

American Presbyterian.

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1866.

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OUR ROCHESTER CORRESPONDENT.

SPLENDID LIBERALITY. Henry Wells, Esq., President of the American Express Company, is about to perpetrate an act of princely liberality, for which he will deserve honorable mention for many years to come. He proposes to build and endow a first-class female seminary, to be located in the beautiful village of Aurora, where he resides. This delightful town is situated on the east bank of Cayuga Lake, about ten miles from Auburn and eight miles from Cayuga. Mr. Wells proposes himself to erect suitable buildings for such an institution, to furnish them with everything convenient and necessary for such a school; himself to hire the teachers, to pay their entire salaries for the first year, and so get the ship launched and fairly started on its voyage without other aid. All this, it is supposed, will cost him something like seventy-five or a hundred thousand dollars. He must have found the Express business profitable, to be able to do so much, and his own mind must be moved by some generous promptings, or he would not be inclined to do it.

A NEW DEVICE. A novel plan for the Sabbath collections has recently been adopted in one of our principal churches, for which the eminent pastor is said to be responsible. The church is still somewhat in debt for its new and elegant house of worship. The custom has been to pass the collection boxes each Sabbath morning, to raise a fund to liquidate this debt. But outsiders or others objected to having the contribution box thrust so often in their faces. It was very significant. It was difficult not to take the hint. Now, mark the relief. A nice, little, black walnut box, something like a child's savings' bank, is put in each slip, set in behind the rack, at the middle of the seat, just where each person in the seat can see it and can easily reach it. This is not a big, ugly contribution box; it is small, it is neat; but it is very significant. It has a very expressive slit in the top, the two sides of which come nearly together, much like an agent's lips when he says, "give, give." And thus it stands, pleading all through the preliminary service, while each one has time to study its significance "to his heart's content"—or otherwise.

But lest any should have failed to understand its intent, or to give time for the generous and the noble to fulfill all their hearts' desire, the last thing before the sermon the minister says: "The collection for the morning will now be deposited in the boxes." The service passes. The organ touches a few tender and benevolent chords, and people begin to fumble in their pockets for the money. How can they help it? How a man would look, sitting bolt upright, doing nothing, while all the rest were depositing their "fractionals" in that open, pleading, little mouth! It is irresistible. It works like a charm. They don't "pass" the contribution box, but the collection has more than doubled by this little device. It deserves a patent.

REVIVALS. We hear of precious revivals beginning in Livonia and West Bloomfield. We know that the valued pastors of both these churches have been laboring and hoping for these blessed results, and that their hearts will be made to rejoice greatly in this Divine visitation. Rev. Dr. Shaw, last Sabbath, received eighteen more to the Brick Church of Rochester; making one hundred and three received at the last two communions, and making the membership of this church now one thousand and sixty-eight.

The revival in the First Baptist Church of Rochester continues with marked power. And in this connection it is pleasant to mention that one of the oldest deacons of this church says, that many of those who have come forward to unite with this church, date their convictions back to the faithful labors of Rev. E. P. Hammond among us, three years before. GENESEE. ROCHESTER, May 19, 1866.

The following periodicals are on our table:—Littell's Living Age, No. 1146, May 19, 1866. Our Young Folks, for June. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, April, 1866. American Edition. Re-publication of the London, Edinburgh, North British, and Westminster Quarterly Reviews. Contents:—Railway Reform; The Royal Hospital of Bethelhem; The Situation in Austria; French Opinions of the English; The United States Constitution; Commons Round London; H. Taine on Art and Italy; Contemporary Literature. New York: Leonard Scott & Co. Philadelphia: W. B. Ziebar.

News of our Churches.

CHESTER CITY CHURCH.—At the first communion of the Chester City Presbyterian Church, last Sabbath, sixteen persons united with it, twelve by profession. Others were detained by sickness, who may probably be ready by the next communion season. Among the number was an old lady of seventy-seven years of age and her granddaughter. Thus the Lord is building up his kingdom in this new field of labor.

ACCESSIONS.—The Thirteenth Street Church, New York, Dr. Burchard's, has received nearly fifty persons to its communion on profession of their faith, during the present year. No extra meetings have been held; but there has been a gradual increase of religious interest since the commencement of the year. On Sunday, May 13, twenty-six were received on profession, ranging in age all the way from ten to sixty years.

JACKSONVILLE, FL.—A revival in this place began with the "Week of Prayer," and has been a gentle, pervading influence, affecting all the churches, and extending quite generally through the town. The work has been extensive in the college and female academy. Many children and youth have been added to the Lord. Probably not less than three hundred converts have professed faith in Christ, and united with the various churches of the city. The First Presbyterian Church has received forty-seven, mostly on profession. The interest continues.—At *Batavia*, thirty-eight were received on profession, May 6. Of these thirty-eight, eleven are heads of families, twenty-three are members of the Sabbath-school. The work has been characterized by great stillness; great prayerfulness, and signal, and speedy answer to prayer; fidelity of Christians toward the impenitent; directness of speech in enforcing the doctrines of the Word upon the minds of the hearers; tenderness toward the unconverted, with love of the brethren. We have learned, says the pastor to the *Evangelist*, that very ordinary preaching is made powerful by extraordinary prayer, on the part of the people; and that God does not wait for the reviving of all his people, as a condition of pouring out his spirit.

LIFE INSURANCE FOR A HOME MISSIONARY.—"Minonk, Ill., May 14, 1866. A kindness has been shown me recently, the record of which may stir up others to do likewise. Some half-dozen friends here, members of our little Home Missionary Church, though taxing themselves heavily for the erection of a new house of worship, generously presented their pastor with a policy of life insurance for one thousand dollars, on the endowment plan. Perhaps other Home Missionary Churches, notwithstanding their weakness, might make similar provision for their pastors."

"M. P. ORMSBY." THE CHURCH AT PATTERSON, N. J., hopes to hold its twenty-sixth anniversary to-day. Rev. E. J. Richards, of Reading, the first pastor, is expected to be with them on the occasion.

THE PRESBYTERY OF GALENA AND BELVIDERE held an adjourned meeting in Warren, Ill., May 10th, and installed Rev. Eugene H. Avery as pastor of the Presbyterian Church in that place. The introductory exercises were conducted by Rev. S. M. Gates; Rev. D. R. Eddy preached the sermon, and, being Moderator, asked the constitutional questions; Rev. Aratus Kent gave the charge to the pastor, and Rev. Charles A. Williams the charge to the people.

PERSONAL.—Rev. C. W. Higgins has commenced labors with the churches of Cottage Grove and Sun Prairie, Wis.—The Rev. A. D. Barber of the Presbytery of Champlain, who has for five or six years past been laid aside from the pastorate and the active duties of the ministry, by ill health, has so far recovered that he is again able and desirous to resume these duties. He may still be addressed at Williston, Vt.—The Rev. Herrick Johnson, of the Third Church of Pittsburgh, has been invited to deliver a lecture before the Pittsburgh Temperance League, on the wine-drinking customs of society.—Rev. Charles Kendall has closed his labors with the church in Auburn, having engaged to act as supply of the Presbyterian Church in Waverly, N. Y., one year.—Rev. S. H. Hyde was installed pastor of the Church in Carrollton, Ill., April 29th. The sermon was preached by Rev. W. L. Tarbet, of Virden.

LANE SEMINARY.—The thirtieth anniversary was celebrated May 10th. There were four addresses by students, and an address by Rev. Dr. Tuttle. The Board of Trustees filled the vacancy in the Faculty, (department of Exegesis,) by appointing Rev. Elisha Ballantine, District Secretary of the American Board and formerly professor of Languages in the Indiana State University, to the chair of Biblical Literature. Professor Ballantine is a ripe scholar, a clear and vigorous thinker, a brother beloved by all who know him, and will be a valuable addition to the corps of instruction in the Seminary.

The Silver Plate for which some of the New York notabilities are taxed, is as follows, in ounces:—W. B. Astor, 1324; L. Delmonico, 2205; E. Delafield, 2000; Hamilton Fish, 1261; L. W. Jerome, 1175; Morris Ketchum, 2500; George Law, 1700; Daniel Lord, 1093; E. D. Morgan, 2713; Marshal O'Roberts, 1278; Francis Skiddy, 2200; Peter Cooper, 360; Daniel Drew, 777; John A. Dix, 588; W. M. Everts, 571; D. D. Field, 269; Rev. Dr. Gardiner Spring, 580; A. T. Stewart, 710.

News of the Week.

THE EXECUTIVE.

President Johnson has vetoed the bill for the admission of Colorado.—Our Atlantic and Gulf squadrons are being rapidly reduced, while the foreign squadrons are being increased.—The rebel ex-Senator Gwin has been released from confinement at Fort Jackson, on condition that he leaves the country.—The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Capt. Fox, is about to cross the ocean in the iron-clad monitor *Miantonomah*, for the purpose of personally presenting to the Emperor of Russia the resolution of Congress congratulating him on his escape from the hand of an assassin. He will also report upon the present condition of the principal navies of Europe. It is not generally believed in Europe that one of our monitors can cross the Atlantic, but the incredulous will soon have a demonstration of the fact. The *Miantonomah* is at Halifax, awaiting the arrival of Captain Fox.—The Secretary of War, May 16, ordered Paymaster Paulding under close arrest. Col. P. was the principal Government depositor in the Merchant's National Bank, which recently failed. Other arrests are likely to follow.—The President has approved the joint resolution of greeting to the Emperor of Russia; also the bill imposing a duty on imported cattle; authorizing the coinage of five cent pieces, and providing for the selection of a site for Post-office and Court buildings in New York.

CONGRESS. Senate.—May 15.—A bill was passed changing the place and time of holding the United States Courts in Virginia. The bill was reported by the House resolution relating to Colorado was passed, with some amendments. A message was received from the President, vetoing the Colorado bill. May 16.—The message of the President, vetoing the Colorado bill, was read and ordered to be printed. A resolution to appoint a commission to examine the site for a freshwater basin for iron-clads at Portland, Me., was discussed without conclusion. A bill for the reorganization of the army was introduced. It provides for five regiments of artillery, six of cavalry, and thirty-seven of infantry. Referred to the Military Committee. By an amendment to the passport law, such documents are hereafter to be granted only to citizens of the United States. May 17.—Another amendment to the House resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, was offered by Mr. Wade. It provides that citizens of the United States, and that no class of persons against whom discrimination as regards suffrage is made, shall be entitled to be counted as part of the basis of representation. The House bill prohibiting the carriage of nitro-glycerine, under certain conditions, was passed. The resolution authorizing the examination to be made for a site for the laying up of iron-clads in fresh water, near Portland, Me., was passed. The Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up and passed with a few amendments. The Military Academy Appropriation bill was passed.

May 18.—A petition asking that Jeff Davis be tried by court-martial was presented. Mr. Sumner said: "In presenting this petition I express no opinion on it; but now that the subject is before us, I will add that the trial of Jefferson Davis at the present time by a jury at Richmond will be one of those great comedies which hereafter will excite the derision of the world." The bill to provide for the publication of the official history of the rebellion was reported from the committee. The House bill in reference to the metric system was referred to a special committee. The bill to fix the time and place of holding courts in Virginia was passed and now awaits the approval of the President. A supplementary bill to the pension laws was taken up.

May 21.—Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, stated that he was physically unable to call up the reconstruction bill. The resolutions were therefore postponed until Wednesday. An attempt was made to bring up the Colorado bill, but, after debate, the consideration of the President's veto of the measure was made the special order of Tuesday next. The fortification appropriation bill was passed. The bill to incorporate the Academy of Music at Washington, D. C., was passed.

House.—May 15.—Mr. Paine's substitute for the bill relative to appointments to the Military Academy was adopted. The bill amending the organic laws of the Territories was passed. The Tax bill was considered in Committee, and various amendments were adopted.

May 16.—A bill was reported providing for the safety of the lives of passengers on steamships. Among other provisions, it contains a section to prohibit the transportation of nitro-glycerine on steamships, boats or wagons, which convey passengers, under any penalty. If it is so carried, and death results, the persons offending may be convicted of murder, and punished accordingly. The Tax bill was taken up.

May 17.—The bill to authorize the use of the metric system of weights and measures in the United States was passed. The measure is not compulsory, but merely permissive. Standard weights and measures in accordance with the system are to be furnished to the Governor of each State. Post-office business with foreign countries is to be computed according to weight in grammes. The Bankrupt bill was taken up, and, after some debate, laid over until Tuesday. The Tax bill occupied the attention of the House during the remainder of the day. The President sent to the House a communication from Gen. Grant, urging the passage of an army bill. Gen. Grant says: "A small military force is required in all the States lately in rebellion, and it cannot be foreseen that this force will not be required for some time to come. It is to be hoped that this force will not be necessary to enforce the laws, either State or National. But the difference of sentiment engendered by the great war which has raged for four years will make the presence of a military force necessary, to give a feeling of security to the people; all classes disposed to obey the laws of the country will feel this alike."

May 18.—The Committee on Public Lands were directed to report upon the feasibility of planting the Western prairies with timber, or aiding private individuals and companies in the work. The bill to establish a reform school in the District was passed. Mr. Delano, whose seat had been contested, was, by resolution, declared entitled to the same. A bill to equalize bounties was reported from the Military Committee. It gives eight and one-third dollars per month for each month of service. The Tax bill was taken up.

May 21.—A resolution was adopted directing the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau to forward to the House those reports recently made concerning the operations of the bureau by Generals Steadman and Fullerton, and Whittlesey, and Ewell. Resolutions were adopted that the House would support the President in the execution of a sufficient number of rebels, not for retaliation, but to insure subordination and obedience. A concurrent resolution to appoint a committee to investigate the action of the Freedmen's Bureau was adopted. A resolution was adopted requesting the President to furnish

information to the House as to the collection of the district tax in the lately rebellious States. It was resolved that the House hereafter take a recess each day from half past four to half past seven.

THE STATES.

Pennsylvania.—The Republicans elected their candidate for Mayor in Williamsport, Pa., on the 16th, by 129 majority, a gain of 200.

New York.—The Stevenses threaten to stop the running of their ferry boats on Sundays, in order to prevent the New York rowdies from going over to Hoboken, as they have been doing on Sundays, in search of the liquor, which is denied them at home by the Board of Excise, and perpetuating acts of outrage and vandalism. The threat, however, is not much regarded by the ruffians, who freely boast that they can go to Hoboken by the overland route; that is, by way of the Courtland street ferry and Jersey City. This frightens the Hoboken people, and they have called a public meeting, accordingly, to devise means for protection. The Board of Excise has received thus far about \$200,000 for license to sell liquor. Before the entire city is disposed of (including Brooklyn,) it will probably run up to a million.—Two men who were accomplices in a murder, and more lately a New York City "mock auctioneer," all of whom were justly convicted and sent to the penitentiary, have been let loose upon the community by the pardoning power, without any adequate reason whatever being given for such a course.

New Jersey.—The two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the city of Newark was appropriately celebrated at that place last week by the Historical Society, and also by the civic and military authorities. Addresses suitable to the occasion were delivered in the First Presbyterian Church. A procession of fire and military companies was to have come off, but it was postponed on account of the weather.

Massachusetts.—The bill to legalize the sale of liquor has been defeated in the House of Representatives by a vote of 146 to 49. Indiana.—It is reported from New Albany, an Indiana town, that a divorce was recently granted, among many others, in the case of M. Carney vs. M. Carney, but neither of the parties, which is to be argued when the decree was made; both lived together most happily and were astounded to find that they were separated. How it happened no one knows, but the divorce was granted, and the parties may have to get married over again. Such loose proceedings as these are the natural result of the wretched divorce laws of Indiana. Mr. Colfax will have to pay some attention to his own State, as well as to Utah.

Illinois.—A slaughter-house has been erected near Chicago, to do the entire slaughtering of that city. It is 270 feet long by 175 wide, and is three stories high, and can work off daily 15,000 head of cattle, hogs, and sheep.—Colonel Sloo, radical postmaster at Cairo, has been removed.

Maryland.—An employee of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, named Snyder, has been arrested on the complaint of some colored persons, who charge that he most unceremoniously put them out of the "ladies room" at the President street depot. Judge Bond will hear the case which is to be argued under the Civil Rights bill. Snyder has been released, after giving security to appear at the trial.

Tennessee.—The House of Representatives has passed a bill conferring civil rights on negroes, by a vote of 31 to 20, with amendments excluding blacks from juries and their children from the common schools.—The remains of the seven Ohio soldiers of Mitchell's railroad expedition, who were hanged by the rebels, have been properly interred at Chattanooga.—Northern capital is pouring into East Tennessee, and especially at Knoxville and Chattanooga. New houses and factories are springing up, and farms are being purchased by farmers and army officers. Several extensive steam saw mills, iron foundries and a large cloth manufactory are projected at Chattanooga.—The Tennessee Senate has rejected the resolution favoring the formation of East Tennessee into a separate State.

Alabama.—It appears that after all the grandiloquent boasting of Mr. Semmes, he has not yet been pardoned, and therefore the military commander of the district has issued an order forbidding the said Raphael Semmes, Esq., from assuming or carrying on the duties of probate judge.

Louisiana.—The White Workingmen's Eight Hour League of New Orleans, which excludes negroes from membership, struck recently, and were much disgusted next day to find their places filled by colored workmen.

The Territories.—The reported massacre of the garrison of Fort Goodwin has been confirmed. A letter has been received from Arizona, which says that two companies of the third battalion, 14th U. S. Infantry, had been murdered and scalped, and that of one hundred men, but seven escaped. The Indians professed friendship, were admitted into the fort and destroyed the garrison. Other outrages had also occurred.—Sixteen friendly Indians, mostly women and children, were massacred by a party of whites in Idaho Territory last March.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The Exports of Gold on Saturday, were \$5,873,500, making a total for the week of \$9,352,604. This shipment of Saturday exceeds all expectation, and is the heaviest known in the history of the port. These shipments are the result of the return of our 65-20's and the difficulty of disposing of cotton bills of exchange.—The available funds in the vaults of the Treasury proper, on the 19th inst., amounted to \$104,376,457 2/3—which shows an increase of nearly four millions as compared with last week's statement.

FOREIGN. Great Britain.—The steamer *Helvetia*, which left Liverpool on the 2d, for New York, had put back with one case of cholera on board. The outbreak of cholera among the German emigrants on these vessels was attracting much attention, particularly in Liverpool, where the disease had shown itself while the emigrants were in transit through the town. Several German families had been attacked, and two or three deaths had occurred. Precautionary measures were being adopted, and it is said the Government had issued instructions to stop the further admission of German emigrants into England until they had passed a full medical examination.—It was asserted in Paris that negotiations were being carried on between England, France, and Russia for the assembling of a European Congress. The London *Morning Post* says it has reason to believe that such negotiations were going actively on.—Mr. Gladstone, in a recent speech on the finances of Great Britain remarked, that the United States was in a far more favorable position to pay her debt, both interest and principal, than Great Britain was to pay hers; that there are persons now living who see its entire extinction; and that the future of America, as far as finance is concerned, is not likely to be attended with any embarrassments. He thought England might take a lesson from America, and endeavor to reduce her own debt. The debts of various European countries are stated in Mr. Gladstone's

speech, and as compared with that of the United States are as follows: Great Britain, \$3,999,010,695; United States, 2,689,689,842; France, 2,000,000,000; Austria, 1,580,000,000; Russia, 1,395,000,000.

An extraordinary financial panic was prevailing in England, May 12; when the rate of discount was raised to 10 per cent, and many failures, including a single company, with liabilities of from £10,000,000 to £12,000,000 were announced. U. S. 5.20's, 64 to 66.

France.—The Government has announced its determination in regard to the present European troubles, in the following language: "A pacific policy, an honest neutrality, and complete liberty of action." The declaration says that Italy knows that as we should highly disapprove Austria making any attack upon her, so also are we thoroughly determined to throw upon her all the perils and risks of any attack she may make upon Austria.

Austria, Prussia, Italy.—It is asserted that one object of Austria in menacing Prussia and Italy, is to force England to assent to the convention of a European Congress.—The news from Germany is unchanged, but there are still some hopes of a peaceful adjustment. It is stated that in consequence of Mr. Motley's remonstrances, the last of the Austrian volunteer rifle corps destined for Mexico have been furloughed.

Spain and Chili.—The Spanish fleet, under Admiral Nuñez, has been repulsed before Callao, May 2, in an attempt to bombard that city. Nearly all the Spanish vessels were damaged and the Admiral wounded. Callao was but slightly injured.

Religious Intelligence.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ashmun Institute.—A Board of twenty-one Trustees for the Lincoln University, (the new title of the old Ashmun Institute) was elected by Newcastle Presbytery at their late meeting, and this institution recommended to the churches. A correspondent of the *Presbyterian* writes:—"You will be glad to learn, and the friends of the Ashmun Institute especially, that during the present session God has blessed this institution with an interesting work of grace, and twelve or fifteen of the students have been hopefully converted. Of the forty young men now connected with the institution, one-half were candidates for the gospel ministry at the time of their entrance; and of those recently brought, as we trust, to a saving knowledge of Christ, doubtless some will be led by the Spirit of God to engage in the great work of preaching to their fellow-men the riches of that grace in which they now rejoice."

Ref. Pres. Churches in Philadelphia.—It gives us pleasure to mention that considerable accessions have been made to each of the Ref. Pres. Churches in this city, at their recent communions. In the First Church forty were added; in the Second thirty-five; in the Third, (now without a pastor,) sixteen; in the Fourth, twenty-six; in the Fifth, forty-two. For some time before prayer-meetings had been held on every evening, and the subject of personal religion was very prominently brought into view. The promised blessing was not withheld, and pastors and people may well be led to encouragement and gratitude.—Banner of the Covenant.

Revivals.—An encouraging work has been going on for some time in the Third U. P. Church, Rev. Dr. John G. Brown's, in Pittsburgh, Pa. This work commenced immediately after the dispensation of the Lord's Supper about the middle of March, and so manifest was the presence of the Divine Spirit that the Session agreed that the Sacrament of the Supper should be dispensed again on the last Sabbath of April, which was done accordingly. On that occasion over forty accessions were made to the communion roll. The religious interest manifested is so intense that it has been resolved to continue the week evening meetings for some time. Sabbath, May 13, was a jubilee day to the Ref. Dutch Church at Flatlands, for at the communion which was then celebrated, fifty members were added to that little Zion.

Ref. Pres. Items.—At the recent communion of the First Reformed Presbyterian congregation, New York, eighty-three persons were added to the membership of the church. Of these, seventy-seven were additions to the church, fifty being on certificate from other bodies, but mostly from the United Presbyterian Church; and twenty-seven by profession of their faith.—The Reformed Presbyterian Church (New Side) has in this country fifty-eight ordained ministers. The First Reformed Church of Philadelphia (Dr. Whyte's) has nine ruling elders, three Sabbath-schools—in which there are sixty teachers, and six hundred and seventy-nine pupils—and eight hundred and sixty-nine members.

DEATH-BED OF MR. LINCOLN.

C. E. Blake, late Lieutenant 48th U. S. C. T., is agent for this very superior and interesting work of art, containing accurate portraits of about a score of leading officials assembled on that sorrowful occasion. Mr. Blake is appointing canvassers, and can be seen at 816 Chestnut street. Prices, \$5, \$2 50, and \$1 25, according to size.

Advertisement for a personal invitation to examine new styles of FINE CLOTHING, Cassimer Suits for \$16, and Black Suits for \$22. Fine Suits, all prices up to \$75. WAMAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, Southeast corner of Sixth and Market Sts.

Advertisement for WILLIAM YARNALL, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, No. 1232 CHESTNUT ST., S. E. COR. 13TH. SUPERIOR REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS, FAMILY HARDWARE, IRONING TABLES, &c. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, DEALERS IN WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES, No. 922 SPRING GARDEN STREET, N. B.—Practical part in both branches promptly attended to.

Insurance Companies.

Advertisement for GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE ON WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, \$300,000. This company continues to write on Fire Risk 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.

Advertisement for INSURE YOUR LIFE IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY. THE AMERICAN OF PHILADELPHIA, S. E. cor. Fourth and Walnut Streets.

Table showing investment in various bonds and stocks, including Ashmun Institute, City of Philadelphia Loan, and others. Total amount: \$1,143,874 15.

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

Advertisement for 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.

Advertisement for INDEMNITY FOR LOSS OF LIFE OR INJURY FROM ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Advertisement for TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. Cash Capital and Assets, Dec. 1, 1865, \$506,338 12.

Advertisement for PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, 409 WALNUT STREET. Where policies are issued covering all and every description of accidents happening under any circumstance. 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 compensation in case of disabling injury, at rates ranging from \$5 to \$50 per annum, the cheapest and most practicable mode of Insurance known.