## CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceed logs of Saturday, continued from our Fourth

Edition :-

WASHINGTON, January 28, Bennte.

Mr. LANE (Ind.) infroduced a bill amendatory of an act restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, which provides that the second and third sections of said act shall be so amended at that claims of loyal citizens of States not in rebellion for quartermasters' stores actually furnished to I. M. Mariane, and the country of the mished to the United States army and receipted for, or which may have been taken by order or sanction of army officers without receipts being given, may be submitted to the Quartermaster-General, accompanied by evidence of he facts in the case, and it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster-General to cause such claim to be examined, and if satisfied of the justice of the claim and the loyalty of the claimant, to report such case to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, with recommendation for settlement, and that similar claims for subsistence furnished as above shall be considered and acted upon in the same manner by the Commissary-General of Subsistence. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs,

Mr. WADE (Onto) introduced a bill to regulate

the care and supervision of the Capitol and Capitol grounds, and for other purposes; pro-viding that all persons not in the employment of the Senate or House of Representatives, the Supreme Court, or the Court of Claims, or the office of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, but who may be employed in or about the Ca-pitol, including the Librarian of the Congres-Sional Library, his assistant and messengers; the whole of the Capitol police lorce; the watch-men, laborers and all others necessarily em-ployed in the care of the Capitol, the cultivation of the ground, &c., together with the floral and propagating gardens, shall be under the charge of a Superintendent of the Capitol and Capitol Grounds, to be appointed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Repre-sentatives; and that all the supervision heretoore exercised by the Commissioners of Public Buildingsover the Capital and grounds described shall be exercised by the Superintendent afore aid and all the rooms of the old building formersain, and at the Foundation of the Capitol not the need of either body, be placed under the charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as the case may be, but all parts of the Capitol not then held shall be under the Superintendent of Capitol and Grounds; and it is fur-ther provided by the bill that all billsallowed by any committee appointed by the Senate or the House of Representatives, or by the two bodies jointly, in satisfaction of any claim against either the Senate, the House of Representatives, or both bodies conjointly shall be amplified and or both bodies conjointly, shall be audited and allowed by the accounting officers of the Trea-sury as passed by the committee approving such bill. Referred to the Committee on Public

bill. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) introduced a bill to abolish and prohibit the system of peonage in New Mexico and other parts of the United States, which declares unlawful the holding of any person to service or labor under the system known as peonage in the said territory or any other territory or State of the United States; that all acts, laws, resolutions, orders, etc., in Said territory, or in other territories or States, herefofore established and enforced, by virtue of which attempt may be made to maintain or enforce the voluntary or unvoluntary service or enforce the voluntary or unvoluntary service of labor of any person or persons in liquidation of any debt or obligation, or otherwise, are hereby declared null and yold, and punishes with fine of from \$1000 to \$5000, or imprisonment from one to five years, or both, any persons who shall hold, arrest, or return, or aid therein any person to a condition of peonage; that all debts, obligations, loans or advances in the liquidation of which the voluntary or involuntary service of any person or persons is now or may hereafter be claimed under the said system, are declared null and void, and the persons so held shall be discharged under this act from such obligations. That the Commissioner of the Freetmen's Bu-reau shall within thirty days from the passag-of this bill, appoint an assistant commissioner, to be located in the Territory of New Mexico, to enforce the provisions of this act; and any perenforce the provisions of this act; and any per-son who shall obstruct or in any way interfere with the said assistant commissioner shall be subject to the penalties provided as above, in the second section of the act; and any military offi-cer so interfering with such commissioner shall be dishonorably dismissed the service, and be thereafter disqualified for holding office under the Government, and that all persons in the civil or military service of the Government in the said Territory of New Mexico shall be required to aid in enforcing this act. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. SUMNER (Mass.) introduced a bill to

amend the act incorporating the Newsboys' Home, and also for the relief of abandoned children in the District of Columbia, which dides for changing the name of the Newsboys' Home to the Newsboys' and Children's Ald Society of the District of Columbia, and enlarges the powers of the board of managers, so that they may receive any vagrant, indigent or abandoned minor children under regulations as provided in the bill. Referred to the Com-

mittee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Williams (Oregon) called up the joint resolution introduced by him yesterday, giving an increase of twenty per cent, to all clerks, messengers, watchmen, and other civil emdovees of the Government engaged in Wash ington city, including clerks in the city Post Office, and the detectives of the Metropolitan Poller whose salaries do not exceed \$3.00 per annum, twenty per cent. extra compensation on their respective salaries or pay for one year, om and after the 30th of June, 1866

Pending the consideration of this the morning hour expired, and the Tariff bill came up, the question being upon the amendment of Mr. Freylinghuysen to increase the duty on zine, spelter or tentenague, in blocks, from two to two and a half cents per pound. Disagreed to.

Yeas, 10; nays, 17.

Mr. Fissenden (Me.) moved to amend by striking out the word "albertite" from the following paragraph:—"On chapapate or asphaltum, bitumen or mineral pitch, albertite and bituminous shales of all descriptions, five dol lars per ton. His object, he said, was to put it under the head of coal. The amendment was

agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Vt.) moved to amend, by changing the duty on all marble in slabs or blocks from fifty cents per cubic foot, and twenty per cent, ad valorem, to one dollar per cubic

Mr. Lank (Ind.), from the Conference Com-mittee, on the bill in regard to the appoint-ment of pension agents, made a report. The report was agreed to, and the bill now

goes to the President. As agreed to by the committee, it removes all pension agents appointed ginee the first of July last, instead of the first of October, as in the bill passed by the Senate.

The Tariff bill was resumed.

Mr. Edmunds amendment was disagreed to.

Yeas, 13: nays, 22, Mr. Davis moved to increase the duty on Russia, Manilla, and all other hemps, unmanusetured, from twenty-five to fifty dollars per

Mr. HENDERSON addressed the Senate on this gubject, and in the course of his remarks said he hoped the bill would be postponed until it was ascertained what the House intended to do about reducing internal taxes. Every year of the last four or five years he (Mr. Henderson) had been asked to vote an increase of internal taxes. No sooner had he done this than he was told he must increase the tariff to protect home manufacturers. He believed the existing tariff to protect home manufacturers. manufacturers. He believed the existing thrin
was ample for revenue purposes. Under it and
the internal tax now levied, the national debt
could be paid off in fifteen or twenty years.
This bill, he said, was unjust to the West. It
seemed to be the result of a combination of
different interests, each agreeing to help the
other, and the result being a general increase

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) asked and obtained unnimous consent to introduce a resolution calling upon the President for a copy of the report of General Wilson on the capture of Jefferson Davis. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) introduced a bill to increase and equalize the pay of army officers, which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Millary Committee. all round.

Section I gives all officers of the army not entitled to double ration or commutation therefore, an increase for two years from Janu-ary 1, 1807, of 25 per cent, on the present pay proper, and establishes the pay of all mounted officers at the same rates as that of cavalry of like grades. to the Military Committee.

Section 2 repeals section 35 of an act of July like grades.

Section 2 repeals section as of an acceptance of the section of two years at fifty cents per ration for all officers become brigadier-general serving with troops, and or academic purposes at West Point.

Section 3 continues to all officers in the regular army who have served as volunteers the ame rank by brevet as the highest commission and as younteers, and provides that the hey held as volunteers, and provides that the relative rank of all officers of same grade and aste of commission shall be determined by their previous commissions, whether regular

or volunteer, and places all officers on the same footing as to rank, pay, promotion, emolu-ments, and in all other particulars in their re-

specifie grades.

Section 4 continues the present pay of enlisted men for three years from the proclamation of peace, August 20, 1855.

Section 5 abolishes the bands established by act of July 28th, 1869, except the band at the

Military Academy.

Section 6 abolishes the office of Second Assistant Secretary of War.

Section 7 gives professors of West Point, of less than ten years' service, assimilated rank and pay of major of cavalry; over ten and less than ten years' service. than twenty years, lieutenant-colonel of ca-valry, and over twenty years, colonel of ca-valry, and over twenty years, colonel of cavalry; and provides that they and the officers on duty at West Point shall be denied the increased compensation provided for in the first section. Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Commit-tee, reported the lount resolution introduced. tee, reported the joint resolution introduced early in the session by Mr. Wade, to amoud the Constitution by prohibiting the re-election of any person to the office of President of the United States.

Mr. Wade gave notice that he should call this past a garly day and sale the Sanate to passit.

up at an early day and ask the Senate to pass it, so as to submit it to the Legislatures of the

The Tariff bill was resumed. The amendment The Tarin bil was resumed. The amendment of Mr. Davis to increase the duty on hemo was disagreed to, and the bill was then taken out of the Committee of the Whole and reported to the Senate, the next question being on concurring in the amendments adopted in committee.

Before proceeding any further than this the Senate went into Executive session at 4 o'clock P. M. and soon after adjourned. P. M., and soon after adjourned.

## House of Representatives.

The House proceeded to the consideration Mr. Stevens' Reconstruction bill, on which Mr. Ross (III.) addressed the House, stating his objection to it as unconstitutional and adverse to the principles enunciated by the Republican party during the war, and as being unwise and

inexpedient.

He did not recognize any such doctrine as that enunciated the other day by Mr. Raymond, that all the acts of the Republican party were done, not under the Constitution, but in accordance with some public sentiment, which he had denominated "The nawritten Constitution," The bill before the House was at variance with the solemn pledge given by the House, in what was known as the Criticalen resolutions, defining the objects and purposes. resolutions, defining the objects and purposes for which the war was to be prosceuted. It was at variance with the course of Congress in allowing Senators and Representatives from the Rebel States to hold their seats until their terms expired. It was at variance with the act assessing direct taxes on the Rebel States, and It certainly could not have been contemplated to impose taxation without representation. It was at variance with the act of 1862, apportioning Representatives who were apportioned to States that are declared by this bill as out

of the Union.
The action of the Supreme Court was against the bill, inasmuch as it took up and disposed of the suits returned from those lately Rebel States, and that action was in conformity with the act of Congress establishing Circuit and District Courts in those States. The bill was in conflict with the declaration of our Government to the French Government, that the cats of Southern Representatives in the Cou-cress of the United States were still vacant and gress of the United States were still vacant and waiting to be occupied by them. Referring to Mr. Scoffeld's attack last Saturday on the Secretary of State, he expressed the idea that Mr. Seward, who had furnished brains to the Republican party for twenty-five years, should have been treated with more respect by members of that party. This bill, he contended, was in conflict with Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, in which he had amounced that he would proclaim the emancipation of the slaves in all states which had not representatives in Congress on the first of January following.

Mr. Ingersoll (III.) interrupted to say that

Mr. Ingerson (III.) interrupted to say that though Mr. Seward might have been the leader of the Republican party, yet that was before he had got his head hurt, but that since he had got his head hurt he had been a fit leader of the Democratic party.

Mr. Ross, without stopping to notice the interruption proceeded with his argument against

terruption proceeded with his argument against the bill. He believed the calm and dispassion-ate opinion of the House would be that the bill ate opinion of the House would be that the bill was unworthy of an American Cougress. The war had been waged to save, not to destroy, the union of the States; but according to the theory of this bill, the war had struck from the national banner ten of its stars. He never could consent to such an act. The expressed sentiments of Generals Grant and Sherman were against this bill. Some army officers might favor it, but they were officers whose military desis during the war had been the hunting of cotion and silver spoons. Another objection to cotton and silver spoons. Another objection to the principle of declaring the Rebel States con-quered provinces was that, if they were con-quered provinces, the General Government would be responsible for their debts. He recog-nized in the party most opposed to the repre-sentation of the Southern States in Congress that peration of the feeling in support of a high

The representatives allotted to the ten States excluded were only fifty, so that even if they were in their seats, the Representatives of other States would outcumber them nearly four to one. What danger, then, would there be from that source? After 1870 they would be outnumbered five to one, The including of the colored people in the basis of representation would not said mark to the Southern Board. would not add much to the Southern Repre-sentatives, b cause, if there was any truth in the reports of outrages upon colored people in the reports of outrages upon colored people in the South, so industriously circulated, there would be an emigration of negroes from the South to New England like to a flight of doves, and the representation of New England would be increased. He deprecated the assaults made in the House upon Judge Dayls, of the Supreme Court, and upon the President of the United

If Congress could depose the President and If Congress could depose the Fresident and paralyze the Supreme Court, civil government would be destroyed in this country. He thought he saw among the leaders of the Republican party types of the Robesplerres, the Dantons and the Marats of the French Revolution. He appealed to Congress to let well enough alone. "Rather bear the ills we have than to fly to others that we know not of." As to the proposed Impeachment of the President, ast thought that he ought to be impeached for having so many disuntonists in

Mr. STEVENS (Pa.), at the close of Mr. Ross' Mr. STEVENS (Pa.), at the close of Mr. Ross' speech, rose and said he would mention the conclusion to which he had come in reference to the management of the bill. He would not attempt to take a vote to-day, as there were several gentiemen who wished to speak, but he desired when the House adjourned this evening to have the floor, so that on Monday he could call the previous question. Before doing so, however, he would invite the gentleman from Ohlo, Mr. Ashley, to withdraw his substitute, and would also invite his colleague, Mr. Bingham, to withdraw his molion to refer to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, and the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, and then the bill could be discussed and amended ander the five minute rale, as it in Committee

of the Whole.

Mr. Ashley hoped the motion to recommit would not be adopted. That would be a declaration on the part of the House that no action might be expected during the remainder of this Congress on the great question of reconstruction. He accepted the suggestion of the gentletion. He accepted the suggestion of the gentle-man from Pennsylvania, and now withdrew his substitute, and he would sustain the motion that the bill be considered in the House under the five minute rule, that it might be perfected and sent to the Senate within the next two or three days. Allowing ten days, within which the bill, if yetced, might be reconsidered, there were but twenty working days left of this

Mr. CONKLING (N. Y.) asked Mr. Ashley what objection there was to having the bill commit-ted to a committee which was familiar with the subject, and which had a right to report at any

Mr. ASHLEY replied that the Reconstruction Committee had had no meeting this session, al-hough several bills had been referred to it, and this bill to that committee would be nding it to its grave.

Mr. Conkline thought that was a poor answer, coming from a source so distinguished, and from a gentleman so ingenious. He hoped the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bingham) would not write the search of the control of the search of t not withdraw his motion to commit the bill, and that the majority of the House would com-

STEVENS (Pa.) called attention to the fact that the bill to which his was a substitute had been reported from the Reconstruction Committee, and the House, if it preferred the original bill to the substitute, could so vote. That com-mittee had had several bills referred to it this session, and he asked Mr. Conkling why it had not acted on them?

Mr. CONKLING replied, that if he were chairman of the committee on the part of the House, he could probably answer the question; but as he was only a subordinate member of it. bound to come when called, and having no right to call others, he could not answer it. (Laughter at the expense of Mr. Stevens, who is chairman).

Mr. Ashlery said that, as he believed the Committee on Reconstruction would not be able to agree on a bill, he should vote against the reference of the bill. He proceeded to argue on the general principles of the bill, and in the course of his remarks snoke of the President of the United States as having become the leader of a negative Rebellion as hostile and as dangerous to the United States as an armed open Rebeilion would be if he were at the head of it. Mr. Firsk asked his colleague whether the Republican party in Congress had agreed upon any definite plan of reconstruction?

Mr. Ashler replied, that so far as he knew, it had not.

it had not.

Mr. Hiss inquired whether the lifea of Mr. Ashley was that none but those whom he and his party deemed loyal—to wit, the negroes and interlopers in the Southern States—were to be admitted to suffrage, and that the great body of the people were to be disfranchised?

Mr. Ashley replied that the great body of the people there had the entire forgiveness of the conqueror. In the Constitutional Amendment there were only certain parties excluded

ment there were only certain parties excluded from holding office. He asked whether the gentleman from Kentucky would favor the ad-nission of those Senators and Espresentatives who had abandoned their seats in Congress to

oin in the Rebellion?
Mr. Hiss argued that after they had laid down beir arms the people of the Rebel States came a under the amnesty, entitled to all rights as

Mr. Ashley said that the position of the gentleman and of his party was that Jefferson Davis, or any other leader of the Rebellion, could come here and take seats in this honored hall. He (Mr. Ashley) cared not how few loyal men there were in a state, whether black or whire, the nation would be disgraced if it turved its back upon those who had been its friends.

Mr. CHANLEN asked whether, if no loyal pro-ple but negroes were found in a State, he would recognize that State Government based on ne-Mr. ASHLEY-The gentleman asks a question

which he knows very well—
Mr. CHANLEN (venturing to finish the senence)—You cannot answer. (Laughter.)
Mr. ASHLEY (finishing it in his own way)— Has no practical effect. Mr. CHANLER-You cannot answer; you dare

Mr. ASHLEY-Yes, I can. Mr. CHANLEE-Then give the answer, yes or o, and do not stand pattering about it. (Laugh-

Mr. Ashley—When the gentleman from New York talks about my not daring to answer, he seems to talk of what he knows nothing about. Mr. Chanler—Then give us the answer, and that will settle the question.

Mr. Ashley—Take your seat, and I will give the answer. If there be a single State of the American Union in which there is not a loyal man except black men, I would dothe those black men with the right of francuise, and every other right under this Government. (Applause on the floor and in the galleries, with some hisses.)

insess.)
In continuation of his argument, Mr. Ashley said he would not vote to-day to admit Horace Greeley as a member from South Carolina, or any other man, however loyal, until the State was restored to its practical relations with the Government of the United States.

Mr. Eldridge inquired jocularly which Horace Greeley he meant—the South Carolina one or the New York one.

Mr. Ashley—Either, sir, for that matter. In continuation of his remarks he said—The assumption—the brazen assumption of men here who, during the entire war, were in secretalization with the Rebels, coming here now and joining hands with the apostate at the other end of the avenue, who is the leader—the recognized leader of a counter revolution or negative rebellion, as I said a while ago, passes comprehension.

After Mr. Ashley sat down, Mr. Winfield, (N. Y.), who had in the meantime procured from the reporter a copy of the foregoing remarks of Mr. Ashley, rose and asked Mr. Ashley to whom he had intended to apply those

air, Ashley—I intended to refer to the great body of the men in the Opposition; to every man who was opposed to the war, opposed to the draft, who discouraged enlistments, who harbored deserters, who went into secret scole-

harbored deserters, who went into secret societies, in order to organize conspiracies in the North against the Government.

Mr. Winfield—I desire to know whether the gentleman from Ohio intends to charge that there were men who were in secret alliance with the enemy during the Rebellion?

Mr. ASHLEY—I am unable to say from any personal knowledge whether there are any such men here; but from general reputation, and from the votes of gentlemen who were in opposition during the war—"not another man and not another dollar"—and from speeches and not another dollar"—and from speeches made by gentlemen on that side of the House, I have no doubt that some of the men here have

been here during the entire war.

Mr. Winfield—I do not propose to be tried on general charges. It desire to say for myself, and so far as I know for my associates this floor, of our school of politics, that the minuation that we are, or ever have been, in liance with the Rebels, is utterly untrue, and intended to apply to us it is a false and un-

unded slander. Mr. Hunter (N.Y.)—And I say that, so far as I am concerned, it is a base lie.

The Speaker protem. (Mr. Upson in the chair) called the gentleman from New York to order,
The Speaker (Mr. Colfax) then resumed the

Mr. Hill (Ind.) excepted to the language used by Mr. Hunter.
The Speaker—Those words are out of order.
Mr. RANDALL (Pa.)—Nevertheless, true,
The Speaker—The gentleman from Pennsylvania is out of order in interpolating that re-

mark.

Mr. KELLEY (Pa.) took exception to the remark of Mr. Randall, supposing it, however, to have been made by Mr. Hunter.

Mr. Randall, (Pa.)—I made that remark, and

my colleague wishes to hear it again, I will peal it. Mr. Hill (Ind.) submitted the following resoation:Resolved, That the gentleman from New York,

Mr. Hunter, in declaring during debate in the House, in reference to the assertion of the gentieman from Ohio, Mr. Ashley—"I say that, so far as I am concerned, it is a base lie"—has transgressed the rules of this body, and that he be censured for the same by the Speaker. Mr. Ancona (Pa.), after some discussion, noved to lay the resolution on the table. Nega-

ived. Yeas, 32; nays, 76. Mr. Le Blond (Ohio) said that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens), and his col-league (Mr. Bingham), had frequently during the present session indulged in remarks which ould disgrace any community to listen to.
Mr. STEVENS called Mr. Le Blond to order,

The Speaker ruled that the remarks were Mr. LE BLOND resuming, asked the House Mr. Le Blond resuming, asked the House which was the imost offensive, the language mean by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Hunter), or that used by his colleague (Mr. Ashley)? The latter was language which no American citizen, willing to adhere to the laws and Constitution, would listen to. (Applause on the floor and galleries.)

The Speaker lectured the spectators who had violated the rules by manifestations of any olated the rules by manifestations of ap-

Mr. Niblack intimated, in an undertone, that this time the applicase was on the Demo-eratic side, and hence the Speaker's rebuke to

Speaker overheard the remark, and in-The Speaker overheard the remark, and in-imated that it was unjust and uncalled for, and Mr. Niblack made due apology. Mr. Hill asked for the reading of the report of Mr. Ashley's and Mr. Winfield's remarks. They were reproduced by the reporters and end by the Clerk, and then the House pro-

eeded to vote on the resolution of censure.
Mr. Hill asked to be excused from voting, lying that he could not vote no without seem g to justify one member giving the ile, nor for without seeming to justify the language of e gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Ashley), which certainly did not do. He was not excused. The vote was taken and resulted-Yeas, 84:

Mr. Hunter was called upon to receive the ensure of the House. He came to the inner ne of seats, and was addressed by the Speaker,

Mr. Hunter:-No deliberative body can preerve its own self-respect or command the re-pect of its constituents, that tolerates the use spect of its constituents, that tolerates the use of offensive language, condemned by gentlemen everywhere, as well as by parliamentary law. For having transgressed the rules of the House, it has resolved that you shall be censured by the Speaker. Having thus declared the censure of the House, you will resume your seat.

Mr. Huntersaid:—Mr. Speaker:—Allow me to say that in using the language I did in a moment of excitement, at a false charge, I meant no disrespect to the House.

Mr. Ashley (Ohio) said, in the heat of debate men often utter words without weighing them well. I have been a member of the House eight rears, and never before uttered a word for which I was called to order, or which was

reparded as improper. I intended to apply no regarded as improper. I intended to apply no unparliamentary or personally offensive language. I merely intended in my remarks to apply to gentlemen who, here or elsewhere, during the war and alnee, were in secret alliance with the opposition, who had voted against supplying a man or a dollar for the war, who discouraged enliatment and encouraged describen, and who organized conspiracies to overthrow the Government. I intended my remarks to apply to no other persons.

Thus ended the proceedings and the day's sessions, and the flouse at twenty minutes before five adjourned.

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THE NEWS-STAND, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESNOT Streets is open daily until 9 P. M., for the sale of the leading Morning. Evening Weekly, Sunday, and Illustrated Newspapers of this city; together with the New York dailes weeklies, etc.;

STOVES, RANGES, ETC. CULVER'S NEW PATENT

Deep Sand-Joint HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES. Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS, No. 1182 MARKET Street. THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER,
OR FUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels,
or Fublic Institutions, in TWENTY DIF
ESTAIT FURDACES, Portable Hesiors, Lowdown Grates,
Fireboard Stoves, Bath Belless, Stewhole Plates,
Follers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesaie, and retail, by
the manufacturers.

SHARPE & THOMSON.

1117 stuth 6m No. 208 N. SECOND Street. CAILROAD LINES.

R E A D I N G R A I L B O A P OBEAT THUNK LINE.

THOM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUVLRILL, SUNGUE, HANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following

hours:

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7:50 A. M., for heading and intermediate Stations.
Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving
Philadelphia at 9:30 P. M. MORNING EXPRESS,
At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tameagus, Sunbury, Williamsport,
Elmira, Rochester, Ningara Falls, Buffalo, Alentown,
Wilkesharre, Pritaton, York, Carilale, Chambersburg,
Hagerstown, etc. etc. Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tork, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at BEADING with East Pennsylvania Eastroad trains for Allentown, etc., at PORT CFINTON With Catawisea Raircae trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Rorthern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schoylkill and Susquebanya trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFIERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 8:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harlisburg, etc., connecting with Beading and Coumbia Railroad rains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 630 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 630 P. M. Counciling at 730 A. M., arriving at 110 P. M., arriving at 9. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9.40 A. M., arrives in Reading at 760 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 760 P. M., arrives in Plant for Philadelphia seave Harrisburg at 510 A. M., and Potiaville at 845 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 100 P. M. Abernoon trains leave Harrisburg at 210 P. M., P. Staville at 246 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 630 P. M., arriving the Philadelphia at 630 P. M., arriving the Philadelphia at 630 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 630 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 640 P. M.

P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 46 noon for Reading and all way stations Leaves Reading at 11 30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12 30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottaville at 8 00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8 10 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 00 A. M., returning from heading at 4 25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7:20 and 8:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7:00 A. M. and 12:50 noon.

and 1200 noom.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST I caves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8 00 P. M., passing Rending at 1 25 and 11 55 A. M. and 148 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Radiroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Fonnsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 905 A. M. and 915 P. M., passing Reading at 449 and 1052 A. M., and 11 30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 745 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P.

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

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

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

M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHA NNA RAILROAD. Trains leave Auburn at 750 A. M. for Pinegrove and Barnsburg, and 150 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont returning from Harrisburg at 320 P. M., and from Tremont at 735 A. M. and 526 P. M.

TICKETS.

ment at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

Tickets.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. ht.ADFORD, Tressurer, No. 27 S. FOURTH Street. Paladelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintenddent, Reading:

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for tambles and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, \$52:50 each, for families and firms.

EXASON TICKETS.

For three, six, sine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

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

EXCURSISION TICKETS

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

FREIGHT.

FREIGHT.

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

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 30 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 6 l' M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottaville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the read and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal tations only at 8 16 P. M.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND TREAGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND
all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and
connecting Hairoads. INCREASED DESPATCH.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND
TRAMSPORTATION COMPANY PREIGHT LINES
for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6
o'clock F. M. dally (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4); o'clock, to be forwarded the same day. arded the same day. Beturning, the above lines will leave New York at 19

Beturning, the above lines will leave New York at 19 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

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

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Philipsburg with the Leinsh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Bailroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.

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

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

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

1 18 No. 226 B. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

1867. -PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILern and Northwest Countes of Pennsylvania to the City
of Eric on Lake Eric. I thus been leased and is operated
by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA
Arrive Eastward—Eric Mail Train, 7A. M.; Eric Express
Train, 120 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5 a P. M.; Eric Express
Train, 120 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5 a P. M.; Eric Express
Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 5 0 A. M.; Eric Express Train, 12 M .: Elmira Mail, 8 00 A. M rain, 12 M : Eimirs Mail 8 00 A M. Passenger cars run through on the Eric Mail and Express rains without change both ways between Philadelphia

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Eric 10 00 A. M. Leave New York at 5 00 P. M., arrive at Eric 7 15 P. M., Leave Eric at 5 30 P. M., arrive at New York 4 40 P. M. Leave Eric at 9 10 A. M., arrive at New York 10 10. A M. Leave Erie at 9-10 A. M., arrive at New York 10-10. A M. Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains. For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila. And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. E. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila. H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila. 1 15 A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

W EST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM

VEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM toot of Market Street (Upper Ferry).

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—
For bridgeton, Salem, Miliville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail., 230 P. M., Fassonger.
For woodburys A. M., 830 and 6 P. M.
For tape May, ht 3:30 P. M. 3:30 and 6 P. M.
Woodbury at 7:15 and 8:40 A. M., and 4:54 P. M.
Bridge on at 7:05 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Freight, 6:30 P. M.
Salem at 6:55 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Freight, 6:30 P. M.
Miliville at 6:55 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Freight, 6:10 P. M.
Cape May at 11:45 A. M., Passonger and Freight,
Freight will be received at First Covered Wharf above Walnut street, from 9:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M.
That received before 7:00 A. M. will go through the same day.
Freight Delivery, So. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
1 15

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

HOR NEW YORK, VIA RARITAN AND DELA-WARE BAY RAILEOADS,—From Ferry foot o VINE Street, Philadelphia. 61. M.—Freight for New York, and points North or

Fast M-Way Freight.
Goods delivered at Company's Depot. No 320 N.
WHAAVER, Philadelphia, by 5 P. M., will be forwarded by this line, and arrive in New York at 5 o'clock next morning.
O'clock next morning.
Freitht received at Pier No. 32 North River, N. Y.
by 430 P. M., will be ready for delivery in Philadelphia

by 4 230 F. M., will be ready of delivery in P hiladelphia early the following morning.
FABE TO NEW YORK, TWO DOLLARS,
Tieket Office, Vine Street Ferry.
For in their information apply to Company's Agents.
I. H. (HIPMAN, Freight Office and Depot, No. 250
N. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
J. B. LURT, Pier No. 32 North River, foot of DUANE
Street, New York.
Or at General Freight and Passages. B. B. BURT. Field of the state of the state

RAILROAD LINES,

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINCTON AND BALTIME TABLE.

Commenting MONDAY, Decomber 24, 1886. Trains wift
leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON
Avenue, as follows:

Express Train at 415 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for
Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Winnington, Newark, Elhton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-decrace, Aberdsen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia,
Way Mail Train at 16 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for
Baltimore, stopping at all regular statisms. Connecting
with Delaware Railsond at Winnington for Crisseld and
intermediate stations. PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BAL-Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Express Train at 11-45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Ballimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 F. M. (Sundays excepted), for Ballimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryvina, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryvina, Burnelle Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Canse's and Riemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 F. M. (daiy), for Baltimore and Weshington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railrosd line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middistown, Smyrna, Dover, Barrington, Searord, Sallebury, Princess Anne, and counceting at Crisneld with Boat for Norfolk, Portamouth, and the South.

Pessengers by Boat from Ballimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11-12 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and WEmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 17-20, 4-00, 6, and 11-30 (daily) P
M. The 4-00 P M. train connects with Delaware Railroad
for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. train runs to New Castle. Leave Wilmington at 7:15 and 8:30 A. M., 3 and 6:30 (daily) P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 7 15 and 8 20 A. M., 2 and 6 20 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Balt'more 7 25 A. M., Way-mail, 2 35 A. M.,
Express. 1 10 P. M., Express. 6 35 P. M., Express. 8 20 P. M., and 3 28 P. M.
Leave Chester at 4 24 and 5 35 A. M., and 3 28 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 10 00 and 9 40 A. M., and 4 18 P. M.
Leaves Baltimore at 8 25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elatons and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Through Tickets te all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at Ticket Office. No. 828 Chesnus street, u nder Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office on nave their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.

118 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

DENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD,-PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAHROAD,—
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The Trains of the Fennsyvania Central Railroadleave
the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which i
reached directly by the carsof the Market Street Passenger
Kailway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.
On Sundays—The Market Street carsleave Eleventh and
Market Str. 35 minutes before the departure of each Train. Marker Sts. 35 minutes before the departure of each Tair.
Mann's Bas gage Express will call for and deliver Basgage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 531 Checbut street, will receive attention.

contract. For further information, apply to
JOHN C.ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 Chesnut St.,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train rans daily (except Sunday). For
full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply te
1,15 FRANCIS FUNK, No. 187 DOCK Street.

HOR NEW YORK,—THE CAMDEN AND pany's Lines
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as toucws, via.:- At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommoda-

The 4 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted. 17 30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3 30, 4 30, 5, and 6 45 P. M. and 12 Michight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.; and at 10 15 A. M. for Bristol,
At 730 and 10-15 A. M., 3, 4-30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's
At 10-15 A. M., 3, 5, and 12 P. M. for Eddington,
At 7-30 and 40-15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdate, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg, and
Frankford, and at 8 P. M., for Holmesburg and inter-

Frankford, and at S P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 10 15 A. M., S. 4. 5. 6. 8. and 12P. M. for Wissinoming.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE; RAILROAD,
For the itelaware liver Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes. Daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot, as follows:—

At 7 30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandajua, Elinira, Ithaca, Owege, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Seranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 F. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 F. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Alientown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 F. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

January 7, 1807. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

DHILADEI PHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORREST S BAILROAD. On and after T. RSDAY, November 1, 1866, until further notice. FOR GERMANTOWN. FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphis 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3-16, 33, 4, 5, 53, 6-10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 75, 8, 8-20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 45, 6, 65, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

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

ON SUNDAYS

Leave Philadelphia 9-½ A. M., 2, 7, and 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, and 9½ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL BALLROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3%, 5%, 7, 8, 10d 11 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 5, 10, 12 A. m., 2, 3%, 5%, 7. 4, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7-10 minutes, 8, 9-40, 11-40 A. M.

1-40, 3-4(, 5-40, 6-40, 8-40, and 10-40 minutes P. M.

Leave Philadelphia 9-5 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7-50 minutes A. M., 12-40, 5-40, and

9-25 minutes F. M. FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN

FOA CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 35 11 95, minutes A. M., 114, 3, 45, 5%, 654, 8 95 minutes, and 11 1/2 P. M.
Leave Norriskown 5 40, 7, 7 50 minutes, 9, 11 A. M., 114
15, 63a and 8 P. M.
The 55, P. M. train will stop at Falls, School Lane, Wissabicach, Manayunk, Spring Mills, and Conshohocken only
ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 25, and 65, P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 6 and 85, P. M.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 35, 11 05 minutes A. M., 1
3, 45, 55, 63, 8 55, and 115 P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6 10, 72, 8 20, 0%, 113, A. M., 2, 5, 6%, 55, P. M.

Ja P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2); and 6½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5); and 9 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,

Denot NINTH and GREEN Streets

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL-BOAD.—On and after December 13, 1866, trains will run daily, Sunday sexcepted. irom Cooper's Feint, Camden, opposite VINE Street Ferry, as follows:— 11:30 A. M. Way Freight for all stations; passenger 11:30 A. M. Way Freight for all stations; passenger car attached.
6:10 F. M.—Through Freight for New York; passenger car attached.
Freight received in Philadelphia at the Company's warebouse No. 320 N. DELAWARE Avenue, until 5 o'clock P. M., reaching New York carly next morning. Freight boat leaves Firs No St. North river, New York, 1901 of DANE Street, daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 P. M., leach up Philadelphia early next morning. The 9 A. M. train from Philadelphia and the 11 A. M. train from New York, are discontinued.

General Freight Agent, Red Bank N. J. W. N. CLAYFON.
Superintendent, Red Bank N. J. R. H. CHIPMAN Agent, No. 320 N. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.