

News of the Week.

XIII CONGRESS—First Session.

Senate.—May 23.—The impeachment trial ended by the acquittal of the President on two other articles, 35 Senators voted "guilty," and 19 "not guilty," on each. On the announcement of the result on the third article, Senator Williams moved that the Court adjourn sine die, which was agreed to—year 34, says 16, the anti-impeachment Senators voting in the negative.

May 27.—A bill was passed incorporating the "National Life Insurance Company." A resolution providing for an investigation as to alleged threats or intimidation used towards Senators, making the investigation to include all improper influences, was agreed to. The Arkansas bill was considered.

May 28.—A conference was asked on the Army Appropriation bill.

May 29.—The Arkansas bill was discussed, and a resolution, asking the General of the Army to transmit any reports in relation to the election he may have received since May 4th, was adopted. G. N. Schofield was confirmed as Secretary of War, in place of Edwin M. Stanton, "unlawfully removed."

May 30.—A bill was passed extending the time for completion of the Northern Pacific railroad. The Arkansas bill was taken up, and dilatory amendments offered by Senators Edmunds and Ferry were rejected.

June 1.—A resolution of thanks to Edwin M. Stanton was passed—Fowler, Henderson and Ross voting "No." The Arkansas bill was passed with an amendment that no persons—except Indians not taxed—be deprived of suffrage or any other right.

House.—May 26.—Woolsey was brought up to answer the charge of contempt, and made a statement. As he still refused to answer questions as to what he declared was the private disposition of his funds, he was given into the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms, to be held during the session, or until he could answer the question of the Managers.

May 27.—The Post-Office Committee were directed to consider the propriety of providing by law that no bridge shall be constructed over the Ohio river with a span over the channel of less than 500 feet.

May 28.—A bill extending the boundaries of the collection districts of Philadelphia, was passed. A bill regulating the appraisement and inspection of imports in certain cases, was passed. The Corruption Investigation Committee reported a resolution setting apart two rooms in the Capitol building as a guard room and an office of the Capitol police.

Diplomatic.—Mr. Bancroft has negotiated a naturalization treaty with the King of Bavaria, its provisions being as liberal as those of the treaty with North Germany.—Secretary Seward has written to A. G. Lawrence, relieving him of his position as Minister to Costa Rica for engaging in a duel, and has also written to Baron Gerolt, requesting him to call the attention of his Government to the similar conduct of Baron von Kusseron and Count Lottermann, of the Prussian Legation.—Mr. Burlingame and the Chinese embassy reached Washington, June 1.

War Office.—Secretary Stanton sent a letter to the President, May 26th, resigning his position as Secretary of War.—Gen. Schofield has arrived in Washington to take charge of the Department. Gen. Stoneman will temporarily succeed him in Virginia.

Army.—The graves of the Union soldiers in all the cemeteries throughout the land were decorated with flowers on Saturday, May 30. The occasion was observed in the Southern cities, the Union Leagues and colored citizens participating, and the celebrations passed off harmoniously.

Political.—Gen. Grant received the committees of the Soldiers' and Sailors' and National Republican Conventions, May 29, and expressed his acceptance of the Presidential nomination.

STATES AND TERRITORIES. Massachusetts.—Both branches of the Legislature have concurred in voting \$75,000 to Williams College.—The Senate, by a vote of 16 to 9, has rejected a bill abolishing corporal punishment in the schools of that State.

Pennsylvania.—Ex-President James Buchanan, died at Wheatland on the morning of June 1, in the 80th year of his age.

District of Columbia.—The Republicans of the First Ward have nominated a colored man for the Board of Common Council, having previously nominated one of Alderman. The majority of white voters registered in Washington is 4,015. The white majority last year was about 1,000.

Ohio.—Judge Granger, of Zanesville, Ohio, has charged a jury that the "Visible Admixture" law, passed by the Legislature, is unconstitutional. The Supreme Court declared the "Visible Admixture" bill to be unconstitutional. Also the bill disfranchising students.

Missouri.—The statue of Thomas H. Benton was inaugurated at St. Louis, May 28. It was unveiled by Mrs. Jesse Benton Fremont, and the inaugural address was delivered by Gen. Frank P. Blair. Business was partially suspended throughout the city. The statue is by Miss Hosmer.

Virginia.—The trial of Jefferson Davis, which was appointed to take place June 3d, will probably be again postponed, counsel on both sides having agreed to put it off until October next.

South Carolina.—Gen. Canby has removed 13 of the aldermen in Charleston, appointing others in their places, 7 being negroes.

BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

May 26.—London.—Barrett, convicted of causing the Clerkenwell explosion, was hanged at Newgate to-day.—The Chinese rebels have laid siege to Tientsin, on the Peiho river, about seventy miles from Peking, and the port of that capital.—Paris.—Marshall Neill declares the Chassepot rifle the best fire-arm known, and that there are now being manufactured 1600 a day, and that all the infantry of the French army are now supplied.—Berlin.—Frisia has taken the initiative in the proposed disarmament. By command of King William, a reduction is to be made in the Landwehr.—Vienna.—A very formidable revolt has broken out in Bosnia, in Turkey. Troops are being pushed forward from Constantinople to quell the disorder.

May 27.—London.—Despatches from Warsaw report that bands of Polish exiles, said to have been recruited in France, have appeared on the frontier of Galicia, and are making riotous demonstrations. It is believed that Janiewicz, the leader of the Polish insurrection, is at their head.

May 29.—London.—The last news from Paraguay is that Lopez is strongly entrenched at Junction-Zebayari and is well supplied with provisions and war material, and his communications are open. The last from Rio is that a general assault was being prepared for at Humaita.—Berlin.—The government of North Germany has abolished imprisonment for debt.

May 30.—London.—Desraeli has written a reply to Mr. Gladstone in which he admits that further resistance is hopeless, and will not oppose the passage of the Irish Church bill. Parliament last night adjourned over the Whitsunday holidays, or until the 6th of June.—Paris.—The French Senate has passed the law for the regulation of public meetings.

May 31.—London.—A despatch from Bombay, 1 points that the Bakharians, in Central Asia, have defeated the Bokharians, in a pitched battle, in which the Amir of the Bokharians was killed. The Bakharians subsequently captured the city of Bokhara, by storm.

June 1.—London.—Sullivan and Pigot, the Dublin Fenian editors, have been set at liberty on writs of error.

Our Fur Traders and Trappers in fitting out here, find Ayer's medicine one of their most profitable articles of traffic. Around Slave Lake and the wild regions of the north, the Indians know their uses and have an abiding faith in them. They say: "Ayer—great medicine—cure sick man," and his remedies, for the diseases from which they suffer, will often bring forth their stock of skins quicker than wampum, rum or tobacco. Savages are not fools if they are unsophisticated in some of the arts of civilization.—(Montreal Pilot.

Letter from a Postmaster in favor of Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma.

MONROVIA, Ind. April 29th, 1866. MR. JOSEPH BURNETT: Dear Sir—I am now nearly out of Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma. I let a friend of mine have half of the last dozen I sent for I would not be without the medicine for any consideration. Before I commenced taking the medicine, I was totally unfit for business two-thirds of my time. But now I can attend to business all the time. When I have symptoms of Asthma, or even an attack, a few doses subdues it at once. Please send me one dozen more, as low as you can afford it. Send to Bellevue on Terre Haute and B. Railroad, by express. I can remit by letter, if you prefer it. Very respectfully,

JOHN MCCELLEND. Prepared by Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston. For sale by all druggists, at \$1 per bottle.

ALLCOCK'S Porous Plasters.

Especially useful in pains of the breast, sense of weakness and inward sinking, for coughs, colds, asthma, and difficulty of breathing; oppression and fatigue about the diaphragm. They give much ease in Gout and Rheumatism, weakness of the back, and in affections and pain about the kidneys. In Lumbago they act like a charm. They are often beneficially employed by a plaster applied upon the chest. Many persons believe a cold cannot be taken while a plaster is worn upon the chest; this we do know, they greatly assist in the cure of a neglected cold, so often the introduction of Consumption.

No plaster yet made is so entirely free from objections as the POROUS PLASTER. Being a preparation from Frankincense, Rubber and Burgundy pitch, they seem to possess the quality of

Accumulating Electricity and imparting it to the body, whereby the circulation of the blood becomes equalized upon the part where applied, causing pain an morbid action to cease. The Porous Plasters are flexible, and found of great help to those who have weak backs, or pain in the side. Especially are they valuable to those who have neglected colds. They are often beneficially employed by a plaster applied upon the chest. Many persons believe a cold cannot be taken while a plaster is worn upon the chest; this we do know, they greatly assist in the cure of a neglected cold, so often the introduction of Consumption.

\$5,000 WORTH SOLD BY ONE DEALER. Messrs. J. Balch & Son, Druggists, of Providence R. I., write, Nov. 23, 1867: "We have sold at retail over our counter upward of \$5,000 worth of Allcock's Porous Plasters, and in every case they gave satisfaction. They are favorite with physicians, because the components and method of making them are known."

IMPORTANT FROM A PHYSICIAN. Hartford, Conn., Nov. 11, 1864. Messrs THOS. ALLOCK & Co., Please send, with dispatch, twelve dozen Allcock's Porous Plasters. Our daily experience confirms their very superior excellence. At this moment of writing a man, applies for one, who, by an extensive use of machinery, had both his legs broken, spine severely injured, and was for nearly three years entirely helpless. This man found relief very soon by the application of a plaster to his spine. He was soon enabled to work, and now he labors as well as ever. He would cheerfully pay \$5 for a single plaster, if they could not be had at a lower rate. Knowing the plasters to be so useful, I have no scruples that my sentiments should be known.

HOME EVIDENCE. Sing Sing, March 10, 1868. Messrs. THOS. ALLOCK & Co., I have suffered greatly from a weak back, at least the pain became so severe I could not get out of my bed. My doctor, S. J. Fisher, of this village, recommended me to apply an Allcock's Porous Plaster. I did so, and in two hours the pain began to abate. The spot where the pain was most severe seemed like a coal of fire, and which the plaster appeared to draw out. The day after I applied the plaster I got up, and my trouble was all gone. I wore the plaster three weeks, and since the second day after applying it, I have had as strong and well a back as any one. If I had paid fifty dollars, for a plaster, I should have considered it cheap.

AFFECTION OF THE HEART CURED. Gen. Riddle, P. O., Delaware Co., Pa., March 16, 1868. Messrs. THOS. ALLOCK & Co., Having been troubled with heart disease for a long time, and after doctoring with our physician for months, and obtaining no relief, I gave up in despair. I was troubled with sharp pains in my chest, and loud sounds about my heart, and often felt that death would be a blessing. At this time I was persuaded to apply one of your Porous Plasters. Within a few hours after placing one on my chest, I felt no more pain, and all throbbing ceased about my heart, and I have felt like a new man. Send me your prices by the quantity. Yours respectfully, CHARLES BATTY.

PAIN OF THE SIDE CURED. Attention, Penn., April 4, 1865. Messrs. T. ALLOCK & Co., DEAR SIR: My daughter used one of your Porous Plasters. She had a very bad pain in her side, and it cured her in one week. Yours truly, JOHN V. N. HUNTER.

SORE CHEST AND COUGH. Dr. ALLOCK, Sir: In May last I was visiting my cousin in Corning, who got me one of your Porous Plasters for my chest. I was so comfortable at the time that I could hardly speak of breathe. It was not more than three hours after I put it on before I felt comfortable. I had suffered very much from soreness of the chest, with cough and hoarseness, for months; but your Plaster has cured me, and my health is better than it has been for years. Yours, respectfully, PIERRE PATCHER. Beaver Dam, Schuyler Co., N. Y., Sept 14, 1865.

CURE OF CRICK IN THE BACK & LUMBAGO. Lyons, N. Y., July 4, 1868. Messrs. ALLOCK & Co., Please send me a dollar's worth of your Plasters. They have cured me of a crick in the back, which has troubled me for some time, and now my father is going to try them for his stiff wood at the heart. L. S. FERRELL.

PLASTER WORKS, Sing Sing, N. Y. PRINCIPAL AGENT, BRANDRETH HOUSE, New York. may 7 4t SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN EMPLOYED. Picture business. Very profitable. No risk. Send specimen pictures and Catalogue sent for 30 cents. Twice as many. MANSION LANG, 94 Columbia St., N. Y. City. may 21 4t.

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The world renowned remedy for the infallible cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sourness or Acidity of Stomach, Rising of Food, Flatulency, Lassitude, Weariness, Billiousness, Liver Complaint, finally terminating in Death.

READ THE EVIDENCE. [From Rev. ISAAC AIKEN, Allegheny, Pa.] JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market Street, Pittsburgh: "I take great pleasure in stating that, after having suffered from dyspepsia for about fifteen years, at some periods more than others, I have been entirely cured by the use of Goe's Dyspepsia Cure. My friends know of this cure, and they have been able to estimate on my part. I had great suffering from eating any kind of food, and an average would amount to one-third of my meals, in a day. I was unable to sleep, and I was unable to do any kind of work. I would lose all strength and be utterly helpless. Some of the attacks would be so severe that for days together I would not retain anything on my stomach, and a little dry food and tea. For years I knew not what it was to pass five consecutive hours without sleeping. From the time I took the first dose of this medicine, I felt myself gradually recovering, and in a few days I was able to sleep, and to eat, and to do my usual work. I have now passed upon a kind of diet upon the table. Six months have now passed since I was afflicted with this disease. My case was considered by all eye physicians, so marvellous that for a time it was feared that it might be fictitious; but I am now so well convinced that I have been not merely relieved, but permanently cured, that I can confidently recommend Goe's Dyspepsia Cure to all victims of dyspepsia.

ISAAC AIKEN, Late Pastor of the Beaver St. Church, Allegheny. Mr. LESTER SEXTON, a wholesale merchant of 30 years, in Milwaukee, one of the most reliable and careful men in the State, says, under date, MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 24, 1868: "Messrs. C. G. Clark & Co., New Haven, Conn.: Both myself and wife have used Goe's Dyspepsia Cure, and it proved PERFECTLY satisfactory as a remedy. I have no hesitation in saying that we have received GREAT BENEFIT from its use. Very respectfully, LESTER SEXTON.

From H. M. T. Smith, Dunkirk, N. Y. DUNKIRK, N. Y., May 1, 1868. "Gentle:—I enclose your Circular. I know of two parties, wives of prominent citizens in this place, who have been greatly benefited by the use of your Dyspepsia Cure, but they will not consent to the publication of their names, as they would rather rest with a steady indigestion."

From Rev. D. Allen Crowell, Brookville, Pa. BROOKVILLE, Pa., June 24, 1867: "Messrs. C. G. Clark & Co., New Haven, Conn.: 'Gentle:—Your Dyspepsia Cure' is gaining a reputation among our people. The medicine already used has had the desired effect. I would be glad to get a bottle for my wife, for which I send you \$1 enclosed. Send me your address as early as possible." Yours, etc., Rev. D. ALLEN CROWELL, Brookville, Jefferson Co., Pa.

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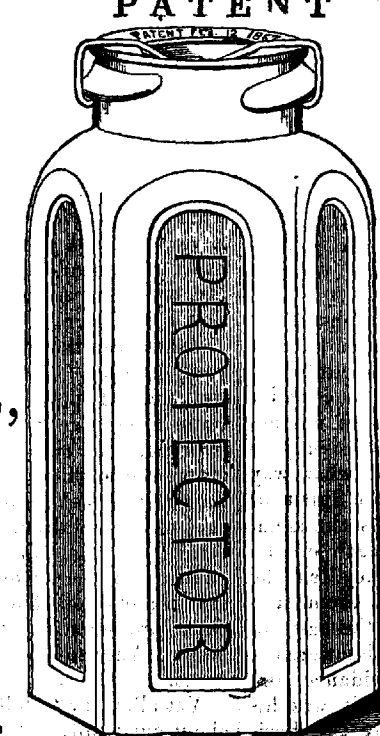
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Both Companies have presented the work with great vigor, the Union Pacific having already expended over THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS, and the Central over Twenty Millions, upon their respective parts of the undertaking. THE UNION PACIFIC HAVE COMPLETED 600 MILES—have iron and other materials for two hundred miles more upon the ground, and one hundred additional miles are ready for the track. They will have a much larger force employed this year than ever before, and it is expected that between 800 and 900 MILES will be in operation during 1868. There seems to be no reasonable doubt that the distance between Omaha and Sacramento will be traversed by rail in 1870.

THE GOVERNMENT GRANTS 12,000 acres of land, and its Bonds to the average amount of \$28,000 per mile, to aid in the construction of the line, and authorizes the issue of the First Mortgage Bonds now offered for sale, to the same amount and no more. The Government takes a second lien, and gives to the First Mortgage Bondholders a prior lien for their security, to which a large paid-up capital is added. The Bonds cannot be issued except as each section of twenty miles is accepted by Government commission, so that they always represent a real property. It is universally admitted that on the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad, its through business will make it one of the most profitable in the world—but its way or local business is already several times the interest on its bonds; so that, if not another mile were built, they would be a secure investment.

THE NET EARNINGS for eight months of last year on an average of 336 miles are officially reported at \$1,069,136, while the interest on all the bonds if it could issue on that length of road for that time, reduced to currency, was only \$245,850.

The amount paid by the Government for the transportation of troops, munitions, stores and mails has been, and doubtless will continue to be, much more than the interest on the United States Second Mortgage Bonds. If it is not, the charter provides that after the road is completed, and until said bonds and interest are paid, at least five per cent. of the net earnings of the road shall be applied to such payment.

The Union Pacific Bonds are for \$1,000 each, and have coupons attached. They have thirty years to run, and bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July at the Company's Office in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The Principal is payable in gold at maturity. At the present rate of gold, these bonds pay an annual income on their cost of NEARLY TEN PER CENT., AND IT IS BELIEVED THAT THEY WILL SOON BE AT A PREMIUM.

The Company has but a very limited supply of their Bonds remaining on hand, but any subscriptions accepted to a greater amount than can be filled from Bonds now in the Company's possession, will be supplied from the New Bonds to be issued on that portion of the road completed in the Spring, in the order in which they are received.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price of their Bonds to a rate above par at any time, and will not fill any orders or receive any subscriptions on which the money has not been actually paid at the Company's office before the time of such advance.

Parties subscribing will remit the par value of the bonds and the accrued interest in currency at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the date on which the last coupon was paid. Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by DE HAVEN & BRO., WM. PAINTER & CO., SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., and in New York

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Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds payable in New York, and the Bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's office or to any of the advertised agents.

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The Great Pacific Railroad Line, extending 1721 miles from Omaha, on the Missouri River, to the tide-waters of the Pacific Ocean, is being built by two powerful Companies—The Union Pacific, beginning at Omaha, building West, and the Central Pacific, beginning at Sacramento, building East, until the two roads shall meet.

Both Companies have presented the work with great vigor, the Union Pacific having already expended over THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS, and the Central over Twenty Millions, upon their respective parts of the undertaking. THE UNION PACIFIC HAVE COMPLETED 600 MILES—have iron and other materials for two hundred miles more upon the ground, and one hundred additional miles are ready for the track. They will have a much larger force employed this year than ever before, and it is expected that between 800 and 900 MILES will be in operation during 1868. There seems to be no reasonable doubt that the distance between Omaha and Sacramento will be traversed by rail in 1870.

THE GOVERNMENT GRANTS 12,000 acres of land, and its Bonds to the average amount of \$28,000 per mile, to aid in the construction of the line, and authorizes the issue of the First Mortgage Bonds now offered for sale, to the same amount and no more. The Government takes a second lien, and gives to the First Mortgage Bondholders a prior lien for their security, to which a large paid-up capital is added. The Bonds cannot be issued except as each section of twenty miles is accepted by Government commission, so that they always represent a real property. It is universally admitted that on the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad, its through business will make it one of the most profitable in the world—but its way or local business is already several times the interest on its bonds; so that, if not another mile were built, they would be a secure investment.

THE NET EARNINGS for eight months of last year on an average of 336 miles are officially reported at \$1,069,136, while the interest on all the bonds if it could issue on that length of road for that time, reduced to currency, was only \$245,850.

The amount paid by the Government for the transportation of troops, munitions, stores and mails has been, and doubtless will continue to be, much more than the interest on the United States Second Mortgage Bonds. If it is not, the charter provides that after the road is completed, and until said bonds and interest are paid, at least five per cent. of the net earnings of the road shall be applied to such payment.

The Union Pacific Bonds are for \$1,000 each, and have coupons attached. They have thirty years to run, and bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July at the Company's Office in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The Principal is payable in gold at maturity. At the present rate of gold, these bonds pay an annual income on their cost of NEARLY TEN PER CENT., AND IT IS BELIEVED THAT THEY WILL SOON BE AT A PREMIUM.

The Company has but a very limited supply of their Bonds remaining on hand, but any subscriptions accepted to a greater amount than can be filled from Bonds now in the Company's possession, will be supplied from the New Bonds to be issued on that portion of the road completed in the Spring, in the order in which they are received.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price of their Bonds to a rate above par at any time, and will not fill any orders or receive any subscriptions on which the money has not been actually paid at the Company's office before the time of such advance.

Parties subscribing will remit the par value of the bonds and the accrued interest in currency at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the date on which the last coupon was paid. Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by DE HAVEN & BRO., WM. PAINTER & CO., SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., and in New York

At the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau Street, AND BY John J. Cisco & Son, Bankers, No. 59 Wall St., and by the Company's authorized agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds payable in New York, and the Bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's office or to any of the advertised agents.