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

Senate. WASHINGTON, January 19.

The morning hour expired, and the regular order, which was the Bankrupt bill, was called Mr. WADE (Ohlo) moved to postpone the re-

gular order for the purpose of proceeding with the Railroad bill. The yeas and nays were taken, and the Se-

rate refused to postpone the regular order-yeas, 10; nays, 21; as follows:— YEAS-Messrs, Buckalew, Fogg, Fowler, Mor-rill, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Wade, Wilson

rill, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Wade, Wilson and Yates—18.

NAYS—Messis, Anthony, Brown, Dixon, Dochttle, Fessenden, Foster, Freilinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Norton, Patterson, Poland, Williams—21.

The Railroad bill went over till Monday, and the Bankrupt bill was taken up and read at length. It is the House bill of last session by the Judiciary Committee, making sixty printed mases.

pages.

The bill having been read, the question was upon agreeing to the amendments of the Senate Judiciary Committee. The first amendment was to strike out circuit courts and insert supreme courts in the third section, so as to make it the duty of the former, instead of the latter, to appoint registers in bankruptey, upon the nomination and recommendation of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The amendment

The next amendment was to strike out the The next amendment was to strike out the words "upon the nomination and recommendation of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States," After debate, the amendment was not agreed to—yeas, It; mays, It.

The next amendment was to strike out the followingsfrom the third section:—"In cases of disagreement between the judges of said court as to such appointments, or in case of vacancy in the offices of district judge, the presiding judge of the Circuit Courtshall determine the number of appointments to be made, and make such appointments." Agreed to.

Pending the consideration of the next amendment, the Senate adjourned at 4 P. M.

House of Representatives.

House of Representatives.

Bills were reported from the Committee on Navai Affairs, as follows:—House bill for the relief of Rufus L. P. Spaulding, paymaster United States navy, passed: House bill for the restoration of Lieutenant Joseph Tuffe, to his grade in the active service of the navy, passed; House bill for the restoration of Lieutenant Commander S. L. Breese, United States navy, to the active list from the retired list, passed; Renate joint resolution for the relief of Paul S. Forbes under his contract with the Navy Department for building and furnishing the steam serew sloop-of-war Idaho.

Pending its consideration, the morning hour House of Representatives.

Pending its consideration, the morning hour expired, and the joint resolution went over till next private bill day.

The Speaker presented executive communications as follows:—From the Secretary of War, transmitting a list of contracts made by the morning of the year department for the year officers of the engineer department for the year 1866; also, transmitting a report by the chief engineers relative to the ship channel in the Patapseo river, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce; also, transmitting reports of tours of inspection made by Generals Rushing and Haven in reference to California. ing and Hazen in reference to California. On motion of Mr. HALL, the Senate bill regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, was

ordered to be printed.

Mr. Parse, on leave, introduced a bill to amend the act of June 3, 1866, granting lands to Michigan and Wisconsin, for a military road from Fort Wilkins, Pembina county, Michigan, to Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wisconsin, Referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Mr. Moorhean (Pa.) on leave, introduced a bill relating to trace marks. Referred to the

Committee on Patents.
On motion of Mr. Banks, the Senate bill for the relief of George W. Fish, Consul at Ningapo, was taken from the Committee on Claims and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs,
On motion of Mr. Bidwell, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire the treatest the proceeding and justice of paying into the propriety and justice of paying bounty to the California troops enlisted for three years or during the war, but discharged

by reason of the termination of the war. On motion of Mr. Rice (Mass.), the Joint Committee on the Library was instructed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing Page's picture of Admiral Farragut, now in the Capitol Rotunda.

The House then proceeded to the considera-

tion of Mr. Stevens' reconstruction bill,
Mr. SPALDING (Ohlo) stated that he had
expressed the opinion that if the Constitutional Amendment were rejected by the disloyal States, it would become the duty of Congress to intervene, and so to legislate as to reconstru intervene, and so to legislate as to reconstruct those rebellious communities on the votes of the loyal citizens of those States, without regard to class or color. But if the bill under consideration were to become a law, it seemed to him that it was defective in this important particular, that it did not afford any protection to that loyal class of inhabitants in the exercise of their functions as freemen. He proposed to have them armed with power for their protection, and to that end he desired to offer an additional section to the bill, as follows:

And be it further enacted. That from and after the passage of this set, and until the said States in rebellion shall be admitted to representation in

the passage of this act, and until the said States in rebellion shall be admitted to representation in Congress as aforesaid, the provisions of the writ of habeas corpus shall be suspended in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Texas, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkanses, and said districts of country are hereby placed under martial law for and during the whole term aloresaid.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) accepted the amendment, Mr. Koonez (Pa.) addressed the House in support of the bill, particularly advocating the disfranchisement of Rebels and the enfranchisement of the blacks.

ment of the blacks,

Mr. SCOPIKID (Pa.) said that strong as the
Republic was, it could not afford to leave the
people of the South in a chronic state of discontent—to let that section of the country be to
the United States what ireland was to England
and Poland to Russia. He gave credit to both
parties for a desire to reconstruct the Union,
but they proceeded to that end by different
roads. The Democratic party, however, seemed
to have come to the conclusion that the Repubroads. The Democratic party, however, seemed to have come to the conclusion that the Republican policy in the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, and in the Civil Rights bill, was right. At least no one seemed to have any disposition to take the back track. If the Confederate States were brought into the Union, it would be found that the "lost cause" would take the place in polities that the shavery question had occupied. The Republican party, however, proposed to bury that "lost cause" it had buried slavery, by a Constitutional Amendment. That amendment was adopted by Congress by a vote of four to one, and twenty-three out of the twenty-six States approved it, and elected Legislatures pledged to carry it out. Only three States had given a negative answer—Delaware, three counties large; Maryland, deceived by her own Governor, and Kentucky, which never during the war nor, and Kentucky, which never during the wrose above a dissembling neutrality. Withen, stood in the way? Not the Preside of the United States, because neither the Co of the United States, because neither the Constitution nor the laws committed the question in any way to him. Not the Democratic party, for it was virtually dead. A perfidious Secretary, one old man charged by law with declaring the adoption of the Constitutional Ameniment, who sought to preserve the debris of the Confederacy; he stands in the way; he is plotting now a theory of estoppel; he takes the position that the will of these twenty-three States, nay, that the will of the twenty-six States, if it ting now a theory of estoppel; he takes the position that the will of these twenty-three States, may, that the will of the twenty-six States, if it had been unanimous, must go for nothing, unless two or three millions of whites, in the late Confederate States, sanction it. How does he expect to enforce that doctrine? Does he expect to get the sanction of the people? No, sir. He has tried that and failed. Will Executive patronage do? That has failed also; but the Secretary proposed to associate with himself one other old man who happens to hold the balance of power on a bench of judges charged with the decision of questions of law. This old diplomatist in the Department of State is preparing for his codiplomatist on the bench the precedents by which he is to govern. An Englishman once exhibiting the qualities of his kennel to an American traveler, came upon an old dog who was nearly used up. "That," said the nobleman, "is the best dog in the pack. He is lame and blind and deaf, and old, but still he is the most valuable animal I have." "For what?" snid the traveler. "His education was good and his sense of smell is still perfect, and we take him out to put the puppies on the track, and then return him." I know, Mr. Speaker, that it is hardly dignified to compare the Secretary of State to that old hunter, and I will tell you why I am not going to make the comparison. Said the nobleman—"I have owned that dog fifteen years, and linrid as he looks, he never bit the hand that fed him or barked up a false trail." (Langhter and applause, the Speaker hammering with his mallet to restere order.)

peaker, inquired whether his time was out. No, suggested Mr. STRVENS, in a low tone of oice, he is only calling you to order for doing

Notes, he is only calling you to order for doing injustice to the dog.

The wittleism was laughed at by those near enough to catch it.

Mr. Scofield, resuming, said that this old judge, at the direction of this old diplomatist, undertook to decide that the people of the country had no power in it, and undertook, by a single twitch of his gown, to launch into the Government the debris of the Confederacy, like an eld torpedo—unexploded, but with lighted fuse. The Secretary had chosen, without authority of law, to send the Consitutional Amendment to the Confederate States, and solicited their action upon it, and then pointed to that as a precedent for his judge. He was trying to get all the branches of the Executive Department to take action that wouldmake further precedents. The Secretary of the Interior was instructed by him to send to the Rebei communities agricultural scrip, which can only be given to States; and the Treasury and Post Office Departments bim to send to the Rebei communities agricultural scrip, which can only be given to States;
and, the Treasury and Post Office Departments
were being urged out of their way to give, in
some shape or other, a recognition nod; but
what the Secretary relied upon most was the
continued existence and toleration of his own
pet Governments by Congress. He would say
that the Executive Department had recognized
them as States, and that Congress had seen his
little Sinte governments running down there a
vear a vear and a half or two years, and had

car, a year and a half or two years, and had done nothing to set them aside.

Mr. Cooren aske d Mr. Scofield whether the House had not by resolution directed its Clerk, Mr. McPherson, to forward the Constitutional Amendment to the different States before it was known that the Secretary of State had forwarded 12?

Mr. Scorrend replied that he was not sure about that. In conclusion he pointed the licuse to the spectacle of the obstacles inter-posed to the execution of the fational will by the tingle of one old man's bell and the rustle

of another old man's gown.

Mr. Wane (Ky.) addressed the House in opposition to the bill. If Congress would only adopt the decrine of kindness instead of that of persecution, the Joint Committee on Reconstrucm might be discharged. He denounced this as a bill of forcible secession. The Secession et, he said, differed from that of 1867 in this, of 1841, he said, differed from that of 1867 in this, that the first was voluntary, while the last is involuntary and compulsory. What the country needed was peace, repose, profound, healthful, substantial peace. Peace was indispensable to the maintenance of public credit, to the payment of the public debt, to all the material interests of the country. Could that peace be got by irritation? Could the wounds of the country be healed by irritation? No! Perfect peace and repose were indis-No! Perfect peace and repose were indis-pensable to the healing of those wounds, Speaking of negro suffrage, he said that the resent status of the negro reminded him of a leture he had seen representing a woman eating her husband with a broomstick, while in the background a negro was kicking a dog, and saying:—"Master licks me: missus licks master, and I lick you, you infernal dog." So Congress bosses the Freedmen's Bureau; the Freedmen's Eureau bosses the darkey, and the larkey bosses the white man. (Laughter.) He appealed against the doctrine of persecu-tion and against the doctrine that treason must be made odious. The penalty which the recopie of the South had paid for going into civil war was punishment enough. The chil-dren of the Southern States were crying for bread, and Congress was answering that cry by denunciations of vengeance.

"Alas, for the rarity of Christian charity

Not only did Congress refuse them bread to feed the body, but it also refused to feed the mind, the House having recently adopted a resolution forbidding the sending to the Southern States agricultural college serip. God had said, "Let there be light," but this House by its yote, had said, "Let darkness prevail." He his remarks by appealing for peace and

Mr. PLANTS spoke in support of the bill, hile favoring, however the reference of the Reconstruction, he took strong ground in favor of nnulling the existing State Governments in the South, disfranchising the Rebels, and enfranchising the blacks.

chising the blacks.

Mr. Miller (Pa.) Indicated that he would, at
the proper time, offer as an amendment an additional section, providing that no State shall
be admitted to representation in Congress until
it ratified the Constitutional Amendment. He said he understood that the gentlemen having charge of the bill had no objection to the amend-ment. He went on and made a speech in sur-port of the bill and his amendment, declaring that if the Southern States did not adopt the stay out of the Union forever, so far as his vote was concerned.

was concerned.

In reply to an Inquiry by Mr. Blaine, the
Speaker gave his decision, that the select committee on the war debts of the loyal States was, under the resolution, entitled to the continservices of a clerk until the committee should discharged. The House, then, at half-past four, adjourned

IMPEACHMENT.

Resolutions of Impeachment Against President Tyler.

A Washington correspondent, under date of January 10, 1843 writes as follows:—
The only thing worth mentioning to-day is Hon.
John M Botis' celebrated impeachment affair, which came up to-day in the House, it was not delated, that being out of order, and therefore it is only necessary to give you the bare facts in the case. IMPEACEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Botis, being allowed, rose and said that he proposes to introduce for the consideration of the flouse charges of corruption, of malconduct, of high riouse charges of corruption, of malconduct, of high crimes and misdemeaners, commutted by the Acting President of the United States, which he stood prepared to prove; by testimony the most conclusive and irresistible; and he would ask the House to appoint a committee to inquire into the truth of the charges, and to report the testimony to the House, with their opinion as to what action should be had upon it. He declared that, in making the motion, so far from being actuated by any desire to render himself conspicuous before the country, or to throw himself in advance of the party whose lead he was proud to follow—so far from this being the case, he declared to the House, on the contrary, and before his God, that it was the most painful act he had ever undertaken to perform, and he must rejuctantly yield to what his sense or constitutional duty required.

duty required.

He was loudly called on to read his charge, and he read the following:—

I do impeach John Tyler, Vice-President, acting as President; the United States, of the following high crimes and misdemeanors:—

1. I charge him with gross usurpation of power than the property of the property of

1.1 charge him with gross usurpation of power and violations of law in attempting to exercise a controlling influence on the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, by ordering the payment of accounts of long standing that had been by them rejected for want of legal authority to pay, and threatening them with expulsion from office unless his orders were obeyed, by virtue of which threat thousands were drawn from the public treasury without the authority of law.

2. I charge him with a wicked and corrupt abuse of the newer of appoin ment to and removal from

of the power of appoin ment to and removal from office—first, in displacing those who were competent and fattirul in the discharge of their public duties, only because they were supposed to enteriain a political preference for another; and secondly in bestowing them upon creatures of his own will, alike regardless of the public welfare and his duty to the country.

to the country.

8. I charge him with high crime and misdemeanor of graing to excite a disorganizing spirit in the country, by placing on the records of the State Department his objections to a law, as carrying no constitutional obligations with it, whereby the several States of this Union were invited to disregare and disobey at law of Congress which he himself had sanctioned, and sworn to see faithfully executed, from which nothing but disorder, confusion, and sparchy can follow.

sion, and anarchy can follow.

4. I charge him with being guilty of a high misdemeanor in retaining men in office for months after they have been rejected by the Senate as unworthy, incompetent, and unfaithful, with an after defiance of the public will and total indifference to

the public interests

5. I charge him with the high crime and misdementor of withholding his assent to laws indispensable to the just operations of Government, which involved no constitutional difficulty on his part, of depriving the Government of all legal sources or revenue, and of assuming to himself the whole power of taxation, and of collecting duties of the people without the authority and sanotion of law.

6. I charge him with an arbitrary, despotic, and corrupt abuse of the veto power, to gratify his personal and political reseminests against the Senate of the United States for a constitutional exercise of their protogative, in the rejection of his nominees to office, with such evident marks of inconsistency and dupicity as serve no room to doubt his disre-

and dupticity as leave no room to doubt his disre-gard of the interests of the people and his duty to

his country.
7. I charge him with gress official misconduct, in having been guilty of a shameless duplicity, equivo-cation, and falsehood with his late Cabinet at d Con-gress, which led to idle legislation and useless public

Mr. Scorreld, mistaking the object of the , expense, and by which he has brought such dishonor on himself as to disqually non-from administering the Government with advantage, henor, or virtue, and for which alone he would deserve to be removed from office.

Resolved. That a committee of him embers be appointed.

8. 1 charge him with an illegal and unconstitutional eversies of power in mentiuting a commess on to investigate the past fransactions under a fermer administration of the Custom House in New York, under the pretense of sceing the laws faithfully executed; with having arrested the investigation at a moment when the inquiry was to be made as to the manner in which those laws were executed under his own administration; with having directed or sanctioned the appropriation of large sums of the public revenue to the compensation of officers of his own creation, without the authority of law, which, if anctioned, would place the entire revenues of the country at his dispo al.

9. I charge him with the high misdemennor of having withheld from the Representatives of the people information called for and declared to be necessary to the investigation of stupendous frauds and abuses alleged to have been committed by agents of the Government, both upon individuals and the Government itself, whereby he himself became accessory to those transactions differently to irquire into the truth of the precedure charges preferred. I charge him with an illegal and unconstitu

Resolved, That a committee of nine members be appointed, with instructions diligently to irquire into the truth of the preceding charges preferred arainst John Tyler, and to report to the House the testimony taken to establish and charges, together with their opinion whether the said John Tyler lath so acted in his official capacity as to fequire the interposition of the constitutional powers of the liouse, and that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers Nearly the whole of the rest of the day was spent

in taking the ayes and noes.
Mr. Cave Johnson moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Ayes, 161; noes, 119. The motion was On the question, shall the main question be put?

Ayes, 122; noes, 90.

Mr Frank Granger said be had helped in his day
to dismiss several political innocents from office, and
asked to be excused from voting. Ayes, 111;

Then came up the grand question upon Mr. Botts' resolution to appoint a committee of nine to see if charges of imprachment could not be brought remines the President, and it resulted thus:—Ayes, 88; nees, 127. So it was jost, and Mr. Botts said he wiped his hands of the impeachment forever.

Pastoral Letter to the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Pittsburg.

My Dear Brethien: — Our Diocesan missionary work is progressing very satisfactorily. Most of the points where missionaries are needed, and where we can at present hope to sustain them, are well supplied with zealous and successful inborets. some such points are waiting till the right men can be found, who can live on the very moderate sup-port to be derived from the local resources and the Diocesan aid. As soon as such men can be found, I will supply these yet vacant places. The year's report of Diocesan missionary work will justify all the promises made and the hopes excited at our convention in May last

Convention in May last.

But we need more help now from the various congregations of the Diocese. Many have sent in their offerings. Some have not yet given any aid All congregations ought to do this regularly. Even the smallest churches can help in this work. The whole amount thus far received is liberal, and justifies the plans and expenditures of the Diocesan Board. These plans require now the prompt and ample collections which must replenish the treasury ample collections which must replenish the treasury constantly. The salaries of the missionaries are paid quarterly in advance. The treasurer has now in hand \$500. He needs \$600 more, by the list of February, in order to make the payments due on that day. He will then need \$1200 more by the list of May, to make the payments then becoming due. These needs could, probably, best be met by collections in every church and congregation, made once in every three months.

I. therefore, call on every rector or minister, and

I, therefore, call on every rector or minister, and on every congregation, to make or repeat such a collection now, and send the avails to George R. White, Esq., Treasurer, No. 25 Fifth street, Pittsburg. I have more such work in yow. New opportunities and ealls for such work are constantly coming to me. Would to God that the right men and the ample means were ours now, to do all the work which the Diocese needs! My present appeal to you, brethren, is in behalf of the work already going on. Encouraging experience give me the confidence that such appeals to you can never be fruit ess. I am, faithfully and affectionately, your Bishop,

J. B. KERPOOT.

Prospect of an Extensive Raid by Indians. From the Denver News, 4th.

Mr. S. W. Borraud arrived from Chicago this morning, and reports that the buffalges in large numbers are coming into the valley of the Platte, between Junction and River Side Sta-Ranchmen are shooting them from the doors of their houses and in their cattle corals. This advent of buffalo at such a season of the year bodes no good to the settlements along the Flatte. Indians in large parties are undoubtedly behind them. It cannot be with peaceable intentions that they are, at this time of the year, approaching the Platte Route. On all other Indian raids on the Platte Valley, the buffalo have preceded the outbreak in this way, and it is well known that these animals, of their own accord, would not migrate northward in the dead of winter. Let travellers be warned in time, and go in strong parties, well armed, or we will have a repetition of the horrors of the Indian warfare as given us about this time in the winter of 1864 and 1865.

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On Fire tisks....
Received from interests on investments and salvages...

46 431 49 8311 531 % Losses Maria e...... \$23 8330,579 % Commutation to customers in lieu of scrip... \$25,533-09 bonds.

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City of Fitisburg 5 per cent bonds.

Can bonds.

Can bonds.

Can bonds. 10,000-00 3.000 00 City of Fittsburg 5 per cent bonds.
Cameen and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent. coupon bonds, 1859.
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Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage bonds.
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Phils de phia and Erie Railroad Bonds.
North Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds.
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Bonds.
Schuylkill Navigation Canal Bonds.
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166 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
160 "North Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
160 "North Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
160 "North Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
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189 Union Mutual Insurance Co.
189 "Philadelphia National Bank.
189 "Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.
180 "Philadelphia and Sonthern Steamship Co.
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COMFANY.—In conformity with an Act of Assem
bly of April 5, 1842, this company publish the following list of their assets, viz :—
Norti, ages being all first mortgages, in the
city of Philadelphia. \$279,600-00
Bills Receivable. \$1,220-00
Bells Receivable. \$1,220-00
Bells Receivable. \$1,200-00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan. \$51,439-55
Chesaperise and Delaware Cana Loan. \$52,439-55
Chesaperise and Delaware Cana Loan. \$802-50
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore
Railroad Company stock, 479 shares. \$21,820-50
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Loan. \$1,200-00
Fennsylvania Railroad Loan. \$10,000-00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Loan. \$1,440-05
Harrisburg, Lancaster, etc., Railroad Loan. \$427-00
Harrisburg, Lancaster, etc., Railroad Loan. \$427-00
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Loan. \$1,770-00
Delaware Division Company Loan. \$400-00
Delaware Div Pennsylvania State Loan.
Philadelphia City Sixes.
Do. Fives. Incinnati Sixes. Pittsburg do. ... Philadelphia Benk, 234 shares..... Western do, 220 do
Girard do 125 do.
Bank of North America, 166 shares.
Franklin Fire Ins. Co. 20 do.
Marayank Gas Company, 26 do.
Cash on band.

8937,152-5 4 WM. G. CROWELL Secretary January 1, 1867.

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arter street. Enoch Eewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. P. Andrew Mehufley, S. W. corner of Third and Wainnt G. C. Franciscus Gen. Agent Ponna R. R. Co. Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street. W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street.

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HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW OFFICE,

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CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

HIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY,-THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY-Incorporated 1815—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square. This Company averably known to the community for everterry sears, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Fublic or Frivate Buildings, either permanently of for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks or Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms. terms.
Their Capital, together with a arge Surplus Puggla invested in the most careful manner, which crables them to offer to the insured an undoubted scourity in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gilliacham Fell, Daniel Smith, Jr.
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurat,
Thomas Robbins
Daniel Hadd Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President,
William O CROWELL Secretary. 2305

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSU-inture of Pennsylvanis, 1856. Office, S. E. Cerner THIRD and WALBUT Streets

MABINA INSUHANCES
on vessels, carpo, and treight, to sit parts of the world
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to;
parts of the Union.

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

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November I, 1896. \$100,000 United States 5 Fer Cent. Loan, 8114,000-00 120 000 United States & Per Cent. Loan, 120 000 United States 5 Fer Cent Long, 1861.
100 010 United States 7 3-10 Fer Cent.
125 006 City of Fhilade phis six Per Cent.
Long (exempts).
54 600 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Long.
45,600 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Long.
60,000 State of sew Jersey six Per Cent. Long. 136,590 00 211 500:00 128,562 50 54,700-00 41,620.00 20,000 Pennsylvania Rairoad, ist Mort-page, Six Fer Cent. Bonds..... 25,000 Pennsylvania Rairoad, 2d Mort-page Six Fer Cent. Bonds.... 25,000 Western Pennsylvania Rairoad Six Fer Cent. Bonds (Penna R. R. suganthess) 50,750-00 20,500 00. 24,250 00 20,750-00 guarantees). 50 000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent-15,000 00 7,000 Stare of Tennessee Six PergCent. 5,840.00 15,000 300 Shares Stock of Germantown

15,000 300 Shares Stock of Germantown
Gas Company (principal and interest - uaranteed by the city of
Fhiladelptia).
7.156343 Shares Stock of Fennsylvania
Railroad Company.
5 600 100 Shares Stock of North Fenn120,000 30 Shares Stock of Fhuadelphia
and Southern Mail Steamship
Company.
195,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage,
lat Liens, on City Property..... 8,258 25 3,950.00 20,000:00

195,900:00 Bills receivable for insurances made.

Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Folicies, Accured interest, and other debts due the Company
Scrip and stock of sundry Insurance and other [Companies, 55,173 Estimated value.
Cash in Bank. 441,162-26
Cast in Drawer. 447,14 27,687-28 38,023 98 2,539.00 41,540-6 \$1,407,321 56

This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as ie market value. Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Samuel E.Stokes, Samuel E.Stokes,
Henry Sload,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lalourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshus P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvaine,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg
A. B., Berger,
D. T. Morgan,
HAND Proceedings John C. Davis.
Edmund A Souder.
Theophius Paulding.
John R. Fenrose,
James Traquair.
Henry Sloan.
Hilliam G. Boulton.
Edward Dariington.
H. Jones Brooke.
Edward Lalourcade.
Jacob P. Jones.
Jones H. Mof arland.
John D. Taylor.
John C. Davis, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBUEN, Secretary 1829-CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co. PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866. \$2,506,851'96. Capital \$400,000 to Accuse Surplus 944,543 is Premiums 122,306 si UNSETTLED CLAIMS. INCOME FOR 1866 \$11,467 54. \$210,000. \$11,467 55. \$310,000; LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

\$5,000,000. Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms Charles & Bracker, Edward C. Dale, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, Ceorge W. Eichards, Isaac Lea, CHARLES N. BANCKER, Presideng. EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.

JAS. W. McALLISTEE, Secretary protem. 115

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 Lesses promptly adjusted without reference t ATWOOD SMITH.

General Agent for Pennsylvania. OFFICE, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange

DROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF FRILADELPHIA
So. III South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3: MONTH, 22d, 1885. I
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Fremiums; or by 5, 16,
or 10 year Fremiums, Non-to-richture.
Engowments, payable at a tuture age, or on prior
decease, by Yearly Fremiums, or 10 year Fremiums—
both classes Non-to-relture.
Annuties granted on favorable terms.
Term Folkes: Children's kindowments
This Company, while giving the insured the security
of a paid-up Capital, will divice the entire profits of the
Lie business among its Folkey holders.
Moneys received at interest, am paid on demand.
Authorized by charier to execute Trusts, and to acta;
Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, an
in other flouciary capacities under appointment of any
Court of this Commonwealth or of any person orp ersons, or bedies politic or corporate.

BIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, EICHARD CADBURY.

Schs, or bodies politic or corporate.

Samuel R. Shipley, Eichard Cadbury, Henry Haines, T. Wistar Brown, Richard Wood, W. C. Longstreth, Charles F. Coffin.

Samuel R. Shipley, Rowland Parry, Thomas Wistar, M. D., J. B. Townsend, T. Cerl Advisor, Medica Examiner. Legal Advisor, LHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF

HCENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF FILLA DELPHIA.

INCORFORATED 1884—CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 224 WALSUT Street, opposite the Exchange in addition to MARINE and INLIAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE or liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture que, for insited period, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIX13 YEAES, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors. DIRECTORS

John L. Hodge, k. B. Maheny, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Cark Wharten, Lawience Lewis, Jr.
David Lewis,
Renjamin Etting.
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry.
Edmund Castillon,
Louis V. Novik Samuel Wilcox, JOHN WUCHERER, President

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

BUFFALO ROBES,

LAP RUGS, HORSE COVERS.

A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR HETAIL low prices, together with our usess assortmen of SADDLERY, ETC. WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

No. 114 MARKET Street.

HORSE COVERS BUFFALO BOBES, LAP RUGS,

BELOW MARKET RATES , KNBASS & OO. Lite-size herre in door Come and see. 111

LUMBER.

1867. SELECT WHITE PINE CHOICE PANEL AND IN COMMUN, IN 19114.

WHITE INE, PANEL PATTERN FLASE,
LANGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HA)

1867. BUIL DING! BUIL IN
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
44 CAROLINA FLOORING
54 CAROLINA FLOORING
54 DELAWARE FLOORING
WHITE PINE FLOORING
WHITE PINE FLOORING
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPEUCE FLOORING.
BYELD BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATE.

1867. CEDAR AND CYPRESS Tong CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
Fo. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND FOSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!

HED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1807.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ABL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY OPLAR CHERRY, AND MSE.
OM PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867. SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST SPRUCE JOIST SPRUCE JOIST.

FROM 14 TO 22 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR SORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 Smrp RO. 2:40 SOUTH STREET.

WILLIAMS.

LUMBER.

Seventeenth and Spring Garden.

PHILADELPHIA. (1199th

C. PERKINS. LUMBER MERCHANT. Successor to R. Clark, Jr., NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand, a large and varied ass liner; FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its actio and permanent in its effects. Established over twelv years
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the what
of the manufactory, on liberal terms,
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,

Office No. 26 South DELAWARE Avenue Philadelphia

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 124 wim No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc. No. 23 North Wa Tell Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, FRILADELPHIA. MICHAEL WEAVER, COREAD F. CLOTHIER. 2145

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912 ARCH STREET. — GAS FIXTURES, —VANKIER & CC. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generalty, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES CHANDELLERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZ WARES. Those wishing handsome and thorough made Coods, at vory reasonable prices, will find it their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. where, N.B.—Solled or tamished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

VANKIRK & C. C.

O B N E X C H A N G
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
EMOVED TO
N. E. corper of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
or every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate; of Limp, Fen
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on b nd
2-228;
Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T BAILEY JAMES CASCA IFE.

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COMMISSION MERCHANT
No. 33 S. DELA WARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Upport's Gunpowder, Refined Sire, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Go.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing.
Fel
and Nails.

and Nails.

COTTON AND FLAX.

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS.

Or all numbers and bran

Tent Awning. Trunk, and Wagon Cover Buck. Als

Paper Manuacturers Drier Feits, from one to seve

tect wids; Faulins, Beiting, Sail Twine etc.

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Bo 103 JONES Alley.

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, No. 232 CARTER Street, And No. 141 DOCK Street. Minchine Work and Millwrighting prompily attended

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1 RODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
NO. 6 NO. 7 WHATER
STREET,
1 HILADELPHIA
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL 225 ELIJAH G CATTELL,

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON S
BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 M.
NINTH Street, above Market.—B. O.
hVP SETT, a tic thirty years' pactical experience,
gusrantees inc skinul adminiment of als Framium
Fatent Graduating Fressure Truss, and a variety of
others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces,
Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Lealies' spartments conucted by a Lagy.

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