Aems of the Week.

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

This melancholy outbreak was as onesided as the riot at Memphis. It was the result of a conspiracy of the police, the rebel authorties, and the miscreant mob of New Orleans to put down by violence, an attempt Orleans to put down by violence, an attempt of the loyal men of the State to remodel the this country to sustain and enforce the civil Constitution, so as to extend the right of law. If I am to understand from the words suffrage to worthy blacks. This was the ob- of your order that it is your desire to prevent ject of the State Convention, peacably called, and meeting unarmed, in the Institute building in New Orleans July 30. Twenty-six defenceless men meeting to deliberate on a measure of the highest philanthropy, were on the one side, and the Mayor, police and mob of New Orleans, and we are compelled to add, President Jonnson, on the other.

Account of the N. Y. Times.

The members of the Convention who were arrested by order of Mayor Monroe, were re-leased by Gen Baird, July 30th. The grand jury has found bills of indictment against twenty-five members of the Convention, but they would not be tried until the civil au-

thorities resume the government of the city. There has been no disorder since martial law was proclaimed. The New York Times of last week, contains an account of the riot. which is at least not prejudiced in favor of the radicals. It describes the assembling of the Convention and the attempt of the police to get control of the building in which it was meeting. In this they were at first unsuccessful. Driven down, they had an encounter with a body of freedmen whom they routed, killing three. Reinforced by a mob of rebels, the police again, and again assailed the Insti-Institute into Baronne st., but were met and either arrested or shot down. They also tried to escape through an alley which runs from Dravades to Baronne street, on the Canal street side. I do not know that any freedmen succeeding in getting away from the building alive, although I saw several at a distance from it being marched to Police Headquarters. I think that every one who tried to escape from it was killed, and I saw several brought in the

The policemen, whatever their orders were, behaved well toward the white prisoners, comparatively speaking. A. M. Fish was the first member of the Convention captured, and I am happy to say that although the police could not prevent the crowd from abusing him badly, they did keep him from being lynched. A man mounted a lamp-post on Canal street, as Fish was being carried away under guard, and got a rope ready to hang him, but the guard drove the crowd away with their pistols. The next member arrested was Capt. Haynes, a Texas scout for our army during the war. The crowd had been taught a lesson and did not interfere with him, although they grumbled deeply as he passed through, calling them Rebels, traitors and other pet names.

back of the head, inflicting a dangerous wound, and he was also stabled. He was then placed in a hack and carried to Police Headquarters where I saw him sent into confinement. He was very pale, and the blood trickled down his face from a wound which seemed to have

reached his left temple.

Mr. Dostie, who had the reputation of being the most violent negro-suffrage man in the South, and who certainly was the most violent speaker on Friday last, was killed while attempting to get away. I am told that a policeman shot him in the back, and that after he tell a crowd jumped on him and cut him horribly with knives.

John Henderson and other members of the Convention were also captured, and were wounded by stray shots, the local papers say, but more likely by cowardly rioters—while on their way to the Station-houses.

The riot commenced at 12.15 and ended at 3.30 o'clock. At 2.45 o'clock the military, under Gen, Baird appeared on Canal street, and finally took possession of the whole city Before the riot was confined to Dryades Baronne, Common, Carondelet and Canal streets, and the buildings and yards all around the Institute. I saw freedmen shot dead on all of above streets except Canal, who could have been arrested uninjured. How many men have been killed, wounded, or even arrested it is impossible to say, but my estimate is one hundred freedmen and twenty five whites killed and wounded and one hundred altogether ar-

The substantial men of this city deplore the occurrence, but all are very violent in their expressions, some glorying in the murder of Dostie and others in the murder of freedmen.

The President's Telegrams.

The following telegrams throw light on the relation of the President to the trasaction. WAR DEPARTMENT, July 21, 1866. To His Excellency GOV. WELLS. I have been advised that you have issued a proclamation convening the Convention elected 1864. Please inform me under and by what authority that has been done, and by what authority this Convention can assume to represent the whole people of the State of Louisiana.

Andrew Johnson.

The Governor's reply is as follows: STATE OF LA., EXEC. DEP., NEW ORLEANS, July 28, 1866. To His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. Your telegram is received. I have not issued any order convening the Convention of 1864. The Convention was reconvened by the president of that body, by virtue of a resolution authorizing him to do so, and in that event for him to call on the proper officers of the State to issue writs of election for delegates in unrepresented parishes. My proclamation was issued in response to that call. As soon as vacanies can be ascertained, they will be filled, and then the whole State will be represented in the Convention. J. MADISON

Wells, Governor. Subsquently the President saw fit to override the Government and to call on the Attorney-General, late the rebel Gen. Heron, to take measures for preserving the peace. The New York Herald says: The President has virtually deposed Gov. Wells, by directing the Hop. Andrew J. Herron, Attorney General of Louisiana, to preserve the peace and take all necessary steps to put down all revolutionary proceedings against the existing State government, and ordering the military forces of the United States to render him all needed assistance.

Gen. Baird and Mayor Monroe.

Gen. Baird telegraphed to Gen. Howard, July 31. "The riot has been suppressed. I have declared martial law in the city. About 40 persons have been killed and a large number wounded," nearly all being frendly to the

Mayor Monroe seems to dislike Gen. Baird's interference as much as he did Gen. But on him to save me. He replied by raising his London at 1 50 A. M., July 30. The charge ler's in 1862. He has addressed a letter revolver and taking deliberate aim at me, for transmitting messages is about equivalent ler's in 1862. He has addressed a letter revolver and taking deliberate aim at me, for transmitting messages is about equivalent to Gen. Baird, saying that without at but which of my wounds he gave me I can to a gold dollar for every letter. The address

time when no exigencies existed for it. The aid of the military, says Mayor Monroe, would have been most gladly received to repress violence when such intervention was asked; but I am at a loss to understand by what authority it is made to assume the virtual suppression of the civil authority. We have always been taught to believe that a recurrence of the riotous and unlawful proceedings of Monday, I would respectfully suggest that your release of all the rioters and their accessories who where arrested by the police, as the first act in your administration of martial law, is not well calculated to accomplish that object. Mayor Monroe con-cludes his letter by declining to act as Mayor

until the civil authority is restored.

The bitterness against the Constitution grows out of the fact that it permits the Legislature to make pecuniary possession, service in the United States army, or superior mental acquirements on the part of the negro, a reason for receiving franchisement. This affair in New Orleans is but the begin-

ning of the end.

Martial law was withdrawn August 2d. Several member of the Convention have been indicted by the Grand Jury. Judge Abel has charged the Grand Jury to indict all persons engaged in the riot. Several arrests have already been made, and all the prisoners released by the military will be re-arrested. The military commission to investigate the riot has been in session to-day, and taking the testimony of policemen.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, August 2d, telegraphs as follows :- "Leading citizens from New Orleans, arrived here to-day, state the condition of tute. At length the ammunition of the men in the Institute seemed give out about this time, as they did not fire any more. They attempted to escape through the rear of the resident of New Orleans for the past thirtyfive years, always a leading Union man.
Alfred Shaw, ex-Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, Dr. Hare, and the Hon. S. S. Fish, are reported dead.
"I have met a gentleman, who, on Sunday,

held a consultation with most of the men killed and wounded, and they all agreed that there was no violence to be feared, believing that they would be arrested, and then the it was killed, and I saw several brought in the question as to their right to hold the Con-alley above mentioned, and after they fell I vention would be tested by law. The only saw crowds of ruffans beating them as they man of the Convention who anticipated trouble was Dr. Dostie, killed. He did not look for such lawless action by the Mayor. No preparation was made for this sort of a de-monstration by the conventioners. Had there been, the results would not have been

so one-sided. At the meeting to be held on the 12th of August to send delegates to the September Loyalist Convention, a repetition of the late scenes is anticipated. Attorney-General Herron, now in charge of the State, says there shall be no such meeting, and Mayor Monroe is swearing in all the thugs as a

special force for police duty on that day.
General Banks says of the murdered Dr.
Dostie:—"I knew him well. No country ever gave birth to a more unselfish man, a trough, calling them Rebels, traitors and truer patriot, or a more devoted friend of liberty. He and his associates were danger-Gov. Hahn succeeded in getting into the ous men to the enemies of this country. The hands of the police unhurt, from out of the unseen hand that smote him was that which building where he had been, not as a member, applied the torch to the City of New York, but as one of the most prominent equal rights and by which Lincoln fell. His death will men in the State. While he was under guard, be avenged; and in this, as in all trials of however, some coward shot him through the good men, the blood of the martyrs will be sustenance of the church.

General Sheridan's Opinion

Despatches are published from Gen. Sheridan, who did not reach New Orleans until the riot was over. He speaks, in his first result of a men certed and prearranged plan of weeks for the

slaughter of Union men."

A special despatch of the same date, from Washington to the Ledger, says:—"General Sheridan, in a despatch from New Orleans murderers in the road. Sheridan, in a despatch from New Orleans to General Grant, received to-day, states that the late riot in that city was not the effect of a hastily congregated mob, as has been represented, but was the result of a preconcerted and prearranged plot of the rebels to slaughter the leading Union men of the State, and that there is evidence that the plan was concocted weeks ago. Sheridan also gives it as his opinion that it but the commencement of the rebel plan to rid commencement of the rebel plan to rid Louisiana of Union men. Officers from the Southwest say there are only about 1200 United States troops serving in Louisiana."

Gen. Sheridan has restored martial law.

The Investigation. New Orleans despatches to the Tribune, dated August 2, say:-"The Military Com-

mission appointed to investigate the massacre of Union men, took Dr. Dostie's deposition to-day. The Hon. John Henderson and the Rev. Mr. Horton, were too weak to give evidence. The Rev. Mr. Jackson, the Hon. Oscar Paynot, the Hon. E. Dupaty, and the Hon. George Howe are among the danger-ously wounded not heretofore reported. Gov. Hahn and the Hon. S. S. Fish are badly wounded, but will recover. I saw them to-day in the hospital. The sworn testimony before the Commission will prove that the massacre of Monday, was one of the most blood-thirsty events that has ever stained the

page of history.
It will be sworn to that a well known, respected and peaceable citizen remonstrated with the mob and police for their butchery, when the mob cried, — them, kill them! The President is with us. Haven't we seen his order to day?' The back-door of the Institute was nailed up during the massacre, to prevent the escape of those inside.''

Statement of S. S. Fish. The telegraph correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says: "I spoke with S. S. Fish, a brother of the conventioner, who, as I dispatched yesterday, was wounded and imprissoned. This fine young man is a lawyer, and the same who read the Declaration of Independence at the Union celebration on the Fourth. He has three shot wounds, in the head left arm and back, in which the balls still lodge; besides he has several ugly bruises. The fol-

lowing is his own account:

After the Rev. Mr. Horton had been shot while showing a flag of truce and proffering surrender, I made my way out of the door to the landing at the head of the stairs, where I met a young man in cittzens' dress, armed with a club, whom I asked if we could not surrender. He replied, 'No we intend to kill you all,' and then he raised his club to strike me. I rushed aside to a policeman who stood near the stairs and begged him to take me prisoner, that my life might be saved He made no reply that I remember of, but pushed me from the landing and forced me to descend the stairs alone. At the bottom I was encountered by two citizens, who attacked me with their fists. I broke from them, ran to a policeman on the pavement and begged him to protect me. He knocked me down with his revolver. I, rising much stunned but conscious, ran toward another policeman whom I saw in the centre of the street, calling

Common, Carondelet, and Lafayette streets, to prison. All along Common and Carondelet streets respectably dressed, apparently business men, came out of the stores, and, standing on the pavement, cried 'Kill him! the Yankee white nigger!' I was kept in a cell for some time, laid on a plank, unable to get release on bail, till Judge Hart came and had me removed to the parlor above, and from there I was brought here."

Rebel Investigation.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 3.—The Grand Jury, composed of picked Rebels, have indicted the members of the Convention, and those of them who were able to be dragged out were rearrested yesterday. Gen. Baird ordered a stay of proceedings, but the President telestay of proceedings, but the President telegraphed him emphatically not to interfere. The New Orleans Tribune says: "W. H. C. King, alias William Buxhouse, a renegade from Pittsburg, Pa., editor of The New Orleans Times, a notoriously Rebel sheet, murderer of Arthur McGill, and Captain of the Glenn Guards, under the Rebel Gen. Lovell, is in Washington, and pretending, to be in the confidence of the President, is sending the most incendiary dispatches to his paper, showing the President to be in sympathy with the ing the President to be in sympathy with the Rebel police and murderers of Union men.

There is sworn testimony that, after Dr Dostie was supposed to have been shot and stabbed to death, the mob gave three cheers for President Johnson and Jefferson Davis.

Another Telegram from the President EXECUTIVE OFFICE, August 1. 1866. To ALBERT VORHEES, Lieutenant Governor, or Andrew J. Heron, Attorney General.

New Orleans, La. Were the civil authorities, State or Fede ral, conferred with by Gen. Baird before he declared martial law? Could not the civil authorities, State and Federal, enforce the law and preserve order with the aid of the military, and without the necessity of martial law? I hope that order has been restored and the riot not as disastrous as represented. Please show this dispatch to Gen. Baird. ANDREW JOHNSON.

The Mardered Republicans in N. Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, August 5. - Dr. Dostie and the Rev. Mr. Horton, the officiating minister at the late convention, died this morning.

The Besult. Within three days since the riot, thousands of Unionists have left New Orleans, warned away by the assassins of the 30th, while in Mobile, the persecution of loyal men has recommenced. Another agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, not the first or the last victim of the absurd and devlish hatred of those who are striving forever in vain against the march of the civilizer has been murdered in

THE STATES.

Pennsylvania.—On Saturday July 28th, Hon. C. V. Culver refused to give bail and voluntarily went to the Venango county jail to escape the systematic persecutions of some of his creditors, who wish to make him out guilty of fraud in his late failure. Most of his creditors leave him unmolested and it is a wide spread impression that he is an honest but unfortunate man.

New York .- Cholera in Brooklyn .- 77 cases of cholera occurred in Brooklyn from July 27 to August 2. From noon of Wednesday to noon Thursday Aug 2, there were six deaths.—There were twelve messages received at the New York Telegraph office August 2, for Europe for which \$1,313 in gold was paid.

New York City.—There were twenty-five cases of cholera and ten deaths August 5th. The mortality of the week from cholera in this city and the adjacent islands was 239. despatch, of the Convention as made up of agitators, but severely blames the violent thirty-eight new cases of cholera occurred on course of the police. In a despatch of Aug. 3d, to Gen. Grant, according to the Tribune, the District Attorney without any consultation General Sheridan says:— That the riot was to the extraordinary step of turning loose rthwith about 100 prisoners.

Delaware.—A colored man was shot down and instantly killed without resistance, by two white men near Dover, August 4. His offence appears to have been driving past the Maryland.—The canal Ericsson steamer

H. L. Gaw exploded at her dock in Baltimore July 31. The cook was killed. Kentucky.-On the night of the 25th ult.

t 11 o'clock, some half-dozen Rebels from Webster County, crossed the Ohio River at Owensborough to the Indiana side, and forcibly took from his bed Lieut. Hampton, late of the Union army, carried him out to the river, shot him dead, and threw his body into the river.—Gen. John Ely, Chief Superintendant of the Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky, is in Washington on an official visit. He reports that 95 per cent of the freedmen in Kentucky are self-supporting, and are applored at fair wages. employed at fair wages,

Tennessee. A white school-teacher who arrived in Memphis July 31, intending to take charge of a negro school a short distance in the country, was on the same evening PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. mobbed by a party of twenty or thirty men, who ordered him to leave the city immediate ly. Two policemen were among the mob. The teacher packed up and took a boat for Cairo the next morning.

Georgia.— Celebration of Bull Run.—On Saturday July 21, the public of Savannah were notified that the anniversary of the Metropolitan Engine Company would take place. It is the only steam fire-engine in Savannah. The firemen all turned out, and, it being the 21st of July, it was generally understood among the Southern people there that it should in reality be a commemoration of the battle of Manassas, as it is called South. The fireman assembled in Pulaski Monument square and played. Their band played Southern airs, and at last some ladies in a neighboring house shook a Confederate battle flag out of a window and waved it, while a large crowd of police in gray uniform—it looks so near the Confederate uniform as scarcely to be distinguished from it-firemen, and others, cheered the flag, while the band played "Southern Rights." &c.

Texas.-The President telegraphs to Judge Bell, Secretary of State, that the Legislature of Texas will meet without hinderance on the 6th, the Governor being inaugurated on the 9th, and then the officers of the Provisional Government will turn over their respective papers to the officers elect.

THE CITY. Col. Wm. B. Thomas, Collector of the

Port will test, at law, the President's right to oust him from his office without "the advice and consent of two thirds of the Senate." There were 47 deaths here from cholera last week. Three deaths are reported for Monday, August 6.

Financial.—The public debt, August 1 ess cash in the Treasury, was \$2,633,099,276a decrease since June 1st of more than thirty-seven millions. The Internal revenue receipts for last week were \$9,863,345.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE. The first business message to the Asso-

ciated Press was received over the cable from London at 1 50 A. M., July 30. The charge

tempting to dispute his (Baird's) military not tell, as I fell to the ground for a moment and signature are free. This charge includes law order, he (Monroe) cannot but express senseless. The next I remember, I was beat all the expense of telegraphing to any station his astonishment at such a sten, and at a tween two policemen, who took me through in any part of the United States or Europe. News Items by the Cable.—London,

July 28.—An armistice of four weeks from yesterday has been signed by Austria, Prussia, Bavaria and the other German powers.

INSURE YOUR LIFE OF THE STATE OF TH Terms of Peace.-London, August 3.-The Peace Conference is to be held at Prague. The preliminaries thereto as agreed upon are as follows: -Austria is to withdraw from the German Confederation, and is to lose Venetia and her part of Schleswig-Holstein. Austria is also to pay \$10,000,000 to her adversaries as the expense of the war. The German States north of the Maine are to form a union under the guidance of Pruissia, and those south of the Maine, (Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and Baden,) are to form an Independent

British Parliament.—London, August 1.—The bill for the removal of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland, was read a second time in the House of Commons last night. Mr. Gladstone, in a speech, supported the Government, and warmly praised the treatment accorded to the Fenians by the American Government. Mr. Magaw's resolutions against the bill were negatived by a vote of 105 against 31. United States 5 20s, 681.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.—A monster Reformed Meeting was advertised to be held in Hyde Park, July 23. The Government refused to admit the crowd by the gates, when they threw down the wall and railing and entered the park in great numbers. No meeting was

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

July 22d.—An engagement took place be fore Presburg which was a great success for the Prussians. At noon, the Prussian Boze brigade was in the Austrian rear. The principal attack was in progress when fighting was broken off by the arrival of intelligence of the armistice. The Austrians, in order to reach Presburg had to pass the Boze brigade. A Hungarian Legion, formed of prisoners of war, had been sent to Southern Silesia to invade Hungary on the expiration of the armistice. This body consists of 9000 men, with cavalry and artillery of its own, and is commanded by Gen. Klapka.

The Times says, the armistice of the 22d did not come one day too soon to save Austria from the final catastrope. Yet one day more and the Italians would have been in full possession of the Southern Tyrol, and the Prussians, masters of the passes of the Danube, would have threatened Vienna on the East and West. The combatants are now resting in their respective positions, and there are well-grounded hopes that the time may be prolonged into an armistice, and then again into a definite peace.

July 23d.—The Italians under Gen. Medici had a fight near Borgos with the Austrians. The Italians took the village by assault, and pursed the enemy to Levica. Here resistance being again offered, the Italians carried the town by assault. The Austrian osses were heavy.

Mexico. - The Imperial Consul of Mexico San Francisco, has been officially informed that the Liberals assaulted the fortified garrison at Acapulco at the third line of defence, on the morning of July 22d, but were re-pulsed and pursued some distance, leaving the dead body of their commander in the hands of the Imperialists.

Steam for New Zealand.—The first of a new line of steamers from New Zealand to Panama, arrived at the latter point in 26 days, bringing 90 passengers. New Zealand lates are to June 24th. The mission of the Governor among the hostile tribes had failed. They have resolved to shut their territory against Europeans, and not let the law have

Brazil and Paraguay.—The losses of the combatants in the battle of May 24, are put down by the correspondent of the Tribune at 4200 for the Paraguayans, and 3241 for the Brazilians and their allies.



SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Bailroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car i-aves Front Street about thirty minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

MANN'S BAGGAGY- EXPRESS will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut Street, will receive attention.

MANUS LEAVE DEPOT VIZ. TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. † Daily, except Monday.

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A TICKET OFFICE

Is located at No. 631 Chestnut Street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured, and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN. Ticket.

Agent.
Also at Thirty-first and Market Screets, on application to THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday.) For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK.
No. 137 Deck: Street.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE

409 WALNUF STREET PHILADBLPHIA.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE ON WALNUT STREET, PHILAD BLPHIA 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.

701 Losses by fire having been promptly paid, and more than than

\$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present, the office of this company willremain at 115 WALNUT STREET,

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The Most Desirable Location on the Island.

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

\$1,143,874 15.

Invested as follows :-

\$100,000 U. S. 5.20 bonds, 100,000 City of Philadelphia Loan 6's.

100,000 City of Philadelphia Loan 6's.

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

pany; Mortgages, Ground Rents, and Real Es-

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1865,

\$544,592 92

osses Paid during the Year amounting to

\$87,636 31.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.

DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY, thus aiding the

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The last DIVIDEND on all Mutual Policies in force anuary 1, 1866, was

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ALEX. WHILLDIN, President

INDEMNITY FOR

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Where policies are issued covering all and every de-

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Policies issued for amounts from \$500 to \$10,000 in cases of death, and from \$3 to \$50 weekly compensa-

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Policies written for five years, at twenty per cent.

discount on amount of yearly premiums. Hazardous

Ocean Policies written, and permits issued for travel

Accident Insurance to persons disabled by accident

is like the Sanitary Commission to wounded soldiers

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General Agents for Penusylvania,

The rates of premium are less than in any

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\$3.50 to \$60 per annum, the cheapest and most practi

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IS A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE PROTOX-IDE OF IRON.

a new discovery in medicine which strikes at the root of disease, by supplying the blood with its vital prin-siple, or life element—**Irom**. This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing

Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhesa, Boils, Nervous Affections, Chilis and Fevers, Humors,

And all diseases originating in a

BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD.

Or accompanied by debility or a low state of the ayetem.

Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing
effects are not followed by corresponding reaction,
but are permanent, infusing trength, vigor, and new
life into all parts of the system, and building up an
Iron Constitution.

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY. From the venerable Archdescon Scorr, D.D.

DUNHAM, Canada East, March 24, 1865.

* * "I am an inveterate Dyspeptic of more than 25 years' standing.

I have been so wonderfully benefitted in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup, that I can scarcely peranade myself of the reality. People who have known me are astonished at the change. I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me." DUNHAM, Canada East, March 24: 1865.

One of the most Distinguished Jurists in New

England writes to a friend as follows: "I have tried the Peruvian Syrup, and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a new man of me; infused into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer trimulous and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."

An eminent divine of Boston, says:

"I have been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP for sometime past; it gives me new vigor, bucyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle."

Thousands have been changed, by the use of this remedy, from week, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

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