mins of the Week.

THE EXECUTIVE. Southern papers publish a circular from Assistant Adjutant General Townsend, stating that the Peace Proclamation does not abolish martial law or interfere with the freedmen's Bureau.—The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has recently promulgated the most important decision, that persons living in the Southern States during the rebellion, who have demanded payment of balances alleged to be due them from the Government before the war, are not entitled to any consideration. - Clement C. Clay has to any consideration.—Clement C. Clay has been released on parole.—Our Government is sending troops to the New Brunswick border.—Just as the Judiciary Committee of the House were about to report in favor of bringing Jefferson Davis and C. C. Clay before a military tribunal, the President ordered the release of the latter, much to the surprise of every member of the Committee.—Detective Baker has made a report in reference to bounty jumping frauds. He shows that of five hundred thousand men called out and sworn in by the Government, called out and sworn in by the Government, only one hundred and sixty-eight thousand reached the field as soldiers, although thou sands of others received their bounties.

A despatch from Eastport, Me., says that

Gen. Meade announces a determination to line the coast with 50,000 men, if necessary, to prevent Fenian mischief.—The French Minister had an interview with Secretary Seward, on Saturday, and, it is said, assured him of the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexicc.—The diplomatic correspondence between France and the United States, in relation to the evacuation of Mexico by the French troops, shows that Napoleon agrees to withdraw all his troops. The last detachment is to leave Mexico in November, 1867.—Mr. Seward has sent stringent instructions to Mr. Motley, our minister at Visual in reference to the project of sending enna, in reference to the project of sending Austrian troops to the aid of Maximilian, and a strong protest against such action will

CONGRESS.

Senate.—April 17.—A bill regulating the appointment of officers in the navy was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

April 18.—The Naval Contractor and Postal Appropriation bills were considered. The Habeas Corpus bill was taken up, and several

amendments were agreed to.

April 19.—Mr. McDougall-apologized for his conduct a few days ago. The bill for the admission of Colorado was made the order for Tuesday next. The Habeas Corpus bill was

taken up.

April 20.—The Committee on the Pacific Railroad were discharged from the consideration of the bill to grant aid for the construction of the Southern Pacific railroad. A resolution was passed authorizing the President to procure three valuable gold medals with suitable devices, one to be presented to Captain Creighton, of the ship *Three Bells*, of Glasgow; one to Captain Low, of the bark Kilby, of Boston, and one to Captain Stouffer, of the ship Antarctic, as testimonials of na-tional gratitude for their gallant conduct in rescuing about five hundred Americans from the wreck of the steamship San Francisco in 1853. The Habeas Corpus bill was considered and finally passed with some amendments. This bill grants indemnity to officers of the army for acts committed in aid of the sup-

pression of the rebellion, and exempts them from liability to estimatourts for such acts.

April 23.—A full was introduced to repeal the act retroceding the county of Alexandria. A resolution was adopted looking to the exclusion of pitts alogical from the United clusion of nitro-glycerine from the United States. The House bill for the reorganizastion of the Pay Department of the Navy was

House.—April 17.—The Army bill was and an amendment striking out the section relating to the Veteran Reserves
was defeated. Other, amendments were
adopted, and the bill went over. The evening sessions were dispensed with for the pre-

April 18.—A report was received from the Secretary of War, in relation to the awards for the capture of the assassins and Jefferson

Davis. The Army bill was considered, and an amendment, mustering out Veteran Reserve officers not on actual duty, was adopted.

April 19.—The bill increasing the salaries of the Commissioners and Chief Clerk of the Pension Office was passed. The Niagara Ship Canal bill was reported back from committee and held appear. mittee and held over. The Army bill was considered and amended. A new militia bill was introduced and referred.

April 20.—A bill was passed giving Ishmael Day, the old Maryland hero who kept the Union flag flying in the face of the rebels, a pension of \$424 50 per annum. The bill providing for deficiencies in the appropriation for public printing was passed. The Army bill was then taken up.

April 23.—A resolution in relation to nitroglycerine was adopted. The Judiciary Committee reported adversely to the President's recommendation for a modification of the test oath. A joint resolution was passed authorizing the President to carry out quarantine and other measures against the cholera or yellow fever. The Army bill was considered. A message was received from the President in relation to the French withdrawal from Mexico, which was referred to the Foreign Committee.

THE STATES.

Pennsylvania.—A fire at Titusville, April 18, destroyed property valued at \$300,000. Two men have been arrested on suspicion of

New York.—The British steamship Virvinia arrived, April 18, from Liverpool April 4th, with 1048 passengers. She has had 38 deaths on the passage, and is anchored in quarantine. The disease is said to be similar to that with which the steamship England is infected. - Since September, 1865, there have been received at New York, 711,857 bales of cotton, of which 394,538 bales have been exported.—10,331 immigrants arrived in New York last week.—The street car-drivers of New York city, after a strike of several days, resumed work at the old prices.—A gigan-tic enterprise has been started at Stockport, on the Hudson, close by the city of Hudson. A mile and a half of the river front has been purchased by New York, Albany, Troy and other capitalists, and it is designed to estab man named Barnes, of the city, brought a fire it was tossed back into the flames. lish a great lumber and freighting depot, together with steam planing and saw mill, smelting furnace, machine shop and other important works. The docks and slips are tion of the Thirteenth article of the constitucalculated to have at least twenty feet of tion of the State of Indiana, which, under water at low tide, with an unobstructed chanital to New York harbor. — The Board of
Health organized as a Board of Excise, April

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organized to have at least twenty feet of
pains and penalties, prohibits negroes from
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imposing number of three. Meanwhile the
pains and penalties, prohibits negroes from
into twellow in the state of Indiana, which, under
the state of Indiana, which is the state of Indiana, which, 20, with full powers under the new law to plaintiff demurs to the answer, maintaing that regulate the liquor traffic. It is understood the Thirteenth article is void and of no efthat no grocery is to be licensed to sell spirit- fect. because: uous or malt liquors; that the concert saloons which have been an eyesore on Broadway and spirit of the Constitution of the United and elsewhere are not to have license, and States. that the lower dram-shops which have been the resort of thieves and abandoned women constitutional amendment abolishing slavery.

The to be closed peremptorily. The presi-

where she was kept in quarantine. There were 150 deaths on board of her at Halifax,

resolved not to grant figure licenses to grocers or apothecaries.—Twenty new cases of cholera and ten deaths are reported on the steamer Virginia, at New York.

Cholera.—The new steamship Virginia arrived April 17th in New York Bay, four teen days from Liverpool, with 1080 passengers on her list Apother was a passenger or her list Apother was a passeng

Massachusetts — An eight hour bill has failed to pass the Legislature.

Illinois.—At the Chicago election, April 7, ten Republican and six Democratic aldermen were elected.—A tobacco firm in Chicago, employing about thirty hands, has adopted the eight-hour system, paying the same wages as before.

Michigan,—A Mackinaw letter to a Chicago paper reports that at that point the ice is about two feet thick, and solid, with from one to two feet of snow on it, which, if it melts and freezes, will make the ice still thicker. No water was to be seen last week in Lake Michigan from Beaver Islands, and no water can be seen now from the highest point of this island in Lake Huron.

Maryland.—A colored witness was brought into the State Court at Annapolis, April 19, under the Civil Rights bill.

Virginia.—The Christian Observer, tells "the praying people of the South that it is their special duty to pray for Jefferson

Alabama.—Hon. Francis W. Kellogg, Colector of Internal Revenue at Mobile, who is here on a brief visit, says that the negroes in Alabama are working well, and that the cotton crop in that State this year will be about three-fourths as large as that of 1860. negroes are receiving good wages, and the most perfect harmony exists between them and the planters.

Mississippi.—Hundreds of mules are dying of a strange distemper and the disease is spreading.—Capt. Foot, the bloody Mississippi guerilla, who operated in the neighborhood of Grenada during the war, and killed Thomas Keen, at Beverly Springs, last spring, has been captured and sent to Vicksburg. He will be tried by a military commission. Louisiana, -- Mayor Monroe and Alderman

ington for their pardons. California.—The jury of inquest in the recent disaster in San Francisco, are of opinion that the shipper of the nitro-glycerine should be tried for manslaughter.

Nixon, of New Orleans, have come to Wash

The Territories.—It is stated that the Mormons in Utah are rebellious. They have recently assassinated eight Gentiles, and have posted up placards warning all Gentiles to leave the Territory.—General Conner says Brisham Young has 10,000 Mormons in Utah capable of bearing arms, and is desirous of driving the United States forces out.

THE CITY.

The Corn Exchange Association, of this city, are about erecting a splendid building at Second and Gothic streets, so as to give the Association additional facilities for the transaction of business. The building will be two stories, and have a front of 96 feet on Second street, and a depth of 150 feet on Gothic street. The building will be 60 feet high from the pavement to top of cornice. There will be a grand hall 18 feet wide, the entrance being from Second street, and there will be 25 offices, with entrances from this hall.—A Soldiers' City Messenger Company has been formed for the purpose of supplying the public with reliable, trustworthy men, ready to execute any orders that may be given to them, viz: to carry messenger pedrages beggggg to any part of the sages, packages, baggage to any part of the passed, with amendments, which send it back to the House. The Postal Appropriation bill was considered. thy man may be required. The messengers can also be engaged for a certain time, to clean offices, move furniture, watch merchandise, stores, ships, and buildings day or night, &c. The messengers wear a red cap, with the number by which each messenger may be identified, and a badge with the inscription, "Soldiers' Philadelphia City Messenger Company."—The committee appointed to investigate the management of the Central High School, concluded their labors on Monday last. It is understood that the committee is divided on the question of the merits of the principal, and at the next meeting of the Board of Control it is quite likely two reports will be made.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Judge Busteed, of the United States District Court at Mobile, has rendered an important decision: A young man, a minor, while a passenger on board one of the Mobile and New Orleans steamers, engaged in cards and lost a considerable sum of money, really the property of his mother. A suit was instituted for the recovery of the money, not against the gambler, but the captain of the boat, and decided in favor of the plaintiff.

Nitro-Glycerine.—The recent explosion at San Francisco is believed to have been caused by "nitro-glycerine," the new explo-sive material invented in Germany, a box of which, it will be remembered, some time ago caused such havor at the Wyoming Hotel in New York. Two hundred pounds of it exploded at San Francisco, having been shipped from New York for use in mining operations on the Pacific coast. The mail steamers carrying it from New York to the Isthmus, and thence to San Francisco, had a narrow esand while the vessel was being unloaded an explosion took place, setting the ship on fire, demolishing the wharf and warehouses, killing twenty-six men, severely wounding sevenand still more terrible explosion occurred, tearing the ship to pieces, so that she sunk immediately, but doing no further damage. The total loss to property is estimated at one million dollars.—Several hundred pounds of nitro-glycerine have been discovered stowed away in New York.

The First Case under the Civil Rights Law.—A telegram from Lafayette, Indiana, reports that on the 11th instant, a colored suit against a prominent citizen to enforce a contract. The defendant, for answer, sets up that the negro came into the State in viola-

First. It is in contravention of the letter

Second. It is in direct conflict with the Third. It is void under the first section of | hours there was an absolute reign of terror. dent of the board of Metropolitan Police estimates that the rigid enforcement of the sons born in the United States full right to ment of twenty or thirty carbineers was sufficiently sons born in the United States full right to license law will be equivalent to adding five | make and enforce contracts, any law, statute, | cient to restore order.

defendent appealed to the Circuit Court,

gers on her list. Another very unwelcome passenger was the cholera, of which the papers speak as follows: "It did not appear hundred houses and two hundred citizens that there was cholera on board until the 12th instant, when the vessel was eight days out from Liverpool. On that day a man, who had had diarrhea, suddenly grew worse and died. It is said the diarrhea had existed, without any symptoms that were regarded as alarming, from the day of the departure of the vessel. When the man died, the ship's surgeon doubted whether the disease was cholera: but on the same day two other passengers were attacked. Afterwards the epidemic extended; and on the passage the number of sick was over one hundred—exactly how many, however, is not reported by the ship's officers. They say the whole num-ber is certainly less than two hundred. It is mentioned as a singular circumstance, that the cholera broke out on the Virginia in about the same place on the ocean at which the passengers of the steamship England, another of the National Steam Navigation Company's vessels (afterwards detained at Halifax), were attacked. There were 28 deaths on board the Virginia. The Freedmen.—President Johnson has

subscribed twenty-five dollars towards the Tennesseean, a paper published in Nashville, in the interest of the Freedmen. Senator Sumner subscribed five dollars.

Lenses .- It is stated that, in the production of glass for achromatic lenses, the American glass makers beat the world.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 5-20's in London, April 7th, 74 -The Treasury receipts for the year ending June. 1865, were, exclusive of land, \$329,567,126 00. The aggregate receipts for 9 months of the present fiscal year to April 1st, 1866, were \$410,041,230.—The number of defaulting distilleries in New York recently seized and held by the internal revenue bureau is twenty-two, and the estimated amount of which they had cheated the Government is \$500,000. Of this amount, at least \$200,000 for fines and taxes will be recovered.—The receipts from internal revenue last week amounted to \$3,464,194 58.

There are \$130,000,000 in the Treasury.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.—According to M. Chevalier, the use of opium in England'is increasing enormously. The quantity now used is certainly enormous. In 1845 the consumption was 38,229 pounds; in 1863 it was 144,—912 nounds. 213 pounds.

France.—The Paris Moniteur confirms the reports of the withdrawal of French troops from Mexico. It is announced, however, that France will occupy the chief Mexican ports by way of "security."

Mexico.—Brownsville advices say it was reported there that the Liberals had captured a wagon train between Parras and Monterey, with \$200,000, and had killed and captured two hundred French soldiers. The train contained about one hundred and fifty wagons, and left Monterey about the first of April, with supplies and money for Matamoras. It is also said that Escobado, early in March was twenty-two leagues from Matamoras. A short distance beyond that point, Canales endeavored to dispute the passage of the Imperialists, but Lopez's regiments repulsed him, killing twenty-two and wounding a lager number.—A large force of Imperialists have been defeated by the Liberalists, near Mazatlan, with a loss of 700 killed and

wounded and 350 captured.

West Indies.—A case of "Obism" has occurred in Hayti, where a party was recently detected feasting on cooked infants.—The digging for oil in Cuba has in many cases been successful. The oil found is the same as that of Pennsylvania.

Chili.—Advices from South America state that the Spanish frigates Blanca and Numancia were driven out of the channel at Tabildad by Chilian sharpshooters, whose fire they were unable to return.

Items.—Up to February last, Professor Agassiz discovered 1460 new species of fish; and other animals in Brazil.—M. F. Maury, ex-rebel, now in Mexico, estimates that the South lost in the war \$7,000,000,000.— The Democrats begin to scold President Johnson audibly.

THE MASSACRE AT BARLETTA,

ITALY. Among other places where a small commu-nity of Evangelical Christians had sprung up was Barletta, a handsome town, and some-times busy port, not far from Bari. The church was placed in charge of Giannini, an Evangelist; the worship was conducted without offence; and the number of worshippers increased. During the winter the priests thundered against these "pests and plagues of heaven." It was, perhaps, natural: Italian priests are neither very sparing in their censures nor enlightened in their ideas. Even when the Lenten preachers commenced an organized wordy assault upon the little congregation, people neither remoncape.—Another terrible explosion of nitroglycerine took place at Aspinwall on the morning of the 3d inst. The oil had been brought to that port on the British steamer European, rant crowd in Southern Italy may be worked into mischief by a heated friar. Mysterious hints were also dropped, and on Sunday, the 18th of March, the authorities were informed teen others, besides leaving twenty who rethat something would happen. Although main unaccounted for and are supposed to the sermons were flereer on that day than have been blown to atoms. The ship was then towed out into the harbor, when another But on Monday, the Feast of St. Joseph, a certain Canon Postiglione roused the excite ment to a pitch beyond restraint, and rushing from the church at the head of a wild mob found his foes in the meeting place of the Evangelical fratelli. Two of these brethren were murdered in cold blood, the proprietor of the house and Giannini escaping by the roof; the furniture was smashed, and one of the dead bodies flung from the balcony into the street, and when the house was set on this was seen by the National Guard, whose barracks were not ten yards away. The colo-nel had run off and hid himself; his men mysteriously disappeared; and it was an hour before the soldiers showed themselves to the dered; the shout of " Death to the accursed ones!" rang through the streets; the prefect was attacked to the cry of "Down with

taxes!" while cheers were givin for Jesus, the Pope, and Garibaldi; the sub-prefeet

with difficulty saved his life, a parliamentary delegate was badly wounded, and for some

hundred policemen to the force.—The ordinance, regulation, or custom to the consteamship England has arrived at New York, where she was kept in quarantine. There The court sustained the demurrer, and the Theorem The court sustained the demurrer, and the Theorem Theorem The court sustained the demurrer, and the Theorem Theore vigorously to work the riot melted away. but her passengers and crew are now reported well.—The celler population of New York and Brooklyn is to be removed, and cholera hospitals are to be established in those cities.

The Board of Excise has unanimously more reported and Colonel W. C. Wilson for appellant, the case was taken under advisement.

On the case was submitted on Wednesday, and after argument of counsel, Colonel R. P. Dehart for appellee, and Colonel W. C. Wilson for appellant, the case was taken under advisement.

On the Circuit Court, wisorously to work the riot melted away. Postiglione, and some other priests, and about two hundred laymen, have been arrested, and the battalion of soldiers which was sent for was scarcely necessary to quell any disturbance of the court of the course of the course of the course of the course, and some other priests, and about two hundred laymen, have been arrested, and the battalion of soldiers which was scarcely necessary to quell any disturbance. The truth seems to be that there was a mixture of treachery, incapacity, and cowardice. One of the first persons arrested was a banker, a member of the town council, and an officer of the National Guard, and a hundred houses and two hundred citizens marked for destruction.

The clerical reaction has been gaining strength, and seems inclined to test it. Now, though Europe will have no fear for the issue, we must expect a struggle of great intensity, and of no little danger to the infant Evangelical Churches. The first feeling through Italy will be one of shame, and the Protestants of Barletta are now certain of sympathy and security. Mr. Meyer, (of the Scotch Free Church at Ancona), preached there to seventy people on the Sunday after the tumult, and nothing seems to be more admirable than the courage, firmness, and prudence with which he has acted through the whole affair. But we fear that Baylette. the whole affair. But we fear that Barletta is only a skirmishing ground; that the battle is not yet begun; and that as ecclesiastica toleration and Christian life advance in Italy they will encounter the most determined hostility. - Weekly Review.

DRUNKENNESS IN FRANCE.

A work has just issued from the pen of M. Jules Simon, a member of the French Insti-tute and of the Legislative Body, giving a very different view of the state of things in that country as regards sobriety from what we have been accustomed to see presented in speeches and publications in Great Britain.

The following extract is a sad exhibition:—

"Even in France there are towns where

women rival men in habits of intoxication. At Lille, at Rouen, there are some so saturated with it that their infants refuse to take the breast of a sober woman. In the mountains of the Vosges, infants drink eau-de-vie On Sunday in the churches the air is literally infected with the smell of eau-de-vie made from potatoes. In those mountains there are no more frequent causes of idiocy and imbecility, for in general the dwellings are healthy, and the water is excellent. The great misfortune is, that the children of habitual drunkards are idiots, so that the punishment follows from generation to generation, from the guilty and degraded father to the innocent children. In the manufacturing towns the mayors are obliged to take measures against the cabarets that supply eau-de-vie to children for there are drunkards of fifteen as there are laborers at eight; and, morally and physically, they present a melancholy spectacle Can it be this precocious debauchery and the consequences of it which oblige the War Department to lower the regulation height for the service? What is done to combat the evil? A few sermons which are not listened to; a few municipal ordinances that are not carried out; pathetic exhortations, which nobody pays attention to, are not sufficient to absolve society, which allows the pestilence to spread, as if it were an inevitable conse quence of industry. Instead of preaching and punishing, a cure should be applied, and for that the cause of the evil should be known. No one can believe, no one will venture to say, that the wretched people who haunt the public-house to ruin and to poison themselves have any excuse for so doing. Yet think of the twelve hours that these men spend in their workshops-twelve long and wearisome hours, without any recreation, without even the pleasure of seeing their work finished under their hands; for the artisan is a mere piece of machinery, and feels no interest in what he produces. After those twelve hours, so exhausting, so monotonous, follow him, in the snow and frost, when he quits his shop. Mount the crazy and rotten staircase leading to his room. Enter with him into the fright-

ready, for his wife is at work like himself where he never tastes wine, because wine is too dear; where he cannot breathe, because air fit for breathing is dearer still than wine; where he has no furniture, for during illness and stoppage of work his furniture is sent to the pawnbroker; and where he finds neither fire, nor covering, nor sleep! Do you know many men, even among those who are most eloquent on drunkenness, who would resist the attraction of the pleasant taproom, well

ul dognole, where his meal is scarcely eye

its dusty bottles, its gay companions, and all the semblance of happiness which hides from him the want of real happiness?"

M. Jules Simon notices the efforts made by the co-operative associations in England, Germany, and France for the improvement of the habitations of the poor. London, he says, is of all places in the world the city where most has been done in this way:—
"It, indeed, wanted it, and will want i

lighted, well warmed, with its glittering pots,

more for a long time to come; for in a city so immense, containing a floating population so numerous, many years will pass before anything like complete reform can be effected."

In spite of many difficulties, he admits that a great deal has been done in London; and French architects and organizers of asso ciations for the improvement of lodging-houses would learn much from it. One thing in particular is deserving of imitation, namely: that water is carried into all the rooms; "and," he adds, "cleanliness becomes gradually a habit, and very soon a necessity. With us, on the contrary, water, and consequently cleanliness, is an object of luxury." - Weekly Review.



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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 he 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.
Its TRUSTEES are well known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.
Alexander Whildin, J. Edgar Thomson, George Nugent.
Hon. James Pollock, Albert C. Roberts, P. B. Mingle, Samuel Work.

Samuel T. Bodine, John Aikman, Henry K. Bennett, Hen. Joseph Allison. Isaac Hazlehurst, 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 canyassers wanted.

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. 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 \$500 to \$10,000 in case of death, and from \$3 to \$50 weekly compensa-

tion 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 n 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 comfert 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.

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409 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE ON WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASU, \$200,000.

This company continues to write on Fire Risks only. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701
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 re-

A15 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its Own
Building N. E. CURNER SEVENTH AND CHESTNUT. Then, as now, we shall be happy to insure our
patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety,
DIERCTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN. ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD, N. S. LAWRENCE,
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JOHN SUPPLEE, HENRY F. KENNEY,
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THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
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JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1028-1y 415 WALNUT STREET,