Pennsylvania Legislature.

[CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

SENATE.—Private bills were considered as follows:

House bill incorporating the Philadelphia, New York and Boston Steamship Company. Passed.

Senate bill, supplement to the act incorporating the Philadelphia Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen (relative to the election of Directors).

Senate bill compelling the Philadelphia and Gray's Ferry Passenger Railway Company to carry passengers from one terminus to the other of their road, without change of cars and for one rate of fare. Objected to by Mr. Ridgway and postponed.

Senate bill incorporating the Expressmen's Beneficial Society. Passed.

Senate bill regulating the publication of notices of Sheriff's sales in German in Philadelphia. Passed.

House bill incorporating the Pennsylvania Woodhangings Company. Passed.

House bill authorizing the sale of the real estate of Mary Ritter. Passed.

Senate bill exempting the property of the National Guard from taxation. Passed.

House bill for the payment to the Wharton Street Church of a sum of money due by the State. Passed.

Senate bill confirming certain proceedings in partition in the District Court.

House bill authorizing the appointment of an Inspector of illuminating gas was laid over for the present.

Afternoon Session.—House bill incorporating the Cottage Gas Company of Norristown. Passed.

House bill authorizing the issue of bonds by the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company. Passed.

House bill authorizing the opening of Memphis street from Palmer street to Montgomery avenue, Eighteenth Ward. Passed.

Senate bill exempting the Chestnut Hill Cemetery from taxation. Passed.

Joint resolution appropriating $2,500 to the repairing of the Penn Treaty Monument in Philadelphia. Passed.

Senate bill authorizing the Gettysburg and Chambersburg Railroad Company to make connections, and increase the number of Commissioners. Passed.

Mr. Jackson, from the Finance Committee, reported an act taxing all railroad companies that mine their own coal twenty-five cents per ton, with a negative recommendation.

Mr. Randall moved to consider the bill, which was agreed to, and the bill was defeated by yeas 6, to nays 22.

Evening Session.—Mr Connell, from the Finance Committee, reported the appropriation bill, with amendments, cutting out all charities, and reducing the bill $226,000, thus leaving an aggregate of $3,906,000. The bill passed and was sent to the House for concurrence. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The following bills on the public calendar were acted upon:

Senate bill relative to mortgages of leasehold estates (providing that in all cases the mortgages of leasehold estates shall have the same remedies for collection thereof which mortgages of real estate have) passed finally.

Senate supplement to an act confirmatory of conveyances of real estate (providing that conveyances of lands in this State by executors or administrators of last wills and testaments under the laws of other States, if recorded in the proper county, shall be valid, the act not to affect suits now pending) passed finally.

House supplement to an act incorporating the House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania (requiring the Judges of Common Pleas of Allegheny county to visit the institution quarterly) passed finally.

House bill repealing an act regulating the inspection of pickled fish and to prevent fraud in the vending of the same passed finally.

House bill relating to the organization of co-operative associations for the purpose of carrying on any mechanical, mining, manufacturing or trading business in the Commonwealth. This bill embraces ten sections, and provides that any seven or more citizens may form a co-operative association, with such corporate name as shall indicate its character. Capital shall not exceed $200,000, but may be increased not more than $100,000, with consent of stockholders. Various minor regulations are prescribed. Passed finally.

Senate bill to revise, amend and consolidate the several laws taxing corporations, brokers and bankers.

Mr. Strang (Rep.) of Tioga moved to postpone the bill and make it the special order for to-morrow evening.

This required unanimous consent.

Mr. McGinnis objected.

The bill was then laid over till Wednesday next.

Senate supplement to an act directing the entry of liens for the principal and interest due the Commonwealth for lands held by virtue of location or other office titles, approved January 20, 1864. The bill provides for the entry of amounts due on unpatented lands in a docket to be provided by the Surveyor-General in the Land Department, instead of in the dockets of county officers, and the same shall remain a lien on said lands, bearing interest as already provided. Passed finally.

Senate supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth (being the registry bill).

Mr. Linton (Dem.), of Cambria, moved an amendment to the second section, striking out that provision which requires assessors to mark opposite each man's name the nature of his qualifications as an elector, such as "naturalized," "declared intention," "age," "residence," &c.

Mr. Hickman (Rep.), of Chester, sustained the bill as the only hope of the country against Democratic frauds. That party had a large number of dupes, whom they used for party purposes.

Mr. Maish (Dem.), of York, said he would go as far as any man to prevent frauds at elections. Such prevention would always redound to the advantage of the Democratic party. This bill, however, was a covered assault upon the foreign vote; it was an electioneering scheme of the Radical party to carry the next election.

Mr. Smith (Rep.), of Allegheny, said the bill was intended to preserve the parity of the ballot box and ascertain the true sentiment of the people.

Mr. Chalfant (Dem.), of Montour, alluding to frauds, called the attention of the House to the Fort Delaware frauds, which he said were the boldest and most infamous of any which the people had ever heard, and yet those frauds were perpetrated by the Radical party.

Mr. Craig (Dem.), of Carbon, spoke in opposition to the bill. It was too cumbrous; its machinery was too complicated, its expense was too great.

Mr. Jones (Dem.), of Berks, said that where the duties of officers were increased, the chances of fraud were increased. Besides, this bill put the hard-working man to so much trouble in obtaining his right to vote that it was doubtful if many of them would care to trouble themselves about the matter, especially when it was always hard to prevail upon them to leave their work and their homes simply to cast their votes. Where a rogue would jump one barrier he would jump two. Election officers, too, were sometimes corrupt, and they could commit as many frauds under this bill as under the existing law. Until we had some better evidence of the insufficiency of the existing laws, he did not see any reason for the passage of a new law. He had never heard anybody ask for it. There was no excitement, no demand for a registry law.

Mr. Thorn (Rep.), of Philadelphia, moved to exempt the City of Philadelphia from the provisions of the bill. Agreed to.

Mr. Boyd (Dem.), of York, said this bill would require an honest Democrat to occupy two days, instead of one day, to reach the enemies of the country through the ballot-box. The gentleman from Chester had made an attack upon the foreign vote—the votes of men who had fought bravely for the country on many a battle-field.

Mr. Hickman said he had only attacked the illegal foreign vote. Everybody knew that the whole foreign Irish Catholic vote of the country would be cast for the Democratic ticket. He never hoped to convince these men of their error. If the Legislature had adopted his (Mr. Hickman's) constitutional amendments, no one could have voted had he not been able to read the Constitution, and that would have excluded the one-half of the Democratic voters; then the negroes would have been admitted, and they would have counterbalanced the balance of the Democratic voters. [Laughter.]

Mr. Eschbach (Dem.), of Montgomery—And your negroes were to have voted without being able to read?

Mr. Hickman—Why, sir, they all *do* read! [Laughter.] You will not find a negro in Chester county who cannot read.

Mr. Boyd was glad to hear that the whole foreign Irish Catholic vote of the country would be cast for the Democratic ticket. And this was just what the Republicans were afraid of; hence they were anxious to call in the votes of degraded negroes.

Mr. Hickman reiterated that the whole foreign Irish Catholic vote had always been cast for the Democratic party. And that vote had always been cast in downright, absolute ignorance of our institutions. But he could not object to the vote of a man entitled to a vote. He had only assailed the illegal foreign, or Irish Catholic, voters. He was always for the protection of the poor, foreign or native. Rich men could cheat as well as poor men. It was against fraud that he spoke. The Republican party had committed one grand mistake; they had allowed ignorance to vote because it was clothed in a white skin. They might as well allow a bag of flour to vote! [Laughter.] Take an ignorant Irishman, just landed, who swears to support the Constitution of the United States; he is allowed to vote because he so swears to support the Constitution, when he can't read the Constitution, not even the New Testament. It was not to be supposed that a man that couldn't read could understand the Constitution, when even we could not understand it. [Laughter.] All the ignorant vote of the country was cast for the Democratic party.

Mr. Brennan (Dem.), of Schuylkill, rose, and in an excited manner said that the gentleman from Chester had attacked the intelligence of the Irish Catholics. He would find many among those Irish Catholics who were more capable of teaching men their duty to their country and their God than the gentleman from Chester. He (Mr. B.) challenged the gentleman to meet him at the Jones House, room No. 9, where he would have a bottle of whisky for him. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hickman—Is the gentleman an Irish Catholic?

Mr. Brennan—Yes, sir, and I want the gentleman to understand that I am his peer in intelligence.

Mr. Hickman—The galled jade winces! There is just where the shoe pinches!

Mr. Brennan—I would say to the gentleman that I hate injustice and untruth wherever I find it. I consequently feel a little touched in relation to the bold assertions of the gentleman from Chester, which he knows are untrue.

Mr. Hickman proceeded, when

Mr. Armstrong (Rep.) called the previous question, but the call was not sustained. Yeas 38, nays 42.

Mr. Hickman then proceeded again.

Mr. Boyd asked what objections the gentleman had to the existing election laws.

Mr. Hickman replied that they were not stringent enough. He believed that if the Republican party had made half the effort to secure the negro vote that they had made to secure the Irish Catholic vote of this State there would be no necessity for this bill.

Mr. Linton's amendment was then voted down by a strictly party vote—the Democrats voting aye.

Afternoon Session.—The House resumed the consideration of the registry law.

Mr. Linton (Dem.), of Cambria, moved to amend by striking out the provision requiring the exhibition of certificates of naturalization to assessors.

Mr. Strang (Rep.), of Tioga, said it was time the House arrived at a decision on this question. Everybody knew that all the Republicans would vote for the bill and that all the Democrats would vote against it. The morning session had been frittered away in useless discussion, and it now remained for Republicans to say whether they were going to pass the bill or not. He called the previous question on the first section.

The call was sustained by a strict party vote, and the section was adopted by the same vote.

[Mr. Strang did not vote because he had paired-off with the gentleman from Clinton, Mr. Deise.]

Mr. Webb (Rep.), of Bradford, called the previous question on the second section.

Mr. Jones (Dem.), of Berks, wanted to know if the Chair is going to recognize anybody this afternoon rising on the Democratic side. [Laughter among the Democrats.]

The call for the previous question was sustained by a strict party vote.

Mr. Josephs (Dem.), then moved a reconsideration of the vote just had on sustaining the call.

When the third section was read Mr. Thorn introduced an amendment embracing the balance of the bill from the fourth to the fifteenth sections inclusive, which was done to prevent filibustering on sections, with an addition providing a complete registry system for Philadelphia, constituting the Aldermen of Wards a general Board of Canvassers, who shall meet on the first Monday of June each year, and organize by the selection of a President, Clerk and Messenger, and on or before the first Monday in August they shall appoint reputable citizens of each election division, all of whom shall not be members of the same party, to constitute Boards of Canvassers for the various districts, and vacancies shall be filled by the Board of Aldermen. The remainder of the provisions relative to Philadelphia are the same as those embraced in the bill.

Mr. Thorn called the previous question on this amendment.

Mr. McGinnis (Dem.), of Philadelphia, said it was an outrage which no Democrat should tamely submit to. The excitement then being high, all the Democrats except nine left the House with the intention of leaving the body without a quorum. The nine, however, refused to leave.

Mr. Kleckner (Rep.), of Philadelphia, moved that the doors be closed to prevent the egress of any more members.

Before the vote on the call for the previous question was announced, Mr. Mann (Rep.), of Potter, said there were a number of members present who had not voted because they had paired off; but, under the circumstances, he thought their obligations were dissolved. He called upon the Speaker to order such members to cast their votes.

The Speaker said he thought there was no quorum voting.

The result showed 45 yeas to 6 nays, there being exactly a quorum voting, only six Democrats answering to their names.

The question was then taken on Mr. Thorn's amendment, and during the call of the yeas and nays Mr. Thorn repeated his former observations. He thought it was the duty of the Speaker to direct the Clerk to call over the names of those who had not voted and direct them to vote. To pair off was only a privilege, not an obligation recognized by the rules.

The amendment was adopted—yeas 45, nays 10; there being but ten Democrats present.

The third section, thus amended, was adopted by a party vote—yeas 44, nays 14. In consequence of the absence of the Democrats, the Republicans had the necessary vote of two-thirds to suspend the rules and pass the bill finally, which was done under the operation of calling the previous question—ayes 44, nays 16, the Democrats voting no.

The Senate bill, supplement to the Buck road, was called up by Mr. Subers, and passed.

The House also concurred in the new Free Railroad law, as passed by the Senate, and it was sent to the Governor. Adjourned.

CITY COUNCILS.

Select Branch.

This Chamber was called to order at quarter past three o'clock, President Stokley in the chair. A communication was received from the Superintendent of the Girard Estate, giving an exhibit of its receipts and disbursements, ending March, 1868, for the previous year.

Mr. King offered a petition from the property owners along Delaware avenue, between Race and Vine, asking that no ordinance be passed allowing the storage of manure on the wharves in that vicinity. Tabled.

Mr. Duffee submitted a communication from 150 residents in that vicinity, stating that they have not suffered inconvenience from such storage. Tabled.

Mr. Gillingham moved that the Chamber suspend its rules and go into the consideration of the sewer bill. This bill authorizes the Mayor to contract a loan, at not more than six per cent., of $800,000, for the construction of new culverts. Upon the calling of the yeas and nays, upon the third reading, the bill passed.

A number of petitions were received asking for the bridging of Bridge street. These were referred.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Markets, stating certain appointments of gentlemen to clerkships in the public markets, which were confirmed.

Mr. Hodgdon reported from the Committee on Water Works an ordinance authorizing the appropriation of $424,000 for the purpose of purchasing and laying mains to convey water to Germantown and Manayunk, and for an ascending main for the Schuylkill Works, and for an ascending and descending main for the Twenty-fourth Ward Water Works.

Mr. King said that though he favored the ordinance, yet it asked the appropriation of moneys before a loan meeting that exigency had been made. He thought that it should be the first step of Councils to create the loan, and then, if it be desired, to make the necessary appropriations.

Mr. Franciscus agreed with Mr. King in this respect.

The yeas and nays were called upon the motion to postpone for the present, but this was not agreed to.

Mr. Page felt that he should be obliged to vote for this bill upon the principle of necessity. He agreed with the gentleman from the Eleventh (Mr. King) that it is altogether improper to make any appropriation in anticipation of a loan.

The ordinance passed.

A resolution was offered and referred to the Committee on Schuylkill, to pay $400 for the use of the church property in Melon street, west of Twelfth street, which was used for school purposes.

The consideration of the League Island bill, the special order for 4 o'clock, was called up. This bill is supplementary to the one passed about a month ago, which appropriated $340,600 for the purchase of League Island; and it makes an additional appropriation of $75,000 for certain contingencies which had arisen, $70,000 of which is to be paid to the Pennsylvania Company for the insurance of lives and granting of annuities, which is to owner of that tract of land.

Mr. Hodgdon thought that action in this matter should be delayed for a time. As it took two years for Congress to accept the island, how long will it take then to place that island in condition for a navy-yard—which is one of the conditions in the transfer of the island from the city to the United States government? The gentleman was told that the Secretary of the Navy asked Congress to make certain appropriations for improving the island; it was summarily ruled down. He thought that the city should delay, until the government had taken some decided steps in its improvement.

Colonel Page said that the gentleman who had preceded him would wish to have the United States government expend money on property before it had become its owner. The question of $75,000 should sink into insignificance alongside of the great commerce and business, and city improvement and labor, which the establishment of a great naval depot at League Island would ensure.

The bill passed.

A resolution was offered instructing the Committee on Schools to report an ordinance to purchase the lot on the west side of Fifth street, north of Noble, for school purposes. Referred.

Mr. Kamerly offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Street Cleansing to inquire as to the reason why the streets are not now more promptly cleaned by the contractor. Referred.

The bill repealing the allowing of the storage of manure on the Delaware wharves between Coates and Callowhill streets, was indefinitely postponed.

Colonel Page introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, A resolution has been introduced into the Senate of this State providing for the payment into the City Treasury of a portion of the fees and emoluments of certain county offices after the expiration of the terms of the present incumbents; and,

Whereas, Application on the part of Councils has been repeatedly made to the Legislature for a law providing that certain of these officers shall not draw from the City Treasury more than a given sum per annum, respectively, the amounts now realized by them from such treasury being exorbitant and excessive, and not called for by any public consideration whatever, and compelling the said officers to provide and pay out of their receipts for all stationery, and books, and dockets of record necessary in the said offices; therefore be it—

Resolved, That the Legislature be respectfully requested to grant the said additional legislation in the manner and form requested by Councils, without blending with it the fees and emoluments of said county offices, so as to make any part of them payable into the City Treasury, the sound principle being to let the State and City Treasuries each take its due portion, and bear the burthens belonging to it.

The resolution passed unanimously.

Colonel Page offered a resolution instructing the City Solicitor and City Controller to learn whether or not the passenger railways have paid their taxes required into the City Treasury. Passed.

Mr. Kamerly offered a resolution instructing the Commissioner of Highways to withhold the payment of warrants to the Street Contractor until he had complied with the terms of his contract.

Mr Fox said that he hoped the resolution would not pass, and that the contractor was doing as well as the weather would permit. He thought that the streets could not be well cleaned for less than $200,000, much less than for $110,000, which is now appropriated for that purpose.

Mr. Kamerly claimed that there was not one street in the city cleaned. Should we wait until the fall months before each of our streets should receive one cleansing? The terms of contract are that the streets shall be cleaned twice a week, and if he does not comply with them, his contract should be annulled.

It was moved to postpone.

Mr. King said that he would vote against the postponement. He thought that the fault now was with Councils why the streets were in such a filthy condition. He believed that the present system of cleansing streets was not the right one, and that under it, whether the annual appropriation be $250,000 or $110,000, the faults would not be erased. Since he had been a member of Councils, the speaker knew but one year when the condition of our thoroughfares was respectable, and that was under Mayor Henry, when the lieutenants of the various police districts were constituted street contractors, and they did their work admirably.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Cleaning Streets.

The report of the minority committee on the Girard College investigation, as follows:

Resolved (by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia), That the members of the Board of Directors of Girard College, by whose action Major R. S. Smith was dismissed from the Presidency of that institution, are deserving of unqualified censure,

Which was made the special order for 5 o'clock, was taken up.

Mr. Fox moved to postpone its present consideration.

Colonel Page opposed the postponement. The public expect and anticipate that Councils will take some immediate action upon it, either to uphold or condemn it. The investigation had been thoroughly read, and he thought the members were settled as to their decision.

An amendment was offered to make the consideration the special order for five o'clock next Thursday. This was not agreed to. The motion for postponement was not concurred in.

The vote on the resolution was then called up, and it was carried by 14 yeas to 10 nays.

On motion of Mr. Franciscus, the committee was discharged from further action.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Common Branch.

The Chamber was called to order at a quarter past three o'clock, President Marcer in the chair.

Several petitions and communications were received and referred to appropriate committees.

From the Trustees of the City Ice Boat was received a communication, submitting estimates and plans for a new ice boat. Referred to the first joint special committee on city ice boat.

Mr. Harper offered a resolution requesting the Legislature to repeal the act reducing the tax in the rural wards fifty per cent., as it discriminates against the most industrious part of our population.

Mr. Willits, of the Twenty-third Ward, contended that the act of the Legislature was a proper one, and the resolution should not pass. The act of consolidation says that the rural wards shall not be taxed for what they do not receive. If the act was repealed, the citizens of the rural wards would have to pay for the services of police officers when they did not need them.

He moved to indefinitely postpone.

Mr. Harper thought it but just that the citizens of the rural wards should pay their apportionment of the city taxes. He produced statistics showing that the total expenditures of the rural wards for 1867 was $1,098,298; $148,787 to the Highways; $26,750 to the Fire Department; $87,905 to the Water Department; $46,000 to the support of the poor; over $528,000 for schools, &c., &c.

Mr. Willits said that property in the rural wards was assessed to its full value. The statistics, Mr. Willits thought, applied to Germantown, Frankford, &c., &c., where the citizens received all the benefits from taxation.

Mr. Wagner also spoke against the resolution.

Mr. Betzell thought that from the remarks of the gentleman, the Twenty-third Ward contemplated seceding from the city. He hopes such would not be the case.

Mr. Willits' amendment was then taken up and lost, and the resolution passed by a vote of 22 yeas to 13 nays.

Mr. Ray submitted a resolution requesting the Mayor to return to Common Council the resolution granting permission to Company B, Fire Zouaves, to make a certain attachment to a gas pipe. Passed.

Mr. Wagner presented a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint special committee of five from each chamber to inquire by what authority the Town Hall, in Germantown, had been leased to certain parties. Agreed to.

Mr. Creely offered a resolution for the discharge of Committee on Election Divisions from the consideration of a change of place of voting in the First Division of the Seventeenth Ward. Passed.

Mr. Bardsley, Chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, submitted an ordinance providing that hereafter there shall be in the Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second wards one supervisor each; Twenty-third ward, two supervisors; Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh wards, one supervisor, and Twenty-fifth and Twenty-eighth, one. Postponed for the present.

The same gentleman presented an ordinance providing for the construction of a sewer at Forty-second and Chestnut streets. Referred.

Resolutions being now in order, the following were passed:

By Mr. Harper, one directing the City Controller to inform the Chamber of the specific amounts expended for the support of the city departments in the rural wards, and the share of expenditures and receipts in each ward.

By Mr. Fareira, one requesting the Mayor to withhold his signature from the warrants of the street contractor until the latter has complied with his contract.

By Mr. Mitton, one directing the Board of Revision to assess certain property at its real value.

Mr. Ray called up the ordinance directing the Mayor to at once take possession of the Northern Liberties Gas Works. This had been made the special order of the day at half-past four o'clock.

Mr. Littleton moved to amend by inserting that the city pay to the Northern Liberties Gas Works the same amount per lamp as is paid to the Philadelphia Works, and that the Northern Liberties Works shall not charge more for gas than the Philadelphia Works.

This led to a debate which was continued for nearly an hour.

Mr. Littleton's motion was lost, as was also a motion by Mr. Dillon to postpone for one week. Mr. Littleton then asked the adoption of the ordinance; it would take some of the burden off the citizens.

The ordinance was then agreed to. Yeas, 29; nays, 4.

Bills from the Select Council were considered, and the following concurred in:

A bill instructing the City Solicitor to inquire whether the passenger railways have paid the sums required by law into the City Treasury.

An ordinance making an appropriation to the Department of Water for the purchase of pipe, etc., for the Roxborough Works.

Resolutions censuring the Directors of Girard College who voted for the expulsion of Major Smith were tabled. Adjourned.

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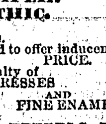

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MEDICAL.

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A Certain Cure for

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PHILADELPHIA, March 18, 1868.

FRIEND BROWN: It gives me great pleasure to say to you, that your Ointment is such an article that there can be but praises bestowed upon it, when used and it becomes known. For you well recollect how dreadfully I was scalded in both legs by steam and hot water, so much so that the flesh came off at least one-half inch in thickness; and by the use of your Ointment, and that alone, in a few weeks I was entirely restored, and am now as well as ever; not a muscle or leader contracted, and hardly a scar is left. There is no telling the amount of suffering it would relieve, if it was freely used in scalds or burns of any kind. By referring persons to me, I can give them ample satisfaction of the truthfulness of its qualities.
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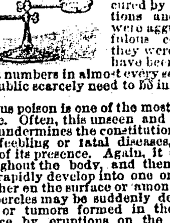

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Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this SARSAPARILLA is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this SARSAPARILLA: ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE OR ERYSIPELAS, TETTER, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, SORE EYES, SORE EARS, and other eruptions or visible forms of SCROFULOUS disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, HEART DISEASE, FITS, EPILEPSY, NEURALGIA, and the various ULCEROUS affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

SYPHILIS or VENEREAL and MERCURIAL DISEASES are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. LEUCORRHŒA or WHITES, UTERINE ULCERATIONS, and FEMALE DISEASES, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. RHEUMATISM and GOUT, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also LIVER COMPLAINTS, TORPIDITY, CONGESTION or INFLAMMATION of the LIVER, and JAUNDICE, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This SARSAPARILLA is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are LANGUID and LISTLESS, DESPONDENT, SLEEPLESS, and troubled with NERVOUS APPREHENSIONS or FEARS, or any of the affections symptomatic of WEAKNESS, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

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Eminent Dentists, acquainted with the constituents of the Dentallina, advocate its use; it contains nothing to prevent its unrestrained employment. Made only by
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FINANCIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 18, 1867.

NOTICE.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, DUE JULY 1st, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING

LOANS,

Due July 1st, 1868,

WILL BE REDEEMED WITH INTEREST TO DATE OF PAYMENT ON PRESENTATION AT THE

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

VIZ.:

Loan of March 27, 1839, due July 1, 1868.

Loan of July 19, 1839, due July 1, 1868.

INTEREST ON THE ABOVE LOANS WILL CEASE ON THE 1st OF JULY, 1868.

FRANCIS JORDAN, *Sec'y of State.*

JOHN F. HARTRANFT, *Aud. Gen.*

W. H. KEMBLE, *State Treas.*

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

de19-3t&m w f 4m

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DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
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CEDAR CAMPHOR

For Moths. Sold by Druggists everywhere. THEOD. S. HARRIS, Boston. $1 50; $1 00; 50c. ap2 3t

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

During the recess Mr. Stevens, in attempting to reach a chair, fell on the floor of the Senate Chamber. Several Senators ran to his assistance, raised him and helped him to a chair. He appeared not to be much hurt.

DOCUMENTARY.

After the recess, Mr. BUTLER put in evidence the order restoring General Thomas to the Adjutant-General's office. The order is dated headquarters of the army, February 14, 1868, and is as follows:

General L. Thomas, Adjutant-General:

SIR: General Grant directs me to say that the President of the United States desires you to assume your duties as Adjutant-General of the army.

Very respectfully, C. B. COMSTOCK,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER.

William E. Chandler was then sworn and examined by Mr. BUTLER.

Q. I believe you were once Assistant Secretary of the Treasury? A. I was.

Q. From what time to what time? A. From June, 1865, till November 30, 1867.

Q. While in the discharge of the duties of the office did you learn the office routine or practice by which money is taken from the Treasury for the use of the War Department? A. I did.

Q. State the steps by which it is drawn from the Treasury by the War Department. A. By requisition of the Secretary of War on the Secretary of the Treasury, which requisition is passed through the hands of the accounting officers of the Department, and is then honored by the issue of a warrant signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, on which the money is paid by the Treasurer of the United States.

Q. Please state the accounting officers through which it passes. A. The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has the control of war and navy accounts; several of the auditing officers pass upon the war requisitions—the Second Auditor, the Third Auditor, and possibly others.

Q. Please trace a requisition through the War Department. A. My attention has not been called to the subject until now and I am not certain that I can state accurately the process in any given case; it is my impression, however, that a requisition from the Secretary of War would come to the Secretary of the Treasury and pass through the Secretary's office to the office of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the appropriations on which the draft is to be made has been drawn; the requisition would pass from the office of the Comptroller through the office of the Auditor and then back to the Secretary of the Treasury; thereupon, in the warrant room of the Secretary of the Treasury, a warrant for the payment of the money would be issued, which would also pass through the office of the Comptroller, being countersigned by him; then it would pass into the office of the Register of the Treasury to be then registered, and thence to the Treasurer of the United States, who, on this requisition, would issue his draft for the payment of the money; that is substantially the process, though I am not sure I have stated the different steps of it accurately.

Q. Would it go to the Second Auditor first? A. Quite possibly the requisition would go first to the Second or Third Auditor, and then to the Comptroller.

Q. Is there any method known to you by which the President of the United States, or any other person, can get money from the Treasury of the United States, for the use of the War Department, except through a requisition on the Secretary of War? A. There is not.

Q. What is the course of issuing a commission to an officer of the Treasury Department who has been confirmed by the Senate? A. A commission is prepared in the Department and signed by the Secretary; it is then forwarded to the President, and signed by him; it is then returned to the Treasury Department, where, in the case of a bonded officer, it is held until his oath and bond have been had and approved; in the case of an officer not required by law to give bond, the commission is held until he qualifies by taking the oath; it is my impression that that is the usual form; there are some officers of the Treasury Department whose commissions are countersigned by the Secretary of State, instead of by the Secretary of the Treasury; for instance, an assistant secretary's commission has to be countersigned by the Secretary of State, and not by the Secretary of the Treasury; and suppose the commission of the Secretary of the Treasury himself; it issues from the office of the Secretary of State.

Q. On the 20th of November, 1867, was there any vacancy in the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury? A. There was not.

Q. Was there a vacancy up to the 30th of November? A. There was not.

Q. Do you know Edmund Cooper?

Mr. STANBERY asked the object of offering that testimony.

Mr. BUTLER replied—The object is to show one of the ways and means described in the eleventh article, by which the President proposed to get control of the moneys of the Treasury Department and of the War Department. If the counsel has any other question to ask, I shall be very glad to answer it?

Mr. STANBERY—That is not a sufficient answer to the question.

Mr. BUTLER—It is sufficient for the time.

Mr. EVARTS—What part of the eleventh article do you propose to connect this testimony with.

Mr. BUTLER—With both the eighth and eleventh articles. The eighth article says, that said Andrew Johnson, unmindful of the high duties of his office, and of his oath of office, with intent unlawfully to control the disbursements of the moneys appropriated for the military service and for the Department of War, did so and so. One of his means for doing it was to place his Private Secretary in the office of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, as I understand it, is allowed by law to sign warrants.

Mr. EVARTS said the managers propose to prove that there being no vacancy in the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, the President proposed to appoint Edmund Cooper Assistant Secretary. That is the idea, is it? We object to its relevancy under the eighth article. As to the eleventh article, the honorable Court will remember that in our answer we stated that there was no suggesting of ways and means, or of attempts of ways and means, whereby we could answer it; the only allegations there being that, in pursuance of a speech which he made on the 18th of August, 1867, and afterwards, on the 21st of February, 1868, at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, unlawfully and in disregard of the requirements of the Constitution, prevent the execution of the tenure-of-office act.

The only allegations in that article are, that on the 21st of February, 1868, the President did attempt to prevent the execution of the tenure-of-office act by unlawfully contriving means to prevent Edwin M. Stanton from resuming his place in the War Department, and no new proof is offered here substantially of efforts in November, 1867, to appoint Edmund Cooper as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. We object to such proof.

Mr. BUTLER—The objection is two-fold; one is that the evidence is not competent; the other is that the pleading is not sufficient. It is said that the pleading is too general.

We need not, I say, discuss the question of pleadings. The only question is, is this testimony competent? The difficulty that rests in the mind of my learned friends on the other side, is that they cluster everything about the 21st of February. They seem to forget that the 21st of February was only the culmination of a purpose formed long before, as in the President's answer is set forth, to wit, as early as the 12th of August, 1867. He says that he determined then to get Mr. Stanton out at any rate.

I used the words yesterday "at all hazards," and, perhaps, that may be subject to criticism.

Now, then, there are many things for the President to do. He must get control of the War Office; but what good will that do if he could not get somebody in the Treasury Department who should be his servant, his slave, dependent upon his breath to answer the requisitions of his pseudo-officer whom he might appoint to the War Department, and, therefore, he begins early. The appointment of Mr. Cooper as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury was, therefore, a means on the part of the President to get his hands into the Treasury of the United States.

I would not trouble the presiding officer, and I would not have troubled the Senators upon this matter had it not been that there may be other acts, all clustering around this grand conspiracy, which we propose, if we are permitted, to put in evidence. The question objected to is, who was Edmund Cooper? That was all the question. I suppose my friends do not mean seriously to object to that.

Mr. STANBERY—We asked what you expected to prove in reference to it?

Mr. BUTLER—I have replied to that. I propose to prove that Edmund Cooper took possession of the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury before the 30th of November, showing that the President gave a commission illegally and in violation of the tenure-of-office act, to which I wish to call attention.

Mr. STANBERY said—We do not object so much to the question as who Edmund Cooper is, but we want to know what it has to do with this case, and what even the illegal appointment of Edmund Cooper to the office of Assistant Secretary has to do with this case? We want to know that the appointment of Edmund Cooper is for the purpose of controlling the moneys of the Treasurer has to do with the case? I understand the learned manager to say that the proof he intends to make in regard to Edmund Cooper is, in the first place, that there was an illegal appointment of Mr. Cooper, and that the President violated the Constitution of the United States and violated the tenure-of-office act.

Have they given us notice to come here and defend any such delinquency as that? Has the House of Representatives impeached the President for anything done in the removal of Mr. Chandler, if he were removed, or in the appointment of Mr. Cooper in his place, if he were appointed? The managers select one instance of what they claim to be a violation of the Constitution and the tenure-of-office act, and in reference to a temporary appointment of an officer during the recess of the Senate. That was the case of General Thomas, and of General Thomas alone.

As to that, of course, we have no objection to its being given in evidence, because we have notice of it, and are here ready to meet it; but as to any high crime or misdemeanor in reference to the appointment of Mr. Cooper, certainly the managers have no authority to make such a charge, unless they come here with a delegated authority; they come here only to make charges that have been found, good by the House, and not to make charges which they choose to manufacture here.

The managers have no right to amend these articles; they must go to the House for that right. If they choose to go to the House to get a new article founded upon the illegal act of the President in appointing Mr. Cooper, let them do so, and let us have time to answer it and to meet it.

Mr. BINGHAM said: Mr. President, we consider the law to be well settled and accepted everywhere in this country and in England, that every independent act on the part of the accused, looking to the subject matter of the inquiry, may be given in evidence, and we go no further than that: we undertake to say on very high and commanding authority, that it is settled that such other and independent acts, showing the purpose of the accused to bring about the same general results, although they may be the subject matter of a separate indictment, may, nevertheless, be given in evidence. What is the allegation in the eleventh article? That the President, for the purpose of setting aside and defeating this law—

Mr. STANBERY—What law?

Mr. BINGHAM—The tenure-of-office act. I undertake to say that, by the existing law, the appropriation made for the support of the army can only be reached in the Treasury through a requisition drawn by the Secretary of War. Here is an independent act done by the accused for the purpose of aiding this result. How? By appointing an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who, under the law and regulations, is authorized to sign warrants that may be drawn on the Treasury; in other words, by appointing a person to discharge the very duty which would enable him to carry out the design with which we charge him.

Mr. BUTLER—In order that there may be a distinct proposition before the Senate, we offer to prove that there being no vacancy in the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, the President unlawfully appointed his friend and his heretofore private Secretary, Edmund Cooper, to that position, as one of the means by which he intended to defeat the tenure-of-office act and other laws of Congress.

Mr. EVARTS suggested that a date should be inserted.

Mr. BUTLER said he would insert a date satisfactory to himself. He then modified his proposition so as to read, "We offer to prove that after the President determined on the removal of Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, in spite of the action of the Senate, there being no vacancy in the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, &c.

Mr. EVARTS suggested that that did not indicate the date sufficiently.

Mr. BUTLER—I think if the learned gentleman will allow me I will make my offer as I like it myself. [Laughter.]

Mr. EVARTS—Of course; I only ask you to name a date.

Mr. BUTLER repeated the offer.

The CHIEF JUSTICE asked the counsel for the President if they desired to be heard in support of the objection.

Mr. EVARTS replied—No; we simply object to it. It ought not to need any argument.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said he would submit the question to the Senate whether the testimony would be admitted.

Senator SHERMAN requested the managers to read the particular part of the eighth and eleventh articles to prove which the testimony is offered.

Mr. BUTLER replied by reading parts of the eighth and eleventh articles.

He said that in that connection the managers claimed that the appointment of Mr. Cooper was part of the machinery to carry out the designs of the President. The question was, he said, whether Mr. McCulloch would answer to requisitions of General Thomas, or of any one else whom the President might put in the office of Secretary of War, if Mr. Stanton should hold out. It was clear that the President knew he would not do so, and, therefore, the President's design was to get somebody in the Treasury who would sign warrants on the requisition of General Thomas. In this way the President would have got the whole army and Treasury of the United States in his control, and it was with that intent that he made the appointment of Mr. Cooper.

Senator JOHNSON put the following question to the managers, in writing: The managers are requested to say whether they propose to show that Mr. Cooper was appointed by the President in November, 1867, as a means to obtain the unlawful possession of the public money other than by the appointment itself.

Mr. BUTLER—We certainly do; we propose to show that he appointed him, and that thereupon Cooper went into exercise duties of the office before his appointment could, by any possibility, be legal; and we hope and believe that we will show that he has been controlling other public moneys since.

Senator HENDERSON requested that the testimony of the witness in reference to the mode and manner of obtaining money on the requisitions of the Secretary of War should be read.

The CHIEF JUSTICE remarked that the witness might be asked to repeat his statement.

Mr. HENDERSON said that his object was to know whether money could be obtained on the signature of an Assistant Secretary instead of the Secretary.

Mr. BUTLER proceeded to examine the witness on that point.

Q. State whether the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury can sign warrants for payment of moneys? Mr. EVARTS—That is not the question.

Mr. BUTLER—Q. State whether, on requisition of any department of the government, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury can sign warrants on the Treasury for the payment of money? A. Until the passage of the late statute, whenever the Secretary of the Treasury was present and acting, money could not be drawn from the Treasury on the signature of the Assistant Secretary; an act has been passed within a year allowing the Assistant Secretary to sign warrants for the payment of money into the Treasury; covering in warrants, and warrants for the payment of money on accounts stated; but the practice still continues of honoring all customary warrants by the signature of the Secretary of the Treasury. The warrants are prepared and the initials of the Assistant Secretary put on them, and then are signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, when they are presented.

Senator FESSENDEN asked that the law to which witness referred might be read.

While the messenger was gone for the statutes, the CHIEF JUSTICE said he would ask the witness whether, before the passage of the act to which he referred, any warrant could be drawn by the Assistant Secretary unless he was Acting Secretary in the absence of the Secretary?

Witness—There could not. No money can be drawn from the Treasury on the signature of the Assistant Secretary unless when he is acting as Secretary.

Mr. BUTLER—When the Assistant Secretary acts for the Secretary does he sign all warrants for the payment of moneys? A. When he is acting Secretary of course he signs all warrants for the payment of moneys.

Senator CAMERON said that he desired to ask the witness a question.

The CHIEF JUSTICE reminded him that the rules required questions by Senators to be reduced to writing.

While Senator Cameron was writing out his question,

Mr. BUTLER read the act referred to by Mr. Chandler. The act declared that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power by appointment to delegate one Assistant Secretary to sign in his stead all warrants for the payment of money into the public Treasury, and all warrants for the disbursement of public moneys certified to be due on accounts duly audited and settled, and all such warrants signed are to have the same validity as if signed by the Secretary himself.

Mr. EVARTS—What is the date of this law?

Mr. BUTLER—March 2, 1867. To witness—In case of removal or absence of the Secretary of the Treasury the Assistant Secretary performs all the acts of the Secretary? A. That is the law.

Mr. BUTLER—I was only asking about the practice. Is that the practice? A. I am not certain that it is, without an appointment as acting secretary, signed by the President.

Senator CAMERON sent up his question in writing as follows:

Q. Can the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, under the law, draw warrants for the payment of money by the Treasurer, without the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury? A. Since the passage of the act I understand that the Assistant Secretary can sign warrants for the payment of money in the cases specified, which is presumed, however, to be with the consent and approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Senator CAMERON desired to ask the witness another question, without reducing it to writing.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said he could do so if there was no objection.

Senator WILLIAMS objected.

Senator CAMERON said he had merely desired to ask what had been the practice.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said that the Senator was not in order.

Mr. BUTLER asked the question suggested, whether it has been the practice of the Assistant Secretary to sign warrants?

Answer by witness—Since the passage of the act in question it has been.

Senator FESSENDEN submitted the following question in writing:

"Has it been the practice since the passage of the law for an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to sign warrants unless he was specially appointed and authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury? Has any Assistant Secretary been authorized to sign any warrants unless such as are specified in the act?"

Witness—It has not been the practice of an Assistant Secretary since the passage of the act to sign warrants unless on appointment by the Secretary for that purpose, in accordance with the provisions of the act. Immediately on the passage of the act, the Secretary authorized one of his Assistant Secretaries to sign warrants of the character described in the act, and they have been customarily signed by that Assistant Secretary in all cases.

Q. Since that time has any Assistant Secretary been authorized to sign any warrants, except such as are specified in the act? A. No Assistant Secretary has been authorized to sign warrants, except such as are specified in that act, unless where he is acting Secretary.

The CHIEF JUSTICE put the question whether the proof proposed by Mr. Butler should be admitted.

The vote resulted, yeas 22, nays 27, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Howard, Howe, Morrill of Vermont, Nye, Ramsey, Ross, Sprague, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, and Wilson.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Conness, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Morrill of Maine, Norton, Patterson of New Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Sherman, Stewart, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Willey, and Williams.

So the testimony was not permitted to be offered.

Charles A. Tinker sworn, and examined by Mr. BOUTWELL.—Q. What is your business? A. Telegrapher.

Q. Are you in charge of any office? A. I am in charge of the Western Union Telegraph Office in this city.

Q. Were you at any time in charge of the military telegraph office in the War Department? I was.

Q. From what time to what time? A. I can hardly tell from what time; I was in charge of it up to August, 1867; I think I was in charge of it something like a year; I was connected with the office for something like five years.

Q. While in charge of this office, state whether a dispatch from Lewis E. Parsons, of Montgomery, came to Andrew Johnson, President, and, if so, at what date? A. I think while I was in that office I saw a good many such dispatches.

Q. What paper have you now in your hand? A. I have what purports to be the copy of a telegram from Lewis E. Parsons, of Montgomery, Ala., addressed to his Excellency Andrew Johnson, President.

Q. Do you know whether that telegram came through the office? A. I recognize this as being the character of a dispatch which was received at the military telegraph office.

Q. Were duplicates of telegrams received kept at the military telegraph office? A. What is called a press copy, is taken of every dispatch before it is delivered.

Q. Is a copy taken of a dispatch before it is sent? A. Not before being sent; the originals we keep on file at the office.

Q. State whether at my request you examined these press copies? A. I did.

Q. Did you find such a dispatch as I have described among those press copies? A. I did.

Q. Did you make a copy of it? A. I made a copy of it.

Q. Have you got one on hand? A. No, I have not. I made a copy of the dispatch, and answered the summons of the managers; I placed the copy in your hands, and heard your order to the clerk to make a copy.

Afterwards the clerk returned with this copy and gave me back the copy I had made. This is the copy which the clerk made.

Q. Have you the original dispatch? A. I have.

Q. Produce the original dispatch and the copy of both.

Mr. EVARTS—What is meant by the original dispatch? Witness—I mean that I have the press copy.

Mr. STANBERY to the witness—Did you make this press copy yourself? A. The press copy is made by a clerk.

Mr. EVARTS objected to putting in evidence the copy from the press book.

Mr. BUTLER said he would pass from that for a moment and would ask the witness this question: Do you recollect whether such a telegram as this, passed through the office? A. I do not remember this dispatch having passed through the office.

Q. State whether on the same day you had an original dispatch signed "Andrew Johnson." A. I have the dispatch on file.

Q. Are you familiar enough with the signature of Andrew Johnson, to tell whether that is his signature or not. A. I believe it to be his signature; I am very familiar with his handwriting.

Q. Have you any doubt of it on your own mind? A. None whatever.

Q. Is that book which you hold in your hand the record book of the United States military telegraph in the executive office, where the original dispatches are put on record? A. It is the book in which original dispatches are filed.

Q. Do you know whether the dispatch to Lewis E. Parsons passed through the office? A. I do know it from the marks it bears; it is marked as having been sent.

Mr. STANBERY—Let us see the dispatch.

Mr. Butler was handing the book to Mr. Stanbery when he suddenly remarked "I will give you a copy of it." [Laughter.] He subsequently, however, handed the book to Mr. Stanbery, who inquired what was the object of the proof?

Mr. BUTLER—Do you object to the document whatever is the object of the proof?

Mr. STANBERY—We want to know what it is.

Mr. BUTLER—The question which I ask is whether you object to the vehicle of proof?

Mr. STANBERY—Oh, no.

Mr. BUTLER to witness—What is the date of that dispatch? A. January 17, 1867.

Mr. STANBERY, to Mr. Butler—Now what is the object of it?

Mr. BUTLER—Not yet, sir—(to witness)—On the same day that this is dated, you find in the records of the Department a press copy of a dispatch from Lewis C. Parsons, to which this is an answer? A. I find the press copy of a dispatch to which that was an answer.

Q. Was this telegraph office under the control of the War Department? A. It was.

Q. The officers were employés of the War Department? A. They were.

Q. Were the records kept at that time in the War Department? A. They were.

Q. And are those books and papers produced from the War Department? A. No, sir; they are not.

Q. Where do they come from now? A. They come from the War Department to the telegraph office.

Mr. BUTLER said he now proposed to give in evidence the dispatch of Lewis C. Parsons, to which Andrew Johnson made answer, and asked was there any objection as to the vehicle.

Mr. EVARTS said, on that point, although we regard the proof of Mr. Parsons' dispatch as insufficient, yet we will waive any objection of that kind, as the question we now stand upon, is as to the competency of the proof. We have had no notice to produce the original dispatch of Mr. Parsons, but we care nothing about that, we waive that, and now we inquire in what views and under what article these dispatches, dated prior to the tenure-of-office act, are introduced?

Mr. BUTLER—In order that we may understand whether those papers are admissable in evidence, it becomes necessary, with the permission of the President and of the Senate, to read them *de bene esse*.

Mr. CURTIS—We do not object to your reading them *de bene esse*.

Mr. BUTLER thereupon read the dispatches as follows:

MONTGOMERY, Alabama, January 17, 1867.
His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President:
Legislature in session. Efforts made to consider vote on constitutional amendment. Report from Washington says it is probable an enabling act will pass. We do not know what to believe.
LEWIS E. PARSONS,
Exchange Hotel.

U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 17, 1867.
Hon. Lewis C. Parsons, Montgomery, Alabama:
What possible good can be obtained by reconsidering the constitutional amendment? I know of none. In the present posture of affairs I do not believe the people of the whole country will sustain any set of individuals in the attempt to change the whole character of our government by enabling acts. In this way, I believe, on the contrary, that they will eventually uphold all who have the patriotism and courage to stand by the Constitution, and who place their confidence in the people. There should be no faltering on the part of those who are earnest in determination to sustain the several co-ordinate departments of the government, in accordance with its original design.
ANDREW JOHNSON.

Mr. BUTLER said he did not desire to argue the question as to the admissibility of the evidence. He claimed that it was competent, either under the tenth or eleventh articles.

Mr. CURTIS—The tenth article sets out speeches and not telegrams.

Mr. BUTLER—I am reminded by the learned counsel that these are speeches, not telegrams, that the tenth article refers to. I know they are; but with what intent were these speeches made? For what purpose were they made? They were made for the purpose of carrying out the conspiracy against the Congress and its lawful acts, and to bring Congress into ridicule and contempt. But now I am on a point where an attempt is made to array the people against the lawful acts of Congress, to destroy the regard and respect of all good people for Congress, and to excite the odium and resentment of all good people against the United States against Congress and a law which it had enacted.

Mr. EVARTS—If the honorable managers are right, this evidence is proposed to be relevant and competent only in reference to the crimes charged in the tenth and eleventh articles. Is that your proposition?

Mr. BUTLER—The proposition is, that it is relevant to them. I made no proposition as to the rest.

Mr. EVARTS—You did not name any of the others.

Mr. BUTLER—I did not think it necessary.

Mr. EVARTS—Then I shall not think it necessary to consider the others. He then stated what the article charges.

Now Senators will judge from the reading of the telegram dated July, 1867, whether it in any way supports the principal charge of intent. Article eleventh sets forth that in those speeches he affirmed in substance that the Thirty-ninth Congress was not the Congress of the United States authorized by the Constitution to exercise legislative power under the same; but, on the contrary, that it was a Congress only of a portion of the United States, and that by denying that the legislation of that Congress was valid or obligatory on him except so far as he thought proper to admit or recognize the same thereby intending to deny the authority of Congress to pass amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and in further pursuance of that intent and in disregard of the requirements of the Constitution of the United States, did on the twenty-third day of February, 1868, attempt to prevent the execution of an act, entitled an act to regulate the tenure of office, passed March 2, 1867, after the date of this dispatch, by attempting to contrive means to prevent Edwin M. Stanton from executing the office of Secretary of War, and by further contriving to prevent the execution of an act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year 1868, passed March 2, 1867; and also for contriving to prevent the execution of an act for the more efficient government of the United States, also referred to in this dispatch.

Mr. EVARTS then read the dispatch to Lewis E. Parsons, and continued: There is nothing in this dispatch pertinent to the charge.

Mr. BOUTWELL, for the managers, contended that the evidence of the telegraphic dispatches was admissible in support of the charges contained in the eleventh article.

The dispatches were again read, and cries of "Question, question."

Mr. BUTLER—Let me first call your attention to the fifth section of the act of March 2, 1867, known as the reconstruction act. He then read the section. The adoption of the amendment is a part of the reconstruction act. [Cries of "Question."]

Mr. HOWARD—Mr. President, I offer a question. It was read as follows: "What amendment of the Constitution is referred to in Mr. Parsons' dispatch?"

Mr. BUTLER—There was but one at that time before the country, and that was known as the fourteenth article, and is the one I have just read, and which is required to be adopted by every State Legislature before the State can be admitted to representation in Congress.

The CHIEF JUSTICE again stated the question to be whether the evidence offered by the managers is admissible?

Senator DRAKE called for the yeas and nays on seconding the call.

Several Senators held up their hands, but the CHIEF JUSTICE said the Senators will rise.

The call was ordered, and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Henderson, Howard, Morgan, Morrill of Vermont, Nye, Patterson of New Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Willey and Wilson—27.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, McCreery, Morrill of Maine, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Williams—17.

So the evidence was admitted.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved that the Court now adjourn until to-morrow at noon.

Mr. SUMNER—I hope not.

The CHIEF JUSTICE put the question, and declared it lost.

Several Senators called for a division.

Senator RAMSEY—The question was not understood.

The CHIEF JUSTICE put the question again and said the ayes seemed to have it.

The question was agreed to and the Chief Justice vacated the chair and the Senate adjourned.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.
Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH street.
SALES OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.
Public sales at the Philadelphia Exchange EVERY TUESDAY, at 12 o'clock.
Handbills of each property issued separately, in addition to which we publish, on the Saturday previous to each sale, one thousand catalogues in pamphlet form, giving full descriptions of all the property to be sold on the FOLLOWING TUESDAY, and a List of Real Estate at Private Sale.
Our Sales are also advertised in the following newspapers: NORTH AMERICAN, PRESS, LEDGER, LEGAL INTELLIGENCER, INQUIRER, AGE, EVENING BULLETIN, EVENING TELEGRAPH, GERMAN DEMOCRAT, &c.
Furniture Sales at the Auction Store EVERY THURSDAY.
Sales at residences receive especial attention.

STOCKS, LOANS, &c.
ON TUESDAY, APRIL 7.
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange—
Trustee's Sale.
100 shares Corn Exchange Bank.
134 shares Shamokin and Bear Valley Coal Co.
100 shares Girard Life Insurance Annuity and Trust Company.
For other Accounts—
8 shares National Bank Northern Liberties.
5 shares Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
54 shares Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.
$12,000 Williamsport and Elmira 7 per cent.
$5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent.

REAL ESTATE SALE, APRIL 7.
VERY VALUABLE BUSINESS STANDS—3 FOUR-STORY BRICK STORES, S. W. corner of Chestnut street and Delaware avenue.
VALUABLE COAL YARD, Ninth street, below Jefferson—45 feet front.
MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1727 Vine street; has all the modern conveniences—20 by 125 feet—overlooks Logan Square. Possession in May.
LARGE and HANDSOME MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1014 Walnut street; has the modern conveniences—22 by 123 feet.
MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 407 South Eighth street, below Pine, 19 feet front, 114 feet deep, has the modern conveniences. Immediate possession.
BUSINESS STAND—THREE-STORY BRICK STORE and DWELLING, No. 1813 Lombard st.
THREE-STORY BRICK STORE, No. 230 North Fourth street, with 3 Three-story Brick Dwellings in the rear.
THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, with Frame Stable and Coach House, No. 169 Norris street, east of Hancock, 19th Ward.
LARGE and VALUABLE SQUARE OF GROUND, fronting on Stiles, Tucker, Margaret and Cambridge sts., Frankford, 23d Ward—606 feet on Stiles street, 200 feet on Margaret street, 600 feet on Cambridge street, 200 feet on Tucker street—4 fronts. See plan.
MODERN RESIDENCE, S. W. corner of Ninth and Fitzwater streets, and a Brick Dwelling adjoining, fronting on Fitzwater st.
2 THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Nos. 1317 and 1319 Hutchinson street, north of Thompson.
Peremptory Sale—TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING, No. 813 Carpenter street, with a Three-story Brick Dwelling in the rear.
VERY VALUABLE FOUR-STORY BRICK STORE, Nos. 11 and 13 Strawberry st.—25 feet front.
LOT and FRAME BUILDING, No. 405 North Broad st.
HANDSOME MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1415 North Sixteenth street, 22 feet front. Immediate possession.

CHOICE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS.
ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON,
April 3, at 4 o'clock, including Barlow's Columbiad; Morton's Crania Americana; Smith's Historical and Literary Curiosities; Republican Court; Gavarni's Works; Cunningham's Celebrated Englishmen; Marryatt's Novels; London Stage, and many scarce Dramatic Works.

Executors' Sale No. 1004 Pine street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE CARPETS, DENTISTS' CHAIRS, &c.
ON SATURDAY MORNING.
April 4, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1004 Pine street, by order of Executors, by catalogue, entire Furniture, including superior Parlor and Chamber Furniture, fine Carpets, Bedding, Kitchen Utensils, &c.
TO DENTISTS.
Superior Lathe, Dentist Chair, Instruments, &c.

Sale at Miller's Hotel, No. 331 Chestnut street
ENTIRE FURNITURE OF 50 CHAMBERS, DINING ROOM FURNITURE, MIRRORS, BARS, CARPETS, &c., &c.
ON MONDAY MORNING.
April 6, at 10 o'clock, at Millers Hotel, No. 331 Chestnut street, by catalogue, the entire furniture, including 50 Bedsteads, 60 Feather Beds, 60 Hair Mattresses, 200 Sheets, 120 Blankets, 120 Comfortables, Dining room Furniture, China and Glassware, Mirrors, Bars, Bar Fixtures, Ingrain and Imperial Carpets, Kitchen Utensils, lot Trunks, Baggage, &c.
May be examined early on the morning of sale.

Sale No. 1307 Locust street.
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, TWO FINE MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD PIANO, HANDSOME ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c.
ON WEDNESDAY MORNING.
April 8, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1307 Locust street, by catalogue, the entire Furniture, including handsome Walnut Drawing-room and Library suits, covered with fine plush; handsome Walnut Chamber suits, Walnut Dining room Furniture, fine Rosewood Piano, by Hallett, Davis & Co.; two very fine Mantel Mirrors, Walnut and Gilt Frames; rich Window Curtains, elegant Velvet and English Brussels Carpet, English Brussels Hall and Stair Carpets, handsome Bronze Chandeliers, Kitchen Furniture, &c.
May be seen early on morning of sale.

Sale No. 566 East Norris street, formerly the Fair Hill Factory.
VALUABLE COTTON MACHINERY.
ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.
April 8, at 2 o'clock, at No. 566 East Norris street, above Berks street, (formerly the Fair Hill Factory) by catalogue, the Valuable Cotton Machinery, including 35 single Looms, 30 three box looms, made by Jenks; Spreader and Picker, by Jenks; 2 Danforth Frames 128 spindles; Ring Frame, Belt Speeders, Banding Machine, Platform Scales, Grinding Roller, Dye Tubs, Office Desks, Drying Cylinders, Sizing Trough, &c.
Can be seen any time previous to sale.

Sale on the Premises.
RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE.
MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 717 North Twentieth street, above Coates street, 18 feet front, 103 feet 10 inches deep.
ON FRIDAY MORNING,
April 10, at 10 o'clock precisely, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, all that superior modern three story brick residence with three-story double back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the east side of 20th st., above Coates st., No. 717; containing in front on 20th st. 18 feet, and extending in depth 102 feet 10 inches, with back outlet. The house is well built—has parlor, dining-room and kitchen on first floor—sitting room, six chambers, bath and store rooms, hot and cold water, cooking range, gas throughout. (Gas fixtures included in sale free of charge).
Subject to a yearly ground rent of $90.
Terms—A mortgage of $1000 on the property, may remain if desired—balance cash.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Immediately after the sale of the Residence, the superior Walnut Parlor, Dining room and Chamber Furniture, China and Glassware, Brussels, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

Executor's Sale at Bridgewater Iron Works—Estate of Hiram Stanhope, deceased.
VALUABLE MACHINERY, STEAM ENGINES, PATTERNS, &c.
ON WEDNESDAY MORNING.
April 22, at 10 o'clock, at the Bridgewater Iron Works, Frankford road, opposite Gas Works, Frankford, the entire Machinery, Tools, &c., comprising 18 slide and hand Lathes, 4 Planers, Boring Mill with Drill Presses, Bolt and Pipe Cutting Machines, Blacksmith Shop Tools, Foundry Fixtures, valuable Patterns, &c.
Also, five Steam Engines, finished and partly finished, from 8 to 150 horse power each.
Sale peremptory, by order of Executor.
Full particulars in catalogues ten days previous to sale.

JAMES A. FREEMAN, AUCTIONEER,
No. 422 WALNUT street.
REAL ESTATE SALE, APRIL 8.
This Sale, on WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include the following—
1415 N. TENTH ST.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, lot 16 by 74 feet, subject to $48 ground rent per annum. *Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Bernard Gallagher, dec'd.*
1,600 ACRES OF LUMBER AND COAL LANDS, in Jay township, Elk county, Pa. Map at the auction store. *Clear. Sale Peremptory.*
TWENTIETH ST.—A large Livery Stable and lot, 55 by 79 feet, above Chestnut street, Ninth Ward. *Clear.*
No. 240 ARCH ST.—A valuable four-story iron and brick store property, below Third street, lot 17¼ by 51 feet. *Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Jemima B. Thomas, dec'd.*

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 1110 CHESTNUT street.
Rear Entrance 1107 Sansom street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT.
Sales of Furniture at Dwellings attended to on the most reasonable terms.
Sale at No. 1023 Spring Garden street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.
ON WEDNESDAY MORNING.
April 8, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1023 Spring Garden st., will be sold, the Furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising Walnut Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Chamber Furniture, Beds and Bedding, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Bookcase and Books, &c.

C. D. McCLEES & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
McCLELLAND & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 506 MARKET street.
SALE OF 1600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, &c.
ON MONDAY MORNING.
April 6, commencing at ten o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1600 cases men's, boys' and youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, &c.
Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses' and Children's wear.
To which the early attention of the trade is called.

BY B. SCOTT, Jr.
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESTNUT street, Philadelphia.

T. L. ASHBRIDGE & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
No. 505 MARKET street, above Fifth.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner Bank street.
SUCCESSORS TO JOHN B. MYERS & CO.
LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, &c.
ON MONDAY MORNING.
April 6, at 10 o'clock, ON FOUR MONTHS' CREDIT, 900 lots of French, India, German and British Dry Goods.
LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF FRENCH, SAXONY, BRITISH AND ITALIAN DRY GOODS, &c.
NOTICE—Included in our sale on MONDAY, April 6, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, will be found in part the following viz.—
DRESS GOODS.
Pieces rich printed Paris Percales, of a favorite make.
do. fine qualities Paris black and colored Challies.
do. elegant Crepes, Tamartines and Broche Grenadines.
do. London black and colored Mohairs, Alpacas, Poplins, &c.
do. Empress Cloth, Mozambiques, Scotch Ginghams.
do. French Lawns, Orientals, Delaines and Bareges.
SILKS.
Pieces Lyons Black Taffetas, Gros du Rhin, Gros Grains.
do. Lyons Colored Silks, Drap de France, Poult de Soie.
SHAWLS.
Full lines broche border Stella and fancy spring Shawls.
Full lines Mozambique, Grenadine and Thibet Shawls.
100 DOZEN PARIS MITTS.
500 dozen Paris Lace Mitts, plain and embroidered.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, &c.
200 lots of the richest and newest styles of Trimmings, &c., of a favorite importation, embracing plain and beaded Gimps and Galoons, Fringes, Braids, Silk Drops, silk and beaded Buttons, French Ornaments, Girdles, Dress and Cloak Buttons, Drop Trimmings, &c.
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, UNDERSHIRTS, &c.
Ladies' black and colored Paris Kid Gloves, the finest imported, for city sales.
Ladies' kid, beaver and castor Gloves and Gauntlets.
Ladies' gauze and merino Undershirts.
—ALSO—
Ribbons, ladies and gents Linen Shirts and Under Garments, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, White Goods, Quilts, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c., &c.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES TRAVELING BAGS, &c.
ON TUESDAY MORNING.
April 7, at 10 o'clock, on FOUR MONTHS' CREDIT, 2000 packages Boots, Shoes, Brogans, &c., of first-class city and Eastern manufacture.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
ON FOUR MONTHS' CREDIT.
ON THURSDAY MORNING.
April 9, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1000 Packages and Lots of Staple and Fancy Articles.

DAVIS & HARVEY, AUCTIONEERS.
Late with M. Thomas & Sons.
Store No. 421 WALNUT Street.
FURNITURE SALES at the Store every TUESDAY.
SALES AT RESIDENCES will receive particular attention.
Sale S. E. corner Twenty-fourth and Chestnut sts.
LATHES, TINMEN'S BREAKS, BOILERS, PUNCHING PRESS, PORTABLE FORGE, TOOLS, &c.
ON MONDAY MORNING.
April 6, at 10 o'clock, at the southeast corner of Twenty-fourth and Chestnut streets, five superior Lathes and Latho Tools, Tinmen's Breaks, Iron Rollers, Punching Press, Portable Forge, Tinmen's Tools, Anvil, large Grindstone, &c.
May be examined the day previous to sale.

Sale No. 421 Walnut street.
ELEGANT FURNITURE, HANDSOME CARPETS, &c.
ON TUESDAY MORNING,
At 10 o'clock, at the auction store, an assortment of Superior Furniture, including—Splendid suit oiled walnut Chamber Furniture, crimson reps Parlor suit, handsome Sideboard, Cottage Suit, Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, in enclosed case; handsome English Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, fine Oil Cloths, &c.

THE PRINCIPAL MONEY ESTABLISHMENT, S. E. corner of SIXTH and RACE streets.
Money advanced on Merchandise generally—Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Gold and Silver Plate, and on all articles of value, for any length of time agreed on.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY AT PRIVATE SALE.
Fine Gold Hunting Case, Double Bottom and Open Face English, American and Swiss Patent Lever Watches; Fine Gold Hunting Case and Open Face Lepine Watches; Fine Gold Duplex and other Watches; Fine Silver Hunting Case and Open Face English, American and Swiss Patent Lever and Lepine Watches; Double Case English Quartier and other Watches; Ladies' Fancy Watches; Diamond Breastpins; Finger Rings; Ear Rings; Studs, &c.; Fine Gold Chains, Medallions; Bracelets; Scarf Pins; Breastpins; Finger Rings; Pencil Cases and Jewelry generally.
FOR SALE.—A large and valuable Fireproof Chest, suitable for a Jeweler; cost $650.
Also, several lots in South Camden, Fifth and Chestnut streets.

W. H. THOMPSON & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, 1219 CHESTNUT street and 1219 and 1221 CLOVER street.
CARD.—We take pleasure in informing the public that our FURNITURE SALES are confined strictly to entirely NEW and FIRST CLASS FURNITURE, all in perfect order and guaranteed in every respect.
Regular Sales of Furniture every WEDNESDAY.
Out-door sales promptly attended to.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET street, corner of BANK street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY.
JERSEY CITY, March 10, 1868.
Notice is hereby given, that the annual Election for Five Directors of the Morris Canal and Banking Company (in the place of Class No. 3, whose term of office will then expire,) will be held at the office of the Company, in Jersey City, on MONDAY, the sixth day of April next. The poll will be open from one to two o'clock P. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th inst. to April 6th inclusive. JOHN RODGERS,
mh11 tap6 Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA MINING COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Mining Company of Michigan will be held at their office, No. 326 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the Sixth day of April, 1868, at 12 M., at which time and place an election will be held for Directors to serve the Company the ensuing year.
WM. F. WEAVER, Secretary.
PHILADELPHIA, March 3d, 1868. mh5,t ap6

BOHEMIAN MINING COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1868.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, 110 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 13th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place an election will be held for Directors to serve the ensuing year.
JOSEPH G. HENSZEY,
mh12tap14 Secretary P. T.

MEDICAL NOTICE.
All Physicians opposed to medical SECTARIANISM and QUACKERY, are requested to meet at the PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY, NINTH and LOCUST, on SATURDAY EVENING, April 4, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a MEDICAL SOCIETY, auxiliary to the NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.
ap1-4t BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

MERRIMAC MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR.
PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1868.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, 110 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 13th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place an election will be held for Directors to serve the ensuing year.
mh13tap14 WM. MURPHY, Secretary P. T.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, CORNER OF FRANKFORD ROAD and PALMER STREET (opposite New York Kensington Depot), in charge of the Sisters of St. Francis.
Accident cases received if brought immediately after reception of injury.
Lying-in cases received at a moderate rate of board.
Free medical and surgical advice given on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons between 4 and 5 o'clk. fe13-tf

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENDID Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S WIG FACTORY, 16 Bond street, N. Y. ap1-w,f,m,39t

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Merchants' Hotel Company, will be held at the Hotel on MONDAY, the Sixth day of April, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at which time an election for officers will take place. WILLIAM FORD,
mh31-6t Secretary.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

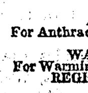
REMOVAL.

W. A. ARNOLD

Has removed his Depot for the sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES, SLATE MANTLES, &c., from No. 1010 CHESTNUT Street to

1305 CHESTNUT STREET.

jy18 m w f 1y



THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER OR EUropean Ranges, for families, hotels or public institutions, in twenty different sizes. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
SHARPE & THOMSON,
no25-m,w,f-6m No. 209 North Second street

THOMAS S. DIXON & SONS,
Late Andrews & Dixon,
No. 1324 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia,
Opposite United States Mint,
Manufacturers of
LOW DOWN,
PARLOR,
CHAMBER,
OFFICE,
And other GRATES,
For Anthracite, Bituminous and Wood Fire.
ALSO,
WARM-AIR FURNACES,
For Warming Public and Private Buildings.
REGISTERS, VENTILATORS,
AND
CHIMNEY CAPS,
COOKING-RANGES, BATH-BOILERS,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

MILLINERY GOODS.

MISSES O'BRYAN, 1107 WALNUT STREET, have now open a handsome assortment of French Millinery for Spring and Summer. ap3-6t*

MRS. H. WRIGHT, NO. 137 PINE STREET, WILL open Fashionable Millinery, on THURSDAY, April 2, 1868. mh31-4t*

PIANOS.

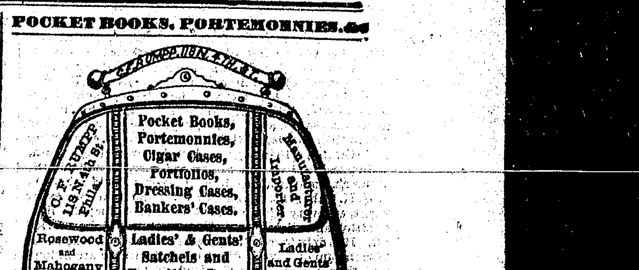
FOR SALE.—A MAGNIFICENT ROSEwood 7¼ Octave Piano, now, at a great sacrifice. Apply at 704 LOCUST street, opposite Washington square.
ap1-3t* C. O. WILSON.

MUSICAL.

PIANO AND VOCALISM.—MONS. A. WOLOWSKI IS ready to receive pupils at his parlors, 704 Locust street. Reception hours, 10 to 12 and 5 to 6 o'clock, daily. mh31-6t

MESSINA ORANGES.—FINE FRUIT AND IN GOOD order. Landing and for sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.

POCKET BOOKS, PORTEMONNIES, &c.



FOR SALE.

BUILDING LOTS
FOR SALE.
Apply to
BALDERSTON & ALBERTSON,
BUILDERS,
No. 120 North Thirteenth Street.
mh24-1m§

CAPE MAY COTTAGE FOR SALE OR RENT, furnished.—Thomas's Cottage, Cape Island, has ten rooms in main building, separate two story kitchen, with cellar under; ice-house, (filled); wood-house; excellent water, coach-house and stable; about one hundred shade trees, and large bath house on the beach; it is centrally located, with a front of 240 feet on Lafayette street, and large lot for vegetable garden in rear, and within three hundred yards of railroad depot and principal hotels. Apply to
CHAS. J. THOMAS,
ALLEN CUTHBERT, Executors.
ap1-12t§ No. 303 Walnut street.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT BRANCHtown; stone house 30x46 feet; containing three rooms and kitchen on first floor, and seven chambers on the second floor. House fitted for winter residence; situation very desirable and healthy, within ten minutes' walk of Green Lane Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, Butcher, baker and stores in the neighborhood. Six acres of land, frame stable. Price $12,000. Inquire of C. W. WHARTON, No. 274 South Third street, office of the Schuylkill Navigation Company. mh31-12t*

GERMANTOWN—FOR SALE—THE HANDsome Double Stone Residence, with Tenant House, Stable and Carriage House, Ice House, Green and Hot House, and Lot 180 feet front by 378 feet deep, situate No. 130 Tulpehocken street. Has parlor, library, dining-room, large pantry and two kitchens on first floor, ten chambers, and every city convenience, and is in excellent repair. Large vegetable garden and abundance of fruit and shrubbery. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 508 Walnut Street.

FOR SALE—ON FORTIETH STREET, BELOW Pine, West Philadelphia—A very desirable Cottage Residence, replete with every convenience, Stable, Coach house and Green-house. Grounds handsomely laid out with a profusion of fruit trees in full bearing. Lot 76 by 190. SAMUEL FIELD,
143 South Front street.
The lot adjoining, 76 feet 5 inches, can be had if desired. mh28-tf§

FOR SALE.—NO. 818 NORTH SEVENTH Street.
No. 925 Pine street.
No. 2405 and 2409 Lombard street.
Hamilton street, West Philadelphia.
No. 2116 Pine street.
West Arch street, above Twentieth.
First-class Mansion, West Philadelphia.
Apply to COPPUCK & JORDAN, 433 Walnut street.

FOR SALE—WEST PHILADELPHIA—THREE-story brick French roof house, in excellent order. Fine location on Passenger Railway. Every convenience. Lot 50 by 150 feet. Fine garden, choice fruit trees, &c. Immediate possession. Price $9,000. Terms easy. L. C. DAVIS,
ap3-2t§ 128 S. Sixth street.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The House and Lot at the northwest corner of Germantown avenue and Walnut Lane. The Lot has a front of 36 feet on the avenue, and 243 feet on Walnut Lane. Apply to THOMAS WILLIAMSON, southwest corner of Seventh and Arch streets, or to DANIEL B. SMITH, 4317 Germantown avenue. mh9 lm*

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY brick Dwelling, with attics and double three-story back buildings, situate No. 337 North Eleventh street. Has every modern convenience and improvement. Lot 19 feet 9 inches in front, by 105 feet deep. Immediate possession given. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 508 Walnut street.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FURNISHED—A Handsome Modern Residence, with 14 acres of ground attached, situate in Darby Township, Delaware county, within 10 minutes walk from the Darby Road Station, on Philadelphia and Media Railroad. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 508 Walnut street.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—COTTAGE, GERmantown; choice location; 10 rooms; all modern conveniences. Possession immediate. Price $6,000. Rent $500. L. C. DAVIS,
ap3-3t§ No. 128 South Sixth street.

A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN MANTUA, WEST PHILADELPHIA.—Modern built convenient house; large lot finely improved. Fruit, Flowers, &c. Inquire on premises, No. 3502 Hamilton street. ap2-4t§

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF MR. P. Brady, 10 miles from the city, near Pearson's Station on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, good house and out-buildings, with 13 acres of land. Apply to C. H. & H. P. MUIRHEID, 205 S. Sixth street.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY—FOR SALE—A Modern Stone Dwelling. Hot and cold water, gas, &c. In first rate order. Near Church Lane Station. Apply to E. TAYLOR, 227 N. Sixth st. ap3-3t

FOR SALE—A NEAT COUNTRY PLACE, OF eight acres, six miles from town.
EDW. S. SAYRES,
11t* 201 South Front street.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, corner of Birch lane and Montgomery avenue, Chestnut Hill. BEDLOCK & PASCHALL,
mh17-tf 715 Walnut street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME STONE Residence, at Mount Airy, Twenty-second Ward. Apply to ALFRED G. BAKER,
mh25-10t* No. 210 Chestnut street.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME MODERN THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story back buildings, on Twentieth street, above Arch street. Inquire at the Drug Store, Twentieth and Cherry streets. mh31 5t*

FOR SALE, A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with three-story double back buildings, No. 163 N. Twentieth st. Inquire on the premises. mh21-12t*

1868. ELEGANT NEW RESIDENCE, 1868.
ELEGANT NEW RESIDENCE,
No. 2029 SPRUCE STREET.
FOR SALE. MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
feb27-2m* 2500 SOUTH STREET.

1868. HANDSOME NEW DWELLING, 1868.
HANDSOME NEW DWELLING,
No. 1929 WALLACE STREET.
House 40 feet front; lot 160 feet to a street.
FOR SALE, MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
fe27-2m* 2500 SOUTH STREET.

VALUABLE WHARF PROPERTY FOR SALE, ON the Delaware river, having a front of 100 feet, with Pier 71 feet wide. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 508 Walnut street.

TO RENT.

SUMMER RESIDENCE TO LET, AT WOODbury, New Jersey—A modern House, well furnished with fine grounds, well shaded, will be rented for the summer months, on reasonable terms. Apply to MRS. LADD,
on the premises, or to JOHN K. WRIGHT,
mh27-f m w 5t* 420 Commerce street, Philadelphia.

TO LET, N. E. CORNER WATER AND CHESTnut streets, on second floor, two Offices and Sample Room, with privilege of Hatch. A fine location for Liquor, Tobacco or Grocery Trade, immediate possession. Apply at
WARNER, RHODES & CO.'S,
ap2 3t* Water and Chestnut streets.

FOR RENT FOR THE SUMMER SEASON, furnished.—An elegant Residence, with stabling, vegetable garden and several acres of land attached; situate on Manheim street, Germantown. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 508 Walnut street.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME DWELLING, S. E. corner Broad and Oxford streets; all modern improvements. Also a fine Store, 403 South Delaware avenue. Possession, May 1st. Apply to COPPUCK & JORDAN, 433 Walnut street. mh25 tf

FOR RENT ON AN IMPROVING LEASE—A large building, having a front of 26 feet, by 130 feet in depth, situate on the south side of Walnut street, west of Tenth. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 508 Walnut street.

TO RENT—SEVERAL COUNTRY SEATS, DEsirably situated, in the immediate vicinity of the city. LEWIS H. REDNER,
ap2,3t§ 731 Walnut street.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED—A HANDSOME modern Residence, 22 feet front, situate on Arch street, west of Eighteenth street. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 508 Walnut street.

FOR RENT—A RETIRED COUNTRY RESIdence furnished, containing about 10 acres; woods, garden, stable, &c. Terms low.
Apply 1321 ARCH street. mh20-f m w 7t§

TO RENT.—
House, 1733 Mt. Vernon street.
Apply 33 North Third street. ap3-3t*

FOR RENT—FROM DECEMBER 1ST, A LARGE new Store, on Delaware avenue, below Chestnut st. Apply to JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO.,
no6 tf 108 South Delaware avenue.

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING, &c., ROOMS and floors in dwelling part of 715 MARKET street. Apply in store. ap2 3t*

BOARDING.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, 1524 CHESTNUT Street. ap2 3t*

SADDLES, HARNESS, &c.

NEW TURKEY PRUNES LANDING AND FOR SALE by J. B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.