MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Important Diplomatic Correspondence. The following papers relative to Mexico accompany

The following papers relative to Mexico accompany the President's Annual Message:

MR. BIGELOW TO MR. SEWARD.

LKGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, May 16, 1866.—517: I translate from La Fronce, of last evening, the following announcement: "The embarkation of troops of Austrian volunteers for Mexico has been openierm anded. Those enlisted have been discharged and the mejority of them have been enrolled in the Army of the North." I suppose I may consider this parsgraph, is a sen 1-efficial paper, as pract cally answering the inquiry which I acdressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on Thursday last, and as finally disposing of what threatened to become an unpleasant emplication.

Appropos of our relations with Mexico, and more especially the latest phase of them. I invite your attention to the annexed extracts from the Memorial-Diplomatique, semi-official, and from the Debats, mild gen Almonte, who was appointed to replace Mr.

Opposition

Gen Almonte, who was appointed to replace Mr.

Hidago at this court, as it e representative of Mexico,
has arrived. I am, sir, with great r-spect, your obedientservant.

JOHN BIGELOW.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washing-

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington, &c.

[Inclosure No. 1.—From the Memorial Diplomatique, May 18.] According to an American letter published in the Innex, the Minister of the United States at Paris recently & grested to the Caninet of the Thileries that for the purpose of arresting the n-lilitary reprisals in Mexico, the Juneze Government snould be informed of the limit within which the French army of occupation should be withdrawn. M. Droup of occupation with Juneze: At length Mr. Bigelow off-red for this purpose to the Cabinetof the Julieries the good offices of his Government, near which is accredited the Juneries against the second of the Juneries of the Sovernment, near which is accredited the Juneries again of the Washington of the Juneries of the Sovernment in the Sovernment the Review of the Honor of the French all this found at length in the Mexican Government the repeal of certain decrees concerning the Juneries by sandage. These steps, and the reception which they met with from the Ministr of Foreign Affairs of France all this is found at length in the Civil. Live is of 1868, and we believe that no latter inclients could have changed in this regard the rule of the Imperial Government.

Inclosure No. 2—From the Memorial Diplomatique. May 18.] According to the information which reaches us from Vienna, the Imperial Government has had no difficulty in convincing me that Austria has no inten Non to send knops to Mexico to replace, those now there; that the volunteers now in question cannot be considered as Austrian soldiers, as it is of their own accord that, after having fulfilled their military oblimers that the emberkation of one thousand A

by ing at anchor, a vessel of the Trans. lantic Company, on board of which they were to be transported to Vera Cruz.

[It cleave No. 3.—From the Journal des Debats, of May 14, 1868.]—We yesterday called attention to the despatches of Mr. Seward to the Minister of the United States at Vienna. In which the American Secretary of State protests against the sending of Austrian volunteers to Mexico, in terms whose earnestness every one can appreciate. The Constitutional thinks it can andounce his morning that all difficulties are removed in the matter, and that the explanations given by the United States, so that a first detachment of one thou sand volunteers were to embark on the 16th of May, at Trieste for Mexico. To tell the truth the Constitutionnel knows nothing of these facts of itself, but gets them from the Memorial Diptomatique, in which, for our part, we are far from having absolute confidence.

It may be, after all, that Austria has not thought proper to pay attention to the protest from Washingington, although she has at this moment affairs enough on hand not to seek for new ones. We shall soon know fit is true that one Corps of volunteers et out three days ago for Vera Cruz, on board the Tampico. But even if this fact were exact, it would not be enough to prove that understanding in regard to this question of volunteers exists at present between Austria and the United States. The very categoric language of Mr. Seward permits us to doubt this. We shall wait, therefore, until the text of the arrangement concluded between the two Governments is made known to us, before we believe it by the Constitutional tileve, which indorsed statements of which it has no proof, except the assertion of the Memorial Diplomatique, which are slways to be received with Caution.

The American Control of the Memorial Diplomatique, which are slways to be received with

Caution.

ME. BIGELOW TO ME. SEWARD.

I EGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS. May 31
1863.—Sir: I have your despatch, No. 459, marked considential, and had proposed to discuss its contents to:
day with the Minister of Foreign.—Affairs.—His Excellency, however, had received a summons to the palace, which compelled him to terminate his reception of the Biplomatic Corps abruptly.—He remarked with a smile, as I entered, that he knew what I came for that I had a harsh message to him. Am I not right he asked.—I told him that I had been instructed, as he was aware. he asked. I told him that I had been instructed, as he was aware. It seemed to acquaint him with the disquiet which certain reports in regard to the transport of fresh troops from different quarters of the world to Mexico had occasioned in the United States, and I expressed my fear that these reports, unless met promptly by some satisfactory assurance, might develop discussion apon another theatre, imperfectly informed of the actual sinustion and of the dispositions of the imperial Government, thereby aggravating the difficulties with which both Governments already had to contend. I then said that, as he was called claswhera, I would wait upon him at any other more convenient hour that he would name.

He proposed that I should call again on Saturday, at 13d p. M. Meantime he wished me to be assured, as he

That he would name.

He proposed that I should call again on Saturday, at 1½ P. M. Meantime he wished me to be assured, as he had assured me on several previous occasions, that the troops reported to have sailed for Vera Cruz were to replace others whose terms of service nad expered, and numbers less, rather than more than were there before. He believed also, that the orders for their shipment were given before the proposed recall of the army was announced. Upon all these points he erpeced to have more precise information from the Minister of War to give me on Saturday.

As I was going out his Excellency repeated what he had often said—that they were but no anxious to without wheir troops from Mexico; that they would be withdrawn ce tainly not later, but probably sooner than the time proposed: I then took my leave, without alluding to other subjects about which I was specially indirected to confer with him. I am, sir, while great respect, your obedient servant.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, Aug 10, 1866.—bir. There have recently appeared paragraphs in the journals of Paris, an anouncing the contemplated departure from Mexico of the wife of the Archduke Mrximilian. These naturally created some degree of discussion and comment generally unfavorable to the cause of Mexico. To check this injurious line of remark, the Memorial Diplomatique, the organ of the so-called Mexican Empire in Paris, in its last issue published the following announcement:

"We are autherized to contradict, in the most formal manner, the rumor that the Empress of Mexico as on her way to Europe. The same proof was circulated at the time of her Majesty's departure for Yucatan, and it is known that the Emperor Maximilian, on a solemn occasion, denounced as an infamous call sum of the meaning the mean apposition of the same rumor—A journal, tormented with the desire of producing sensation news has mentioned, in reference to Mexico, accupited when of the the office of the same of the short of the s

day the morning papers published the following extract from the official journal of Mexico, of the sin of July:

"The Empress leaves for Europe, where she is going to treat of the affairs of Mexico and regulate different international matters. This mission, accepted by our sovereign with real patriotism, is the greatest proof of abnegation that the Emperor could offer to his new country. We give this latelligence that the public may know the real object of her Majesty's absence. The Princess is accompanied by Mr. Martin Ostella, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Compte del Valle, her Grand Chemberlain, the Compe De Bouchellos, and other officers and attendants.

The nost un'avorrable conclusions are deduced from this visit, especially by those who are so unfortunate as to hold large amounts of the Mexican loan. It is generally regarded as a final effort to obtain, by personal influence and solicitation, that indispensable aid for the Mexican Empire which has been refused to its accr. elted diplomatic representation. I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant.

Charge d'Affairs ad luterim.

Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington.

IDGION.

MR. SEWARD TO THE MARQUIS DE MONTHOLON. MR. SEWAED TO THE MARQUIS DE MONTHOLON.

IDEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Ang. 16th, 1866.—50r. I have the honor to call year attention to two orders of decrees which purport to have been made on the 26th day of July lass by Fince Maximilian, who claims to be Emperor of Mexico, in which he declares that he has committed the direction of the Department of War in that country to Gen. Osmont, and that he has committed the direction of the Department of the Treasury to Mr. Frians, Intendant-in-Chief of the Same corps. ment of the Treasury to Mr. Frians, Intendant-in-Chief of the asme corps.
of the same corps.
The President thinks it proper that the Emperor of France should be informed that the assumption of ad ministrative functions at this time by the aforena med officers of the French Expeditionary Curps, under the authority of the Prince Maximilian, is not unikely to be 1. Jurious to good relations between the United States and France, because it is liable to be regarded by the Congress and people of the United States as indicating a course of proceeding on the part of France incengruous with the engagement which has been made for the withdrawal of the French Expeditionary Corps from that country.
Accept cir, a renewed assurance of my high consideration.
Marquis De Montholon, &c., &c.

Marquis De Montholon, &c., &c.

[Translation with note of August 16th to Montholon].

Maximilian. Emperor of Mexico: In consideration of the merits combined with the qualifications of G-neral Osmont. Chief of Staff of the Expeditionary Corps, we thought proper to commit to him the direction of the Department of Wer.

Given at Mexico the 25th July, 1866.

MAXIMILIAN.

By the Emperor: MAXIMILIAN.

By the Emperor: Maximilian.

Minister of the Interior.

American. Emperor of Mexico: In consideration of Intilia compined with qualifications of Mr. Frians.

Action-thief of the Expeditionary Corp.; we get proper to commit to him the direction of Tunget of the Treasury.

J. Island, S. o the 26th July, 1866.

MAXIMILIAN.

MAXIMILIAN.

MAXIMILIAN.

Minister of the Interior.

HAY TO ME BEWARD.

EXITAGI

EXITAGI

FIRE UNITED STATES, PAYIS, Aug. 17,

lige days with his family at Ems. I

Like Minister of Foreign Affairs,

I spoke to his Excellency of the reports which were currently published in the journals of Paris, in reference to the visit of the Princess Carlotts to France, these reports stating that the stay of Maximilian in Mexico had become conditional upon a modification of the course of scient adopted by the French Government and announced in His Excellency's recent communication to the Marquis de Mentholoni and to Mr. Bigelow-neveral journals further infimating that the Fricess had succeeded in obtaining a charge of that program me. I asked the Misister if there had been any medification, or if there were any intended, of the policy of the Emprey for source when towards Mexico, here to do declared, and he repiled:

"There is ad been no modification of our policy in that matter, and there is to be nobe. What we amounced our intention to do we will do." Of course "he added, "we received the Empres with courtesy and confaility, but the plan heretofore determined upon by the Emperor's Government will be executed in the way we announced."

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient savent

iounced."
I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant
JOHN HAY. Ham, 81, Wills great respect, your obedient servant, JOHN HAY.

Hon, William H. Leward.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. BIGELOW.

DEFARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, August 24, 1866—517 I transmit herewith for your information opies of the Fresident's proclamation of the 11th inst, declaring null and void a decree of Frince Maximi ian, closing certain ports in Mexico.

1 am, sir, your obedient servant,

John Bigelow, Esq. &c.

The next document in order is the proc'a mation of President Johnson, dated. August last, declaring null and voif, a decree of Frince Maximilian, closing certain ports in Mexico.

[Fatract.]

Department of States Willenter Out. Bigelow.

[Fatract.]

and void, a decree of Prince Maximilian, closing certain posts in Mexico.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. BIGELOW.

[Fatract.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1868.
—bir. But the point you mention was not distinctly presented to not namely. What this Government would hink of the withdrawal of the whole French army in the coming year, instead of its being with distinctive in the coming year, instead of its being with distinctive in the coming year, instead of its being with distinctive in the coming year, instead of its being with distinctive in the coming year. November? What I have said its this:

That the arrangement proposed by the Emperor for a withdrawal of the troops in 'hree detachments, be gloning in November next, was in itself quite likely to be fo. gotten here in the political *xcitement which at leads at Hexican questions. Before the execution of the agreement should begin that f equent incidents of various kirds, presented by the press in France and is Mexico as indicating a disposition on the part of the Amperor to depart from that engagement, have unavoidably produced a wide popular mistuat, of even the Emperor's sincerity in making the engagement, and of his good faith in infilling it. 'hat by circumstances of this character this department was kept continually under an apparent necessity of proceeding against proceedings which were thus weakening public confidence in its very just and well defined expectations. That the Government, on the contrary, to lies with implicit confidence upon the infilliment of the Emperor's engagement at least to the letter, and it has even expected that, overlooking the letter, it would be faililled with an earnesmess of sprit which would have a limit may only on the contrary. The interest in however, we are waiting for the beginning and have come the Government will cheerfully hear suggestions from any quarter calculated to reasone the restoration of tranquility, peace, and a constitutional domestic government in mexico. But until we shall be able to refer to such a b

ation of Mexico more complicated of course it is an enceracy to inform you that the speculations which is enceracy to inform you that the speculations which is enceracy to inform you that the speculations which is enceracy to inform you can be established between the county of the public press, concerning retailors supposed to be established between the tips of the county of th

force at once, instead of retiring it in three parts and as different periods?

No formal communication, he wever, upon this subject has been made by the Emperor of the French to the Government of the United States. When the subject has been incidentally mentioned, this department by it edirection of the United States. When the subject has been incidentally mentioned, this department of the United States await the execution of the agreement for evacuation by the French Government at least according to its letter, while they would be gratified if that agreement could be executed with greater promutess and despatch han are stipplated. Under the sectromistances, the President expects that within the next month—November—a portion, at least, of the French expeditionary force will retire from Mexico, and he this ks it not improbable that the whole expeditionary force will retire from Mexico, and he this ks it not improbable that the whole expeditionary force may be windrawn at or about the same time.

Such an event cannot fail to produce a crists of great political interest in the Republic of Mexico. It is in portant that you should be there, within the tertitory of that Republic, or some place near at hand, so as to samme the execution of your functions as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Republic of Mexico, what may be the proceedings of the Prince Maximilian in the event of a partial or complete evacuation of Mexico of course some now one certainly foreseen. What may be the proceedings of Mr. Juarz, the President of the Republic of Mexico, in the same event, cannot now be definitely anticipated.

We are aware of the existence of several political parties in Mexicopther then the content of the same event. in the same event, cannot now be definitely anticipated.

We are aware of the existence of several political parties in Mexico other than those at the head of which are President in the parties of Mexico other than those at the head of which are President in that Primes Maximilian, who enterian conflicting views concerning the most expedent and proper mode of restoring peace, order and civil government in that Republic. We do not know what may be the proceedings of these parties in the event of the French evacuation.

Finally, it is impressible to give you specific directions for the conduct or your proceeding in the dischange of the high trust which the Government of the United States has confided to you. Much must be left to your own discretion, which is to be exercised according to the views you may take of political movements as they shall disclose themselves in the future.

tive proceedings on our part to favor and advance the scalication of a cuntry so long distract d by foreign combined with civil war, and thus gain time for the re-tablishment of mailonal authority upon principles consistent with a republican and domestic system of government. re extablishment of national authority upon principles consistent with a republican and domestic system of government.

It is possible, moreover, that some disposition might be made of the land and naval forces or the United States, without interfering within the jurisdiction of Mexico or violating the laws of neutrality, which would be useful in favoring the restoration of law, order and republican government in that country. You are authorized to confer upon this subject with the Republican Government of attains and also to confer informally. If you find it necessary with any other parties or agents, should such an exceptional conference become absolutely necessary, but not otherwise.

You will, by these means, obtain information which will be important to this Government, and such information you will convey to this department, with your sustains and service as to any proceedings on our just which can be stopied in conformity with the principles which have been before laid down. You will be content with thus referring any important proportions on these subjects of reorganization and restonation of the republican Government if Mexico as may street. This department, for the information of the resident.

The Lieutenant General of the United States possesses already discretionary authority as to the location of the resident.

The Lieutenant General of the United States in the vicinity of Mexico. His military experience will enable him to divise you concerning such questions as may arke outling the transition stage of Mexico from a state of military sleep by a foreign enemy. It according to the United States in the vicinity of practical self givernment. At the same time it will be in his power, being near the ecce of action, to bissue any orders which may be expedient or necessary for maintaining the obligations resting upon the United States in the President to proceeding upon the borders of the xince the vicinity of the content of the content of the content of the united the transition becomes the sense of acti

maintaining the conigations results upon the borders of tests in regard to proceedings upon the borders of Mexico.

For these reasons he has been requested and instructed by the President to proceed with you to your destination, and not with you as an adviser recognized by this Department in regard to the matters which have been herein discussed. After conferring with him you are at liberty to proceed to the city of Chiloshua, or to such other place in Mexico as may be the residence of President Juare; or, in your discretion, you will proceed to any other place in Mexico not held or occupied at the time of your arrival by enemies of the Republic of Mexico; or you will stop at any place it, the United States or elsewhere, near the frontier or costs of Mexico, and await there a time to enter any portion of Mexico, which shall becafter be in the occupation of the republican Government of Mexico.

To Lewis D. Campbell.

I am, sir, your obedies thervant.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To Lews D. Campbell.

The person of the secretary of war.

Executive Mar foure series evacuation of decreo by the French expeditionary forces, and that the time has arrived when cur himber to Mexico should place himself in communication with that Republic. In furtherance of the objects of this mission, and as swidence of the earnest desire felt by the United States for the preparation of the questions involved. I deem to great importance that Gen Grant should by his presence and advice, co-operate with our binister. by his presence and advice, co-operate with our himister.

1) ave, therefore, to ask that you will request Gen finister.

1) ave, therefore, to ask that you will request Gen Grant to proceed to some point on our Mexican frontier. Lost suitable and convenient for communication with our Members, to accompany him to his destination in Mexica, and to give him the air of his advice in carrying out the it structions of the Secretary of State, a copy of which is herewish sent for the General's information. Oen Grant will make report to the secretary of War of such matters as, in Lis discretion, ought to be communicated to the Department, Very respectfully yours.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

To. Hon. E. M. Stanion, Secretary of War.

partment. Very respectfully yours.

To. Hon. E. M. Stanion, Secretary of War.

To. Hon. E. M. Stanion, Secretary of War.

The parsinent to the secretary of War.

FXECUTIVE MANSION, WAPHLACTON, D. C. Oct. 30, 1865 - Sir. - General Ulyseas S. Grant having found it inconvenient to assume the duries specified in my letter to you of the folthinst. you will please relieve him from the same, and assign them in all respects to William I. Sherman, Lieutenant General of the United States.

By way of guiding General Sherman in the performance of his duties, you will flurish him with a copy of your special orders to General Grant, made in compisance with my letter of the 2ch instant, together with, a copy of the instructions of the Secretary of State to L. D. Campbell therein mentioned. The Lieutenst-General will proceed to the execution of his duties, which will be seen the secretary of the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

WE. RIGELOW TO MR. SEWARD.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

ME. BIGKLOW TO ME. SEWAED.

LIEATION OF THE UNITED STATES PARIS. NOV. 8

Itoa—Sir. The Minister of Foreign Affairs informed me on Thursday last, in reply to a question which certain newrpaper rumors prompted me to address him, that it was the purpose of the Emperor to with draw all his troops from: Mexico in the spring, but none before that time. I expressed my surprise and regret at this determination, so distinctly in condict with the pledges given by his axcellency spredecessor. M. Drouyn de l'ituys, both to you, through the Marquis cassinged considerations of a purely military character.

Uverlocking or under estimating, as it seemed to me the importance which this change might possibly have upon relations of peace with the United States, my first impulse was to send him a note on the following day, asking for a formal statement of the Emperors met twes for disregarding the 'tipulations of his Foreign Minister for a withdrawal of one delectment of his Mexican army during the current month of November. I concluded, however, that it would be more satisfactory to the Fresident that I should see the Emperor himself inpun thesubject. I accordingly walted upon his Hajesty yesterday at 8t. Cound, and repeated to him what he harquis De Monestier had told me, and desired to know what, if snything, could be done by me to anticipate and prevent the disconnect which resple.

popon his Majesfy vesteraby.

So, Cloud, and repeated to his what he haven he has Cloud, and repeated to his what he haven he has Cloud, and repeated to his what he haven he has Cloud, and repeated to his what he haven he have he haven he haven he haven he have he hav

own discretion, which [all hinder must be left to your the views you may take of exercised according to the views you may take of exercised according to the views you may take of exercised according to the views you may take of exercised according to the views you may take of exercised according to the views you may take of exercised according to the view you may take of exercised the view you may take of exercised the view you have given the views you may take of exercised the view you may take of exercised the view of the view

The En peror stated that he expected to know the final result of Casteinau's mission towards the end of this week.

A telegram has appeared in the London Star and Post quotings a report circleting in New York on the 6th, that Maximilian had abdicated. As despatches received on the 7th made no reference to this report, I presume it was at least premature.

I presume it was at least premature.

I sm sir, with great respect, your decient servant, I sm sir, with great respect, your decient servant, I sm sir, with great respect, your decient servant, I sm sir, with great respect, your decient servant, I sm sir, with great respect, your despatch of the cast of the servant of State.

MR. SEWARD TO ME. HIGELOW.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. WASHINGTON, NOV. 9. 1868.—Str. I have been unable until this moment to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of October 12 No. 874. The Fr. sident is pleased with the liberal and friencity disposition which is, manifested by the Marquis De Monsster in regard to our international questions. Mr. Campbell proceeds to morrow with Lieutenant General herman, to Mexico or its vicinity.

I give you a copy of the instructions of this Department, to our now outgoing Minister to Mexico, Lot intended that they shall be formally or officially communicated to the French Government, but the same time, we affect no secrecy on the occasion. You may, therefore make suchuse of them as you for the same time, we affect no secrecy on the occasion of the same time, we affect no secrecy on the occasion of the same time, we affect in secretely the anticipated retirement of the French military forces from that country I thank you for the toformation you have given me concerning domestic questions of interest in the French Empire.

I am, sir, your obedient servant

tive disturbance of the peace while maintaining the safety of the United tates.

I have the henor &c. WM. H. SEWARD.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

ME. SEWARD TO MR. CAMPBELL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WARHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1866—Sir. I give you a copy of a despatch which had just been received from Mr. Bigelow, from which had just been received from Mr. Bigelow, from which had just been received from Mr. Bigelow, from which had just been received from Mr. Bigelow, in November, with a burpose, as is avow d, of withdrawing the whole of the force at some time next spring. I give you also a copy of my reply therete, announcing that this resolution of the French Government is unsatisfactory to the Pre ideat.

The same papers will inform you that the President does not think it necessary or advisable to mosify your instructions. We are not without confidence just the process of think it necessary or advisable to mosify your instructions. We are not without confidence in attricipating a satisfactory solution upon the subject from France. I am, &c. &c.

Mr. Campell.

MR. EEWARD TO MR. BIGELOW.

course nost earneally desire and confidently expects an early and entire discontinuation of foreign hostile occupation.

You will, therefore, state to the Emperer's Government that the President sincerely hopes and expects that the evacuation of Mexico will be carried into effect with such conformity to the existing sagregate as the existing inopportune compilication, which calls for this despatch shall allow.

Mr. Campbell will be advised of that complication, and instructions will be issued to the United States military forces of observation to await in every case spical directions from the President. This will be come with a confident expectation that the telegraph or mail may seasonably bring us a satisfactory solution from the Amperon.

In reply to his note, you will assure the French Government that the United States, while they seek the relief of Mexico, desire nothing more earnestly than to preserve peace and friendship with France, nor does the President allow himself to doubt that what has been desident allow himself to doubt that what has we think, has been decided upon inadvertiently; without full reflection upon the embarrass ment it must produce he e, and without any cestign to retain the French of 18 months originally stipulated for the complete evacuation. I am, sir, your obedient servant.

W. H. SEWARD,

To John Bigelow, Esq., &c.

educt the amount held as retained boun-

4.642 1 23,488 0

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WM. C. GODDRICH, Secretary.

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GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. SHIRTS made of NEW YORK MILLS Muslin, only \$4.00, usual price \$5.50.
SHIRTS made of WAMSUTTA Muslin, only \$3.75. SHIRIS mane of Warrent a musin, only at la name price 45. BOY'S : HIRTS on hand and made to order. A liberal reduction made to wholesale buyers. A full stock of Welsh, Shaker and Canton Flannel Undershirts and Drawers. Also, Scarts, Neckties, Gloves, Suspenders, etc., in great variety.

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BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET MANUFACTURER OF VENETIAN BLINDS

WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at an lowest prices.

Store Shades made and lettered.

FINE ALMERIA GRAPES,

75 cents per pound.

Havana Oranges, FRESH CANTELOUPES.

PEACHES, TOMATOES, CORN, PEAS, MUSH-ROOMS, ASPARAGUS, DATES, WHITE CLOVER HONEY, NEW RAISINS, CURRANTS, CITRON, FIGS. IN SMALL BOXES.

ROBERT DONNELL & SON, 806 Walnut Street.

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The attention of Shippers to South American Ports, and the Trade generally, is called to the following Collebrated Brands of FLOUIR made from NEW WHEAT and at which they are the sole receivers in this city, at VORY SHEAF,

EVELOUIR,

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R. J. RIDDELL& CO., S. W. corner Broad and Vine streets.

BETAIL DRY GOODS HOLIDAY GIFTS

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER

Have determined to offer their ENTIRE STOOK

At such prices as will effect a

RAPID REDUCTION

And give purchasers an opportunity of selecting a useful and acceptable

HOLIDAY GIFT.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452 and 454 N. SECOND ST.,

ABOVE WILLOW. G. D. WISHAM,

No. 7 North Eighth Street. I have now in store and for sale a most complete and

POPLINS! POPLINS!

PLAIN POPLINS,
PLAID POPLINS,
EMPRESS CORD POPLINS,
IRISH POPLINS,
One case of SILK STRIPE POPLINS, only 75 cents
worth fl. MERINOES! MERINOES!

I have just opened a full line of FRENCH MERIT-NOES, of all desirable shades and qualities. New additions in DRESS GOODS made daily from the Philadelphia and New York Auctions. MUSLINS! MUSLINS

The Cheapest Muslin Store in the city. JUST OPENED, 2 500 yards extra heavy Brown Sheeting, wide, for One case of Piliow case Muslins, best, for 33 cents.

GIVE US A CALL.

My Stock of FLANKELS is large and cheap.

1024 OHESTNUT STREET. IN ANTICIPATION OF REMOVAL TO

N. W. cor. 11th and Chestnut Sts., 20.
LACES AND LACE GOODS.
HDEFS—Ladies and Gents, every variety, 20.
VEILS SCARRS, NECK TIES, 40.
WHITE GOODS, LINEN COLLARS AND COLLARS AN

J. CHAMBERS, SIC ARCH STREET.
HOLIDAY GOODS—BARGAIN
Pointe Lace Handkerchiefs.

TOSE OHESTNUT STREET

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Valenciences do,
Valenciences do,
Pointe Lace Sets, from \$2.
Pointe Lace Collars and Sets.
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French Embroidered Handkerchiefs, from 75 cents.
Gents' French Hem Handkerchiefs, very cheap,
Thread Vells at \$2.00, worth \$3.
A choice stock of Trimming, Laces, in old Pointe.
Pointe Applique, Valenciences, Guipnre, and
Black Thread Laces, in all widths, under regular
prices. Black Thread Laces, in an winning most-ling prices.

J. F. IREDELL.

No. 147 NORTH KIGHTH STREET,
East side, above Cherry street,
has now on hand a ful "line of FALL and WINTEEGOODS, at reduced prices.
Ladies's Merino Vests and Drawers.
Gents' White, Clouded, Grey and Red Merino Shirts,
and Drawers.
Boys' Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Boys' Merino Shirts and Drawers, Thesiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Thes, Scarfs, &c.1.
White Shirts on hand and made to order. A perfect
fit guaranteed.

fit guaranteed.

Octo-3m

Octo

lowest market rates.

1. DWIN HALL & CO., 23 SOUTH SECOND Street,
ware now opening their Fall and Winter Importations of Silks, DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS, &c.
Heavy Black Silks,
Heavy Colored Silks,
"Fim's" Real Irish Poplins,
French and Serman Poplins,
Black Goods in great variety,
Ereche Long and Square Shawle.

CLOTHING. EXCELSIOR CLOTHING HALL.

EXCELSIOR CLOTHING HALL. EXCELSIOR CLOTHING HALL.

S. E. cor. Second and Market. PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

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Agents for Oiled Clothing. EDWARDS & LAWRENCE

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HAVE REMOVED their
NEW OFFICE
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