- The brand is on thy heore, and dark and Bully spot; "The helps to be forgot! "The ne'er to be forgot!
- The brand is on the brow! Yet I must abude the spot; Yet miss will lose thee now, If I do love then not? Thy sent is dark—to stained— From ent the bright world the By God and man discounced. But not by me—thy own !

THE CHILD, IN THE GRAVE.

There was sorrow in the house—there was sorrow in the heart; for the youngest child, a little boy of four years of age, the only som, his parents present joy and future hope, was dead. Two daughters they had indeed, older then their boy—the cidest was almost old mough to be confirmed—amiable sweet girls they both were, but the lost child is always the dearest, and he was the youngest, and a son. It was a heavy trial. The sisters sorrowed as young hearts sorrow, and were much afflicted by their parents grief; the futher was weighed down by the affliction, but the mother was quite overwheimed by the terrible blaw. By night and by day had she devoted herself to her sick child, watched him, lifted him up, carried him about, done she devoted herself to her sick child, watched him, lifted him up, carried him about, done every thing for him herself. She had felt as if he were a part of herself. She could not bring herself to believe that he was dead—that he should be laid in a coffin and concealed in the grave. God would not take the child from her, O-no!—And when he was taken, and she could no longer refuse to believe the truth, she exclaimed, in her wild grief: "God has not ordained this! He has heartless agents here on earth! They do brartless agents here on earth! They do what they list—they harken not to a mother's

prajers!"
She dared, in her woe, to arraign the Most
High; and then come dark thoughts, the
thoughts of death—everlasting death—that one beings returned as earth to earth. d then all was over. Amid thoughts mor-

nothing to console her, and she sank into the darkest depth of despair. In these hours of despair distress she could not weep. She thought not of the roung daughters who were left to her; her husband's tears fell on her brow, but she did not look up at him—her thoughts were with her dead child; her whole heart and soul were wrapped up in recalling every remin-iscence of the lost one, every syllable of his

The day of the funeral came. She had not slept the night before, but to ward moraing she was overcome by fatigue, and sank for a short time into repose. During that time the coffin was removed into another apartment, and the cover was screwed down with as utile noise as possible.

apariment, and the cover was screwed down with as little noise as possible.

When she awoke she arose and wished to see her child. Then her husband, with tears in his eyes, told her, "We have closed the coffin; it had to be done!"

"When the Almighty is so hard on me," she exclaimed, "why should human beings be kinder?" and also burst into tears.

The ceffin was carried to the grave. The inconsolable mother sat with her young daughters. She looked at them, but she did not see them; her thoughts had nothing more to do with home; she gave herself up to wretchedness, and it toesed her about as the sea toesed the ship which has lost its to wretchedness, and it toesed her about as the sea toesed the ship which has lost its helmsman and its rudder. Thus passed the day of the funeral, and saveral days fol-lowed smid the same uniform, heavy grief. With tearful eyes and melancholy looks her afflicted family gesed at her. She did not care for what comforted them. What could they say to change the current of her mournful thoughts?

mournful thoughts?

It seemed as if sleep had fied from her forever; it alone would be her best friend, strengthen her frame and recall peace to her mind. Her family persuaded her to keep has bed and she lay there as still as if buried her bed, and she lay there as still as if buried in sleep. One night her husband had listened to her breathing, and believing from it that she had at length found repose and relief, he clasped his hands, prayed for her and for them all, then sank into a peaceful slumber. While alseping soundly he did not perceive that she rose, dressed herself, and softly left the room and the house, to gowhither her thoughts wandered by day and by night—to the grave that hid her child. She passed quietly through the garden, out to the fields, beyond which the road led outside of the town to the church yard. No side of the town to the church-yard. No one saw her, and she saw no one.

one saw her, and she saw no one.

It was a fine night; the stars were shining brightly, and the air was mild, although it was the lat of September. She entered the church yard, and went to the little grave; it looked like one great bouquet of sweet scented flowers. She threw herself down and bowed her head over the grave, as if she could through the solid earth he. down and bowed her head over the grave, as if she could through the solid earth behold her little boy, whose smile she remembered so vividily. The affectionate expression of his eyes, even upon his sick bed, was never, never to be forgotten. How speaking had not his glance been when she had bent over him, and taken the little hand he was himself to weak to raise. As she had sat by his couch, so now she sat by his grave; but here her tears might flow freely over the sod that covered him.

"Wouldst thou descend to thy child?"

"Wouldst thou descend to thy child?" said a voice close by.

It sounded so clear, so deep, its tones went to ber heart. She looked up, and near her stood a man wrapped in a large mourning closk, with a hood drawn over the head; but she could not see the countenance under this. It was severe, yet encouraging; his eyes were bright as those of youth. "Descend to my child!" she repeated; and there was the agony of despair in her voice. "Durest thou follow me?" asked the figure. "I am Death!"

She bowed her assent. Then it seemed all at once as if every star in the heavens above

at once as if every star in the heavens above shone with the light of the moon. She saw the many-colored flowers on the surface of

the many-colored flowers on the surface of the grave move like a fluttering garment. She sank, and the figure threw his dark cloak around her. It became night—the night of death. She sank deeper than the spade could reach. The church-yard lay like a roof above her head.

The cloak that enveloped her gilded to one side. She stood in an immense hall, whose extremities were lost in the diffunce. It was dues around her; but before her stood, and in one moment was clasped to her heart, her child, who smilled on her in beauty far surpassing what he had possessed before. She uttered a cry, though it was scarcely audible, for close by, and then far away, and afterward near again, came delightful music. Naver before had such glorious, such blessed sounds reached her ears. They rang from the other side of the thick curtain—black as night—that separated the hall from the boundless space of eternity.

"My sweet mother! my own mother!" she

ated the hall from the boundless space of eternity.

"My sweet mother! my own mother!" she heard her child exclaim. It was his well-known, most beloved voice; and kiss tollowed kiss in raptuous joy. At length the child pointed to the sable curtain.

"There is nothing so charming up yonder on earth, mother. Look, mother! fook at them all! That is felicity."

The mother saw nothing—nothing in the direction to which the child pointed, except darkness like that of night. She saw with earthly eyes. She did not see as did the child whom God had called to himself. She heard, indeed, sounds—music; but she did not understand the words that were conveyed in these sagnishie tones.

'I can fly now, mother," said the child. I can fly now, mother," said the child. I can fly now, mother," said the child. I can fly with all the other happy children, away, even into the presence of God. I wish so much to go; but if you cry on as you are crying now. I can not leave you, and yet I should be so glad to go. May I not if you are crying now. I can not leave you, and yet I should be so glad to go. May I not if you are crying now. I can not leave you, and that the moment tonger; let me kiss you, and cold you a moment longer; let me kiss you, and cold you a moment longer; let me kiss you, and cold you a moment longer; let me kiss you, and cold you a moment longer; let me kiss you, and cold you a moment longer; let me kiss you, and the her many was called from above—the condit they be?

"Hark!" said the child, "it is my father

k !" said the child, "it is my father

child. "Mother you have surely not for-

child. "Mother you have surely not forgotten them?"

Then she rembered those who were left
behind. A deep Seeling of auxisty pervaled her mind; she read intently below
her, and specters seemed to haver around
her; she funcied that he knew rome of
them; they floated through the Hall of
Death, on toward the dark curvain, and brethey vanished. Would her husband, her
daughters appear there? No; their tamentations were still to be heard from above.
She had nearly forgotten them for the
dead.

"Mother, the bells of heaven are ringing,"
and the child, "Now the sun is about to
rise."

And an overwhelming, blinding light
streamed around her. The child was gone,
and she felt herself lifted up. She raised her
head and saw that she was lying in the
church yard, upon the grave of her child.
But in her dream, God had become a prop
for her feet and a light for her mind. She
threw herself upon her kness and prayed:
"Forgive me, O Land, my God, that I wished
to detain an everlasting soul from its flight
into eternity, and that forgot my duties to
the living Thom hast graciously spared to
me!"

And as she uttered this prayer it appeared
as if her heart felt lightoned of the burden
that crushed it. Then the sun broke forth
in all its splandor, a little bird sang over her
head, and all the church bells around began
to ring the main chimes. All seemed holy
around her; her heart seemed to have
druk in faith and the mercy of God; she
remembered her duties and feft a longing to
regain her home. She hurried thither, and,
leaning over her still sleeping husband, she
awoke him with the touch of her warm
lips on his cheek. Her words were those of
love and consolation, and, in a toue of mild
resignation, she exclaimed, "God's will is
the best!"

Her husband and her daughters were astonished at the change in her, and her husband asked her, "Where did you so suddealy acquire this strength—this plous rerignation?"

And she smiled on him and her daughters
as she replied, "I derived it from God, by
the grave of my child."

A Serious Case-A Madmun in Parliament. The London correspondent of the New The London correspondent of the New York Evening Post furnishes the following:
Can a madman vote in the English House of Commons? You will wonder how such a question can possibly be asked; but it is really a question which presses for an answer. A most extraordinary circumstance has just come to the knowledge of the Lewer House, and of the public generally. On Friday, the 3d inst—that is to say, at the conclusion of the long midnight debate of Thursday—Mr. Andrew Stuart, one of the members for Cambridge, voted with the opposition Mr. Andrew Stuart, one of the members for Cambridge, voted with the opposition against the financial scheme of the Government. It has since come to light that that gentleman was not in a fit state for performing such an act—that he was absolutely at the time residing at a private asylum, under a certificate from the physician (as required by law), stating that he was dangerous to himself and others.

Several years ago he had a brain fever, which left him liable at times to attacks of positive insanity. Like poor Mary Lamb, Charles Lamb's sister, he knows when the attacks are coming on, and, like her, he

charles Lamb's sister, he knows when the attacks are coming on, and, like her, he hastens at such times to place himself under restraint. He did so on the 16th of April, and his friend and colleague for Cambridge, Mr. Macaulay, contended, when the matter was brought before the House on Monday by Mr. Roebuck, that Mr. Stuart was quite fit by the 2d or 3d of May to discharge his duties as a member of Parliament. Other members stated that they had seen the unhappy gentleman on the night in question in the lobby of the House, and that he had appeared to be perfectly rational, and in possession of all the facts and arguments of the subject under discussion; indeed, they had no idea that there was or ever had been any thing the matter with him. Neverthelets, he went back to the asylum that same night, and it appears that Dr. Forbes Winslow and his partner, the proprietors of the asylum, were strongly opposed to his going to the House, but dreaded the excitement of mind which would be likely to result from thwarting him.

The case, therefore, is really one of a very serious character; but the House being informed that the Commissioners in Lunacy are preparing a report on the circumstances, negatived Mr. Roebuck's motion for a select committee to inquire into the facts. It has been asserted that the Conservatives, wishing to bring up every man to the division, contrived to get poor Mr. Stuart out of his

ing to bring up every man to the division, contrived to get poor Mr. Stuart out of his asylum for the evening; but I am bound to say that there is no evidence of this. The honorable gentleman, it is stated, was allowed, whenever he wished, to come up town on business.

Facts About Mules.—It is well known that the more spirit a horse has the more liable he is to wear himself out under bad liable he is to wear himself out under bad treatment; I mean if he has a driver that is careless, or one that is impatient or petulant. Horses, as a general thing, have more life about them than mares, and mules are similar in this regard. This is the reason why mare mules are preferred for the Southern market, and horse mules in the North. There is a difference between a man driving his own team, and trusting them with a careless hand. For my own use, I prefer horse mules, for, beside the advantage in their better ambition, the annoyance of having a team so often in heat is avoided. There is no use in denying that mules, more having a team so often in heat is avoided. There is no use in denying that males, more than horses, are naturally disposed to mischief—such as jumping fences, tearing down gates, getting out of the stable, &c. The only preventive is to accustom them, from the first to strong inclosures and good fixtures. That mules are more apt to kick than horses, I can hardly indorse, yet perhaps it is not worth while to deny. To pallinte the case, I must say that they are not commonly handled and petted when young horses are, hence the habit is not corrected. A mule dislikes and fears a stranger. He readily dislikes and fears a stranger. He readily shows obedience to one master, and soon becomes attached to him. This disposition, though apparent in some horses, is not so common as with mules. There is another particular in which he differs from a horse. In a drizzly, damp day, however lively in general, he will be sluggish and dull, while a herse will be on the look out for an excuse

ports a mutinous speech of Heber C. Kimball, recently delivered at Salt Lake City. Mr. Kimball said:

ball, recently delivered at Sait Lake City.

Mr. Kimball said:

We shall not stop on the way of progress, but we shall make preparations for future events. The South will secede from the North, and the North will secede from us, and God will make this people free as fast as we are able to bear it. They send their poor, miserable creatures to rule us. Why it would be upon the same principle that this church and authority should send some poor curse to rule me and my family in my own house. We need good men that are capable of ruling us, and we have them in our midst. Take any man there is hore, and I would rather have him come and rule me and this people than have any of those poor creatures that come here. What do they know? Nothing, only to come here and undertake to lead this people astray, and pollute them; they would pollute every one that would yield to them. We have to submit to this and to bear it with patience. But let me tell you the poke is off our neck, and it is on theirs, and the bow-key is in.

The day is not ar distant when you will see us as free as the air we breathe, and we will be ruled by those men whom God Almighty appoints. I live above the law, and am above them, and mean to keep so by doing right, as the Lord requires us through those who dictate and lead us.

The Anny Wonn.—We understand that these plagues to the farmer have made their appearance in great numbers in St. Louis County. A gentleman, who farms a considerable tract of land in the north-west portion of the county, informed us on Saturday that these destructive insects have laid waste whole fields of grass. Fortismat, Oreve-coeur, Brighton and adjoining I emitties, have suffered most. These worms rise from the ground in myriads, and so devastating is their destructive powers, that in the course of a few hours an entire and beautifully fer tile field of east, corn or grass is rendered as bare as if the reaping hook or scytch had been applied.—St. Louis (Mo.) Journal.

A Cunious Resour about the Americana Guns.—A report has reached me, says the London letter-writer of the New York Recoust Fox, not yet confirmed, though by this hour the fact must be known at Woolwich, that Armstrong's guns have been officially condemned at the Horse Guards, and are to be rejected from the netwice. I knew already that the larger gues had been tolal failures. I don't knew whether any have been sent out your war?

Striking Home. The rebels labor under well-founded apensions of slave insurrections. The

Southern papers continually publish such paragraphs as the following, which we find in the Tuscumbia North Alabanian: Branch Your Neuro Quantums.—Recent investigations have developed the fact that many of our negroes have fire-arms, Bowishives and ammunition in their possession, and it is expedient that every slave owner should make a careful search of his negroquarters, and secure all such arms and ammunition; also to keep a constant watch over all semicions precess who may be obtering all suspicious persons who may be lottering around. A little care bestowed upon this subject may save much trouble in the future. The negroes in New Orleans also seems to be hatching mischief, for we find this solemn

May: UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLAGES.—We have again and again received information of the motions and sentiments of vagabond free pertions and entiments of ragabond free per-sons of color, upon whom it would be well that the police should keep an eye. The men are without estensible means of carning a livelihood, and are by many degrees too fa-milier with our slave population, instilling into their minds sanguine notions of the good time to be experienced in the event of Lin-coln's hoped for success over the Southern people. The Lake-end of the Ponchartrain Railroad is infested with persons of this character, who exhibit a remarkable shread ness in broaching their pestiferous hints and ness in broaching their pestiferous hints and suggestions.

The city also affords rendesvous at which

there are gathered knots of these vagabonds at unseasonable hours. Of course, the localities are selected with a view to privacy and remoteness from the inquisitive eye of the watchman. Careful espionage may bring to light the object of diese nocturnal consultations. tions.

Meanwhile, fugitive slaves throng toward Fortress Monroe, where General Butler finds them work and food.

FORT PICKERS,-The Charleston Courier, n speaking of Fort Pickens, says: Most persons are on the look-out for a fight about Fort Pickens. For our part, if we may venture an opinion on a military matter, we trust no attack will be made upon the enemy at that point. The batteries are a mile and a third distant—too far to breach with certainty. The barracks can not be burned out, as in the case of Sunter. A storming party would have to advance under the fire of the fleet, and if they succeeded in passing through the breach, would have pessing through the breach, would have to take a large battery, protected by sand bags within the fort. The whole undertaking appears desperate and uncertain in the result; while the loss of life can not fail to be great. These are the reasons to deter from the attempt. What good reasons are there for making it? An expensive and much needed fleet of the United States is employed, and at a great expense. Fort Pickens is proverbially a very sickly place, subject to yellow fever. Santa Rosa Island is full of fresh water ponds, and pestilent of bilious fevers. No city or special interest of the Confederate. No city or special interest of the Confederate States requires relief, and the camp there is an admirable place for drilling troops. In the face of the enemy, all are on their good

A New BOAST OF THE REDELS,-The new Orleans Commercial Bulletin declares that the South can neither be starved nor beaten: The North mistakes the nature of this dis-The North mistakes the nature of this dispute, and the spirit and resources of the people proposed to be exterminated. Virguia, North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee, can alone raise, equip and sustain half a million of men, and, if necessary, they will do it. The remaining States can raise as many more. They will all be at home, and the cest of their maintenance will be but small in comparison with what it will cost the North to maintain an equal number away from home. The North thinks the South will be soon exhausted, but it is one of those will be soon exhausted, but it is one of those radical and material mistakes which will ere long be apparent, if this criminal struggle be persisted in. She has abundant resources, we may say immense resources, in her crops of corn and breadstuffs. The latter will feed her, if not a breadstuffs, wheat or a record of mer. corn and breadstuffs. The latter will feed her, if not a bushel of wheat or a pound of meat finds it way into her borders from any quarter whatever. The former will find a market through her own ports to Europe, and will meet her cash requisites.

With all these substantial facts standing boldly out to the comprehension of reasoning men, those in the North who are willing to look calmly at them as they really exist, instead of substituting their 'prejudices and their wishes for them, may well page and inquire: "Through war—to what?"

HENRY WARD BRECHER ON THE AMERICAN FLAG.—That flag means Lexington; it means Bunker Hill; it means the whole glorious Revolutionary War. It means all that the Declaration of Independence means—it means all that the Constitution means. Not applied of authority of the value was all. means all that the Constitution means. Not a symbol of authority of the ruler was allowed to go in it. It was ordained for the people by the people; that it meant and that it means, and by the blessing of God that it shall mean to the end of time. For, God Almighty te thanked, that when base, degenerate men desired to set up oppressions at war with all the instincts of American liberty, they could not do it under our flag. They must have another flag for such work. I thank them that they took another flag to do God Almighty's work. [Applause—suppressed.] If ever the sentiment of the text has been fulfilled, it has been in our glorious banner. "Thou hast given a banner to them that fear thee, that it may be displayed;" and that fear thee, that it may be displayed;" and displayed it shall be from the Atlantic wave clear across, with eagle flight, to the Pacific; that banner shall wave, meaning all that it ever meant. From the North, where snow and ice stand solitary, clear to the Gulf and tropics, that banner has waved and shall wave forever.

How to Take Care of the Hare—As to men, we say, when the hair begins to fall out, the best plan is to have it cut short, give it a good brushing with a moderately stiff brush, while the hair is dry; then wash it well with warm soap suds; then rub into the scalp, about the roots of the hair, a little bay rum, brandy or camphor water. Do these things twice a mosth; the brushing of the reals may be profitably done twice a week. Damp the hair with water every time the toilet is made. Nothing ever made is better for the hair than pure soft water, if the scalp is kept clean in the way we have mentioned. The use of oil or pomatums, or grease of any kind, is ruinous to the hair of man or woman. We consider it a fifthy practice, almost universal though it be, for it gathers dust and dirt, and soils whatever it touches. Nothing but pure soft water should ever be allowed on the heads of children. It is a different practice that robs our women of their most beautiful ornament long before their prime; the hair of our daughters shou'd be kept within two inches until their twelfth year.—Hall's Journal of Health.

A NEW POLICY TOWARD THE INDIANS,-The Washington National Republican, of

the 3d inst., has this important piece of in-telligence:

We learn that the Commissioner of Indian We learn that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has recommended the appellument of Dr. E. White as a special agent upon our Pacific coast, to report upon measures of reform in our Indian relations in that quarter, and to be dothed with necessary powers to prevent all such collisions between the Indians and the whites as are avoidable. Both the creation of this special agency, and the designation of Dr. White to fill it, are made under the advice of those who best understand what a sound Indian policy equires, such as Mr. Schoolcraft, Governor Gilpin and others.

A leading object of this proposed appointment is to give to the Indian Bureau an officer on the Pacific coast, not liable to be reached by the local infinences which may effect the judgment and action of resident superintendents and agents.

Experiments with the Mishis Ball.—
Experiments conducted for soveral days by direction of the Military and Financial Board, demonstrate that the Minnis ball, in the Tennessee rifle, with the same charge of powder used with the round ball has a range and force three-fold that of the round ball.

A rifle carrying one hundred balls to the pound, used with the ordinary sight is, at three hundred yards a most deadly wespon, projecting the ball with greater accuracy and force than the rifled musket. The rifle of larger caliber has gruster range and force.

The ball should be of less diameter than the round should be of less diameter than the round should be of less diameter than the round should be dipped in a compound of because and tailow, and a patch should not be used. A rifle thus used may be fired one hundred times without clessing.—Nushelle (Tean.)

Patriot, 5th inst.

Pinapelal Affairs. A fair demand for Money, but without produring any change in the rates of discount-Strictly first class Paper can be passed with but little difficulty at 10@12 per cent. Mort-gage Paper is rather more inquired for, but sere is but little in the market. The offerings which rate as first-class sell at 10, and

ond-class at 15 per cent. The Exchange market remains quiet. Bankers refused to buy at better than par, except in cases where it was offered by special customers. The current selling rate emains at 1/2 premium; still there are those who are willing to sell at % premium. There is no change in the Uncurrent warning in the True Delta of the 29th of

Money market, which is as follows:

New Orleans, 5; North Carolina, 40@
50; Pennsylvania (interior), 5; Virginia
(Wheeling City), 10@16; Wheeling Beanches,
15; other solvent Virginia, 20@45; Missouri, 12@15; Iowa, 5@10; Wisconsin (colvent)
10@20; Wisconsin (discredited), 65@70; Hisnois (solvent), 25@50; Hilmois (discredited),
65@70; Maryland (interior), 5@10; Tennessee
(fold Banks), 15@20; Tennessee (free Banks),
20@25; Michigan and Canada, 3; Alabams,
50; South Carolina and Georgia, 50 discount.

The Imports and Exports of various articles during the twenty-four hours ending Money market, which is as follows:

eles during the twenty-four hours ending yesterday noon were as follows:

Jesterday noon were as follows:

Imports—Butter, 114 kege; Corn, 3, 462 bushels; Cheese, 144 boxes; Coffee, 1,077 bags; Flour, 1,276 barrels; Hay, 32 bates; Hogs, 448 head; Lard, 2 barrels, 14 kege; Molasses, 42 barrels; Malt, 220 bushels; Oats, 359 bushels; Pork and Bacon, 6 sierces 4 barrels; 2,501 pounds; Potatoes, 895 barrels; Sugar, 5 hogsheads; Wheat, 3,319 bushels; Whisky, 711 barrels.

Esports—Apples, 22 barrels; Candles 140

711 barrels.

Exports—Apples, 22 barrels; Candles, 140
boxes; Cheese, 295 boxes; Coffee, 198 bags;
Flour, 1,417 barrels; Lard, 300 barrels; and
300 kegs; Molasses, 47 barrels; Pork and Bacon, 64 tierces, 100 barrels; Potatoes, 52 barrels; Sugar, 94 hhds.; Salt, 106 barrels; Wheat,
496 bushels; Whisky, 109 barrels. The New York Tribune, of Wednesday,

and Stock market in that city:

The negotiations for Money in the street or at Bank are made with great facility, at a to 6 per cent per annum for Call Loans, with approved security; all other negotiations are difficult. The range of confidence is gradually narrowing down to a limit, which is becoming oppressive to our business men; and with few exceptions, a complete paralysis is observed in the Paper market. The jobbers, as a class, have not large engagements this month, from the fact that they have not made their usual purchases since October of last year; all other Bills having matured the past month. Yet confidence does not appear to be increased among the Money lenders. There has been such a system of private renewale established by houses of hitherto undoubted credit, that no one can judge of the value of mercantile Paper, and the street discrimination discredits a large and Stock market in that city:

the street discrimination discredits a large portion of the whole.

There was more activity at the Stock Board to day than of late, but it was confined to Border-State Stocks and Illinois Central and Galena Shares. Some of the leading very bears were free sellers, and there were no prominent buyers. @12, Steingan Southern and Northern that ana, Guaranteed, 25½@20, Panama Bailroad, 104½@—; Illinois Central Railroad, 67¼@ 68; Galena and Chicago Railroad, 58@58½; Cieveland and Toledo Railroad, 21½@22½; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 34@34½; Chicago, Burlington and Quiney, 55@55½; Illinois Central Railroad, 90½@91.

The Times remarks, in reference to the ousiness of the New York Central Railroad: The following is the official statement of the earnings of the New York Central Railroad for the month of May, 1861, compared with its earnings for the corresponding menth of the

previous year:

May 1861, \$678,595 24; May 1860, \$551,699 52; increase, \$126,895 72.

This is the largest May business of the line, with a single exception, in the nine years history of its consolidation. The road has the advantage, at present, of the heavy receipts at Buffalo of Flour and other produce from the North-west, and of the interpolation of freight and trays from the South. roption of freight and travel from the South-west over the Baltimore and Ohio line.

THURSDAY, June 6.
FLOUR—The demand continues moderate, without any change in the market: the sales were confined to 600 barrels, at \$4 60@ 4 75 for extrs, and \$5@5 25 for family and white Wheat. WHISKY—A good-demand, with sales of

800 barrels at 12c.; some high-proof sold a shade below the quotations. PROVISIONS—A demand for Lard to a

limited extent, at 83/c., but there is not much hering, and it is held at 83/608%c. Nothing done in Pork or Bacon, and prices are nominal. are nominal,
GROCERIES—A fair demand for Sugar:
6b hogsheads rold at 6@614c, Coffee in fair
demand: 75 and 130 bags sold at 1334@
1334c. Molasses unchanged and dull, at

demand: 75 and 130 bags sold at 13%@ 13%c. Molasses unchanged and dull, at 30@32c.

WHEAT—The demand continues fair, both from the local millers and for export, and the market rules steady at 90@93c. for prime red; \$1 08@1 10 for prime white, and \$1 12@1 15 for choice do.: sales of 250 bushels of good red at 91c; 500 bushels of good red at 91c; 500 bushels of good white at \$1 08; 350 bushels of mixed red and white at \$1 08%, delivered, and 250 bushels of prime red at 92c.

CORN—A continued dull market, and the outside rate offered by buyers is 28c, in bulk; 2 200 bushels sold at this price at the lower depots.

2 200 bushels sold at this price at the lower depots.

OATS—The demand is limited, and the market heavy at 25c. in bulk.

RYE—The demand is fair at 50@51c. for prime on arrival: sales 200 bushels at 51c.

Small lots are selling from store at at 52c.

BARLEY—The market is unchanged and nominal. There is no demand.

HAY—Prime Timothy sells slowly at \$9@10 per tun on arrival. Inferior qualities are unsalable.

CHEESE—There is no change in the market. The demand is limited and local at 5c. for new, and 6@7c. for old.

BUTTER—The market is very dull and prime to choice qualities are lower, closing

prime to choice qualities are lower, closi at 8@10c. Grades below prime can not sold except for grease.

New York Market.

International Company is canables.

New York Parket.

New York Parket.

New York June 6-P. M.—Cotton quicting under the contraction of the contract of the con

Sugar dull at 4%@05%c. for fair refining; sales of 367 hhds, at 43/@13%c. for Cube; bc. for Porto Rico. Molanes very quiet; sales of 19 hhds. Porto Rico at 10c. Coffee in moderate trade demand; sales, of 700 bags Ric at 13%@113%c; 400 mate Java at 13%c.

(By Triegraph.)

New York Stock Market.

New York Central Strip, 61; Panama, 10636; Michigan Southern Guaranteed, 23%; Michigan Southern Guaranteed, 23%; Michigan Central, 40%; Reading, 80%; Hurlem, 10%; Hudson, 32%; Eric, 21%; New York Central, 71%; Pacific Mail, 60%; United States Sixes, 61 (Ooupons) 63%; United States Sixes, 61 (Ooupons) 63%; United States Sixes, 78 (Coupons) 77%; Prossery Twolves, 102%; Virginia Sixes, 45%; Missouri Sixes, 30%; Termessee Sixes, 40%; Illinobis Honds, 91; Michgan Southern Sinking Bonds, 91.

(By Telegraph.) Philadelphia Murket. Parabelphia, June 6.—Flour inactive. Wheat dull: red \$1 35@1 .38; white \$1 40@ \$1 50. Corn buoyant: sales of 3,000 bushels at 51@54c. Coffee—Rio 10%@12%c. Provisions very dull. Whisky 18%@17c.

Postoffice Bulletin.

For Mails Sent and Received Twice a Closes, has the following in relation to the Money

Begular dealers in newspapers and periodicals to pay postage by the package on newspapers and periodicals at the same rate as if paid quarterly or yearly in advance.

Maps, engranings, lithographs or photographic prints, obviolers or in paper covers, lesion bound or unbound; phonographic paper and letter enselopes, in packages not exceeding in any care four premain, one need an ounce or fraction of an ounce to any place in the United States under Affersh hendred unites, and it has cost in ounce or fraction of on ounce over filtern hundred unites, prepaid by postage-sciencys.

Same rates on cards, ofther blank or printed, and blanks in packages weighing at teast eight ounces, and seeds and cattings in packages not exceeding falls ounces, as a contraction of the contraction of the Package weighing at the contraction of the first of the firs

ALL DROP-LETTERS MUST BE PERPAID BY

ALL DROF-LETTERS MUST BE PREPAID BY
POSTAGE-STAMPS.
Prepayment, by stamps, required on all letters to
places within the United States.
Such as ears not prepayed will be sent to the Dead Letter
Office, and the party addressed still not be notified, as
herectoffice.
Prepayment, by stamps, required on all transient
printed matter, forcing and domestic,
Letters to be registered, should be brought to the
office by 5 P. M.
Letters for Great Britain, Prussia, Bremen or
Canada, may be registered on the payment of 5
cents in addition to the pextage.
By toserting the county in which the office is lecated, upon all letters, many servers in supercoription might be detected, and mistakes in mailing be
avoided.
Office open from 75 A. M. to 68 P. M. colded.

Office open from 75 A. M. to 65 P. M.

Open on Sundays from 9 to 105 A. M.

Cincinnati, June 3, 1651.

INSURANCE.

Policies issued in above first-class Companies, and losses promptly adjusted and paid by W. L. Evans & Co., GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS, 65 WEST THIRD-ST., CINCINNATI.

REFER, SY PREMISSION, TO W. W. Scarborough; Miles Greenwood; Tyler Devision & Uo.; S. Davis, jr., & Co.; Heidelbach, Seasongood & Co.; Wysne, Haines & Co.; W. B. Smith & Co.; Haven, Wilk; & Co.; Hunnewell, Hill & Co.; Twood & Hibley; Bpringer & Whiteman; Suirs, Eckstein & Co. (1813-7)

FIRST-CLASS INSURANCE. BY THE

OF HARTFORD, CONN. Incorporated 1819. Charter Purpotual

\$177,648761

A becluse and union paired, with a not surplus of 2014,149 37. And the profiles of farty-one years' success ander periods. Investments of Over \$100,000 in this Securities

nuce of Decilings and contents for series of our grey rearranges in made to any duly anthorized agent grouptly attended to By strict attended to a tellimate insurance business, this Company is canbled to offer both indeaming for the gast and sometimes the fatters. Folicies issued without delay by CARTER & LINDSRY, Agents, Son to Bain-street and Ro. 17 Time-street, J. J. HOOKER, Agent Country, Fullow, 17th West P., Buthi, Agent, Country, Son Deck and Ro. 2. Buthiland Research Country, Bill-as C. P. BURGARAN, Neurocci. Ex

MAGNOLIA WHISKY, ROOFING! ROOFING! THE OUTCAL'S RELATIVE STRUCTURE AND ALLEY AND A THE HAND AND A STRUCTURE AND A ings. He folder und-balance securety without expears to the action of the elements.

Propared wheels force for shipment in any partthe United State | we the against by any one with or
linary meniagion svill. Orders youngtly filled

in the Company of the Com

Highly Important

BUSINESS MENI

WAS A WARDED TO

LARGEST

See totals of the place my field

at the paths wise to Mores all the win

the Meson's shell git or apoll to

ples not costed - Lot en los and

THE DAILY PRESS.

CINCINNATI DISTILLERY S. N. Pike's Magnolia Whisky, CINCINNATE, OHIO, S. H. PIKE & CO., 18 AND 20 SYCA.

LANE & BODLEY.
Founderwand Engine-builders.
GERCULAR SAW-MILLS.

WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY, Strain John and Water-streets, Christmast, (seid)

ÆTNA INSURANCE OO

Cash Capital Enlarged a Half Million of Dollars.

GERGOY MOYABLISHED IN CINCERS
A BATT in 19836, ante-dating all process ions
insurance companies and agencies in the six in uniness in this city. Thirty-first pract's constant duty here, combined with wealth, asperience, enlar-grise and liberality, especially commend the first insurance Company to the favorable patronage a thic community—standing solitary and alone, the sole survivocand living piecest of Cincinnasi under-writers of 1525.

The largest loss ever sustained by any insurance company at one fire in Ohlo was by the Kinn, as Obilitoothe, April, 1825, and amounted to \$114,921 at mostly paid prior to thirty days after the fire. Losses paid in Ohncinnati during the past six years.

Cash Capital, - - \$1,500,000

THER WESTER PRINCIPLE STANDS AND A CONTROL OF THE STANDS AND THE STANDS AND A THOUGH STANDS OF SWEET AND A CONTROL OF SWEET AND A CONTROL

To establish the grade of Devise-alley, from Etm-crives to Plans-atreed.

The establish the grade of Budd street, from Carrivesto, The grade and pure, with howlder-atone, Budd-street, Foun Carrivest to Harried-street.

The grade and pure, with limestone, Brown's, aller, from Caulral atomns west as far as the siley is ten feet in width.

To grade and pure, with limestone, Brown's, aller, from Caulral atomns west as far as the siley is ten feet in width.

To grade and pure, with limestone, Brown's, aller, from the south-east end of the feeting to the processing of the law, said Ordinances were twice read, laid on the table, and the Clerk it.sfricted to give four weeks' nettee of this pendeany of the same. where the control of the control of

RALLRUALIS

CHICAGO

OREAT WESTERN AND MORTH-WESTERN LINE.

Indianapolis and Cincinnati

SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

O'N AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 98,

5:30 A. M., 11:50 A. M., and 4:50 P. M.

Baggage checked through.
Through tickets, good until used, can be often at the ticket-offices—at the Sponcer House, N. 2 Bu Rouse corner of Broadway and Front-tas, No. 1 Bu Rouse corner, and at the Depot Office, fost of 1 st., on Front, where all necessary Information he had.

G. R. OOTTON, Omedities (Aprellary)

G. R. OOTTON, Omedities (Aprellary)

H. O. LORD President.

1861. 1861.

FAST TIMES.

LITTLE MIAMI

COLUMBUS AND XENIA

-AND-

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON

Railroads.

O'LAND AFTER SUNDAY, APRIL, 16, 1633 A. M. BIALL STAW Shows Single State of the Control of Control o

Toleds, Detroit and Canada.

8 P. M. ACCOMING A TION - From Little & P. M. ACCOMING A TION - From Little & Mismi Depot - For Xaosa. Connects with Olimination and Zan-swille Railroad.

8:55 P. M. ACCOMING DATION - From On-climati, Hamilton and Daylon Depot - For Gion-

dale, P. M. NIGHT EXPILESS. From Cingle-nati, Hamilton and Dayton Depot. Connects via Columnus, Sauthyvide and Pittaburg, an Colum-bue, Orestline and Pittaburg; via Celumbus, Bella-air and Barwood via Columbus, Bella-air and Barwood via Columbus, Bella-burg; and via Columbus and Geveland.

SLEEPING-CARSON THIS TRAIN.

SLEEPING-UARRON TRIB TRAIN.

Trains leave Dayton for the East, via Commbuse at 12:815 A.M., 14:326 A.M. and 5:45 Y.M.

All trains run daily (Sundays excepted), except the Night Express, which leaves Sunday night, in place of Saturday night, in place of Saturday night.

For all information and Through Tighets please apply at the Offices, south-east corner of front and Broadway; west side of Vinestreet, Stewen, the Presudice and the Burnet House, Mr. 7 West Thirdstreet, Stathastreet Depot, and at the East Frent-street Depot.

Trains run by Colimbus time, which is seepen minutes faster than Cincinnati time.

Y. W. STRAD ES, General Ticket Agent.

Omnforms call for passengers by leaving diversions at the Ticket Office.

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO

AIR-LINE RAILROAD!

damages claimed, within two wasks after the ex-piration of the time required for the publication of such astice, when the same will be taken up for final action.

GEO. M. CABET, City Clerk. NOTICE-TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCIDED.—Solice is hereby given that there are sending before the City council of the city of City council of the city council of City coun stricted to give four weaks notice of the pandance of the Same.

The haw requires all claims for damages that may accrue from said in growness to be filed in writing with the Unit Cherk, acting forth the amount of damages claimed, within two weaks after the oxpiration of the time required for the publication of unch neiting when the same will be taken up for familiarities.

my 10-x GEO, M. CASEY, City Clerk.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RESCRIPTION OF THE PROP

SPALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CRIVED at the Office of the Board of Uty Im-provements, mith lines of clock A. M. of FBIDAY June 7, 1851, for regrading, setting curbs, and for nibiting new once where necessary, and paying, with mishing new once where necessary, and saving, with good, sound leavider-stone, on a bed of clean gravel ten inches deep, Almothus-street, from the south gutter of Bank street to the north gutter of Clearwater street, including three rows of dressed gutter stones, and double row of twelve by six inch flagglings of Dayton, Xenia or Indiana flat-rock stone at all the crossings.

Each bit to be accompanied by two suroties. Bidders to use the printed forms, as no other will be received.

By order of the Board.
GEORGE J. GUILFORD, Ulerk | 1 SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RESEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RESELVED at the Office of the Board of Oity inprovenesses until 9 of clock A. M. of TUESDAY,
June II, 161, for repairing and keeping in good repair, for the term of one year:
Liberty-street, from the west line of Vine-street
to have sest line of Walnut-street
Baymiller-street, from the north line of Paplarstreet to the south line of Liberty-street. The conractors to use new gravel.

By order of the Board,
jes-ti GEORGE J. GUILFORD, Clerk.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-GRIVED at the Office of the Board of City Im-grorements, until Vo'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, June II, 18d, for building an iron read-bridge over the Whitewater Canal, at John street. The bridge to be capable of bearing at least tote tun per lineal foot. Bidders to furnish their own plans and speci-fications. fications.

By order of the Board.

GEORGE J. GUILFORD, Clerk. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ble in H. Fowlers, Walnut Hills, until three o'clock on the twelfth day of June, 1981, for grad-ing Aubura-avenue, from Highland-avenue to Bur-

et-arctive.

Blidders will bid by the ouble yard.

All bids to be accompanied by surety.

B) order of the Board.

B. W. IEWIN, Clerk. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Board of City Improvements until 9 O'clock A. M. of TUESDAY,
June 11, 1805, for building a road ording over the
Mismi Canal, at Fourteenth street. The bridge to
be on a level with the banks of the Canal. Bidders
to furnish their own pians and specifications.

By order of the Board.
my 25-44 GESBGE J. GUILFORD, Clerk.

THROUGH DISTANCE 280 MILES -Forty wo files Shorter than by any other Route - SLEEPING CARS ON ALL HIGHT TRAINS. Route.—SLEEPING CARS ON ALL RIGHT TRAINS.

Passenser Trains leave Clucinusti, Hamilton and Dayton Depot at 7:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M., and run through to Oblicago without change of Passenger or Bagesse Care, in less time than by any other route.

For information and Through Tickets, apply at the offices, south east corner of Front and Broadway; west side of Vine-st, between the Postoffice and the Burnet House; No. 5 East Third-st.; and at Sixth-st. Jepot and 169 Wainut-st.; and at Sixth-st. Jepot and 169 Wainut-st.; Freight Trains leave Cincinnati at 6 P. M., and run directly through to Chicago without rebilling or transhipment.

JOHN BRANDT, Jr., Superintendent.

GHARLES E. FOLLET, General Ticket Agent, Eichmend, Isdians.

W. CHAPMAN, General Freight Agent, 136 Wainut-st., Unconnati, Ohio. THE STATE OF OHIO, HAMILTON ICUUNTY, SS.—The Superior Court of Cincinnatt—10. 14,059;—thenry Nye, plaintiff, so Thomas W. Maddox, late, husband of Delia Maddox, deceased, and John Maddox, William Maddox, darita Maddox, Marlon Maddox, Delia Maddox, arthus Maddox, deceased, defendants.

The said defendants.

The said defendants are hereby notified that on the 6th day of April, A. E. 150. the said plaintiff the his printing in an anti-court which is highlight of the 15th of the 15th of 15 LEGAL NOTICES.

RAILROAD: TWO TRAINS LEAVE CINCINNATI
Cally for St. Louis, Cairo, &c.
Mail—4:50 A. M.
Express—4:50 P. M.
Three Trains for Louisville—4:50 A. M.; 9 P.
M. :4:50 P.
M. :4:50 P.
M. :4:50 P.
EOR THROUGH TIOKETS.
POR THROUGH TIOKETS.
POR THROUGH TIOKETS.
POR THROUGH TIOKETS.
GENERAL AND A STORM AN Omnibuses call for passengers. MISCELLANEOUS. CHAS. J. BUCKINGHAM. M. H. A. ATKIR Chas. J. Buckingham & Co., FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE, GENERAL COMMISSION

> FOR WARDING MERCHANTS. HO. 117 EAST PEARL-STERRY, Bet. Broadway and Ludiow.
>
> "We Choice brands of Flour, for Bakers' and Finatly me, constantly on hand. A full supply of "sed
> of all finds." [a16-fm.

CAYS SHEW own a CHEAPEST For BUILDINGS. DURABLE ROOFING

J. P. GAY, AGENT,
disprison for ageing 213 Sycamore St., Cia. manti, 0.

(ap1-ft) Fistula in Ano Treated PIRCUIR III AIRO ITERACIO

BY DR. WM. OWENS, WITHOUT TIE

Ruis or Ligature, by a low, simple and pootiar method of sreatment, discovered by htmesis
about eight years ago, and which has been of
tended with complete success in every case. Dr.
JWESS has been a citizen of Olmolmal for the
last tweaty five years, and assures the afficient dans
the above in the humbur. For further information, angly at his office and residence, No. 384 West
Seventh-st., Cincinnati.

April 25, 1861.

SUPPRIME COURT OF CINCINNATI.

SUPPRIME COURT OF CINCINNATI.

Superanting of the superant of the superanting o ATTACHMENT—BEFORE C. P. BANSHIMANN, Justice of the Fesce in and for the Township, of Circlinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio.—Jonathan M. Hill, piasill, and Wm. H. Tooppe and J. G. Stewart, defendants, and Ommercial Tuturance Company samples of amount aware to in the affection, 1991. The defendants will take indices that the hearing and time of frial will be not for the exist and the contest of the A. H. London and T. Jonathan M. Hitch.

Cinciunati, May 25, 1661.

A DRINISTE ATORIS SALE OF REAL
ESTATE—In pursuance of an order of aggrainment and side, of the Probate Court of Haulion County, Olio, I will ofter for side, at Public
Auction, in the Science of the Centr brines, in
Clincinnait, on FelloA', the Side day of June
1841, at 11 o'clock A. E., the following described
real sales, to-wil:

All that piace or purced of land situated in the
county of Hamilton and State of Ohio being latthe
south-west quarter of section eight (o', third township, second fraginal range of the Mani Furchase; and being the south part of food Fo. six (o),
on the map of subdivision of the Arbersat Estate,
on the same was subdivised and laif of so William
L. Each, deceased, by the Commissioner's in the
lift of the ALLITARY ACCOUTREMENTS OF ALLIE STYLES - Cavarry Saddles for Size Officers and Privates Cavarry Reidles for Size Officers and Privates Regulation Sword-belts for taff Officers and Privates Cavarry Sections Survey Cavarry Street Size of Cavarry Street Size Officers and Privates Sections Survey Size Officers and Privates Survey Size Officers Size Offic

TOILET SOAPS-LOW'S HONRY SOAP,
Low's Brown Windsor do., Glycerine and Camsher do., Old Chartis do., Falm do., Glycerin do.,
Almend do., White Windsor do., Onnibus do., dernims do., Most hose do., Poscine do., Goscos-and
Olf do., White Castille Co., &c. Yor nais by
ALBERT HOSS, Druggist,
1927 S. W. cor Cantral an and Eighth-of-BRIVATS MEDICAL CONSULTA-Tions of the Total Confidential Dissams, and or female, on the latest subscribe plans, there is a confidential Dissams, and or female, on the latest subscribe plans, there is a confidential confidence of the co (m) 20 dwo.

TOU ATT ATE OF OHIO. HAVILTON Abth Beliefies a William Bahadies - Stitute for Divo ca. - [No. 21,91] - The said William Benedict - Stitute for Divo ca. - [No. 21,91] - The said William Benedict. of Indianapolis, it has been updetedians. Is a wided that Educate the Benedict did, on the 11th day o May, A D ball, his her settlion in the 18th of Stitute Clark of said Court of Common Phase, within and Lawring the under of Hamilton and State of Onlo. Charging the mag. William Benedict with having both, and said for his said did not be suffered for the said did grave neglected that the may be divorted from the said decisions, which politics will stand for hearing at the seathern grad Court Educate The The Still?

By M. H. & W. Tilbon, Atthy for Plaintiff. Organizati, My L. 1801.

Franciscum, Painheuly, Empres Engals, jokey Cith, Sweet Brian, Londestin, Genalten, Verbras, Rose, and every client Reverted Farmed for sile by R. W. cor, Central av. and Sighth-sa. WINES AND LIQUORS.—WE HAVE yapared no express to the purchase of our Liquors, which have been selected expressir for modicinal perposes.

ALBERT BOSS, Druggist, into B. W. nor Centrales and Rights at

Save Your Leaky Roofs! 973 Bycamore-sires