

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

COMMENCING MONDAY, December 31, 1866. TRAINS WILL LEAVE DEPOT, CORNER OF BROAD STREET AND WALNUT STREET, BALTIMORE, AS FOLLOWS:

Express Train at 4:15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, New Castle, Newark, Philadelphia, Pottsville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Ferryman, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase and Steamer's Run.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Onk and South.

Express Train at 4:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Onk, New Castle, Newark, Philadelphia, Pottsville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Ferryman, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase and Steamer's Run.

Express Train at 7:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Onk, New Castle, Newark, Philadelphia, Pottsville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Ferryman, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase and Steamer's Run.

Express Train at 9:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Onk, New Castle, Newark, Philadelphia, Pottsville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Ferryman, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase and Steamer's Run.

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Express Train at 1:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Onk, New Castle, Newark, Philadelphia, Pottsville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Ferryman, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase and Steamer's Run.

Express Train at 3:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Onk, New Castle, Newark, Philadelphia, Pottsville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Ferryman, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase and Steamer's Run.

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Mr. Allison called him to order. It was not in order to discuss the merits of the bill now. The Speaker sustained the point of order, saying that if the gentleman was opposed to the bill it was his duty to state his reasons for the gentleman to remain in his seat.

Mr. Hise went on and declared that when he had heard the gentleman from Massachusetts Mr. Boutwell, he had felt that he had a monstrous and abominable question, and when he (Mr. Hise) was precluded from replying, he thought the only thing he could do in justice to the public service, he hoped, if not now in order, would sometime be in order to express his views on the bill.

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CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition of today.

Senate, Washington, January 22. Mr. Henderson (Mo.), from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported, without amendment, the House Joint resolution, to authorize persons who settled any made improvements upon lands now included in the Sioux reservation in Minnesota, before the boundaries of that reservation were settled upon, to enter the land they settled upon, as in other cases of pre-emption.

Mr. Chandler (Mich.) introduced a bill to amend the act in relation to the collection of coal lands of town property in the public domain, approved July 1, 1861, and the supplemental act thereto, approved March 3, 1865, and a second section of the act referred to be so amended as to give to persons in possession of the land to purchase the same, at the same time for the land fixed for the sale of lands, and also that no entry of town lots shall hereafter have validity until approved by the Commissioner of the general land office.

Mr. Polansky (Pa.) introduced a bill fixing the salaries of judges of the several Territories at \$2500. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Williams (Oregon) introduced a bill to provide for the election of electors in the Territories of the United States, providing that the Governor in each Territory shall appoint electors in each county, to be qualified by registration, and to appoint precinct and district boards when necessary; that meetings of electors shall be held on the day of registration, after due notice, and requires that electors shall, before registration, take the oath of loyalty, and that no person can be registered who has given aid and comfort to the rebellion.

Mr. Lusk (Ind.) called up the bill to change the mode of appointing electors in the Territories. The pending question was upon a motion to reconsider the vote by which certain House amendments were concurred in and further amended.

The Senate refused to reconsider its vote, and so the bill goes to the House for concurrence in the amendments. It provides that electors shall be appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, instead of by the Secretary of State, and that no more than three in any State, and that offices of all agents appointed since the first of January, 1862, shall be terminated by this act, and shall be filled in accordance with the provisions of the act.

Mr. Fessenden offered a proviso, which was adopted, and the bill was passed. On a vote of 21 yeas and 17 nays, the bill was passed. On a vote of 21 yeas and 17 nays, the bill was passed.

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their assertion and that they are sustained by right examination of the facts, and a careful study of the results under different systems. I admit that British writers on political economy, who assume the hypothesis of free trade, and who have written more than half a century, but the soundness of their theory has been shown, not only by the clearer reasoning of latter writers, but by the political statements of all highly prosperous countries.

Napoleon the Great is reported by Levasseur to have been an object of the free trade theory. It is true, he is an object of the free trade theory, but he is an object of the free trade theory, but he is an object of the free trade theory.

I have not fallen into the error of modern systematizers who imagine that all the wisdom of nature is contained in a few maxims, and what does all the reasoning of the economists amount to? At another time, political economists would grind it to dust. For myself, I prefer to accept the practical wisdom of this great man rather than the speculations of Adam Smith, or any of his disciples.

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Court be of opinion that such person has been guilty of treason, bribery, murder, or other felony, or has been engaged in any rebellion against the Government of the United States, or given aid, comfort, or encouragement to the enemies of the United States, to exclude and debar such person from the office of attorney or counselor.

Mr. Boutwell, in briefly explaining and alluding to the bill, said that if there were five judges in the highest judicial tribunal of the land, and had not sufficient respect to enact laws and regulations that would protect themselves from the foul contaminations of conspirators and traitors against the Government of the United States, the time had arrived when the legislative department of the Government should exercise its powers to declare the administration of the laws in its courts, and in this bill was for that purpose, and he hoped the House would pass it. He moved the previous question.

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