Evening State Journal.

FRIDAY EVE'G, MARCH. 31, 1871.

REPEAL OF TEST-OATH.

SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES H. PORTER,

OF VIRGINIA,

In the House of Representatives.

FEBRUARY 1, 1871.

The House having under consideration the joint resolution (S. R. No. 218) prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons who participated in the late rebellion, but who are not disqualified from holding office by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States—

Mr. Porter said:

Mr. Speaker—Yesterday the member from New York, (Mr. Cox) in discussing this bill, said:

"The gentleman from Massachusetts shows himself on the march toward a general spirit of kindness and amnesty when he becomes the organ of the committee to present this bill here. But I do not believe, from what I have heard from him, that he has that ungentle spirit this afternoon exhibited by this member from Richmond, Virginia."

No one can fail to observe the discourtesy implied in this remark by the member from the sixth district of the State of New York. He may properly refer to me as the member from Virginia, but he oversteps the parliamentary rules which obtain here when he designates me as "this member from Richmond, Virginia." He may continue, however, in thus designating me on this floor. It will tend to uniformity, for it will certainly be more consonant to my feelings to refer to him as this member from New York city, if not as this member from the sixth district, than in the form which has usually obtained here. But I say to the member from the sixth district of New York—I trust it is not the "bloody sixth ward"—that, if he wishes to keep up this kind of warfare, I will simply remind him that there are blows to give as well as to receive.

Now, in regard to the subject generally, the member from New York said:

"The gentleman from Massachusetts shows himself on the march toward a general spirit of kindness and amnesty when he becomes the organ of the committee to present this bill here."

Those who carelessly listened to this statement would infer that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Butler] was in favor of this bill; and yet in presenting it he said, "Upon it I express no opinion." The member from New York says:

"Let us crush out this multiplication of oaths, especially as bills like this are calculated to bring into official positions a better class of men who will act more in harmony with the spirit of our government."

I ask gentlemen on this side of the House to note this remark. Being "translated," it means "let us get rid of the law of 1862, so we can drive Republicans from the South out of this House, and from all other official positions, and put in their places the unrepentant Democratic rebels of the South." Yet he undertakes, in his patronizing way, to guard you against partisan feeling. If any gentleman has seen the time when gentlemen on the other side of the House did not make party feeling the basis of their action on all occasions, I would like to have him make it known.

He says further:

"Why, Mr. Speaker, is it not time we should stop talking about outrages, when they are the very consequence of our lack of tranquillity in the North and South, and among the people of the country? Good government brings tranquilization of the people."

The member from the sixth district shows that he knows but little, if anything, about the subject in reference to which he so freely proffers advice and instruction to this side of the House. If he at all comprehended the matter, he would understand that the object of these "outrages" is to destroy the right of suffrage and other political rights belonging to the loyal people of the South.

And we are asked, without any legislation, to suppress or check these outrages, to extend universal amnesty to their perpetrators, or political friends, and it is painful to be obliged to add that some of our friends on this side, as if there were not obstacles enough already in the way of our great party, which saved the country and lifted it up from slavery to the plane of liberty and equal rights, must now, forsooth, put their wits to work to provide means which will further strengthen the Democratic party of the country.

Leaving this member from New York, I come now to pay my respects to my colleague, (Mr. Platt,) who undertakes to speak for the Republican party of Virginia, who undertakes to say on the floor of this House, without any apparent compunction, that the Republican party of Virginia is in favor of universal amnesty. I deny it. On the contrary, I assert that ninety-nine hundredths of the Republican party of Virginia are against universal amnesty until they are secure in their own rights, until they obtain exemption from the hand of violence, and their civil and political rights are respected in the courts of the State. It is true that in April last, in a conference of the Republican party of Virginia, we were willing to believe that at last the time had come, or was beginning to come, when justice would be done us, when we might trust the rebels with their disabilities off, and therefore we placed in our platform the following resolution, which I was not only in favor of, as stated by my colleague, but of which I was the author. It reads in these words:

"The fifteenth amendment having become a part of the constitution of the United States, whereby universal suffrage has been secured to the masses of our people, we pronounce in favor of universal amnesty, subject, of course, to the legislation of Congress."

Will my colleague undertake to say that we meant universal amnesty for the men who had endeavored to overturn the government if they should prevent the men who tried to save it, or who sympathized with the effort to save it, from exercising to the right of suffrage, by force, or in other unlawful way? No, sir. But we made the usual presumption which obtains in favor of the execution of a law by the "powers that be." We presumed that the Democratic party of Virginia would carry out the fifteenth amendment. We were willing to try them, at least. But we find that they did not carry it out. We find that they denied suffrage to the people in Virginia upon whom the fifteenth amendment, as well as the constitution and the laws of the State, had conferred it.

In November last three or four hundred Republicans were prevented from casting their ballots in the city of Richmond. They had two lines for voters, in hostility to the spirit of the fifteenth amendment, a white line and a colored line. Most of the colored men are Republicans, and when they came to vote the questions usually asked were, "What is your father's name?" "What was your grandfather's name?" "Where did he live?" "Where did he live at such a time?" "Where were you born?" "In what year?" "In what month?" "How old are you?" And though a poor, ignorant colored man, forced to be ignorant under the cruel laws of slavery, was manifestly fifty years of age, he would be compelled to give the very day on which he was born, or lose his vote.

Sometimes, when there was no white man in line, and especially in precincts where there were comparatively few white voters, the vote of a colored man would not be taken until a white voter should come, so that the ballots could be received "alternately!" In this way, but principally by putting foolish and dilatory questions, near four hundred Republicans were denied the right to vote in Richmond not three months ago. Similar frauds were practiced in other parts of the State. In some portions of the State, where Republican majorities were cast, one or more of the judges of election would very conveniently omit to sign the returns, and the board of commissioners, when they would come together two days afterward, under the statute, would declare such returns illegal, and very coolly proceed to "count out" the Republican candidates who had received a majority of the votes. They would claim that such was the law, though the statute was merely directory as to the signing of returns. But it so happened that in some instances one or more of the judges, innocently and without evil design, omitted to sign the returns where Democratic majorities had been given. What did the board of commissioners do then? "Count out" the Democratic candidates? Not at all; but they would send for the judges to come and sign the returns. There is Virginia Democratic consistency for you!

Why, in my colleague's own district, the municipal election in the city of Norfolk was carried by the Democrats in May last by the most stupendous frauds and intimidation, that threw off all disguise and knew no limit of oppression and cruelty in the pursuit of its object.

I do not know how it was in that city at the late November election. I presume it was fair on that occasion. There was not much, if any, inducement on the part of the leadership of the Conservative party in Norfolk to repeat their shameful work of fraud and intimidation. There was no municipal ticket before the people there, as was the case in my city, (Richmond). The election in Norfolk was exclusively a Congressional election. There was no ticket, no candidates to draw the Conservative voters to the polls to vote against my colleague, except his opponent, Colonel Robert B. Bolling, and the sentiment prevailed to a very considerable extent in the Democratic party in Norfolk, as well as throughout my colleague's district, that Colonel Bolling was nearly, if not quite, as much in favor of the rights of the colored people before the law as my colleague.

In fact, during the canvass, in a public speech delivered at Oxford Hall, in the city of Portsmouth, Colonel Bolling even referred to the colored portion of his audience as "our colored brethren." This soon spread through the neighboring city of Norfolk, and Colonel Bolling was pronounced by the Conservatives or Democrats as being entirely "too soft on the negro question." While I have no doubt that the late Congressional election was fairly conducted in Norfolk, yet we all know, for the country was informed at the time, that in the recent campaign—only a few days before the election—at a Republican mass meeting which had assembled in the city of Norfolk for the purpose of hearing addresses from the Secretary of the navy, Professor Langston, my colleague and others the crowd was fired into and dispersed, and several loyal lives lost. If I remember correctly, Langston was fired at while speaking. I presume no arrests of the guilty parties have ever been made, or, if made, nothing came of it.

What class of men committed these outrages; who fired these murderous shots? Were the missiles of death projected into that unoffending body of people, and without warning, by white loyalists? Oh, no; the supposition would be absurd. By colored men, then? Equally, if not more, absurd.

Were they hurled by men who are disqualified by the fourteenth article of amendments? I do not know. Were they thrown by men who are excluded from holding office by inability to take the test-oath, though not disqualified by the fourteenth amendment? I do not know. But this I know, that one class or the other committed these outrages; and my colleague has stated to the House to-day that he is in favor of the doing away of all disabilities. He pronounces "iron-clad oaths and disqualifying clauses a miserable delusion." So my colleague is in favor of conferring full amnesty on the men who shot down his political friends and supporters in Norfolk; aye, the same class of men who sent him here, by whose votes he is alone permitted to lift up his voice here in behalf of their enemies, persecutors, and murderers. Well, my colleague has this privilege, and perhaps it is as well that he has this time so plainly and unequivocally put himself upon the record.

Now, will my colleague, when loyal men are denied the opportunity of voting, and these outrages are committed, tell me that I must stand by the declaration that universal amnesty shall be granted, when universal suffrage is constantly defeated? No, sir; I cannot. It would be wrong; it would be unjust; it would be such ingratitude to my friends and the friends of my country that my whole nature revolts.

Let us look at my colleague's speech in detail. He says he "will vote for the bill before the House, which, in effect, and practically, repeals the iron-clad oath," and he "hopes that every gentleman who desires to see peace restored to the South, and to see that party prevail which put down the rebellion, will support this bill." Will my colleague tell me why his opinion upon this subject is so much better than that of the Democrats on this floor? Or does my colleague suppose that they, too, believe that the repeal of this oath will result in the triumph of the Republican party, "the party which put down the rebellion?"

My colleague knows full well that the other side of the House believe its repeal will help the Democratic party, while my colleague believes the repeal would cause the Republican party to prevail. In what sort of a position does my colleague place himself? He gets upon the same road which the entire Democratic party are traveling, and, as they go along, shouting at the top of their voices, "Repeal the test-oath, give us universal amnesty, and a Democratic victory is certain in 1872"—my colleague, I say, gets upon this road, and he, too, cries out, "Give us universal amnesty, and a Republican triumph is secure in the coming Presidential election." Both cannot be in the right. One or the other must be mistaken.

Either my colleague and those who think as he does are assisting the Democratic party to victory, or the labors of the Democracy are tending to the success of the Republican party. The House must judge for itself. My colleague next says that he is "directed by the Republican party of the State of Virginia to vote for the total repeal of all test-oaths and all disfranchising clauses. That party in the State of Virginia has time and again during the last eighteen months put itself upon the record in favor of that policy."

The facts are that only twice has the Republican party of Virginia put itself upon the record in the direction claimed by my colleague. The first was at the conference held on the 21st day of April last, (not on the 26th day of May last, as erroneously stated by my colleague,) by which the "universal suffrage and universal amnesty" resolution, which I have already quoted, was adopted. The other time was at the State convention, held on the 22d of last September, before which the proceedings of the April conference legitimately came for review—for approval or disapproval. The committee on resolutions, of which I had the honor of being the chairman, unanimously reported in favor of the affirmance of the suffrage amnesty resolution of the April conference. And, as a matter of course, the Republican party of Virginia would still be in favor of universal amnesty for the disabled citizens of that State if so many loyal men had not been defrauded out of their suffrage in the late election, and outrages committed upon the eve of the election.

My colleague again says:

"Sir, as I said before, I stand here instructed on this question by a resolution adopted by the representatives of the Republican party of Virginia, at a meeting of their State Central Committee, only two months ago. A resolution adopted by that committee unanimously (with the exception of one member, who afterwards apologized for voting against it,) urges the Congress of the United States to give this measure to the people of the South."

I have never heard of any member of the Republican State Central Committee apologizing for having voted against the resolution referred to by my colleague. I did hear, however, that one of the members of the committee thought it was not a proper subject for the State Committee to exercise jurisdiction over, and I think he was right. I never received any official notice whatever of the adoption of this resolution; and if I had, should not have complied with its instruction.

My colleague says he is instructed by the State Committee to vote for universal amnesty. It is the first time I ever heard that a State committee could instruct, could direct a Representative in Congress, how he should vote.

Even the Legislature of a State does not instruct its Representatives; it simply request them to do so or so, in a given case. The State Committee, in adopting the resolution referred to by my colleague have certainly made a mistake. One of request would have been very proper before, but not after the election. Suffrage must not be denied to loyalty and amnesty given to disloyalty. The election demonstrated that it is the purpose of the leaders of the disabled forces to "crush out" colored suffrage in Virginia. It is the circumstances attending this election and the outrages immediately preceding it, and the conspiracy on the part of the Conservative leaders, made more and more manifest with each succeeding day, to keep our colored citizens from the jury box, and to deny them "the equal protection of the laws," that has caused the Republican party of Virginia to cry out, "No further amnesty for disloyalty until loyalty can be protected."

* * * * * *

My colleague goes on to say:

"Sir, I am utterly surprised at the course of my colleague in this House; for only two months ago he stumped his district, the third district of Virginia, as an advocate of general amnesty. He advocated it from the stump, repelling with indignation the charge that he was in favor of a continuation of the policy of proscription; and I aver here to day that he would not have been elected to this House if he had not taken that stand."

It is true that I advocated amnesty in my late canvass, but only upon the assumption that the colored people of Virginia were not to be molested in their rights. I was willing to assume, as I have already said, that the Democratic party in Virginia would carry out the fifteenth amendment; but on the day of election they demonstrated that they intended to nullify it by unlawful means. My colleague undertakes to aver that I would not have been re-elected to Congress if I had not taken the stand which he erroneously supposes was that of unconditional amnesty. Well, as my colleague comes into my district and undertakes to tell the House how my re-election here came to be secured, I am quite sure that my suave colleague will have no objection to my entering his district and informing the House how it is that they are favored with his genial presence here for a second term.

* * * * * *

My colleague again proceeds:

"But, sir, growing wiser with experience, we last September took away from our political enemies the plank of general amnesty, adopting it as a part of our platform; and on that broad policy we retrieved the disasters of the previous year; we overcame the adverse majority of twenty thousand; we carried the State of Virginia on that platform of general amnesty."

This is a very remarkable statement. It lacks as much of being a fact as his arguments, in my humble judgment, are wanting in soundness and his opinions destitute of force. Why, sir, out of the eight Congressmen the Conservatives elected five, and on the popular vote in the State the majority was against us; and yet my colleague avers that we carried the State! It is to be regretted that my colleague, in his heat and anxiety to have the test-oath repealed, should have forgotten the result of the election held in his own State not three months since.

My colleague again says:

"Sir, I point to the State of Virginia to day as an evidence of the effects of that policy, (the amnesty policy.) Why is it that we do not hear coming up from that State the cry of outrages which we hear coming up from other Southern States? Because in that State the Republican party has risen to the demands of the occasion, has placed upon record and adopted as part of its platform a declaration in favor of general amnesty to all the people of Virginia, and the repeal of all these obnoxious relics of the rebellion."

My colleague refers to outrages committed by violence, by lawlessness. Well, I believe there has been a cessation of outrages of this character, but it is by no means attributable to the cause stated by my colleague. I do not think, at least I have not heard, that any Republicans have been murdered in Virginia, or otherwise violently used on account of their political faith, for the past ten months, with the exception of the murders committed in Norfolk, under the eye of my colleague in his late canvass. But there is a cry of outrages constantly coming up from the State of Virginia. I marvel that my colleague does not hear it ringing in his ears all the while. The wail of the oppressed! I hear it by day and by night. These outrages in Virginia are as atrocious and cruel as the midnight and red-handed murders which are now covering the soil of other Southern States with the dead bodies of loyal men.

Does not my colleague know full well that the loyal people of Virginia cannot obtain justice in the courts of the State? Does he not know that civil and criminal causes are daily decided against the Republicans, because they are Republicans? Does he not know that colored men, in a colored population of six hundred thousand, are excluded from the jury-box because they are colored, and contrary to the express provision of the State constitution? Does he not know that since the close o the war it is a common practice to sentence colored men, and even women, when charged with murder, to death, upon evidence so slight and insufficient that it ought not to "hang a dog?" Does he not know that they are being daily sentenced to the penitentiary upon insufficient or no evidence at all, and that every time the prison doors close upon the form of one of the poor, trembling wretches, the leaders of the Conservative party chuckle, "Another vote lost to the Radical party." And, finally, does not my colleague know that there is no tyranny, no oppression, no outrage more terrible and cruel than that which is wrought through the forms of law?

Mr. Speaker, I have but a few more words to say. My colleague asserts that the Republican party of Virginia are, at the present time, in favor of universal amnesty; while I aver they are not, unless at the same time Congress shall pass laws protecting the loyal people in their rights. How shall the House judge between my colleague and myself? I certainly should have every reason to acknowledge that the Republican party in Virginia was in favor of universal amnesty if I thought such was the case, and no reason whatever to conceal it.

I do not think I have any prejudices which would prevent me from comprehending that they were in favor of amnesty, if such was the fact. I run a great risk if my colleague has correctly interpreted the sentiment of the Republican party; for I would be placing myself in opposition to the entire people of the State. Sir, can you not see that it is far more pleasant for a Republican representative from the South to advocate amnesty than to oppose it? Does it not render his personal and social relations far more agreeable? and does it not give him the reputation of being a generous, magnanimous, sublime being, and all that? Sir, the path of duty and stern justice lies in a different direction, and I for one shall continue to follow it without a murmur. In the mean time I shall be, as heretofore, liberal as the most liberal in removing political disabilities under the fourteenth amendment in all proper cases.

INSURANCE.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON AND EDENBURGH.

ASSETS.....$14,000,000 (Gold).

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS deposited with the State Treasurer, in State bonds, for security of Virginia policy-holders.

FIRE INSURANCE provided at current rates in this strong, reliable and liberal company.

THOS. M. ALFRIEND & SON, Agents, 902 Main street.
fo18—6w

DYE HOUSE.

SOUTHERN STEAM DYE HOUSE.

A NEW FRENCH DYE HOUSE as been opened in this city, where Ladies and Gentlemen can have their GARMENTS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, DYED AND CLEANED, and delivered in twenty-four hours notice

D. H. BLASCOW, French Dyer, 311 Broad Street, near Third.
21—1y

COURT ORDERS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Eastern District of Virginia.

In the matter of George Dillard, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

Upon the application of John F. Pedigo, assignee, and of Larkin Deshago, a purchaser of real estate of said bankrupt, at the sale thereof by the assignee aforesaid, on 20th October, 1870—(a report of which sales was filed herein on the 20th of December, 1870):

It is ordered that William P Watt and the other creditors of the said bankrupt, be notified, by publishing this order once a week for three successive weeks, in the Richmond State Journal newspaper, to appear before this court at Richmond, on the first day of the next term thereof, to show cause, if any they can, why the report aforesaid should not be confirmed, and a conveyance of the lands directed to the respective purchasers thereof.

Witness—Hon John C Underwood, Judge of the said District Court and the seal thereof, at Richmond, in said District, on 17th day of March, 1871.

A copy—teste, E. J. UNDERWOOD, District Clerk.
mh 20—la3wM

VIRGINIA.—At rules held in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond, on the 6th day of March, 1871.

Richard H. Dibrell.....Plaintiff,
against
W. P. Sturn.....Defendant.

IN CASE.

The object of this suit is to recover certain damages laid in the plaintiff's declaration at one thousand dollars.

And affidavit having been made and filed that the defendant is not a resident of this State, it is ordered that the said defendant appear here within one month after due publication hereof, and do what is necessary to protect his interest in this suit.

A copy, Teste: GEO. K. TAYLOR, D. C.
CHANDLER, MORTON & SHIELDS, p. q. mh 11—S4w

PATENT NOTICE.

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, Washington, D. C., March 16th, 1871.

ON THE PETITION OF GEORGE P. PERRINI, of Richmond, Va., and James E. Boyle, of New York, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to them on the 23d day of June, 1857, for an improvement in Hydrants:—

It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 23d day of May next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 2d day of June next, and that said petition be heard on the 7th day of June next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

M. D. LEGGETT, Commissioner of Patents.
mh 22—law3w

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15th, 1871.

ON THE PETITION OF JOHN HAW, of Hanover county, Virginia, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 23d day of June, 1857, and additional improvements on the 26th day of July, 1859, for an improvement in Picker Sawing Machines:

It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 23d day of May next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 2d day of June next, and that said petition be heard on the 7th day of June next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

M. D. LEGGETT, Commissioner of Patents.
mh 18—S3w

$3 WATCH! $3 WATCH

THE GREAT EUROPEAN

Eureka Aluminum Gold Watch Co.

Have appointed

L. V. DEFOREST & CO., JEWELERS,

40 AND 42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE U. S.

And have authorized them to sell their great EUREKA ALUMINUM GOLD WATCHES for THREE DOLLARS, and to warrant each and every one to keep correct time for one year. This Watch we guarantee to be the best and cheapest time-keeper that is now in use in any part of the globe. The works are in double cases, Ladies' and Gent's size, and are beautifully chased. The cases are made of the metal now so widely known in Europe as Aluminum Gold. It has the exact color of Gold, which it always retains; it will stand the test of the strongest acids; no one can tell it from Gold only by weight, the Aluminum Gold being 1-10 lighter. The works are made by machinery, same as the well-known American Watch. The Aluminum is a cheap metal, hence we can afford to sell the Watch for $3 and make a small profit. We pack the Watch safely in a small box and send it by mail to any part of the U. S. on receipt of $3.50; fifty cents for packing and postage. Address all orders to

L. V. DEFOREST & CO., 40 and 42 Broadway, N. Y.
de 30—3m

IN the District Court of the United States for the District of Virginia.

In the matter of John R Preston, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

To whom it May Concern:—The undersigned, O. G. Kean, of Richmond city, Henrico co'ty, Va., hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John R Preston, of Richmond city, Henrico county, in said district, who has heretofore been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District court of said district.

Dated at Richmond, March 22, 1871.

mh 22—W3w O. G. KEAN, Assignee.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

After 8 P. M., SUNDAY, Dec. 4, 1870, the trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets, thirty minutes before its departure. The Chestnut and Walnut street cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, northwest corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 201 Chestnut street or 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:

Pittsburg Express	12:11	A. M.
Lock Haven and ElmiraExpress	9:40	"
Paoli Accom.....10:10 A. M. and 1:10 and 7:10		P. M.
Fast Line	12:40	"
Erie Express	12:40	"
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:50	"
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10	"
Parkersburg Train	5:50	"
Cincinnati Express	8:00	"
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9:50	"
Pacific Express	10.00	"
Way Passenger	10.30	"

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10:10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accomodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured, and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at 116 Market-street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 6:40 P. M., arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:20 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10	A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:00	"
Erie Mail	7:00	"
Paoli Accom.....8:20 A. M., 3:50 and	6:40	P. M.
Parkersburg Train	9:00	A. M.
Fast Line, Buffalo Train	9:50	"
Lancaster Train	12:00	noon.
Erie Express	5.45	P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5:45	"
Pacific Express	3:25	"
Southern Express	6:45	"
Harrisonburg Accommodation	9:40	"

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, 901 Chestnut street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, 116 Market street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to one hundred dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSAT, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

On and after Sunday, 12th June, 1870, THREE DAILY TRAINS will be run between Baltimore and Wheeling and Parkersburg, as follows:

The MAIL TRAIN, for all way points, east of Piedmont, will leave Baltimore daily (except Sundays) at 8:00 A. M.; returning, will arrive at Baltimore at 5:05 P. M.

The 8 A. M., Train connects with Strasburg and Harrisonburg via Manassas Gap Railroad.

The FAST LINE will leave daily at 4 P. M.; returning, will arrive at Baltimore at 8:20 A. M.

The CINCINNATI EXPRESS will leave Baltimore daily at 8:45 P. M.; returning will arrive at Baltimore at 8:50 P. M.

The WINCHESTER AND STRASBURG ACOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Baltimore daily (except Sunday4) at 4:05 P. M.; returning will arrive at 10:40 A. M.

The MOUNT AIRY ACCOMODATION TRAIN will leave daily (except Sundays) at 5:00 P. M.; returning, will leave Mount Airy at 6:15 A. M., and arrive at Baltimore at 8:30 A. M.

The ELLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN will leave at 1:20 P. M., daily (except Sundays); returning, will arrive at Baltimore at 3:20 P. M.

FOR HAGERSTOWN AND FREDERICK.

Leave at 8:00 a. m. and 4 and 4:05 p. m.; returning, will arrive at 8:20 and 10:40 a. m. and 5:05 p. m.

FOR WINCHESTER AND STRASBURG.

Leave Baltimore at 8:00 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.; returning, will arrive at 10:40 a. m. and 5:05 p. m.

FOR WASHINGTON.

Leave Baltimore at 4:20, 5:08, 7, 8:10 and 11:30 a m., and 2, 3:50, 4:45 and 8:30 p. m.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Trains leave at 6:45, 8:00 and 9:25 a. m. and 12:45, 2:50, 4:10, 5:40, 7:45 and 9 p. m.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Leave Baltimore at 7 and 11:30 a. m. and 4:45 p. m. leave Washington at 6:45 and 9:25 a. m. and 4:10 p. m;

SUNDAY TRAIN—WASHINGTON DIVISION.

Leave Baltimore at 4:20, 5:08 and 8:10 a.. m and 4:45 and 8:00 p. m.

Leave Washington at 7:25 a. m. and 2:50, 5 40, 7.45 and 9 p. m.

Tickets can be purchased at the Office, No. 149 West Baltimore street, corner of Calvert, where orders can be left for baggage to be called for, and which will be checked at person's residence.

For further information, Tickets of every kind, &c., apply to J. T. England, Agent, Camden Station, or at the Ticket Office.

JOHN L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

WINTER TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, December 5, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	9.40	P. M.
" " " Williamsport	7.25	A. M.
" " arrive at Erie	7.40	P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12.40	P. M.
" " " Williamsport	8.50	P. M.
" " arrive at Erie	7.40	A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	9 20	A. M.
" " " Williamsport	6.35	P. M.
" " arrive at Look Haven	7.50	P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	9.00	A. M.
" " " Williamsport	10.05	P. M.
" " arrive at Philadelphia	6 50	A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	9. 0	P. M.
" " " Williamsport	8.25	A. M.
" " arrive at Philadelphia	5 30	P. M.
Buffalo Express leaves Williamsport	12.35	A. M.
" " " Milton	1.50	A. M.
" " arrive at Philadelphia	9.40	A. M.

Express, Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east of Irvington with Oil Creek and Alleghany River Railroad.

WILLIAM A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE to the Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys, Northern Pennsylvania, Southern and Interior New York, Elmira, Buffalo, Corry, Rochester, the Great Lakes and the Dominion of Canada.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 21, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner Berks and American streets, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

7:00 a. m. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 a. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverly, and Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 a. m. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 a. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hacketstown, [Schooley's Mountain], and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11:00 a. m. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1:15, 5:20 and 8:15 p m. for Abington.

1:45 p. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Hazleton.

2:30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 p. m. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay and Mauch Chunk.

4:15 p. m. (Mail) for Doylestown.

6:00 p. m. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

6:20 p. m. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11:50 p. m (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth street, Second and Third street and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8:55, 10:35 a. m.; 2:15, 5:05 and 8:25 p. m.

Doylestown at 8:30 a. m., 4:40 and 6:35 p. m.

Lansdale at 7:30 a. m.

Fort Washington at 9:20, 11:20 a. m., and 3:10 p. m.

Abington at 2:35, 6:55 and 9:35 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 a. m.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 p. m.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 a. m.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 p. m.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 South Fifth street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
November 21, 1870.

4130

IN the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia.

In the matter of Cyrus Hickey, bankrupt—in bankruptcy.

To whom it May Concern:—The undersigned, Thomas Moore, of Fairfax Courthouse, and John S Fowler, of Alexandria county, Virginia, hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of the estate of Cyrus Hickey, of Fairfax county, Virginia, who was on the 3d of December, 1870, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District court of said district.

Dated March 11, 1871. THOMAS MOORE, JNO S FOWLER, Assignees
mh 14—Tu3w

RAILROADS.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—On and after JANUARY 22, 1871.

GOING WEST.

Train No. 1 (Through Passenger) leaves Richmond daily (except Sundays) at 4 A. M.; leaves Danville at 11:12 A. M.; arrives at Greensboro' at 1:42 P. M.

Train No. 3 (Lynchburg Passenger) leaves Richmond daily at 9:15 A. M.; arrives at Lynchburg at 5 P. M.

Train No. 5 (Through Mail and Express) leave Richmond daily at 2:40 P. M.; leave Danville daily at 10.32 P. M.; arrive at Greensboro' at 1:05 A. M.

GOING EAST:

Train No. 6 (Through Mail and Express) leave Greensboro' daily at 2 A. M.; leave Danville daily at 4:37 A. M.; arrive at Richmond daily at 12:33 P. M.

Train No. 8 (Through Passenger) leaves Greensboro' daily (except Sundays) at 11 A. M.; leave Danville at 1:35 P. M.; arrive at Richmond at 8:15 P. M.

Train No. 9 (Lynchburg Passenger) leaves Lynchburg daily at 8:25 A. M.; leaves Burkeville at 1 P. M.; arrives at Richmond at 4:05 P. M.

Trains Nos. 1 and 5 connect at Greensboro' with Trains on North Carolina Railroad for all points South.

Train No. 3 connects at Burkeville with Train on Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad for all points Southwest and South.

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS, without change, between Richmond and Charlotte, North Carolina, are attached to Trains No. 5 and 6.

THROUGH TICKETS to all points South and Southwest can be procured at the ticket office in Richmond.

JNO. R. MACMURDO, General Freight and Ticket Agent.
fe 2

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, December 5th, 1870, the PASSENGER TRAINS will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN will run DAILY between Richmond and Staunton (except Sunday, between Gordonsville and Staunton). Leave Richmond at 8 a m, and arrive at Staunton at 4:28 p m. Leave Staunton at 8:59 a m, and arrive at Richmond at 4:50 p m, making close connections at Gordonsville and Charlottesville with Orange, Alexandria and Manassas railroad trains for Alexandria, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, &c; also for Lynchburg, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Memphis, New Orleans, Montgomery, Mobile, &c. This train will run TRI-WEEKLY between Staunton and White Sulphur on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, viz: Leave White Sulphur at 3:30 a m; and arrive at Staunton at 8:39 a m; leave Staunton at 4:33 p m, and arrive at White Sulphur at 10 p m.

Going West, passengers dine at Gordonsville and sup at Covington. Going East, breakfast at Staunton and dine at Gordonsville.

This train connects with stages as follows:

At Staunton for Lexington, Natural Bridge and Harrisonburg.

At Millboro' for Bath Alum Springs, 10 miles; and Warm Springs, 15 miles.

At White Sulphur Springs for Lewisburg, 9 miles; and Charleston, 109 miles.

THROUGH TICKETS issued to all points North, West and Southwest.

JAMES F. NETHERLAND, General Ticket Agent.
no 30

1871. 1871.

SCHEDULE OF TRAINS OVER THE SHORT LINE RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC ROUTE,

TO ALL POINTS NORTH, EAST, AND NORTH-WEST.

Train No. 1.—Through Mail Train, via. Washington, leave Depot, corner of Byrd and Eighth streets, daily at 12:45 p m; arrive in Richmond daily at 2:20 p m.

Train No. 3.—Through Mail Train, via, Washington, leaves the Depot, corner of Byrd and Eighth streets, daily (Sundays excepted) at 2:45 p m; arrives in Richmond (Mondays excepted) at 3:30 a m.

THROUGH TICKETS and THROUGH BAGGAGE. Checks to all the principal points in the North, East, and Northwest.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Richmond on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

The ACCOMODATION TRAIN, between Richmond and Milford, will run daily (Sundays excepted,) leaving the depot, corner of Broad and Eighth streets, at 4:30 p m, and arriving in Richmond at