CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition:—

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 18.

Mr. Henderson presented a bill declaring the bridge built by the North Missouri Railroad Company over the Missouri river at St Charles, Missouri, a legal structure, and a post road. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Saulsbury (Del.) moved that the Senate take up the resolution, offered by him a few days since, calling upon the heads of Departments for lists of the removals from office made between March 4 1861, and March 4, 1865. The motion was not agreed to.

Mr. Riddle (Del.) called up the bill authorizing the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company to construct a lateral branch of their road into and within the District of Columbia.

Pending the consideration of the bill, the morning hour expired, and the regular order, which was the bill to regulate the tenure of office, was called up.

Mr. Chandler (Mich.) said he had given notice that he would to-day call up the Niagara Ship Canal bill, but he would not antagonize it against this pending measure. He would, however, call it up when this bill was disposed of.

The bill to regulate the tenure of office was taken up. The question was upon Mr. Sumner's amendment to add an additional section providing that all officers of the Government, except clerks of the Departments whose salaries exceed $1000 per annum, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. Sumner, being entitled to the floor, said:—It is now a little more than a year ago since I felt it my duty to characterize a Message of the President as "whitewashing." That Message represented the foundation of things in the Rebel States as fair and promising, when the evidence was directly the other way. Of course, the Message was whitewashing, and this was a mild term for such a document; and you do not forget how certain Senators, terror-struck at this plainness, leaped forward to vindicate the President. Yesterday, some of these same Senators, horror-struck, again leaped forward to the same task. Time has shown that I was right on the former occasion. If anybody doubts that I was right yesterday, I commend him to time, and he will not be obliged to wait long.

For myself, I shall insist always upon the complete freedom of debate, and shall exercise it. John Milton, in his glorious aspirations, said, "Give me liberty to know the truth, and to argue it freely, above all liberties." Thank God, now the slave masters have been driven from this Chamber, such at last is the liberty of an American Senator.

Of course there can be no citizen of a republic too high for exposure, as there can be none too low for protection. The exposure of the powerful and the protection of the weak, these are not only invaluable liberties, but commanding duties. At last the country is opening its eyes to the actual condition of things. Already it sees that Andrew Johnson, who came to supreme power by a bloody accident, has become the successor of Jefferson Davis, in the spirit by which he is governed and in the mischief which he has inflicted on his country.

It sees the President of the Rebellion revived in the President of the United States. It sees that the violence which took the life of his illustrious predecessor is now, by his perverse complicity, extending through the Rebel States, making all who love the Union its victims, and filling the land with oppression. It sees that the war upon the faithful Unionists is still continued under his powerful auspices, without any distinction of color, so that both white and black are sacrificed alike. It sees that he is a minister of discord, and not a minister of peace.

It seems that so long as his opinion prevails there is small chance for tranquility, or security, or reconciliation; that the restoration and prosperity in the Rebel States, so much longed for, must be arrested; that the business of the whole country must be embarrassed, and those conditions upon which rests a sound currency, must be postponed. All these things the country now sees; but indignation assumes the form of judgment when it is seen, also, that this unparalleled condition, and, for creating mischief, second only to the Rebellion itself, of which it is the continuation, as invigorated and extended through a plain usurpation. Sir, in holding up Andrew Johnson to judgment, I do not allude to his open exposure of himself in a condition of bestial intoxication while he was taking his oath of office; nor do I allude to the maudlin speeches by which he degraded the country as it was never before degraded; nor do I hearken to any reports of pardons sold, or of personal corruption. This is not the case against him as I deem it my duty to present it in this argument. Those things are bad—very bad; but they might not, in the opinion of some Senators, justify us on the present occasion. In other words, they might not be sufficient reason for the amendment which I have moved, but there is a reason which is ample. The President has usurped the powers of Congress on a colossal scale, and he has employed these usurped powers in fomenting rebel spirit, and awakening anew the dying fires of the Rebellion.

This is the great and unpardonable offense for which history must condemn him if you do not. He is a usurper through whom infinite wrong has been done to his country. He is a usurper who, promising to be a Moses, has become a Pharaoh, and in the maintenance of his usurpation he has employed the powers of removal from office. Some who would not become the partisans of his tyranny he has, according to his own language, "kicked out." Others are left, but silenced by his menace or the fate of their associates. Wherever no vacancy occurs for partisans of this usurpation other vacancies are created for these partisans. I need not add that just in proportion as we sanction such nominations or are unwilling to arrest them according to the measure of our powers, we do become parties to his usurpation and now I am brought directly to the practical application of this simple statement. I have already said that the duty of the hour was the protection of the loyal and patriotic citizens against the President. Surely this cannot be doubted, that the first duty of the Government is protection. The crowning glory of a republic is that it leaves no man, however humble, without protection.

Show me a man exposed to wrong, and I show you an occasion for the exercise of the high powers that God and the Constitution have given you. It will not do to say, as Senators have said, that the cases are too numerous, and that the remedy cannot be applied without interfering with the system handed down by our fathers, or worse still, that you have little sympathy with those suffering persons. This will not do; you must apply the remedy or fail in duty; especially must you apply it when, as in the present occasion, this wrong is a part of a plain usurpation in the interests of the recent rebellion. The question then recurs are you ready to apply the remedy according to the measure of your powers?

The necessity for this remedy may be seen in the rebel States, and also in the loyal States, for the usurpation is felt in both. If you look at the rebel States, you will see everywhere the triumph of tyranny. There is not a mail which does not bring letters without number, supplicating the exercise of all the powers of Congress against the President. There is not a newspaper which does not exhibit evidence that you are ready tardy in this work of necessity. There is not a wind from that suffering region which is not freighted with voices of distress, and yet you hesitate. I shall not be led aside to consider the thorough remedy for this usurpation, for it is not my habit to travel out of the direct line of debate; therefore, I confine myself to the bill before the Senate, which is applicable to the loyal as well as to the rebel States.

Mr. SUMNER then spoke of the merits of his amendment, advocating its adoption.

Mr. EDWARDS (Vt.) replied briefly to the remarks of Mr. Sumner as to the necessity for his amendment, arguing against it.

Mr. JOHNSON (Md.) regretted that Mr. Sumner, in discussing this proposition, had seen fit to allude to the President in terms which he was sure he would, upon reflection, see reason to regret. He (Mr. Sumner) had said almost in words that the power of removal from office ought to be taken from the President because he had proven himself an enemy of his country; because he had proved himself to be a usurper. In the peculiar condition of affairs known to the Senate, Mr. Johnson thought it was not proper for the Senator from Massachusetts to express the opinions he had just expressed, and to indulge in the epithets he had used against the President of the United States. A resolution had been formally offered in the House of Representatives looking to the impeachment of the President for high crimes and misdemeanors. If that impeachment should be ordered by the House, the Senate would be the judge to decide whether he was guilty or not guilty.

He (Mr. Johnson) had, therefore, hoped that neither the honorable member from Massachusetts, or any other member of the Senate, would, in advance, not only express his opinion, but express it decidedly as justified by the facts, which were notorious. What sort of a trial, as far as that particular Senator is concerned, would the President have were he to be impeached as an enemy to his country or a usurper, either of which, in the contemplation of Congress, is a high crime? If upon the trial of that impeachment, that right which the common law secures to every citizen or subject where the common law prevails, of having a fair tribunal to decide upon his case, the honorable Senator from Massachusetts ought to be, and I suppose would be, challenged for the cause.

In what attitude would that place him or others of us who should follow the example of the Senator from Massachusetts? Without hearing a word in defense of the President, without remembering the past conduct of that officer, considered until lately at least as perfectly patriotic and as showing a devotion to the country of the most fervent character, the Senator from Massachusetts charges the President with being false to his country. The Constitution of the United States, in the provision which says that a charge of this description is to be passed upon by the Senate of the United States, supposes that every individual member of the Senate would bring to the consideration of that question a mind as white as paper, upon which nothing is written that can influence his judgment. Yet the Senator from Massachusetts, urged, as I think, by what has occurred in the past hurtful to himself, when he was, as he thought, improperly treated by this officer, has suffered his feelings to lead him astray, and to pronounce a sentiment in the chamber to-day which will render it improper for him to sit as judge upon such a case.

Mr. SUMNER—May I interrupt my friend for a moment? What right have I to know that the President is to be impeached? How can I know? And let me add to that, even if I could know that there can be no reason in that why I should not argue a measure directly before the Senate, and present such considerations as seem to me to be proper and pertinent to the occasion?

Mr. JOHNSON said that he had not called the Senator from Massachusetts to order, because he trusted his own good sense of what was due to the Senate and to the country would of itself have been a sufficient call to order. He (Mr. Sumner) says now that he does not know that the President will be impeached, or that he may be impeached. He knows, however, that there is a proposition in the House looking to that impeachment, and in advance he places himself out of the pale of a judge by pronouncing in the face of the public that he has judged and condemned already.

During the Presidency of General Jackson the Senate of the United States had before it a certain resolution couched in such phraseology as implied against him the charge of being an enemy or a usurper. He sent in his protest, and I invoke the honorable Senator from Massachusetts to read that protest again, and see how it can be answered. He protested against it on a ground not so strong as that which can be urged against what the honorable Senator from Massachusetts says. It was perfectly well known that there could be no impeachment of him in the House, for they were with him. The phraseology of the resolution was charged as to its objectionable character.

Mr. JOHNSON (Md.) said that in discussing the bill before the Senate it was wholly unnecessary to inquire into the character of the President. The Preacher said a great many things that he (Mr. Johnson) could wish, for his own sake, he had not said; but he is by nature impetuous. Brought up and sprung from the humblest ranks of life, he has been subjected to turmoil from time to time, to which, perhaps, he would not have been subjected if he had been educated in the colleges which have given to my friend from Massachusets such distinction in the estimation of the learned.

He was on the stump in Tennessee, meeting men who spoke, not in the language of the classics, but in language which the stronger it was the better it was liked by those who heard it. No member of the Senate regretted more than he did (said Mr. Johnson) the exhibition of this feeling on the part of the President on the 22d of February last, or upon the journey he took to the West last summer. It was censurable, and entirely out of accord with the dignity that ought to attach itself to the high office which he holds. But that did not prove that the President was untrue to his country, nor that he was a usurper.

In conclusion, Mr. Johnson said that the biographer of the President would say that no President ever labored more zealously to cure the great wounds which the Rebellion had inflicted on the country, or more honestly endeavored to place the country on a footing in which it would command the admiration of the world, and not only to work out for us a national reunion, but for that greater virtue of securing to every individual citizen the rights which the Constitution has conferred upon him.

Mr. HOWE (Wis.) spoke briefly of Mr. Johnson's speech as committing him (Mr. Johnson) as much in favor of the President, in case of trial by impeachment, as Mr. Sumner's bad committed him against him.

Mr. LANE (Ind.) said that if it would not be out of order, he would return to the consideration of the bill under consideration. (Laughter.) He would, however, protest against all attempts to abridge the fullest liberty of debate in the Senate Chamber. While it may not be proper to speak discourteously of the heads of other branches of the Government, he claimed the right to criticise the actions of such officials when measures were under consideration regulating their powers.

Mr. Lane then proceeded to consider the necessity and propriety of the passage of the bill.

Mr. SUMNER offered a modification of his amendment, making all appointments at salaries of $1500 or upwards, either by the President or heads of departments, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and no appointments can be made without such action by the Senate.

On this proposition a vote was taken, resulting as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Chandler, Conness, Grimes, Harris, Howard, Howe, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Ramsey, Sprague, Sumner, Wade and Yates—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Cowan, Cragin, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fogg, Foster, Hendricks, Johnson, Nesmith, Patterson, Poland, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Van Winkle, Willey and Williams—21.

Mr. HOWE (Wis.) renewed his amendment, which was disagreed to a few days since, to strike out the exceptions of cabinet ministers in the first section of the bill, so as to prevent the removal of these officers without the consent of the Senate. In offering it again he said he had found a stronger argument in favor of it in one of the newspapers than he had made in his speech. He alluded to the announcement in the New York *Herald* that Senator Cowan would probably be tendered the portfolio of the Secretary of War. He had no hesitation in saying that he would oppose any such appointment. He would oppose the removal of the present faithful Secretary of War, for he did not believe that in the present condition of the country it would be for the public welfare to remove that officer.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Del.) protested against basing the action of the Senate upon the irresponsible reports of a newspaper.

Mr. BUCKALEW (Pa.) said that as his colleague was not in the Chamber to speak for himself, he would say for him that he did not think there was a particle of truth in the *Herald's* statement.

Mr. COWAN (Pa.) soon after entered the Chamber, and learned what had taken place; he denied the truth of the *Herald's* statement, and said there was not a particle of foundation for it.

The amendment of Mr. Howe was lost. Yeas, 13; nays, 27.

Mr. LANE (Ind.) moved to lay the bill on the table, but subsequently withdrew that motion.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Vt.) offered the following amendment to the seventh section.

Provided, That the President shall have power to make and deliver, after the adjournment of the Senate, commissions for all officers whose appointments shall have been advised and consented to by the Senate.

The amendment was adopted and the bill was passed.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fogg, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Poland, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Dixon Doolittle, Hendricks, Nesmith, Patterson, Riddle and Saulsbury—9.

Mr. GRIMES (Iowa) rose to make a personal explanation, and read an extract from the *Iron Age* newspaper, charging him (Mr. Grimes) with endeavoring to influence the Finance Committee from interested motives, and insinuating that it was on account of a connection with the hardware business and a cutlery firm in Beekman street, New York. Mr. Grimes denounced the statement as gross, slanderous and libelous; that he was once engaged in the hardware trade, but that he had no connection with it since August 28, 1865, and that he had never been interested in the cutlery firm referred to.

Messrs. JOHNSON and FESSENDEN spoke on this subject, exonerating Mr. Grimes entirely from the accusation in the journal referred to.

Mr. FESSENDEN, in the course of his remarks, spoke of newspaper attacks made upon Special Commissioner Wells, and said they were unqualifiedly false and malicious.

Mr. POLAND (Vt.) moved to take up the Bankrupt bill, and the motion was agreed to; but before proceeding to its consideration, the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

The Last Steamboat Disaster.

MEMPHIS, January 18.—About sixty lives were lost by the sinking of the steamer Platte City last night. She struck the wreck of the gunboat Jeff. Thompson, tearing away the starboard side, and sunk in a few minutes, in forty feet of water. Most of the cabin passengers were saved, but the passenger-list was lost, and it is impossible to obtain a correct list. A family named Roberts, consisting of thirteen persons, was lost. The boat was loaded to the guards, and was under full headway at the time. Colonel Gus. Henry, Jr., and wife were on board, but were saved, losing all their baggage.

The Hon. Gus. Henry, Sr., his father, was on board the Fashion when she sank. Colonel Henry says one woman, through her own exertions, saved her drunken husband and five children, by wading through the water on the hurricane deck, and putting them on the wheelhouse, after the boat had settled and careened. The boat was owned by Captains Johnson and Blake, and was valued at $40,000, and was partially insured. She was running between here and Vicksburg, under the auspices of the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company.

The Snow Storm.

PORTLAND, Me., January 18.—The storm broke about 3 o'clock this morning, and it is now clear. The wind is blowing heavily from the northwest. Thermometer 11 degrees above zero. Quite a fleet of vessels were off this port yesterday morning, unable to come in. The steam revenue cutter Mahoning cruised to the eastward to-day, to relieve distressed vessels. The North Yarmouth Grand Trunk Railway depot was blown down to-day. No trains have yet arrived or gone out.

—At an Episcopal Fair in Albany, Miss Kate Newton was declared by ballot to be the handsomest young lady in that city.

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Austria and Hungary.

From the Herald.

We published recently a telegram from Pesth, January 17, which states that the Hungarian Diet with remarkable unanimity evinces a design to break its negotiations with Austria if that Government continues to oppose the wishes of Hungary in insisting on the army organization scheme, and other measures equally oppressive and odious to the people. The *Herald* has already alluded to the fixed determination of the Hungarians to preserve their autonomy, and to the enthusiastic resistance which they would be apt to make to Austrian interference with it. In order to see how far Austria is from being able at present to cope successfully with the heroic spirit manifested by the Hungarians in opposition to its tyranny, it is only necessary to look at the picture of the financial condition of the Austrian empire presented in the official report of Count Larisch, the Austrian Minister of Finance. The enormous deficit in the treasury is explained by Count Larisch in what must be an exaggerated account of the terrible effects of the general disorder of commercial relations, the long cessation of trade and industry, the backwardness of the railway system, the impoverishment of the landed proprietors, the want of pecuniary circulating medium, the weakness of capital, of credit, and consumption, the pestilence and famine in the Bukowina and Eastern Galicia, the bad harvests, the fall of the price of grain in Hungary, owing to the depression of the iron trade, the late unexampled frosts, and the scourge of invasion and war. All these causes combined suffice not only to account for the deficit, but to reveal the fact that Austria is fully enough prepared for a war with Hungary, which might prove the signal for a general European war.

Progress of Ratification.

From the Herald.

The States which have ratified the Constitutional amendment are Connecticut, New Hampshire, Tennessee, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Missouri, Kansas, Maine, West Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, and Minnesota—sixteen in all. In nearly all these States the vote in favor was very large, and in Kansas and Maine it was nearly unanimous. The ratification by four more States only is required to make it a part of the Constitution—that is, counting the twenty-six States which actually form the Government of the country as sufficient to act in the matter. Should Nebraska and Colorado be admitted, the ratification by five more would be required. But there is no doubt that both these would promptly ratify it. Nor is there any reason to doubt that within a very short time the full number will have acted in the same way. When this shall be accomplished, Congress will immediately, we suppose, formally declare the amendment a part of the Constitution, and pass the necessary measures to enforce it. Thus the late Rebel States will be relieved from doing what appears to be so repugnant to them; the amendment will become a law in spite of them and without their action. The country may rejoice that this great preliminary measure to restoration is so near a consummation.

Mutual Benefit Societies in France.

From the Times.

By a decree of the present Emperor the organization as well as the administration of societies for mutual assistance in case of need, has been brought into a perfect system. Of course it is only in so centralized a Government, where all motive power in every field of activity, be it political, commercial, financial, or social, emanates from the same central source, as in France, that such a system is possible. Nevertheless, the great increase in the numbers as well as in the beneficial effects of these societies, is due to this governmental supervision, which has brought order and a certain sort of uniformity and regularity into their management. All these societies are under the guidance of a "Superior Commission of Encouragement and Surveillance" at Paris, at the head of which stands the Minister of the Interior, and to which each individual society has to send, periodically, complete statements of its working, and the Commission itself makes a yearly report to the Emperor. The last of these reports, that for the year 1865, is just published, and appears in a late number of the *Moniteur*. Some of its statistical details are of general interest outside of France.

There existed throughout the French Empire at the close of the year 1865 three thousand six hundred and thirty-one approved and fifty-seven authorized societies of this kind. What the exact difference between an "approved" and a merely "authorized" society is we cannot positively state, but that the former must have some exclusive and superior privileges is apparent from the fact that fourteen of the latter have ranged themselves in the list of "approved" societies, preferring that to their former organization. The whole number of members of all these societies is 782,498; of these 96,956 are honorary, and 685,542 regular contributing members participating in the benefits of the organization. Of the latter 579,585 are men and 105,957 women.

The financial condition of these societies, based, as they are, upon mutual co-operation, is a very flourishing and commendable one. In the following extracts of the detailed report we have reduced the amounts from francs to dollars, counting one dollar equal to five francs. The aggregate of their whole capitalized earnings foots up to the handsome sum of $7,966,134. Their income for the year amounted to $2,589,180. This large income is made up of the following items:—Subscription of honorary members, $226,842; Government aid, $19,110; gifts and legacies, $102,915; interest on invested capital, $221,509; regular contribution of members, $1,752,134; initiation fees, $78,389; fines, $56,029; from miscellaneous sources, $132,252.

Their expenses were as follows:—For assistance to sick members, $864,374; pay of attending physicians, $281,769; cost of medicines, $330,259; funeral expenses, $101,508; aid to widows and orphans of deceased members, $54,208; pensions to those members, from infirmity or age, unable to work, $197,305; expenses of administration, $111,596; miscellaneous expenses, $191,258; added to the reserve surplus fund, $129,937. Total, $2,262,190, leaving a balance of $326,986 to be added to the capitalized earnings.

One other interesting fact referred to in this report is, that there are fifty-seven mutual societies of vine-growers and laborers in vineyards, who pay no contribution, but instead of it the work of those members who are sick is distributed among and done by the others—quite a novel and, probably, very useful expedient to relieve the sick and save them from loss.

New Hampshire Politics.

From the World.

The political campaign in New Hampshire is now fairly opened by the nomination, by acclamation, of Hon. John G. Sinclair for Governor by the Democratic State Convention, which met at Concord on Wednesday. His opponent is General Walter Harriman, a Radical of the deepest dye. Mr. Sinclair is a very popular man in his State, as was shown by the election last spring, when he ran against Governor Smith, reducing the latter's majority in 1865 of 6127 to 4656, the total votes in 1865 and 1866 being respectively 62,220 and 65,636. Governor Smith was a difficult candidate to beat, since he was very popular in his own party, and was and still is largely interested in the railroads in New Hampshire. But this year Mr. Sinclair has a much weaker opponent to cope with.

General Harriman barely secured the nomination in the Republican Convention, receiving only thirty-one majority, out of a total vote of 667; and besides, his rival in the Convention, Hon. Onslow Stearns, who received 318 votes for the candidacy, is dissaffected with his party, and is likely to use his influence in favor of the election of Mr. Sinclair. We say this is likely, because that after the nomination of the latter, Mr. Stearns made a speech before the Convention, and, though no report of his remarks has yet reached us, it is safe to infer that he would not appear in a Democratic Convention without intending to indorse its action. If the vote given for Stearns in the Republican State Convention be an index of his strength in that party, his defection will secure the election of the Democratic candidate for Governor on the 12th of March next.

The election of Representatives in Congress will not attract so much attention as that of Governor, since the radicals already have secured such an overwhelming majority in the Fortieth Congress, that, were each of the three members from New Hampshire to be a Democrat—a piece of good fortune hardly to be expected—it would make no appreciable difference in the legislation from the 4th of March, 1867, to the 4th of March, 1869. We, however, appeal the vote for Congressmen in 1865 as a basis of calculation for those who may incline to speculate upon the result this year:—

	Dem.	Rep.	Rep. Maj.
First District	10,190	12,906	2716
Second District	8,894	10,984	2090
Third District	9,099	11,687	2588

It will be seen from this table that the total Republican majority in the State on the vote for Representatives in Congress was 7394, while on the vote for Governor the Republican majority was 6128, being a deficiency of 1266 votes in favor of the Democrats. The inference, therefore, is warrantable that the great struggle at the coming election will be for the Governorship, and, in view of the facts already mentioned, the Democrats stand a better chance of electing their candidate for that position than they have for several years past. Let each man put his shoulder to the wheel and keep it there until the polls close on election day, and we shall hear good news from the old Granite State when the votes are counted!

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B. F. Kirkbride, Epileptic Fits, No. 1020 Market street.
William Morgan, Kidney Disease and General Debility, No. 410 Spruce street.
Marcus D. Wilcox, Catarrh of twelve years' standing, Commercial Hotel.
Samuel G. Wheeler, Asthma of ten years' standing, Continental Hotel.
Emanuel Rey, Attorney-at-Law, Dyspepsia, No. 707 Sansom street.
Horace C. Winslow, Weakness of the Kidneys, Frankford.
H. C. Shurtleff, Cancer in Stomach, No. 3722 Markes street.
J. M. Buist, Rheumatism, No. 1323 S. Broad street.
Judah Levy, Bronchial Consumption, No. 432 Market street.
Edward T. Evans, preacher of the M. E. Church, Dyspepsia of long standing, Laryngitis, and Lumbago, No. 1633 Helmuth street.
James Nugent, Deafness for six years, and ringing and roaring in the head, Wilmington, Delaware.
Thomas Harrop, Severe Diabetes, Rose Mills, West Philadelphia.
George Grant, Rheumatic Gout, long standing, No. 1013 Chesnut street.
H. T. Desliver, Chronic Neuralgia and Inflammatory Rheumatism, No. 1736 Chesnut street.
Edward McMahon, Consumption, No. 1227 Front street.
J. Ricket, Chronic Bronchitis, Constipation, and Congestion of the Brain, No. 518 Callowhill street.
Charles M. Dayton, Paralysis of the lower limbs, Girard House.
John McCormick, Diabetes, No. 1220 Ridge avenue.
Charles E. Buckingham, Urinary Difficulty, No. 1331 Filbert street.
Aquila Davis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Forrest House.
J. J. Hoopes, long standing Sciatica, and Enlarged Prostate Gland, Darby township, Delaware county.
William H. Shriver, Liver Complaint, Germantown.
Joseph W. Forsyth, Acute Rheumatism, No. 1642 Arch street.
E. Clouser, General Paralysis, No. 415 N. Second street.
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CIRCULAR.

OFFICE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 412 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January, 1867.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they are entitled to subscribe, at par, for one share of new stock for each five shares of stock standing in their respective names on the books of the Company on the first day of January, 1867, to be paid as follows:—Ten dollars per share at the time of subscribing—which must be on or before the fifteenth day of February next—and ten dollars per share on or before the fifteenth days of April, July, and October, 1867, and January, 1868.

Instalments will not be allowed interest nor dividend until converted into stock, which, when all the instalments are paid, may be done by presentation at this office on and after the fifteenth day of January, 1868.

Those Stockholders who fail to subscribe within the time mentioned, or neglect to pay the several instalments at or before the time they severally fall due, will lose their right to the new stock.

Stockholders who have less than five shares, or who have fractions of five shares, may, at the time of subscribing, pay for a proportional part of a share, for which scrip will be issued; which scrip, after the fifteenth day of January, 1868, may be converted into stock when presented at this office in sums of fifty dollars; but the scrip will not be entitled to interest or dividend until after conversion into stock.

L. CHAMBERLAIN,
1 15 tuths 12t Treasurer.

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