The next proposition on the part of Congress is that whenever they will allow all persons to vote then they shall be counted—a direct offer to the South in favor of giving all persons the right to vote, without regard to color or race. I propose to deal with very great frankness with you, my neighbors and friends. I am not in favor of that proposition of Congress for this reason: the negro either is qualified in having a right to vote or he is not. He ought to vote or he ought not. No taxation without representation, we settled in the beginning of this evening. If he has the right to vote, and Congress offers to the people the Constitutional Amendment to fix the great rights of citizens, then I say I won't offer a bribe to anybody to give the right. He shall have the right directly and in so many words—therefore I am against it, for it don't go as far as I would go; it stops short. Don't let any man say, are you in favor of indiscriminate suffrage. I am in favor of any body's voting that is now fit to vote, and I don't think the question of color enters into the question of fitness Fix your standard of qualification, and when any man comes here to vote, let him vote. Let Congress fix it; let these people fix it; and then ask them to come back in the Union: let us all fix it, by the Constitutional Amendment. We call upon the negro to fight our battles, and now we don't want him to aid in governing the country he aided in defending. I cannot understand why Congress did not go forward. It was well enough as far as they went, to offer to the South the gift of power, if they would let the negro vote. I would say to the South, gentlemen, we fought you for four years, we captured your armies, we captured you, and you are all ours, and we will give you so many rights, so much representation, and you may make such laws. I never go in for indirectness. I mean what I say, and I carry out what I say as well as I can. I give everybody fair notice that I shall try to get, whenever and wherever I have the opportunity, impartial suffrage for every man in my command. And anybody that don't like that, I don't want him to go with me. We are too afraid of this fear about negro equality. And are you willing to make the negro your equal? I am not going to make him anything. I am going to let him make himself. [Applause.] I am not going to be so poor and contemptible as to build myself up by crowding him down. If he can really beat me fairly, beat me I am willing he should. Any man who talks about being afraid of the negro has a little doubt in his own mind whether the negro is not the better man of the two. [Laughter.]

I beleive I have gone over all the difficulty between the President and Congress, and the question is broad as the milky way, plain in every man's sight.—It addresses itself without sophistry and without gloss; are you willing to have every man back when no man is safe from the mob in the most civilized communities in the South? And when any man undertakes to make discussion with you, ask him if he is in favor of what was done at New Orleans: read him General Sheridan's letter again, and say: "Are you willing to walk arm-in-arm with these men?" I trust the time will soon come when the loyal men of the North and the loyal men of the South can walk arm-in-arm through the streets of New Orleans, without insult and dread. Then I am willing to receive back these men: but until that time I can not call these men brothers, when they are ready to stab me under the fifth rib. Until that time shall come, I say let the President or Congress keep these men down, in some form. I hear it said you can not keep them down; you can not govern them. You must not talk to me, for I know better. I have done it. [Applause.] You can have law and order—you can have it as safe in the streets of New Orleans as in your own town; and any man can walk from one end to the other, safe in life and property—not by locking arm-in-arm, but by locking something entirely different.

I am going to speak of a matter which is a trait in the society of the South, and also of why they are easily governed. We hear it said every day that they are a high-spirited people, and ought to be conciliated; but this struck me as a distinguishing trait—that having for about twenty years of my life been in the practice of criminal law, I have seen husbands pleading for wives, fathers for children, and children for parents, but I never saw mortal kneel to mortal. Yet, when I was in New Orleans, it was an every day occurrence that women, splendidly dressed in silks and satins, would come into my office and ask for favors on their bended knees. The cause I suppose was that having always been accustomed to exact obedience and have favors asked upon the knees, when the positions became changed, and new masters appeared, they assumed the position they had once taught as proper, and, therefore, I say, talk not to me that these people can not be subdued.

The telegraph brings the news to day that the only loyal paper of New Orleans has been suppressed, since peace was declared, and the citizens sustained in their The next question is one of great concernment. If I have any doubt it is about this Convention to select delegates to Congress, and to override the North and forming a conjunction with them in the North, we would have all our work to do over again. And Mr. Blair tells you that unless they get the control of the Government in the manner proposed, and the whole South is admitted, civil war must rage again. Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, tells you that there is now an attempt in Tennessee to get hold of that government, and to overthrow the Constitution of Tennessee, which disfranchises rebels, so that they may elect disloyal representatives to the next Congress. Therefore, it becomes the duty of every man to sustain Congress in sustaining the first Civil Rights Bill which gives to everybody their rights in every State, and sustain Congress in giving protection to the negro, in holding these States where they are, and insisting that free speech, a free press, civil and religious liberty shall be guaranteed until a change can be made. Sustain them though but ten honest men can be found in a State, for ten men would have saved Sodom, and these States are not much worse than Sodom, and let these ten righteous men save them. Let us have a Republican party in the South. Let us have party where free speech can be heard, and when a loyal representative of a loyal constituency comes to the doors of Congress we will admit him.

I am sorry that I have detained you so long in this heated room, by these crude and disjointed remarks, but I feel it my duty, as you ask my views and opinions upon the political issues in our time, to give them, in a familiar, conversational manner, distinct and clear, that no man should doubt what they might be, and that the great questions might be presented to you as they affect my own mind.

Born in a Democratic State, and reared a Democrat—taught it from my very youth up—I felt myself obliged to uphold the South in all its claims and in all its exactments so long as it should remain under the Constitution. To do that, I sacrificed everything that I had of political preferment; I stood almost in a very small minority with my fellow-citizens, because the Constitution of the fathers seemed to me to give them certain rights, and I therefore stood by those rights of the South up to the hour that they repudiated their obligations under the Constitution, and attempted to secede from the Union. And when they set aside the Constitution, that released me from my obligations to them. They became my enemies in war and my friends in peace, when they return to the true principles of republican liberty and law. Therefore, my friends, my old Democratic friends, be not afraid of any idea that you will be charged with any change of your parties. We have fought together in the old Democratic party for many years—we will fight four years more if necessary to save the true Democratic Government, where every man shall have a right to equality in every State. He who swerves from that principle, swerves from it because he has not seen the course of events. The true Democratic principle is equal rights to every man, and there is no such thing as having exceptions in favor of or against the negro—equal rights to all men.

And one of the most remarkable events in political life, which has struck my observation, is the action of our Democratic Irish friends. They come from a land of oppression to a land of liberty, having been almost enslaved themselves:—why should they want to crush down, and join a party that seeks to crush down the negro? Is that true Democracy? Is that the liberty which you wish to establish for Ireland—that one man a little lower than another shall be kept under still? That is the liberty that Ireland now enjoys. Therefore, my Democratic friends, I propose to speak to you as an old Democrat, who never has swerved from the path—who stands by every shibboleth of the party—who stands by every right of the lowest man, as well as the highest, and demands equal justice for all—be not deceived by party ties.

I never knew when my friend, Robert C. Winthrop, turned Democrat, in the true sense of the word. I never know when Mr. Lunt was first a Democrat, when he changed and became a Democrat. In thought and feeling he was brought up in a different school, and you will find that our camp is in the possession of enemies, and some mistake has been made. Therefore, come back to the true principles of justice for all—equal rights for all men—away with the idea that this is a white man's Government. It is God's Government. It is made for white men, black men or grey men—all men, and all men with a perfect equality, and any man who claims to be a Democrat must subscribe to that, or claims a name without the substance. Be not diffident, but come up to the true standard of the country, stand by the country, stand by the flag, stand by the principles of the fathers, and see to it that this thing shall be so settled, that every man, from Maine to Texas, upon every part of American soil, shall be free to express his sentiments, and be protected in life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and then we shall indeed have a free, united, and glorious country. [Great Applause.]

[From the Toledo Blade]

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby with the Presidential Party.

AT THE BIDDLE HOUSE,
(which is in Detroit, Michigan,
Sept. the 4th, 1866.)

Step by step I am assendin the ladder uv fame—step by step I am climbin to a proud eminence. Three weeks ago I wuz summoned to Washinton by that eminently grate and good man, Androo Johnson, to attend a consultation ez to the proposed Western tour, wich wuz to be undertaken for the purpose uv arousin the masses uv the West to a sence uv the danger wich wuz threatin uv em in case they persisted in centralizin the power uv the government into the hands uv a Congress, instid of diffusin it throughout the hands uv one man, which is Johnson. I got there too late to take part in the first uv the discussion. When I arrove they had everything settled, ceptin the appintment uv a Chaplain for the excursion. The President insisted upon my fillin that position, but Seward objected. He wanted Beecher, but Johnson wuz inflexibly again him. "I am determined," sez he, "to carry out my policy, but I hev some bowels left, Beecher hez done enuff already, considerin the pay he got. No! no! he shel be spared this trip—indeed he shel."

"Very good," said Seward, "but at least find some clergyman who endorses us without hevin P. M. to his honored name. It would look better."

"I know it wood," replied Johnson, "but where kin we find sich a one? I hev swung around the entire circle and haven't ez yet seen him. Nasby it must be."

There wuz then a lively discussion ez to the propriety before the procession started, of removin all the Federal office-holders ou the proposed route, and appintin men who beleeved in us, (Johnson, Beecher and me), that we might be shoor uv a sootable recepshun at each pint at which we wuz to stop. The Annointed wuz in favor uv it. Sez he, "them ex won't support my polisy shan't eat my bread and butter." Randall and Doolittle chimed in, for it's got to be a part of their religion to assint to whatever the President sez, but I mildly protested.—I owe a duty to the party and I am determined to do it.

"Most High," sez I, "a settin hen which is lazy makes no fuss—cut its head off and it flops about for awhile lively. Lincoln's office-holders are settin hens. They don't like yoo nor yoor policy, but while they are on their nests they will keep modestly quiet. Cut off their heads and they will spurt their blood in your face. Ez to bein enshoord of a reception at each point you need fear nothin. Kalkerlatin moderately, there are at least twenty-five or thirty patriots who feel a call for every offis in your disposal. So long, Yoor Highnis, ez them offisis is held just where they kin see em, and they don't know which is to git em, yoo may depend upon the entire enthoosiasm uv each, individyooly and collectively. In short, ef there's 4 offises in town and yoo make the appointments, yoo hev sekoored 4 supporters—till yoo make the appointments yoo hev the hundred who expects to get em."

The President agreed with me that until af r the trip the gullotine shood stop. Secretary Seward sejested that a clean shirt would improve my personal appearance, and akkordingly a cirkular wuz sent to the clerks in the Departments, assessin em for that purpose. Sich uv em ez refoosed to contribute their quota wuz instantly dismissed for disloyalty.

At last we started, and I must say we wuz got up in a highly conciliatory style. Every wun of the civilians uv the party wore buzzum pins, et setry, which wuz presented to em by the Southern delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, which wuz made uv the bones uv Federal soldiers which hed fallen at various battles. Sum uv em wuz partikerly valuable az anteeks, hevin bin made from the bones uv the fust soldiers who fell at Bull Run.

The Noo York reception wuz a gay affair, I never saw His Imperial Highness in better spirits, and he delivered his speech to better advantage than I ever heard him do it before, and I beleve I've heard it a hundred times. We left Noo York sadly. Even now ez I write the remembrance uv that perceshun—the recollecshun uv that banquet lingers around me, and the taste uv them wines is still in my mouth. But we hed to go. We hed a mishen to perform, and we put ourselves on a steamboat and started.

ALBANY—There wuz a immense crowd, but the Czar uv all the Amerikins didn't git orf his speech here. The Governor welcomed him, but he welcomed him ez the Cheef Magistrate uv the nashen, and happened to drop in Lincoln's name.—That struck a chill over the party, and the President got out uv it es soon as possible. Bein reseeved as Cheef Magistrate and not ez the grate Pacificator, ain't his Eggselency's best holt. It wuz unkind uv Gov. Fenton to do it. If he takes the papers he must know that his Mightiness ain't got but one speech, and he ought to hev made such a recepshun uz wood hev enabled him to hev got it off. We shook the dust off uv our feet and left Albany in disgust

SKENEACTADY.—The people uv this delightful little village waz awake when the imperial train arrived. The changes haven't been made in the offices here and consekently there wuz a splendid recepshun. I didn't suppose there wuz so many patriots along the Mohawk. I wuz pinted out by sum ez the President's private adviser—a sort uv private Secretary uv State, and after the train started I found jest 211 petitions for the Post Offis in Skenaktdey in my side coat pocket, wich the patriots who hed hurrshed so vociferously hed dexterously deposited there. The insident wuz a movin one.—"Thank God," thought I. "So long ez we hev the post offices to give, we kin allus hev a party." The Sultan swung around the circle wunst here and leaving the constooshun in their hands the train moved off.

ROME—Here we had a splendid recepshun and I never heard his majesty speak more felicitously. He menshuned to the audience that he hed swung around the Southern side uv the cirkle and wuz now swinging around the Northern side uv it, and that he wuz fightin traitors on all sides. He left the Constitooshun in their hands and bid em good bye. I received at this pint only 150 petitions for the post office, wich I took ez a bad omen for the coming election.

UTICA.—The President spoke here with greater warmth and jerked more originality than I had before observed. He introdoost here the remark that he didn't come to make a speech—that he wuz goin to shed a tear over the tumb uv Douglas, that in swinging around the circle he hed fought traitors on all sides uv it, but that he felt safe. He shood leave the Constooshn in their hands, and of a martyr wuz wanted he wuz reddy to die with neetness and dispatch.

LOCKPORT.—The President is improvin wonderfully. He rises with the occasion. At this pint he mentioned that he wuz sot on savin the country which hed honored him. Ez for himself his ambishn wuz more than satisfied. He hed bin Alderman, member uv the Legislacher, Congressman, Senator, Military Governor, Vice President and President. He hed swung around the entire circle uv offises, and now all he wanted wuz to heal the wounds uv the nation. He felt safe in leavin the constooshun in their hands.—Ez he swung around the circle—

At this pint I interrupted him. I told him that he hed swung around the circle wunst in this town, and ez yooseful ez the phrase wuz it might spile by too much yoose.

At Cleveland we begun to get into hot water. Here is the post to which the devil uv Ablishism is chained, and his chain is long enough to let him range over nearly the whole State. I am pained to state that the President wazent treated here with the respeck due his station.—He commenst delivrin his speech, but wuz made the subjeck of ribald laffture. Skasely hed he got to the pint uv swinging around the cirkle, when a foul-mouthed nigger lover yelled "Veto," and another vociferated "Noo Orleans," and another remarked "Memphis," and one after another interruption occurred until His Highness wuz completely turned off the track and got wild. He forgot his speech and struck out crazy, but the starch wuz out uv him and he wuz worsted. Grant, wich we hed taken along to draw the crowds, played dirt on us here, and stepped onto a boat for Detroit, leavin us only Farragut ez a attraction, who tried twice to git away ditto, but wuz timely prevented. The President recovored his ekanimity and swung around the cirkle wunst, and levin the constooshun in their hands, retired.

At the next pint we wuz astounded at seein one man at the station. He wuz dressed with a sash over his shoulder, and wuz wavin a flag with wun hand, firing a saloot with a revolver with the other, and playin "Hail the Chief" on a mouth organ, all to wunst. "Who are you, my gentle friend," sez I. "I'm the newly appinted Postmaster, sir," sez he. "I'm a perceshun waitin here to do honor to our Chief Magistrate, all alone sir. There wuz twenty Johnsonians in this hamlet sir, but when the commishn came for me the other nineteen wuz soured and said they didn't care a d—n for him or his policy, sir. "Where's the President?"—Androo wuz a goin to swing around the cirkle for this one and leave the constooshn in his hands, but Seward checked him.

At Fremont we hed a handsome recepshun, for the offises havn't bin changed there, but Toledo didn't do so well. The crowd didn't cheer Androo much, but when Farragut was trotted out they gave him a rouser, wich wuz anything but pleasin to the Chief Magistrate uv this nashen, who beleives in bein respected.

Finally we reached Detroit. This bein a Democratic city the President wuz hisself agin. His speech here wuz wun uv rare merit. He gathered together in one quiver all the sparklin arrows he hed used from Washington to this point, and shot em one by one. He swung around the cirkle—he didn't come to make a speech—he had bin Alderman uv his native town—he might hev bin Dicktater but wooden't—and ended with a poetickel cotashun wich I coodent ketch, but which ez near ez I cood understand wuz:

Kum wun—Kum all—this rock shel fly,
From its firm base—in a pig's eye.

Here we repose for the nite. Tomorrow we start onward, and shel continue swinging around the cirkle till we reach Chicago.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(wich is Postmaster.)
(and likewise chaplin to the expedishn.)

"MY POLICY" ILLUSTRATED.

The Camp Meeting Massacre in Maryland

The Baltimore American gives the following additional particulars of the attack on the colored camp meeting in Anne Arundel county, Maryland:

We are credily informed that during the whole of the evening previous to the assault the camp abounded with armed men, having clubs as well as pistols, and that threats were made by them, not only against the negroes, but against some of the preachers, who were styled "d—d abolitionists." During the evening numerous efforts were made by these men to get up a fight with the negroes, and before they could accomplish their purpose a black boy holding a horse was violently assaulted. Later in the evening a black man was knocked down, watermelon rinds were thrown into the tent where the negroes were worshipping, and burning cigars thrust violently into the faces of some of those who were kneeling in prayer. All this could not get up a riot, and it was not until a stone was hurled against the head of a colored woman, who was knocked prostrate, that the negroes rallied in self-defense and drove their assailants, who retreated among the white women and children in the camp, and kept up an indiscriminate fire into that portion of the camp devoted to the colored people. The object undoubtedly was to break up the whole camp. The scene of terror is described as truly awful. The negroes, however, did not pursue their assailants, but retired to their quarters, and awaited a second attack, which was three times made, and three times repulsed. It was during those attacks, and the consequent confusion, that the young man Benson was shot while kneeling along side of a reverend gentleman whose name was frequently mentioned with oaths and epithets by the assailants. The Sun says that this young man was shot by the negroes, while those who were in the altar with him declare that the preacher's stand was in direct line between him and the negroes, and that the shot came from the direction of the rioters. One gentleman assured us that it was as impossible for a shot from the negroes to have reached the point at which young Benson was kneeling as it would have been "to have shot him through a brick wall."—All these gentlemen were on the ground anxious to testify to the truth, but it was not the purpose of those who conducted the investition to elicit the truth.

The Sun states that these young white men were amusing themselves with what is usual in that section, joking and laughing at the proceedings of the negroes, and throwing canteloupe rinds at them. This shows that the negroes were actually engaged in worship surrounded by their wives and children, when the riot commenced, and, after repulsing their assailants, returned to their devotions. Those who are familiar with the proceedings on a camp ground know that the closing hours of the camp are to the earnest Methodist, whether white or black, the most solemn and impressive, and that it must have been a serious assault that could have aroused them to resistance at that hour.

We are also informed that after the negroes had retired, and the rioters had burnt their tents and effects, the whole ground was taken possession of by these men, and all further worship put an end to. That many of them openly and publicly boasted of their services in the rebel army, and, showing their pistols, expressed their regret that they had not with them the rifles with which they fought in the rebel army. They also threatened many of the whites by name, and so effectually intimidated them that even now it would be dangerous for those in the vicinity to vindicate the truth of the affair.

Calender Clock!

AMONG the Late Inventions, one of the most remarkable is the Calender Clock, which is so arranged that gives the day of the week and month, each day changing itself, and always giving each month its proper number o days, not even forgetting leap year, at which time it gives February an extra day. Call at VAUTROT & ACKLEY'S, and examine this novel piece of mechanism, where can also be found all the different kinds of

CLOCKS,

From the Calender down to the simplest thing that dots the seconds as they pass.

FIRST ARRIVAL
OF
NEW FALL GOODS!

The finest assortment and the largest stock of Black, Blue, Brown, Dahlia, Violet and mixed

Broad Cloths, Tricots, Meltons

AND BEAVERS,

together with an endless variety of French, German, English and American, Plain & Fancy

COATINGS & CASSIMERES

of every grade and of all fashionable styles, selected with especial regard to the taste and requirements of the community, are now opening at

No. 11, Main Street,

WARREN, O.

We fear no successful contradiction when we affirm that as good a stock of goods was never before brought to this town, and with largely

INCREASED FACILITIES

for turning out work in our custom department, we assure our friends and customers that hereafter, as heretofore, we shall

TAKE THE LEAD

of all others, not only in style, fit and quality, but that our

Prices will Always be Less

for the same quality of garments, than can be had elsewhere, and for the truth of these statements we appeal to our

THOUSANDS of PATRONS,

who have dealt with us the past year. Our motto

"THE BEST GOODS."

THE BEST TRIMMINGS,

THE BEST WORKMEN

The best FITS. The best garments when made.

LESS PRICES,

and the best satisfaction to the buyer, not onl when first made but during the time of wearing and when worn out.

MR. ROHL

still has charge of this department, and will continue to dispense his "fits" to all who may favor us with their patronage. We are also receiving our new

FALL STOCK OF
READY MADE CLOTHING

the quality and workmanship of which being so

WELL KNOWN AND APPRECIATED

that it needs but this simple announcement to commend itself to the patronage of a discerning public. Our "policy" is that our stock

SHALL BE REPRESENTED

in every family in the County, if

Low Prices and Good Goods,

well made can possibly effect it. All styles and all qualities, except Shoddy and good for nothing, kept in full lines,

Men's Furnishing Goods,

HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
SHIRTS,
WRAPPERS,
DRAWERS,

Paper & Linen Collars & Cuffs.

Every thing that men wear. Also

Umbrellas, Parasols, &c., &c.

in large varieties. We have also just received a mammoth stock of FALL Styles.

HATS & CAPS.

In this department we stand unrivalled for variety, Style, quality and low prices.

COME & SEE!

We have not time this week to say more, but refer all to an

EXAMINATION OF OUR STOCK,

which will be shown with pleasure. We adhere to

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM,

and that price is always as low as

CAN BE OBTAINED

in most Clothing Stores, no matter how much Jewing may be done.

FIELD & TURNER.

August 29, 1866.

S. B. McELROY. JAS. DICKSON. J. T. SHANE.

DRY-GOODS!
AT WHOLESALE.
SEPTEMBER. 1866.

McELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
No. 54 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH,
PRESENT THEIR
FALL STOCK,
NOW COMPLETE,
And invite the attention of DEALERS to their
CARFULLY SELECTED
ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS,
Offered at Popular Prices

The *frequent fluctuations* in value of all descriptions of Merchandise, renders it a matter of *special propriety* that *purchases* should be *frequent* and therefore the *nearest market* becomes the one best adapted to supplying retail dealers with Goods they sell.

Purchasers from WESTERN PENN'A, EASTERN OHIO and WESTERN VIRGINIA, are invited to visit PITTSBURGH and inspect this

STOCK OF GOODS
WHICH WILL BE
KEPT FULL DURING THE SEASON.

TERMS, NET CASH,
AND
PRICES REASONABLE,

McELROY, DICKSON & CO.
No. 54, Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.
Sept. 5, 1866-3mos.

The Travelers Insurance Co.
At Providence, R. I.

STATEMENT of the Condition of the Travelers Insurance Company, at Providence, R. I., on the 30th day of May, 1866, made to the Auditor of Ohio, pursuant to the Statute of that State.

I. Capital.

The amount of its Capital Stock is	$300,000 00
" " " paid up, is	106,000 00

II. Assets.

Cash of the Company on hand, and in the hands of Agents & other persons	$8,959 13
The Bonds and Stocks owned by the Co.	115,000 00
Debts for Premiums	185 00
All other Securities, including stockholders' notes amply secured, and accrued interest on investments	99,261 80
Total Assets of the Company	$221,405 93

III. Liabilities.

Losses unadjusted, not exceeding	$500 00

IV. Miscellaneous.

The greatest amount insured in any one risk	$10,000 00
The amount of its capital or earnings deposited in any other State, as security for losses therein	None.

The Charter, or Act of Incorporation of said Company—filed herewith.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, COUNTY OF PROVIDENCE, } ss.
Henry H. Ormsbee, President, and Henry M. Rawson, Secretary of the Travelers Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company, and that they are the above described Officers thereof.
HENRY H. ORMSBEE, President.
H. M. RAWSON, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn before me, this 30th day of May 1866.
[Seal.] HENRY MARTIN,
A Commissioner for Ohio.
In the State of Rhode Island.

[Five Cent Stamp.]

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE.
Columbus, O., June 11, 1866.
It is hereby certified that the foregoing is a correct copy of the Statement of Condition of the Travelers Insurance Company of Providence, made to and filed in this office, for the year 1866.
[Seal.] Witness my hand and seal officially.
JAS. H. GODMAN,
Auditor of State.

Certificate of Authority.
(To expire on the 31st day of January, 1867.)
OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE,
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, Ohio, June 11, 1866.
Whereas, The TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY, located at Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, has filed in this office a sworn statement of its condition, as required by the act "To regulate Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Ohio," passed April 8, 1856, and amended February 9, 1864; and the act "To regulate Foreign Insurance Companies," passed April 5, 1866; and Whereas, said Company has furnished the undersigned satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of an actual Capital of at least One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, invested as required by said acts; and, Whereas, said Company, has filed in this office a written instrument under its corporate seal, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, authorizing any agent or agents of said Company in this State to acknowledge service of process, for and in behalf of said Company according to the terms of said act of April 8, 1856.

Now, Therefore, in pursuance of the acts aforesaid, I, JAMES H. GODMAN, Auditor of State, for Ohio, do hereby certify that said TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY of Providence, R. I., is authorized to transact the business of Accidental Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
[Seal.] In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of my office to be affixed the day and year above written.
JAS. H. GODMAN,
Auditor of State.

For Policies, apply to
ALBERT WATSON,
Agent at Warren, Ohio.
☞ Office 3d door north of National Hotel.
Sept. 12, 1866-3w.

NEW FIRM
AND
NEW GOODS!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a partnership under the firm of
WILSON & DRAY,
And have opened in
ANDERSON & RUPP'S
New Brick Block
MAIN STREET, WARREN, OHIO,
An entire new Stock of
Groceries and Provisions!
Consisting in part of
SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, BUTTER, HAMS, PORK, FISH, POTATOES, FRUIT, JELLIES, PICKLES, CIGARS, TOBACCOS, SPICES, CRACKERS, CANDIES, CHOICE LIQUORS AND WINES OF ALL KINDS.
Wooden and Willow Ware,
And every article to be found in a first class
Grocery and Provision Store
Agents for the sale of the
PEOPLE'S BROOM,
Manufactured by F. DUNN, Adrian, Mich.
ALSO:
BALTIMORE OYSTERS!!
RECEIVED DAILY.
All which they propose to sell at a small advance from cost, and always as cheap as can be had in the market.
We invite the attention of our friends and the public to call and examine our goods and prices, assuring them that they will always find a good assortment of the goods they desire in the line of our trade.
By strict attention to business we hope to merit and receive a share of patronage from our friends.
The highest market price, IN CASH, paid for Butter, Eggs, Lard and produce of all kinds.
Remember the Place,
NEW BRICK BLOCK,
MAIN STREET, WARREN, OHIO.
CHARLES WILSON,
LEMUEL DRAY.
Jan 31 1866 1yr

JUST RECEIVED.
NETTERFIELD & PEW, HAVE Received a large and beautiful assortment of Crockery and Glass-ware, of the latest patterns.
A LARGE STOCK OF GOBLETS of many patterns, at NETTERFIELD & PEW'S.
July 18, 1866-tf
A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Lamps at NETTERFIELD & PEW'S.
July 18, 1866-tf
A LARGE assortment of Cutlery at NETTERFIELD & PEW'S.
GLASS and STONE FRUIT JARS constantly on hand, at NETTERFIELD & PEW'S.
GLASS and STONE-WARE at Whole Sale, at NETTERFIELD & PEW'S.
July 18, 1866-tf

RICHMOND & SCARLET,
DEALERS IN
Coarse and Nut Coal & Slack.
A SUPPLY ALWAYS ON HAND at the Mahoning Depot. Orders promptly filled, by the car or single ton. Coal delivered to purchasers at the very lowest market rates. The best Mineral Ridge and Brier Hill Coal, will be kept. Orders received at Wilson & Dray's, and at the Mahoning Depot.
August 8, 1866-3m.

PARKS & WENTZ.

NEW YORK STORE

PROGRAMME FOR 1866

DRESS GOODS.

All the new
BRITISH AND FRENCH NOVELTIES,
With a full line of
FRENCH DE LAINES,
Fancy Colored Alpaccas
MOHAIRS, JACONETS
SCOTCH GINGHAMS,
PRINTED LINEN LAWNS,
&c., &c., &c.,
AT THE
NEW YORK STORE.

10,000 Y'DS PRINTS.
FIRM CLOTHS AND GOOD COLORS AT
FIFTEEN CENTS A YARD
OTHER FIRST CLASS PRINTS AT
18 TO 22 CENTS
PARKS & WENTZ

BRUSSELS and INGRAIN CARPETS
The Largest Stock in Town
TO BE SOLD VERY CLOSE
ALSO:
Rugs, Stair Carpets, Mats, &c
NEW YORK STORE.

ALEXANDER'S KID GLOVES—
A FULL ASSORTMENT.
The Genuine Brand and no Imitation
At the NEW YORK STORE.

BROADCLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
AND ALL
WOOLEN GOODS,
ARE DOWN WITH COTTONS.
Those who have worn their old suits till they are seedy are informed that they need wait no longer, but come and select from our new stock.
Cottonades, Jeans and Summer Stuffs
Are not extravagant to wear now.
NEW YORK STORE.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings
AND
SHIRTINGS,
PRINTS,
TICKINGS,
CHECKS,
DRILLINGS AND
Domestic Goods Generally
A Full Assortment and at greatly reduced prices at the NEW YORK STORE.

WALL PAPER.
A LARGE STOCK OF
COMMON AND GILT PAPERS
BORDERS,
WINDOW SHADES,
OIL CLOTHS, &c.
NEW YORK STORE.

SILK HATS,
OF THE
SPRING STYLES.
ALSO, various new Styles of
HATS.
SOFT HATS AND CAPS
In great variety at the NEW YORK STORE.

3,000 Y'DS BLEACHED MUSLIN
AT FIFTEEN CENTS.
Brown Muslins at one-half last year's prices.
NEW YORK STORE.

READY MADE CLOTHING,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES.
For the best Bargains go to the
NEW YORK STORE.

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS
GROS DE RHINE,
GROS GRAIN, or lustrelsss silks
For Mantillas,
BLACK SEEDED SILKS,
And a full assortment of
PLAIN AND FIGURED SILKS,
IN COLORS.
NEW YORK STORE.

CROCKERY
AND
GLASSWARE.
We have taken measures to supply the entire trade, and shall have a full assortment of the best goods, which we will sell as low as
CLEVELAND PRICES.
ALSO—
LAMPS,
CHIMNEYS, &c.
NEW YORK STORE.

TEAS—
We especially invite the attention of those who love good Tea, whether
YOUNG HYSON,
JAPANESE,
Or BLACK.
ALSO—To be sold as low as the lowest, a full assortment of
BROWN and WHITE SUGARS,
COFFEES,
SPICES,
PRUNES,
CURRANTS,
RAISINS, &c., &c.
Including a general assortment of GROCERIES
PARKS & WENTZ.

SPRING and SUMMER SHAWLS In great variety.
BLACK SILK and other Mourning Shawls.
BROCHA and Black Stellas
ALSO—LADIES' CLOAKS, SACKS and SACKINGS, with Trimmings and Ornaments in great variety, at the NEW YORK STORE.

WE OFFER
HOOP SKIRTS
Of the best varieties,
BALMORAL SKIRTS
In great variety, and a very full assortment of
G I M P U R E
And other
BLACK LACES
For Trimmings.
BEAD GIMPS,
GOLD AND SILVER LACE,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
NEW YORK STORE.
April 25 1866

IT'S EFFECT IS
MIRACULOUS.
The old, the young, the middle-aged unite to praise
HALL'S
VEGETABLE SICILIAN
HAIR RENEWER.

It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the *vegetable kingdom.*

We have such confidence in its merits, and are so sure it will do all we claim for it, that we offer

$1,000 Reward

If the SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER does not give satisfaction in all cases when used in strict accordance with our instructions.

HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer
has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public.

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever.

It is not a Dye, it strikes at the Roots and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It will keep the Hair from falling out.

It cleanses the Scalp, and makes the Hair SOFT, LUSTROUS, AND SILKEN

IT IS A SPLENDID HAIR-DRESSING!

No person, old or young should fail to use it. *It is recommended and used by the FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.*

☞ Ask for HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER, and take no other.

The Proprietors offer the SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER to the public, entirely confident that it will bring back the hair to its original color, promote its growth, and in nearly all cases where it has fallen off will restore it unless the person is very aged.

R. P. HALL & CO. Proprietors,
Nashua, N. H.

☞ Sold by all Druggists.
Aug 29 1866 1yr

THE NEW YORK
Accidental Insurance Co.
Of New York, N. Y.

STATEMENT of the condition of the New York Accidental Insurance Co. of New York, on the first day of June, 1866, made to the Auditor of Ohio, pursuant to the Statute of that State.

I. Capitol.

The amount of its Capital Stock all paid up, is	$250,000 00

II. Assets.

Cash of the Company on hand, and in the hands of Agt's and other persons	$9,242 46
The Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company	250,000 00
Premiums and Interest accrued	11,187 50
All other Securities—Loans on call	1,900 00
Total Assets of the Company	$272,329 96

III. Liabilities.

Losses adjusted and not due	$3,000 00
All other claims against the Co., about	1,000 00
Total Liabilities	$4,000 00

IV. Miscellaneous.

The greatest amount insured in any one risk	$10,000 00

STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York, } ss.
William A. Bayley, President, and Edward Greene, Secretary of the New York Accidental Insurance Company, being sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company, and that they are the above described officers thereof.
WM. A. BAYLEY, President.
EDWARD GREENE, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn before me, this 28th day o June, 1866.
Witness my hand and official seal.
[Seal.] JOHN BISSELL,
Commissioner for Ohio.

[Five Cent Stamp.]
OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE.
COLUMBUS, O., July 2, 1866.
It is hereby certified, that the foregoing is a correct copy of the Statement of Condition of the New York Accidental Insurance Co. of New York, made to and filed in this office, for the year 1866.
[Seal.] Witness my hand and seal officially.
JAS. H. GODMAN,
Auditor of State.

Certificate of Authority.
(To expire on the 31st of January, 1867.)
OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE,
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, Ohio, July 2, 1866.
WHEREAS, The NEW YORK ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, located at New York, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a sworn statement of its condition, as required by the act "To regulate Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Ohio," passed April 8, 1856, and amended February 9, 1864, and the act "To regulate Foreign Insurance Companies," passed April 5, 1866; and, Whereas, said Company has furnished the undersigned satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of an actual Capital of at least One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, invested as required by said acts; and, Whereas, said Company has filed in this office a written instrument under its corporate seal, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, authorizing any agent or agents of said Company in this State to acknowledge service of process, for and in behalf of said Company according to the terms of said act of April 8, 1856.

Now, Therefore, in pursuance of the acts aforesaid, I, JAMES H. GODMAN, Auditor of State for Ohio, do here