Fortieth Congress—Third Session.

[CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

SENATE.—The consideration of the bill to prevent the holding of civil offices by military officers, and to protect the holding of civil offices from office at the same time, was continued.

Mr. Sherman thought that the bill ought to be amended so as to cover such cases as that of a State officer in Ohio, the Secretary of Congress, who has had the office under the State, of Superviser of Internal Revenue.

Mr. Edmunds had no objections to such an amendment, although it was unnecessary so far as Vermont was concerned, because she had a constitutional provision against holding two office-holding.

Mr. Conness remarked that nearly every State has such a constitutional provision. California certainly had.

Mr. Corbett mentioned the case of a United States Marshal in Oregon who was elected Sheriff of his county on the supposition that he would resign his United States office, and had disappointed everybody by persisting in holding both offices, and he sought some legislation necessary to meet such cases.

Mr. Fessenden thought the language of the bill, "any office or place of trust or profit," too sweeping. It had been the custom to appoint the collector of the revenue in certain places the superintendent of light-houses, and to pay him a small salary for his services in performing that duty, a kind of appointment to which there should be no reasonable objection, but the language of the bill, as printed, would prohibit this, unless its terms were modified.

There would be no great danger, he thought, in excepting such cases from the provisions of the bill, because it was contrary to the genius of our institutions, and of a large portion of our people, to hold two or more offices by the same person.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of Mrs. Murphy, of Decatur, Alabama. Mr. Davis being absent, the case was taken up, the argument in favor of the bill. The power and obligations of every department of the government were the same in peace as in war, the only difference being that in time of war the duties of the executor of the war power do not arise, and it was universally acknowledged that the United States Government might take private property for public purposes. In the case of Mrs. Murphy, paying for it, held the obligation to pay for property taken in time of war to be more stronger, because at such a time the occasions when the government would be necessary to take private property were apt to be much more numerous than in time of peace, and so the danger to the citizen's public interest greater, there should be commensurate protection.

Mr. Davis further remarked that if the doctrine that every resident of an insurrectionary State or district is to be regarded as a public enemy be the true one, then the impeachment of the President was an unnecessary measure, because he must have been disposed of more readily and effectually as a citizen of the United States, therefore, a public enemy; and the doctrine that a loyal citizen of a State could be made a public enemy of the United States Government by the disloyal action of his neighbors, he regarded as a full and complete close heresy.

When he had finished the President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the last annual report of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the reports of the companies engaged in connecting roads, also a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of Colonel Bomford, in regard to the Sioux Indians on the Upper Missouri; also, a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, with the report of the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers in relation to the resolution of Congress passed last July, declaring sympathy with Cuba, a communication from the President transmitting a report of the Secretary of State in regard to the mixed commission for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States against Venezuela, and the latter were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Hoover, of Iowa, from committees and particularly with which the duty devolved on Mr. Murphy was advocated required that it should be applied with equal correctness, and the whole matter, he said, depended on the right answer to the question, ought the relief of Congress, which is due from the government to its citizens in time of war? He discussed the question at considerable length, contending that compensation in such a case as this did not come within the scope of a government obligation.

Without acting on the bill, the Senate, at three-forty-five minutes after Mr. Trumbull, left the Executive session, and a few minutes thereafter adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Cullom, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of the remains of W. T. Coggeshall, late Minister of the United States at Ecuador, to the United States, and of his daughter, and appropriating $1,650 for the purpose. The report showed that Mr. Coggeshall died at Quito, on the 24 of August, 1867, and that his body was subsequently disinterred, and was now in a public warehouse; and that his daughter died at Guayaquil, on her way home, on the 10th of January, 1868, of yellow fever.

Mr. Shellabarger made a statement of the circumstances of the case, and moved an additional appropriation of $1,000 for the relief of the widow of Mr. Coggeshall.

Mr. Spalding seconded the proposition of his colleague.

Mr. Wood expressed his willingness to subscribe out of his own funds for such a charitable purpose, but objected to the government to make such an appropriation.

Mr. Raymond combatted the argument of Mr. Wood.

After considerable discussion by Messrs. Garfield, Schenck, Washburne (Ill.), Cullom and Buckham, the amendment was rejected—ayes 71, nays, 66. And the bill, as amended, was passed.

The Speaker presented a message from the President, with a report of the Secretary of State, in reply to the House resolution of July 29, 1867, declaring sympathy with the suffering people of Cuba. Referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Military Academy Appropriation bill, which was ordered to be printed and postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Chanler, by unanimous consent, offer a preamble and resolution in reference to Wells, Fargo & Co. [Printed in Tuesday's proceedings.]

He stated that the Committee on Appropriations had directed the Secretary of the Treasury and offered for adoption by the House, and that in the committee a copy of it should be sent to the Postmaster-General, which had been done, and that the Postmaster-General had come to the room of the Committee, and that payment had been stopped. He had since been advised that the Postmaster-General was ignorant of the facts, had determined to make payment under a contract, and hence he hoped the resolution would be adopted and sent to the Postmaster-General, and then it would be seen whether that official would pay any attention to it.

Mr. Farnsworth argued that a contract made according to law had the force of law, and that the Postmaster-General was in duty bound, on a resolution of the House, suspend it. He had the power to the President, and are to follow the performance of the contract, and to withhold such payment of the money not only from the proper, but he would not be justified, on a resolution of the House, to neglect the proper duty, and peculiarly so when the resolution was only based on a newspaper paragraph and the statement of outsiders.

Mr. Washburne read a letter, just laid on the table, from the Postmaster-General, stating that he indefinitely postponed payment for mail service by Wells-Fargo would work disaster to the postal service, and that he had determined to revoke the contract and advertise anew for service for the quarter just ended. Mr. Washburne denounced the conduct of the Postmaster-General as unworthy, and such as should subject him to impeachment.

Mr. Farnsworth repeated that he did not believe in the right of the House of Representatives to interfere with the performance of mail contracts, and he put a statement, and a supposition of injustice would result in the cessation of the running of the mail in which the mails are now carried. He approved the course of the Postmaster-General in revoking his orders. Was the Postmaster-General had done he had done in the line of the law; and the investigation would probably be ordered by the House.

Mr. Cullom defended the Postmaster-General took the place on his own responsibility.

Mr. Washburne stated that the resolution was not based on mere newspaper statement, but on the report of an agent of the Post-office Department. He could tell his colleague other things relating to the transaction, which other things him hesitate in interposing his power to prevent an examination.

Mr. Farnsworth explained, in defence of the contractors, that it often happened on account of storms that the mails on the Pacific Road did not arrive in time, but were a day or two behind with the mails. In this instance the mail weighing five or six tons would accumulate, which could only be carried on by the stages gradually from day to day.

Mr. Eliot, from the printed documents in the matter, that it was shown during the month of October an average of 7,448 pounds of mail matter for Salt Lake and beyond, has been forwarded daily from the New York post-office, and that an average of 1,859 pounds only had been received at the Salt Lake City post-office, leaving 192 pounds of mail matter daily unaccounted for. He also alleged fraud in the making of that contract, by taking bond from John M. Molloy, Wells, Fargo & Co. for the charges of regiers in carrying the mails, and that he body was subsequently found scattered over the plains.

Mr. Johnson (Cal.) defended Wells, Fargo & Co. from the charges of regiers in carrying the mail, speaking from his own observation in crossing the plains in August and October last. He denied that Congress could, by a law or resolution, deprive the Postmaster-General of power which made payments for carrying the mails according to the terms of a contract.

Mr. Logan (Ill.) asked him if it was not the duty of the Postmaster-General, as the agent of the government, to suspend payment where the contract is not properly performed.

Mr. Johnson replied that the Postmaster-General could fine the contractor, without a power of his pay.

Mr. Logan put the case of the contractors not carrying an ounce of the mail, and asking whether in that case the Postmaster-General would be authorized to pay them.

Mr. Johnson replied in the negative.

Mr. Logan said that the principle was the same.

Mr. Johnson had no objection to an investigation of the conduct of the Postmaster-General, but he did not want to have people of the Pacific coast deprived of their mails.

Mr. Ela, in the course of some further remarks mentioned a statement by one of the Republican agents, that as Wells, Fargo & Co. charged twelve cents a letter for express matter, they were interested in keeping back mail matter.

Mr. Kasson said he was sorry that he knew that mail matter had not been carried properly, but he had been informed by gentlemen, that he believed that Wells, Fargo & Co. had fulfilled their obligations as well as it was in their power to do.

Finally, the discussion being closed, the Speaker inquired whether there was any objection to the resolution being adopted.

Mr. Johnson objected.

The House, then, at three o'clock, went into Committee of the whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Cullom in the Chair, on the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

Mr. Coburn addressed the committee on the question of public finance and currency. He argued against the proposition to return to specie payments or to provide for an immediate payment of the national debt. He favored rather the adoption of some policy by which would meet the demand for the precious metals, and at the same time increase the currency. He did not see the way to specie payments would be open. He would not authorize any contract payable in gold either at their face or at a premium, for either would be a violation of the demand. He laid out down, by the passage of a funding bill, the rate of interest, and the time of the payment, which he would also cut off, as far as possible, all imports of luxuries.

On the other hand, he would develop the territories, open every avenue of improvement, open the vast mines of the West, encourage the manufacturing interests, and turn the tide of commerce from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He would expand the currency to meet the reasonable wants of the country. By all these means he would increase individual wealth and ability to pay the debt. This was the only and the proper method of resumption which he favored: without contracting the volume of the currency, which would elevate paper currency to a gold standard. He believed that the country needed an emergency, and that the passage of a resumption law would be ineffectual, as the attempt to hoard gold would increase instead of diminishing the price.

Mr. Shanks addressed the committee in support of the resolution offered by him on the 7th of December, 1868, declaring it to be the duty of the government of the United States to acknowledge the independence of the revolutionary government of Creto as an independent political power, and to recognize it as such.

Mr. Ashley (Ohio) introduced a bill to facilitate commercial intercourse between the several States and Territories and with foreign countries. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

The House then, at a quarter past four, adjourned.

CITY BULLETIN.

CITY COUNCILS.—A stated meeting was held yesterday afternoon.

In Select Council a communication was received from the Controllers of the Public Schools asking for an appropriation for the repairs of the roof for a new school at Seventeenth and Vine streets. Referred.

Several petitions for the grading of streets and the locating of lamps were presented.

An invitation to attend the meeting of the Philadelphia Society for the Alleviation of the Miseries of the Public Prisons, on Friday evening, was received and accepted.

The report of the Superintendent of the Girard Estate for 1868 was received. The receipts were $626,724 71, and the expenditures were $357,876 56, leaving a balance on hand December 31, 1868, of $117,447 85.

The Committee on Reception of General Grant, presented a list of the United States, made a report and was discharged.

Mr. Stokes offered the following:

Resolved, That the appropriating $150 to the Police Department for the payment of medical attendance on policemen injured in the discharge of their duties was adopted.

Mr. Stokes offered a resolution for transmission from Common Council to confer with the Committee on House of Correction was concurred in.

An ordinance instructing the Mayor to annul the contracts for cleaning the streets of the city, the contractors have failed to carry out the contracts, was offered and was referred to the Committee on Streets.

A petition from citizens of the Twenty-seventh Ward, asking for the appointment of Frances Ferry Bridge, was presented and referred.

A resolution providing for the appointment of a joint special committee of five members from each branch of Councils to take charge of such matters as relate to the city, as may be brought before the Legislature, was offered and was adopted.

An ordinance making the annual appropriation for the Public Schools of Philadelphia, for the Schools was presented, and after some discussion, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

An ordinance from Common Council approximating $200 to pay the expenses of the Committee on House of Correction was concurred in.

Mr. Lovering presented an ordinance authorizing Retrenchment and Reform.

A resolution directing the Water Department to take measures to protect the fire-plugs from the action of the frost was referred to the Committee on Water.

A communication from the Mayor announcing his appointments as made than far was received, and was referred to the Committee on Law.

The committees for the year were announced by the President, and are as follow:

Finance—Fox, Cattell, Francisco, Hodgdon, Kersey, Hawkes.

Port Wardens—Bumm, Kersey, McIlvain, Hodgdon, Hawkes, Marcus.

Gas Works—Smith, Jones, Fox, Harkness, Hopkins, Hockey.

Water—Hawkes, Harkness, Ritchie, Shallcross, King, Kamerly, McCutcheon.

Highways—Hodgdon, Humphreys, Hopkins, Smith, McIlvain, Duffy, Jones, Armstrong, Marcus.

Police—Shallcross, Shermer, Jones, Cattell, Marcus, Kamerly.

Claims—Ritchie, King, Armstrong, Harkness, Hockey, Shermer.

Water—Hodgdon, chairman; Cattell, Jones, Shermer, Hockey, Kamerly, Finnily, Marcus.

Trunk and Fire—Shermer, Bumm, Cramer, Armstrong, Marcus, Plumly.

Grand Estates—Cattell, chairman; Shermer, Fox, Shallcross, Francisco, Duffy, Plumly.

Poor—Bumm, Harkness, McIlvain, Barlow, Morrison, McCutcheon.

Public Property—Shallcross, chairman; Francisco, Smith, Cramer, King, Cochran.

Surveys—King, Bumm, Cattell, Cramer, Duffy, Hockey.

Schools—Ritchie, chairman; Cramer, Shermer, McIlvain, Barlow, Cattell.

Railroads—Francisco, chairman; Fox, Smith, Cattell, Hopkins, McCutcheon, Cramer, Kersey and Marcus.

Health—Cramer, chairman; Barlow, Ritchie, Kersey, McCutcheon, Hockey.

Law—Finnily, chairman; Hodgdon, Barlow, McIlvain, King, Cochran.

Prisons—Shermer, chairman; Cramer, Bumm, Armstrong, Hockey, Morrison.

Street Cleaning—Barlow, chairman; Harkness, McIlvain, Armstrong, Kamerly, Duffy.

Bridges and Protection—Kersey, chairman; Armstrong, Ritchie, Barlow, Kamerly, McCutcheon.

Printing and Supplies—Bumm, chairman; Ritchie, Jones, Shallcross, McCall, McCutcheon.

Revision of Taxes—Hodgdon, Francisco, Cattell, Barlow, Duffy, Hopkins.

Boiler Inspection—Smith, chairman; Kersey, Francisco, Kamerly, King, Fox.

Weighing Coal Accounts—Fox, chairman; Hodgdon.

Compare Bills—Jones, Shallcross and Cochran.

Relevy—Division—Fox, Shermer, Smith, Hopkins, Hockey, Francisco.

Adjourned.

Common Branch.—A communication was received from John M. Molloy, Receiver of Taxes, naming Alfred W. Adolph, Daniel Grafly, and Wm. Kelly as his assistants, and referred to the Finance Committee.

John Rice, of the Eighth Ward, and John B. Parker, of the Twenty-sixth Ward, members-elect to the Chamber, presented their certificates of election, and were sworn in and assigned seats.

Select Council bill to refer the subject of business of last year to a committee of this year was received in, as was also a resolution continuing the Committee on Morgue.

Mr. Shoemaker presented a communication asking Councils to attend a meeting of the Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, to be held in the Assembly Buildings, to-morrow evening. The invitation was accepted.

Mr. Gray presented a resolution directing the Board of Revision to report by February 7th the amount of assessments of the Twelfth Ward. Agreed to.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution to continue the Committee on Securing a Portrait of Abraham Lincoln. Agreed to.

Mr. Shoemaker presented a communication from Mr. Dickinson, proposing to lease the ground for the repair of the Penrose Ferry bridge. Referred.

A resolution directing the Street Contractors to keep the gutters clear of snow and filth was adopted.

Another, directing the proper officers to keep the City Hall free from rubbish, was also adopted.

Mr. Hetzell presented a resolution, continuing the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, and directing the President of both branches to fill vacancies in the committee. Agreed to.

Mr. Cross presented an ordinance authorizing an appropriation of $200 for expenses of the House of Correction Committee. Agreed to.

Mr. Hetzell offered an ordinance repealing the ordinance directing the prompt payment of city warrants, which was indefinitely postponed.

Select Council then went into joint session, and elected William J. Phillips Superintendent of the Police and Fire Telegraph, and Alderman Thaddeus Stevens Continuing Magistrate of the Twenty-third Ward.

Mr. Gray offered a resolution of regret to the Mayor, to publish the ordinance preventing the payment of the members of Councils.

The resolution from Select Council providing for the appointment of a joint special committee to look after the legislation at Harrisburg affecting the city, was concurred in. Also concurred in appropriating $150 to pay for medical attendance on policemen injured in the discharge of their duties.

Mr. Hetzell offered a resolution requesting the Legislature to pass an act empowering committees of Councils to issue subpoenas compelling the attendance of witnesses before them. Passed.

The President then announced the committees for 1869, as follows:

Finance—Messrs. Shoemaker (Chairman), Harmer, Hetzell, Hall, Wright, Taylor, Dillon.

Gas Works—Messrs. Wagner (Chairman), Stokes, Burrle, Rice, Griffin, Grant.

Police—Messrs. Myers (Chairman), J. C. Marshall, Shaw, B. Hall, Wright.

Twists and Fire—Messrs. Smith (Chairman), Gray, Gakes, Shaw, Shissler, Nichols.

Poor—Messrs. Stewart (Chairman), S. Miller, Gakes, Leighton, Leighton, Campbell.

Surveys—Messrs. Bardsley (Chairman), Gwinner, Shaw, S. Miller, Leighton, Campbell.

To Compare Bills—Messrs. Sellers (Chairman), Shissler, Myers.

Port Wardens—Messrs. Stockham (Chairman), Ellis, Gram, Calhoun, Grant, Van Houten.

Railroads—Wilits (Chairman), H. Hahn, Cricket, Shissler, Myers, Fagan.

Claims—Allison (Chairman), Bowker, Myers, Allen, Judge, Canning.

Election Divisions—Evans (Chairman), Creely, W. F. Miller, Leighton, Hetzell, Fagan.

Water—Messrs. Gates (Chairman), Rice, Willits, Shields, Dillon, Mountain.

Water Works—Messrs. Hanna, Kline, Evans, Stokes, Gwinner, W. F. Miller, Jenners, Stockale, Van Houten.

Girard Estates—Messrs. Wagner, Willits, Burdsley, Perkins, Smith, S. B. Hirst, Stockdale.

City Property—Messrs. J. C. Marshall, Fareira, Gwinner, Ellis, Ladner.

Schools—Messrs. Shaw, Stewart, Willits, Kline, Shields, Dillon.

Railroads—Messrs. Oram, Ray, Shoemaker, Wagner, Loeder, Allen, Allison, Nickels, Ray.

Health—Messrs. Bowker, Jenners, Shields, Canning, McCall.

Law—Messrs. Creely, Hanna, Shoemaker, Gwinner, Blackburn, Hetzell.

Prisons—Messrs. W. F. Miller, Smith, Hall, Jenners, Campbell, Smith.

Street Cleaning—Messrs. J. C. Martin, Gates, S. Hulme, Lewis, Sellers.

Defence and Protection—Messrs. Creely, Hay, Fast, S. F. Bain, Montgomery.

Printing and Supplies—Messrs. Parker, H. Hahn, Stewart, Blackburn, Hamilton, Dillon.

To Verify Cash Accounts—Messrs. Kline, Ellis, Latter.

Steam Boilers—Messrs. Evans, Stockham, Curran, Farcira, Hay, Hamilton.

Highways—Messrs. Ray (Chairman), Sellers, Burdsley, S. Miller, Rice, Sonder, Calhoun, Van Hesten, Hetzell.

THE NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—Last evening, the Commissioners appointed under the ordinance providing for the erection of new public buildings met in Select Council Chamber for the purpose of organizing.

The Commissioners consists of the following named gentlemen: William Adamson, William J. Mickey, Hiram Miller, James Page, Joshua Spencer, Alexander J. Harper, John McCarthy, John Robbins, Jr., George Day, James H. Orne, Robert T. Coffman, Samuel T. Watson, Joseph H. Billington, James S. Watson, Thomas W. Wattson, Henry Hillee and William Morris, and together with the Mayor, President of Select and Common Councils, City Solicitor and Surveyor of the Water Works, Chief Commissioner of Highways, Inspector of Gas Meters, Commissioner of Markets and City Property.

Mr. Spering contended that time temporarily last evening, there being 18 members of the Commission present, including the Fox, at the organization.

Mr. Harper suggested that the ordinance under which the Commissioners acted was defective, and would need amendment by Councils. One amendment had referred to an appropriation of $10,000, provided for in the bill, to be taken out of the levy for 1869, but no such appropriation had been made, and none need be expected.

Mr. Dickinson suggested that the bill be referred to a committee for examination.

There was some discussion in regard to the propriety of a permanent organization at this meeting, and it was agreed that there should be a postponement of the organization until a future meeting.

James V. Watson called attention to the fact, that under the bill the Commissioners are empowered to fix and adopt a plan within three months. Two weeks of the time will be consumed in advertising for plans, leaving only two months and a half for the plan. No architect in the world could prepare a proper plan in that time, even if he neglected all other business and devoted all his time to the work.

After some further discussion, it was determined that the commission should adjourn to meet on Monday evening next, for permanent organization.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—Yesterday afternoon the eighteenth annual commencement of the Reformed Medical College of Pennsylvania was held in the college building, Pine street, above Fifth. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, the Dean of the College, Dr. Joseph Sites conferred the degree of medical doctor on the graduating class. The following is a list of the graduates:

Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Ohio, Alabama, Virginia, George McAlar, Canada East; A. A. Bilewell, New Jersey; J. H. Hubbell, New York; H. J. Broadwell, Connecticut; S. L. Price, West Virginia; O. Wolfscher, New Jersey; John Ross, Canada West; Sen. N. Sanford, Vermont; B. B. Bell, Florida; J. Henry Stern, Pennsylvania; M. W. Danforth, Ohio; C. B. Evins, Ohio; T. T. Evans, Ohio; S. Hunt, Indiana; George W. Mason, Massachusetts; Jacob Hunter, New Jersey; Jacob Grover, New Jersey; W. D. Graham, Illinois. Honorary degrees were conferred on Benjamin Boggs, West Virginia, and G. W. Smith, Pennsylvania.

The valedictory address was delivered by H. Jeanbach, Professor of Materia Medica. The Liberty Corner Band discoursed some excellent music on the occasion.

THE DETECTIVES.—Yesterday Mayor Fox removed J. Henry Stephens, Joseph C. Fuller and James P. Webb, from the Detective Police force, and appointed in their place Ebenezer Cobb, David Gordon and Charles F. Miller.

ACCIDENT FROM A PISTOL.—Ida Eddy, aged twenty-five years, residing at No. 762 Florida street, while amusing herself with a pistol, yesterday, the weapon exploded, causing the loss of one of her hands. She is being cared for at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE MENNEKHORES.

GRAND MASQUE

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

JANUARY 15,

AT THE

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Price of Subscription $5, admitting a gentleman and one lady. Tickets of admission, $3 each. Tickets for Gentlemen, $5 each, by subscription only, can be obtained at the following Committee and honorary managers: WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, Hall and Cherry streets. A. H. FRANCISCUS, 1 Spruce street. J. H. FRANCISCUS, 1 Spruce street. MARK M. MCGEE, Ledger office. BENJAMIN BOYD, Seventh above Sixth street. E. T. SIDNEY, 527 Arch street. JOHN M. BOYD, 1 Spruce street. A. J. GRAHAM, 1 Spruce street. A. J. GRAHAM, No. 527 Arch street. WILLIAM BOYD, 1 Spruce street. J. WISNAGLE, Old and Cherry streets. C. A. DE BENNETVILLE, Spruce street. WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, January 13th and 14th, Masque Tickets, $2 each, will be sold by the following Committee and Honorary Managers: C. A. DE BENNETVILLE, 1 Spruce street. J. H. FRANCISCUS, 1 Spruce street. A. H. FRANCISCUS, 1 Spruce street. E. T. SIDNEY, 527 Arch street. WILLIAM BOYD, 1 Spruce street. A. J. GRAHAM, No. 527 Arch street. MARK M. MCGEE, Ledger office. BENJAMIN BOYD, Seventh above Sixth street. E. T. SIDNEY, 527 Arch street. WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, Hall and Cherry streets. A. H. FRANCISCUS, 1 Spruce street. J. H. FRANCISCUS, 1 Spruce street. A. J. GRAHAM, No. 527 Arch street. WILLIAM BOYD, 1 Spruce street. J. WISNAGLE, Old and Cherry streets. C. A. DE BENNETVILLE, Spruce street. Masque Tickets can be obtained at the Door. Ladies' Tickets, $2 each. Gentlemen's Tickets, $3 each. Masque Costumes, Dominoes, Shirts and Masks, Wigs, Beards, Fancy Dresses, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gloves, Hosiery, Perfumery, Fancy Boxes, Toys, Dolls, Dolls' Heads, Dolls' Trimmings, Dolls' Hair, Dolls' Shoes, Dolls' Stockings, Dolls' Dresses, Dolls' Hats, Dolls' Bonnets, Dolls' Ribbons, Dolls' Sashes, Dolls' Aprons, Dolls' Jewelry, Dolls' Fans, Dolls' Gloves, Dolls' Boxes, Dolls' Cradles, Dolls' Furniture, Dolls' Tea Sets, Dolls' Dinner Sets, Dolls' Tea Kettles, Dolls' Ladles, Dolls' Tea Pots, Dolls' Tea Cups, Dolls' Tea Spoons, Dolls' Tea Trays, Dolls' Tea Boxes, Dolls' Tea Chests, Dolls' Tea Caddies, Dolls' Tea Urns, Dolls' Tea Baskets, Dolls' Tea Tables, Dolls' Tea Chairs, Dolls' Tea Sofas, Dolls' Tea Beds, Dolls' Tea Dressing Cases, Dolls' Tea Looking Glasses, Dolls' Tea Washing Stands, Dolls' Tea Wardrobes, Dolls' Tea Mirrors, Dolls' Tea Pictures, Dolls' Tea Carpets, Dolls' Tea Rugs, Dolls' Tea Mats, Dolls' Tea Fire Sets, Dolls' Tea Fire Irons, Dolls' Tea Fire Shovels, Dolls' Tea Fire Tongs, Dolls' Tea Fire Boxes, Dolls' Tea Fire Stands, Dolls' Tea Fire Screens, Dolls' Tea Fire Mats, Dolls' Tea Fire Rugs, Dolls' Tea Fire Chairs, Dolls' Tea Fire Sofas, Dolls' Tea Fire Beds, Dolls' Tea Fire Looking Glasses, Dolls' Tea Fire Washing Stands, Dolls' Tea Fire Wardrobes, Dolls' Tea Fire Mirrors, Dolls' Tea Fire Pictures, Dolls' Tea Fire Carpets, Dolls' Tea Fire Rugs, Dolls' Tea Fire Mats, Dolls' Tea Fire Fire Sets, Dolls' Tea Fire Fire Irons, Dolls' Tea Fire Fire Shovels, Dolls' Tea Fire Fire Tongs, Dolls' Tea Fire Fire Boxes, Dolls' Tea Fire Fire Stands, Dolls' Tea Fire Fire Screens, Dolls' Tea Fire Fire Mats, Dolls' Tea Fire Fire Rugs, Dolls' Tea Fire Fire Chairs, Dolls' Tea Fire Fire Sofas, Dolls' Tea Fire Fire Beds, Dolls' Tea Fire Fire Looking Glasses, Dolls' Tea Fire Fire Washing Stands, Dolls' Tea Fire Fire Wardrobes, Dolls' Tea Fire Fire Mirrors, Dolls' Tea Fire Fire Pictures, Dolls' Tea Fire Fire Carpets, Dolls' Tea Fire Fire Rugs, 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