# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH.-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1867.

## CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

6

The following are the Congressional proceed legs of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition :---

Senate.

## WASHINGTON, January 17.

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the kind of legislation contained in the amandment vacating all offices filled since the lst of October.
Pending the consideration of this bill the morning hour expired, and the regular order, which was the bill to regulate the tenure of office, was taken up.
Mr. McDoucar. (Cal.) spoke against the bill.
Mr. Cowan yesterday, in which the latter gentleman said the President had removed none from office but those who had made use of at usive language toward him and his policy.
The President, Mr. Willey said, had not adhered to that course in West Virginia, for there he had appointed those who had abused him the most. One man, named Long, had been appointed Postimater at Wheeling. He was the editor of the Wheeling *Register*.
Mr. WILLEY read extracts from the paper named, of the dates of March 13, 14 and 15, 1865, in which the President is denounced as a drunkard, an idiot, etc.
Mr. JOHNSON (Md.) asked when that appointment was made, and if it had been confirmed?
Mr. WILLEY (W. Va.) said the appointment was made in the recess of Congress, and had not been confirmed.

been confirmed. Mr. Cowan (Pa.) said it was impossible, where

been confirmed.
Mr. Cowan (Pa.) said it was impossible, where so many appointments were to be made, to avoid an occasional mistake.
Mr. HENDRICKS (Ind.) replied to a speech from Mr. Summer a few dayssince, in which the latter gratileman said the misconduct of the Executive threw new duiles upon Congress.
He (Mr. Hendricks) had never sympathized with a general removal from office, but the doctrine of Mr. Summer was that a man once in office should continue in office. The President had removed but one man in six in the civil offices of the country, leaving five against him. In 1861 there was a proscription for political opinion more sweeping than was ever before known in the country. Scarcely a man was left in office to represent the large minority throughout the country. Mr. Hendricks never charged Mr. Lincoln with doin's wrong in the removal of Democrats from office. Sogreat had been the proscription of the last five years that it had entered the Court-room and influenced the selection of juries, so that cases in law might be decided from a party standpoint.
The first day of this session three distineratives of committees because they indorsed the president. The office-holders of the city were nearly all opposed to the President. The pastmasters and collectors of the city were leaders of the Republican party. In nine cases out of the Mr. Hendricks was speaking, he was more the lasta.

n 1864.

M 1894. While Mr. Hendricks was speaking, he was interrupted by Mr. Sumner, who asked him if he (Mr, Hendricks) meant to give his approbahe (Mr. Hendricks) meant to give his approba-tion to the extraordinary language of the Presi-dent, in which he announces the policy to which he (Mr. Sumner) referred, and made de-claration of his intention to kick men out of office, which he commenced to carry into exe-cution on hisreturn from St. Louis to Washing-ton. He (Mr. Sumner) would ask the Senator from Indiana, it he was vindicating the conduct of the President in carrying that declaration into effect. into effect

into effect. Nr. HENDERCKS-That question is a question of rhetoric. (Laughter.) I cannot say that I like the style attributed to the President of the United States. (Laughter.) I say, then, that the President of the United States, by the judg-

Dougall what were the words he look exception

Country." Mr. ANTHONY in the Chair—In the opinion of the Chair, this does not go beyond the general bounds of debate. Mr. SUMNER rose to proceed with his speech,

when Mr. McDOUGALL appealed from the decision of the Chair, saying he wished a vote of the Se-nate on the question he had raised. Mr. SUMNER—Then I insist that the actual words as reported by the short-hand writer shall

be read. be read. Mr. McDougall-I have no objection to that, Mr. EDMUNDS (VL) said he agreed that the words used exceeded the proper limit of dehate, but he would like to have the discussion of the bill proceeded with, and he moved that further debate on the point of order be postponed until to morrow

o-motrow. Mr. SUMNER said that could not be done; the Mr. Howard (Mich.) moved to lay the appeal

Mr. How ARD (Mich.) moved to lay the appeal of Mr. McDougall on the table. Mr. GRIMES (Jowa) said that it was due to the Senator from Massachusetis that his words, as uttered, should be read. The words, as taken down by the Senator from California, were that we never before had a President who was an enemy to his country. The Senator from Mas-sachusetis, according to the short-hand report of his speech, had not used this language. Mr. McDougani.—I ask the Senator from Mas-sachusetis! he is quoted correctly, or 1f he denies the affirmation?

Mr. SUMNER-The Senator has not quoted me

After some further remarks, Mr. McDouGALL said it seemed he had not quoted Mr. Summer correctly. He (Mr. McDougall) had a very bad pair of cars and a bad memory, and he would withdraw the appeal from the Chair. Mr. DooLITTLE said he had no objection to the withdrawal of the appeal if the Senator from Massachusetts would repeat the words he had used, and to which exceptions had been taken, that the Senate might again hear them and determine, if necessary, if they were such as ought not to be allowed in debate. The appeal from the decision of the chair was

as ought not to be allowed in debate. The appeal from the decision of the chair was withdrawn, and Mr. SUMNER proceeded with his remarks. He said that when he was inter-rupted in the extraordinary manner just wit-nessed, he was saying that he would now re-peat, as written out since by the reporter:--"There, sir, is the duty of the hour. There was no such duty on our fathers. There was no such duty on our fathers. There was no such duty on our recent predecessors in this chamber, because there was no President of the United States who had become the enemy of his country." ils country.

Mr. BOOLTTLE rose as Mr. Summer attered the last words of the above sentence, and said he rose to a question of order, that such lan-guage toward the Executive was not permissi-ble in the Senate.

guage toward the Executive was not permissi-ble in the Senate. Mr. ANTHONY (in the chair), decided that in the judgment of the chair the words did not exceed the limit of debate usual in the Senate. S.Mr. DooLITTLE appealed from the decision of the Chair, and moved that, in order that Sena-tors might have an opportunity to consider the operation. The Senate adjourn.

tors might have an opportunity to consider the question, the Senate adjourn. The motion to adjourn was disagreed to. Mr. LANE (Ind.) moved to lay the appeal of Mr. Doolittle upon the table. Several points of order were here raised, all on parliamentary questions, after which the Senate laid the appeal of Mr. Doolittle upon the table. Yeas, 29; nays, 10; as follows:-YEAS-Messrs, Brown, Cattell, Chandler, Con-ness, Cragin, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fogg, Fow-ler, Freilinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates-29.

van winkle, wade, willey, williams, Wilson and Yates-29. NAYS-Messrs, Buckalew, Cowan, Dixon, Doo-little, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Norton, Patterson and Saulsbury-10. The Senate then, at 445, adjourned,

Mr. MARVIN (N. Y.) presented the polition of

Mr. MARVIN (N. Y.) presented the polition of citizens of Saratoga and Fulton counties, New York, praying for a pension to Samuel, Down-ing, the only surviving soldler of the Revolu-tion, aged 105 years. The House then proceeded to the considera-tion of Mr. Stevens Reconstruction bill. Mr. Bakut (III.) addressed the Mouse, giving his reasons why the bill should not be agreed to in its present form, and why it should be re-ferred to the Committee on Reconstruction. He objected to the phraseology of the preamble, immuch as it applies the term. "government" to the "Confederate States of America." Mr. Strevens (Pa.) said that rather than have that cause trouble any of the brethren, he would modify.

Mr. BAKEN said that the term government

Indicause trouble any of the brethren, he would modify.
Mr. BAKER said that the term government implied a settled, solid institution. In such cases as this the term was usually modified by the phrase "so-called," self-called," or "de facto," He objected to the second section as recognizing the State governments now existing de facto, and suggested that such recognition should be postponed until such time as the scheme giving them constitutional governments should go into effect. He had some doubts as to the constitutionality of the third section. The object of the fourth section was a good one, but why in shunning Seylia should Congress fail into Charybds? Why, in seeking to prevent States declare that no person shall be disfranchising colored men, should Congress declare that no person shall be disfranchised by reason of conviction and punishment for any erime other than for insurrection or treason, or misprision of treason?
His substantial objection, however, was to the sixth section, which declares that all who at any time held offlee, either civil or military, under the Confederate States Government, or who swore allegiance thereto, had renounced allegiance to the United States, they must either be foreigners or clitzens, They were not foreigners; they were clitzens of the United States, may not never ceased to be cilizens the idea that there every were for one moment of time two sovereignized as a Government had never been recognized as a Government by the United States for by any other country. He was not a moment of the united States. They were one in the revolted district id not in flow owe allegiance to the contine the another is by the united States. They were were for one moment of time two sovereignized as a for one moment of time two sovereignizes existing within the jurisdiction of the United States. The Rebellion was agigantic combination, but yet there was not a moment when we allegiance to the Government of the contex were one in the revolted district did not in flaw owe allegi in lhw owe allegiance to the Government of the Inited States. He saw a difficulty also in the seventh section

He saw a difficulty also in the seventh section of the bill, which insists upon equal political and civil privileges to all, and regarded the con-cluding portion of it, which declares that if the section should ever be altered or amended, the State should lose its right in Congress, as a monstrous proposition. He though the bill should be by all means referred to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. In his judg-ment the States of the Union were in the long run better nursling mothers of liberty than this central government could be. He wanted to see everything left to the States that could safely left to them. He warned the House against the evil tendency of degrading, diminishing and dishonoring the States of this Union. The gentleman from Penusylvania (Mr. Ste-vens) had denounced his own State as not re-publican, and had expressed the hope that Con-gress would interfere to make it so; and the

gress would interfere to make it so; and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Banks) had spoken of cashlering the Representatives

had spoken of cashlering the Representatives of States that were not republican in form. He warned the House against the encouragement of any such destructive ideas. Mr. GRINNELL (Iowa) said he would have been better pleased with the remarks of the gentleman who had just sat down if he had applied himself to the perfection of the bill, not its destruction. Mr. BAKER replied that he thought the Re-construction Committee was infinitely more competent to suggest Improvements to the bill than he was.

than he was.

bind that he was. Mr. GRINNELL said he was not prepared to yield up all his judgment to that committee. The session was wearing out, and he wanted this matter disposed of by Congress. The gen-tleman from Ohio (Mr. Bingham) appeared de-sirous to wait for the Constitutional Amend-ment to be adopted. Bid he want that amend-ment to be again scornfully and defiantly thrown in the face of Congress by the Legisla-tures of the Rebel States? The Legislatures of the loyal States were advising a different policy. They were saying that the Constitu-tional Amendment having been rejected, Con-gress should now go on and pass laws for the proper government of the territory recently in Referring to the insinuation in Mr. Dawson's

Referring to the insinuation in Mr. Dawson's speech yesterday, that New England was inter-ested in keeping up the present condition of things, and excluding the Southern States from representation in Congress, he repelled that as untrue. Congress would deserve the reproach of the world if it did not see to it that the friends of the nation in the Rebel States had friends of the nation in the Rebel States had full protection extended over their lives and political and civil rights. If they were placed here for anything, it was that they might pro-tect their friends and establish justice. He would not advocate execution or banishment of Rebels, but he would place by their sides, with equal rights and privileges, all black mon. It was not their fault that they were black—it was God's. was God's. This question would take case of itself. The Democrats would be looking after the colored votes, and would, therefore, begin to treat the black man with respect. Let, then, the black man have justice done to him, for he was the friend of this nation in the day of its trouble. He gave an account of an intorview he had with Mr. Lincoln shout the time he (Mr. Grin-nell) had interactive the House a proposition for enlisting colored soldiers, in which Mr. Lincoln said to him he wanted everybody to fight the Rebels. "Let the Indians fight them," said he. "Let the negroes fight them, and if you have any fighting jackasses in the State of lowa, that will kick the Rebels to death, let the jackasses fight them," This question would take case of itself. The Mr. Hogan (Mo.), introduced a bill to repeal that section of the Rairond Bridge bill of last Session, which authorizes low bridges. On motion of Mr. DRIGGS (Mich.), the Secrefary of War was requested to send to the House any surveys made for improvement of Ontona-gon harbor, on Lake Superior, and if no such surveys have been made, then to cause them to be made.

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he 6 P. M. train 4, M., 3 and 6'36

Columbia Bailroad rains for Columbia, etc. READING ACCOMMODATION Leaves Reading at 6%0 A. M., stopping at all we tions, arriving at Philadelphia at 940 A. M. Remning, leaves Philadelphia at 440 P. M.; arri Remning at 7,50 P. M. Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 810 A and Pottaville at 8%6 A. M., arriving in Philadelphi 100 P. M. Afterison trains leave Harrisburg at 8 M., Pottsville at 2%5 P. M., arriving in Philadelphi 6%5 P. M. HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION Leaves Reading at 7%0 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4 M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accound and pottsville at 9%5 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 6%5 P. M. Leaves Reading at Reading with Afternoon Accound A. Connecting at Reading in Philadelphia at P. M. DELPHIA. mail, 9.35 A. M. M., Express 8.25

and intermediate RE.

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ing at Havre-deo stops at Eiktor delphia and leave te, and Chester to South, and South-

Barbon worth at 0 50 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia a P. M. Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves 1 deiphia at 12:45 noon for Reading and all way sta theaves Reading at 14:60 A. M. and Downingtown at P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations. All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Ennday trains leave Pottaville at POO A. M., and P delphia at 2 10 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Read S 00 A. M., returning from kending at 4 25 P. M. CHESTER VALLACE DAIL. rechecked at their CHIESTER VALLEY RAILROAD. Fassengers for Downington and intermediate p take the 7-30 and 8-15 A. M. and 4-30 F. M. trains Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7-00 and 12-30 noon. Superintendent.

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cave Eleventh and ure of each Train and deliver Bag-lice, No. 631 Ches-

amsport without a at S 10 P. M. sle and Chambers-

application at the 125 (~

.... at 12:50 A. M. A. M. & 710 A. M. A. M. & 710 P. M. & 710 P. M. A. M. & 710 P. M. & 710

cept Monday. All other trains

A. M., and Wil-W A. M., and Wil-ila without changes ress, at 5-50 P. M. will not assume ring Apparel, and ndred Dollars in amount in value taken by special v to

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street wharf, will leave as

FARE

ment of the country in former administrations has been sustained in removing from office men opposed to his ublicy, and placing in office men who are in sympathy with him. This had always been expressed in the pleasant terms of removal from office; but to kick a man out is to express the same thing in other language not oulle agreeable.

Now, Mr. President, 1 have doubts whether the President used that language; and so strong were my doubts, but, after I heard if from the Senator from Masachusetts, I went and asked him if he was sure the President had used it. he said he read it is the newspapers. I had not read that speech I had read some of the speeches, but I did not take upon myself the lask of reading all the speeches made by the President on his way to Chicago and back. anghter.) Mr. CONNESS (Cal. reviewed the history of the

Mr. CONNESS (Cal.) reviewed the history of the political differences between the President and Congress. The responsibility for these unfortu-nate differences washot with Congress. As to the offices and removals it was well known that the President would not have restricted him-self to four hundred temovals were it not that the Second action build not have restricted himself to four bundred temovals worksent incum-the Senate stood between the present incum-bent of Federal offices and the President. The Philadelphia Conventon played for all the

the Senate stood between the crossent incum-bent of Federal offices and the President. The Offices in the country, and they lost all, and should be satisfied. In reply to the remark of Mr. Hendricks as to he proscription of the Senate in excluding these Senators from chair-markings of committee, he would say that the indigment had been confirmed in the case of one of these Senators, who had recently received the votes of the opposition members of the Le-gislature of his State for the office of Senator. Mr. McDouteALL (Cal.) resumed the floor on the general subject of the buure of office. Mr. Doolffride good behavior. He had become convinced in favor of this upon an investiga-tion of Indian affairs in the Tritish Provinces. Agents and others in that exployment were retained during life, and the Government was greatly benefitted. The power of removal, whether placed in the senate or is the Executive, was liable to abuse. As to the Philadelphia Convention and the gentlemes who partici-pated in it, he claimed for hiasself and for those who acted with him, the most partici-tione, mean and the group of the senate of the participation of the senate of the partici-pated in it. As claimed for hiasself and for those who acted with him, the most partici-tion which at a future time he expected to do so. He expected to prove that the policy of the Administration was the policy of Mr. Lin-colu, and from which the Republican party had ensured (Wis.) said that Inasmuch as his

departed, Mr. Hown (Wis.) said that luasmuch as his sent a good deal Mr. Howe (Wis.) said that inasmuch as his colleague (Mr. Doolittle) had spent a good deat of time in attempting to demonstrate the prob-lem already, and us two-thirds of the people had failed to see it, he did not think it would pay for bim to try to demonstrate it any more. Mr. DooLITTLE said he could demonstrate it from his colleague's own speech on the ques-tion of admitting Arkansas to representation. Mr. Howe denied that any such thing could be proven from the speech referred to. Mr. SUMNER (Mass.) replied to the remarks of several Senators against the pending proposi-

Mr. SUMMER: (Mass.) replied to the remarks of several Senators against the pending proposi-tion, which, was the amandment offered by him, and congratulated the President on having found so able a defender and champion as Mr. Hendricks, and he would say that before this controversy was ended, the President would need all the ability, all the experience and the power of debate of the Senator from Indiana. Mr. SUMMER, in advocating his amendment, said it was the duty of Congress to protect the loyal people of the country. He would say more—it was the duty of Congress to protect the loyal people of the country against the Pre-sident of the United States. In this particular the precedent of the falters of the country could not be quoted. There was no such duty against our fathers, for no Pre-ident had yet become an enemy to his country.

Mr. MCDOUGALL (Cal.) rose, and was about to speak. Mr. SUMNER-I decline to yield.

Mr. McDougant-I rise to a question of privi-

lige. Mr. SUMNER-I do not yield the floor The Chair-The Senator from California rises to a question of privilege. He will state

Mr. McDoucall.-My point is that no Sena-tor on this floor has a right to make use of such remarks about the Executive of the United

States. The Chair (Mr. ANTHONY) asked Mr. Mc-

The Senate then, at 145, adjourned, **House of Representatives.** On motion of Mr. HILL (N.Y.), the Committee on Printing was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for reporting the debates of the proceedings of Congress by reporters chosen by each House thereof, and for the publication of such debates and proceed-ing at the Government Printing Office. On motion of Mr. Washburne (Ind.), the Se-cretary of the Treasury was instructed to report what amount due by the United States to Texas previous to the Rebellion remains unpaid, and whether the State of Texas has accounted for the money and stores taken by it from the Con-federate authorities on the breaking up of the Confederacy.

Confederacy, Mr. JOHNSON (Pa.) offered a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into abuses in the quality and charges of board for the cadets at West Point, with power to send for persons and papers, and to proceed to West oint, if necessary. Mr. SCHENCE (Ohio) suggested to add the fol-

MI, SCHENCK (Onio) suggested to add the fol-lowing:—"In which case the committee shall extend its investigations, so far as it may seem to be requisite, into any matters connected with the administration and discipline there," The resolution, so modified, was adopted, On motion of Mr. HEGRY (Cal.) the Commit-tee on Printing was instructed to inquire into the expediency of having the report of J. Ross Brown, on the mineral resources of the United States printed in the French and German have

States printed in the French and German guages, for distribution at the Paris Exposition, On motion of Mr. BIDWELL (Cal.) the Com-

inquire into the expediency of making the tariff on silk goods imported specific, according

to weight, instead of ad valorem. The Senate bill, which was up yesterday at the close of the morning hour, to incorporate the Washington County Horse Railroad Com-pany of the District of Columbia, came up as the basis of the morning hour.

pany of the District of Columbia, came up as the business of the morning hour. Mr. SCHENCK (Ohlo) offered an amendment declaring it unlawful for any rallroad company to collect fare from any passenger on its cars or coaches to whom a seat in such conveyance was not furnished. He made some for other remarks in support of the amendment. Mr. GRINNELL (lowa) moved an amendment to the amendment, by adding the words "except with their consent."

with their consent.

Mr. Comm (Wis.) suggested that this railroad company was part of a scheme for the sale of the Cochran farm to the Government for a railroad.

Mr. INGERSOLL (III.) said he had heard nothing of the kind. Both the amendments were rejected, and then

On motion of Mr. INGERSOLL (III.) the District Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of paving Pennsylvania avenue. Mr. INGERSOLL (III.) from the District Com-mittee, reported a substitute for the Senata bill to incorrection First Connergational Sector

initiee, reported a substitute for the senato bill to incorporate the First Congregational Society of Washington, District of Columbia. After the bill was read, Mr. Ingersoll suggested that if his friend from Ohio (Mr. Schenck) wished to offer his amendment to this bill that no person should have to pay anything without having pew accommodations, he would let him do so. (Laughter)

Mr. SCHENCK (Ohio) declined to offer such an amendment, saying that he would be sorry to deprive his excellent friend from Illinois of auof the means of grace, for he knew nobody hav

ing so much need of it. (Laughter.) Mr. INGERSOLL replied that no one knew bet-ter than his friend from Ohio whether he was a

good subject for grace. The substitute was agreed to, and the bill

Mr. WELKER (Ohio), from the same committee, reported a bill to regulate proceedings be-fore justices of the peace in the District of Co-

fore justices of the peace in the District of Co-lumbia, which was pussed. Mr. WELKER, from the same committee, re-ported a bill defining and providing for the punisiment of grand and petit larceny. Passed. Mr. WELKER, from the same committee, re-ported a bill to incorporate the Washington Transportation and Coal Company. The morning hour expiring before the reading of the bill was concluded, at 240, and the bill went over till to-morrow. Mr. Cook (II.), on leave, introduced a bill to enable the United States to recover the value of property of which it has been deprived, so as to recover property formerly belonging to the Confederate States that has been removed and smuggled away. Referred to the Jadiciary Com-mittee.

On motion of Mr. INGERSOLL (III.), the Committee for the District of Columbia was in-structed to inquire into the propriety of having the houses in Washington City numbered in accordance with the system adopted in Phila-deiphia.

Mr. DRIGGS introduced a bill to amend the acts for the disposal of coal lands and town property. Referred to the Committee on Public

Lands. Mr. HOTCHKISS (N. Y.), introduced a bill for the rehef of the Twenty-first Regiment of New York cavalry. Referred to the Committee on Millitary Affairs. On motion of Mr. RAYMOND (N. Y.) the Senate amendment to the House ; bill in relation to the site for a Post Office and United States Courts in New York city, monitor, the fills thereto to in New York city, requiring the tille thereto to be approved by the Attorney-General, was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in. The bill now goes to the President for his signature. signature.

Mr. LAWRENCE (Ohio) stated that he had been univoidably absent the past three days of this week. If present, he would have voted for the two bills admitting Nebraska and Colorado, and in favor of Mr. Boutwell's amendment thereto. thereto.

In reply to an inquiry by the Speaker, Mr. STEVENS intimated that he would try to lose the debate next week. The House, at 415 P. M., adjourned.

### The Storm in New York.

NEW YORK, January 17.-The snow storm has prevailed all day. The city cars run about half the time, and the omnibuses plod along at balf speed. In some of the uarrow streets the snow is being carted off to clear a passage for teams. The 11 P. M. boat to New Haven has been withdrawn, owing to the accumulation of ice. The ferry-boats are greatly interrupted from the same cause.

The ship Mercury, laden with the contribu-tions for the Paris Exposition, cleared to-day.

## Land Office Returns.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 17.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received re-turns of surveys of the public lands from the Surveyor-General of Washington Territory, em-bracing townships nine and ten. The dirst town-ship borders on the Yahama river, a tributary of the Columbia, and the last one near the con-fluence of the Columbia with the Snake river, The foregoing surveys are situated west of the Cascade range of mountains.

### The Progress of Reconstruction.

WASHINGTON, January 17-This morning, on notion of Representative Gardeld, John M. Langston, of Oberlin, Ohio, a colored man, was admitted to practise at the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The is the second case of the kind, a colored man having been admitted about two years ago.

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BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve ears. Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the whar i the manufactory, on liberal terms. Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS,

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 Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3. 4.
 \$25, 4, 5, 55, 600, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
 Leave Germantown 6, 7, 75, 8, 820, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M.
 1, 2, 8, 4, 45, 6, 65, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
 The 8 20 down train, and 35, and 55, ap trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch. NDIA RUBBER GOODS

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Leave Thiladelphia 9 ½ A. M., 2, 7, and 16½ P. M.
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CHESNUT HILL BAILBOAD
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9
and 11 P. M.
Leave Chemnit Hill 7:10 minutes, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M.
1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 5:40, 3:40, and 10:40 minutes P. M. FOR FAMILY, DEUGGISTS', STATIONERS', OR

ON SUNDAYS. Leave Philadelphia 9 % minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M. Leave Chesnut Hill 750 minutes A. M., 1240, 540, an 9 25 minutes P. M. MANUFACTURERS' USE,

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Leave Norristown 5 40, 7, 7:50 minutes, 5, 11 A. M., 154 435, 634, and 8 F. M. The 554 F. M. train will stop at Falls. School Lane, Wig schlecken, Manayunk, Spring Mills, and Conshotocken only ON SUNDAYS. Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 254 and 654 F. M. Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 6 and 856 F. M. Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 6 and 856 F. M. Leave Philadelphia 6, 8:36, 11:00 minutes A. M., 1 3, 455, 554, 658, 8:00, and 1155 F. M. Leave Manayunk 6:10, 756, 8:20, 956, 1135 A. M., 2, 5, 654 855 F. M. ON SUNDAYS, 181m PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATES,

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 W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, 116 RAKITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL-Will run daily, Sundays excepted from Cooper's Point, Camden, opposite VINE Street Ferry as follows :-II:30 A. M. Way Freight for all stations; passenger

Never Become Glossy. These Slates have been unanimously adopted by the Beard of Control for use in the Fublic Schools of Phila-elephia, and also by the school authorities of Baltimore and Washington. Also FLIRCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE. The only Fatent Stone Surface for blackboards now before the public. Warrantsa to give satisfaction. J NEWTON PERFORE & CO., No. 427 N. ELEVENTH Streat CAUTION — Eeware of the Imitation Books and Pasic-board Slates offered by agents, and which are made to are all either labelled on the back, or the package la-ueled and marked, Fatented Feb. 10, 1987 [14 thuwim r.)

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 M. B.-Increased facilities have been mode for the transportation of the stock. Drovers are invited to the route. Which stock is forminated in quantities of the stock to farming in Pier No. 1. Nor liver, as the shippers may designate at the fine the transportation of the stock. Drovers are invited to the voint. When its pressing in the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1. Nor liver, as the shippers may designate at the time shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to WallTER FHEEMAN, Freicht Agent, 118 No. 226 8. DELAWARE Avenue, Falledelau. steret, ' pper Ferry. LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE At II A. M. 470, 645 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare \$300. The 545 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 Micright, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.; and at 10:15 A. M.

At 750 and 11 A. M. 5, 5730, 4730, 6, and 645 F. M. and 12 Mornght, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.; and at 10°15 A. M. for Bristol.
 At 750 and 10°15 A. M., 3, 4°30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's 51 10°15 A. M. 3, 5, and 12 P. M. for Eddington,
 At 7700 and 10°15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M. for Corn-weif's, Torreadule, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at S P. M. for Holmesburg and inter-mediate stations.
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 For the Belaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes. Daily (Sun-days excepted) from Kennington Depot, as follows :-At 730 A. M. 50 Migars Fails, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canan-daigus, Eindra, Ithaca, Owege, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend. Montrose, Wilkesbarro, Scranton, Stroidsburg, Water Gap, etc.
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If 36 A. M. Way Freight for all stations; passenger car attached.
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