

News of the Week.

THE EXECUTIVE. President Johnson has approved the sentence pronounced upon Paymaster Paulding, imprisonment for one year in Fort McHenry, and a fine of \$5000.

THE SENATE. The Senate has rejected the nomination of Governor Holden, of North Carolina, as minister to San Salvador.

THE HOUSE. The House bill to establish the grade of general in the army was called up and passed, with some amendments.

THE CONFERENCE. The Conference Committee on the passenger protection bill reported that the House recedes from its amendments.

THE JUDICIARY. The Judiciary Committee reported back the joint resolution recognizing Tennessee, with a substitute.

WHEREAS. In the year 1861 the government of the State of Tennessee was seized upon and taken possession of by persons in hostility to the United States, and the inhabitants of said State, in pursuance of an act of Congress, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States; and whereas, the said State government can only be restored to its former political relations in the Union by the consent of the law-making power of the United States, and whereas, the people of the said State did, on the 22d day of February, 1865, by a large popular vote, adopt and ratify a constitution and government whereby slavery was abolished, and the ordinances and laws of secession and debts contracted under the same were declared null and void; and whereas, a State government has been organized, under said constitution which has ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, and also the amendment proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and has done other acts proclaiming and denoting loyalty; therefore, be it

RESOLVED. By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the State of Tennessee is hereby restored to her former proper practical relations to the Union, and is again entitled to be represented by Senators and Representatives in Congress.

July 23.—The House amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill was concurred in, and the bill goes to the President. The Retrenchment Committee were instructed to inquire into the collection and disposition of captured property in the lately rebellious States.

July 19.—Mr. Stevens offered a resolution, the Senate concurring, that Congress when it adjourns, do so to meet again on the first of September. After some discussion, the resolution was withdrawn.

July 21.—The Senate bill in relation to naval appointments was reported and passed, with an amendment striking out the proviso limiting the number of rear admirals.

July 23.—A resolution was adopted requesting the President to urge the release of the Fenians captured in Canada, also to cause a discontinuance of the prosecutions against the Fenians in the U. S. Courts. The Senate amendments to the Tennessee resolution were concurred in; so the resolution has passed both Houses.

N. Y. City.—The Board of Health makes public the following mortality statistics for the week ending July 21: Sunday, 87 deaths; Monday, 146; Tuesday, 155; Wednesday, 324; Thursday, 209; Friday, 128; Saturday, (up to noon) 69. With 140 more, as estimated, to come in, we have an appalling total of 1324.

Connecticut.—A sun-struck laborer in Hartford revived just as he was about being buried. An excellent law was passed by the last Legislature for the protection of railway passengers. It provides that each company conveying passengers shall provide their passenger, baggage, mail and express cars with a connecting apron of the full width of the train, so as to connect the platforms and enable persons to pass from one car to the other with safety.

Maryland.—Thirty years ago a widow named Patty Polk was murdered in Cecil county. The perpetrator was first discovered last week, by his own confession on a sick bed. Much to his consternation he is getting well.

Tennessee.—WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Secretary of the Senate this afternoon received a telegram from Governor Brownlow, dated to-day saying: "The battle has been fought and won. The Constitutional amendment was carried in the House by 43 yeas to 11 nays." He adds that two of the members present refused to vote.

Alabama.—A despatch from Mobile, July 17, has the following: "A sloop was overhauled in the lower bay, early this morning, by a United States cutter, having on board 150 negroes, whom the parties were about to carry to Cuba and sell into slavery. These negroes had been collected at different employment offices in Louisville, Nashville and Memphis, and brought down to New Orleans, and thence by rail to this place. They had been promised \$30 per month to work on a plantation, and otherwise deluded. The captain and crew of the sloop have been heavily ironed and placed on board the sloop-of-war Augustine for safe keeping, and will be forwarded to Washington."

Mississippi.—Major General O. O. Howard recently received a communication from Governor Humphrey, of Mississippi, who represents that the civil authorities throughout the State are about to take active measures to prevent outrages and ill-treatment of the freedmen, and will bring all offenders to justice. Their acts will receive the support of the better portion of the community, and it is believed that a more favorable state of affairs will soon be established.

Minnesota.—During the present season 7000 Scandinavians have settled in Minnesota. Kansas.—E. G. Ross radical Republican, has been appointed Senator as General Lane's successor.

Continued Great Heat.—On Tuesday, June 17, the thermometer at the Ledger office, in the shade, on Chestnut street front, stood at 101 degrees, at 12 o'clock, and 104 degrees at 3 o'clock. For many years past no summer day has seen the mercury rise so high. The nearest approach to it, in any large Atlantic city, was in 1855, on July 20, when the heat, at 99 degrees, was almost unbearable, until thunder showers cooled the atmosphere. Over 750 deaths are reported for last week including 101 by cholera. Nine cases of cholera were reported by the Board of Health for Monday. None of them proved fatal.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The Revenues of the English Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, were \$338,632,180, as compared with \$347,945,780 for the previous year, thus showing a decrease of over \$9,000,000 raised by taxation. From customs during the year ending June 30, 1866, the receipts were \$106,335,000; from internal revenue, \$100,335,000; from sales of stamps, \$47,766,000; from real estate tax, \$28,885,000; from other direct taxes, \$17,105,000; from the Post-office surplus, \$21,750,000; from the crown lands, \$1,605,000; and from other miscellaneous sources, \$14,342,180. The American revenues for the same period are estimated at \$552,000,000, whilst those of England were \$338,632,180.

It is stated, semi-officially, that the actual reduction of the principal of the public debt in June was nearly \$20,000,000. During the same period about the same amount of 5-20s were sold, and certificates of indebtedness to the amount of \$11,000,000 redeemed. The receipts from internal revenue during the last week amounted to upwards of \$4,630,000.—U. S. 5-20s, at Liverpool July 14, reached 68.

FOREIGN. Great Britain.—The laying of the Telegraph Cable was commenced, after religious observances, July 13. July 14th, 33 miles had been successfully paid out. The Birmingham Banking Co. failed July 14; liabilities two million sterling.

An Admirable Union.—For the first time, the Royal family of England has stooped to connect itself with a notoriously immoral person. Queen Victoria's third daughter, Princess Helena, was married July 21st, to Prince Christian, who is already the rightful though not legal, husband of another living woman. By this so-calledmorganatic marriage, he has a family, the eldest a girl within five years of the age of his present wife. Moreover, his mother was morganatically married to his father. The match, says the London correspondent of the Tribune, was entirely of the Queen's making and is fully and unpopulantly unpopular. Christian is regarded as an adventurer, the Queen pronounced him mad, the whole business objectionable. He will probably be Her Majesty's pet son-in-law.

THE EUROPEAN WAR. Venetia a French Province.—La Presse of July 7, has the following: King Victor Emmanuel has not at once acceded to the armistice proposed through France. He alleges, as a reason, that he has to consult with his ally, the King of Prussia; in consequence, the Italian Government has been advised that it will have to cease immediately every act of hostility against Venetia, it being a French territory. A French commissioner is going on duty to Venetia, to assume the government in the name of the Emperor. Orders have been issued to the French squadron in the Mediterranean immediately to repair to Venetia, and hoist the French flag instead of the Austrian upon all fortified posts on the Venetian coast. The cession of Venetia to France is complete and definite, without any other condition of the part of Austria, except to withdraw the guns, arms and all munitions of war found in the fortified places. Within forty-eight hours the whole of Venetia will be French territory, and it will depend on the good will of France either to keep or part with it.

The Daily News compares the cession of Venetia to France as an act of a debtor who makes away with his property when on the verge of bankruptcy. There is a want of frankness about the Austrian Government that is fitted to exasperate Prussia. If Austria wants the army corps in Italy, near Vienna, to make better terms, Prussia cannot be expected to aid her in setting them at liberty.

The Battle of July 3d was fought close to Koniggratz. The Prussians, whose centre was at Sadowa had placed in the nearly the whole military forces which the monarchy could dispose of. The Austrians, who had their centre at Lippe, had also brought on the field all the disposable strength of the Empire, with the exception of the army in Venetia. The shock was terrible, and on both sides the greatest bravery was displayed. A turning movement of the Prussians, who contrived, in consequence of a fog, and under the cover of the smoke produced by the firing, to establish themselves unperceived at Chlumec, decided the fate of the day. The Austrians, attacked all of a sudden on the flank and rear, gave way. The Prussians pressed on with extraordinary vigor, so that at last the wing was cut off from the main body, and a perfect panic set in; the retreat of the Austrians became changed into a rout, and the bridges over the Elbe did not suffice to afford a passage to the mass of fugitives. The turning movement, it appears, was executed by the army under the Prince Royal which originally entered Bohemia from Silesia. This army, although distant from the field of battle, succeeded by the greatest efforts in entering the line in time enough to direct the attack against the right wing of the Austrians, which act decided the victory. The King decorated the Prince on the field with the Order of the Black Eagle. The King and the two Princes in command were saluted with the most extraordinary enthusiasm by the troops.

The Austrian Generals, Princes of the Imperial family, and superior officers, vainly gave an example of the most desperate courage—nothing availed. Three Archdukes were wounded, and a great number of general officers were either wounded, made prisoners, or killed. The real amount of loss on both sides is not yet known, but it must be immense. The Austrian army had, before the battle, taken up a position on the right bank of the Elbe, but was forced violently to the other side—that is, toward the east.

Delubris and the whole of the railway line which runs there are abandoned by Marshal Benedek, who is thus forced into Moravia. It remains to be seen whether, in case the military operations should continue, he will be able to defend the high road to Vienna at the point of junction of the Bohemian and Trubau railways. In every case all Bohemia is now open to the enemy, and the Prussians can act in that country as they please.

The King of Prussia has ordered the release of all Austrian prisoners who give their parole that they will not again enter the army of that country during the war. July 6.—The headquarters of the Prussian army were transferred to Pardubitz. July 7.—Despatches received at Vienna from the Austrian headquarters in the Tyrol announce that five thousand Italian volunteers attacked the Austrian position on Monte Suello July 6. They were repulsed with a loss of 500 men killed and wounded. Another engagement took place, July 7, at Veza. After a severe fight, lasting five hours, the Italians were driven back over the Tuscandine pass, with a loss of 200 killed and wounded. The Austrian loss was 21 men hors du combat.

July 8.—Field Marshal Benedek has been relieved of his command. July 9.—A Florence telegram says: "In consequence of the passage of the Po, and the successive movements made by General Cialdini's army, the Austrians abandoned Rovigo. They previously blew up all the works and fortifications defending the town, and the take-down on the Adige, and also burned the bridges. The Austrians, in evacuating the town, abandoned all the artillery on the fortifications. The guns had previously been spiked." July 10.—The Austrians made a reconnaissance in strong force, with artillery, in the direction of Lendone. They were driven back with the bayonet by the Garibaldians as far as the La Azzo; which place was occupied by the volunteers. Garibaldi was present, but had to remain in a carriage in consequence of his wound. The operations of the Italian army against Borgoforte were being continued. The Italian troops on the 10th captured by assault the village of Montegiano, near the take-down of Borgoforte. The Prussians defeated the Austrian army at Kissingen. The Bavarian General was killed.

The Florence journals of the 10th assert that Prussia had declined the proposed armistice and has officially declared to the Italian Cabinet that Italy cannot accept an armistice, which, being based upon the cession of Venetia, would be tantamount to a separately concluded peace, and would disengage, to the detriment of Prussia and to the advantage of Austria, the 150,000 men stationed at Venetia.

A Vienna telegram, dated 10th July evening, on the contrary, says:—The Abendpost, evening edition of the official Wiener Zeitung, says the emperor of the French has taken fresh steps of an energetic character to effect the conclusion of an armistice. The French fleet is on its way to Venice, and General Lehoucq, the French Commissioner, has been ordered to occupy Venetia. General Proccerart has been sent to the Prussian headquarters to announce the armed mediation of the Emperor of the French. It is the pronounced wish of the Emperor of the French that Austria should not be weakened in her position as a great power. The Army of the South is evacuating Venetia, and has commenced the march northward.

La France and the Paris both deny that an order has been issued for the Toulon fleet to sail for France. They say, however, that Paris for Verona, where he would receive from the Austrian authorities the preliminary document settling Venetia to France. The Emperor had ordered an immense number of needle guns to be manufactured at once. The Times gives the following as the condition attached by the Italian Government to the proposition of the Emperor Napoleon:—First—If Venetia is ceded to the Emperor Napoleon, the final transfer must be made by Austria, hampered by no conditions with regard to Rome. Second—That the question of the District of Trent should be recognized as one to be discussed.

July 11th.—The Austrian army is reported as reorganizing, and was 160,000 strong. The Prussians, after a pause at Zwickau, were again advancing. They were regarded as within a week or ten days of Venetia. July 12th.—General Cialdini holds Rovigo. The Flying Column of the Italians had a success over the Austrians at Stelvio. July 13th.—The most conflicting rumors prevail as to the acceptance or rejection of the mediation of France. July 14th.—The Vienna Press says the proposed mediation of Napoleon is ended for the present, and Austria must try on her own strength and resources. The Paris Moniteur, same day, says the negotiations are progressing, and the best of feeling prevails between France and Prussia. The Italian General La Marmora has resigned. Cialdini has occupied Padua.

The opinion prevailing in England is, that France has given up all idea of armed intervention in behalf of Austria, and is in perfect accord with Prussia and Italy. Canada.—The British forces, who have been stationed at Fort Erie, broke camp July 17. The regulars are to remain, and the volunteers are to be disbanded. Mexico.—Gen. Sheridan reports officially that detachments of French troops still continue to be landed at Vera Cruz. He states that from his own observations he has lost all faith in the sincerity of Napoleon in his statements concerning the withdrawal of French troops from the city of Mexico, and is determined to oppose them. The Emperor came to the aid of the Bible agents, however, and they are free from opposition for the present.

MISCELLANEOUS. General Sheridan has forbidden the reorganization, for any purpose, of Confederate batteries and brigades in his department. Liberty in Montreal.—Up to the 10th inst., Montreal had subscribed over \$50,000 in gold for the Portland sufferers. Rate of Insurance.—A Convention of Fire Insurance Presidents met in New York July 19th, and advanced the rate of insurance ten per cent. The Needle Gun.—The London Times in a review of the battles between the Prussians and Austrians, says: "From first to last it is the Needle-gun that has apparently carried the day; and the Needle-gun is simply a breech-loading rifle of very inferior quality. In principle, as well as in construction, it is not to be compared with several breech-loading rifles manufactured by English makers; but, imperfect as it is, it has proved quite good enough to secure victory for the Prussians in almost every encounter."

Birds in the Public Squares.—The birds in the public squares have become quite domesticated. Discovering that visitors mean them no harm, they make themselves very familiar, hopping along the ground in close proximity to the children who may be playing. It has been supposed that the squares were stocked with birds purchased by direction of the city. This is a mistake. Not a single bird was purchased. The squirrels were removed by direction of the Commissioner of City Property, and no sooner had the animals disappeared, than the birds came and made their nests in the trees.

Sun-struck Salmon.—Several hundreds of salmon and salmon trout were found upon Burgh Marsh, on the Cumberland shore of the Solway Firth, last week, under extraordinary circumstances. Many were lying dead upon the marsh, where they had been left dry by the receding tide, and others were floating languidly about in the small pools of water on the shore, in a sickly and dying state. It was at first conjectured that these fish had been thrown out by fishermen who had been infringing the law by fishing at improper times. This supposition, however, proved incorrect; and the conjecture that they had been poisoned was also abandoned. Old fishermen have now arrived at the conclusion that the salmon, in making their way up the shallow water near the estuaries of the rivers, had been visited by something like a sun-stroke; the weather having been hotter than had been experienced for many years.—London Times.

Spiritualism.—In New York the Spiritualists have lately been holding meetings and doing all sorts of wonderful things, and challenging the outside world to discover any fraud in their actions. On Sunday before last a committee of honest, unprejudiced people was elected to examine the medium, and tie her in a chair, the spiritualists claiming that the spirits would unloose the cords. It happened on this occasion that a really honest committee was secured. The committee tied her up by the wrists, waist and feet, and by various difficult twists and hard knots secured the cords. The lady, thus bound hand and foot, was shut up in a cabinet, and the aid of the spirits invoked to unloose her bonds. Minute after minute passed, but nothing was heard from the inside of the cabinet, and after the lapse of nearly an hour the door was opened; the lady sat fainting in the chair, but no spirits had come to her aid, and the knots were still united. The startling fact was developed that when persons not in collusion with the performers tie the cords, the spirits are powerless.

The Great Heat of July.—A Boston paper mentions that a merchant of Surinam, now in that city, says they of this summer, there like the terrible heat of this summer; yet Surinam is within the tropics. Another man Hays, a something there can equal it; but a Brazilian, from Para, says such torrid heat as has prevailed this week was never known at his equatorial home. The following statement from Yale College will be read with interest:—"This afternoon, at 3 P. M., my thermometer, suspended in the shade upon the north side of the New Haven Hotel, indicated 104½ degrees, being the highest temperature known to have been

obtained in New Haven since 1778, a period of eighty-nine years. The highest temperature recorded before the present season was 102 degrees, viz.: June 24th, 1864. Previous to this, the thermometer had been twice observed at 101 degrees, viz.: in 1798; and there have been three other cases in which the thermometer has risen to 100 degrees, viz.: in 1781, 1800, and 1845, making in all seven known instances in which a thermometer, fairly exposed in the shade, has risen to 100 degrees and upward.

"The period just passed has been quite as remarkable for the long continuance of extreme heat, as for its intensity. Within a period of eleven days, the thermometer has risen five times to 95 degrees and upward. Since 1778 there has been only one other instance in which the thermometer has risen to this height five times during the same summer, viz.: 1845; and these cases are spread over an interval of thirty-six days. During the same period, there have been but two other cases in which the thermometer has risen to 95 degrees, as many as four times during the same summer, viz.: in 1780 and 1798.

"The hottest month at New Haven since 1778, was the month of July, 1825. The heat of the past thirty days has been somewhat higher than that of July, 1825, so that we seem authorized in asserting that the heat of the recent period has been more intense, and the extreme heat has been longer continued, than has occurred before in eighty-nine years, and probably for a much longer period. E. LOOMIS. YALE COLLEGE, July 17, 1866."

Freedmen's Bureau Reports.—Treatment of a Freedwoman.—"J. W. F. Telegraph to the Press, Washington, July 19th, as follows:—Among the voluminous reports just received by General Howard from his subordinates in the Freedmen's Bureau, is a detailed certified statement of the barbarity of a Virginia woman, inflicted upon her female slave, which almost defies human belief, and far surpasses the exaggerated pictures of fiction. This woman has been in the habit of beating her slaves for many years, and the fact that they were made free seems to have intensified all the passions of her nature. The case referred to is that of a girl young woman, and is said to be a mere illustration of the manner in which similar cruelties were practiced upon others. She was stripped naked, tied, and thrown face downwards upon a hot fire. Her back having been burnt or scorched by the fire, her mistress proceeded to lacerate by whipping her with the greatest fury, after which, horrible to relate, a mixture of cayenne pepper, vinegar and oil was poured over the shrieking and almost delirious victim. Last what I say may be doubted, I deem it my duty to tell you that I have this statement from General Howard's own lips, and will to-morrow furnish you with a circumstantial account. General Howard has a photograph of this poor creature in his possession, and Judge Underwood of Virginia proposes to take her into his own family and to accompany her to the President of the United States, there to let him see the last specimen of the humanity of the reconstructed rebels.

LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY. JONAH WOOTTON & SONS, Proprietors. The Most Desirable Location on the Island. Being the Nearest Point to the Surf. The proprietors respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. NO BAR. SPECTACLES. WILLIAM BARBER, Manufacturer of Gold, Silver, Nickel and Steel Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c., has neatly furnished a room in connection with the factory for REPAIR PURPOSES, where spectacles of all descriptions may be obtained, accurately adjusted to the requirements of vision on STRICTLY OPTICAL SCIENCE. Sales room and factory, No. 248 NORTH EIGHTH Street, Second Floor.

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BRYSON & SON, PRINTERS AND STATIONERS, No. 157 N. 5TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at 7TH and MARKET STS., at 8:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 3:15 P. M., 6:15 P. M., and 9:15 P. M. The last car leaves Front Street, about thirty minutes prior to the departure of each train. MANN'S BAGGAGE EXPRESS will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 381 Chestnut Street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.: MAIL TRAIN.....at 8:00 A. M. PAULI EXPRESS.....10:00 " PAULI ACCOMMODATION, No. 1.....11:00 " PAULI ACCOMMODATION, No. 2.....12:00 P. M. HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.....2:30 P. M. LANCASTER ACCOMMODATION.....4:00 " PAULI ACCOMMODATION, No. 3.....5:00 " PITTSBURGH and ERIE MAIL.....9:00 " PAULI ACCOMMODATION, No. 3.....10:00 " PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS.....10:30 " TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.: PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS.....at 12:40 A. M. GINNETT EXPRESS.....7:10 " PAULI ACCOMMODATION, No. 1.....8:20 " PAULI ACCOMMODATION, No. 2.....12:40 P. M. EAST LINE ACCOMMODATION, No. 2.....1:10 " DAY EXPRESS.....5:50 " PAULI ACCOMMODATION, No. 3.....7:30 " HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.....9:56 " Daily, except Saturday. Daily, except Monday. Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

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I have a stock of Furniture in great variety which I will sell at reduced prices. Cottage Chamber Setts, Walnut Chamber Setts, Velvet Parlor Suits, Hair Cloth Suits, Reps Suits, Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Lounges, and Mattresses. A. N. ATTWOOD, 1038-45 45 SOUTH SECOND ST., PHILA.

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