CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition:—

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 14.

Mr. Poland (Vt) said he had given notice that he would call up the Bankrupt bill to-day. He did not wish, however, to interfere with the pending message, but he would call up the Bankrupt bill when that, now before the Senate, was disposed of.

The pending question on the bill to regulate the tenure of office was on Mr. Hendricks' (Ind.) motion to strike out from the third section the following words:—

"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 abeyance, without any salary, fees, or emoluments attached thereto, 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."

The proposition was debated by Messrs. Hendricks, Cowan, Williams and Frelinghuysen.

The latter gentleman read from Justice Story on the subject of the appointing power of the Senate. As the President had treated the Senate to a long extract from Justice Story, to prove the dangers of legislative usurpation, he (Mr. Frelinghuysen) would read the opinion of the same great jurist on Executive usurpation.

Mr. SHERMAN said the bill contemplated nothing that was unconstitutional. It simply asserted the right of the Senate to a share in the appointing power as provided in the Constitution. The opponents of the bill had characterized it as revolutionary. He could see nothing revolutionary in it. He agreed that it was important to guard against the contingency of a vacancy in office, but he believed this bill did so.

If Mr. Hendricks' amendment were adopted, he feared the President would continue to reappoint men who had been rejected by the Senate. Of the two thousand removals made by the President since last summer, not one hundred of them had yet been reported to the Senate. If the amendment of Mr. Hendricks were adopted, the President could continue to withhold their names, and reappoint them after the adjournment. In several cases the President had reappointed men rejected by the Senate. This was the case of the Postmaster of St. Louis, and with the Collector at Philadelphia, and Internal Revenue officers elsewhere. If he (Mr. Sherman) believed the President would try to harmonize with the Senate, and send in other names after his nominees had been rejected, he would be willing to let him fill vacancies during the recess, but the President had manifested no such disposition.

Mr. BUCKALEW (Pa.) suggested to Mr. Hendricks that he withdraw his amendment for the present, and let the debate proceed on the general merits of the bill.

Mr. HENDRICKS complied with the suggestion of Mr. Buckalew, and withdrew his amendment.

Mr. HOWE (Wis.) moved to amend the third section by striking out the words "expiration of term of office or other cause," from the first clause of the third section, which reads as follows:—"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 their next session thereafter." His amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOWE moved to amend the third section by adding after the words, "session of the Senate," in the clause proposed to be stricken out by Mr. Hendricks the following words:—"Or if no appointment by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall be made to any office the term of which shall expire during the session of the Senate."

Mr. WILLIAMS spoke on the general merits of the bill. He did not believe there could be any doubt as to either the constitutionality of this bill or the necessity for it. The absence of any provision in the Constitution giving the power of removal to the President, was presumptive evidence that the framers of the Government meant to deny him such power in express language. All primary or principal powers delegated to any department of the Government were mentioned in the Constitution. The Senate of the United States was placed in the situation of a council of state—as an advising body to the President, and as a check upon the Executive power.

Mr. WILLIAMS read extracts from the *Federalist* and other writers, to show the opinions of Hamilton, Madison and others on the subject, and referred to Supreme Court decisions, which, he said, though not directly upon the matter under consideration, were sufficiently explicit to lay down the doctrine that where there was no statutory legislation to the contrary, the power of removal was incident to the power of appointment.

In conclusion, Mr. WILLIAMS said that no man could say there was no necessity for this legislation, for this encroachment of the Executive upon the Legislative Department was positively alarming. This attempt to buy and sell men with the patronage of the Government tended to produce results disastrous to the best interests of the country. The joint power of the Senate in making appointments was granted to it for a wise purpose, and the pending bill attempted to go no farther than was allowed by the Constitution.

At the conclusion of Mr. Williams' speech the Senate, at 4 P. M., went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

House of Representatives.

A page of Mr. Loan's manuscript was sent to the Clerk's desk, and read as follows:—"The crime (meaning the assassination of Mr. Lincoln) was committed, the way was made clear for the succession. The assassin's bullet, wielded and directed by Rebel hands, paid for by Rebel gold, made Andrew Johnson President of the United States. The price which he was to pay for his promotion was treachery to the republic, fidelity to the party of treason and rebellion."

Mr. Hale claimed that another sentence to the same general effect had been pronounced by Mr. Loan.

Mr. Loan denied that he had proceeded further than the sentence read, and asked Mr. Hale to state what he had supposed had been read.

Mr. Hale replied that that was the very thing he desired to have read.

Mr. Loan said he was not under any obligations to furnish any more of the manuscript than he had actually read.

The Speaker remarked that the speech being read from manuscript it had not been taken down by the reporters.

Mr. Hale stated that the words to which he referred were to the effect substantially as those read carrying the direct idea that the now President of the United States was a party to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and that he contracted to pay and did pay a price for that assassination.

Mr. Loan submitted that as Mr. Hale could not give the words excepted to, his point of order failed.

The Speaker said the ruling of the Chair will cover the whole case. The Constitution of the United States (Sect 4, Art. 2) reads:—"The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors." Another section of the Constitution states that such impeachment must be tried by the Senate. On Monday last, the following resolution was offered by the gentleman's (Mr. Loan's) colleague (The Speaker here read the resolution, and continued) This resolution makes a general charge of high crimes and misdemeanors, without specifying particularly what the high crimes and misdemeanors are

The resolution now open for debate—If a member in debating it charges that the President was an accomplice in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, that is certainly in order, both under the Constitution and under the rules of the House; and for the reason, if it were not, then if any member charged the President with treason, he could not state the grounds on which he charged him with such treason. If it were not in order, then, if any member charged the President with bribery, he would not be allowed to state the particular grounds on which the charge was based.

The charge in the resolution is not a specific, but a general charge of "high crimes and misdemeanors" of which it says he is manifestly and notoriously guilty. The member from Missouri in debating it, sees fit on his responsibility to specify what he charges against the President of the United States. That is certainly not out of place

Mr. Hale said he feared he had not stated the point with sufficient explicitness. His point was that the President of the United States could be put on trial only by a solemn form of impeachment, and that on a resolution declaring simply, as this did, that it was the duty of the House to inaugurate such proceedings, but before that was done, such charges could not be made against the President.

The Speaker said that would be a good point of order if the Senate were trying specific charges made by the House of Representatives; but before charges are made by the House, it is of course within the province of a member to state the points of his charge against the President.

At the request of the Speaker, an appeal was taken from his decision, for the purpose of deciding such an important point.

The appeal was laid on the table, only eight members voting against doing so.

Mr. Loan continued his speech. The sentence immediately following, that excepted to by Mr. Hale was "That the President performed his part of this agreement as faithfully as the Rebels did theirs."

The resolution went over until Monday next.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE (Ill.) the Secretary of War was directed to communicate the report of Major-General Wright, and of his subordinate officers, in reference to the condition of affairs in Texas; and the Attorney-General was directed to communicate the papers in the case of A. B. Morey, indicted in the local courts of Vicksburg, Miss., and his opinion thereon.

On motion of Mr. PRICE, the Secretary of War was directed to furnish the House with a list showing the number of small arms furnished by the manufactory at Springfield, and the cost thereof; also, the number of small arms furnished by contractors, manufactured in the United States, other than those obtained at Springfield, and the cost thereof; also, the number of small arms purchased from foreign countries and the cost thereof.

Mr. WILSON (Iowa) moved to suspend the rules, so that he might offer the following resolutions:—

Resolved, as the opinion of this House, That the public interests will not justify a greater curtailment of the national circulation than four millions per month, or forty-eight millions during the year 1867, which forty-eight millions ought not to be exclusive of and in addition to the compound interest notes falling due during the current year.

Resolved, That in lieu of such an amount of compound interest notes as may become due and be redeemed within the year, as may be in excess of the four millions of currency now authorized by law to be withdrawn from circulation every month, the Secretary of the Treasury ought to be authorized and required to issue legal tender notes without interest.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Ill.) inquired of Mr. Wilson whether he proposed to refer the resolution to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. WILSON (Iowa) replied that he did not, because half of the session was past and no report had yet been made by that committee on this very important subject. He thought there should be some expression of the will of the House on the subject.

Mr. MORRILL remarked that the committee (Ways and Means) had been anxious for the past fortnight to bring the matter up in some way, but it had no opportunity of reporting to the House.

The House refused to suspend the rules—yeas, 74; nays, 67. Not two-thirds. So the resolutions were not received.

Mr. HOOPER (Mass.) moved to suspend the rules so as to enable him to offer the following resolution:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of the House it is not expedient to increase the amount of the National Banks for circulation beyond the amount of $300,000,000, now authorized by law.

The House refused to suspend the rules—yeas, 87; nays, 52; not two-thirds. So the resolutions were not received.

Mr. ROLLINS (N. H.), from the Committee of Public Expenditures, offered, as a question of privilege, a resolution, stating that Thomas H. Oakley, of the city of New York, had been duly summoned to appear and testify before the Committee on Public Expenditures, appointed to investigate frauds in the New York Custom House; that he had appeared and refused to testify, and

Resolved, That the Speaker issue his warrant commanding the Sergeant-at-Arms to take Thomas H. Oakley into custody, and present him at the bar of the House, to answer for contempt of authority of the House in thus refusing to testify. Adopted.

Mr. COOK (Ill.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported joint resolution suspending the operation of the twenty-fourth section of the act of the 24th of February, 1864, which authorizes the payment of loyal owners of colored volunteers. Passed—107 to 35.

Mr. CULLOM (Ill.) moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill providing for the repeal of all laws giving authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw any of the national legal tender currency from circulation, except the compound interest notes, which shall be funded in the bonds of the United States as they mature.

The House refused to suspend the rules, and the resolution was not received.

Mr. BANKS (Mass.) offered the following preamble and resolution:—

Whereas, Traffic in laborers transported from China and other Eastern countries, known as the Coolie trade, is regarded by the people of the United States as inhuman and immoral; and

Whereas, It is apparent, from the spirit of modern international law and policy, which have substantially extirpated the African slave trade, that to permit the establishment in its place of a mode of enslaving men differing from the former in little else than the employment of fraud instead of force to make its victims captive; therefore

Resolved, That it is the duty of this Government to give effect to the moral sentiment of the nation through all its agencies, for the purpose of preventing the further introduction of Coolies into this hemisphere or the adjacent islands. Adopted unanimously.

The Speaker presented Executive communications as follows:—

From the Secretary of the Treasury, with a report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue relative to the collections in the First District of Illinois. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

From the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of the Quartermaster-General relative to the wreck of the steamer *Scotland* off Sandy Hook. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A message from the President of the United States, in answer to the House resolution of the 19th of December, regarding the occupation of Mexican territory by troops of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, and one from the Secretary of War. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a message from the President of the United States relative to the revolution in Candia, with the report of the Secretary of State and accompanying documents. Same reference.

From the Secretary of State, transmitting the report of the Commissioner of Immigration, in compliance with the act of July 4th, 1864. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The Territorial laws of Colorado Territory were referred to the Committee on Territories.

A communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in reference to the extra compensations voted by various resolutions last session. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. MORRIS (N. Y.) presented the petition of B. M. Morris, Esq., and many others, of Springwater, Livingston county, N. Y., approving of the Tariff bill agreed upon by the joint committee of wool growers and manufacturers, and which passed in the House of Representatives at its last session, and asking the immediate passage of the same into a law.

Also, a like petition, signed by all of the supervisors of Yates county, N. Y.

Also, a like petition by J. C. Shelton, Esq., and many others, of West Bloomfield, Ontario county, N. Y.

Also, a like petition by G. Arnold, and various others, of Coneous, Livingston county, New York.

Also, a like petition by D. C. Snyder, Esq., and numerous others, of Springwater, Livingston county, New York.

Mr. WARD (N. Y.) presented the petition of seventy citizens of Alleghany and Cattaraugus counties, in the State of New York, in favor of a constitutional amendment giving equal and political rights to all men. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Also, a petition of numerous citizens of Addison, New York, in favor of compelling all National Banks to redeem their circulation in New York city, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The bill for the admission of Nebraska into the Union came up next in order, the question being on Mr. Ingersoll's motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. INGERSOLL (Ill.) withdrew the motion.

The debate on the subject of the condition inserted in the bill, providing for impartial suffrage in Nebraska, was debated till the close of the day's sitting. It was participated in by Messrs. Broomall, Blaine, Bingham, Dawes, Ingersoll, Morrill, Shellabarger, Hill, Driggs and Banks.

The House seconded the previous question by a vote of 8 to 57, and then, without coming to a vote on the bill, adjourned at 4·40 P. M.

—Mr. Joseph Dickens, of the Saracen's Head, near Holbeach, England, has just discovered a mouse's nest in his garden, in which a winter's store of one thousand three hundred and twenty-nine filbert nuts had been secreted by the industrious little animal. The nuts measured half a peck, and weighed six pounds.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world

INLAND INSURANCES on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to a parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES on merchandise generally. On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000 United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120 000 United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200 000 United States 7 3 10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per cent. Loan (exempt)	126,562 50
54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,720·00
40,000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penna. R. R. guarantees)	20,750·00
20 000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040 00
15,000 300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150 143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
3 000 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,930·00
*20,000 80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,000 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens, on City Property	196,900·00
$1 045,050 par. Market value,	$1,070,289·75
Cost, $1 030,552·05	
Real Estate	38,000·00
Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·23
Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due the Company	38,923·98
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,172. Estimated value	2,930·00
Cash in Bank $41,192·26	
Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,549·60
	$1,407,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James H. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8 §

OFFICE ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 311 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1867.

Received from January 1, 1866, to December 31, 1866:—

On Marine and Inland Risks	$135 382·21	
On Fire Risks	10,319 15	
		$165,671 46
On Premiums not determined Dec. 31, 1865		35,232·37
		$201,903·83

PREMIUMS DETERMINED DURING THE YEAR.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$115 141 84	
On Fire Risks	5,714·70	
Interest, Salvage, etc., received during the year	11,723·28	
		$132,579 82

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC., DURING THE YEAR.

Marine Losses	$62 990 44	
Fire Losses	632 05	
Return Premiums and Reinsurances	23,002·57	
Commissions	4,657 10	
State and City Taxes, Salaries, Rent, Printing, Etc	9 204 08	
United States Taxes	2 453 53	
		$102,900.77

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1867

Bills Receivable	$71,576·74	
Premiums outstanding and interest Accrued	10,430 22	
Union Bank of Reading	250 00	
City 6 percent Loan	35,000·00	
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds	20,000·00	
U. S. 6s, Bonds	7,000 00	
U. S. 6s Loan 5-20s	10,000·00	
Stock, etc., held by Company	2,350 00	
Cash in Bank and on hand	29,170·34	
Stock Notes and Stock Liabilities	50,750·00	
		$245,427·30

At an election by the Stockholders of the Anthracite Insurance Company, held January 7, 1867, to elect Directors to serve the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were elected:—

William Esher,	J. R. Blakiston,
William F. Dean,	P. Sieger,
L. Audenried,	J. E. Baum,
D. Luther,	J. Ketcham,
D. Pearson,	J. B. Berg.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the same day, the following officers were elected:—

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WILLIAM F. DEAN, Vice-President.
WILLIAM M. SMITH, Secretary.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT on the capital stock paid in, payable on demand, free of taxes.

1 10 6t WILLIAM M. SMITH, Secretary. 2

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year to any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company, J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel, Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank, H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street, James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 62 Market street, Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna R. R. Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut sts., G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co. Thomas K. Peterson, No. 2636 Market street, W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 8 y

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 30 MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150 000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at Interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,

CHARLES F. COFFIN, President.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, Vice President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.
J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 30 y

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 12
Premiums	1,162,308·84

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866 $316,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 1 15

REMOVAL.

The Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR

NEW OFFICE,

NORTHEAST CORNER

CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets,

1 19§ PHILADELPHIA.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.

OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. 18 11 6m

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 41

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES

Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wm5 No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 NORTH WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

SLATE MANTELS

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.

J. B KIMES & CO.,
9 12§ Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respect ully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate, of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2-23§ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Shea hing, Bol s and Nails. 1 24§

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6§ No 103 JONES Alley.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street,
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8§

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 6 NORTH WHARVES
AND
NO. 2 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. 2 26§ ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
8 10§ GOLDSMITHS HALL, 1 BRADY Street

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW AND SHORT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGION.
WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY.
Trains will run on this road as follows:—

GOING SOUTH.

7·30 A. M., Through Train. Leaves Irvineton, at Junction of P. & E. R. R., stopping at principal stations, arrives at Oleopolis at 10 10, and at Oil City at 11 A. M., connecting with trains for Franklin and other points.

1·10 P. M., Through Train. Leaves Irvineton, stopping at all principal stations, arrives at Oil City at 5 30 P. M.

7·30 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oleopolis; arrives at Oil City at 8·15 A. M.

6·40 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oleopolis, and arrives at Oil City at 8 15 A. M.

GOING NORTH.

6·40 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oil City, arrives at Oleopolis at 7 20 A. M., making close connection for Pithole.

9·25 A. M., Through Train. Leaves Oil City, stopping at all principal stations, arrives at Irvineton at 12 40 P. M., making close connection with trains on P. & E. R. R., bound East and West.

12·50 P. M., Through Train. Leaves Oil City, stops at all principal stations, and arrives at Irvineton at 4 10 P., making close connection for points West, and connecting with latter train Easton P. & E. R. R.

5·40 P. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oil City arrives at Oleopolis at 6·25 P. M., making close connection for Pithole.

By this route, passengers leaving Philadelphia at noon, arrive at Irvineton at 6·25 A. M., have an hour for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 11·00 A. M., or 22 hours from the time of starting.

Passengers leaving Erie at 10 25, reach Oil City at 4·50 P. M., or can stop at Tidioute and return to Erie same day.

Passengers leaving Oil City at 9·30 A. M., arrive at Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M. next day, or at Erie at 4·00 P. M. the day.

Passengers leaving Oil City at 12 50 P. M., arrive at Erie at 6·05 P. M. same afternoon, or at Philadelphia afternoon of the following day.

All trains south leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pithole, and at Oil City with trains for Franklin and other points.

All trains North leave Oil City after arrival of train from Franklin, connecting at Oleopolis with trains for Pithole, and at Irvineton with trains bound both East and West on P. & E. R. R.

NATHANIEL P. HOBART,
General Superintendent,
† Warren and Franklin Railroads.

NEW AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS.
WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY.
1866. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1867.
From Thursday, November 22, 1866, trains leave Irvineton (at the junction of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 296 miles from Philadelphia).

GOING SOUTH TO OIL CITY.

6·55 A. M. Mail Train arrives at Tidioute at 7 35 A. M.; Oleopolis at 9·10 A. M.; and Oil City at 9 50 A. M.

1·50 P. M. Express Train arrives at Tidioute at 2 30 P. M.; Oleopolis at 4·15 P. M.; and Oil City at 4·50 P. M.

GOING NORTH TO IRVINETON.

Trains leave Oil City as follows:—

9·10 A. M. Express Train arrives at Oleopolis at 9·50 A. M.; at Tidioute at 11·50 A. M.; and at Irvineton at 12 noon, making close connection with P. and E. Railroad trains for Philadelphia, and all points, both East and West. Passengers for Philadelphia by this train arrive there at 7 A. M.

1·20 P. M. Mail Train arrives at Oleopolis at 1·55 P. M.; Tidioute at 3 35 P. M.; and at Irvineton at 4 15 P. M., making close connection for the West. Philadelphia passengers by this train remain at Irvineton until 8 11 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 1·20 P. M.

All trains going South leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pithole City, and at Oil City with Atlantic and Great Western Railway trains for Reno, Franklin, and Meadville, and with trains of Farmers' Railway for Rouseville, Humboldt, Plumer, Rynd, Tarr and Story Farms, Petroleum Centre, etc.

All trains going North leave Oil City and Oleopolis after arrival of trains from above points.

By this route passengers can leave Philadelphia at noon arrive at Irvineton at 6·30 A. M., having 15 minutes for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 9·45 A. M. Time through only 22 hours. Or passengers can leave Philadelphia at 3 50 P. M., arrive at Irvineton at 4 23 P. M., next day, remain over night, and take the 6 54 A. M. train South.

At Irvineton passengers will find four comfortable hotels, and first-class dining saloon in the depot.

Be sure to obtain through tickets and baggage checks at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia, via Warren and Franklin Railway, the great short route to the Oil Region

ISAAC BLAKSLEE, Superintendent.
BEVERLEY R. KEIM, General Freight and Ticket Agent. †

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 12 55 P. M., for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hatfield, by this train, take the Stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 2 35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Doylestown for New Hope.

At 3·45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6·45 P. M. Passengers for Plainfield Somerville, and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad, take New Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 10 45 P. M. Passengers for Sumneytown take Stage at North Wales, and for Nazareth at Bethlehem, and for Greenville at Quakertown.

At 4·30 P. M.