

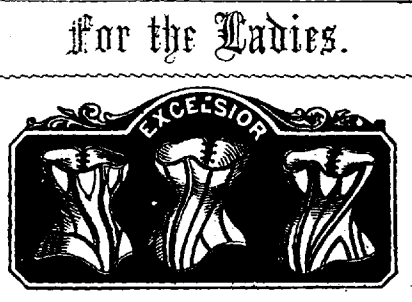
News of the Week.

THE EXECUTIVE. The President has signed the Treasury warrant for the appropriation of \$25,000 made by Congress to Mrs. Lincoln. Gen. Sweeney, the Penian Secretary of War, has been dismissed from the army by Secretary Stanton, for absence without leave. Geo. Davis, formerly rebel Attorney-General, has been released from Fort Lafayette. Orders have been issued directing the military in the late rebel States to protect from prosecution or suits in the State or municipal courts of such States, all officers and soldiers of the armies of the United States, and all persons thereto attached or in any way belonging, subject to military authority, charged with offenses for acts done in their military capacity, or pursuant to orders from proper military authority, and to protect from suit or prosecution all loyal citizens or persons charged with offenses done against the rebel forces directly or indirectly, during the existence of the rebellion. Also occupants of abandoned lands.

THE STATES. Massachusetts, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania furnished a tenth of their population to the army. Indiana and Illinois did more. Kansas gave 18 per cent. A large proportion of males in her population in part accounted for this surplus. New Jersey.—The Legislature organized January 9th. James M. Scovel was chosen President of the Senate, and John Hill, Speaker of the House. The debt of New Jersey is \$2,818,119. Maryland.—The Corn Exchange of Baltimore, has elected a disloyal board of directors. District of Columbia.—Nearly all of the parties charged with complicity in the outrages committed at Alexandria on Christmas day, have been arrested by the military authorities, and active measures have been adopted for the apprehension of those still at large. It is supposed they will be arraigned before a military commission to be appointed by Maj.-Gen. Augur. Virginia.—The Stay Law just passed by the Legislature, has been so modified as to except debts contracted since the close of the war. North Carolina.—The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau says that most of the liberated slaves remain quietly work on the farms of their former masters, and but little vagrancy exist, which latter is more common among the whites than among the negroes. Georgia.—It is reported that in the first three months of 1866, \$5,000,000 of cotton tax will be collected at Macon, Georgia alone.—The Superintendent of Freedmen in Georgia has instructed his agents to compel the freedmen to agree to labor-contracts when sufficient wages are offered. Arkansas.—A body of negroes on the Red River rose in arms about January 1st, and tried to murder their overseers, but failing in this, marched to another place and waited reinforcements, but the militia nabbed them all without serious difficulty, and arrested their accomplices on the plantations where arms and ammunition were found secreted in quantities. Before this affair the freedmen had refused to work in that section. Alabama.—A special despatch to the Mobile Advertiser, dated Jan. 8th, says that Gen. Thomas officially informed Governor Patton that all the United States troops will be removed from that State, and arms and ammunition furnished to the State militia, and provision for destitute families will be furnished to the State. The same report comes from Georgia concerning the withdrawal of troops. Per contra, Gen. Grant's reply to the application for the removal of the troops is given to the Associated Press, Jan. 15th, as follows: "For the present, and until there is full security for equitably maintaining the right and safety of all classes of citizens in the States lately in rebellion, I would not recommend the withdrawal of the United States troops from them. The number of interior garrisons might be reduced, but a moveable force sufficient to insure tranquility should be retained. While such a force is retained in the South, I doubt the propriety of putting arms in the hands of the militia." Gen. Swayne, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen for the State of Alabama, reports that in some localities the planters have made strong combinations against employing their former slaves, but the slaves suing in breaking them up. The average contract price for the labor of a male hand is \$10 per month, including quarters, food and medical attendance for the entire family. Female hands get \$8 per month. The Commissioner estimates that there are in the State five thousand Northern men, for whom the freedmen show a decided preference. The demand for labor in all portions of the State is greater than the supply.—The steamer Little, loaded with Government cotton, was seized by outlaws in the Alabama River, and partly unloaded, when she was retaken at Montgomery by a detachment of the 21st Missouri. Tennessee.—The New York Times judges that one of the largest cotton producing States in the Union this year will be Tennessee. It says: "We see no reason why Tennessee should not furnish half a million bales." A school to accommodate one thousand five hundred negro children has been established at Nashville. Wisconsin.—During the war the State furnished 91,373 men, an excess of 1263 over all calls, and equal to more than one from every two voters. Louisiana.—An acoustic telegraph has been invented by Dr. Everett, of New Orleans. No electricity, and no poles are used. Missouri and Kansas.—A Kansas City, Mo., despatch, January 3, says: "The anticipated heavy spring immigration to this place has already commenced, the arrivals being greater than at any previous time. Eastern capitalists are taking up business lots rapidly, and labor and material for building are inadequate to the demand.—An Atchison, Kansas, paper gives a statement of the amount of freight sent Westward, through that place in 1865:—Twenty-seven firms and individual freighters were engaged in this trade during the year, and the aggregate amount of their shipments was 21,500,000 pounds of assorted merchandise, requiring for its transportation 5000 wagons, over 7000 mules and horses, and nearly 80,000 oxen, and employing upwards of 5000 men. Over half of the freight went to Colorado, and the remainder to different points in Utah, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, New Mexico, Nebraska, and Western Kansas. The total capital invested in this trade was over \$6,000,000, and the value of the merchandise and machinery transported is not definitely known. The overland coaches, which leave and arrive here daily, have taken out and brought in over four thousand passengers, and have also brought here \$2,400,000 in specie, and have carried out forty-six thousand pounds of express freight."

MISCELLANEOUS. Keeping the Sabbath.—Speaker Colfax left Washington late on Friday night, went to Poughkeepsie and lectured on Saturday night, and was back promptly on Monday morning to call the House to order at twelve o'clock, without having traveled any on the Sabbath. This is a good example set in high places. Rev. Leonard Bacon, of New Haven, who has lately returned from a tour through the Southern States, says, in a lecture on their condition, that of all Southerners, the women and the clergy are the most malignant, and that he would have been glad if President Johnson had added to the classes excepted from amnesty, the preachers of all denominations and the editors of newspapers. Every one of them should have been obliged to file a statement of his antecedents with his application for pardon. The Freedmen in England.—The people of England are making large contributions in money and clothing for the Freedmen. The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Collector of the port of New York to admit free of duty all invoices coming to this country from the Birmingham Association, England, for the relief of the Freedmen of the United States. This association has been commendably active in its benefactions to the Freedmen, its last invoices, consisting mostly of clothing, amounting to over \$3000. Chloroform in the Army.—In the history of 23,260 cases of surgical operations in the field and the hospitals, chloroform was used

in sixty per cent. of these operations, either in thirty per cent., and a mixture of both in ten per cent. In general hospitals it was conceded that ether was to be rejected. No fatal operations chloroform was almost exclusively used. It was used in 80,000 cases, seven of which were fatal, viz: two rebels, four Union privates, and the case of Colonel McGilvrey, Chief of Artillery, Tenth Corps, who inhaled two drachms of chloroform for an excision of the finger. He died suddenly, before the operation was commenced. ITALY.—The resignation of the ministry is confirmed. AUSTRIA.—The Minister of Finance had forbidden the payment of the January dividend of Austrian credit, and the council of administration had therefore tendered their resignation.



For the Ladies. Beware of spurious imitations. The only place in this city where Mrs. Sherman's Genuine Corsets can be obtained, is at her Sales-Rooms, 35 North 8th St., cor. Filbert, Philadelphia.

WM. L. GARRETT, No. 31 South 2d St., above Chestnut. East Side. Has constantly on hand a large assortment of Men's Boots and Shoes, City Balm, etc. Ladies' Trunks, Trunking Bags, etc. in great variety and at LOW PRICES. Men's Rubber-Soled Shoes of all kinds. 1012-13

L. D. BASSETT, DEALER IN FINE CHEESE, GOSHEN BUTTER, CIDER, VINEGAR, SWEET CIDER, CANNED TOMATOES AND PEACHES, WRIGHT'S SUPERIOR MINCED MEAT, &c., &c. NEW 12TH ST. MARKET, N. E. Cor. of Twelfth and Market Sts.

G. C. REUKAUFF, MANUFACTURER OF LOOKING-GLASSES, PHOTOGRAPH AND PICTURE FRAMES, PLAIN AND FANCY WINDOW CORNICES, AND GILT MOULDINGS, NO. 329 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

SUFFERERS FROM DYSPEPSIA READ! REEECT!! ACT!!! TARRANT & CO., Gentlemen, I am a resident of Caracas, and have often been disposed to write you concerning the real value of your SELLTZER APERTIN as a remedy for Indigestion and Dyspepsia. I desire to express to you my sincere gratitude for the great benefit the SELLTZER has done my wife.

WE ASK The suffering millions in our land to give this remedy a trial: convinced that by its timely use many may be relieved of their sufferings from Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Dizziness, Indigestion, Piles, Costiveness, Bilious Attacks, Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, &c. &c. Read the Pamphlet of Testimonials with each bottle, and do not use the medicine against the advice of your Physician.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY TARRANT & CO., 278 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. "DON'T BE FOOLISH." You can make Six Dollars and Fifty Cents. Call and examine my invention with respect to every body. Or a sample sent free by mail of 25 cents that will return for \$6. by R. L. WOLCOTT, 170 Chatham Square, New York.

Insurance Companies. INDEMNITY FOR LOSS OF LIFE OR INJURY FROM ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY. HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. Cash Capital and Assets, Dec. 1, 1865, \$596,338 12.

THE PIONEER ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY IN AMERICA. PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, 409 WALNUT STREET.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. Walnut Street, S. E. cor. of Fourth. INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1864, \$357,800. LOSSES PAID DURING THE YEAR AMOUNTING TO \$85,000.

ASSETS. \$100,000 U. S. 5-20 bonds, 40,000 City of Philadelphia 6s. new, 30,000 U. S. Certificate of Indebtedness, 20,000 Allegheny County bonds, 15,000 U. S. Loan of 1851, 10,000 Wyoming Valley Canal bonds, 10,000 State of Tennessee bonds, 10,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad bonds, 10,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago bonds, 9,000 Reading Railroad 1st mortgage bonds, 6,500 City of Pittsburg and other stocks, 1,000 shares Pennsylvania Railroad stocks, 450 shares Corn Exchange National Bank, 22 shares Consolidation National Bank, 107 shares Farmers' National Bank of Reading, 142 shares Williamsport Water Company and Trust Company, Mortgages, Real Estate, Ground Rents, &c. 207,278 86

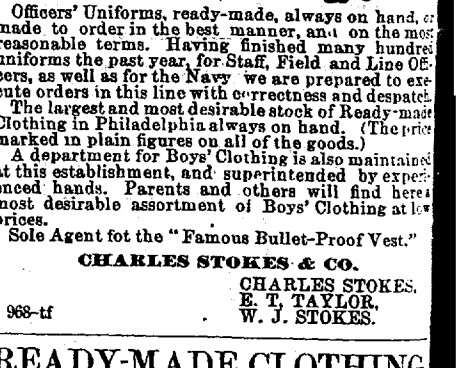
THE AMERICAN IS A HOME COMPANY. Its TRUSTEES are well known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

REMOVAL. I beg leave to inform the Public that I have CHANGED my business location from N. E. Corner, Fourth and Chestnut Streets, to Commodious Rooms in SANSOM STREET HALL. Having re-furnished my Office with IMPROVED STEAM PRESSES AND NEW TYPE, I am enabled, with the aid of SKILLFUL WORKMEN, to execute orders for PRINTING IN THE BEST STYLE, Expeditiously and at Moderate Prices. Trusting in a continuance of your patronage, I am, respectfully, Yours, &c. SAMUEL LOAG, 1026-17

Bankers & Brokers. SAMUEL W. COUCH, WILLIAM MCCOUCH, KRAMER & RAHM, Pittsburg. BANKING HOUSE OF WORK, MCCOUCH & CO., No. 36 SOUTH THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

BANKING HOUSE. GEORGE J. BOYD, No. 18 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, 5-20s, 10-40s, 7-30s, 6s of '61. PETROLEUM, AND ALL OTHER STOCKS, BONDS, &c. BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

Merchant Tailors. CHARLES STOKES & CO.'S FIRST-CLASS "ONE PRICE" READY-MADE CLOTHING STORE, No. 324 CHESTNUT STREET, (Under the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.)



READY-MADE CLOTHING. WANAMAKER & BROWN, FINE CLOTHING, OAK HALL, S. E. cor. Sixth and Market. CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, No. 1 South Sixth Street.

THOMAS RAWLINGS, Jr., HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, Broad and Spring Garden Streets. WILLIAM MORRIS, VENETIAN BLIND AND SHADE MANUFACTURER, No. 110 N. EIGHTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. SPECTACLES. WILLIAM BARBER, Manufacturer of Gold, Silver, Nickel, and Steel Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c., has newly furnished a stock in connection with the factory for REYLL'S PATENT SPECTACLES.