

News of the Week.

THE EXECUTIVE.

Important and Portentous.—On Saturday morning the President gave the following proclamation, said by the Washington dispatches to have been unanimously approved by the Cabinet. How much is meant by it, or what is likely to come of it, is, of course, a matter of much speculation. The letter of it is as follows:—

By the President of the United States: A Proclamation.

Whereas, A war is existing in the Republic of Mexico, aggravated by foreign military intervention; and

Whereas, The United States, in accordance with their settled habits and policy, are a neutral power in regard to the war which thus afflicts the Republic of Mexico; and

Whereas, It has become known that one of the belligerents in the said war, namely, the Emperor Maximilian, who asserted himself to be the Emperor of Mexico, has been arrested in regard to the port of Matamoros and other Mexican ports, which are in the occupation or possession of another of the said belligerents, namely, the United States of Mexico, which decree is in the following words:—

"The ports of Matamoros, and all those of the Northern frontier which have withdrawn from their obedience to the Government, are closed to foreign and coasting traffic during such time as the laws of the Empire shall not be therein reinstated."

Article 2. Merchandise proceeding from the said port on arriving at any other port of the Empire is collected, shall pay the duties on importation, introduction, and consumption, and as satisfactory proof of compliance shall be irrepressibly confiscated.

"Our Minister of the Treasury is charged with the punctual execution of this decree."

"Given at Mexico the 9th of July, 1866."

And Whereas, The decree thus recited by declaring a belligerent blockade, unsupported by competent military or naval force, is in violation of the neutral rights of the United States, as defined by the law of nations, as well as of the treaties existing between the United States of America and the aforesaid United States of Mexico;

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the aforesaid decree is held, and will be held by the United States to be absolutely null and void as against the Government and citizens of the United States, and that any attempt which shall be made to enforce the same against the Government or citizens of the United States will be disallowed.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, on the seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President: WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Enforcing the Proclamation.—In accordance with the President's proclamation of the 17th inst., declaring null and void Maximilian's paper blockade of Matamoros and other Mexican ports, the Navy Department has detached two men-of-war to be stationed at the mouth of the Rio Grande.

The commander of the Pacific squadron has also received orders to send two men-of-war to Mazatlan and Guaymas, to watch United States interests on the Pacific coast.

Peace Proclamation.—The resumption of the State Government of Texas by the recently elected State officers, is made the occasion of a Presidential proclamation, declaring the rebellion in that State at an end, and also the general restoration of peace.

It appears at length in the papers of Monday, not officially promulgated, but with the statement that it has been perfected in Cabinet session, and is ready to be issued by the President. Following a long list of preliminaries, is the following conclusion:—"Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the State of Texas is at an end, and is to be henceforth regarded in that State, as in the other States before named, in which the said insurrection was proclaimed to be at an end by the aforesaid Proclamation of the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; and I do further proclaim that the said insurrection is at an end, and that peace, order, tranquility and civil authority now exist in and throughout the whole of the United States of America. In testimony whereof, etc."

"My Policy" of the Approaching Campaign.—On the 17th inst., the President was waited upon by the New Hampshire delegation to the National Convention. In the course of the conversation, as reported for the *Inquirer* of this city, the delegates expressed the hope that the Federal officers in New Hampshire who maligned the President personally, and opposed his policy, should be removed. They wanted assurance from the Executive that when they and their friends made a showing of such offense, the offender should be removed, and the office given to a friend of the Administration. With this assurance they could go back to their homes strong and confident that their State would support the President's policy. Mr. Johnson replied that he have now a policy and principles recognized and laid down by the most intelligent, able, and patriotic body of men that has been convened since the days of the Declaration of Independence. A recognition of this policy and principles would be required of those who receive office, and no escape from the Government. It was a duty the Administration owed itself, that strength and power should be given to those who maintain the principles declared by that great body of National men who met this week in convention at Philadelphia. The delegates expressed themselves highly gratified with what the President had said, and assured him that they would go home with confidence in the success of the Administration party in their State.

The State Prisoner.—Washington despatches of August 15th say that further efforts have been made for the release of Jefferson Davis. The intervention in his behalf comes from leading men both of the North and South, who lay particular stress upon the fact that, if not soon set at liberty, he will be beyond all human power or human relief. The President, however, is careful not to commit himself with respect to his intentions, and the whole question of release, therefore, remains one of profound mystery.

The Fenian Prisoners not to be Tried.—The trial of Fenian prisoners, which was expected to take place at Buffalo during the present week; will not now come off, a *nolle prosequi* having been entered in each case by order of the Attorney General.

THE STATES.

Minnesota.—A severe storm swept over the State on Saturday and Sunday, the 11th and 12th inst., causing a loss of 30 lives, and destroying property to the amount of \$200,000.

Missouri.—The War Department has appointed commissioners under the act of Congress, approved April 17, 1866, to reimburse the State of Missouri for money expended for the United States for enrolling militia to aid in suppressing the rebellion.

Gov. Fletcher has issued an important proclamation bearing upon the present and prospective condition of the State, in which he says the combined power of the National and State Governments will be used to enforce obedience to the laws of the nation and State, until such laws are modified or repealed in a constitutional manner, or declared void by competent Courts; that the present Constitution is the supreme law of the State; that the Registration law will be enforced, and the election conducted in conformity therewith; that the annual enrolment of the militia will be made, according to law, and independent of the political status of opinion; that no arrests will be made except as authorized by law, but when civil process cannot be executed with the assistance of the ordinary posse, the officers will call for the aid of the militia. No armed or organized men will be allowed to appear at the polls or peaceful assemblages of the people, except by order of the Governor or the department commander. All citizens are urged to aid the constituted authorities in maintaining good order.

Kansas.—An Atchison despatch of Aug. 11, says:—Holliday's Overland Mail Company started their last through coach from this place to-day. Hereafter they will run, in connection with the Union Pacific railroad, from Manhattan, one hundred miles west of here, with a general office at Leavenworth.

Virginia.—A Fortress Monroe letter of August 17, says that the troubles at Drummondtown, on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, between the whites and blacks, which were suppressed several weeks ago by a detachment of troops sent there to restore quiet, have broken out anew. A detachment of troops has been sent there from Richmond, and will be stationed for some time on the Eastern Shore, or until at least there is some prospect of the cause of the disturbance being removed.

On Monday last, an encounter occurred between parties of the whites and blacks, some of whom were intoxicated, but by the prompt exertions of the Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau stationed at Drummondtown, it was quelled before any serious results ensued.

Georgia.—A Columbus letter of the 4th inst., estimates the Georgia cotton crop as follows: The crop of the State, it is generally thought, will amount to 500,000 bales, and the entire crop is estimated at from 1,600,000 to 2,000,000 bales. The payment of laborers, monthly or weekly, had thus far been found superior to any other mode for securing reliable labor, and the freedmen are much better satisfied with this arrangement than any interest in the year's crop.

In North Carolina, the new Constitution has probably been defeated. Such at least is the complexion of the latest returns received.

Arkansas.—The Mayor of Helena contradicts the report of a negro riot in that city.

Louisiana.—The New Orleans Conventions, it is reported, are about to issue an address, and intend to hold another meeting next month.

New Orleans despatches of August 17, say that the Military Governor has returned to his own headquarters, leaving the City Hall to the occupancy of the city officers. No official order remitting martial law has yet been promulgated.

New Orleans despatches of August 20th, say that cotton-picking has commenced on Red River, and the prospects are thought to be good for half of an ordinary crop. The reports from the sugar crop of the State are not so favorable, and a very reduced yield is looked for.

Colorado Territory has returned an administration delegate to Congress—A. C. Hunt, elected over Chittoz, Republican.

THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

The conglomerated assembly which assumed to itself the above name, but which was really a gathering for the formal organization of a party for raising unrepentant rebels to power, under the reconstruction policy of our accidental President, has at length come and gone. It assembled in this city on Tuesday last week, and adjourned on Thursday. It was an immensely large body, the call being for a delegation from every State and territory, quadruple its Congressional representation. The presiding officer was Senator Doolittle. To save a wrangle, which was otherwise inevitable, Vallandigham and the Woods withdrew their names from the list of delegates. The whole affair was, from first to last, in the hands of manipulators whose council-room was at the Continental, and the sharpness of whose dexterity in suppressing discussion, and thus avoiding an explosion, was only equalled by its success. It was understood that everything brought forward aimed for deliberation, but for instant ratification, and to secure this result, the order for the shortest possible session was given and obeyed. The acts of the Convention consisted simply in the adoption of a declaration of principles and an address, brought forward by a large committee, the chairmanship of which was taken by Edgar Cowan, of the United States Senate, until lifted into notoriety by his treachery to his constituents. We give below the Declaration of Principles in full. Fairness requires this. It will be seen that pliancy and effort with weak-kneed Northernism is the point aimed at, as we might fear too successfully, if the North had felt less experience of the utter falseness of parties in the Southern interest in their campaign platforms. These "Principles" will be well worked in the approaching canvass as far down as the Southern line of Pennsylvania. Beyond, they will be incontinently put into the stove.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

"The National Union Convention, now assembled in the city of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and territory in the Union, admonished by the solemn lessons which for the last five years it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the universe to give the American people, profoundly grateful for the return of peace; desirous as are a large majority of their countrymen, in all sincerity, to forget and forgive the past, reverting the Constitution as it comes to us from our ancestors, regarding the Union in its restoration as more sacred than ever, looking with deep anxiety into the future as of instant and continuing trial, hereby issues and proclaims the following declaration of principles and purposes, on which they have, with perfect unanimity, agreed:—

"First.—We hail with gratitude to Almighty God the end of war and the return of peace to an afflicted and beloved land.

"Second.—The war just closed has maintained the authority of the Constitution, with all the powers which it confers, and all the restrictions it imposes upon the general Government, unabridged and unaltered; and it has preserved the Union, with the equal rights, dignity and authority of the States perfect and unimpaired.

"Third.—Representation in the Congress of the United States and in the Electoral College, is a right recognized by the Constitution as being in every State, and as a duty imposed upon its people, fundamental in its nature, and essential to the existence of our republican institutions; and neither

Congress nor the general Government has any authority or power to deny this right to any State, or to withhold its enjoyment, under the Constitution, from the people thereof.

"Fourth.—We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress as members thereof, none but men who admit this fundamental right of representation, and who will receive and transmit their loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject to the Constitutional right of each House to judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members.

"Fifth.—The Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. All the powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the general Government, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States or to the people thereof; and the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe qualifications for the elective franchise therein, with which right Congress cannot interfere. No State or combination of States has the right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude, through their action in Congress or otherwise, any other State or States from the Union. The Union of these States is perpetual.

"Sixth.—Such amendments to the Constitution of the United States may be made by the people thereof as they may deem expedient, but only in the mode pointed out by its provisions; and in proposing such amendments, whether by a Convention, or in ratifying the same, all the States of the Union have an equal and indefeasible right to a voice and a vote therein.

"Seventh.—Slavery is abolished and forever prohibited, and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern States that it should ever be re-established upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the enfranchised slaves in all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in every right of person and property.

"Eighth.—While we regard as utterly invalid and never to be assessed or made of binding force, any obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, we hold the debt of the Nation to be sacred and inviolable; and we proclaim our purpose, in discharging this, as in performing all other national obligations, to maintain unimpaired and unimpairable the honor and faith of the Republic.

"Ninth.—It is the duty of the National Government to recognize the services of the Federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed; by meeting promptly and fully their just and rightful claims for the services they have rendered the Nation, and by extending to those of them who have survived, and to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen, the most generous and considerate care.

"Tenth.—In Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, who, in his great office, has proved steadfast in his devotion to the Constitution, the laws, and interests of his country, unmoved by persecution and undeserved reproach—having faith unassailable in the people and in the principle of free government—we recognize a Chief Magistrate worthy of the Nation, and equal to the great crisis upon which his lot is cast, and we tender to him, in the discharge of his high and responsible duties, our profound respect and assurance of our cordial and sincere support.

The address would occupy nearly the whole of this page. It is chiefly an elaboration of the above schedule. President Johnson is now fairly at sea with his new party. The question whether the Democracy, under the lead of Vallandigham and the Woods, will go into it, and thus make a final extinguishment of the traditional name, under which, from the age of the Revolution down, they have fought, is, we believe, as yet an unsolved problem.

A large committee, of which Hon. Reverdy Johnson is the head, was appointed to wait on the President, with a copy of the declaration and address. The third day of the Convention, in the course of his reply, spoke of the present Congress as assuming to be the Congress of the United States, and said the declaration and principles of the Convention was a second Declaration of Independence. Generals Grant and Rawlins, and four members of the Cabinet, stood beside the President during the interview.

THE NEW ORLEANS MASSACRE.

A Special Despatch from New Orleans, August 19, of the *Press* of this city, says that General Baird's official report of the massacre was forwarded yesterday morning, by General Sherman, to General Grant, with a request that it be published, together with his telegrams to General Grant. Baird's report proves beyond all doubt that the massacre was pre-arranged by the rebel Mayor John T. Monroe and others, who had determined on effectually disposing of the Convention by slaughtering its members. There is sworn testimony that secret signs and passwords were used between the police and the different rebel military secret organizations in this city, on the day of the massacre.

THE CHOLERA.

The Reports of Wednesday last week showed 12 cases and 3 deaths in Philadelphia, 5 cases and 2 deaths in New York, 16 cases in Brooklyn, 81 cases in Cincinnati, 107 cases and 48 deaths in St. Louis, 26 deaths in New Orleans, and 7 cases in Richmond, Va. On the same day, the steamer Bavaria arrived at New York with four cases of cholera on board. She had five deaths during the voyage.

Thursday.—Eleven cases and 6 deaths in New York city, and cases at quarantine; 11 cases and 7 deaths in Brooklyn, 21 cases and 7 deaths in Philadelphia; 73 deaths in Cincinnati, and 144 cases and 52 deaths in St. Louis. The bark John Martin arrived at New York from Antwerp, yesterday, having had 18 deaths from cholera on board.

Friday.—In St. Louis, 141 cases and 47 deaths. The "dead house," in St. Louis, where the bodies of cholera patients were kept, was burned by a mob on Thursday night; the same strange apprehensions appearing to exist there that prompted the burning of Moyamensing Hall, in this city, shortly time ago. Cincinnati, 67 deaths; New Orleans, 27 deaths; New York, 12 cases and 6 deaths; Brooklyn, 14 cases and 3 deaths; Philadelphia, 2 cases and 1 death.

Saturday.—In Philadelphia, 18 cases and 4 deaths. The same report gives a total of 56 deaths from cholera during the week—a return strangely at variance with the above daily accounts, the first three days of the week having been not materially greater than those above. A ministerial brother, who, with others of the clergy, has been pressed down with service of the sick and dying, informs us that in his own immediate neighborhood, (the old district of Kensington), there have been about as many deaths as the highest number reported for the whole city. He adds that the disease does not attack itself mainly to the low and filthy places, but takes many from among the best classes of society. New York, 10 cases and 8 deaths; Brooklyn, 15 cases and 4 deaths; St. Louis,

141 cases and 47 deaths; Chicago, 11 cases and 2 deaths; New Orleans, 27 deaths, and the disease said to be spreading rapidly among the freedmen in the parishes of Louisiana bordering upon the Mississippi river. Cincinnati, 67 deaths; Baltimore, 1 death.

Cholera on the Mississippi.—A Cairo account of August 12th, says that the steamer Continental, which passed there last night, with a detachment of the 36th Colored Infantry, had sixty cases of cholera, induced by eating raw Cuba sugar. Six deaths had occurred. Only those who had eaten sugar were sick. The steamers Henry Ames and Platte Valley also had sickness on board.

FOREIGN.

By the Cable.—August 15.—London advices say that plans for the confederation of the British Provinces of North America have been definitely arranged by the Government. A statement is also made that the loan from the Government for building an intercolonial railroad from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to the point of connection of the Canada Grand Trunk Railway, have been settled.

Paris despatches report, "on good authority," that the French Government has abandoned the idea of extending the frontiers of France by the annexation of certain German provinces on the Rhine, giving as a reason therefor, that while Prussia has a right to compensation from France, her true interest is not in the extension of territorial aggrandizement, but to aid the reorganization of Germany for the interest of Germany and Europe.

A Council of State, sitting in Berlin, was engaged in the consideration of the question of the re-annexation of the States of Southern Germany to the German Confederation. The treaty of alliance, forwarded by Prussia to the German Governments with which she is on terms of friendship, has been partly signed, and will be completed by the signatures of the remainder in a few days. Preparations for the contemplated annexation are progressing rapidly. A committee has been appointed to report on the Frankfort contribution.

August 16.—Yesterday's report that the French Government had abandoned its demand for the extension of the frontier of the Empire to the Rhine, is officially confirmed. The despatch adds:—France does this in the interest of peace, which she desires far more than territorial aggrandizement. The hope is also expressed by the official journal, the *Moniteur*, that Prussia will not extend her projects of annexation to the German States south of the Maine.

From the Duchies there is the account of an appeal issued by the President of the National party to the people of Schleswig, calling on them to willingly acquiesce in the rule of Prussia. The National party is the only party favorable to Denmark, and has demanded foreign intervention in the affairs of the late Duchies.

The King of Prussia has appointed one of his generals Governor of Hanover, and the Queen of that country has been notified that her further stay in the Hanoverian capital is undesirable. There are probabilities of the renewal of the war between Prussia and Bavaria at the termination of the armistice on the 22d inst., should no change take place in the aspect of affairs. A Governor has also been appointed to control affairs in the conquered territory of Nassau, Hesse and the city of Frankfurt.

August 17.—The Newfoundland telegraph line was prostrated by a heavy gale, so that no news comes from the submarine cable.

August 18.—Line still down, but London despatches of the 17th forwarded, say that the final negotiations for the establishment of peace between Prussia and Austria, and between Austria and Italy, are in progress, and peace is regarded as certain. Beyond this, there is absolutely nothing of general interest.

August 20.—The Emperor Napoleon denies having entertained any design of annexing any of the territory of Belgium to France. The Peace Congress is in session in Prague, and the negotiations are making favorable progress. The ratifications of a treaty of peace will, it is expected, be exchanged in ten days. It is rumored, in Paris, that the Italian Government will soon treat directly with the Pope for the cessation of his temporal dominions, and the establishment of Rome as the capital of Italy. Five-Twenties stood in London, on Saturday evening, at 68 $\frac{1}{2}$. The cotton market was unchanged. The provision market was dull, and corn a trifle easier.

BY THE MAIL.

Rome.—In a recent letter, the Emperor Napoleon III., reminded the Pontiff of the approach of the term fixed for the evacuation of the Papal territory by the Franco-Italian Convention, and adding that it will be impossible to fail in the engagement, and that it is therefore indispensable for the Holy See to provide immediately the means necessary for its own safety. It is stated that when M. de Sartiges consigned this letter to the Supreme Pontiff, he was much disconcerted at the undisguised indignation of his Holiness while reading it.

Mexico.—The following summary gives an account of the condition of affairs in Mexico down to the latest dates.—Eighteen citizens were arrested on July 23d, charged with conspiracy to abduct Maximilian and hold him until he would consent to abdicate and leave the country. The Santa Anna and Ortega conspiracy was quite formidable. The Archbishop of Mexico was believed to have been deeply implicated. The new Imperialist Ministry gives general satisfaction except to the native Mexicans. The Ministry of War is said to be very energetic, and views placing the country under martial law. The old story of desecration and indecisive fighting in the interior is repeated. A popular insurrection had taken place in the State of Vera Cruz, the Imperial officers were arrested, and five hundred Austrian troops, with their arms, ammunition and two pieces of artillery, sent to quell the rising, were captured. Matamoros has been blockaded by the corvette *Adonis*.—The Mexican Minister at Washington has received a letter from Matamoros, August 9, which says:—

The French have evacuated Monterey and Saltillo, and both places are now in the possession of our forces. Within a month General Escobedo will have ten thousand more troops, and within two months he will be before San Luis. Tampico has been attacked by Cuernavaca and Gomez, combination with the garrison. On the 4th, our forces were in possession of the plaza and nearly all of the city, with the exception of the Casa Mata, where the French to the number of three hundred men were concentrated. Paven, with his forces, was passing the river in aid of our troops. A force in the Huasteca, under Herrera, of four hundred men, has returned to the national cause and united with Paven."

The War in Paraguay.—The present phase of the war upon the Plate river is generally exhibited when a small but brave State successfully resists the attacks of larger ones. Paraguay, although hemmed in on all sides by Brazil and the Argentine Confederation, has lately gained some victories which place the end of the war at a remote period, and have greatly strengthened Paraguayan hopes. The contest has been long, bloody and costly, and no headway seems to be made by Brazil and her allies.

Sewing Machines.

GROVER & BAKERS HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES

WITH LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, in addition to their celebrated GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES, in the market, and of LOCK STITCH, the most perfect SHUTTLE or STITCH Machine in the market, and of PATENT ELASTIC STITCH, which is the most perfect of its kind, and is the only one that will sew on any kind of fabric, and cannot offer this opportunity of selection to their customers.

OFFICE, 730 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia, at 10:00 A.M., and 10:00 P.M. The last car leaves Front Street about thirty minutes prior to the departure of each train.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:

Table with columns for Train Name, Day, and Time. Includes PAOLI ACCOMMODATION, PAOLI EXPRESS, PAOLI ACCOMMODATION, PAOLI EXPRESS, PAOLI ACCOMMODATION, PAOLI EXPRESS.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:

Table with columns for Train Name, Day, and Time. Includes PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS.

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.

INCORPORATED APRIL, 1844.

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DEALERS AND SHIPPERS OF ICE AND COAL.

BOSTON ICE now being supplied daily in all parts of the city, by the consolidated city, Twenty-fourth Ward, Richmond, Mantua, and Germantown.

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Southeast corner Twelfth and Willow Streets. North Pennsylvania R. R. and Master Streets. Twenty-fifth and Lombard Streets. Pine Street Wharf, Schuylkill.

TRUSSES.

To avoid all cloth, leather, and rag-covered filthy trusses, with their parabolizing, blistering, rusting and breaking, go to J. B. SEELEY'S.

CARHART'S BOUDOIR ORGANS!

Where you will find the cleanest, lightest, easiest, best and only TRUSS KNOWN, that will never rub, chafe, break or soil, used in bathing, fitted to form, requiring no straps and made of any power required.

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Mrs. E. W. SMITH, No. 28 N. Fifth St., below Arch, Phila. Ladies' Dresses, Cloaks, Shawls, Ribbons, &c., dyed in any color, and finished equal to new.

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Being the Nearest Point to the Sun The proprietors respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. No 71.

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Of Princeton, N. J.—Experienced educators—desire to enter their family six Misses to educate with their own. Terms moderate, with a good and safe home. Reference College Faculty. Send for a circular.

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

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

\$1,143,874 15.

Invested as follows:—

Table listing investments: \$100,000 U. S. 5% bonds, 25,000 City of Philadelphia Loan 6% new, 10,000 U. S. Treasury Notes, 7-50, 25,000 Allegheny County bonds, 15,000 U. S. Loan of 1861, 10,000 Wyoming Valley Canal bonds, 10,000 Comp. Int. Treasury Notes, 10,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad bonds, 10,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago bonds, 6,500 City of Pittsburg and other bonds, 1,000 Shares Pennsylvania Railroad 4 1/2% shares Erie Exchange National Bank, 107 shares Farmers' National Bank of Reading, 22 shares Consolidation National Bank, 142 shares Williamsport Water Company.

Mortgages, Ground Rents, and Real Estate, 147,309 88

Loans on collateral security secured, 199,481 95

Premiums notes secured by Policies, 217,504 58

Cash in hands of agents secured by bonds, 52,649 66

Cash on deposit with U. S. Treasurer, 20,000 00

Cash on hand and in banks, 65,834 14

Accrued interest and rents due, Jan. 1, 10,228 00

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1865,

\$544,592 92.

Losses Paid during the Year amounting to \$87,636 31.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.

DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums in advance.

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.

As TRUSTEES are well known citizens in our midst, endeavoring to be more considerate than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Wm. H. Howard, Samuel T. Bodine, John Aikman, Henry K. Bennett, Hon. Joseph Allison, Isaac Haeberle, F. B. Mingle, Albert C. Roberts.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President. GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.

JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary. JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

C. G. ROBES