CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional propestlage of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition:-Sennte.

WARWINGTON, January 10.—Mr. Foster replied that the Senace elected a President pro fem before the adjournment, who neld that office during the recess, and until his successor was elected.

Mr. Hendricks offered an amendment to the second section of the bill, as follows. To add these

words:
"Unless there be a recess in such session for more
shan thirty days, in which case the members of the
termor Congress shall receive mileage."
The amendment was disagreed to.
The bill was then read a third time and passed—

eas, 26; mays, 7.

As passed by the Senste, and sent to the House concurrence in amendment, the bill is as fol

An act to fix the times for the regular meetings of Congress:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep.

He it enacted by the Senate and House of America in He it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That in addition to the present regular times of meeting of Congress, there shall be a meeting of the fortieth Congress of the United States, and of each succeeding Congress thereafter, at 12 o'clock meridian on the 4th day of March, the day on which the term begins for which the Congress is elected, except that when the 4th of March occurs on Sunday, then the meeting shall take place at the same hour on the next succeeding day.

meeting shall take place at the same hour on the next succeeding day.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That no person who was a member of the previous Congress shall receive any compensation as mileage for going to or returning from the additional session provided for by the foregoing section.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, presented resolutions from the Buffalo, Detroit and Toledo Boards of Trade, recommending the plan proposed to the Secretary of War through the Engineer Department of making a straight ship canal through the St. Clair flats, instead of the further expenditure of money in dredging the existing channel, and praying Congress to make the necessary appropriation therefor. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, called up the bill to amend the organic acts of the territories of the United

Mr. WADE, or Onio, carried up the offi to amend the organic acts of the territories of the United States, by prohibiting the denial of civil or politi-cal rights on account of color, and offered the fol-iowing as a substitute for the pending bill: That from and after the passage of this act there shall be no denial of the elective franchise in any of the territories of the United States which are now or may be hereafter organized to any citizen thereof, on account of race, color, and previous condition of servitude and all acts and parts of acts, either of Congress or of the legislative assemalies of said territories, inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby declared null and

The above was adopted as a substitute, and

Nassed:
Yess-Messrs. Anthony, Conness, Cragin, Cresswell,
Edmunds, Fessenden, Fogg, Foster, Fowler, Grimes,
Benderson. Heward, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan,
Morrill, Foland, therman, Stewart, Sumner, Wade,
Willey and Willisme-24
Nays-Messrs. Buckslew, Dixon, Hendricks, Johnson, Norton, Fatterson, Riddie, Saulsbury and Van
Winkle-9. Inkle-9. The bill goes back to the House for concurrence

in the amendment.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, called up the Senate bill to regulate the tenure of office. The bill was taken up and read at length, as follows: A bill regulating the tenure of certain civil offices. Section 1. That every person, excepting head: Section 1. That every person, excepting heads of departments, holding any office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and every person who shall bereafter be appointed in the same manner to any office, and shall become duly qualified therefor, is and shall be entitled to hold said offices respectively, until a successor in like manner is appointed and duly qualified, unless otherwise provided by law.

Section 2. That when any officer, appointed as aforesaid, excepting judges of the United States

aforesaid, excepting judges of the United States courts, shall, during the recess of the Senate, be guilty of misconduct in office, or for any reason shall become unable to perform its duties, in that sase and no other the President may appoint a person to fill said office, by granting to him a commis-sion that shall expire at the end of the next session of the Senate; but the evidence and reasons for the action of the President in such case shall be in writing, and flied in the proper department for inspection; and the President shall also have power, in like manner, to fill all offices not before filled, and all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by death, resignation or ex-piration of term, and not ofterwise; but no ap-pointment shall be made, without the advice and consent of the Senate, to any office filled as afore-said, after the session of the Senate, at which the temporary commission thereof shall expire. Pro-vided, That this act shall not apply to or interfere with any rules made by Congress for the govern-ment and regulation of the land and naval forces. The committee recommended to strike out the

The committee recommended to strike out the above and insert the following:
Section I. That every person, excepting the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy and of the Interior, the Postmaster General and the Attorney General, holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and every person who shall hereafter be appointed to any such office, and shall become duly qualified to act therein, is and shall be entitled to hold such office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed and duly qualified, except as herein

etherwise provided.

etherwise provided.

Section 2. That when any officer appointed as aforesaid, excepting Judges of the United States Courts, and excepting those specially excepted in section one of this act, shall, during a recess of the Senate, be shown by evidence satisfactory to the President, to be guitty of misconduct in office, or crime, or for any reason shall become incapable, or legally disqualified, to perform its duties, in such case, and in no other, the President may suspend ench officer, and designate some suitable perpend such officer, and designate some suitable person to perform temporarily the duties of such office until the next meeting of the Senate, and until the case shall be acted upon by the Senate; and in such case it shall be the duty of the President, within twenty days after the first day of such next meeting of the Senate, to report to the Senate such suspension, with the evidence and reasons for his action in the case, and the name of the person so designated to perform the duties of such office; and if the Senate shall concur in such suspension, and if the Senate shall concur in such suspension, and advise and consent to the removal of such officer, they shall so certify to the President, who may thereupon remove such officer, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint another person to such office; but if the Senate shall refuse to concur in such suspension, such officer so suspended shall forthwith resume the functions of his office, and the powers of the person so per-forming its duties in his stead shall cease; and the official salary and emoluments of such officer shall, official salary and emoluments of such officer shall, during such suspension, belong to the person so performing the duties thereof, and not to the officer so suspended; provided, however, that the President, in case he shall become satisfied that such suspension was made on insufficient grounds, shall be authorized at any time, before reporting such suspension to the Senate as above provided, to revoke such suspension and reinstate such officer in the performance of the duties of his office.

Section 3. That the President shall have power to fill all assences which may have en during the

Section 3. That the President shall have power to fill all vacancies which may happen during the recess of the Senate, by reason of death, resignation, expiration of term of office or other lawful cause, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of the next session thereafter; and if no appointment by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall be made to such office so vacant or temporarily filled, as aforesaid, during such next session of the Senate, such office shall remain in absvance, without any salary, fees or

such next session of the Senate, such office shall remain in abeyance, without any salary, fees or emoluments attached thersto, until the same shall be filled by appointment thereto, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and during such time all the powers and duties belonging to such office shall be exercised by such other officer as may by law exercise such powers and duties in case of a vacancy in such office.

Section 4. That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to extend the term of any office the duration of which is limited by law.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, could see no reason for excepting the heads of Departments from the operations of this law. If he understood the question aright, they were created by law for the public welfare, just as much as an Indian agent or a deputy postmaster.

deputy postmaster.
Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, said the committee that prepared this bill did not doubt that heads of Departments were public officers, responsible to the people, but it seemed to them best just to leave to the President full discretion in the selec-

tion of his Cabinet officers.
Mr. HOWE could sull see no good reason for making the exception proposed by the committee. It was true that Cabinet officers had peculiar relations to the President, but they were not the less responsible to the people. A British Cabinet officer had to leave the Cabinet when his course became displeasing to the people, and he could not see why an American Cabinet should not be as much responsible to the people as a British

Osbinet.
Mr. BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, argued against the proposition of Mr. Howe.
Mr. HOWE moved to strike out the words "except the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of Way, of the Navy and of the Interior, the Post-

master General and the Attorney General," in the first cention of the proposed substitute.

Wir Eliza UN Dr. of Vermont, thought the President cought to have left to him the discretion given him by the exceptions named in the bill.

Mr. HOWE said the second section of the bill. wided a sufficient safeguard against corrupt

Cabinet efficers.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, opposed the amendment of Mr. Howe. He held that the President was responsible directly for the acts of his Cabinet officers, and, therefore, should not be limited by the Senate in the selection of them.

Mr. FOGG, of New Hampshire, asked Mr. Williams if he thought the Present could be impeached for the misdementor of a Cabinet officer I.

Mr. WILLIAMS said he did not think he could, unless it could be shown that he was a party to the crime committed by the Cabinet officer.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, said the Constitution imposed upon the President, and not upon the

tion imposed upon the President, and not upon the secretaries, the duty of executing the law. Secre-targes were the confidential advisors of the Presi-dent, and standing in that relation, their connection with him was very peculiar. It was impor-tant that their relations should be entirely harmo-nious. It was not many years since a complaint arose because the Cabinet officers were not harmo-nious among themselves. It had always been the practice to let the President select his own Ca-binet officers, and the Senate always confirm-ed them, even when they did not like them. He did not think it was treating the office of Pre-He did not think it was treating the office of President with great respect to say that he should not remove a Cabinet officer during the recess of Congress. It was carrying the matter too far. Under ordinary circumstances he would be opposed to legislating on the subject of appointment at all. He regretted that there was any necessity for it. He had stated at the last session that if the President should disregard the power of the Senate, in the matter of appointment, by reappointing men whom the Senate had rejected, he would be in favor of legislating on this matter. That contingency had arisen. The President resppointed men from the State of Maine who had been rejected by the Senate. He understood the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Johnson) to hold that this was in violation of law.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, said he so be-Mr. FESSENDEN was glad the Senator from

Maryland agreed with him.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, said the President had committed the offence in a great many cases that had come under his knowledge.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, resumed the floor in

advocacy of his proposed amendment.
Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, said he was free to give the opinion that the practice of reappoint-ing men rejected by the Senate was in conflict with the spirit of the Constitution. He had expressed the spirit of the Constitution. He had expressed this opinion once as Attorney General. It was but just to the President to say, however, that what he had done had been done in accordance with the expressed of his predecessors, and that what he had done had been done in accordance with the example of his predecessors, and this example had been based upon opinions of Attorney Generals Wirt, Cushing and others. All he would say was, that, in his judgment, such practice was at war with the spirit of the Constitution, because it enabled the President to take from the Senate all its power and responsibility in the matter of appointments. With regard to the President's power of removal, it had not been seriously questioned since the first session of Congress, when it was settled, by a majority of been seriously questioned since the first session of Congress, when it was settled, by a majority of one, that he had that power. Madison held that the power of removal might be so abused as to render a President liable to impeachment, but since that time the practice had been upon a different belief. Mr. Johnson then referred at some length to the conduct of President Jackson in removing the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of appointing a successor who would remove the United States deposits.

On the immediate question before the Senate, which was Mr. Howe's amendment,

which was Mr. Howe's amendment,
Mr. JOHNSON said it was impossible to have
harmony in the councils of the President if he was denied the right to select his own Cabinet. The result might be to give to the President a Secretary of State inimical to him, who would seek to invoive the country in foreign entanglements. The Secretary of State would be more properly an officer of the Senate, under the operations of the proposed amendment, than a confidential adviser of the President. The same would be true of the Attorney General. The President might find the page her bad selected for this office to be income. man he had selected for this office to be incompetent, and his incompetence might operate to the disadvantage of the government, yet he could not remove him, but only suspend him. It would be difficult to find any one to illi the place for the few weeks for which the suspension took place. Mr. BUOKALEW, of Pennsylvania, said this

bill involved several very important questions, which he hoped would be separately and distinctly detated. The power of the President to remove from office, he said, had been settled for seventy-seven years, and a proposition to change it now ought to be approached very cautiously. He hoped, without going into any further debate, that the proposed amendment would not be agreed to. The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Howe, to strike out the words, "excepting the secretaries," etc., in the first section of the pro-posed substitution, and it was decided in the nega-

tive. Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, moved to insert in the first section of the proposed substitute, after the words, "such office," the words, "during the term subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Onio, offered the following

Mr. SHERMAN, of Onio, offered the following ad ditional section as an amendment:

That no money shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States to any person who has been nominated for any office and rejected by the Sei ate, and subsequently appointed to that office by the President, for any salary, fees, perquisites or expenses accruing after the close of the session of the Senate during which his nomination was rejected; and if any person shall appoint or sign, or prepare such an appointment or commission, or f any person so rejected and reappointed shall hold or exercise the functions of the office for which he was rejected by the Senate, after the close of the session of the Senate at which he was rejected, or if any accounting or disbursing officer shall allow or pay to any person so rejected any shell allow or pay to any person so rejected any sainry, tees or perquisites accruing for that office, after the close of the session of the Senate at which he was rejected, he shall be deemed guilty of a he was rejected, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not exceeding \$10,000, or at the discretion of the court, shall be imprisoned not more than five years; that it shall be the duty of all courts of the United States, having jurisdiction of criminal offences, to give this act specially in charge to grand juries organized in such courts.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, said he would like to see such a proper section as the above in

like to see such a proper section as the above in the form of an independent bill, but he would pre-fer not to see it as an amendment. He hoped Mr. Sherman would withdraw the amendment, and let the sense of the Senate be taken on the general proposition embodied in the bill of the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said the President was acting on an opinion of the Attorney General, that a man rejected by the Senate could be reappointed immediately. Cases in which this had been done had occurred in Ohio, in New York and in Philadelphia. This bill was to prevent a repetition of the offence. Under it the President could be impeached for doing what he had already done very often. let the sense of the Senate be taken on the general

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, said he agreed in Mr. EDMUNDS, of verman, said, but he believed it all that Mr. Sherman had said, but he believed it would not be wise to put this amendment to the bill, and such a measure could be brought forward after the passage of the bill.

At the request of Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Sherman

ithdrew his amendment. Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, offered an amendment to insert in the second section of the substi-tute, after the words "acted upon by the Senate," in the second section, the words "and shall re-quire of such person bond, with sufficient seurity, for the faithful discharge of the official duties under such temporary appointment, and such bond shall be such as is required by law of the per-

Son suspended.

Pending the consideration of the above, the Senate adjourned, Mr. POLAND having previously given notice of his intention to call up the Bankrupt bill on Monday next.

House of Representatives.

The House then proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, as follows:—

The Senate amendment of the bill to fix the time for the regular meeting of Congress was concurred in, and the bill goes to the President for his signature. The Senate amendments to the House bill to require

late the franchise in the territories of the United States were concurred in. The bill goes to the Pre-The next business on the Speaker's table was the Senate joint resolution appropriating \$15,500 for expenses of the Retrenchment Committee.

Mr. WARD, of New York, thought that this, which was the first matter yet heard from that committee, did not look very much like retrenchment. He would ask whether the committee had awed that amount to the government?

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, a member of the committee, said that that was more than he could tell.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, a member of the committee, said that that was more than he could tell. A large amount of testimony had been taken by the committee, with the prospect of a great deal more to be yet taken, which would develop an enormous amount of traud and rascality. The joint resolution was passed.

The next business taken from the Speaker's table of the State of the State

was the Senate bill for the admission of the State of Nebraska into the Union. Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio. wished to submit a

motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Terri-Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, Chairman of that Committee, being recognized by the Speaker, moved the previous question on the pleasage of the bill. He said the Committee on Terrilories had that morning, with only one negative vote, that of Mr. Cooper, instructed him to report the bill to the

Mr. GARPIELD, of Onio, said he did not wis mr. Gamel hater, or Chico, and he did not wish to vote now on a bill which allowed a State to come in on the condition stated in the bill, which might be attached to a bill to admit South Carolina. If Nebraska were admitted under this bill Congress might be compelled, on that precedent, to admit every southern State on precisely the same terms.

terms.
Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts—Not at all.
Mr. FINOK, of Ohio, asked his colleague, Mr.
Ashley, whether this important measure was to
be passed without discussion.
Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, said it would be if the House sustained the previous question. He would, however, distribute among members who might wish to speak the hour that he would be enti-

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, appealed to Mr. Ashley not to press the bill to a vote now. The House had not to press the bill to a vote now. The House had just passed a bill securing to all male citizens of the United States within the territories the right of suffrage, without distinction of race or color. It was now proposed to pass a bill accepting a constitution for Nebraska which expressly disfranchised persons whom the House had just declared should be enfranchised. He thought that with such a question presented, the House should not make haste under the previous question to create this new State, and thereby undo the work it had just done in reference to constitutions in the territories.

He was aware that there was a provision in the on the fundamental condition that no person abould be disfranchised on account of race or color; but if the bill were passed the territory of Nebraska thereby became a State. There was no Nebraska thereby became a State. There was no consent to the condition either by a vote of the people or of the Legislature of the territory. Congress simply declared that the act of admission should carry with it as a condition the annulment of one section of the constitution of the State. As had been suggested by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield), this thing might come back to piague Congress when it should be asked to pass upon the cases of the southern States. If this condition could be rendered effective in Nebraska. ndition could be rendered effective in Nebraska mitting South Carolina!

Mr. DAWES, of Massachuetts, asked Mr. Wilson, as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, what would be the legal effect of a failure on the part of Nebraska to perform this condition subse-

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, thought the only effect of the provision would be to throw into the Courts of the State, and of the United States, the question as to whether, under it, colored citizens were entitled to vote in Nebraska.
Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, aske1 whether t would not also raise the question whether, on the failure of Nebraska to perform the conditions subsequent, she was longer a State, and he sug-gested whether if was worth while for the House,

under the previous question, to pass upon this new fundamental feature in the admission of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, replied that, in his pinion, the provision would have no effect whatver. Much interest was attached to the question, as

was evident by the way in which members crowded

round Mr. Ashley, making suggestions and offer

mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, resumed the floor, and nsisted on the previous question. Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, appealed to the House vote down the previous question.
Mr. DAWES remarked, amid much confusion, that the condition in the bill met his hearty con-currence, but he wished that the House should have an opportunity of understanding the question fully as to what was to be accomplished in the matter. It was a very grave question, and one which he desired to have discussed. It was deserving of further, calmer, and more deliberate discussion, because it affected not only the status of Nebraska, but of every State in the Union, and of every other State knocking at the door for admission. He appealed to the gentleman from Ohio to comprehend and appreciate the magnitude of the question sprung upon the House, and to per-

mit deliberate discussion of it.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, intimated a willingness to have it made a special order for to-morrow or some day next week.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. INGERSOLL asked Mr. Ashley whether the provision in the bill would not be a nullity, Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, replied that that would be a question for the courts or future Congresses

Mr. FINCK, of Ohio, called for the yeas and nays on Mr. Washburne's motion.
Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, called out to Mr. Washburne that if he wanted to kill the bill he ight go ahead with his motion.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, replied that he did. He added that he wanted to kill every bill. The House refused to lay the bill on the table-

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, again expressed his willingness to let the bill go over, if the House would assign one day next week for Nebraska and Mr. WASHRURNE, of Illinois, objected.
Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, then demanded the vote

the taken on the previous question.

The vote was taken by tellers, Messrs. Ashley and Ingersoll.

Before concluding the count, Mr. ASHLEY withdrew the demand for the previous question, a score or two of members standing in the area un-

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, insisted that the House was not a circus.

The SPEAKER appointed two other tellers, by whom the count was renewed, resulting in a vote of 39 yeas to 73 nays. So the House refused to seond the previous question.

Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, moved the reference of the bill to the Committee on Territo-

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, moved to amend the motion by referring it to the Judiciary Committee.
Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, appealed to the House
not to refer it to the Judiciary Committee, as that
committee had now more business than it could
attend to, and would be compelled to ask leave to
sit during the session of the House.
Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohlo, moved to postpone the bill till next Thursday, without making it a spe-cial order.

The SPEAKER intimated that the effect of that would be that the bill would probably not be reached this session. Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, thus admonished, with-

drew his motion, and Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, renewed it, but it was rejected, yeas 51; nays 75.

A motion to adjourn was then made, and Mr.
ASHLEY expressed his assent to that, as the bill would then come up to-morrow as the unfinished business.

Before annoucing the vote the SPEAKER presented the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the distribution of the funds of \$250,000 and \$160,000 appropriated for extra compensation to the clerks in his department. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. Banks and Van Aernam to fill the vacancies in the Committee on the Militia occasioned by Messrs. Boyer and Hale heige symmetry agreement to the Committee on the Militia occasioned by Messrs. Boyer and Hale heige symmetry agreement to the Committee on the Militia occasioned by Messrs.

Hale being excused from service.

Mr. LE BLOND, of Ohio, suggested that before adjourning a Republican caucus should be au-nounced for this evening. (Laughter) At four o'clock the House adjourned.

FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 10.—The Republican Sena-torial caucus met at 8 o'clock this evening, and re-mained in session nearly an hour. Everything was quiet and orderly, and on the first ballot Cawas quiet and orderly, and on the first ballot Cameron was nominated for United States Senator. The vote was as follows: Cameron, 46; Curvin, 25; Sievens, 7; Grow, 5. The two Lancaster Senators did not go into the caucus. On motion of Mr. Curtin's friends the nomination was made unanimous. Harmeburg, Pa., Jan. 10.—The Republican caucus met this evening. Speaker Hall was called to the Chair. A resolution to admit reporters was voted down, as was also a resolution offered by Mr. Bingham to adjourn until Monday evening. Nominations were then made, and the first ballot Nominations were then made, and the first ballot resulted in the choice of Hon. Simon Cameron by the following vote: Cameron, 46; Curtin, 23; Stevens, 7; Grow 5.

the following vote: Cameron, 46; Curtin, 23; Stevens. 7; Grow 5.

The following is the vote in detail;
For Cameron—blevers. Brown of Mercer, Coleman, Conneil, Cowles. Graham, Haines, Landon, Barton, Brown of Millin, Cameron, Chadwick, DeHaven, Donohue, Freeborn, Ghegan, Harbison, Hoffman, Humphreys, Kannedy, Keras, Kimmel, Kinney, McCamant, McKee, Lowry, McConaughy, Ridgway, Stutzman, Worthington; Hall, Mann, Marks, Mechling, Melly, Stumbaugh, Seiler, Subers, Sharpless, Waddell, Shuman, Weller, Whann, Woodward, Worrall, Giass, Wright—total, 46.

For Curtin—Messrs. Adair, Espy, McCreary, Allen, Ewing, Royer, Chase, Gallagher, Taylor, Colville, Gordon, White, Davis, Lee, Pannypacker, Day, Peters, Pillow, Quay, Wharton, Wallace, Wingard, Watt—total, 23

For Stevens—Messra Bigham, Roth, Armstrong, Stacey, Richarde, Stehman, Wilcon—total, ?
For Grow—Messra Brown of Lawrence, Leach, Shoemaker, McPherrin, Webb—total, 5.
The shaentees were Senators Billingfelt and Fisher of Lancasier.
On motion of Mr. Quay the nomination of Simon Cameron was made unanimons, and the cancus adjourned.
Hannishure, Jan. 9.—The Democratic caucus met this afternoon, and agreed to vote for Edgar Cowan for Senator. Mr. Wallace, of Clearfield, and Judge Woodward were also named, but Mr. Cowan was finally chosen. Various suggestions were made by Mr. Markley, of Monigomery, Messra Gregory and Wallace, and others, and the nomination was made unanimous.

From Atbany.

ALBARY, Jan. 10.—The Republican members of the Legislature held their Senatorial caucus in the Assembly chamber to-night. Senator Folger the Assembly chamber to-night. Senator Folger was chosen to preside, and the Clerks of the Se-nate and Assembly were appointed Secretaries. Senator White and Mesers. Tarbox and Schall

were appointed tellers.
On calling the roll 27 Senators and Si Assemblymen answered to their names.
Senator Parsons being absent on account of illness, a request from him to be allowed to vote by proxy was granted, and Mr. A. J. Wood cast

he proxy.

It was resolved to proceed to an informal ballot.
Mr. Roberts, on behalf of Oneida county, preented the name of Roscoe Conkling as a statesman Mr. Burrows, in behalf of western New York, hominated Judge Noah Davis, of Orleans. Mr. Smith nominated Ira Harris, of Albany, Mr. Gibbs nominated Judge Ransom Balcom.

Mr. Gibbs nominated Judge Ransom Balcom. Mr. Travis nominated Horace Greeley, to whom, e said, the Republican party owed more than to any man living.

Senator White paid a high compliment to Geo. W. Curtis, saying he had hoped to nominate him, but had finally concluded to vote for Roscoe Conk-

An informal ballot resulted as follows: Roscoe Consling 33, Harris 32, Davis 30, Balcom Greeley 6, Chas. J. Folger 1. Mr. Travis withdrew the name of Horace Gree-ley, stating that a letter had been received from m, declining to be a candidate. The 1st formal tallot resulted as follows: Davis 41, Conkling 39, Harris 24, Balcam 4, Foi-

The second ballot resulted as follows: The second ballot resulted as follows:
Conkling 45; Davis 44, Harris 15; Balcom 2. The
name of Judge Balcom was then withdrawn.
The third ballot resulted as follows:
Conkling 53; Davis 50; Harris 6.

The fourth ballot was found to be incorrect. The fifth resulted as follows: Conkling 59; Davis 49; Folger 1

This result was received with cheers. Senator Crowley said that as a friend of Judge Davis he would move that the nomination of Roscoe Conking be made unanimous, which was carried. The ALBANY, Jan. 10.—The Democratic members of the Legislature field a caucus this evening, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for United

J. G. Jacobs nominated the Hon. Henry C. Murphy, and Mr. Deviln nominated the Hon. A. Oakey Hall. The first ballot resulted as follows: Murphy, 25; Hall, 21. On motion of Mr. Hall, the nomination was made unanimous. He was subsequently whited upon, and in a few brief remarks returned thanks for the honor conferred on him. The caucus then adjourned.

From Kansas.

TOPERA, Kansas, January 10. -Both branches of the Legislature have appointed the usual standing committees. A resolution was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Simpson to strike out the word "white" in the State Constitution.

The Senatorial caucus is becoming more intricate every day, and new candidates are hourly appearing, developing the most complete chaos imaginable. No opinion of their relative strength can be formed before the 22d instant. Senator Ross and Representatives Clark and Way are here. The Constitutional amendment has been ratified in the House by a vote of 75 to 7. The Senate refused to suspend the rules for that

Fire in Vermont.

TROY, N. Y., January 10 .- The knitting factory of H. & G. Bradford, at Bennington, Vt., was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is \$30,000, covered by insurance.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC. MILLINERY FOR THE

> HOLIDAYS. A Cheap and Substantial Gift,

Attention is called to my elegant assortment of RIB-BONS, suitable for Scaris; FEATHERS, FLOWERS, BONNETS, and YOUNG LADIES' HATS, prepared specially for the HOLIDAY SEASON, and selling at greatly reduced prices.

MADEMOISELLE KEOGH,

No. 904 WALNUT Street. 11.6 tuths3m

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, NO. 1931 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, 1m Porter OF Ladies' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisan Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies intrinshing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basings. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready.

930 cm SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND

MRS. R. DILLON, Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY for the Holidays. Also, Silk Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers Flowers and Frames. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied withall the materials.

CLOTHING.

SWAAB'S STATES UNION

CLOTHING HALL, No. 606 MARKET STREET, No. 606 A most complete stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING AT VERY MODERATE PRICES. WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN

AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS. Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only \$26; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, \$22; frosted Beaver Overcoats, \$26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only \$27; frosted Beaver Suits, contaming coat, pants, and vest, \$30; fine short Beaver Backs, from \$10 to \$24; dark grey, Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, \$23; do slik mixed, only \$24; black Sack Coats, from \$10 to \$20; Business Coats, from \$7 to \$14; Pants and Vests to match, from \$7 to \$14; Boys' Coats, from \$6 to \$14; Pants, from \$1 75 to \$6.

CRICC, VAN CUNTEN & CO. GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO. GBIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO. GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.

ARE SELLING ARE SELLING ARE SELLING ARE BELLING ARE SELLING ARE SELLING THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING THEIR ENTIREZBYOCK OF CLOTHING TREIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, NO TH MARKET STREET, NO. 734 MARKET STREET, 11 17 ws/m One Door below Eighth.

PRICES REDUCED. Making and trimming Oversacks, \$19; Freek Coats, \$16; Dress Sreks, \$12; Pauts and Vests, \$3.50 each, in good style. On hand a general assortment or goods at low prices.

C. S. HIM MELWRIGHT,
No. 334 N. FOURTH Street. RAILROAD LINES.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, December 24, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:

Express Train at 415 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chaster, Wilmington, Newark, Elkbon, Kortheast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Ferryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Bum.

Way Mail Train at 8-16 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railcoad at Wilmington for Cristicia and infermediate stations.

Express Train at 11-45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 F. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 F. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Bun.

Kight Express at 11 P. M. (daiy), for Baltimore and Washington, toopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Saliabury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portramouth, and the South.

Passengers by Boat from Balt more for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11-44. M. (Accepted of the South. DHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BAL-

Passengers by Bost from Bal imore for Fortress Mon-roe and Norfolk will take the II-4s A. M. train. WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wn mington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12°50, 4°00, 6°, and 11°30 (daily) P

M. The 4°00 P. M. train commets with Delaware Rairroad
for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. train
runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7°15 and 5°30 A. M., 3° and 6°30
(daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA. Leave Baltimore 725 A. M., Way-mail, 935 A. M., Express. 1:10 P. M., Express. 6:35 P. M., Express. 8:26 P. M., Express. From Baltimore to Havre-de Grace and intermediate

Fr. in Baifmore to Havre-de Grace and intermediate stations at 4-Q.P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4-49 and 5½ A. M., and 3-38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 10 00 and 9-40 A. M., and 4-18 P. M.

BUNDAY TRAIN

Leaves Baltimore at 8-25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Eikton and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington.

Through Tickets its all points West, Bouth, and Southwest, may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.

115

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

DENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAHROAD .-PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAULKUAD.—
WINTEB ARRANGEMENT.
The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave
the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is
reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger
Railway. Those of the Cheanut and Walnut Streets Rail-

way run within one square of it.
On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and

burg without change of cars.

Bleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Cheanut street.

HOR NEW YORK,—THE CAMDEN AND pany's Lines.

PROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as

follows, viz. :- At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommoda-

ville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M. 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11 30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Elverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton. The 1 P. M. Market Line will leave from foot of Market street, 1 pper Ferry. Steret, it pper Ferry.

LINES PROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE At 11 A. M., 4:30, 6:45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare \$3:00. The 6:45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays

excepted. At 7:30 and 11 A. M., S. 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 6:45 P. M. and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.; and at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 3, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's At 10:15 A. M., 3, 5, and 12 P. M. for Eddington, At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 3, 4:5, 6, and 12 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and Inter-

Frankford, and at 8 P. M. fer Holmesburg and Intermediate stations.

At 10 15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, 8. and 12 P. M. for Wissinoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARS; RAILROAD.

For the Delawars River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York Stale, and the Great Lakes. Daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot, as follows:—

At 7 30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Bunfalo, Dunkirk Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owege, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sagoudsburg, Water Gap, etc. Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sicoudsburg, Water Gap, etc.
At 7:30 A. M. Ind 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Ffemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

1:18
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and Intermediate stations.
January 7, 1867. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADEI PHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILEOAD.
On and after THURSDAY, November 1, 1866, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN ther notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3 %.

30, 4, 5, 5%, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7%, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M.

1, 2, 3, 4, 4%, 6, 6%, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3% and 5% up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUMPLAYS

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia P. A. M., 2, 7, and 10% P. M.
Leave Germantown Sh A. M., 1, 6, and bly P. M.
CHESNUT HILL BAILEOAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 334,654, 7, 3
and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7-10 minutes, 8, 9-40, 11-40 A. M.
1-40, 8-40, 5-40, 6-40, 8-40, and 10-40 minutes P. M.
ON SUNDAYS

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 15 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7-50 minutes A. M., 12-40, 5-40, and
25 minutes P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN. FOR GONSHOHOCKEN AND NORMISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 55 11 65, minutes A. M., 126, 3
426, 59, 604, 806 minutes and 115, P. M.
Leave Norristown 5-40, 7, 7-50 minutes, 9, H. A. M., 126
426, 63c, and 8 P. M.
The 526 P. M. train will stop at Falls, School Lane, Wisshickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills, and Conshohocken only
ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 32 and 636 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 6 and 836 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia 9, 8-65, 10-05 minutes A. M., 1
3, 425, 526, 636, 8-605, and 115 P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6-10, 722, 8-20, 932, 1136 A. M., 2, 5, 636
832 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6½ P. M.
Leave Manayank 7½ A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

V.S. WILSON, General Superintendent,

1 18

Detot NINTH and GREEN Streets

PARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL-ROAD.—On and after December 13, 1883, trains will run daffly, Sunday accepted from Cooper's Point, Camden, opposite VINE Street Ferry as tollows:— 11:39 A. M. Way Freight for all stations; passenger car attached. 6:10 P. M.—Through Freight for New York; passen-ger car attached. 6-10 P. M.—Through Freight for New York; passenger car attached.
Freight recaived in Philade phia at the Company's warehouse. No. 320 N. DELAWARE Avenue, until 3 o'clock P. M., reaching New York carly next morning Freight boat leaves Pier No 32, North river, New York, foot of DUANE Street, daily, Sundays excepted at 5 P. M., reach ng Phila leiphia early next morning. The 5 A. M. train 'rom Philadelphia and the 11 A. M. train from New York, are discontinued.

General Fro'ght Agent, Red Bank N. J. W. N. CLAYTON.
Superantendent, Red Bank, N. J. R. H. CHIPMAN Agent, No. 320 N. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

PAILROAD LINES.

READING RAIL ROAL FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSTLVANIA. THE ECHUYLRILL, SUSQUEMANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEIS, THE NORTH NORTHWEST, AND THE CAWADAS. WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following

CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and misting disting.

Returning, leaves Reading at 5:30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9:30 P. M.

MORRING EXPIRAR,

At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanum, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Ringara Falis, Buffalo, Aliensewn, Wilkesbarre, Pittsfon, Tork, Carilale, Chamburburg, Bageratown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Raliroad trains for Alientown, etc., and the Lebanus, Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at FORT Grinvion With Clawlissa Raliroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Earthern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Sungustanna trains for Northimberland, Williamsport, Tork, Chamberburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 8:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Esading and Columbia Raliroad trains for Columbia, etc.

Commbia Railroad rains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6'80 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9-40 A. M.

Beturning, leaves Philadelphia at 4-30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7-30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 5-10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8-45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 00 P. M., Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2-10 P. M., Pottsville at 2-45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6-45 P. M.

HARMISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7-50 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4-16 P.

Leaves Reading at 750 A. M., and Harrisburg at 416 d. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accordant so south at 6 30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 2 P.M. Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Phil delphis at 12:45 noon for Reading and all way station Leaves Reading at 11:30 A.M., and Downingtown at 12:32 P.M., for Philadelphis and all way stations. All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Pottaville at 8:00 A.M., and Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A.M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P.M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILBOAD. Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:16 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7:0 A. M. and 17:30 noon.

and 1730 neon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE Loaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8 00 P. M., passing Reading at 105 and 11 58 A. M. and 8 00 P. M., passing Reading at 1705 and 11 58 A. M. and 128 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Cheage Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9 05 A. M. and 9 15 P. M., passing Reading at 49 and 10 02 A. M. and 9 15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2 45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City, and Pittsburg, without change. change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2.10 P.

M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P.

M., resuming from Tamaqua at 7:55 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUBQUETA NNA RAILROAD.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUBQUEHA NNA RAILROAD,
Trains leave Anburn at 750 A. M. for Pinegrove and
Harrisburg, and 150 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tramont,
returning from Harrisburg at 330 P. M., and from Tremont at 755 A. M. and 525 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and enigrant tickets to all
the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of
S BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street,
Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintenddent, Reading:—

ient, Reading :- COMMUTATION TICKETS. At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for tamilies and firms.

Good for 2000 miles between an points, \$52.50 each, for the condition and firms.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, \$63'50 each, for families and firms

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, pins, or tweive mouths, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entilling themselves and wives to tickets at half lare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL.

Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets, FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 % A. M., 12 45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Fottsville, Fort Clinton, and all points forward.

MALLS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places of the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal tations only at 3 15 P. M.

TREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMHOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY PREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock F. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 neon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Caudien and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad, connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackswamma, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffale and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with cach load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B – Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stocs. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortleth attreet, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to Wall-ER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,

11 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphis. DREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND

1866 -PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAIL.

ern and Northwest Countes of Penneylvania to the Chry
of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been feased and is operated
by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Exprese
Train, 120 F. M.; Elmira Mail, 5 C. P. M.;

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Exprese
Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8 G. A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express
trains without change both ways between Philadelphia
and Erie.

Fassenger cars run through on the Eric Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Eric.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 8 A. M., arrive at Eric 10 60 A. M.
Leave New York at 5 00 P. M., arrive at Eric 10 60 A. M.
Leave Eric at 5 00 P. M., arrive at New York 4 60 P. M.
Leave Eric at 9 10 A. M., arrive at New York 4 60 P. M.
Leave Eric at 9 10 A. M., arrive at New York 10 10. A M.
Blegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B.
Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Eric; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Battimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
118 A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

V EST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of Market Street (Upper Ferry).
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—
For Bridgeton, Salem. Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail., 3:30 P. M., Passanger.
For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 8:30 and 6 P. M.
For Cape May, at 3:30 P. M., Passanger.
FURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Woodbury at 7:15 and 8:40 A. M., and 4:54 P. M.
Bridgeton at 7:05 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Freight, 6:30 P. M.
Millville at 6:55 A. M. and 3:50 P. M. Freight, 6:30 P. M.
Cape May at 11:45 A. M., Passanger and Freight.
Freight will be received at First Covered Whard above Walnut street, from 9:00 A. M. mill 5:00 P. M.
That received before 7:00 A. M. will go through the same day.
Freight Delivery, Ro. 228 S. DELLAWARE Avenue.
1 13
WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

HOR NEW YORK, VIA RARITAN AND DELA-WARE BAY RAILEDADS.—From Perry foot o VINE Street, Philadelphia. 6 P. M.—Freight for New York, and points North or East.

est. M.—Freight for New York, and points North of East.

11 A. M —Way Freight.
Goods delivered at Company's Depot, No 320 N.
WHARVES, Philadelphia, by 5 P. M., will be torwarded by this line, and arrive in New York at 5 o'clock next merning.
Freight received at Pier No. 32 North River, N. Y., by 426 P. M., will be ready for delivery in Philadelphia early the following morning.
FARE TO NEW YORK, TWO DOLLARS.
Ticket Office, Vine Street Ferry.
For further information apply to Company's Agents.
R. H. CHIPMAN, Freight Office and Depot, No. 320
N. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
J. B. burt. Pier No. 32 North River, foot of DUANE.
Street. New YORK.
Or at General Freight and Passenger Office, Phila-N. WHARY
J. B. bURT. Pier No. 32 North River, 1001 or 101
J. B. bURT. Pier No. 32 North River, 1001 or 101
Or at General Freight and Passenger Omco, PhilaOr at General Freight Agent, Eed Bank, N. J.
Superindendent, Eed Bank, N. J.
General Freight Agent, Eed Bank, N. J.
T. BRENT SWEARING, W. General Agent, Philacelphia.