guarantee the the neutrality of Italy, then Austria will disarm.

It is reported that a decree has been issued placing the Italian army on a war footing. Great military preparations were making in Venitia.

PITTSBURGH, May 7.—The Keystone Oil Works, Weisenberger & Co., was desroyed by fire this afternoon, 400 barrels of refined oil was consumed; entire loss estimated at $30,000, insurance for $8000 entirely in Eastern Companies. The origin of the fire was accidental.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

Philadelphia Grocery, Fish and Fruit Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.

Coffee—There have been no arrivals this week. The market has been dull, and prices are weak. Sales of 110 bags Rio 22 to 23¼c, currency; 50 bags Laguayra at 20c, gold; 50 bags do, in bond, at 16½c, and 50 bags St. Domingo at 22½c, currency.

Molasses—There has been more activity this week, and the market has been very firm. Sales of a cargo of 232 hhds, 25 tierces Matanzas clayed at 41c; a cargo of 250 hhds, 77 tierces, 57 bbls Matanzas Muscovado at 46c; a cargo of 236 hhds, 35 tcs do do at 46c: a cargo of 207 hhds, 41 tcs Cardenas Muscovado at 46c; 134 hhds, 10 tcs, 28 bbls Boto Rico at 68 to 74c; 30 hhds Trinidad at 56c; 20 hhds Cientuegos at 51c; 100 hhds Cardenas, clayed, at 40c; 175 hhds English Island on secret terms; 50 hhds Sugar House at 30c; by auction 30 hhds clayed Cuba at 40c, and 23 bbls New York Syrup at 60 to 85c.

Rice—There is a better demand for the article, but supplies come forward slowly, and prices are advancing. Sales of Rangoon at 9¼ to 9¾c, and Carolina at 11 to 12¼c.

Sugar—There has been a good demand, and the market has been firm. Sales of 1350 hhds Cuba at 8¾ to 9¼c, gold, and 10¾ to 10¾c, currency—closing at 8¾ to 8¾c, gold, fair and good refining, and 8¾ to 9c for fair and good grocery; 507 hhds Porto Rico at 10¾ to 12¾c; 25 bbls do 12¾c currency; 170 boxes Havana at 9c gold; 200 boxes do, clarified, at 12½c, and 300 bbls sugar house at 9½ to 10½c currency.

Fish—There is a steady demand for Mackerel at full rates: 200 bbls Shore No. 1, to arrive, sold on secret terms; 1000 bbls fat No. 1 at $18 25 to 18 50; sales of Shore No. 1, from store, at $22 to 24; Bay do at $19; Shore No. 2s at $18; Bay do at $17, and large No. 3s at $15 50 to 16; Codfish are steady at $4 to 4 25; Pickled Herring range from $5 to 8; Box Herrings are scarce; Salmon are held at $30, and new Shad at $15 50 to 16.

Fruit—Foreign—The absence of supplies restricts business. Sales of Oranges mess ordinary and bands at $6 to 7, and Lemons at $4 to 4 25; Bunch Raisins $3 90 to 4; Layers $4 15 to 4 20; Currants 18¾ to 19¾c; Prunes at 14c; Figs at 21 to 21½c, and Citron at 32 to 33c ⅌ ℔.

The Dry Goods Trade.

NEW YORK, May 5.

Market quiet and steady. Many foreign goods of very desirable styles are scarce. If any change takes place, it will be an upward movement. Sheetings and Shirtings—Brown Atlantic 28; Amoskeag 11; Appleton's 21; Atlantic A 22; Augusta 19; Indian Head 21; Pacific A 21; Park 18; Pepperell E 24; do R 22; do Q 20; do N 13; Pittsfield A 16; Salmon Falls A 25; Stark A 30; Superior 1 X 1.28. Shirtings—Bleached. Ballou & Son 26; Bartlett's 36, 29; Bates XX 37½; Bay Mills 16; Blackstone 27½; Columbia A 21; Hope 29; James 22; Lincoln A 19½; New Market 36; New York Mills 47½; Palace Mills 25; Pepperell 50; do 75, 1 00, 1 15 and 1 25; Plymouth 36; Red Bank 21; Slater 25; Tuscarora 35; Tip Top 32. Tickings—Amoskeag A C A 62½; Conestoga C C A 50; Amoskeag A 55; Everett 38; Hamilton 42½; Methuen A A 50; Omega B 40; do A 50. Denims—Arlington 22½; Amoskeag 32½; Boston Brown 30; Clark's Browns 32½; Haymaker 37½; do Brown 37½; Manchester 35; New York 40; Pearl River 50; York 50; Amoskeag 24; Boot Mills 25; Globe 22; Mass 25.—Stripes—Amoskeag 34; American 22½; Haymaker 32½; New York 30; Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Elliptic $1 05; Empress trail $1 25; Myers' I X L, wide tapes, $1 00; Myers' I X L, narrow tapes, 70c; Thomson's French woven BB $2@3 3, gold; CC $11 50@12 50, gold; Coutil L'Impératrice $30, currency; Coutil Parisiane $14, currency. Shirts—J W L standard dress shirts No. 25, per dozen, $18; No. 150 per dozen, 25; No. 210 per dozen; 30. Paper Collars—Lockwood Manufacturing Company; cloth lined, $40 per 1000; Lockwood do Arrows $25 per 1000; do ladies cloth lined $40 per 1000; do ladies, all paper, $30 per 1000.

Last Week's New York Market Review.

There was considerable excitement in the wholesale provision and breadstuffs market during the week. The advance raised and transactions were large. To-day's sales were 24,000 bbls pork for present and future delivery. Receipts of breadstuffs very light. Cotton dull, owing to light receipts; prices advanced 2 to 3c per pound. Trade has generally improved, except for Indian Corn, which is 5 to 6c lower. Flour has advanced from 50c to $1 a bbl, chiefly on lower and medium grades; the tendency is upward; extra State at $8 20 to 9 50, and shipping Ohio at $9 25 to 9 50. Wheat is 10 to 15c a bu higher, and at the close is firmly held. Corn has been neglected by the trade. Pork has been active at an advance, closing firm at $27 88 for mess. Beef has improved, especially old mess. Cotton—The demand has been moderate and confined to immediate wants; holders have been firm and successful in obtaining an advance of 2 to 3c a pound; we quote middlings at 34 to 35c. Whisky is much neglected. Contraband liquor seems to supply the demand. Petroleum—We have had a fair demand for crude during the past week; prices have gradually improved, and we note sales of from 4000 to 5000 bbls, in lots to refiners, at 26½ to 27½c.

The Five Per Cent. Loan Bill.

There is a strong probability that the Consolidation Loan bill, introduced in the Senate by Mr. Sherman, will before long become a law, the Finance Committee having, it is reported on good authority, already agreed to report it favorably, and the sentiment of both Houses being in accord as to the desirability of a funding stock of the k