Aews of the Week.

DOMESTIC.

RECONSTRUCTION. Two proclamations were issued by President Johnson, June 13, looking to reconstruction. One removes all restrictions from trade with the greater part of the South, in the following terms: "Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that all restrictions upon internal, domestic and coastwise, intercourse and trade, and upon the removal of products of States heretofore declared in insurrection—reserving and excepting only those relating to contraband of war, as hereinafter recited, and also those which relate to the reservation of rights of the United States to property purchased in the territory of an enemy—heretofore imposed in the territory of the United States east of the Mississippi River, are annulled, and I do hereby direct that they be forthwith removed, and that on and after the 1st day of July next all restrictions upon foreign commerce with said ports, with the exception and reservation aforesaid, be removed, and that the commerce of said States shall be conducted ceiving the executive elemency at the rate of under the supervision of the regularly ap-pointed officers of customs provided by law; and such officers of the customs shall receive any captured and abandoned property that may be turned over to them under the law by the military and naval forces of the United States, and dispose of such property as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treas-

ury."
The State of Tennesse is recognized as fully restored to the Union, with the following conditions: "But nothing herein contained shall be considered or construed as in anywise changing or impairing any of the penalties and forfeitures for treason heretofore incurred under the laws of the United States, or any of the provisions, restrictions, or disabilities set forth in my proclamation bearing date the 29th day of May, 1865, or as impairing existing regulations for the suspension of the habeas corpus and the exercise of military law in cases where it shall be necessary for the general public safety and welfare during the existing insurrection; nor shall this proclamation affect or in any way impair any laws heretofore passed by Congress and duly ap-proved by the President, or any proclamation or orders issued by him during the aforesaid insurrection abolishing slavery, whether of persons or property; but on the contrary, all such laws and proclamations heretofor made or issued are expressly saved and declared to be in full force and virtue."

Another proclamation appoints William L. Sharkey Provisional Governor of the State of Mississippi with duties assigned him, as follows: "At the appliest programble period to At the earliest practicable period to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a con-vention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States and no others, for the purpose of altering and amending the constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise, within the limits of said State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of Mississippi to restore said State to its con-stitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefore, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence."

All voters must have taken the oath of amnesty, as prescribed in the Proclamation of May 29th. "And the said convention when convened, or the Legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualification of electors, and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the constitution and laws of the State—a power the people of the several States composing the Federal Union, have rightfully exercised from the origin of the government to the present

The various heads of departments and miltary and other authorities are enjoined to carry out the necessary arrangements to complete the restoration of the State to its civil

On the same basis as above named for Mississippi, the President has appointed Andrew J. Hamilton Provisional Governor of Texas, and James Johnson Provisional Governor of Georgia. We regret to add that all the Provisional Governors are represented as opposed

OUR ATTITUDE TOWARD MEXICO.

General Brown, from Brownsville, sent a letter to General Mejia, of the army of the old republic, notifying him of the desire of our Government to preserve amicable rela-tions with the republic of Mexico, and inclosing an extract from the instructions from the United States Secretary of State, to the effect that we practice absolute non-intervention and non-interference in Mexico, and stating that it would devolve upon him, Brown, as far as practicable, to prevent aid or supplies being given from the United States to either belligerent. General Brown adds that the troops under his command will not be permitted in any manner to interfere in the present relations of Mexico.

THE ASSASSINATION PLOT.

A vigorous attempt has been made by Payne's council to prove him insane-proof of desperation on their part. On Wednesday Dr. Jas. C. Hall withdrew or retracted the testimony he had previously given as to the suspicion he held of Payne's insanity and declared that there was no evidence of mental insanity in Payne. Several other physicians, including the one who has had charge of him, testified their belief in his sanity. Reverdy Johnson's argument against the jurisdiction of the court was read on Monday.

THE SOUTH.

HOPEFUL INDICATIONS.-With many sad stories of destitution and suffering in the late rebel districts, we have some tokens of a very different and quite encouraging character. The correspondent of the N. Y. Times, writing from Charleston, June 10th, says: "Notwithstanding the heated term which we are at present experiencing, the business men of the city are quite elated over the success which attends their efforts. Life and activity prevail on every hand. In three months' time Charleston will be one of the most lucrative places for business on the Atlantic coast. Two months ago any number of unoccupied buildings could be counted, but now these same buildings are occupied by merchants, and there is yet a demand for others. We cannot get along without the rebuilding of the burnt district, and I learn that it is the intention of contributions. that it is the intention of capitalists to go

forward in that enterprise without delay."

A special dispatch from Mobile to the Times states that a reconstruction meeting was held in that city on the 6th, which asked for a Military Governor and permission to take steps to get back into the Union. Affairs in the interior of Alabama are quiet and hopeful. The soldiers are at home cultivating their crops, and business is reviving.

Commander Maury, who sneaked away to

been informed of the safe arrival of Benjamin, the Confederate "Secretary of State," at Bermuda. Breckinridge and Trenholm, it is feared, have also made good their es-

cape.

The exceptions under the amnesty act supposed, in the first place, to cover but the eight-hundredth part of the Southern population, will amount to almost nothing at the rate they are said to be disposed of in Washington. The "Specials" to the N. Y. Times of the 15th, contains the following paragraph on the subject. We take it that the exceptions under the amnesty act are referred to as otherwise petitions for pardon would not be required: "Petitions for pardon from leading men of the late rebellion are coming in by the hundred 'per day, and the Attor-ney-General and his assistants are overwhelmed with the work of examining and passing upon them. Each case has some peculiarity in it, and consequently no general form of pardon can be practically adopted to save labor, Among the men of note whose petitions were received to-day are Major-General Ed. Johnson and Joseph R. Ander-son, of the Tredegar Iron Works. The latter gentleman is in this city with his family. The about twenty-five cases per day. A clause is now inserted in the pardon intended to prevent the applicant from claiming in the courts exemption from the operation of the confis-cation acts, thus leaving the settlement of the matter of confiscation of rebel property to the courts and to Congress hereafter, where the facts are such as call for relief.

The chivalry is again characteristically il-lustrated by one of its chief professors. Gov. Isham Harris, of Tennessee, while taking that State out of the Union, quietly stole forty-three State bonds for \$1000 each, sent them to London, and deposited them for his own benefit in the house of Brown, Shipley

PROMINENT REBELS ASKING FOR PARDON.

On the 16th inst., the President received petitions from the Chief Military Commander and the Vice President of the exploded Confederacy, Robert E. Lee and Alexander Stephens, asking for a special pardon. . Stephens enters at length into an apology or vindication of the action he has taken. Among the reasons which led him to espouse the cause of the rebellion, he refers to the fact that the Tribune known to be a powerful and influential supporter of the Republican Administration, openly advocated the right of the Southern people to independence. Mr. Stephens inferred from this that independence. dence would be conceded to the South without war. He acknowledges that the question has been decided forever, and he desires hereafter to be, and to be considered a good and loyal citizen of the United States. Mr. Stephens' document covers some seventy

MISCELLANEOUS.

JEFF DAVIS AND OUR PRISONERS.-The government has received documentary proofs, incontrovertible, of the guilt of Jeff. Davis in the matter of inhuman and most brutal treatment of Union prisoners. When disclosed to the public as the facts will be in a few days they will be controlled to the public of th few days, they will astound the civilized

DECLINE IN BEEF. - In the New York cattle market on Wednesday, June 14th, good to prime cattle sold at 16c.@17c. B fb., estimated dressed weight; common to fair at 14c.@15c., and poor at 12c.@13c. The contract for supplying the Government with beef cattle for the coming three months was awarded at \$9 35 \$\displays 100 \text{ fbs. gross weight, against \$13 49 three months ago—a falling off

\$4 15. or of over 29 \$\to\$ cent. EXODUS OF REBEL PRISONERS.—During the last few days, our city thoroughfares between the Delaware and the railroad depots, has been quite lively with released rebel prisoners, on their way from Fort Delaware to their homes. They belong mostly to the Southwest. Some 500 hundred were discharged from the Fort last week. They are, almost without exception, a forlorn looking company who would be none the worse for a few northern refinements, the schoolmaster and soap and water included.

THE CROPS IN NEW JERSEY.—The crops of wheat and rye throughout Camden county promise a fine and abundant yield. Potatoes, early and late ones, look vigorous and thrifty; cherries are plentiful, and an average crop of other fruit, such as peaches and apples, is indicated; corn assumes a very heathful ap-pearance, and is growing rapidly. The grass abundant, and will give a very heavy yield. Throughout Burlington, Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland counties the crops are likewise good, and farmers are anticipating satisfactory remuneration for the labor bestowed on their fields.

KIRBY SMITH AND MAGRUDER.—News from the Gulf represents Kirby Smith as already having winged his way to Mexico, with a handsome trunk full of specie, realized in the honest calling of the cotton trade. While Davis, Lee, Johnston, Taylor, and others of his confederates were foolishly occupied with were Kinky Smith aligh. cupied with war, Kirby Smith plied his peaceful vocation in cotton, and now has something laid up against a rainy day. Magruder, too, will doubtless seek refuge in Mexico. When the mountain did not come to Mahommet, it only remained for Mahommet to go to the mountain. Or, to modernize the aphorism, since Maximillian did not go to aid Magruder, Magruder had to go to the aid of Maximillian.—N. Y. Times.

BEN WOOD'S PAPER SUSTAINED BY Southern Money.—The paper referred to is the New York Daily News—the same to which the recently arrested apostate Irish patriot John Mitchell transferred his editorial services, when the capture of Richmond broke up his career there. In the last Friday's proceedings in the trial of the assassination conspirators, some decidedly sensational developements were made, confirmatory of the often repeated chorge that the News was sustained by funds from rebel sources. An assistant manager of the Montreal branch of the Ontario Bank testified to the existence of drafts of \$25,000 drawn on the City Bank of New York, payable to Benjamin Wood or order, and that, in at least one instance, Ben. Wood indorsed such a draft. There is no attempt to conceal the fact that this money really came from Jacob Thomson, the leading rebel agent in Canada, the projector of the St. Albans and Lake Erie raids, the chief patron of Blackburn, who undertook to introduce yellow-fever and small-pox into Northern cities, and the spokesman of the South in the Niagara Falls Conference with Mr. Horace Greeley.

JOHN MITCHELL, editor of the late Richmond Examiner, perhaps the most violent and able rebel sheet in the whole South, and understood to be the organ of Davis himself. had the effrontery to come North, and attach himself to the New York Daily News, where his editorials, with all their old rancour, have been printed, and doubtless paid for. After one peculiarly violent in tone, in which he declared he did not need and would not ac-

FINANCIAL.—Gold was 1472 on Thursday Large amounts have been leaving the country.
THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.—On Tuesday, June 13th, \$2,056,500 were subscribed. Gold, Tuesday, 1 P. M., 384-383.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The heir to the Prince of Wales, and after him to the crown of Eng-

land, was born June 3. England and France have withdrawn their recognition of belligerent rights from the rebels. For one month, however, England still insists on preventing pursuit of pirates for twenty-four hours. Secretary Seward therefore promptly gives notice that the courtese of our ports are denied to British vessels of war.

5-20's 67@67½ and in good demand, June

France.—The French Government has prohibited a two sous subscription for a medal to Mrs. Lincoln, and in one case seized the money collected. This is very small business indeed.

MEXICO.—The capture of the two hundred Belgians in Tacambaro, appears to have been made the occassion of a special message to King Leopold and the Emperors of France and Austria. It has called out serious comments from the press and in the Belgian Chambers. One of the members asked the Minister for Foreign Affairs whether his order of the day did not constitute a fresh and veritable act of intervention in the affairs of Mexico. Another member asked whether the Government felt no apprehension as to the attitude the American Republic would assume toward it, in the event of a war be-tween the United States and Mexico. To this M. Rogier replied that as the United States had recruited men for themselves from all parts of the world, they would not care about a few thousand Belgians having enlisted for the Emperor Maximilian. As to a war between Mexico and America the minister said "he looked upon it as impossible."

ITEMS. Ex-President Buchanan has, with the Appletons, in preparation for publication, his defence of himself from charges of collusion with the secessionists at the close of his Administration.—Jeff. Davis, in 1860, speaking of the United States Government "coercing the States," said: "Let Mr. Lincoln try it, or Douglass either, and we'll hang them higher than Haman." So it seems Davis be-lieves in hanging.—Ex-Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, has come out decidedly in favor of the ador, he of the Constitutional And ment by than State. So learns the Louisville Journal, which says further: "We understand that Governor Magoffin is so fully impressed with the importance of immediate

action on this great question, that he intends to take the stump in behalf of the amendment."—A Montreal paper says that emi-gration to the United States and other causes have combined to greatly depreciate the value of property in Canada, and in many localities farms are unsaleable at any price.who has seen Gen. Sherman, speaking of his portraits, says they would be like him "if only his whiskers were a little redder and a greater hostility to the War Department thrown into the expression of his face."—
The Michigan State Prison has been burned.
The Emperor of Brazil has recognized

Maximilian as Emperor of Mexico. eral Herron, at Alexandria, Louisiana, has issued a proclamation recommending the slaves to work for their former masters for wages.—Governor Murray, of Texas, has called the rebel Legislature together, and ordered a State Convention. He has ordered all rebel property in the State to be divided among the people. Gen. Sheridan will overrule these proceedings.—The loss at the great fire at Nashville is estimated at \$1.250. great fire at Nashville is estimated at \$1,250,-000.—The guerrillas of Tennessee and Northern Georgia and Alabama have dispers-Northern Georgia and Alabama have dispersed.—A subscription of \$60,000 has been Miss Hoyt, per C. W. Altemus, Clinton, raised in New York for General Lee. The Fenians have organized a new brother-

od of their order in Camden, New Jersey.

It has already a large membership.

A delegation of prominent Democrats have waited on the President, and had a pleasant interview. The President told them that he intended to administer the Government for the whole people and not for any party.—Seventy-five cases of confisca-tion of property in Richmond have been commenced.—General Howard has very satisfactory reports of the work of freedmen on the South Carolina coast. Nine thousand colored children attend school and forty thousand freedmen are at work cultivating crops.—The spacious and elegant mansion of Pierre Soule, near New Orleans, is occupied as a Colored Orphan Asylum, under the superintendence of an intelligent lady of color from Boston, Madame Le Mortier.—Gen.
Terry, the distinguished capter of Fort Fisher,
has arrived at Richmond, to take command
of the Department of Virginia.—Gov.
Parker, of N. J., hat followed the example of Gov. Curtin, and has issued a proclamation calling upon the people to assemble on the fourth of July next, and by appropriate public exercises, observe the day as an occa-

sion of Thanksgiving and rejoicing: and that especial arragements be made in each locality, to give a suitable welcome to the brave soldiers of the Union.—Meetings of the solders of the Union.—Meetings of the Southern people desirous of restoring their States to the Union, have been held in Summerville, S. C., and in Alabama.—A delegation of Poles had an interview with the President upon the subject of emigration. I wenty thousand desire to come to this country. An effort will be made to have them settle in Virginia.—Several South Carolina planters are paying their slaves wages. The Spaniards are beginning the evacuation of San Domingo.

GIVING IT UP. Major A. C. Baird an Alabamian, and an officer in the late rebel army does this thing, reluctantly we have no doubt, but still gracefully. At a recent reconstruction meeting in

Guntersville, in his State, he said :-"We have met to bury the tomahawk; to smoke the calumet of peace. All of us ought to reverence that government which we could not destroy, and to which we have been compelled to submit. I shall do it cheerfully." At the same meeting the late rebel

Col. A. L. Sheffield, said:__ "I have done all I could to establish the Southern Confederacy. I carried a musket for three years! I am whipped. I have been whipped for twelve months. The Southern Confederacy does not exist. I stand today like an erring child who has been whipped by his father!"

Quite the reverse of the above, and eminently characteristic, is the following mock acquiescence of Dr. Converse in his Richmond Christian Observer: "The result of the gigantic struggle-

though apparently subversive of the hopes of Commander Maury, who sneaked away to England at the commencement of the war, is desirous of following his native State back into the Union, and has addressed a letter, dated at sea, to the commander of our naval forces in the Gulf of Mexico, requesting permission to return on parole.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger states that he has just the Govern
dectared he did not need and would not accept a pardon from the President, he was on the President, he was on the Country of the hopes of many—must be accepted as of Divine appointment. The sacrifices and bereavements it required, are in harmony with the prophetic words of the son of God to his friends and disciples: "In the world ye shall have tributations." It becomes us not to complain, if we share the discipline which He has ever administered in His spiritual kingdom on earth."

MONEY. Cash Acknowledgments for the two weeks ending May 30, 1865. Philadelphia Contributions as Follows.

ch. Philad., per Mrs. Mary T. Mustin, Treas.

North Broad Street Presbyterian ch., per Mrs. Tatman, Second Presbyterian ch. Mantua, per H. W. Baltz,
Ladies' Chris. Com. Sixth United Presbyterian ch. byterian ch.
Ladies' Chris. Com. St. Jude's P. E.
ch., per Rev. E. Lownsbury,
Friend in Morning Prayer-meeting,
Ladies' Chris. Com. of the Church of

Ladies' Chris. Com. Tabernacle Baptist

the Mediator,
Mary Johnson, little girl in Moravian
Mission School, Sixth and Girard
Avenue, \$1 (silver),
Ladies' Chris. Com. Spruce Street Baptist church: Cash, per Mrs. M. H. Bailey, 100 00 Subscriptions and collections, 112 00— per Mrs. L. Shumany, Treas. Ladies' Chris. Com. Cedar St. Presbyte-

1 25

5 00

36 00

78 00

\$784 18

434 9

25 00

212 0

126 75

rian church, per Mrs. M. K. Fairlamb, Treas. Ladies' Chris. Com. First Baptist ca., per Mrs. Lacombe, Treas.
adies' Chris. Com. Moravian ch., per
Rev. A. A. Reinke,

Other Contributions.

Chris. Com. Oregon, per W. S. Ladd, Tr. Ladies' Soldier's Aid Society, Garrattsville, N. Y., per Rev. R. G. Wallace, Ladies' Chris. Com., Sing Sing, N. Y., per Miss Anna Rockwell, Treas.
Ladies' Union Aid Society, Basking Ridge, N. J., per Miss Mary A. Cross, Secretary.

Secretary, Mite Society of St. John's Parish, South Mite Society of St. John's Parish, South Adams, Mass.
A Widow and her Sister, Brockport, N.Y.
Ladies' Chris. Com. Springfield, Mass., per Mary A. Brewer, Treas.
Presbyterian ch. Donegal, Pa., per T.
J. Armstrong,
Reformed Presbyter'n ch. Austentown,
Ohio, per John R. Truesdale,
Baptist ch. Fitchburg, Mass., per Rev.
Kendall Brooks,

Baptist ch. Fitchburg, Mass., per Rev. Kendall Brooks,
Ladies' Aid Soc'ty, Morganville, N. Y.,
per Mary E. Randall,
Sabbath-school Presbyterian church,
Bridgeport, Ohio,
Soldier's Aid Soc., Youngsville, Adams
co., Ohio, per Miss Hattie Miller,
Sec'y,
Collected by E. Martin Smith, Meredith, Delaware co., N. Y.

dith, Delaware co., N. Y. Ladies' Chris. Com. First Presbyterian

Ladies Chris. Com. First Presbyterian ch. Newburgh, N. Y., per Mrs. E. Bull, Sec'y, Collection at Waynesburg, Chester co., Pa., per Rev. J. C. Thorn, add'l, Ladies' Aid Society, Waterford, N. Y., per Mrs. G. W. Eddly, Friends, per Arthur Lawrence, Boston, Mass.

Mass.
Chris. Com. Albany, N. Y., per Wm.
McElroy, Treas.
Christ German Reformed ch. Upper
Mount Bethel, Pa., per Rev. J. K. Loss, Balance of collection, per H. R. Kern, Mount Pleasant, Iowa, Children of the Episcopal Infant-school,

Children of the Episcopal Infant-school,
South Amboy, N. J.
Mrs. S. H. Hunt, Chester, N. J.
Soldier's Aid Society, West Hebron,
N. Y., per Jane M. Robinson,
Proceeds of Lecture by Rev. Mr. Moore,
in Presbyterian ch. East Witeland,
Chester co. Pa.
Ladies' Aid Society, Hanover, York co.

Pa., per Mrs. French,
Mrs. A. M. Kyle, Melroy, Pa.
Presbyterian ch. Flanders, N. J., per
Rev. David M. James,
Sabbath-school, Bridgeport, per James E. Crane,
A Lady, Brockport, N. Y., \$10 (gold),
Ladies' Chris. Com., Lansingburgh,
N. Y., per A. E. Judson, Treas.
Miss Hannah Jane Drake, Damascus,

Wayne co. Pa. Cash, Utica, N. Y. Rev. W. H. Smith, Desato, Kansas, S. L. H., Muscatine, Iowa, Collected by E. P. Coburn, M. D., War-

Ladies' Chris. Com. Troy, N. Y., per Mrs. E. M. Brown, Treas. J. K., Germantown, German Reformed ch. Greencastle, Pa., per Samuel R. Fisher,

Total, \$3,684 17 Amount previously acknowledged, \$1,399,767 08 \$3,684 17 Total Receipts, \$1,403,451 25 JOSEPH PATTERSON.

TREASURER CHRISTIAN COMMISSION,

Western Bank, Philadelphia.

STORES.

Total number of Packages of Stores received by the U.S. Christian Commission at Central Office, Philadelphia, for three weeks ending June 14th, 1865—167—as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia—1 package, L. D. and E. B. D; 1 package, Fifth Street M. E. Church; I package, Church of Epiphany; 1 package, W. Arch Street Presbyterian Church; 1 package, Emanuel P. E. Church; 200 magazines, T. S. Arthur & Co.; 90 housewives, First Presbyterian Church; 1 box, S. & Morra

Troy—2 boxes, Ladies' Aid Society.

Abington—2 boxes.

Rohrsburgh—1 keg, Mrs. Merritt.
Lower Merion—1 package, Ladies.
Manheim—1 box, Soldier's Aid Society.

Manheim—I box, Soldier's Aid Society.

Binghampton (Huntingdon County)—I box, per
Mrs. M. E. Crist.

Downingtown—I box, Ladies' Aid Society, per
Mrs. Elizabeth Edge.

Penningtonville—I box, Aid Society, per Miss

Blizabeth P Brosius Elizabeth P. Brosius.

Sullivan—1 box, Ladies' Christian Commission.

Towanda—1 box, Ladies' Aid Society.

Gresson—1 box, 1 barrel, Aid Society, per Mrs.

C. J. Paul. E. J. Paul.

Milton—1 box, Ladies' Christian Commission,
per Mrs. M. L. Watson.

Pine Grove Mills—1 box, Soldier's Aid Society.

Waynesboro—1 box, Loyal Daughters, per Miss Mary J. Russell.

NEW JERSEY. Newark-2 boxes, Branch U. S. C. C., per J. D.

Lambertville—2 boxes, Ladies' Aid Society, per A. Anderson.

Belvidere—2 boxes. Paterson—2 boxes.
Allowaystown—1 box, Aid Society, per Mrs. B.

C. Reeve.

Cedarville—1 box, Soldier's Relief Society, per
Miss Annie Gandy, Secretary. NEW YORK.

Buffalo—19 packages stores, Ladies' Christian Commission, per Mrs. J. D. Sawyer. Albany—1 box, Branch U. S. C. C., per William McElroy.

Utica—11 boxes, Branch U. S. C. C., per George

C. Carter. Rochester—6 boxes, 3 barrels, Branch U. S. C. C., per O. D. Grosvenor.

Madison—1 box, "Slipper Society," per Mrs. Mary Berry.

Hemlock—1 box, Ladies, per C. M. Booth.

West Almond—1 box, Aid Society, per Miss E.

Andover-1 box. Brockport—I box, Ladies' Christian Commission, per Mrs. E. F. Minot.

Coila—1 box, Ladies' Aid Society, per Mrs. Ju-Poughkeepsie—I box, Ladies' Christian Commis

MASSACHUSETTS. Boston—80 boxes, 9 barrels, Army Committee Y. M. C. A., per L. P. Rowland, Jr. Middleboro —2 boxes, Soldier's Aid Society, per Springfield—1 box, (3 dozen home made Beer,)
H. and J. Brewer.

CONNECTICUT. New Haven—5 boxes, Branch U. S. C. C., per Rev. Chauncey Goodrich.

Hartford—3 boxes, 1 barrel, Soldier's Aid So-

MAINE. Portla-4-1 box, Branch U. S. C. C. WEST VIRGINIA.
Wheeling-I-x, Branch U. S. C. C.

Chesterfield—1 box.

Bellemic

CALIFORNAA Healdsburgh—1 box, Ladies' U-ristian Commis sion, per Mrs. Mary Keeney. GEORGE H. STUART,

CHAIRMAN CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, No. 11 Bank Street, Philadelphia

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Are not only unexcelled, but they are positively unequalled by any reed instrument in the country for SWEETNESS of TONE, POWER and DURABILITY. For sale only by

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Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, in cases of Rosewood, plain, or carved and paneled; Mottled Walnut; Jet, or Imitation Ebony, with gilt engraving; and in Solid Walnut or Oak, carved or plain One to twelve stops: \$110 to \$600 each.

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5 00 THE EAGLE GAS STOVES and RANGES

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TEETH AND GUMS.

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AND

WINDOW BANDS Totally exclude cold, wind, rain, snow and dust from the crevices of doors and windows, and save one-half

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E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,

1130 Broadway, New York.

Schools, Academies, &c.

RUGBY CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH ACADEMY,

NO. 1226 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. This Institution will begin its first Session on

SEPTEMBER 18, 1865. The mode of instruction and government will be ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SYSTEMS. ENULISH AND AMERICAN SISTEMS.

The number of pupils will be select and limited, so that each may received the personal attention of the Frincipal. It will be the constant aim to secure thoroush training and sound scholarship, and to induce permiquent habits of attention, application, self-reliance, auchod, exactness, and thoroughness. Strict discipline will be enforced, but the system will appeal largely to moral sanctions, and will recognize the sudent's self-respect and sense of honor Young men thoroughly fitted for

BUSINESS OR PROFESSIONAL LIFE.

BUSINESS OR PROPESSIONAL LIFE.

Those also will have the special co-operation of the Principal, who are preparing for College, and who wish to take a high rank in their class, and to graduate with distinction.

The course in Mathematics and Natural Science will be complete.

Thorough instruction will be rendered in Greek and Latin, including Greek and Latin Prose Composition, Prosody and Versification.

Applications for admission will be received at 1226 CHESTNIT STREET.

1226 CHESTNUT STREET, Until the stated number of pupils is secured.
Circulars to be had on application.
EDW. CLARENCE SMITH, A.M., Principal.

Circulars to be had on application.

EDW. CLARENCE SMITH, A.M., Principal.

TESTIMONIALS.

From Major-General Garfield, M. C.

Having learned that E. Clarence Smith is about to establish an English and Classical School for boys, in the city of Philadelphia, I desire to say that Mr. Smith was a classmate of mine in college, and was one of the first in his class, in all the studies of the course. He is a gentleman of remarkably clear intellect and most thorough cultivation. I know of no man to whom I would sooner entrust the education of young men.

From Rev. Mark Hopkins, D.D., President of Williams College.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, March 14, 1865.

Edward Clarence Smith pursued the full course of studies at this College. He was thorough and accurate, and was among the very first scholars of his class.

From Rev. Henry B. Smith, D.D., Professor in Union Theological Seminary, New York.

I cordially recommend the Rev. Edward Clarence Smith as a superior scholar and admirable teacher. He took a high rank in this Seminary, and was very successful as a teacher in this city. In his personal and christain character he is worthy of the highest confidence.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, March 23, 1865.

E. Clarence Smith was a member of the senior class in this College, of the year 1856. I recollect him as a superior scholar, and more than usually correct and elegant writer. I presume him, therefore, adequate to render thorough and finished instruction in any department he may undertake.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, March 14, 1865, Rev. E. Clarence Smith was graduated at this College in 1856, and maintained during his connection with the institution the very first rank as a sobolar, in all departments.

ARTHUR L. PERRY, Professor of Rhetoric.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, March 14, 1865, Rev. E. Clarence Smith was graduated at this College in 1856, and maintained during his connection with the institution the very first rank as a sobolar, in all departments.

ARTHUR L. PERRY, Professor of History, etc.

EEFFRENOES:

Rev. E. E. Adams. D.D., Rev. Frank L. Robbi

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