## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LEASED.

The Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad to the New Jersey Central Ratirond-Terms of the Contract-Motives which Prompted the Nego-Intion-How the Lessees are to be Bene-

This morning a special meeting of the stock-holders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company was held at the rooms of the Board of Trade, No. 505 Chesnut street, for the purpose of acting upon the proposed agreement for the lease of the Lehigh and Susquebunna Railroad and its branches to the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, and also to take action apon a supplement to the charter enabling the Navigation Company to consolidate their loans, borrow money, and secure the same by mort-gage, approved March 15, 1871.

Caleb Cope, Esq., presided, and Mr. J. Mitchell acted as secretary, and first read the call

for the meeting.

A communication from the Board of Directors, describing the causes which led to the proposition to lease the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, was read. It stated that the road was opened along its entire route for business in March, 1868, but was burdened then with a great debt. It was soon discovered that unless some alliance was made w th some road carrying coal and freight to tide that the Lehigh and Susquehanna road would soon be isolated, anless it, at its own expense, constructed a road across New Jersey to an ocean port. If an alliance was found to be impossible, it would be necessary to protect the millions, by a further expenditure by carrying out the lastnamed project. The terms for the lease of the road to the New Jersey Central road were as

First. That company will pay as rent one-third of the gross receipts derived from all of the business

of the road.

Second. They will purchase all of our equipment and will pay therefor by assuming the payment of about \$2,300,000] of our ave million gold loan, at or before maturity, and will pay the interest thereon until the bonds are surrendered for cancellation. The equipment to be maintained and kept in good running order at the cost of the lessees until paid for. They agree also to assume all of our l'abilities under the Two Car Trust organization; also, to pur-chase all of our materials ou hand, and shop, mate-

Third. They will maintain and perpetuate the rairroad at their own cost, but the loss by freshets, when exceeding \$5000 at any one time, to be paid Fourth. They will provide at their own cost all of

Fourth. They will provide at their own cost all of the rolling stock and machinery necessary for all of the business of the company, and so work and main-tain the leased property "as to secure the largest amount of revenue therefrom."

Fifth. They covenant to protect our interests fully in case of a merger or close alliance of any kind between them and the Lehigh Valley Rauroad Com-

pany.
Sixth. They will furnish all cars we require for the transportation of our own coal from our Lenigh mines, making the charge from the northern en 1 of Nesquehoping Tunnel, the same as by them or the Lehigh Valley Bailroad Company from Penn Haven. We except from the lease the Nesquehoning Tunnel and the reads extending through and beyond. They will also provide all of the cars required for the transportation of coal from the company's lands in the Wyoming region, charging the same rates as these provided in our contract with the Wikesbarre Coal and Iron Company.

Coal and Iron Company.

Seventh. They will provide all cars that may be required to transfer coal to the canal from collieries on the line of our road, or of roads connecting therewith, charging the same rates as on coal destined to the same points by rail.

Eighth, They covenant to pro-rate all transporta-

tion charges on traffic interchanged between our roads and others controlled by them. Nin th. We pledge to the leased roads, and to our canal, and to the Central Rairoad Compuny of New Jersey, all of the coal from our Lehigh lands, and three-fourths from our Wyoming lands, where not pledged by existing contracts to other lines, and if we sell or lease, it must be subject to this provi-

Tenth. We give them the option for three years of leasing our Lehigh Canal at a net annual rent of \$300,000, assuming 12 connection therewith the lease

Eleventh. If the growth of the business requires further sidings, double-track, stations, sheds, or other buildings, they are to be made with our con-sent and at our expense. The money to be ad-vanced by them at a rate of interest equivalent to the dividends we may pay on our stock at the time, not in any event to be less than 7 per cent. per au-We to have the right to repay the advance at

Twelfth, Differences in the construction of the contract, or dissatisfaction with the manner in which business is done by either party, to be arbi-There are other provisions besides these main features. The results expected from this lease

First. The entire relief of the company from any demands for further equipment, or for money for the extension of the road and its brauches, required by the increase of its business, until we can secure the same at reasonable rates.

Second. We secure the full influence and all the facilities of a powerful corporation, controlling the shortest and best line across New Jersey, in the development of the trade of all kinds on our line of

Third. Many collateral advantages will result to

our different interests from this lease, which cannot be secured by diffect covenant, but must result from the efficient operation of the line and the alliance thus secured between the two companies. Fourth. A moderate increase on the gross receipt rours. A moderate increase on the gross receipts of last year, when our mines were idle for six months, the mines of our principal transporter not fully opened, rates low and business in all branches dull, will give us a sufficient revenue from the road alone to pay all of our interest beyond that provided by our miscellaneous receipts, other than these by our miscellaneous receipts, other than those from our canals and from the mining of coal. We antici-pate a steady growth of business, and believe that it will not be long before the revenue derived from this lease will considerably exceed the interest on our

entire indebtedness.

The confirmation of this lease by the stockholders will leave the company, as during the period of greatest prosperity, a "coal and navigation com-pany" with its canal and valuable Lebigu coal property, its large amount of real estate becoming more valuable from year to year, and in addition the recently acquired tracts of first-class coal lands in the Wyoming region, which provides to the Wyoming region, which promise in the future to be a large and increasing source of revenue. Also the control of the transportation of the products of other tracts equally large and more fully developed. I the result of this negotiation shall be a return to the prosperity of that period, the managers will have great cause of satisfaction with their work.

The communication concluded with a reference to the act authorizing tile consolidation of the company's loans, thus:—The consolidation and funding of our debt being accomplished, it seems reasonable to suppose that the future prosperity of the company will be well assured by directing our energies to the prudent development of our other interests, and chiefly to our coal assured assuring personal assured. shient to our coal estates, containing nearly too,000,000 tons of anthracite coal, all located on the line of the railroad and its branches, now leased to the New Jersey Central Railroad on terms which closely unite the interests of the contracting parties. A resolution accepting the act of the Legislature was offered and adopted.

The lease was then read, when Mr. Charles Borie offered a resolution ratifying it.

The meeting then took a recess until 1 o work, to admit of a stock vote being taken on the resolution.

ARE LADIES of the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church will hold a grand fair this week, commencing to-night. It is to aid the fund for thoroughly repairing and beautifying the elegant church of which Rev. Dr. Willits is pastor. The articles prepared for sale are all useful rather than ornamental, so that those who visit this interesting gathering will be benefitted and entertained. We urge our friends to be on hand and participate. These ladies want to realize five thousand dollars, and we can see no reason why they should not. The West Arch Street people are ilberal, and the ladies have hosts of friends. Go to-night and buy something.

THE GERMANTOWN ALMSHOUSE.-The report of the commissioners to build the new alms-house in Germantown has been recently submitted, showing that the building cost \$18,000. The work was pushed rapidly, and finished last fall, less than a year after beginning. The commissioners say there were donations of stone and material, and also expenditures for building, and other expenses paid by the commissioners, but not included in the accounts. The plot of ground, fourteen acres in area, on which the almshouse stands was well adapted for the purpose. It is on Rittenhouse street, west of Wayne.

Door-MAT THIEF, Henry Hoop will be arraigued before Alderman Kerr this afternoon, on the charge of having stolen yesterday a doormat from a house at Seventh and Noble streets. Hoop is said to be an old hand at the business.

#### THE NEW LOAN.

More Subscriptions by National Banks. The fellowing banks have sub-cribed to the pew national loan to-day, through Mesers. Jay Cocke & Co., agents of the Treasury Depart-Teutonia National, New Orleans, (add'al) \$100,000 Appleton

" Lowell, Mass...... 103,000 " Bellefonte, O....... 100,000

Pleasanton is Important:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL RE Theastry Department, Oprice of Internal Re-vence, Washington, March 23, 1571.—Mesors Jay, Conke & Co.—Gentiement—I am to receipt of your letter of this date, referring to an act of Congress approved July 14, 1570, entitled "An act-to authorize the refunding of the National Date," and Inquiring whether the exemption from taxasion, provided 27 the first section of said act extends to and comprehends that pertion of the carnings or dividends on attend banks which is derived from the fiverest point he several classes of United States bonds recited in said section of said act. The carnings of dividends of national banks derived as above state are exempt from payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from Laxation in an form, by or under any State, maintaiped, or foca authority.

Very respectfully, yours,
A. PLEASANTON, Commissioner.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT CLAIMS. - Captain Thomas Conner was before a United States Commissioner to-day at noon, charged on the oath of Henry Duniap with baving on the 33th day of October, 1869, forged or procured to be forged, a certain receipt and writing for the purpose of obtaining and receiving from the United States a certain sum of money.

The District Attorney stated that the defend ant had presented a claim to the Government for the subsistence of a company of soldiers which be had raised in the year 1861 prior to their being mustered into the service of the United States. The claims called for two amounts, one being \$375.75, and the other \$75. These amounts were alleged by Captain Connecto have been paid by him to Mr. James Datton, the proprietor of a grocery and provision store al the corner of Twenty-fifth and Pine streets. The testimony of E. B. Jackson, Claim Agen!

was produced showing that the defendant had presented the receipts of Mr. Dalton above James Dalton was called and testified that his father and himself are the owners of the grocery store at Pine and Twenty-fifth streets. Witness denied ever having signed a receipt, and pronounced the signature on the receipt as not his own. Witness is acquainted with two other par-

ties by the name of James Dalton. The defendant was held to bail for a further

SEIZURES BY UNITED STATES DETECTIVE BROOKS - This morning, United States Revenue Detective James J. Brooks, whose field of labor covers the eastern portion of Pennsylvania, arrived in this city from a successful raid among the delinquent distillers. At the foot of Buck Mountain, near Hazleton, he selzed the distil lery of Hess & Robbins, catching those worthies flagrante delicto. They had given notice to the Collector that they had suspended, but this only implied that they had suspended from working according to law, being at that time in lively operation illicitly. They made their entries in pencil marks, and upon the appre-bended approach of a detective rubbed the same ont, and wrote boldly "suspended." They were caught in this pleasant and profitable operation and now are in durance vile, and their concern under the guard of United States officers.

Detective Brooks seized also the rectifying establishment belonging to and run by the same parties. It was filled with a valuable quantity of refined and unrefined spirits. At Tamaqua. Brooks seized also a store containing 6 barrels of the whisky that had been manufactured by The value of all the property taken is about \$15,000.

HAS HE BEEN FOULLY DEALT WITH? - Mr. Thomas A. Ricards, aged thirty-five years, arrived in this city, from North East, Md., on Friday afternoon last, and stopped at his aunt's residence, No. 811 Cherry street. On Saturday William A. Shupson gave him a check for \$200 on the Bank of the Republic, the money when drawn to be used by Ricards to set up a store in North East. He had the check cashed, and on Saturday afternoon informed his relatives that he would take the 4 o'clock train for North East He then took his departure, since which event neither his folks in North East, nor his relatives here have heard of him. They appre hend that he has been foully dealt with. His description is as follows:—Red hair, red moustache, slim built, 5 feet 10 inches in height florid complexion, wore a heavy grey suit of Kersey, and in walking puts his right foot so heavily down as to indicate a slight lameness,

ANOTHER COURT ROOM. - Yesterday the Committee of Councils on Law, of which Mr. John L. Shoemsker is chairman, decided to fit up the room in the new Court House and at present used by the Public Buildings Commission, for the purpose of jury trials in order to all in disposing of the great number of cases now awaiting adjudication. The scheme of putting another story to the wings of the State House is thus The commission will use the room after court hours.

DRIVEN FROM HOME. - Maggie Allen and Annie Holland have been each held in \$500 ball by Alderman Dallas on the charge of having 'driven from home" one Mary Tate on Sunday night last, during the bail and snow-storm of that evening. The parties all reside in a house No. 1622 Duncannon street, and on the evening in question the defendants assaulted Mary, drove her out of doors in her bare feet, and in this plight she was compelled to walk to the station

FIRE COMPANY .- The South Penn Hose Company, as a fitting occasion for closing its official career as a part of the late Fire Department, celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary last evening at the hall of the company teresting celebration was given, a feature of which was a speech, relating to the past history of the company, made by George T. Delss, Esq.

THE STORSHIP RELIFF.-This morning the United States storeship Relief, Commander G. H Perkirs, in tow of the United States des patch boat Calatpa, set sail from the Brooklyn Navy Yard for this port. She will arrive on Thursday and take on the contributions of Phiindelphians to the French and German suffer It is said that it will take the Reilef forty five days to cross the Atlantic.

A PLUNGE INTO A CELLAR. -Two young girls, Amanda and Caroline Hotz, while standing on the cellar-door looking into the window of the store No. 2057 Germantown Road, on Saturday night last, were precipitated late the cellar, caused by the door giving way. Amanda was seriously injured, but the other girl was not hurt much. They are sisters, and were taken to their home. No. 2204 North Sixth street.

REV. HEBRICK JOHNSON, D. D., will lecture this evening at the South Street Presbyterian Church (Rev. S. Miller Hageman's), on South street, below Twelfth. The lecture will be under the auspices of the Young People's Association, and will be upon "The Life and Character of Albert Barnes." A very luteresting discourse may be expected.

BEAT HIS WIFE - Hugh Hanky beat his wife badly at his residence, Eighteenth and Addison streets, last evening, and her cries for help brought Police Officer Lynch to the spot. Hanky was promptly arrested, and has been put under ball by Alderman Morrow.

this morning destroyed the upper portion of Klauder's dye-house, on Eutaw street, above Race. The loss is not stated, but is comparatively trifling.

FELL OVERBOARD - John Hagbes, of Burlington, N. J., last night at 1130 o'clock fell into the Delaware at Walout street wharf. Private Watchman Fritz rescued him.

FIRE IN A COTTON MILL .- A fire in the picker room of Patterson's cotton mill, at Manayunk, did about \$500 worth of damage at 11

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS. -The FOURTH EDITION llowing sales of real estate and stocks were ade at the Exchange to-day at noon by M

No. 66, middle nise, Arch Street Presterian Church.
100 sh. American B. H. Sewing Machine Co
138 shares Certral Transportation Co.
20 sh. Empire Transportation Co.
20 shares National Bank of the Republic. 4. shs. Western National Bank 4. shs. Phila, and Southern Mall Steam.Co. 40 shs. Enterprise Insurance Co. 100 sts. Northern Central Railway 22000 Camoen and Amboy RR., 1889, May

stee Camden and Burlington RR., 6 per \$1000 Connecting RR, coupons, 5 per cent. \$1000 Resding RR, coupons, 6 per cent. \$1000 Canadea and Ambov RE (1883), gold. \$1000 Schuckin Navigation Load, 1882... 

WAINTY Nos. 1013 and 1015-Stores and Dwellings...
CHESSUT, No. 10:3 Valuable Store...
RUGE AVESUE, No. 2119-Tavern and 5,700 6,100 GROUND BENT—\$30 RICHMOND, above Allegheny avenue—Large

1,195 | 1.125 | CALTENTER, No. 628 | Genteel Dwelling | 1.600 | DATERIN, No. 724 | Genteel Dwelling | 2,200 | CARPENTER, Nos. 7123 and 2025 | 1 wo story | | Brick Uwellings | \$1250 each | | SCUTH SECOND STREET, NO. 252 | \$29,00

SLIGHT FIRE. - The roof of Buck's tavern, at Crown and Vine streets, was slightly damaged by fire at noon to-day.

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

The Outrage.

Court of Quarier Sessions -Judge Peirce.

The trial of the boys who were indicted for the The trial of the boys who were indicted for the cutrage of Miss Herschberger was resumed to day. Alteri Chew, who was her escort on the occasion, gave his testimony, describing the occurrence with nit its shocking and disgusting details. Much of his evidence was of such a cheracter that he was required to speak it in an undertone to the jury and the judge. The sudience was large, containing many women and young men, who take in the proceedings an interest which seems perfectly absorbing.

Quarter Sessions-Judge Allison. The Special Court.

The business of this court is not yet fairly under way, owing to the difficulty in securing the attendance of witnesses. Only one or two petty assault and battery cases were up this morning

### FINE STATIONERY

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An Elegant Residence,

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Desirable location, a few minutes' walk from depot D. T. PRATT.

No. 108 South FOURTH Street. SALE OF THE ATSION ESTATE ABOUT 28,000 ACRES OF LAND, TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE WEST JERSEY HOTEL, CAMUEN, N. J., ON MAY 6, 1871, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.
TO SPECULATORS IN LAND, PROJECTORS OF TOWNS AND CAPITALISTS GENERALLY, A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT IS

A FARM of about 700 acres, with extensive imrevements, is included. SEVERAL MILLS and additional mill and manu-EXALEROADS traverse the entire length of the

ATSION STATION is the point of junction of TOWNS and SEPTLEMENTS may be favorably THE CEDAR TIMBER is of considerable value.

CWANBERRIES, GRAPES, SWEET POTATOES, EOPS, etc., can be very successfully cultivated. GOOD TITLE will be made to the purchaser. FOR A PAMPHLET containing particu lars, and apply personally, or by mail, to GEONHE M. DALLAS, Assigned 3 24 37t No. 222 S. FOURTH St., Philadelphia FOR SALE-BLEGANT FOUR-STORY Brown-stone Residence, with side yard, situ ated No. 1917 Chesnut street, built in a very superio

manner, with all the modern conveniences. Lot 44 feet 6 inches by 178 feet. Also handsome Broad street Residence. R. J. DOBBINS, 1894 if Ledger Building. FOR SALE, AT MERCHANTVILLE, NEW FOR SALE, AT MERCHANT And neat Cottages, now ready to be occupied; large from yard and garden; price moderate. Inquire of E. G. CATTELL, Merchantville, or at No. 26 N. DELAWARE 3 25 6t

avenue, Philadelphia. FOR SALE-NO. 917 CLINTON ST., 20x120 deep, four-story and turee-story back buildings modern conveniences, and in good order.

CLARK & ETTING,

3 23 12t\*

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VINE STREETS. Apply on premises. WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, furnished, and with Stabling, from June 1 to October 1.in vicinity of the city, Chesnut Hill preferred. Address Box 2087, Post Office. 342 6t\*

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# Proceedings of Congress.

New Dominion Advices.

Report of the Canal Commissioners

The New York Viaduct Railroad Bill.

Travels of Philada. Officials.

Mnminations by the President

Evening Cable Quotations.

#### FROM NEW YORK.

The Vinduct Rallway Bill. ALBANY, March 28 .- The Viaduct Rallway bill for New York city has passed the Assem-bly. It had already passed the Senate.

Philadephia Officials in New York. New York, March 21.—Tue Philadelphia officials who are on a visit to this city called at the bradquarters of the Fire Department to-day and inspected the various boreaus. They sub-sequently visited the engine and hook-and-lad-der stations, and will return to Philadelphia te-night.

#### FROM THE DOMINION.

. Canal Commissioners' Report. OTTAWA, March 28 .- The report of the Canal Commissioners, as presented to the Parliament, recommends uniformity in the St. Lawrence canals and the construction or improvement of the canals, which will require appropriations as follows:- Sault Ste. Marie, \$550,000; Welland Canal, \$6.550,000; Lower Ottawa Caual, \$1,800,-000; Chambly Canal, \$1,500,000; deepening the 81. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal, \$300,000; Bay Verte Canal, \$325,000; St. Law-rerce Canal, \$4,500,000; Upper St. Lawrence river, \$220,000.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

Nominations by the President. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 28 .- The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day John W. Waldron, to be Register of the Land Office at Greenleaf, Minn. William Cumback, to be Collector of Internal Revenue Fourth district of Indiana.

#### FROM THE SOUTH.

Stenmer Burned on the Mississippi. St. Louis, March 28.-A private despatch from New Orleans says that the steamer Belle of Alton was burned at Algiers this morning. She was owned here by the St. Louis and Alton Packet Company, and was valued at \$50,000 to \$60,000, and was insured in Cincinnati. Wheeling. and Pittsburg companies for \$35,000 to \$40,000.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Henvy Snow Fall in ! BRUNSWICK, Me., March 28 .- One foot of snow fell at Farmington yesterday.

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, March 28—1'30 P M.—American securities quiet and steady. Eric Railwyy, 18½.

LIVERPOOL, March 28—1'30 P. M.—Bombay shipments of cotton to the 24th 13,000 bales. California Wheat 12s. Receipts of wheat for three days 16,000 quarters; American, 10,000.

The Latest Quotations. LONDON, March 28-4 30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92%, and for account, 92%. American securities quiet. Bonds of 1862, 92%; of 1865, old, 91%; of 1867, 90%; 10-408, 89. Erie, 1836; Illinois Central, 111; Grent Western, 38.

Great Western, 38.

1 ONDON, March 28—4 80 P. M.—Common Rosin, 68.
6d.@7s.; Tallow, 43s. 6d.

1.1VERPOOL, March 28—4 30 P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady; uplands, 73d.; Orleans, 73d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 2000 for export and specula-

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are firm. ANTWERP, March 28 .- Petroleum, 47%f.

Baltimore Freduce Market.

Baltimore, March 28.—Cotton quiet; low midding, 3½c. Flour firm and fairly active; Howard street superfine, \$5.623/@61225; do. extra, \$6.50@7.25; do. family, \$7.50@9; City Mills superfine, \$5.75@87.75; do. extra, \$6.75@87.25; do. family, \$7.50@8.25; do. family, \$8.50@11; Western superfine, \$5.75@6; do. extra, \$6.50@17.25; do. family, \$7.25@8.50. Wheat dull and receipts light; choice white, \$2; fair to prime, \$1.63@1.85; prime to choice red, \$1.75@2; fair to good, \$1.55@1.85; common, \$1.40@1.50; Ohio and Indiana, \$1.55@1.60; Common, \$1.40@1.50; Ohio and Indiana, \$1.55@1.60; Pennsylvania, \$1.50@1.60. Corn — white Southern dull at \$2c.; yellow Southern steady at \$9c.; mixed Western quiet and scarce at 76c. Oats dull at 64c. Mess Pork firmer at \$21.50. Bacon firmer and more active; shoulders, 9c.; rib sides, 11c.; clear rib, 11½c.; hams, 17@17.9c. Lard steady at 13c. Whisky firm and held at \$2c. Baitimore Prousee Market.

#### CONGRESS. FORTY-SECOND TERM-FIRST SESSION.

Washington, March 28.—Mr. Fenton presented a memorial from several hundred soldiers and sallors, mostly of New York, referring to the bounty land bill of last session, and asking that it may be so amended as to permit these lands to be held without a total settlement thereon.

Mr. Summer presented a memorial, asking the adoption of such measures as will secure a court of

adoption of such measures as will secure a court of nations where all questions may be decided without the arbitran ent of the sword, and saving that in the discussion of the points at issue between Great Britain and the United States, every effort be made Under the rule of the Senste prohibiting general business, the memorials, instead of being referred to committees, were laid on the table.

Mr Somner offered the following:

Whereas, It is represented that Frederick Douglas and his son were excluded from the common privileges of travellers on the mail steamer between Acquia Creek and Washington on account of their color; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia are hereby instructed to inquire into the facts of this case, and to consider what remedy can be applied to prevent a repetition of such freatment

on account of color.

The Vice-President stated that the resolution, not being one of inquiry, was inhibited under the Tule limiting business, and could not be received without unanimous consent.

Mr. Bayard objected, and the resolution was not received.

Mr. Keilogg asked unanimous consent to introduce a resolution directing the Committee on Fereign Relations to inquire into, and report at the next session of Congress, whether the territory of Lower California and the Mexican States of Sonora and Chihuahua, or either of them, wouldbe a de-

Lower California and the Mexican States of Sonora and Chihuahua, or either of them, wouldbe a desirable acquisition to the United States.

Mr. Sherman objected.

Mr. Anthony called up his resolution amending the order o' ousiness under which the Senate is now acting, so as to admit of the consideration of any bid in reference to the Sonth received from the House of Representatives.

Mr. Thurman offered and advocated an amendment to require its consideration by a committee before action could be taken upon it by the Senate. He regarded the contemplated Ku-klux legislation as more important than any ever before undertaken by Congress, as involving the very existence of the Government. He protested against any attempt at caucus dictation to put such a measure through the Senate, believing it entitled to full consideration is the proper committee in the Senate.

Mr. Anthony said it had been customary for Republican Senators to consult as to a common course of action upon particular measures, but that in no instance had a Republican caucus of the Senate bound any member to vote for or against a measure pending in the Senate.

Mr. Thurman had always believed that the en-

forcement bill of last session and other partisan measures were forced through by caucus dictation. He was delighted to hear the contrary asserted, and to learn that the rule of the cancus was not so potential as formerly. There had been some in the ton of late that the bottom was falling out of the Republican caucus. It was becoming more difficult to hold individual Senators in the bonds of the caucus. He believed the Constaction was now to be subjected to its severest trial, and he hoped the minority would have the benefit in the ensuing discussion of all the learning, honesty, and sincerity of the majority.

Mr. Casserly reminded the Senate of various instances; a which legislation had been passed by the majority without a word of explanation or discussion on their part. The passage of the Enforcement bill was an illustration of his meaning.

Mr. Anthony remarked that the principles involved in the Enforcement bill had previously been discussion of the Enforcement bill had previously been discussions.

Mr. Anthony remarked that the principles involved in the Enforcement bill had previously been discussed by the majority apon other legislation.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour, the Senate resumed the reconsideration of the undushed business of yesterday, being the resolutions of Mr. Summer on San Domingo.

Mr. Howe continued his reply to Mr. Summer's indicate and of the Prevident indictment of the President,

Mr. Poland presented the memorial of Archie B. Fisk, claiming that he was elected a member of Congress from the Fourth district of Mississippi, and protesting against the right of all the sitting members of that State. Referred to the Committee on

Mr. Potter introduced a bill to encourage the owning and building of ships in the United States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Parker, of Missouri, introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at or near St. Joseph. It went over on a

all for the regular order.

Mr. Shellabarger, from the Select Committee on the President's Message, reported a bill to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States and for other pur-

Constitution of the United States and for other purposes. It was rend, as follows:—
A Bill More Fully to Enforce the Provisions of the Fourteenta Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for Other Purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That any person who, no der color of any law, stainte, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage of any state, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any person within the jurisdiction of the United States to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities seeu ed by the first section of the lith article of the amendments of the Constitution of the United States, shall, any such law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage of the State to the contrary notwithstanding, be liable to the party injured in an action at law, sut in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress, such proceedings to be instituted in the several District or the cust Courts of the United States, with and subject to the same repeal, review upon error, and other remedies provided in like cases in such courts under the provisions of the act of April 8, 1886, entitled, etc., and the other remedical laws of the United States which are in their nature applicable in such cases.

vided in like cases in such courts under the provisions of the act of April 9, 1866, envited, etc., and the other remedial laws of the United States which are in their nature applicable in such cases.

Section 2. That if two or more persons shall, within the limits of any State, band, conspire, or combine together to do any act in violation of toe rights, privileges, or immunities of any person, to which he is entitled under the Constitution or laws of the United States, which, if committed within a place under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, would, under any law of the United States then in force, constitute the crime of either murder, manslaughter, maynem, robberg, assault and battery, perjury, subornation of legal process, or resistance of officers in discharge of official duty, arson, or larceny; and if one or more parties to said conspiracy or combination shall do any act to effect the object thereof, all the parties to or engaged in anid conspiracy or combination, which there principals or accessories, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding \$10,000, to imprisonment not exceeding—years, or both, at the discret on of the Court; provided, that any offense punishable under this act, begun in one Judicial District of the United States and completed in another, may be dealt with, inquired of, tried, determined, and punished in either district.

Section 3. That in all cases where insurrection, domestic violence, or unlawful combinations or conspiracias in any State, shall so far obstruct or rinder the execution of the laws thereof as to deprive any portion or class of the people of such State of any of the rights, privileges, or immunities named in and secured by this act, and the constituted author ties of such State and shall fail to apply to the President of the United States for aid in that behalf, and is shall be discussed in the provection of the lamb time of the militia, or the land and naval forces of the Uni

Section 4. That, whenever in any State or part of a State, the unlawful combinations named in the preceding section of this act shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able by violence to either overthrow or set at defisince the constituted authorities are in complicity with, or shall connive at the unlawful purposes of such State or when the constituted authorities are in complicity with, or shall connive at the unlawful purposes of such State or when the constituted authorities are in complicity with, or shall continue and unlawful purposes of such pewerful and armed combinations, and whonever, by reason of either er all of the causes aforesaid, the conviction of such offenders and preservation of the public safety shall besome in such district impracticable, in every such case such combinations shall be deemed, retellion against the Government of the United States, and curing the continuance of such rebellion, and within the limits of the district which shall be so under the sway thereof, such limits to be prescribed by proclamation, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, when in his judgment the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, and to declare and enforce, subject to the rules and articles of war, and other laws of the United States now in force, and applicable in cases of rebellion, martial, law, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown. Provided, That the President shall first have made proclamation as now provided by law, commanding such insurgents to disperse; and provided, also, that the provisions of this section shall not be in force after the first day of June, Anno Domini 1872.

Section 5. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to supersed or repeal any former act shall be prosecuted, and any proceeding a ready commenced for the prosecution thereof shall be construed to supersed or repeal any former act shall be prosecuted, and any proceeding.

The bill was read a first and second

which may be offered. He suggested that the de-bate be continued till Friday.

Mr. Wood was sure there was no disposition on the Democratic side to discuss the bill merely for the purpose of discussion, and preventing

Onio would let the general debate be commenced, and run along a reasonable period, so as to give every gentleman on both sides an opportunity for a full and free discussion. In his judgment, they would sooner reach a vote by not fixing a day for its termination. Mr. Shellabarger was willing that general debate should go on so long as it was the pleasure of the

Mr. Beck wished to provide that no gentleman should have his time extended beyond one hour.

Mr. Niblack said he would be governed by the wishes of his friends.

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The Speaker said the bill reported would run through the morning hour unless some higher question of privilege should arise, and continue to be in order until finally disposed of.

After further conversation between various members, Mr. Shellabarger said he understood the understanding was a day he named, prior to which no vote should be taken, up to which time there shall be general debate, unless it shall be the pleasure of the House hereafter to change it. He would name Monday next, and that the time be equally divided between both sides of the House.

Mr. McNeely insisted that while we are debating this bill and the appropriation bill a committee of this House should be instructed to bring in a bill apportioning representatives to Congress. The passage of such a bill at this session is due to the West and especially the State of Hilmols, whose Legisuture is now in Scasion, ready to act under such a

and especially the State of Illinois, whose Legislature is now in session, ready to act under such a bill, if passed by us. If not passed at this session, it will compet that Legislature to meet again next winter, at vast expense to that State.

Mr. Kerr, in reply to Mr. Shellabarger, said the gentleman's assumption of power was quite as extraordinary in its character as were the provisions of this bill, and with his ideas of constitutional law, he was surprised at it. The amendment to the Constitution guarantees to the people certain great personal rights

The article of the Constitution to which the gen-The article of the Constitution to which the gentleman referred conferred no new grant of power on Congress, nor did it take away any pre-existing power of the States. It simply declared who should be citizens of the United States. The dedution of citizenship was the same before, as it was after the constitutional amendment was passed. Nothing was more certain or better settled than this, and he quoted from Chancellor Kent and ex-Attorney-General Bates in support of his assertion.

Mr. Scofield said there was no disposition to cut of debate on either side.

Mr. Sconeid said there was no disposition to cite of debate on either side.

Mr. Eldridge observed that the rules of the House were better than any agreement. When the majority saw proper they could control the manority.

Mr. Sheinbarger said he should not call the previous question prior to next Monday, unless the House by its order indicate it should somer be done. He then opened the debate, explaining in detail the provisions of the bill. The subject touched the liberty and rights of all the people, and doubtless the destiny of the Union itself. He showed the relations of the bill to the Constitution, the power to pass it and the justice and wisdom of the measure, and said in the course of his remarks there was added to the Constitution in express words, that all persons begin or naturalized in this country were citizens of the United Sindes as well as of the several States. This was done for a purpose. It was also added that no State should make if debate on either side

or enforce any law abridging the rights of citizenship, and further, that no State shall disprive
citizens of the equal pretection of the law. The provision did not stop there, but, with still more abundant caution, added that Congress shall have power
by legislation to enforce the provision. We all being
citizens of one republic, all have, as such, the same
privileges and immunities, and that these crivileges
and immunities shall not be abridged; that under
the laws of the nation and the States, there shall be
protection, and that Congress shall have power to
make laws to secure such protection; putting
these constitutional elements together, where was
the doubt that Congress may by appropriate legislation protect the rights of citizenship, so zealously
and transcendently guaranteed and made eternal by
the Constitution itself? The provision guarantees
equal laws and protection for all, and when a State
denies protection to the citizens, Congress may by
law enforce the provision. Mr. Shellabarger referred
to laws and Supreme Court decisions in support of
his argument.

#### THE KU-LLUX.

Mr. Summer and the President. The following is the most personal part of Mr. Sumner's speech in regard to the President. It was not in the printed copy seht out in advance to the press:-

"How can we expect to put down the Ku-klux at the South, when we set in motion another Ku-klux, kindred in constant insubordination to law and constitution, differing in objects? The two are kindred in this insubordination-one striking at national life, and the other at individual life. One molests a people, the other a community. Lawlessness is the common element, but it is difficult to see how we can condemn with proper reprobation our own domestic Ku-klux in its fearful outrages, while the President puts himself at the head of a powerful and costly Ku-klux, operating abroad in defiance of international law and the Constitotion of the United States. These are questions which I ask with sorrow, nor should I do otherwise than fail in justice to the occasion if I did not declare my unbesitating conviction that had the President been so inspired as to bestow upon the protection of Southern Unionists, white and black, one-half, nay, sir, one-quarter of the time, money, zeal, will, personal attention, personal effort, and personal intercession, which he has bestowed upon his attempt to obtain half an island in the Caribbean sea, our Southern Ku-klux would have existed in name only, while tranquillity reigned everywhere within our borders. (Demonstrations of applause checked by the Chair.) Now, sir as I desire the suppression of the Ku-kiux, and as I seek the elevation of the African race, I insist that the Presidential scheme which initiates a new form of Ku-klux on the coasts of San Domingo, and which at the same time insults the African race, represented in the black Republic, shall be arrested. I speak now against the Ku-klux on the coast of San Domingo, of which the President is the head, and I speak also for the African race, whom the President has trampled down. Is there any Sepator in carnest against Ku-kinx, let him arrest it on the coast of San Domingo. Is there any Senator ready at all times to seek the elevation of the African race, here is the occasion for his best efforts.'

#### BANKRUPTCY OF THE LELANDS.

The Metropolitan Hotel Closed and in the Sheriff's Hands. The three Leland brothers, Simeon, Warren,

nd Charles, who have held the lease of the Metropolitan Hotel for eighteen years past, filed a petition in bankruptey on Friday last. It had been known by the regular guests of the house for several months past that the establishment was on the verge of dissolution, but none knew until a week or two ago that the change was to come so soon. On Saturday last, at 3 P. M., the ollowing notice was placed on each of the pilars at the base of the grand staircase: -

"This Hotel will be closed at 9 o'clock Monday SIMEON LELAND & CO. The guests of the house had all been previ-onsly informed that the Sheriff would take charge of the premises on Monday, and the ma-There remained at 10 o'clock yesterday fore-noon only those who were unable to find places to suit or were too ill to be moved. The large dining-hall, where numerous tables were wont to shine with an array of glistening silver and porcelain, was empty. The servants, too, no longer wearing their neat linen aprons, wandered about the deserted halts, displaying on

their woc-begone visages the certainty that their services were no longer needed. A huge pile of trunks and scattered groups of whispering loungers made up the picture of the office. Last night there were only some 10 or 12 rooms occupied in the building. There were over 200 guests in the house on Saturday. It will remain closed until May 1, during which time the furniture will be disposed of at private sale. As has been previously announced, William M. Tweed has leased the hotel for a term of five years, at an annual rental of \$60,000 for the first two and \$65,000 for the remaining three years. His son Richard will be installed as the proprietor, and Abraham Garfield, the manager of the Delavan House in Albany, will assume entire charge. Henry Marsh, who has filled the position of clerk under the Lelands, will, it is reported, continue in the same capacity under

It was reported yesterday that a telegram had been received from Saratoga, announcing the failure of the establishment owned by Warren and Charles Leland. Mr. Marsh, the clerk, denies this, or at least says that no such event has occurred to his knowledge, nor has a telegram of that purport been received. He added, however, that he did not see how it could be otherwise, since two members of the New York firm are proprietors of the hotel in Saratoga, and the sffairs of one must necessarily be affected by the perplexities of the other.—N. Y. Tribune

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AUOTIONEERS.

[For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.] U B L I C S A L E O HORSES, MULES, and MILL WAGONS. Will be sold at Public Sale o Thursday, March 30, 1871, at the bagle Mill of Myers & srvien, Foot of Main street, Frankford, The following articles, to wit:-

One broad wheel four-horse mill wagon.

heavy two-horse wagons.

light two-horse wagons, 3 one-horse wagons.

2 light two-norse wagons, 3 one-horse wagons,
1 light carriage, one seat; 5 sets double harness.
2 sets heavy single harness,
1 set light carriage harness, 1 superior cutting-box.
Several hundred grain bags, wagon-jack, danglorts, and lots of other things not enumerated.
Terms cash. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.
MYERS & ERVIEN.
C. S. OLAYTON, Auctioneer.

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