### THE EXECUTIVE.

General Asboth, who came to America as the Adjutant of Louis Kossuth, and who distinguished himself at Pea Ridge, Port Hudson, Mobile, and elsewhere, during the war, has been appointed Minister of the U. S. to the Argentine Republic in South America.—The evidence in the trial of Major rica.—The evidence in the trial of Major Gee, late cammander of Salisbury Prison, shows that of 10,000 soldiers confined in the prison, 5000 died in five months.—R. Rousseau, brother of General L. H. Rousseau, of Kentucky, has been appointed Minister to Honduras.

#### CONGRESS.

Senate.—March 6.—The bill to pay the expenses of Missouri in calling out her State militia was taken up and passed. The representation amendment was then debated, and Mr. Saulsbury spoke against the measure. A message was received from the President, communicating information in regard to the organization of governments in the lately rebellious States; also, a report of operations of the Freedmen's Bureau, both of which were referred to the Reconstruction Committee. A joint resolution was passed, giving the consent of Congress to the annexation of the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson, in Virginia, to West Virginia.

March 7.-A resolution was adopted looking to the appointment of a medical commission to consider preventives against the cholera and to attend the Cholera Congress. It was moved to take up the resolution in regard to the investigation of fraud by cotton agents, but the subject was postponed till Friday. A resolution was adopted looking to the protection of army officers from suits for acts done in obedience to orders during the war. A bill was passed explaining certain provisions of the internal revenue act. The representation amendment was debated.

March 8.-Resolutions were introduced proposing a constitutional amendment to prevent rebels from voting or holding office under the Federal Government, and looking to the appointment, by Congress, of governments for the late seceded States. The proposed constitutional amendment, relating to representation, was debated.

March 9.—The representation amendment to the Constitution was considered, and a vote being taken, failed to receive the necessary two-thirds for its adoption. The yeas were 25, the nays 22. The vote was then reconsidered, and an amendment was offered by Mr. Doolittle, as follows:—"After the census to be taken in the year eighteen hundred and seventy, and each succeeding census, representatives shall be apportioned among the several States, which may be included within this Union, according to the number in each State of male electors over twenty-one years of age, qualified by the laws thereof to choose members of the most numerous branch of its Legislature, and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, according to the value of the real and personal and taxable property situated in each State not belonging to the State or to the United States." The further consideration of the question was postposed till Thurs-

day.

March 12.—Representation amendments were offered by Senators Wilson, Grimes, and Sumner. The bill to extend the time for the withdrawal of imported goods from bond, was passed. The bill for the admission of Colorado was taken up.

Honse.-March 6.-The Reconstruction Committee reported evidence in relation to

March 8.-A minority report from the Reconstruction Committee, relative to the admission of Tennessee, was presented and ordered to be printed. The bill, fixing the number of Supreme Court Judges at nine, among men and beasts. It is unwise to conincluding the Chief Justice, was passed. The Senate bill for the protection of all persons in their civil rights, was considered.

March 9.—A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of War to report the number of volunteers whose terms have ex- pare as best we can against future danger. pired and retained in the service. The Senate civil rights bill was considered and recommitted, by 83 yeas against 70 nays. The bill to pay the war claims of Missouri was postponed for two weeks. The reciprocity bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and various amendments were adopted in-

creasing the duties. March 12.—The portrait of Joshua R. Giddings was ordered to be printed. A joint resolution "that that act of June 30th, 1864, shall not be so construed as to exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority, any amount of United States notes not bearing interest held by any person as money," was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. A resolution upon denying rebels the elective franchise was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Morrill, (Vt.,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back adversely a joint resonteans, reported back attentions, the duties of imports. Laid on the table. The Reciprocity Treaty was debated, and in the evening session the enacting clause of the bill was stricken out.

which met in Harrisburg, March 7, nominated Gen. John W. Geary for Governor. Gen. Geary was formerly a Democrat, but, as Governor of Kansas, he refused to become a ing among the wealthy, influential classes; I tool of Mr. Buchanan in his scheme for subverting liberty in that State, and so resigned. The Convention passed resolutions fully they have grown from time to time more exjustifying Congress, calling back the President to his old allegiance, demanding the resignation of Senator Cowan, and praising the appearance at first of accepting the situation, and of being willing to abide the result; Gen. Geary, in a short, soldier-like speech, said that he accepted the nomination with who felt very bitter and talked a good deal sustain the great principles of equal justice not being willing to remain there, offering to embodied in the platform. — The Gettysburg | the situation, they are showing a more intense

New York.—The city railroad companies will have to return to the old fare of five cents for each passenger—so the Court of Common Pleas practically decides—unless they can devise ways and means of collecting they can devise ways and means of collecting without levying upon the public the entire dissatisfaction and more loyalty in the South cent.—The number of immigrants arriving to day; there is a great anxiety in the South

at New York city during the week ending to organize the militia and get rid of the March 7, was 2108, making a total of 18,476 Freedmen's Bureau; I think there are secret from 1st of January to date, against 8753 for organizations in the South: I think the withthe corresponding period last year. A majority of this week's arrivals are Germans and Swedes.—A colored man, named Brice, obtained a verdict for \$750 in the Superior Court N. Y. City, March 7, as compensation for damages sustained at the hands of the mob during the memorable anti-conscription riots in July, 1863. The city exchequer, of course, has to foot the bill.

The Rhode Island Legislature has passed a bill forbidding the exclusion of colored children from public schools.

Illinois.—The valuation of real and personal property for 1865, is \$391,603,284, an increase of \$34,894,231 since the previous

District of Columbia.—The gold-bearing quartz near the Great Falls of the Fotomac, above Washington, is beginning to attract attention.

Virginia.—A gang of Southern regulators have threatened the life of one of the teachers of the bureau, engaged in prosecuting his duties at Appomattox Court House, Virginia. It is presumed that the only reason for this threat is the fact that he is a Northern Abolitionist.—The Arlington estate, formerly belonging to General Lee, is to be rented in five acre lots to the freedmen.

Tennessee.-A landholder in Marshall county, who rented portions of his land to negroes, was recently driven away, with his tenants, by armed guerillas.—The minority report on the admission of Tennessee says that East Tennessee is strongly loyal, and Middle Tennessee and Western Tennessee disloyal. There are about 120,000 white males of the voting age, and 80,000 colored of the voting age, in all about 200,000. The proposition of the majority, heretofore reported, places the State Government in the hands of about 60,000, or about three-tenths of the adult population, to the exclusion of of the adult population, to the exclusion of seven tenths. The minority report provides for the extension of suffrage to the colored citizens.—Governor Brownlow has received a despatch from Mississippi, telling him to beware of assassination.

Alabama.-Sixty gold watches and a quantity of jewelry were found buried in a cemetery, at Montgomery, Ala., recently.

Mississippi. - Complaint is made that plored children are seized and apprenticed to white masters, for a small compensation, until the age of 21.

Louisiana.—The Democratic candidate for Mayor of New Orleans is John T. Monroe, who was deposed from that office by General Butler.

#### THE CITY.

One of our Grand Juries, in a recent presentment, traces three-fourths of the crimes committed to the immoderate use of intoxicating liquors.—The opening of the High School for colored youths, situated in Shippen Street above Ninth Street, took place March 9. The new building is three stories in heighth, 51 by 80 feet, and cost \$45,000. All the building will be occupied for school

Financial.—Gold has fallen to 30½. Fear of still further depression paralyzes business. The Ledger of Saturday, says:—"Sales cannot be effected at any prices. While the importers continue to crowd their goods into the auction houses, the domestic manufacturers are stacking theirs in their mills. Several of the cotton and woollen factories in the neighborhood of Philadelphia have ceased any offered reduction but the more effectually frightens purchasers from the market. In relation to the distribution of the assassination rewards; also, one giving information in regard to the Southern provisional governments.

March 7.—A bill to pay the war expenses of Pennsylvania was made the special order for Wednesday. Additional testimony was recopreded from the feed from the Reconstruction Committee, and was ordered to be printed. The bill regulating trade with the British Provinces vas considered in Committee of the Whole. A message was received from the President in reference to Juarez.

March 8.—A ""

March 8.—A "

March 8.—A ""

Mar operations, temporarily, as they at the time

there exists among the cattle of our country among men and beasts. It is unwise to confound these results of evident causes with the great scourge now afflicting the cattle of England. That nevertheless, it is highly proper that unusual precautions should be taken to keep all animals in strong health, and to pre-

A Capital Plan.—A Washington telegram says:—"Some of the loyal men from several of the Southern States are considering a project which, it acted upon, will lead to very important results. Their plan is to issue calls to the loyal men, both black and white, in these States to assemble in convention, to organize loyal State governments and elect loyal delegates to Congress, who shall at once present themselves to that body, and ask for recognition for themselves and their new State government."

Testimony of Gen. Grierson.—The following testimony from the famous leader who rode through the entire State of Mississippi before the capture of Vicksburg puts the rebel States in a very unpromising position

for restoration:
Gen. B. H. Grierson, testified—I have been in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and for a short time in Georgia. I think I can judge correctly the feelings of the people of those States. At the time of the surrender of Lee and Johnston my impressions of the people there were that they were willing to accept almost any terms which might be granted to them Pennsylvania.—The Union Convention great fear manifested by them that all of their property would be confiscated, and that possibly they would not be allowed to remain in the country; that appeared to be the feelthink at that time they would have been willing to accept any terms granted them; but Governor Curtin and Secretery Stanton, (a this was particularly the case with the private Pennsylvanian), for their patriotic services. soldiers and poorer classes of the South; there were of course a few of the wealthier classes the firm and unfaltering determination to about leaving the South entirely, and about which underlie our republican institutions, sell their property at reduced prices; I think and a hearty endorsement of the principles that instead of growing more willing to accept Battle-field Association have purchased the grove in which General Reynolds was killed. I speak of the leading men more particularly

the internal revenue tax of \$ of 1 per cent. with more severely, there would have been less

drawal of the Freedmen's Bureau would result in great injustice and injury to the ne-groes, the poor whites and loyal Southerners; the people South think they are to be compensated for their slaves; if the troops were removed I think the negroes would be again

forced into slavery.

I found the negroes much more willing to work and less disposed to depend upon the aid of the Government than I had supposed they would be; I have been surprised to see them go to work so freely and cheerfully; the negroes, if they have a chance, will support themselves; they are very anxious to learn to read; if permitted to vote, the influence of the negroes will never be thrown against the dovernment; they are true; in all my service I never found a negro untrue to the country; they were always ready and willing to give information carefully—many times information of great value to the service. The whites are opposed to the negroes becoming

land owners. I think there is a great desire manifested by them for the assumption of their debt: they wish to bring that about, and many desire to be paid for their slaves; I think they would oppose the payment of the national debt; I think they have no patriotism for the Union; they appear now to be as much devoted to the cause of the rebellion as they were during the war; they appear to accept the situation because they cannot do anything else at present, not because they are satisfied with it; I think that if another election were held for Gongressmen and Senators, they would elect men who are even stronger in their sentiments for the South and against the Government than those heretofore elected; they did in some cases try to pick men who would not be objection-able in every respect, but I think that these men now would be objectionable to the Southern people; I infer this from a great many things; for instance, all employes of railroad, telegraph, and express companies who were loyal to the Government are having their heads cut off and their places filled by sympathizers with the rebellion, many of them heretofore officers in the rebel service. The Southern people seem to have a great desire to have this country involved in a war

## FOREIGN.

with France, about Mexico.

Great Britain.—The military force in Ireland has been increased. The arrests of Fenians continue.—The British Parliament has authorized the seizure of the Irish telegraph lines. — The number of cattle attacked with the plague during the week ending Feb. 17 was 13,000, the highest number yet recorded in a single week.—In the House of Commons a reform bill has been introduced extending the elective franchise to every male over 21 years.—U. S. 5-20's at London, Feb. 24, were 691 to 691. The London Telegraph of Feb. 21, says:—"While all other securities were depressed, and even consuls were falling week after week, United States five-twenty bonds not only maintained their value, but gradually advanced from 63 to 67 and are now quoted at 68½." The writer then proceeds at length to show the insecurity of American finance. The day after the publication of the article, five-twenties advanced from 68½ to 69§.

France.-The Corps Legislatif, in their address to the Emperor, express their satisfaction at the assurance of the termination of Mexican intervention.

Canada.—American fishermen are warned from the New Brunswick shore fisheries after the 17th instant.---10,000 militia were

closed by a royal decree on the 23d ult. Chili.—The dates are to February 12th. Only three vessels of the Spanish squadron were on blockade duty off Valparaiso, the remainder having left for parts unknown.

The total loss of the Peruvian war steamers Loa and Amazonas is confirmed. -- The declaration of war against Spain by Ecuador is confirmed, and an alliance had been entered into with Peru and Chili.

All Life Members of the American Bible Society who do not draw and distribute their regular allowance of a dollar's worth of Bibles each year, are espectfully and earnestly requested to write out a proxy, empowering Rev. Wm. Whire Williams, Secretary of the United Reform Association of Philadelphia, to draw, and gratuitously circulate these Bibles. The United Reform Association is a society of eighty-four ministers from twelve different evangelical denominations, with a Business Con mittee of some of the most successful Christian business men in Phila. Rev. Alert Barres, and Rev. Drs. S. H. Cox, T. L. Cuyler, Daniel March, President, Asa D. Smith, D.D., WM. W. Newell, D.D., and Rev. WM. White Williams are the ministers in the United Reform Association from our Church.

Prouper action is needed, as the Society year of the noble American Bible Society closes on March 31st, and every proxy that reaches by the 30th instant will enable us to supply three more than we can if delayed till April. Full particulars will be given next week. Rev. Dr. Vermilye, of the American Bible Society, preached in its behalf lat Sunday, and, after full contation with the Secretary of the United Reform Association, expressed his full approval of this plan of aiding tre Bible Society in doing the very work for which it was organized. phia, to draw, and gratuitously circulate these Bibles.

# W. G. BEDFORD, CONVEYANCER AND REAL ESTATE AGENT

No. 53 NORTH TENTH STREET, PHLADA. My central location and the many means of com-munication with the suburbs enable me to take the Agency for sale and care of Real Estate, the Collec-tion of Interests, ground and houserents in every part of the city. References will be furnished when desired

#### THE STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, AT THE OLD STAND,

No. 47 NORTH EIGHTH ST., (EAST SIDE.) NO OTHER OFFICE IN THIS CITY!

With the benefits of an experience of nearly FIFTY YEARS ON STATEN ISLAND, and facilities unequalled BY ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT in this country, we offer superior inducements to those having SILK, WOOLLEN or FANCY GOODS for DYEING OR CLEANSING.

BARRET, NEPHEWS & CO., No. 47 North EIGHTH Street, Philadelphio. Mos. 5 and 7 JOHN Street, New York.

No. 718 BROADWAY, New York.

No. 269 FULTON Street, Brooklyn.

# L. D. BASSETT,

FINE CHEESE, GOSHEN BUTTER, CIDER the crevices of doors and windows, and save one-half VINEGAR, SWEET CIDER, CANNED TOMATOES AND PEACHES, WRIGHT'S SUPERIOR MINCED MEAT,

&C., &C. NEW 12TH ST. MARKET, N. E. Cor. of Twelfthand Market Sts.

# Medicinal.

## CLEANSE THE BLOOD.

With corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood you are sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples, or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as Scrofula, or Kirgs' Evil. Tumore. Ulcers. Sores. Eruptions. Pimples, Blotches, Boils, St. Anthony's Fire. Rose or Erusipelas. Televitor or Sait Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancer or Cancerous Tumors. Sore Eyes, Liver Complaints, and Heart Diseases. Try AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which eleanses the blood and cures these disorders.

During late years the public have been mis ed by large bottles pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties what ver. Hence, bitter disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself has become synon. ymous with imposition and cheat. Still we still this compound "Sarsaparilla," and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon i. We think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irreistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it intended to cure. We can only assure the sick, that we offer them the best alternative which we know how to produce, and we have reason to believe, it is by far the most effectual purifier of the blood yet discovered by any body.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass severy other remedy for the cure of

the most effectual purifier of the blood yet discovered by any body.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consump-tive Patients in advanced stages of the disease, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its vir-tues. The world knows them.

Prepared by DR. J. A. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by Druggists generally.

### SUFFERERS FROM DYSPEPSIA READ! REFI FCT!! ACT!!!

TARRANT 6: CO.

Gentlemen,
I am a resident of Curacos, and have often been disposed to write you concerning the real value of your SELTZER APERLENT as a remedy for Indigestion and Dyspepsia, I desire to express to you my sincere gratitude for the great benefit the SELTZER has done my wife.

For four or five years my wife has been sadly nfflicted with Dyspepsia, and after being under the treatment of several Doctors for two or three years, she, was finally induced to seek the advice of a learned Physician, Doctor Cabialis, of Venezuela, who immediately treated her with your EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERLENTshe began to improve at once and is now PERFECTLY WELL.

I teel it to be my duty for the good of humanity to make this statement, feeling that a medicineso varuable should be widely known.

Trusting you will give this publicity, and repeating my earnest gratitude and thanks.

I am very respectfully yours.

S. D. C. HENRIQUER,
Merchant, Curacoa, S. A.

New York, June 28th, 1865.

WF ASK
The suffering millions in our land to give this remedy a trial; convinced that by its timely use many may be relieved, many oured of Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Sick Hendache, Dizziness, Indigestion, Piles, Costiveness, Billious Attacks, Liver Complaints, Rheumatic Affections, &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., 287 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A Valuable Work on Prayer for Every Christian.

# OR. THOUGHIS ON PRAYER. By A. C. THOMPSON, D.D. PRICE

# DREER'S GARDEN CALENDAR FOR 1866.

Coniaining Select Lists of NEW FLOWER SEEDS, VEGETABLE SEEDS,

ROSES, VERBENAS, FUCHSIAS,

NEW HYBRID GLADIOLUS, DAHLIAS &<sup>®</sup>NEW BEDDING PLANTS. With directions for their cultivation and manage-

ment, will be mailed to all who enclose a stamp to my address. HENRY A. DREER, Philadelphia, Pa.

# NEW VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Per pkt THE TILDEN TOMATO, genuine ..... COOK'S FAVORITE TOMATO..... EXTRA EARLY TOMATO..... GIANT WAX BEAN..... MONITOR LETTUCE, the largest head Lettuce .....25 DWARF WHITE CELERY..... For other varieties and descriptions, see Dreer's Garden Calendar.

E. CROPPER,

MANUFACTURER OF

HENRY A. DREER. 714 Chestnut St., Phila,

# FINE AND FANCY CAKES, ICE CREAMS AND JELLIES,

ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY, Southwest Corner Nineteenth and Wallace

· 1020-1m Streets. Browne's Metallic Weather Strip

# WINDOW BANDS

Totally exclude cold, wind, rain, snow and dust from DAVID H. LOSEY, Sole State Agent.

38 South Fisth Street, Philadelphia. Send for oircular. Local agents wanted throughout the State.

# Aew Publications.

# A REMARKABLE BIOGRAPHY.

# LIFE AND LETTERS

REV. F. W. ROBERTSON.

THIRD EDITION. 2 VOLS. 12MO. \$4.00

This work is the biography of a remarkable man, gathered mainly from his letters and private journals. Its subject, Rev. F. W. Robertson, was a type of the best English character. Though by parental influence and byo envietlon a member of the Church of England, he interpreted its articles of faith in a spirit of genuine liberality and Christian catholicity, Strenuous in advocacy of truth, he yet more strenuously inculcated that charity which is better than any intellectual truth.

These volumes contain the full record of his career -the circumstances of his early youth; his passion for a n ilitary life, which he reluctantly but thoroughly put aside to gratify the wishes of his father; the scope thoroughness, and enthusiasm of his study at Oxford the high spirit and purpose with which he entered or his career as a minister; his labors, trials, and success at Winchester and Ch. Itenham; and, in full detail, his heroic struggle at Brighton,-a struggle against the bitter prejudices of the aristocratic and illiberal portion of his own church and of the citizens,-against the assumptions of those who claimed to be the special depoistaries of truth. - against the indifference of the rich to the condition of the poor,—against the atheistic views of the Workingmen, in whose behalf he labored so arduously, and most of whom loved him as a hene factor; and describe the eloquence and practical power of his Sermons and Lectures, the thorough unselfishness of his character, and his too early death.

#### We invite attention to the following NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

We invite attention to the following

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"The character it exhibits is one of the most striking of this age, and the work it records will have lasting effection posterity... There is something here for all kinds of readers, but the higher a man's mind, and the more general his sympathies, the keener will be his interest in the life of Robertson."--London Athenoum.

"We are sure that none can examine them without interest or admiration for the manliness, the honesty, and the intellectual vigor, which has perished by no sudden or unexpected fate, but still has perished in the green."--London Reader.

"No biography of late has met with such a universal and enthusiastic welcome. The example which it presents of a truly manly man; a man of masculine courage and womanly affection; a man with the bold ness of a freethinker in speculation, and the devotion of the saint in feeling; a man who loved nothing so well as truth, but whose passion for truth was softened by a tender reverence; a man with sublime faith in the future, but alive to all the sacred associations of the past; a man who blended with the most strenuous radicalism in regard to every thing false, unjust, and unfriendly to Humanity, a truly conservative spirit in behalf of all that is august, venerable, and ennobling in the traditions of ages, such a example is singularly attractive to the imagination, and full of all sweet and wholesome influences."-N. Y. Tribune.

"A man remarkable not only for the graces of his personal character, but for his position as a representative of certain conspicuous tendencies of modern thought. In his love of humanity and freedom, we need not say he has our most cordial sympathies. His views of theology are certainly open to criticism: but we should be untre to our name if we failed to recognize his noble independence in the pursuit of truth and the expression of ideas."—The Independent.

"The life portrayed is a remarkable one, in more than one respect, but chiefly as the development of a broad and stron

character, to us, is intensely fascinating,"—The Methodist.

"The reader of his 'Life and Letters' will see unfolded the same character that is indicated in his Sermons; will become acquainted with his mind, so rich in intellectual and moral endowments, and will learn the feelings and aspirations with which he performed the noble work to which he was devoted,"—Examiner and Chronicle.

"To say the least, we regard Mr. Robertson as one of the greatest teachers of the age. His character as a man, a Christian, and Teacher, as disclosed in these volumes, will exercise a wide and beneficial influence:

"We can recall now no collection of letters which can be compared with these for comprehensiveness of matter, felicity of diction, and elevation of tone and sentiment, in discussing alies the commonplace and the lottiest themes of didactic and spiritual religion, under the most vitalized and intense dealing with it in our modern life."—Atlantic Monthly [Rev. George E. Ellis.]

"The many readers and admirers of Robertson's Sermons will welcome this memoir of his life."—Round Table.

### SERMONS. BY REV. F. W. ROBERTSON.

Five volumes. 12mo. \$1.60 each volume. Sold separately or in sets.

Only one of the remarkablo serious included in these volumes was published during the author's life. The first volume, collected and edited by his brother, was so eagerly welcomed by all thoughtful readers, that series after series was issued to meet the demand. The result is, these five volumes of sermons that have already taken their place among the standards of modern pulpit eloquence, not solely or chiefly for their rhetorical excellence, but for their freshness, vigor, and elevation of thought, and for their truly liberal Christian spirit.

The almost unanimous judgment of the press respecting these Sermons is fairly stated by Prof. Henry B. Smith of Union Theological Seminary, in Hours at Home: "For originality, force, clearness of diction, close contact with the minds and hearts of men, and impressive eloquence, these discourses are acknowledged to stand in the very front rank of modern pulpit oratory."

# LECTURES AND ADDRESSES

LITERARY AND SOCIAL TOPICS. BY REV. F. W. ROBERTSON.

1 vol. 12mo. \$1.50

Any of these books sent paid, to any address, on receipt of the advertised price by the Publishers, TICKNOR & FIELDS. Boston.

#### HORACE GREELEY'S HISTORY OF THE WAR. "THE AMERICAN CONFLICT." IN TWO VOLUMES.

ELEGANTLY ILLUS'RATED WITH ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR PORTRAITS ON STEEL; NUMEROUS MAPS AND DIAGRAMS OF BATTLE-FIELDS, VETWS, Etc. 125,000 Copies Sold.

125,000 Copies Sold.

Volume I. of this History, published almost two years later than the first part of nearly every other, already includes among its patrons full 25,000 of the purchasers of those early works, and is everywhere recognized as the highest authority, even by the author's political opponents.

Volume II. will be ready in a few months—at the earliest day on which a well prepared history of the war can be obtained. The entire work, inimitable alike in excellence of plan and detail, will be vastly superior to any of those now completed, (most ef which were "completed" long before Gen. Grant's report was made,) and by far the most satisfactory Hist.ry of the late stupendous struggle—altogether unequalled for clearness, fulness, and accuracy of statements, combined with candor and graphic delineation of events.

IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY.

**AMERICAN** 

OF PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. cor. Fourth and Walnut Streets.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK all paid up IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS, now on hand

### \$1,143,874 15.

Invested as follows:-\$100,000 U. S. 5.20 bonds, 100,000 City of Philadelphia Loan 6's.

100,000 City of Philadelphia Loan 6's.

70,050 U. S. Treasury Notes, 7-20.
25,000 Allegheny County bonds.
15,000 U. S. Loan of 1881.
10,000 Wyoming Valley Canal bonds,
12,700 Compound Interest Treasury
Notes,
10,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad
bonds,
10,000 Phitsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago bonds,
6,500 City of Pittsburg and other
bonds.
1,000 Shares Pennsylvania Railroad
450 shares Corn Exchange National
Bank.
107 shares Farmers' National Bank
of Reading,
22 shares Consolidation National
Bank.
142 shares Williamsport Water Company,
Mortgages, Ground Rents, and Real Estate.

147,309 89
169,481 95 

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1865, \$544,592 92.

osses Paid during the Year amounting to \$87,636 31.

## LOSES PAID PROMPTLY.

DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY, thus aiding the the insured to pay premiums. The last DIVIDEND on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1866, was

FIFTY PER CENT. of the amount of PREMIUMS received during the

of the amount of PREMITORS records
year, 1855.
Its TRUSTEES are well known citizens in our
midst, entitling it to more consideration than those
whose managers reside in distant cities.
Alexander Whilldin,
J. Edgar Thomson,
George Nugent.
Hon. James Pollock,
Alberte C. Roberts,
P. B. Mingle,
Samuel Work.

Samuel Work. Samuel Work

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President. SAMUEL WORK, Vice-President. JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary. JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer

A few first-rate canvassers wanted.

# INDEMNITY FOR LOSS OF LIFE OR INJURY

FROM

ACCIDENTS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE

# 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.

Where policies are issued covering all and every description of accidents happening under any circumstances. An institution whose benefits can be enjoyed by the poor man as well as the rich. No medi cal examination required. Policies issued for amounts from \$500 to \$10,000 in case of death, and from \$3 to \$50 weekly compensation in case of disabling injury, at rates ranging from

\$3 50 to \$60 per annum, the cheapest and most practicable mode of Insurance known. Policies written for five years, at twenty per cent. discount on amount of yearly premiums. Hazardous risks at hazardous rates.

Ocean Policies written, and permits issued for travel in any part of the world. Accident Insurance to persons disabled by accident is like the Sanitary Commission to wounded soldiers in the field, providing the means for comfort and healing and supplying their wants while prevented from pursuing their usual employment.

The rates of premium are less than in any other class of insurance, in proportion to the risk. No better or more satisfactory investment can be made of so small a sum. Therefore-insure in the

### OLDEST ACCIDENT INSURANCE COM-PANY IN AMERICA.

J. G. BATTERSON, President.

RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary. HENRY A. DYER, General Agent.

WM. W. ALLEN & CO., General Agents for Pennsylvania. 409 WALNUT STREET,

If completed as designed, the work will be authority as to the events of the most wonderful era in the history of the Country.—A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania.

It would be difficult to place too high an estimate on the service Mr. Greeley has rendered our country by the preparation of this volume. \* \* \* 1 await the forthcoming of the second volume with eager expectation.—Wm. D. Kelley, M. C.

It bears the marks of labor, studied candor and accuracy.—Wm. H. Skward, Secretary of State.

The narrative is simple and clear, with so much of life and spiritin it that it is next to impossible not to read a whole chapter without stopping. \* \* \* It will be, and ought to be read by all our countrymen.—Education of the exercise of the great industry and alm partiality of Mr. Greeley will make this the text of all future histories of the Great Rebellion.—Thandbus using a thin in the present of the war itself.—Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of U.S. House of Reps.

Volume II. will be accompanied (without extractional forms). Address

Publishers, Hartford, Conn.

Publishers, Hartford, Conn.

Ensurance Companies. INSURE YOUR LIFE