THE DAILY EVENING BULLETIN: PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1866.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

CLOSE OF YESTBEDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

SENATE.-Mr. Grimes offered a resolution giving the thanks of Congress to Rear Ad-miral Farragut and his officers and men for gallant conduct in the engagement in Mobile Bay, August 5th, 1864. Referred to the Naval Committee. Mr. Trumbull called up the bill to protec

Deror

to-day States in the Union, entitled

nature of guarantees for the future.

form of a government, even though the State be distracted with anarchy, it still

subsists a State in the contemplation of law.

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did not extinguish a State.

right to require certain

all persons in the enjoyment of their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication. It provides that there shall be no discrimination in civil rights or immunities among the inhabitants of any State or Territory of the United States on account of race, color, or previous condition of slavery, but the inhabitants, of every race and color, vithout regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right to make ^aand enforce contracts, to sue, be parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains and penalties, and to none other; any law, sta tute, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. The remainder of the bill prescribes punishments for violation of the above provision by fine and imprisonment.

Mr. Trumbull offered the following amendment, to be inserted immediately after that enacting clause in the first sec tion: That all persons of African descent, born in the United States, are hereby de-clared to be citizens of the United States.

At half-past threes the Senate, on motion of Mr. Sumner, went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE,-The House resumed the con sideration of the amendment to the Consti tution, apportioning direct taxation and representation, as reported from the Select Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Raymond (N. Y.) commenced speech upon the subject, but had not pro-ceeded far before he yielded the floor, at the request of Mr. Farnsworth, who.stated that Major General Sherman was in the Hall and in order that gentlemen might have an opportunity of greeting him, he moved that the House take a recess of five minutes.

The motion was unanimously agreed to. The Speaker immediately left the chair. and joining Major General Sherman, con ducted him to the stand amid general applause, both on the floor and in the

The Speaker said: Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I have the honor of introducing to you this day, by your unanimous order, Major General Sh so well known to you and to the whole civilized world as one of our most gallant and heroic defenders in the contest for the Union which has so happily closed. Of the bril liancy of his achievements for our beloved country, imperilled, but, thank God! pre served, I need not speak to you, as I know they will live forever in the gratitude of

every heart. Mr. Washburne (Ill.) proposed three cheers for Gen. Sherman, which were en-thusiastically given, amid the waving of hats and handkerchiefs in the galleries.

General Sherman acknowledged the com pliment by saying:-"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives. I am more ac customed to cheering, such as has been given by you, than to pitching my voice to e pillars of this room, which I neve entered before, save in those galleries. I can simply thank you from my heart for this reception yon have given me. I hope I may continue to preserve the good wishes you express, and I shall endeavor to do all I can to that end." [Applause.] The Speaker then introduced to General

Sherman the members who thronged around him. The five minutes' recess having expired,

The point in regard to the continued existthe House resumed its business. Mr. Raymond (N. \mathbf{Y}_{i}) said the original

States now actually hold under the Constitime when a State goes out of the Union by the usurpation of its powers? All through the war delegates and Representatives from tution. He could not help believing that this proposition was part of a scheme for reconstructing the Government of the States that were in rebel hands—Lonisiana Tennessee and Kentucky—were admitted to United States, on the basis so frequently announced here, that the rebellious States had ceased to have any of the rights or this House. The gentleman from Penn-sylvania (Mr. Broomall) had been facetious powers of States; that they no longer existed as States of and in the Union, but only as in alluding to the fact that he (Mr. Ray-mond) curiously coincided in this matter so much unorganized, waste, ungoverned territory, and that the people thereof were simply vanquished enemies, at the sovereign will and discretion of the conwith the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. Rogers).

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He (Mr. Raymond) had learned long ago that it was much better to be right with a political opponent than wrong with a poli-tical adherent, and he had no hesitation in That was the tone of too much of the desaying that he would far rather be right with the gentleman from New Jersey than bate here. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Shellabarger) has taken that ground, holding be wrong even in such distinguished com-pany as that of the gentlemen from Pennthat the United States must and ought to assume and exercise local powers in the Southern States, and control the readmissylvania. He knew nothing but right or sion of such States. So the gentleman from vrong in this question, and should act on Connecticut (Mr. Deming) has declared that the people of the late rebel States were now his own indement, endeavoring to be right on every point. The gentleman from Penn-sylvania would find that this was no new vanquished enemies to be dealt with as such, whose lives, rights and property were position for him, for he had express ed himself at our sovereign disposal, and he had taken some credit because this Government had to the same effect in a speech at Wilmington, Del., in the fall of 1863. If the States had gone out of the Union, they must have gone not enforced the strictissimum jus which such a condition gave it. His (Mr. Ray at some particular time, and in consequence of some specific act, and he asked for a defi-nition of the time and act. It was easy to mond's) position was the exact opposite of that. He denied in toto the fact of any such subjugation. He did not believe that the war had given tell when each State became a member of believe that the war had given any such power. On the contrary, he held that the Southern States had never ceased to be States in the Union; that they were the Union, and it should be no less easy to tell when it ceased to be one, if it ever did. When did South Carolina cease to be member? Was it the day she adopted the ordinance of secession? Did the a secession make her cease to be a member? the rights conferred apon them by the Con-stitution, and that the General Government Would any gentleman maintain that theory? had no more power over them, not granted He did not understand the gentleman from by the Constitution, than it had over the Obio to maintain that position. Mr. Shellabarger—I did not maintain that

States of New England or of the West. Mr. Shellabarger asked why, if that were Mr. Raymond-If the passage of the ordi so, he (Raymond) had stated in debate

ome days ago, that he thought the Genera nances of secession did not effect the sever Government had full power and perfect ance of the rebel States from the Union what did? Was it the fact that they made war? That fact was nothing in itself. Tha conditions in the Mr. Raymond did not consider that ques was a game which two could play at. And tion as in the line of his argument, but had unless they made successful war, the fac of making war had no relevancy at all, and could work no change in their constitutional no objection to answer it. He considered that the General Government had a right to demand guarantees from the rebels in the nature of a surrender. They did surrender, relations. Was it the duration of the war that accomplished the result? If so, what was the length of time essential to its ac-complishment? Was it the mode of making not only their arms and munitions of war, but the principles on which the rebellion rested, and they were therefore entitled, with certain limitations, to the rights given them war? The fact-alluded to by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Broomall) - o by the Constitution. So the Government was restrained by the Constitution from doing their converting the bones of martyred heroes into ornaments? Of course, no one anything toward those States which it migh pretended that. If, then, it was neither the not do properly and rightly toward others act of making war, nor the duration of th The gentleman (Mr. Shellabarger) had taken the ground that habitual obedience war, nor the mode of carrying it on, which effected the severance of the rebel States to law was essential to the continued existwhat was there left but the result of the way ence of a State, in the view of public law, which could accomplish it? If the war had and had quoted Wheaton in support of it, assuming, however, that that habitual obebeen successful, then, and then only, would the purpose of separating from the Union dience must be uninterrupted. This last have been accomplished.

Mr. Raymond submitted the following assumption was at variance with what was laid down by Wheaton, who said that whatpoints: ever may be the internal constitution or

First. That we ought to accept the status of the Southern States as having assumed, under the President's guidance, their functions of self government in the Union.

until its sovereignty is completely extin-guished by the final dissolution of the social Second. That the House should decide on the admission of Representatives by dis mere interruption of obedience tricts, admitting none but loyal men can take the oath prescribed, holding all others as disqualified; the Senate acting on There were examples of this all over the world, where habitual obedience to law was is discretion in the same way in regard to suspended, sometimes by anarchy, some

the representatives of States. Third. That we should provide by law for times by usurpation, so metimes by civil ving to the black men of the Southall the war. It was so in the great French revolution. Some English publicists, Burke among them, had contended that the social tie was dissolved, and that France had rights of citizens in Courts of law and else-

where, Fourth. Exclude from Federal offices the leading actors in the rebellion. Fifth. Adopt such amendments to the Con eased to be a State, but it was never so re

garded by England or the European coalistitution as may seem wise to Congress and to the States, acting freely and without coertion. The Mexican empire to-day was another illustration. There there was usurnation: there habitual obedience to law had been suspended, and he who was regarded

Sixth. Take such measures of precaution as will prevent the overthrow in any State of a republican form of government.

In conclusion, he said: "I have only to come back and take possession of the go-vernment of Mexico, would it be contended thank the House for the very great indulgence with which it has listened to my remarks, and I have spoken from a sincer esire to promote the peace and harmony o

Quigley, who stated at the same time that uld favor Sunday travel. Adjourned A GEORGIA paper expresses the opinion that it would be sound policy to confer the right of suffrage upon certain classes of colored persons, and thus give the remaining classes incentives to improvement so as o secure for themselves also this inestimable privilege. THE CONGREGATIONAL meeting house in

Williamstown, Mass., built in 1798, and in which the Williams College commencements have been held for seventy years, was totally destroyed by fire last Sunday.

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COAL.-SUGAB LOAF, BEAVER MEADOW ANI COAL.-SUGAB LOAF, BEAVER MEADOW ANI O Spring Mountain, Lehigh Coal, and best Locus. Mountain from echnylkill, prepared expressly for family use, Depot, N. W. corner EIGHTH and WIL LOW streem. Office, No, 112 South SECOND street, mht? J. WALTON & CO.

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Ja25-31* J RICHLE'S. Third st. and Germantown Road. HODGSON'S BEONCHIAL TABLETS.—The Alie visition of Bronchitis, Catarrh. Hoarseness and Similar Complaints, affecting the Organs of the Voice Public Speakers, Singer and Amateurs have beer preatly benefited by using these Tablets, and their high appreciation of their instinaic merit, particularly re-commends them to persons affected with BRON CHITIS, HOARSENESS, and CATARRH of the HEAD and BREAST. For sale by Drugsists generally Prepared only by LANCASTER & WILLS, Apothe carles, northeast corner Arch and Tenth streets, Phila-delphia.

delphia. Oci2 NEW STRENGTHENING AND REVULATIVE PLASTERS, with the pliancy of all the strength and softness of kid. For affections of the Chest, pains weakness, dc., dc. They are cleanly and odoriess comfortable and effective. Sold by HUBBELL, Apo thecary, 1410 Chestnut street. alls

AUCTION SALES.

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JAMES A. FREEMAN, AUOTIONER, No. 437 WALNUT street. REAL ESTATE SALE, JAN, SI, 1866. This sale, at the Exchange, at 12 of lock noon, will include-

STOCKS AND COLLATERALS. 50 shares Steubenville and Iudiana Railroad, (reorganized stock.) 10 shares Bear Mountain Franklin Coal Co.-Eack share now entitled to three for a formation

share now entilled to three tons of coal. 200 shares Et. Nicholas Oli. Sale peremptory on ac-count of whom it may concern. 200 shares Et. Nicholas Oli. Sale peremptory on ac-count of whom it may concern. 300 shares Shafton Gas Coal Co. A due bill for \$1747 45 of the West Bangor State Min-ing Co. of Harford county, Md., to order of and en-doraed by Fred's. E. Swope, Esq. Sale peremptory on account of whom it may concern. 600 acres of land, Rockingham county, Va. Papers at the store.

account of whom it may context. Sale perimptory on 600 access of land, Rockingham county, Va. Papers at the store. \$1000 Bond Lebigh Loan 1884. No. 144 P. EL&VENTH ST-A three story brick dwelling, 11th st, above Spruce: 16% by 68 feet. \$66 66 per annum ground rent. Executors 'Sole-Estate of John Gett, doed. No. 6:8 PINE ST-A property 15 feet front on Pine st by 140 feet deep to Minster st on which it is 20 feet from. Subject 10 \$20 ground rent, also to a right of way. Sams Estate. HOUSES A1 July INING-Frame houses and lot, No. 12% edjoining 18 by 160 feet. Same Estate. HOUSES A1 July INING-Frame houses and lot, No. 12% edjoining 18 by 160 feet. Same Estate. HOUSES A1 July INING-Frame houses and lot, No. 12% edjoining 18 by 160 feet. Same Estate. No. 102 LOCUST ST-The frame houses and lot, Locust st, above 11th 20 by 80% feet along Prosperous aller, 40 per annum frond rent. Same Estate. RESIDENCE GEBMANTOWN-A haudsome resi-dence, Tulpohocken, near Green st; lot 37% by 216 feet. House has all the conveniences, and it in first raile order. Carriage house on the ray of the lot WASHINGTON ST-A here story brick house, be-low Third, 15 by 74 Lorge story brick house, be-low Third, 15 by 74 Lorge story brick house, be-low Third, 15 by 74 Lorge story brick house, be-low Third, 15 by 74 Lorge story brick of land, in all 2,00 acree, on the line of the Philadelohis and Erife Ballread, in Clipton county, Pa. They are heavily tim-bered with the best kind of timber. Plana and survey at the ouclin store. ## Fril particulare in handbills, dc., at the auction three the story and and survey at the ouclin store.

tore VALUABLE RESIDENCES AT PRIVATE SALE, TO BEAL ESTATE OPERATORS ELEGANT WALNUT STREET MANSION-ONS of the most elegant residences on Walnut street 59 feet front; large ground stable, &c. Also, BROWN STONE MANSION, Walnut near,

Refer front; large ground, statue, cc. Also, BROWN 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 dwallings in the heart of the city. Immediate occupancy can be had if deaired. This is a very favorable opportunity to par-tice who spek good real estate investments to bay at old prices property which will pay well and, increase in value. For particulars apply at the auction store. MARKET ST. STORES—At private sale, the valu-able four-story blick store 8. E. corner of Market and Bank siz. In first rate condition. Terms accommo-dating. ALSO—The substantial property at the S. E. corner of Market and Strawberry siz. In excellent order. These properties will be soid so as to pay a good in-terest on the investment. STABLE—A very desirable property in the neigh-borhood of Tweith and Locust sta. TA VEN NTAND and 9 acres of land, on Ridge

terest on the investment. STABLE-A very desirable property in the neigh-borhood of Tweifth and Locust sts. TAVERN STAND and 9 scree of land, on Ridge road, 9 miles from the State House known as the "Sorrel Hore." Plans, surveys, dcc, at the store. Property No. 402 south Front st, 41 by 100 fest. do do 113 and 114: Lombard st so acres, Germantown 37 do Eisher's lane Valuable Lot, Market street, above Nineteenth do do Barker do do do 8 Building Lots. south Twenty-second st Property northeset corner Fourth and Sprace ats Dweiling. with side yard. Darby road Brown-stane Store, Second st. near Chestnut Besidence and large tot, Eurington do No. 201 south Tenth st do do fisse Pond st. Scres of Land. Federal st. Twenty-sixth Ward VALUABLE STORE, CHESTNUT ST-A very valuable basiness property on Chestnut st, having two ronts-in good order, dc. Occupancy with the deed. M THOMAS & SONE, AUUTIONEERES Nos.

M. THO MAS & SONS, ADDITIONFEES Nos. and Misouth FOURTH street. HALES OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE it the Exchange, every TUESDAY, alls o'clock noors) are handbills of each properly issued separately, and on the Saturday provious to each sale 200 Cala-lognest pamphite form, giving full descriptions. REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE. Printed catalogues comprising asversal hundred

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REAL ESTATE SALE, FEB. 6. REAL ESTATE SALE, FEB. 6. Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Thomas McMullin, decd.-THREE STORY BALCK STORES and DWEL-LSNH, NO. 1017 South St. Same E tate-VA LUARLE BUSINESS STAND— Three story Brick Store and Dwelling, NO. 36 South FOURTH St. between Chestnut and Market Sis. Master's Peremptory Fale—VALUARLE BUSINESS STANDS—2 FOUR STORY BRICK STORES, NOS. 11 and US south Second St.

BTANDS-2 FOUR SIDE DENDE SIDE SIDE AND A STATES, and is south becond st. Fame Estate-4 TWO STORY BRICK DWBLL-IN tis, we tside of Lelitis at. in the rear of above. South become are very valuable business stands, and the three together would be well adapted for any

erter eivebusiness Same Astaic-S NFAT MODERN DWELLINGS, ELLEVENTH ST-Five neat modern Residences, AGA 12,124 186 183 and 140 sonth Eleventh st, north of WALNUT. They will be sold separately. They are in a very desirable and convenient location.

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resolution before the House came from the joint committee appointed to inquire into the political condition of the States lately in rebellion, in order to determine whether those States were or were not entitled to representation in Congress. The House could judge how much information the resolution embodied on that subject, and what connection it had with the object for which the committee was appointed.

committee had reported, without explanation of reasons, a naked proposition to amend the Constitution. He was afraid he should fall under the censure expressed the other day by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bingham) upon those who were unwilling United States. He acknowledged freely that he distrusted all propositions for its amendment. The history of the country had proved that the Constitution was the most wonderful instrument ever framed by the wisdom of man for the government of great nation. It was fully adequate to all the emergencies of peace or war. The tri-umphant carrying out of the war afforded the highest possible testimony of its ade-quacy to all emergencies. In the distribution of powers between the General Govern-ment and the several States, that document had proved that it was made not for a day but for all time. Still he recognized the justice and propriety of amending it to meet changed circumstances and an altered condition of facts. The question of slavery, for instance, had

undergone such a total change as to make an amendment to the Constitution wise and proper. The evil proposed to be remedied by the pending amendment was also one that probably might well demand attention. The late slaves in the late Southern States had been entitled to a three-fifths representation, and as they were now free, the additional two fifths would increase the Southern basis of representation by sixteen hundred thousand. That was an inequality which demanded a remedy, one could be found not worse than the evil itself. He thought that there were very serious objections to the prodment. One was that it cha the basis of representation from population to something else. It was a fundamental principle of free governments that the inabitants, all who are the subjects of law should be represented in the enactment and execution of the law. Another objectiona ble feature was that noticed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Broomall, in regard to the meaning of the words race and color; another was, that it disfranchised a whole race if a portion of that race was disfranchized by a State. That was not a wise provision. It held out no encouragement for enfranchising any portion of the colored race. He could not help feeling that its enactment would be disastrous to the relations betwee the Union and the Southern States. and to the welfare of those States. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bingham),

a member of the Committee, had said, the other day, that this was but the first of a series of amendments and propositions which that committee would submit for the action of the House, that he regarded them all as essential to the safety of the country, and that he trembled when he thought the whole series cf propositions might not be adonted.

Mr. Bingham-The remark I made was that I would tremble for my country if I thought that this proposition was all that the House would pass and send out to the

Mr. Raymond accepted the correction. This then, was the first of a series of propositions to amend the Constitution. The House was entitled to know the whole pro-They should know particularly whether the powers of the General Government were to be so en-Government were to be so en-larged as to destroy the rights which these

ence of the States of the Union was the same Suppose that in a war with England she should take possession of the State of Masachusetts, and plant her armies all around its borders, and suppose the occupation were prelonged for a year, or two years, or three years, would Massachusetts cease to be a State of the Union? Would she not, when ever the usurping power was expelled, stand in her old place as one of the States? Mr. Shellabarger explained that his posi-

that the State had ceased to exist?

as its rightful ruler was a fugitive among

the mountains, but when Jaurez should

was that when States ceased for the time being to be States of the Union, they could not, under our system, revive to the governing status without the leave of the feneral Government.

Mr. Raymond said the Southern States did not cease to be States in the scope of in-ternational law. There never had been a time that they had not government and law. and obedience to law. It did not require obedience to any particular form of law to make a State a State. It might be a republic to-day, a monarchy to-morrow, and a des-potism the next day, but still it continued to be a State. Was there an hour when England and France would not have recognized any of the rebel States as a State in the sense af public law? Not at all. They never ceased to be a State. They were States in the sense of public international law, and in the contemplation of the United States, because the habitual obedience due from them to the Government of the United States was only suspended, not abrogated or destroyed.

If they had succeeded in refusing that obedience permanently and forever, then hey would have ceased to be States in the Union, not otherwise. During the war of of the British took possession of one-third of the territory of Maine, including the town and port of Castine, and held it a year idjourned. so completely and absolutely, that the people were held by the courts to have been absolved from obedience to the Government; but had Congress been called on to act when the usurpation was withdrawn? No. The State renewed its functions, and went on just as if the usurpation had never existed. That was precisely the position of the rebel States. In the winter of 1860 and spring of 1861, a conspiracy against the Go-vernment of the United States existed in this city, in this House, aided by agents and co-conspirators in other sections of the country. It was the duty of the Government to take precautions against the pro jected usurpation. The distinguished chief-tain then at the head of the army had recommended the stationing of troops at cer tain points in the Southern States to prevent the success of such an attempt at usurpa-tion. The Government failed to perform its The President of the United States duty had a theory which prevented him; and even the Congress of that day would have refused to give him the power to do it ef-fectually. Through the default of the Government, therefore, the usurpation ac-

quired force. Who did not believe that if there had been a reasonable force stationed in North Caro-lina, that State would never had fallen into the hands of traitors and usurpers? The same was true of almost all the other States if the Government had performed its solemr obligation to guarantee to each State a rebillion form of government, the rebellion would have been prevented. If a usurpa-tion does not necessarily of itself take a State out of the Union, until it proves a success, when does that take place? Unless it holds out prevented it is not a success.

it holds out permanently it is not a success, and does not achieve the object of taking

a State out of the Union. The people of the South had no choice in the matter. If they refused obedience to the usurping power, they were punished for their refusal. If hey hesitated, their goods were confiscated. If the usurpers had been expelled in six months, in one year, or in two years, would anybody have contended that the States were out of the Union? and would any one new point out the precise line in point of

the Union and the permanent welfare of the country, which we have struggled so hard and so successfully to save. If I have said things just and wise, I beg you not to let them be disparaged by anything unkind or unwise that I may have uttered. I beg you to bear in mind this fact: That we of the North and of the South are at war no longer The gigantic contest is at an end. The dead of the contending hosts sleep at last beneath the soil of a common country, under their common flag. Their hostilities are hushed, and they are the dead of the nation forever more. The victor may well exult in the victory he has achieved; let it be our task, as it will be our highest glory, to make the vanquished and their posterity, to the lates generation, rejoice in the end.

Mr. Raymond spoke for a little over two ours, and was listened to with marked attention.

Mr. Julian (Ind.) spoke for a few minutes declaring he was against adopting a tem-porising policy. The rebels of the South hate the negroes, not simply as allies of the ankees, but as the authors of their misfortunes. They hate them with a rancon that crops out all over the South. They would not voluntarily gave equal political rights to the negro, They declare they would dierather than do so. There should be a constitutional amendment, or a law of Congress, guaranteeing the ballot to the negrees of the South. Let us not he said, make enemies of four millions of people, mong whom there were no traitors who would be found in the future, as in the ast, our most affectionate allies.

The previous question was ordered on recommitting the subject, and the House

> Pennsylvania Legislature. HARRISBURG, Jan. 29.

SENATE-Evening Session.-Several re-monstrances against Sunday travel were presented.

Mr. Connell presented a supplement to the act incorporating the Apprentices' Library Company; also, one incorporating the Phila-delphia and Sonthern Mail Steamship Comany, which subsequently passed. By Mr. Landon, one regulating marriages;

y Mr. Hall, a supplement to an act relative o the sale of railroads and canals; by Mr. Nichols, an act incorporating the Philadelphia Glass Company; by Mr. Cowles, a supplement to the Landlord and Tenan

Mr. Lowry offered a resolution requesting the Judiciary Committee to report the bill relative to the right of deserters to vote, which passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE-Evening Session.-The House me at half-past seven o'clock.

The following bills were introduced: One by Mr. Ruddiman, authorizing the onstruction of a bridge over the Schuylkill at Callowhill street; also, one incorporating he Philadelphia Botanical Garden Associ

By Mr. Lee, authorizing the Petroleum Storage Company to issue bonds and mort-

gages and insure merchandise. By Mr. Sterner, incorporating the Gilpin Gold and Silver Mining Company of Colo rado.

By Mr. Nelson, an act improving the navigation of the Delaware river for the running of lumber, and asking for an ap-propriation of ten thousand dollars for the ourpose.

By Mr. Myers, a bill incorporating the Lehigh University, which was passed. This is the institution to which Mr. Asa Packer

made a donation. By Mr. Hood, a bill in reference to the qualifications of male teachers. Fourteen Philadelphia representatives

presented remonstrances against running passenger cars on Sunday. The petitions numbered about thirty and were signed by about one thousand persons.

One of the petitions was presented by Mr.

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DELEWATE EVENUE. IMPERIAL FRENCH PRUNES.-50 cases in tin canisters and fancy boxes, imported and for sale by JOS. S. BUSSIER & CO 108 South Deleware avenue. FOR SALE-A copper STILL, for Alcohol; in com plete order. Apply to JOHN C. BAKER & CO., 718 Market street,

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MAGNESIA-Jenning's Calcined, in 10%, round time Magnesia, in 20% and 40% papers, Heavy Calcined Magnesia iynding and for sale by CHARLINS ELLIS SON & CO., Druggists, Market and Seventh streets Philadelphia.

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DEUGS.-A LARGE AND GENERAL STOCE OF Drugs, Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Prepara tions, for sale by WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Drugsing Nos. 724 and 725 Market street. avenue. SALE OF THE LIBRARY OF THE LATE WIL-LIAM J. DUANE, ESO. ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON. JAN. 30, At the unction store, the library of the la e William J. Iusne, Esq., inclucing a large number of rare pam-phiets on American affairs, dc.

Nos. 724 and 725 Market street. BAY RUM.-Just received, an Invoice of Genuine Imported Ray Rum, for sale by the galion, by ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., Druggist, N. E. cer her Fourth and Race streets. THE NEW "PILLS PIPE."-A SIMPLE OLEANLY and portable contrivance for the spollcation of un-ruents to the internal surface of the rectum. Sold 52 HUBBELL A pothecary. 141 Chostsut street

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SALE OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS FROM A LIBRARY ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 31 A' the suction store, valuable miscellaneous books from a library. AT PP IVATE SALE Two Lerge and Valuable LOTS, east and west side of Sixth st, below Girard avenue MOSES NATHANS, AUCTIONEER AND COM MISSION MERCHANT, Southeast corner Sixth and Ract streets. The sale will continue until every article is dis

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ON WEDNESDAY MORNING. JAN. 31. At 10 of clock, 500 lotts, viz-no pieces of Cloths, Cassi-merce ard Sainets; cases and lots of Bleached and Brown Goods, Gingbams, Jeans, Flannels, &c. UNDERWRITERS' SALE. Pieces Linco Sheeting; one case of assorted Dress Goods, &c.

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REAL ESTATE. CN THURSDAY, Feb. 5, at the Exchange-By order of the Oryhais' Court-Estate of Simeon Strickland-House and Lot of Ground on westwardly alde of Ridge road, hi2 feet borth of Wallace st, 18 feet font on Ridge road, and extending to Wallace st.

Sale at No 19 South Thirteenth street. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRROAS, &c. ON THURSDAY MORNING. At 10 o'tock at No 129 south Thirteenth street, will be sold the furniture of a family ren.oving from the city, comprising agraetal assortment of parior, cham-ber, dinug roum and kitchen furniture. Can be examined at 8 o'clock on day of sale.

Sale et No, 1110 Chestnut street, NEW AND SECONDHAND HOUSEHOLD FUR-NITT RE, PLANO FORTES, CARPETS, MIRRORS, &C., &C.

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At 12 o'clock, at the suction store, will be sold, by orrer of the U.S. Collector of the Fourth Distract of Pennsylvania, 11,00 Cigars. TOBACCO. Also, a lot of leaf Tobs

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LEASE GOODWILL, FIXTURES AND STOCK OF A HOTEL. ON SATURDAY MORNING, At 11 o'clock at No. 23 south Tenth 34, will be sold the Jesse for twenty months, goodwill, fixtures and stock of a hotel. Can be examined on Friday.

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