News of the Week.

GOVERNMENT.

The Secretary of State has issued a proclamation announcing the adoption, by more than three-fourths of the States, of the Fourteenth Amendment as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

Treasury.—The Internal Revenue Commissioner gives notice that spirits may be withdrawn from bond on payment of 50 cents per gallon, and $4 per barrel of 40 gallons. Distilleries must be closed until they have given new bonds, and complied with the new law.—The time for converting the Seven-thirties into Five-twenty bonds ceased on the 1st of August.—A full abstract of the quarterly reports of the National banks show resources amounting to $1,571,317,136.—The revenue receipts from sources for the year, ending June 30, 1868, were ed to $406,300,000, and the total expenditure the Government for the same period has been 550,225, leaving a surplus of $34,750,000.—June 30, the close of the war, the reduction has been $167,269,000, and of the year $40,000,000, 000.—The imports for the year ending June 30, amount to $371,970,441 of the Bureau have as compared with the last appropriation for

The Freedman's Bureau was $6,944,450. The that the cost of the Bureau for three been greatly exceed the year, ending June 30, 1868, was $10,372, or per annum, $3,318,-expenses of the Bureau over $12,000,000 annually as allowance to Southern whites reduced to poverty

Mexico.—Hon. Reverdy Johnson sailed for from Baltimore on Saturday, August 1.

Public Debt.—The official statement of the Department for the year ending June 30th, will show a deficiency of $30,000,000. This is partly owing to the restoration of Southern mail routes and to the subsidies for ocean service.

Navy.—Secretary Welles has directed the return and putting out of commission of a number of United States vessels now abroad. This is in consequence of the action of Congress making a reduction in the naval force.

Heat of July.—The mean temperature of last month was the highest on record: 80°.94. The next highest was July, 1866, 80°.37. During 11 days, the mercury was above 90°. Yet the average maximum, 87°.85, was not quite so high as that of July, 1866: 88°.16. The maximum of temperature was on the 15th of he month, when the mercury in the coolest places was 98°. In July, 1866, there were 9 days when the mercury exceeded 90°; in 1865, 5 days; in 1864, 6 days, and last July, 6 days, although this was a cool month, the mean temperature being 7l°.48.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

New York.—The Erie Railway has contracted for the delivery of 800,000 English steel rails as fast as they can be manufactured, and 1,000,000 of a Welsh pattern, nearly as hard and durable as steel.—Since the 1st of July twelve policeman have been maimed or murdered in New York.—Col. Chas. G. Halpine, ("Miles O'Reilly") Register of New York city and editor of the *Citizen*, died suddenly at the Astor House on Sunday night.

New Jersey.—The German schools of Newark are fourteen in number, and are attended by three thousand children. In all except one, English is taught.

Pennsylvania.—A new city, called Pleasantville, is springing up in the oil region. Three years ago it was the half-way station between Titusville and Pithole. New buildings are going up, new wells are opened every week, and almost every branch of trade is represented. During thirty days twenty-four leases were executed for the erection of new stores. Already there are four machine shops and five blacksmith and wagon shops.—The Penna. Railroad bridge across the Susquehanna is rebuilt.—One third of Oil City was burned last week. This place suffered from a similar calamity, a year ago.

Maryland.—Gen. Howard has directed that the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau, except for bounty and educational purposes, be discontinued on the 15th of August.—The effects of the flood at Ellicott Mills, July 24, were exceedingly disastrous. Over thirty persons were drowned and three thousand hands thrown out of employment. It is said the mills which were destroyed, will not be rebuilt there, on account of its exposure to similar disasters.

Ohio.—Col. W. W. Woolley, of Cincinnati, and Kimberly & Bros., of Baltimore, have brought suit against Gen. Butler, the first for false imprisonment, and the second for extortion.

Indiana.—Indianapolis claims to be the largest interior wool market in the country; her grain trade is increasing 10 to 25 per cent. per year, and she has thirteen railways radiating from her limits.

Illinois.—A terrible species of cattle plague has broken out in Fayette county, and it is thought the disease came from Texas.

Michigan.—In Kalamazoo county, Michigan, over 500,000 pounds of wool have been bought up this season, the highest price reported being 45 cents. At Mount Clemens, Macomb county, about 115,000 pounds have been purchased, 38 cents being the highest price. At Niles, in Berrien county, 61,000 pounds have been bought at prices ranging from 33 to 38 cents.

West Virginia.—An iron mountain exists in the upper portion of Upshur county, of greater extent and purity than any other known body of iron in the world, not excepting the famous iron mountain of Missouri, and under this there is a vein of bituminous coal measuring on the face, where the Buchanan river cuts through, 25 feet in thickness. This ore is so pure that a blacksmith took a piece and forged a horse shoe from it.

Virginia.—Visitors to Mount Vernon complain of the bad condition in which they find the estate; and yet visitors are taxed fifty cents each, and hundreds go there every week.

Kansas.—A letter from Ellsworth says the Indians have disappeared from Fort Larned, and it is feared they will soon begin hostilities. Gen. Sully has ordered a concentration of the troops in the department.

Georgia.—The Senate has resolved that its proceedings shall be kept secret.—One of the newly elected U. S. Senators is a violent Democrat, the other, according to the *N. Y. Tribune*, is for Grant and Colfax.

Alabama.—The Senate passed a militia bill, on Saturday. In the House, a bill was passed removing the disabilities of the citizens of Columbus county.—The latest crop reports are less favorable, owing to heavy and continuous rains. An overflow of the lowlands is feared.

Louisiana.—In the Senate, a resolution has passed providing for a committee to investigate the action of the Registration Board created by the Convention. Gov. Warmouth has vetoed the resolution requesting military aid from the General of the Army, on the ground that the application should be made to the President, and the Senate has passed a resolution in accordance with his views.—Five Judges of the Supreme Court, appointed by Governor Warmouth, were confirmed by the Senate, on Friday, July 31. The Chief Justice was a prominent Conservative member of the Reconstruction Convention.—No successor to Gen. Steadman as Collector of Internal Revenue for New Orleans having been confirmed by the Senate, the General has left Washington to assume that office.

Kentucky.—The returns of the State election, Aug. 3, indicate the election of S[illegible] (Dem.) for Governor, by a heavy majority. [illegible] passed a bill

Florida.—The Legislature, resident from the taking the choice of electors [illegible]sure; also a bill pro people, giving it to the Legislature conveyance on ac- hibiting distinctions [illegible] count of color. [illegible]anklin J. Moses, was elect-

South Carolina.—State, July 29, by the Legis- ed Chief Justice. Williard and Captain Hoge lature.—Major [illegible]iate Judges of the Supreme Court were elected July 30.

Texas.—This year's wheat crop is the largest by the [illegible]d in that State.

Miss.—A number of civil agents of the [illegible]en's Bureau have been discharged under [illegible]s from Washington. Some of their places [illegible]e been filled by army officers.

Texas.—There is yellow fever at Indianola.

California.—Kaolin has been discovered, in immense quantities, in San Joaquin county. The exact place of its deposit is kept a secret for the present. Kaolin is chiefly valuable for making porcelain.

Arizona.—A mail escort was recently attacked by Indians, and four soldiers were killed.

Alaska.—Gen. Hancock has gone to Alaska on a tour of inspection.

BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

July 28.—*London.*—Lord Stanley last night informed the Commons that the decision of the lower Spanish Court, establishing the legality of the seizure of the steamship *Tornado*, had been confirmed by the Supreme Court of Justice, the highest tribunal in Spain—In reply to a question, Mr. Schlater Booth said the Government had thanked the Philadelphia Library Company for the gift of State papers of much value, and that the letters on the subject could be submitted to the House of Commons.—In the Lords, the Bribery bill was passed in committee, and the Government bill for the purchase of the telegraph lines finally.—Queen Victoria will leave England on August 5th, going first to Paris, and will then make a tour through France, Switzerland, and Germany, returning to England by September 1st.—Peace has been concluded by Russia with Bokhara. It is said the Russian commander in Bokhara has prohibited trade with India.—In Spain the Government has distributed troops throughout Catalonia, and under the operation of martial law and through the efficiency of flying columns of military, all attempts at a rising have been prevented.—*Darmstadt.*—A naturalizaton treaty has been concluded between Hesse and the United States. Mr. Bancroft has gone to Stuttgardt to open negotiations for a treaty with Wurtemburg.—*Vienna.*—At Belgrade the court has pronounced sentence of death against one of the accomplices in the murder of Prince Michel, that the execution of the murderers and their accomplices will take place forthwith. Measures of revenge are threatened against Prince Kara Georgewich and his Secretary.—*Evening*—The assassins have been shot.

July 29.—*London.*—The bill for the protection of American citizens abroad, is sharply and unfavorably criticised by the English press, though its passage does not appear to excite either surprise or anger. Journals of all shades of opinion consider the bill a partisan measure, required by the exigencies of the November elections, but think this action of Congress will not tend to promote the success of American negotiations with foreign powers to secure by treaty the establishment of the principles of nationality on which the bill is based.—*Midnight.*—At the banquet given at the conclusion of the session of Parliament to the Ministers, Mr. Disraeli said: "With regard to the subjects of misunderstanding which have been so much dwelt on by the United States, every day leads to a better feeling upon them, and their solution is near at hand. The result is only what can be expected from the mutual good sense and feeling of two great kindred nations."—From South America. Lopez has sent propositions for peace to the allied powers through the American Minister, Mr. Washburn. Doningo F. Sarmiento has been elected President of the Argentine Confederation.—*Paris.*—The *Corps Legislatif* closed its session yesterday.—In the case of the United States vs. Arman and others, judgment was to-day rendered against the plaintiffs, with costs. In its decision, the Court says that the evidence was insufficient to prove that the Messrs. Arman had contracted to build vessels of war for the Southern Confederation, or that they had received any money belonging to the Government of the United States.—*St. Petersburg.*—The Emperor has called a conference of thirteen members, to meet here on the 10th of August, to arrange an International Convention, pledging all the great powers to abandon the use of explosive bullets in time of war.

July 30.—*London.*—The *Standard*, commenting on the Funding bill, says that to replace Five-twenties with new bonds, bearing a lower rate of interest, principal and interest to be paid in gold, will make the latter no more acceptable to the business community than the former, as any future Congress may alter their value by the enactment of new laws.—Despatches received from Rio Janeiro announce that Humaita had fallen into the hands of the Allies.—A dispute had arisen between Gen. Caxias and Mr. Washburn, the American Minister to Paraguay, from an attempt to prevent the U. S. steamer *Wasp*, with the American Minister on board, from proceeding up the Parana. Mr. Webb, the Minister at Rio, has remonstrated with the Brazillian Government against this interference, and will demand his passports if the *Wasp* is again detained.

July 31.—*London.*—Parliament was prorogued to-day. The Queen's speech, read by royal commission, speaks of foreign relations as most friendly and satisfactory, and says there is no reason to fear war in Europe. The cessation of attempts at rebellion in Ireland renders the further use of exceptional powers granted by the two Houses needless. The speech announces that a dissolution of Parliament will soon take place, in order that the people may reap the advantages of a more extended system of representation recently provided, confident of their fitness for their new duties, and that their voice will be for the perpetuation of that civil and religious freedom which is secured by the institutions of the nation and settlement of the realm. The *Times* says of the session of Parliament, that time only will show if the leaders shall retain their status in the new body. Mr. Bright will find in the new House of Commons a more congenial audience.—The political troubles in Spain have resulted in a Ministerial crisis. The distinguished Liberal statesman, Espartero, has been summoned to Madrid to form a new Cabinet. Discontent threatens to break out into armed insurrection, and is also apparent among the officers of the fleet.—*Dublin.*—All the prisoners who were arrested under the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland have been discharged.—*Paris.*—The *Moniteur* publishes a degree suspending for three months the collection of tonnage dues of small vessels entering French ports with cargoes of cereals. It goes into effect on October 1st. The Senate was to-day prorogued by the Emperor.—The *Patrie* urges the joint intervention of France, Great Britain, and the United States, for the restoration of peace between Paraguay and the Allied South American Powers.—*St. Petersburg.*—Under a preliminary arrangement for peace made with Bokhara, the Russian troops are to leave the country at once, the Khan paying to the Russian Government half a million roubles for the expenses of the war.—*Shanghae.*—The news from Japan indicates that the civil war is drawing to a close. A compromise has been effected between the Damios of the north and south.

August 3.—*Manchester.*—Twenty-three people (mostly women and children,) were crushed to death in a stampede at the Music Hall on Saturday night, caused by an alarm of fire.—*Paris.*—An imperial decree authorizes a new loan.—*Vienna.*—The Turkish troops met and dispersed the insurgents near Ruetschuck.

FOREIGN BY MAIL.

Cuba.—During the year, ending June 30, the Spanish Government derived a revenue of $2,739,288 from the Havanna Lottery.

The Cattle Disease, according to an official note published in the Paris *Moniteur*, has completely disappeared from Western Europe, and is dying out in the districts of Central Germany most liable to it. The French Minister of Ariculture has therefore re-established complete liberty for the cattle trade on the frontiers, and in all the ports.

Canada.—Large fires are raging in the woods along Lake Superior. The weather in Canada continues dry and warm, and the atmosphere is so hazy that navigation is difficult on the St. Lawrence and the Lakes.—In Montreal, week before last, 209 persons died mainly of sunstroke or apoplexy. Prayers were offered for rain on Sunday in several of the churches.

Servia.—The Parliament has five hundred members, of whom at least one-half cannot write. The "House of Commons" is a large wooden shed, with rough deal benches. The members are allowed about seventy-five cents per day lodging money, and are provided with food of the roughest description. At their recent session, before the day of meeting, the members were obliged to camp out, and five hundred representatives of the nation were seen supping their strong broth out of the big camp kettles, and eating their pork and black bread, seated on the ground in groups before their tents.

Germany.—Several meetings held in the North of Germany have been dispersed by the police because of speeches and resolutions hostile to the Conservative party. Some of these gatherings have resolved to employ every means in their power, to return Radical representatives to the next North German Parliament.—The Prussian journals are still occupied in preaching German unity to the recalcitant Southern States. Notwithstanding the touching character of some of these admonitions, the South Germans seem hard of conversion. The *Volkspartei* reiterates its opposition to Prussian schemes, and insists upon a Southern Confederation. The contingency of German unity disturbing the balance, after having equalized it, is by no means remote.

India.—Another outbreak of cholera is reported among the pilgrims to the shrine of Jauggernaut.

THE SKIN.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON is prepared expressly to remove all unpleasant conditions of the skin, and to BEAUTIFY it. New York Office, 592 Broadway.

A friend who has travelled in Germany, reports the following incident, for which he vouches: During the summer, Dr. J. C. Ayer spent some weeks at Dresden, in conference with the chemists of Central Europe, where he was heralded as the inventor of the world renowned medicines that bear his name, and considered one of the American celebrities. While riding, one day, his open carriage fell in with the cortege of the King of Saxony, on a drive from the review. The Doctor soon became the chief attraction and received the marked attention of the people, who were even more demonstrative in their courtesies to him than to the King himself whom they see so constantly. King John, observing this wrapped his military cloak around him and reclined upon his seat, while our great American medicine man did the honors for the royal retinue, graciously bowing, hat in hand, on every side, until wearied by his excessive condescension to this old monarch's people.

A meritorious article is Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; it is rapidly becoming known and widely and deservedly popular. It is apparently nothing in itself but an agreeably perfumed and pleasant hair dressing, but it contains the most wonderful curative properties for loss of hair, and after using it a short time, gray hair is restored to its natural color.—*Sentinel, Burlington, Vt.*

LET THE FACT BE KNOWN far and wide, that the best place to buy Ready-made Clothing is the place popularized by good goods, fine styles and low prices, and patronized by immense throngs of people, to whom "OAK HALL," "WANAMAKER & BROWN," and "THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS" have become "HOUSEHOLD WORDS."

It is well known that we make up nothing but what is good; that our large business has been built up by always having THE HANDSOMEST STYLES AND THE BEST-FITTING GARMENTS, and this, coupled with moderate prices, has been and still is the secret why so many people buy at our establishment.

We sell only what we can RECOMMEND, and each customer, therefore, has the satisfaction of knowing he can depend on the article he buys.

We give a few of the Prices of leading articles of Clothing.

NOTE.—All the goods in the following price list are fresh and fashionable (not old stock), and we can supply a single suit or a ship's cargo.

All-wool Cassimere Working Pants,	$3 50
do do do do	4 50
do do Second Dress do	5 50
Fine Fancy Cassimere Dress do	6 00
do do do do	7 00
Handsome do do do	7 00
Elegant do do do	5 00
Good Black Cassimere Pants,	5 50
Fine do do	6 50
Super do do	9 00
Vests, for every day wear,	2 00
Fancy Cassimere Vests, for dress,	3 50
Super Cassimere Vests, fine quality,	4 50
Handsome Black Cloth Vests,	4 50
Light Cassimere Sack Coats,	6 00
Dark Cassimere Sack Coats,	6 50
Melton Cloth Sack Coats,	9 00
Fancy Cassimere Sack Coats (fine),	10 00
Good Black Sack Coats,	10 00
Fine do do	13 00
Elegant Dark do	12 00
do do	15 00
All colors Chesterfields,	$10 to 25 00
Black Frock Coats,	16 00
Black Frock Coats,	$18 up to 40 00

These are great bargains, and are selling readily. We are enabled to buy cheap, and, therefore, sell cheap.

Call and examine.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
"OAK HALL,"
S. E. COR. OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

Boys' Department on first floor.

REMOVAL
FROM
N. E. Corner of Seventh and Walnut Sts.
TO
No. 908 WALNUT STREET.

E. O. THOMPSON,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

Invites your attention to the above change of location, and solicits your patronage. Choice and seasonable material always on hand.

GENERAL GRANT;
Is our choice for
PRESIDENT!
And Hon. J. T. HEADLEY'S Life of him is the one the people are buying as the best, most reliable and for style and finish the cheapest extant, being also accompanied by the Life of Hon. Schuyler Colfax, which is given as a premium to every subscriber. A few more first-class **Agents Wanted.** We pay the largest commissions, and offer extra inducements this season. Send for specimen pages and terms to A. H. HUBBARD, Publisher,
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july23-2m.

TO FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, the oldest and largest concern of the kind in the United States, possessing extraordinary for the manufacture of Fertilizers, *controlling exclusively* the night-soil, offal, bones and dead animals of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey cities, as also the great Communipaw abbatoirs, offer for sale, in lots to suit customers,

8,000 TONS
OF
DOUBLE-REFINED POUDRETTE,

Made from night-soil, blood, bones and offal, ground to powder.

Its effects have been most astonishing, doubling the crops and maturing them ten days or two weeks earlier. Equal to the best brands of Superphosphate for *Present Crop*, although sold only for

Thirty Dollars per Ton.

Packed in bbls. of 250 lbs. each.

Bone Dust.

1—COARSE and FINE MIXED. 2—FINE, suitable for Drilling. And 3—FLOURED BONE.

WE WARRANT OUR BONE TO ANALYZE PURE. Packed in bbls. of 250 lbs. each. For Winter grain, Double-Refined Poudrette and Fine Bone, mixed in equal proportions and *drilled in* with the seed, have produced most remarkable effects. Sold as low as any article of the same purity and fineness in the market.

NITRO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

We offer this Phosphate confidently as being as good, if not superior to any *ever* made or sold in this market, containing a larger amount of soluble Phosphate and Amonia than usual in Superphosphates. For PERMANENT, as well as for immediate powerful effect upon land, IT HAS NO EQUAL.

Price in New York, **$55.00 per Ton** of 2,000 lbs. For Price List, Circulars, &c., apply to

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WATERS'
FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS,
With Iron Frame, Overstrung Bass and Agraffe Bridge.
Melodeons, Parlor, Church, and Cabinet Organs.
The best Manufactured. Warranted for 6 Years.

100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first class makers, at low prices for Cash, or one-quarter cash and the balance in Monthly or Quarterly Installments. Second-hand Instruments at great Bargains. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. (Mr. Waters is the Author of Six Sunday School Music Books; "Heavenly Echoes," and "New S. S. Bell," just issued.) Warerooms,
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After twenty-five years' experience with the present tender and late varieties we know the **Walter**, now first offered, will restore confidence in grape raising. It never rots. Its abundant sugar raisins it in-doors or on the vine; is a great grower and bearer, now contains 146 clusters of bloom; is very compact in cluster at the East, which is an advantage in marketing. We have not known the foliage to mildew. It succeeds in dry and very wet soil. Is a seedling of the Delsware, crossed with the Diana, and better than either. Ripens before the Hartford, therefore the earliest, hardiest and best variety. No. 1, one year, $5 each, in advance. Orders filled in rotation, while supply lasts. No charge for packing. Send stamp for beautiful cut and opinions of many vinyardists.
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THE TRIUMPH!
A New Book of
CHURCH MUSIC
For Choirs, Singing Schools, Conventions, etc., by
Geo. F. Root.

This remarkable work is now ready, the first one of the kind by Mr. ROOT, since the DIAPASON, which was issued some seven years ago. The first edition is ordered in advance of its issue. The second edition of

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is already in press. Orders filled in the order received, the preference being given to orders for sample copies.

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CHILDREN.—All parents should understand that children's shoes, with metal tips, will wear at least three times as long as those without. The new Silver Tip is decidedly ornamental, and is being extensively used on children's first-class shoes. Sold everywhere.
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Picture business. Very profitable. No risk. Seventeen specimen pictures and Catalogues sent for 20 cts.; twice as many, 30 cts.
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$10 a Day for all.—Stencil Tool Samples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt. jy16 4t

Burnett's Cocoaine,
A PERFECT HAIR-DRESSING!
For Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, and rendering it dark and glossy.

No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair. *It is the Best and Cheapest HAIR-DRESSING in the world.*
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WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.
The Best Chocolate for Family Use,
IS MANUFACTURED AT THE
PHILADELPHIA STEAM CHOCOLATE
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KEEP A STOCK OF DRY GOODS ADAPTED TO THE DAILY WANTS OF FAMILIES.

LARGE STOCK OF SHAWLS.
LACE POINTS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WHITE GOODS IN FULL VARIETY.
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THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS TO THE PUBLIC HIS PATENT METALLIC COLD AIR AND AIR-TIGHT CHAMBER,
Which he guarantees to preserve the deceased for any length of time. No ice to the body.
N. B.—Every requisite for funerals, Metallic Coffins and Caskets, likewise the Circular Bent Ends Caskets, with no joints at either end, closed by means of lock and hinges or screws.
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Burnett's Cocoaine,
For Promoting the Growth of, and Beautifying the Hair, and rendering it dark and Glossy.

The COCOAINE holds, in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized COCOANUT OIL, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.

LOSS OF HAIR.

MESSRS. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO:
I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil,—COCOAINE.
For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain.
By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation. In three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared; the hair ceased to fall; and I have now a thick growth of new hair.
Yours, very truly, SUSAN R. POPE.

A REMARKABLE CASE.
EAST MIDDLEBORO' MASS, June 9, 1864.
MESSRS. BURNETT & CO.:—
I send you a statement of my daughter's case, as requested. She will have been sick six years, if she lives until the 1st of August next.
When the hair came off she had been afflicted with neuralgia in her head for three years. She had used, during that time many powerful applications. These, with the intense heat caused by the pains, burned her hair so badly that, in October, 1861, it all came off, and for two years after, her head was as smooth as her face.
Through the recommendatiod of a friend, she was induced to try your COCOAINE, and the result was astonishing. She had not used half the contents of a bottle before her head was covered with a fine young hair. In four months the hair has grown several inches in length, very thick, soft and fine, and of a darker color than formerly. She still continues the Cocoaine, and we have little fear of her losing her hair. With respect,
WM. S. EDDY.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE is the BEST and CHEAPEST hairdressing in the world. It promotes the GROWTH OF THE HAIR, and is entirely free from all irritating matter.
JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, Manufacturers and Proprietors.
For sale by Druggists everywhere. 3 mos.

700 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation. One hundred and sixty miles of track have been laid this spring, and the work along the whole line between the Atlantic and Pacific States is being pushed forward more rapidly than ever before. More than twenty thousand men are employed, and it is not impossible that the entire track, from Omaha to Sacramento, will be finished in 1869 instead of 1870. The means provided are ample, and all that energy, men and money can do to secure the completion of this

GREAT NATIONAL WORK,

at the earliest possible day, will be done.

The UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY receive:

I.—**A Government Grant** of the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations.

II.—**A Government Grant** of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road. This is an absolute donation, and will be a source of large revenue in the future.

III.—**A Government Grant** of United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built. The Government takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, &c. The interest is now much more than paid in this way, besides securing a great saving in time and money to the Government.

IV.—**A Government Grant** of the right to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, to aid in building the road, to the same amount as U. S. Bonds, issued for the same purpose, and *no more*. THE GOVERNMENT PERMITS the Trustees for the First Mortgage Bondholders to deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the road is completed, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class Railroad, laid with a heavy T rail, and completely supplied with depots, stations, turnouts, car-shops, locomotives, cars, &c.

V.—**A Capital Stock Subscription** from the Stockholders, of which *over Eight Million Dollars* have been paid in upon the work already done, and which will be increased as the wants of the Company require.

VI.—**Net Cash Earnings** on its Way Business, that already amount to MORE THAN THE INTEREST on the First Mortgage Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

First Mortgage Bonds

upon such a property, costing nearly three times their amount,

Are Secure Upon any Contingency.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1,000 each, and have coupons attached. They 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. The price is **102**, and at the present rate of gold, they pay a liberal income on their cost.

The Company believe that these Bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and reserve the right to advance the price at any time. 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 advertised agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par 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 their 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 offices or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN CISCO, Treasurer, New York.
july30-tf.

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