

Laws of the Week.

CONGRESS.

Senate.—April 3.—A resolution was adopted looking to the prevention of the carrying of indictments in liquor cases to the Supreme Court before trial in the States; also one inquiring whether persons have been allowed to enter upon office since December 1st without taking the proper oath. A bill to facilitate settlements of accounts of the United States Treasurer was passed. The Judiciary bill was considered. April 4.—The House bill to facilitate military and postal communication among the several States was reported from the Committee on Commerce without amendment. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Wilson, requiring the Secretary of War to protect the graves of Union soldiers from desecration, which was adopted. Mr. Stevens desired that his resolution providing for universal amnesty and universal suffrage be made the special order for to-day, but no vote was taken. The veto message was then taken up, and Mr. Trumbull spoke at length in advocacy of the Civil Rights bill and in reply to the President's objections. The subject was postponed. The bill to reorganize the Judiciary of the United States was passed, 23 to 9.

April 5.—Mr. George F. Edmunds, the Senator appointed from Vermont to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Foot's death, was sworn in. The bill to provide arms and ammunition to the people of Dakota, and for protection against Indian warriors, was passed. A joint resolution was passed securing to colored soldiers their bounties. At 1 o'clock the message of President Johnson vetoing the Civil Rights bill was taken up. Mr. Beveridge Johnson took the floor, and spoke at length in opposition to the bill. He was followed by other Senators.

April 6.—A joint resolution was offered by Mr. Lane, of Kansas, which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. It was as follows:

Resolved, That Senators and Representatives from either of the States lately in insurrection shall be admitted to Congress whenever it shall satisfactorily appear that such State has, in accordance with the advice of the President of the United States, passed laws annulling its ordinance of secession, ratifying the amendments to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, repudiating all rebel debts, recognizing the debts of the United States, and extending the elective franchise to all male persons of color residing in said State over twenty-one years of age who can read the Constitution of the United States in the English language and write their names, and also to all male persons of color of like age and residence who own real estate valued not less than \$200, and pay taxes thereon. Provided, That such Senators and Representatives possess all the qualifications required by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

In speaking on these resolutions, Mr. Lane said that he had no assurance from the President on the subject; but that he proposed to-day and hereafter to take his position alongside of the President. Mr. Wade, of Ohio, said in reply: "Who is your President, that every man must bow to his opinion? If you please, why, sir, we all know him. He is no stranger to this body. We have measured him, sir. We know his height, his length, his breadth, his capacity—all about him, and you set him up as a paragon, and declare here upon the floor of this Senate that you are going to wear his collar. Is that the idea, sir? You are going to be his apologist and defender on whatever he may propose. Is that the understanding of the Senator from Kansas? I do not think, sir, that his constituents will be quite satisfied with so broad a declaration that he is to wear any man's collar, and follow him wherever he may go." The Civil Rights bill was passed over the President's veto by a vote of 33 to 15. The so-called Republicans who voted against its passage were, Cowan, Donnelly, Lane, of Kansas, and Norton. Mr. Dixon was absent.

The Civil Rights Bill. SECTION 1. That all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States, and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and Territory, to make and enforce contracts, to sue, to be sued, to purchase and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, and penalties as to them for similar services in other cases, and in all cases where the proceedings are before a Commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars, in full for his services in each case, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such Commissioners for the arrest of offenders against the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to a fee of five dollars for each person so arrested or taken into custody, and also for each Commissioner as aforesaid, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such Commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them; such as attending at the examination, keeping the prisoner in custody, and providing with food and lodgings during his detention, and until the final determination of such Commissioner, and in going to the place of performing such other duties as may be required in the premises, such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the Court of Justice within the proper district or county as near as practicable, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States, on the certificate of the District Court within which the arrest is made, and to be recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgment in case of conviction.

Sec. 2. That whenever the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that offences have been or are likely to be committed against the provisions of this act, within any judicial district, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the Judge, Marshal and District Attorney of such district, or to attend at such place within the district, or for time as he may designate, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act; and it shall be the duty of every judge or other officer, when any such request shall be received by him, to attend at the place and for the time therein designated.

Sec. 3. That the District Courts of the United States within their respective districts shall have, exclusively of the Courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses committed against the provisions of this Act, and also concurrently with the Circuit Courts of the United States of all causes, civil and criminal, affecting persons who are denied, or cannot enforce in the Courts of judicial trial of the State or locality where they may be, any of the rights secured to them by the first section of this Act, and if any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, has been, or shall be, commenced in any State Court against any such person for any cause whatsoever, civil or military, or any other person, any arrest or imprisonment, or trespasses, or wrong done or committed by virtue or under color of any authority derived from this act, or the establishing of a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and all acts amendatory thereof, or for refusing to do any act upon the ground that it would be inconsistent with this act, such defendant shall have the right to remove such cause for trial to the proper District or Circuit Court, in the manner prescribed by the act relating to Habeas Corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases, approved March 3, 1863, and all acts amendatory thereof, and the jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters hereby conferred on the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, shall be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, so far as such laws are suitable to carry the same into effect, but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish substantial remedies, and punish offenses against the law, the common law, as modified and changed by the Constitution and statutes of the State wherein the court having jurisdiction of the cause, civil or criminal is situated, shall be the same as is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be extended, and govern said courts in the trial and disposition of such cause, and if of a criminal nature, in the infliction of punishment on the party found guilty.

Sec. 4. That the District Attorneys, Marshals, and Deputy Marshals of the United States, the Commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be and they are hereby specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act and cause him or them to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such of the United States or Territorial courts as by this act has cognizance of the offense, and with a view to affording reasonable protection to all persons in their constitutional rights of equality before the law, without distinction of race or color, or previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; and to the extent of the duties of this act, it shall be the duty of the Circuit Court of the United States and the Superior Courts of the Territories of the United States, from time to time, to increase the number of Commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with a violation of this act.

Sec. 5. That said Commissioners shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and the Judges of the Superior Courts of the Territories severally, and collectively, in term time, and vacation, upon satisfactory proof being made, to issue warrants and precepts for arresting and bringing before them all offenders against the provisions of this act, and on examination to discharge, admit to bail, or commit them for trial, as the facts may warrant.

Sec. 6. And such Commissioners are hereby authorized and required to exercise and charge all the powers and duties conferred on them by this act, and the same duties with regard to the offences created by this act, as they are authorized by law to exercise with regard to other offences against the laws of the United States. That it shall be the duty of all Marshals and Deputy Marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when they are directed; and should any Marshal or Deputy Marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process, when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same he shall on conviction thereof be fined in the sum of \$1000 to the use of the person upon whom the accused is alleged to have committed the offence. And the better to enable the said Commissioners to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the requirements of this act, they are hereby authorized to employ, within their respective counties respectively to appoint, in writing under their hands, any one or more suitable persons from time to time to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties, and the persons so appointed to execute any warrant or process as aforesaid, shall have authority to summon and call to their aid any bystanders or posse comitatus of the proper county, or such portion or detachment of the forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution which prohibits slavery, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and said warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State or Territory within which they are issued.

Sec. 7. That any person who shall knowingly and wrongfully obstruct, hinder or prevent any officer or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under the provisions of this act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him or them from arresting any person for whose apprehension any warrant or process may have been issued, or shall refuse or attempt to rescue such person from the custody of the officer, other person or persons, or those lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested, pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet, or assist any person so arrested as aforesaid directly or indirectly to escape from the custody of an officer or other person legally authorized as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whom a warrant or process shall have been issued as aforesaid, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest after notice or knowledge of the apprehension of such person, shall for either of said offences be subject to a fine not exceeding \$1000, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment before the District Court of the United States for the District in which said offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States.

Sec. 8. That the District Attorney, the Marshals, their Deputies, and the Clerks of the said District and Territorial Courts shall be paid for their services, the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases, and in all cases where the proceedings are before a Commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars, in full for his services in each case, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such Commissioners for the arrest of offenders against the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to a fee of five dollars for each person so arrested or taken into custody, and also for each Commissioner as aforesaid, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such Commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them; such as attending at the examination, keeping the prisoner in custody, and providing with food and lodgings during his detention, and until the final determination of such Commissioner, and in going to the place of performing such other duties as may be required in the premises, such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the Court of Justice within the proper district or county as near as practicable, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States, on the certificate of the District Court within which the arrest is made, and to be recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgment in case of conviction.

Sec. 9. That whenever the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that offences have been or are likely to be committed against the provisions of this act, within any judicial district, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the Judge, Marshal and District Attorney of such district, or to attend at such place within the district, or for time as he may designate, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act; and it shall be the duty of every judge or other officer, when any such request shall be received by him, to attend at the place and for the time therein designated.

Sec. 10. That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States or such persons as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land and naval forces of the United States or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act.

Sec. 11. That upon all questions of law arising in any cause under the provisions of this act, a final appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

April 9.—The House bill to reimburse Pennsylvania was reported. The House Loan bill passed without amendment, 32 to 7. We have already published it.

House.—April 3.—A bill was reported from the Naval Committee authorizing the acceptance of League Island. Postponed till the 11th. Petitions for the eight-hour law were presented. The contested case of Dodge vs. Brooks was considered. The bill to establish a National Bureau of Education was reported back with a substitute, and recom-

mited. Resolutions were presented from the Philadelphia Board of Trade in relation to the Paris Exposition and referred to the Foreign Committee.

April 4.—A bill to repay Admiral Paulding his expenses in entertaining foreign guests on his ship, was laid on the table. A bill to credit another naval paymaster with the amount of money stolen from him was passed. The Dodge-Brooks contested election case was taken up, debated at length, and went over till to-morrow. Bills were passed to transfer the Smithsonian library to the library of Congress.

April 5.—Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, offered a resolution of inquiry relative to the trial of Jeff. Davis and others, having reference to the charge of participation in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. The House resumed consideration of the Brooks-Dodge contested election case from the Eighth Congressional District of New York. Mr. Shellabarger made an argument in support of the claim of the contestant, and other members participated in the debate. Mr. Brooks also addressed the House, but did not conclude his argument.

April 6.—The case of Dodge vs. Brooks was taken up, and the resolution reported by the Election Committee declaring Mr. Brooks not entitled to his seat, was adopted—yeas 84, nays 45. A resolution declaring Mr. Dodge entitled to the seat, was then carried—yeas 72, nays 52, and Mr. Dodge was sworn in as Representative from the Eighth District of New York. A message was received from the President, recommending a modification of the test oath.

April 9.—Resolutions demanding the trial of Jeff. Davis for assassinating the President and for treason were referred to the Committee of the Judiciary. A resolution to secure the proceeds of the captured property for the benefit of the U. S. Treasury was passed. The Civil Rights bill was then passed by 122 to 41 votes.

THE JUDICIARY. In the Criminal Court, at Washington, March 29, ex-War Detective Baker was fined \$1 and costs—\$36—for falsely imprisoning Mrs. Lucy Cobb. A *nolle pro.* was entered on the indictment for invasion of the territory of Joseph R. Cobb. The Supreme Court of the United States decided, April 3, that the Court Martial which tried Milligan, Boyles, and Hovey for treason, in Indiana, had no legal jurisdiction, and that the prisoners ought to be released. The President has ordered an abandonment of the indictment for treason against Bradley T. Johnson in the United States District Court at Baltimore. Johnson claims the privilege of his parole.

THE STATES. Pennsylvania.—The Trustees of Lafayette College, Easton, March 29th, organized a scientific course, for the endowment of which \$100,000 was given by Mr. Pardee, of Hazleton. The House, April 4th, passed a bill providing that colored persons shall not be excluded from the passenger cars; also one allowing parties to testify in their own suits. Gov. Curtin has signed the bill legalizing the street cleaning contract in Philadelphia. In the State Senate a resolution was adopted instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives to resist the admission of the lately insurgent States until they comply with every law of Congress respecting the credit of the United States, the repudiation of the rebel debt, for the protection of all persons in the States in their right before the law, and the establishment of an equal basis of representation. Another resolution was adopted requesting Hon. Edgar Cowan to resign his seat in the Senate, as he no longer represents the views of a majority of his constituents.

New York.—Gov. Fenton has responded to two resolutions made by Gov. Wells, of Louisiana, and to one made by Gov. Worth, of North Carolina. The New Yorkers are to have a Broadway Underground Railroad, commencing at Bowling Green and extending all the way to Harlem River. The bill has just gone through the Assembly by a large majority. The Assembly has rejected a bill making eight hours a legal day's work. A series of fires in New York, April 6th, destroyed property to the amount of \$1,000,000. At one of them a woman is supposed to have perished. The failure of Culver, Penn & Co., of New York, caused the suspension of thirteen banks in the Pennsylvania and Ohio oil regions.—The New York Senate has passed a resolution regarding the veto of the Civil Rights bill. The Assembly has passed a bill to authorize the Broadway elevated railway, to go above the tops of the houses.

New Jersey.—Resolutions, partially endorsing the President, but condemning his veto, have passed the House.—The Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Friday, without electing a United States Senator in place of Mr. Stockton.

Vermont.—The Governor has appointed George F. Edmunds, of Burlington, to succeed Senator Foot.

Massachusetts.—About twenty-five hundred liquor cases are affected by the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court. If all these pay fines, the sum will reach over \$500,000.

Connecticut.—Full returns of the election give Gen. Hawley, Republican candidate for Governor, a majority of 550.

Rhode Island.—General Burnside was, April 4th, elected Governor of Rhode Island, by a vote of 7749 to 2456. The Legislature is also Union.

District of Columbia.—The canal at Washington has been officially declared a nuisance. The cost of cleaning it is estimated at \$75,000.—Five of the Alexandria rioters, who maltreated the negroes last Christmas, have been sentenced by court martial to terms of imprisonment varying from six months to five years.

Ohio.—At the municipal election in Cincinnati, April 2d, the Republican ticket was successful by 3000 majority. At Dayton, a Democratic Mayor was elected. The other city officers chosen are Republicans.

Illinois.—The great telescope intended for the Chicago Observatory has arrived at its destination. The tornado which recently visited Indiana extended to Southern Illinois. Not less than one thousand persons, it is thought, were killed and injured by it.

Wisconsin.—The Supreme Court has decided that negroes are entitled to vote in that State.

Tennessee.—A separate State Government is proposed for East Tennessee.

Alabama.—Gurley, the man who basely murdered Gen. Robert McCook, while he lay sick and helpless in an ambulance, is in prison at Huntsville. Lately his manacles have been removed and his condition made generally comfortable.

Mississippi.—The Probate Court of Carroll county, Mississippi, appointed a negro without summoning his father to answer as to his right to the custody of his son. Whereupon the father sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* before Judge Cothran, who declared the proceedings of the Probate Court null and void, and ordered the boy to be returned to his father.

THE CITY. The Building of a Bridge over the Schuylkill at South street has been authorized.

MISCELLANEOUS. Dr. Livingstone, in his recent Book of Travels, gives it as his "deliberate opinion that not one-fifth of the victims of the slave trade ever become slaves. Taking the Shire valley as an average, not even one-thirty arrive at their destination. They perish on the route."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The Total Exports of Cotton from the United States to all countries since the first of September, have been 964,000 bales.—At the recent auction sale of coal in New York, prices were a trifle higher than in March, except stove coal, which was 72 cents a ton cheaper.—The receipts of cotton at Liverpool during the week ending 23rd ult., reached the large number of 136,761 bales. These are probably the heaviest receipts ever known in that market for a similar period, and prices gave way under them. The bulk of the imports came from India.—The big failure of Culver, Penn & Co., which carried down with it a half dozen or more Western banks, was followed, April 5, through from entirely independent causes, by the failure at Rochester of the firm of Ward & Co., bankers, after a two days' run. They held deposits, so says the report, to the amount of one million of dollars! The same day, also, the firm of Beatty & Co., New York, tea merchants, suspended, with liabilities to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars! This failure is attributed to advance on forged documents to the amount of a quarter of a million of dollars! D. G. Scofield, a member of the Petroleum and Mining Board, at New York, is also reported to have suspended.—The receipts from Internal Revenue during the week ending Saturday, amounted to the large sum of \$7,176,088 44.—Gold, Monday, 126. Cotton, 28 cents.

FOREIGN. Great Britain.—Another lot of goods, valued at \$3000, has been received from Bradford, England, for the freedmen of the United States.—The stock of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, \$600,000, is all subscribed, and the books closed. The cable progresses at the rate of nineteen nautical miles per day.—The widow of Louis Phillippe died at Claremont on the 24th of March.—March 29, cotton declined $\frac{1}{4}$ U. S. 5-20's, 71 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Belgium.—The Belgian Chamber, by a vote of 49 to 45, has adopted the Reform bill, increasing the number of Senators by four, and the Representatives by eight.

Mexico.—A newspaper, published in the City of Mexico says that, from the arrival of Maximilian in that country, in June, 1864, to the end of 1865, there have been 444 engagements between his troops and the Liberals; 322 of which occurred last year, making nearly one engagement per day. The total Imperialist losses in killed and wounded are 11,500.

Hayti.—A destructive fire broke out in the city of Port au Prince on March 19th. The houses being of wood, the flames spread rapidly, and one thousand buildings were destroyed. There are no fire engines in the city, and the people were wild with terror. The fire burned for thirty hours, and, after destroying the greater part of the city, went out from exhaustion. Nine thousand people have been made destitute by this extensive conflagration.

Prussia.—Troops are moving to the Silesian frontier. The fortifications of Cracow are being rapidly armed.

China.—The rebels are threatening Peking. Cholera at Halifax.—The steamer *England*, with 1202 emigrants, principally German and Irish, arrived at Halifax, April 9th, with 200 cases of cholera and forty deaths on the passage.

MAKING TREASON ODDIOUS. President Johnson can now appear in a new role. We refer not now to the apparent desertion of his party and the Union cause. The desertion of party is an old story. It is the peculiar vice of Vice-Presidents, when lifted into the place of their superiors, *deo gratia*. Andrew Johnson is but a third-rate actor in that line of things. Two ignoble predecessors have gone into obscurity before him. He will never find them, though he seems bound to go in search of them.

The new role of President Johnson is that of an originator, an inventor. He proposed to make treason odious. We thought we had understood his method. We had formed an idea of the way in which he might do it. But we were mistaken. His method is just out; showing us how to do it, by turning traitor himself. Let the Examiner accept the model. Let the illustration be patented.—*The Pacific*.

UNLOCKING THE ROCKS. The great cost of silver and gold arises not so much from their scarcity in the earth, as the difficulty of extracting them from their stony combinations. Dr. J. C. Ayer, the well known chemist of Massachusetts, has cut this gordian knot. After having merited and received the gratitude of half mankind, by his remedies that cure their diseases, he is now winning the other half, by opening for them an easy road to the exhaustless treasures of the hills. He has discovered and published a chemical process, which renders at little cost, the hardest rocks and ores friable like chalk, so that the precious metals are loosed from their confinement, and easily gathered. Mines too poor to pay, may be worked at a profit now, and the yield of rich mines is largely increased, while the cost of extracting the metals from the ore, is diminished. Either is a great achievement, to enrich mankind, or cure their diseases. But we are informed our celebrated countryman adheres to the latter, as his speciality and chief ambition.—*Buffalo Sentinel*.

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	22 shares Consolidation National Bank.	12 shares Williamsport Water Company.	

461,061 45
\$461,061 45

Mortgages, Ground Rents, and Real Estate, 147,999 89
Loans on collateral security, 159,481 95
Premium notes secured by Policies, 217,504 58
Cash in hands of agents secured by bonds, 52,469 18
Cash on deposit with U. S. Treasurer, 29,000 00
Cash on hand and in banks, 65,524 14
Accrued interest and rents due, Jan. 1, 10,223 00

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1865, \$544,592 92.
Losses Paid during the Year amounting to \$87,636 31.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.
DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY, thus aiding 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 year 1865. THE TRUSTEES are well known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities. Alexander Whittlin, Samuel J. Howard, J. Edgar Thomson, William T. Bodine, George N. Pugh, Hiram B. Mather, Hon. James Pollock, Henry K. Bennett, Albert C. Roberts, Hon. Joseph Allison, P. B. Mingle, Isaac Haselkopf, Samuel Work.

ALEX. WHITTLIN, 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 ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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 medical examination required. Policies issued for amounts from \$50 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—inure to the traveler.

OLDEST ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY 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, PHILADELPHIA. GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE 300 NINTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, \$200,000. This company continues to write on Fire Risks only. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested. Losses by fire having been promptly paid, and more than \$500,000. Disbursed on this account within the past few years. For the present, the office of this company will remain at 415 WALNUT STREET. But within a few months will remove to its own Building N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESTNUT. Then, as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILBERT, Secretary. THOS. MACKELLAR, J. DUPONT, J. M. SUPPLE, HENRY F. KENNEDY, W. S. CLAGHORN, JOSEPH KILPATRICK, M. D., THOMAS CRAVEN, President. ALFRED S. GILBERT, V. President and Treasurer. JAMES S. ALVORD, Secretary. 102-17