#### XXXIXTH CONGRESS\_FIRST SESSION.

GLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCESSIONES. SENATE.-The bill to enlarge the power

of the Freedmen's Bureau was called up. Mr. Saulsbury said: The bill under consideration proposes to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau. It does enlarge them wonderfully. I think I can demonstrate mathematically that this bill gives to the President of the United States, and to the contracted with the displacement of these those entrusted with the discharge of these duties, the power of spending at least two hundred and fifty millions of dollars. It cannot be the intention of the friends of the bill that such enormous expenditure shall be incurred; but we are to look at what may be the result of this Bureau going into operation to ascertain what the expense may be and we are not to consider that those entrusted with the discharge of those duties

will not incur this expense.

Mr. Saulsbury then reviewed the different sections of the bill, alleging that it gave patronage to a dangerous extent to the President, as well as incurred immense expense upon the country. It provided for an agent of the Bureau in every county. There were sixteen hundred and seventy-eight counties in the United States. In every one of these an agent at fifteen hundred dollars a year would come to two millions five hundred and fourteen thousand dollars. Seventy-two clerks of Assistant Commisdollars. sioners at twelve hundred dollars a year, would cost eighty-six thousand four hundred dollars, and three thousand two hundred and forty-two clerks for agents, in addition o all this, making a total for officers alone of seven million three hundred and fourteen

tlousand two hundred dollars. He reviewed the course of the Republican party since it came into power, contrasting theoresent condition of the country with its condition before the election of Mr. Lincoln. He believed legislation of the character now under consideration would result in the election of the Democratic party and Democratic majorities in both Houses of Congress. All he would say to the Democratic majorities in both Houses of Congress. cratic party was for it to stand firmly by its

principles.

Mr. Fesienden (Me.) said the Senator from Delawire had said that a continuance in the kind of measures now under consideration would very soon put the Democratic party in possession of both Halls of Con-He dil not know that he should hesitate to do what he believed to be right and proper, even in view of such a calamity as

the accession of the Democratic party. If he really believed that such a consummation was really to come about, he did not know but he might hesitate a little, dreading the evil so much, but he did not apprehend any such result was so near at hand as that it ought to inquence his action in measures that he thought proper and just. Let us look at the condition in which we find ourselves at the dose of a great war, brought upon us by the Democratic party. The great mass of the Democratic party, the leading portion of it, was the Southern portion. I do not say that all the Democrats were in favor of bringing on the war. I acknowledge that a very great portion of them have proved themselves to be good and true patriots—as good and true friends of the country as any set of men-but I do say that the support which the Democratic party gave to the South it all its measures of aggression was a degree of encouragement without which I do not believe the

war would have occurred. That has been my opinion always, and I have no hesitation in expressing it now. If the war was brought upon us by the South itself, and a result has followed which may be grievous to them for a series of years, it is not for them to complain. They invited the war, and drove us into the necessity of prosecuting it, and if the result is disastrous, and continues to be oppressive, so far as the necessary measures are concerned, they have themselves to thank for it, and United States. If the Democratic party, as a party, in its previous course is responsi-ble in any degree for the condition of things that exist, it is not for that party, as a party, to complain of the measures which may

be found necessary at present.

They also have taken the consequences of their action to a certain extent, and I think they ought to be sileut upon everything which is a natural and inevitable result of the consequence for which they are both

responsible.
Mr. McDougall (Cal.) objected to the arraignment of the Democratic party. The Democrats, he said, have been maintainers of the Union from the commencement of the troubles to the last. They had maintained the Union with their blood and trea-

Mr. Fessenden said he made a distinction between the rank and file of the Democratic party and the leaders who acted in advance of the party. Many Democrats had shown themselves lovers of the country. The great mass of the Democratic party fought bravely to support the Government throughout in a manly and patriotic way. We hear a great many threats of disruption of the Union party, of the overthrow we are about to experience of the good time coming for those who are not now having the most agreeable time in the world. Perhaps it may come, it is not for me to say that it will not; perhaps the great party which has control of the country at the present time will commit such errors that the people will get tired of it and wish for a change. Nothing is more natural. Possession of power for a more natural. Possession of power for a long time is apt to make men careless if not corrupt, and it is a good thing in a republic that the people can change and do change their rulers, but let me say that I hope the party in power will continue there long enough to set things right, so that when there is a change there will not be so great a capacity for evil as there would have been if we had not got into power. We will endeavor to strengthen the country if we cannot strengthen ourselves. As good patriots we will do whatever we can for the public good while we remain in power, and will not be frightened by the threats that

we hear made. Mr. Fessenden then spoke of the bill under consideration, and in conclusion referred to the subject of reconstruction. He had no ticed that some gentlemen were a little anxious to discuss this matter before they had the benefit of the facts that the Specia Committee might be able to state, and the conclusions to which they might finally come. That was a matter for every gentle man to judge by himself, and for but there was one thing upon which he wished to say a word. Senators have, in the course of debate, chosen to talk a great deal about the policy of the President and

the policy of Congress.
I cannot understand why gentlemen of the other side of the House and gentlemen of the same way of thinking on this side of the House should be so very anxious to get up the idea that there is a collision of opinious between the President and Congress. We have all sorts of rumors, in which the wish is father to the thought. One day we hear that such a Cabinet Minister is to be turned out or to resign, and this day something else is being done; that the President had said this or that; that he means to ostracise people who will not support his policy, &c. All such rumors are without the slightest foundation, except the wish of those who invent

Mr. Fessenden said he would say to all who wished such a state of affairs to come about, not to flatter themselves with any such idea. He had not as yet seen the slightest indication, and he did not expect to see any. Even supposing there was a difference of opinion, to a certain extent, as to the time and manner of accomplishing a great work, which all desire to see accomplished at the earliest possible day, did it follow, because of this difference of opinion, that there was to be the collision that was talked about? He knew very well that men hung around the White House,

and endeavored to persuade the President that those who ought to be his best friends are not doing their best to sustain him; but they paid the President a poor compliment when they intimated that he was not keep-

ing watch on these matters himself.

There is no collision, said Mr. Fessenden. I say it for much or little for the benefit of the country. The President has done no-thing that his friends complain of, and his friends have done nothing that he can complain of. As commander in chief of the army he had appointed Provisional Governors in the South, but he had not attempted to do anything, which, under the Constitution, belonged to Congress to do. In conclusion, Mr. Fessenden said he desired a full restoration of the Union as speedily as possible. He was opposed to the imposition upon any people designed to form part of the government, of degrading condi-tions of any kind. He would not degrade the South in any way.

After a few remarks by Senators Hen-

dricks and Dayis, in defence of the Demo-cratic party, the Senate adjourned. House.—The House proceeded to the consideration of the proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States in relation to the apportionment of representatives and direct taxes.

Mr. Jenckes (R. I.) suggested that the amendment said nothing about a property qualification. South Carolina, for instance, might require a qualification of fifty acres or the payment of a tax. would be no discrimination on account of color in that State, yet the basis of repre-sentation would be the same. Mr. Stevens (Pa.) replied that no matter

whether the State cut out white or black the representation would be diminished to hat extent. Mr. Farnsworth (Ill.)-But suppose the black man does not own real estate? Mr. Stevens-Then the amendment ope-

Mr. Brooks wishes to know where the one hundred thousand Asiatics or coolies in California and Oregon, and those who are going into Nevada and the territories o make railroads, are excluded. Mr. Stevens replied that he understood

the Asiatics are excluded by the laws of California on account of race from the elective franchise; therefore that State, to this eqtent, would be curtailed of repreentation. Mr. Brooks asked why exclude the In-

dian? Is he not a man of color?

Mr. Stevens replied—Indians not taxed re excluded by the Constitution.

Mr. Brooks—But why not include them? Mr. Stevens-They are tribal, and have

their own separate governments. Mr. Brooks-Why not embrace them all. while you are making a liberal constitu-Mr. Stevens—We have not done so because

Mr. Sloan (Wis.) asked Mr. Stevens to withdraw his demand for the previous quesion, as he desired to offer an amendment. Mr. Stevens—I cannot do it, and insist on

the gentleman and his friends would make

the previous question.

Mr. Baker (Ill.), in a persuasive tone appeal, earnestly and kindly, to the gen-tleman from Pennsylvania to yield the floor for a very few minutes. [Applause.] Mr. Stevens-The gentleman is too polite.

cannot do it. [Laughter.]
Mr. Baker—I submit whether it is entirely proper to put through an amendment to the Constitution and refuse one word of debate or one moment to raise an objection to it? As for myself, I protest against this

Mr. Stevens-I have only suggested what I have thought it is our duty to do if the amendment is to pass the House. I have only submitted the question to the House. If the House desires to delay, they can do so by refusing to sustain the demand for the previous question.

Mr. Baker—Why not allow five or ten

minutes' debate? Mr. Stevens—It is not for me to say. I submit the question to the House. I think we ought to pass this joint resolution to-

day.

Mr. Farnsworth—I submit that we have the five minutes' debate. [Voices, "Say ten."] If that is not allowed, then I hope the House will vote down the previous question.

Mr. Bromwell (Ill.)—Gentlemen are no satisfied. There is a disagreement about the interpretation of the resolution. Mr. Stevens-I will give the gentleman (Mr. Farnsworth) an opportunity to move a

ten minutes' debate.
Mr. Voorhees (Ind.)—That is too much time. I suggest two minutes. [Laughter.]
Mr. Chanler(N. Y.)—I propose an amendment of two minutes. [Calls to order from

he Republican side.] Mr. Stevens—I am so much astonished at the exhibition on this side of the House that I withdraw the demand, and leave the ques-

tion to the House.

Mr. Blaine (Me.) said that having origi nally proposed the constitutional amendment of which the pending proposition was the redraft and substance, he desired to say a word on the matter before the Vote was aken. He desired to reaffirm his assertion n regard to the effect of the suffrage basis as between the States of New York and Pennsylvania, attempted to becontroverted yesterday by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Conkling.) He stated on the authority of the eminent Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means (Mr. Mor-rill) that it would give a net gain of five members to New York, and the table sub-

mitted by the gentleman from New York itself admitted a net gain of four.

That was enough to ——. "Not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church door," but enough certainly for Pennsylvania. while the gentleman from New York adduced facts apparently in support of the suffrage basis, he was cordially in favor of the pending measure, resembling in this respect the waterman in "Pilgrim's Pro gress," who got his living by rowing earnestly one way while steadily looking the

Mr. Blaine stated that another objection to the suffrage basis would be found in the fact that the moment representatives are ppointed among the States in that way, hey will necessarily be distributed within he States on some basis, and a strife of loeality is at once started in all States where the male population of one section might the greater or less than that of another. Such strifes would be most mischievous in their ffects and tendencies. He spoke further in support of the amendment, and against the basis of suffrage. The loyal States should not quarrel among themselves, nor should one seek to gain an unfair advantage of the

other. Mr. Kelley (Pa.) of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment to the pending resolution: Provided further, That this article shall not be construed to affect the power of Congress to regulate the qualifications for electors of the most numerous branch of the Legisla-

tures of the several States.

Mr. Donnelly (Minn.) spoke in favor of the resolution. It would do away with the rotten borough system of the country. It would reduce the representation in Congress to a basis of perfect equality. If men have no voice in the government, other men should not sit in Congress pretending to represent them. An oppressed race should not be represented by their eppressors, and it was mockery to say that a man's enemy should be his agent, and selected by his enemies, as would be the case if white of the South represented black men in Congress without the blacks being allowed to

vote. He could not see how a Northern man could refuse to vote for this bill, as it was a measure of justice for the North, and would increase its power without doing injustice to any one. It was claimed that this mea sure would induce the South to let the negroes vote. He did not believe this. The

hope of future political power was a remote and vague feeling. The antipathy to the negro was direct and pressing. Politicians, eager for office and power, might be willing to do this, but the great mass of the people are not office-holders, and follow their passions and prejudices; moreover, to give the negro suffrage, in the hope of power, would defeat itself. The negroes would sympa-thize with the North. The planters have no power to employ Northern men to induce the negroes to work, and the negroes will make no contract unless a Northern man has examined it.

They would strengthen the North and divide the South by giving suffrage to the negroes, and they know it. In some States they would have to abdicate power. In South Carolina the negroes are one-third more than the whites; in Mississippi they are largely in the majority. He hoped no gentleman would vote for the measure as an excuse to avoid further action. We must take direct, not sidelong measures; we must make laws, not arguments; we must enforce, not induce. He would insist that every security be given for the perpetuity and development of all the people of the South as in that only could the peace and safety of the nation be found.

Mr. Sloan (Wis.) made a few remarks to show that representation in the House should be based only on the right of suf-frage. The resolution before them, he believed, was reported to secure the adoption of this principle, but not directly. It was subject to evasion or abuse, or it was im-possible so to guard as to secure it from such a devise. He wanted to have the two subjects of taxes and representation discon-nected. Direct taxes should be according to the assessable property, apart from re-

presentation. Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) said that this discussion was only for agitation, for no gentle-man could believe than an amendment of this character could become the fundamental law of the land. The opinion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) was, that there are no States in the Union excepting those represented on this floor, and the gentleman knew the President recognized thirty-six States, and that it was necessary to obtain the ratification of threefourths of them to make valid an amendmendment to the Constitution, which the gentleman knew it was impossible to obtain for the amendment now under consideration, for it would require the assent of the Legislatures of twenty-seven States. He repeated the object of this proposition was agitation; it was an appeal from this House to what was familiarly known as "Bonombe." He had asked the gentleman this morning to be consistent, and to include the Asiatic immigration which, by means of connection with our steamers, is about to

pour forth in mighty masses on the Pacific coast, to labor and to cultivate the soil. Mr. Stevens remarked that he had al-ready said the State of California excluded and therefore they would not be ounted on the basis of representation.

Mr. Brooks observed that Oregon, Cali-fornia and Nevada were to be deprived of epresentation, and was not the Indian as well as the negro "a man and a brother?" To this he received no answer. He raised his voice in behalf of fifteen million of his countrywomen, the rarest and brightest port on of our creation, and asked why they are to be deprived of representation? They are excluded from all voting. Why not recognize them as entitled to representation? Mr. Stevens replied that the amendment

did not say they shall not vote.

Mr. Brooks resumed—The ground on which it was presented was, that there is a new era of progress, but not the Indian but the negro is to be treated as "a man and a brother." But why not give the fair sex the right of representation? Many members here hold in their possession a petition from ladies asking equal rights with negroes. He then caused to be read a petition signed by Susan B. Anthony, and addressed to him, saying that a copy was sent to Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, last week, with a request that, if the Committee on Reconstruction should not report favorably, they would at east not interpose any barrier to women enjoying the right to the ballot.

Mr. Stevens asked the gentleman whether he was in favor of granting the right of suffrage to women. Mr. Brooks replied that he preferred his own color, and white women above the

negroes. [Applause.] Mr. Stevens-Are you in favor of such an mendment? Mr. Brooks—Such an amendment ought

come from the other side. The Speaker said he saw a number of persons clapping in the galleries. He would endeavor, to the full extent of his ability, whether supported by the House or not, to preserve order. Applause was as much out of order as manifestations of disapproval, and hisses not more than chapping of hands. Instead of general appliause on the floor, gentlemen on the floor should set the

galleries a good example.

Mr. Orth (Ind.) said that in the constitutional amendment he heretofore offered he proposed to base representation on suffrage lone. The amendment now under con sideration did embrace that principle, but was, in his opinion, most mischievous. His object was that each vote should count equally, and that in Massachusetts it should not be greater than in Indiana or in South Carolina. The difference between Massachusetts and Indiana arose from the fact that in Indiana the colored race was exluded from suffrage, while in Massachusetts the colored race voted, with the excep

While Indiana had a prejudice against color, Massachusetts had a prejudice against guorance. While Indiana excludes the black man from voting, she does not ask that he shall be represented; but Massachusetts did ask that he shall be repre-sented. The amendment which he proposed was that representation shall be ap-portioned among the several States with regard to the number of male citizens of twenty-one years of age having the qualifications to vote for the most numerous

branch of the Legislature. Mr. Chanler (N. Y.) said the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) yesterday declared his purpose to pass this resolution before the sun went down; to force this House to adopt a measure the tendency of which was to carry with it the sun which shines on our liberty, to destroy the balance of States, and the harmony among them all. He then proceeded to argue that such hasty legislation was extremely unjust to the States not represented, and unworthy of the character and history of the American Con-

The resolution is too narrow to be of use, and too weak to last. It is fanatical in its origin and blind in its partisan madness and sought to disturb the balance of power. It excludes immigration by a surrender in spirit, if not in letter, of the control of the South to the black race. It creates a new constituency. It is fatal to our financial system and to our labor system. Besides the temper of the country is not ready for so novel and revolutionary a measure. It is unjust to the laboring classes of the North, East and West, and to white labor every where. It was unjust to the white soldier in the army and navy. It is imperial and centralizing in its practical working. It comes from the exclusive Committee on Re-construction and holds the Southern States in duress for political and partisan purposes, and it is not offered in good faith, but to head off the President in his policy of re-

construction. Mr. Farnsworth (Ill.) said that in whatever law they might pass it must be so nedged about with guards and protection, and be so plain and clear that a wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein. They had adopted a constitutional amendment that slavery should not exist, but they found that in the South those made free are being reduced to slavery again for every

petty offence. The cunning rebels had evaded the law by which the shackles of every man were removed. It seemed to him the pending proposition was not so clear as it ought to be. The Southern State might deprive the negroes from the right of suffrage by requiring a property qualifica-tion, or, if education were required, by excluding them from the schools, thus pre-venting the negroes from possessing the required qualification. By no act of his even by implication, would he say a State has a right to disfranchise the negro. It was unjust, and the principle of republican government prevented it. The people who sent them to this House were more radical than they were themselves. In reply to a question asked by Mr. Smith (Ky.), he said that, in his opinion, the States which have been

in rebellion are not necessary to ratify an amendment to the Constitution. Mr. Smith controverted this view, holding that all the States heing in the Union, it required three-fourths of them to ratify a constitutional amendment.

Mr. Farnsworth asked if the Southern States were in rebellion ten years, how could their votes be counted? If these States were still in the Union, why did not their Senators take their seats?

Mr. Smith-Because you will not let them. Mr. Farnsworth concluded by saying they took up their hats and walked off, and might, if they were here, do the same to-Mr. Baker (Ill.) mentioned his objections

to the resolution. It failed to provide and by apt words to secure a representation in this government properly corresponding with the measure of suffrage on which it rested. Under its operation three contingencies arise:
First. A given State may enact universal

suffrage; in that case the proposed amend-ment to the Constitution was all right. Second. That such a State might deny or abridge the elective franchise on account of race or color, and in that case the amend-ment would operate to exclude from the basis of representation all persons, of all races and colors, and thus effect the end

proposed by the committee.

Third. Such State may deny or abridge the elective franchise on some other account, as, for instance, property or intelligence. and in this case a very large number of people were distranchised, yet, under the operation of the amendment, they would all be counted in the basis of representation, which would be unjust, in its leaving ob-noxious things standing in the way of our system, and which it was the object of the amendment to extirpate. The House should prevent a State from depriving citizens of suffrage, and at the same time give her the basis of representation.

Mr. Jenckes R. I.) said that as the pend-

ing proposition came from a select commit-tee of fifteen, it was to be received with greater solemnity than any other. They asked immediate action. The House had the right to suppose that it was a portion of the plan of reconstruction for the action of this Congress, and that the committee thought that the best thing to be done was to act upon the plan in detail. This opposition to the amendment was based on several grounds. It was to be supposed that while t was proposed to heal a wound, they would have presented a measure not only avoiding criticism, but at least based on the prin-

ciple of justice. The amendment did not contain the principle of justice which requires that the qualication of electors of this House and for the President-in other words, the two popular branches—should be denied in the funda-mental law. If the amendment should go into effect four millions of freemen, three-nifths of whom only have been counted heretofore, would not only be excluded from the basis of representation, but excluded forever in the election of representatives. He would exclude an entire race among us. If we can exclude them we can exclude immigrants. South Carolina might exclude Union men if the loval States can exclude those who took part in the rebellion. Mr. Trimble (Kv.) said he preferred the Constitution made in the day and hour that tried men's sonls. He asked his friends on the other side, before they took this step of passing upon the amendment, to pause and reflect upon the consequences it would have on the people in every section of the

country. Why should they hurry through the measure with such precipitation, without adequate discussion? This amendment was to operate for weal or woe upon a people lately in rebellion, who have no voice to plead for them, and whose representatives are not admitted to the rights and privileges of this floor. Would it not be well and in the spirit of harmony and concession to wait until they can again be here? Mr. Lynch (Me.) asked why those men

Mr. Trimble replied these States have right under the Constitution to representation. Their members are here with the broad seal of their States but they are kept

Mr. Lynch—Whose fault is it?
Mr. Trimble—You have closed these deers against them. Why are Maynard, Sfokes, Cooper, Hawkins, and others, who fought the battles of their country, beat our kept out.

Mr. Lynch-Does the gentleman know wby poor Tray suffered? Mr. Trimble-Yes. But I trust the gentleman does not mean to attach a stigma to those gentlemen by saying they were in bad company. They fought for the Union. They were in company with the President of the United States. Col. Hawkins was under fire sixty long days at Charleston, and I admit

he was there in bad company. Mr. Trimble concluded by adverting to the principles heretofore declared as the object of the war, and argued that there was no power under the Constitution to destroy the institution of slavery, much less to en-franchise the property of which the Southern States had been deprived. The pending proposition was an attack upon th dent and the principles taught by that dis-

tinguished man.
Mr. Le Blond (Ohio) moved that the resoution and amendments be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and at the debate thereon each speaker be restricted to twenty minutes.

Mr. Stevens objected. Mr. Lawrence (Ohio) moved that the resolution be recommitted with instructions to emend; first, to apportion direct taxation among the States according to the property in each, and second, to apportion represen-tation among the States on the basis of adult male voters, who may be citizens of the Mr. Washburne (Ill.) objected, and the

House then adjourned.

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Sieam Trains, Polar Sines, &c. Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Bollin-Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer and Aspinwall & Wookey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Braining Machine. PENNSYLVANIA WORKS-on the DELAWAR:
PENNSYLVANIA WORKS-on the DELAWAR:
River, below PHILADELPHIA,
CHESTER, Delaware county, Pa.
REANEY, 80N & CO.

Engineers and Iron Bost Enliders,
Manufacturers of
All kinds of
CONDENSING AND NON-CONDENSING ENGINES,
Iron Vessels of all descriptions, Bollers, Vata, Tark
T. REANEY, W. B. REANEY, S. ARCHIEOLD,
Late of Late of Late
Reaney, Neafle & Cu., Engineer in Chis
Penn Works, Phila [1918-11] U. S. Navy. Penn Works, Phila. [1918-th] U.S. NAVY...

THE PHILADELPHIA RIDING SCHOOL-FOURTH street, above Vine, will reopen for in Fail and Winter season on MONDAY, Sept. Management of the season of MONDAY, Sept. Monowedge of this accomplishment will find ever should be sent the season of MONDAY, Sept. Monowedge of this accomplishment will find ever should be sent the season of the season

DETER WRIGHT & SONS.

EHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
NO. 115 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

IAMES A. WRIGHT,
THOURTON PIEE.
THEODORE WE'S ATS. THEORNTON PIEE THEODORY WEISTER.

AS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THEODORY WEISTER.

AS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, NO. 718: CHESTNUT street.

Manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, &c., &c., &c., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandellers, Pendants Brackets, &c. They also introduce Gas pipes into Dweilings and Public Buildings, and attend to extend ing, altering and repairing Gas pipes. All work warranted.

ranted. Jaso

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY.—Th

only place to get Privy Wells Cleansed and Disin
fected, at very low prices.

Manufacturer of Poudrette.

Goldsmith's Hall. Lib street rar

## AUUTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES A. FREEMAN, AUCTIONERE, No. 42
WALNUT Street.
VALUABLE RESIDENCES AT PRIVATE SALE
TO REAL ESTATE OPERATORS.
ELEGANT WALNUT STREET MANSION—One
of the most elegant residences on Walnut street 5:
feet front; large ground, stable, &c.
Also, EROWN STONE MANSION, Walnut near
Broad st.
Will be sold at very low rates, to a party who will,
take them all in one lot, five desirable dwellings in the
leart of the city. Immedists occupancy can be had i!
desired. This is a very favorable opportunity to par
ties who seek good real estate investments to bay al
old prices property which will pay well and increase
in value. For particulars apply at the arction store.
MARKET ST. STORES—At private sale, the valushe lour-story bick store 8. E. corner of Market and
Bank sts. In first rate condition. Terms accommodating.
ALSO—The substantial property at the 8. E. corner
ALSO—The substantial property at the 8. E. corner

Bank sts. In first rate condition. Terms accommodating.

ALSO—The substant al property at the S. E. corner of Market and Strawberry sts. In excellent order These properties will be sold so as to pay a good interest on the investment.

STABLE—A very desirable property in the neighborhood of Twelfth and Locust sts.

TAVERN STAND and 9 acres of land, on Ridge road, 9 miles from the State House, known as the "Sorrel Horse." Plans, surveys, &c., at the store. Property No. 402 south Front st, 41 by 100 feet.

do do 1833 and 1146 Lombard st 80 acres, Germantown 37 do Fisher's lane
Valuable Lot, Market street, above Nineteenth do do Earker do do 68 Building Lots, south Twenty-second st. Property northeast corner Fourth and Spruce sts Dwelling, with side yard. Darby road Brown-stene Store, Second st. near Chestnut Residence and large lot, Burlington do No. 201 south Tenth st do 30 fisher's point st. 1 front st. 1

J. FITZPATRICK & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NEW J. Auction House, No. 927 CHESTNUT street, adjacent to the Continental, Girard, St. Lawrence, Marko House and other popular Hotels.

PHILIP FORD & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 506 MARKET street. FURNESS, BRINLEY & CO., No. 615 CHESTNUT and No. 612 JAYNE street.

AUCTION SALES. THOMAS & SONE, ADVITONEMES, Nos. is and tail South FOURTH street.

SALES OF STOCKE AND REAL ESTATE at the Exchange, every TUESDAY, at 12 o'clock noon; as Handbills of each properly issued separately, and on the Saturday previous to each sale 200 catalogues it pamphlet form, glying full descriptions, EALL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE, Printed catalogues, comprising several hundred thousand dollars, including every description of city and country property, from the smallest dwellings the most elegant mansions; elegant country seats, farms, business properties, co.

3 of FURNITURE SALES AT THE AUCTION STORE EVERY THURSDAY.

3 PARICULAR attention given to sales at private residences, cc.

100 RAILBOAD CARS.

STURE EVERY IHURSDAY.

AF PARTICULAR STEPHING IVEN TO SAIGE AT PRIVATES

100 RATLROAD CARS.

On TUESDAY. JAN. 30.

At 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will be sold in 1 ts to suit purchasers, one hundred eight-wheeled broad thread fron drops bottom coal cars. Davis' spring and Lightirer patent box, for the use of which license has been purchased with power to transfer. These cars were built to order by ligenfritz & White, York, Pa,, last summer, and are in perfect order, having been used but little (say three months). They ere now on the Company's siding at Riddlesburg Bedford county, Pa, where they can be inspected on application to the agent at that place. Parties wishing to inspect them, by leaving in the Pennsylvania Relifoad train at 11 P M. will reach Hundingdon. P2. next morning, in time to take the train for Riddlesburg, arriving there about 10 o'clock, and can return to Huntingdon same afternoon, having some four hours time at Riddlesburg. A sample of the cars will be brought to the city b fore the day of sale, of which due notice will be given. Parties wishing to purchase at private sale can do so by applying either to Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons or to the Riddlesburg Coal and Iron Company, 528 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

REAL ESTATE, JAN. 30.

Orphans' Court Sale—Fustad Prevate Marcan Acade.

phia.

Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Francis Morgan, dec'd.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, OHELTON HILLS.

Valuable Lot, six acres, on the COUNTY LINE
ROAD. ROAD. 4 Valuable Lots over 12 acres, Penrose and Beach

4 Veluable Lots over 12 acres, Penrose and Beach avenues.
TWO VALUABLE FARMS, MONTGOMERY CO.
Extra Valuable Farm, 23 acres 146 perches, Upper Taiford township, 8 miles from \*ellersville Station, on the North Pennsylvanis railroad,
Valuable Farm, 91 acres, same township.
25 They are both desirable and valuable Farms, same Estate—VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY, viz.
THEE STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 833
THEE STORY BRICK TAVERN and DWELL-ING, corner of Mariborough and Thompson sis.
THREE STORY BRICK BAKERY, No. 614
Cherry 81. herry at. THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 606 Pinest, west of Sixth 82.

NEAT THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING, No.
1017 Rodman st, with a THREE STORY BRICK in ne rear on Jay st. 2 LOTS. BALTIMORE STREET, north of Federal. t. First Ward.
THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 818
Arpenter at, west of Eighth st, Second Ward.
4 FRAME DWELLINGS, 418 Monroe st, between th and 5th sts.

THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 809
CARLEDIES St, with 'wo-story frame and two-story brick
cwellings in the rear.

18 BRICK and FRAME DWELLINGS, 824 an: 826 Carpenter st. 7 DWELLINGS, No. 842 Swanson st, between Queen and Christian sts. and Christian ats.

Peremp ory Sale—THREE STORY BRICK
DWEDLING, No. 1417 Marchall st. above Master st.

THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING, Sharswood
st. southwest of Ridge aveous.

1 HREE STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 735

Federal st.
Sale Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth st.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE. FIREPROOF SAFES,
SEWING MACHINES, FINE BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c.
ON THURSDAY MORNING.
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, by catalogue,
uperior rurniture, fireproof sales made by Evans &
Watson; sewing machines, fine Brusseis carpets. &c. VALUABLE MISCELLANEOUS AND MEDICAL WORKS.
OR THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 25,
At the auction store, valuable Miscellaneous and Medical Books, from a Library.

Sele No. 1246 North Broad street.
VERY LLEGANT FURNITURE, BOSEWOOD
PIANO FORTE, FINE MANTLE MIRR')RS,
HANDSOME VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPLIS, FINE CHINA, RICH CUT GLASSWARE,

PRIS, FINE CHINA. RICH CUT GLASSWARE, &C. &c. ON FRIDAY MORNING. JAN. 26.

Alio o'clock at No. 1246 north Broad street, by catalogue, the very elegant furniture, sul, walnut drawing room furniture, covered with rich crimson brocatelie; handsome walnut dining room and chamber furniture, finished in oil; elegant rosewood plano forte, by Geo. Steck; fine French plate mantle mirrors, Sine China, rich cut glassware, handsome velvet and Brussela carpeta, &c. Also, the kitchen utensils, &c.

May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning obsale.

Sale No. 945 Marshall street.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE. HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPET. &c.
ON MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 29,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 945 Marshall street, by catalogue the superior walnut parlor and chamber furniture, handsome Brussels carpets, kitchen utensils, &c.
May be examined at 8 o clock on the morning of sale,

AT PBIVATE SALE
Two Large and Valuable LOTS, east and west side of
Sixth st, below Girard avenue.

Sixth st, below Girard avenue.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 1110 CHESTNUT street,
(Rear entrance 1107 Eannom street.)
Household Furniture of every description received on Consignment.

EALES EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
Sales of Furniture at dwellings attended to on the more Resonable Terms.

SALE OF REAL ENTAFE SNOURS, &c., AT THE EXCHANGE.
Thomas Birch & Son respectfully inform their rierds and the public that they are prepared to attend to the sale of Real Extate by suction and at private sale; SALE OF STOCKS, BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR, ON THURSDAY, FEB 8, At 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, 179 shares Lylens Valley Railroad Co. 82 shares Lykens Valley Coal Co.

REAL ESTATE.

ON THURSDAY, Feb. 8, at the Exchange—
By order of the Orphar's Court—Estate of Simeon
Strickland—House and Lot of Ground on westwardly
side of Bloge road, 12 feet north of Wallace 8t, 18 feet
front on Ridge road, and extending to Wallace 8t,

Sale at No. 1110 Chestnut street.

NEW AND SECONDHAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITCHE, PIANO FORTES, CARPETS, MIRRORS,
BOOKCASES, &C.

At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chestnut
street, will be sold—
A general assertment of superior parlor, dining room
and chamber furniture.

Administrator's Sale.

FIXTURES AND FURNITURE OF A LAGER BLER SALOJN AND BOARDING HOUSE.

ON SATURDAY MORNING.

At 10 o'clock, at Nos. 1010 and 1012 Sansom street, will be sold the stock and tixtures o: a Lager Beer Saloon also, the furniture of a boarding house, comprising twenty chambers.

prising twenty chambers.

MOSES NATHANS. AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Southeast corner Sixth and Race streets.
The sale will continue until every article is disposed of. The same will commind that every article is disposed of.

AT PRIVATE SALE, FOR HALF THE USUAL

SETLLING PRIORS.

Fine gold hunting case, open face, English patent
fiver watches, of the most approved and best makers;
fine gold hunting case and open face detached lever
and levine watches, lacked fine gold watches; fine gold
American lever watches; dupler and other watches,
Fine silver hunting case and open face American,
English, iswiss and other lever watches; fine silver
lepine watches; English, Swiss and French watchea, in
hunting cases, double cases and open face; fine gold
yest, neck, chatchaine, fob and guard chains; fine gold
yest, neck, chatchaine, fob and guard chains; fine gold
yester of every description; fowling plecas; revolvers, &c.

DILLIAED TABLE.

voivers, &c. BILLIARD TABLE,
First class billiard table, complete.
AT PRIVATE SALE.
Several building lots, in Camden N. J., Fifth and Chestnut streets.
FIREPROOF CHEST.
Large size firepro, f chest, 6 feet high by 3% feet wide made by billing C Ferring. FIREPROOF CHEST.

Large size firepro. f chest, 6 feet high by 8½ feet wide made by Silas 6. Herring.

Also, a small Salamander fireproof chest,

MONEY TO LOAN,

In large or small amounts, on goods of every describution.

In large or small amounts, on goods of every description.

DY JOHN B. MYERS & OO., AUCTIONEERS, DY JOHN B. MARKET STANDARD DOWNSTON, NOTICE—We will sell on THURSDAY NEXT, Jan. 100 MINISTERS, WILLIAM SELLANKETS.

SOUR Army and Bed Blankets.

SHIKTS.

2000 Fine White Muslin Shirts.

100 Super Gray Flannel Shirts.

4000 Fine and Heavy Muslin Sheets.

SHOWN SHEETINGS.

25 bales Standard Brown Sheetings.

5 cases White and Brown Canton Flannels.

Also, Bleached Muslins, Ginghams, Tickings, Stripes, Checks, Flannels. Cambrics, Jeans, &c.

Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sathets, and Tweeds, including a stock of Dry Goods to close a concern.

DAVIS & HARVEY, AUGTIONEERS,
(Late with M. Thomas & Sons.)
Store No. 333 Chestant street.
FURNITURE SALES at the Store every Tuesday,
SALES AT RESIDENCES will receive particular
stiention.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS,—
Cash Auction House,
No. 230-MARKET street, corner of Bank street,
Synh advanced on consignments without extra charge.

T. L ASHBRIDGE & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 565 MARKET street, above Fire. B. SCOTT, JE., AUCTIONEER.

THE BOARDING. A SECOND STORY FRONT ROOM TO RENT with Board, in a private family, at 1924 SPRUCE ja23-5t\*

Street. jazzet

THE HANDSOME RESIDENCE, S. E. corner of
Sprace and Eighth streets, has been opened for
the reception of bearders. Rooms single, and saites
and with or without private table. jas imo ALBUMS AND FRAMES.

TOOK OUT. FOR: BARGAINS.—WALTON, No. 48

I North Second street, invite you to call and see his
stock of ALBUMS and FRAMES, they are the
chepset ever offered to the public. Call and see for
yourselver at WALTON'S Store, No. 48 North Second
street, above Christ Church, west side.