CITY INTELLIGENCE. HOLY WEDNESDAY.

The Church Ceremontes Attending its

The middle day of the last week of the season of Lent, known in the Church calend.
"Holy Wednesday," has arrived.
"Holy Wednesday," has arrived.
"After the which "Holy Week" tab.
"It's start, no special churches until "After the day from the course of the start, and special churches until "After the hard the start, and special churches until "After the hard the start, and special churches until "After the start, and and special churches until "After the start, and "After the start, and "After the start, and "Af son of Lent, known in the Church cales.

"Holy Wednesday," has arrived.

"Holy Wednesday," has arrived.

"Is any kind eccur in the courrent the common services.

"Holy Wednesday," when they day services and continue on each successive services connected with the celebration of the day—the celebration of "Holy Wednesday," when they day—the celebration of "Holy Wednesday," when they consist in the singing of the first Miscrere, a service which is frequently known as the Tembra, from the darkness which prevades the sanctuary during its celebration.

Fration.

It is done by chanting at the close of the services the vulgate version of the 50th Psalm, sommencing with the verse "Miserere met, Deus, secundum magnam misericordiam tuam"—"Have mercy on me, O Gadl according to Thy great mercy." Its first performance takes place this afternoon, at about to clock, and it is then repeated successively on Maundy Thursday and Good Friday, the two following days.

As performed at the great Cathedral of St. Peter's at Rome, this is an exquisite musical composition, the accompaniment of the organ and the voices of one of the finest choirs in the two following it extremely grand and improvide rendering it extremely grand and im-pressive. At St. Peter's alone has it ever been presented in a manner that was successful without any qualification. The present rendi-tion of it originated on Holy Wednesday, in the year 1519, when the customary service was chanted in a new and entirely unusual manner, chanted in a new and entirely unusual manner, the verses being sung atternately in symphony. Various composers afterwards essayed fresh adaptations of the Miserere, but for a long time the most successful was that of Gregorio Aliegri, a Roman who entered the P-pal College of Singers in 1829. It was finally ecliused by the composition of Bal; but since 1821 those of Baini, Bal, and Aliegri have been sung successively on the three days of Tenebre, the latter two, at times, being blended together. The different verses are sung alternately in harmony and plain chant from the beginning to the end.

The performance of the Miscrere is accompa-nied by the following ceremonial:—In addition to the six lights which are always to be found to the six lights which are always to be found on the altar, the triangular candelabrum supporting fifteen tapers is placed upon the epistle side, the three branches of the candlestick being typical of the Holy Trinity, and the fifteen lights of our Saviour and the Prophets who preceded Him. At the conclusion of the recital of each Psalm, one of the fifteen lights is extinguished; and, finally, during the singing of the Benedictus, the lights on the altar and those above the rail are also extinguished, that at the top of the triangular stand alone remaining, to typify our Saviour as the light of the werld. The Benedictus concluded, the only remaining light is hidden beneathithe altar for a time, and during the gloom which time, and during the gloom which then pervades the sanctuary the solemn service of the Miscrete is performed. A short prayer follows, and then is heard a rumbling noise, to represent the commotion which all nature underwent at the crucifixion of the Son of God. The extinguishing of the fourteen Sen of God. The extinguishing of the fourteen lights represents the death of the prophets, and that of the other lights on the altar the moral derkness into which the Jews were plunged by the death of Christ; while the candle which typifies our Saviour is not extinguished, but merely hidden for a time, in token of the fact that although His humanity underwent the pains of death, His divinity was not thereby subjected to a similar penaity, but enabled Him to rise again from the dead—to typify which resurrection the hidden candle is restored to its place on the sitar at the end of the service.

stored to its place on the altar at the end of the service.

In order to declare more appropriately her concern for the sufferings of the Saviour and the sins of the human race, in the office of the Tenebra the Church lays aside every expression of joy and festivity. Those impressive invocations in which the Lord is sought to open the lips of His people to sing His praise are omitted, as is also the doxology, Gloria Patri. The blessing of God upon His people, in the Dominus volucion, is not asked; nor are the people invited to unite in the penitential prayers, or to express their assent thereto by the customary acclamation of Amen.

ary acclamation of Amen.

In this city, although the Tanebrae will be celebrated, especially at the Cathedral, with great selemnity, no attempt is made to chant the version of the Miscrere in use at St. Peter's, Kome. Neither does the choir participate in the ceremony, as is there done, the entire office being performed at the alter by the students of the Theological Seminary.

A SWINDLER .- Officer Dunlap, of the Eighth District, arrested a man named Samuel Wat-son, at Ninth and Green streets, yesterday, upon the charge of swindling. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Massey, and was held in \$4000 bail to answer. His mode of was held in \$4000 ball to answer. His mode on operating was as follows:—He would enter a store, and, purchasing goods, order the same to be sent to a railway station, where he alleged payment would be made on delivery. He would be on hand to receive the messenger, and in every instance instructed him to return to the store to get him charge for a twenty. to the store to get him change for a twenty dollar bill, but was very particular to take the change from him on his return, saying that he would step into the office or an adjoining store would step into the office or an adjoining store and get the large money for bim. The result would be that Watson would decamp with the money, and leave the messenger in charge of the goods, swaiting his promised return. The prisoner has operated as follows:—From Francis Hamill, Ninth and Spring Garden streets he obtained \$14.50; Mr. Wilhelm Schnieder, \$16.07; J. G. Kohler, \$16.75; Thomas Brothers, \$16.75; and John M. Mellov, \$17.

ANNIVERSARY OF WILMINGTON CONFERENCE Missionary Society.—The first appliersary of the Missionary Society of the Wilmington Conference was held on Monday evening, in Conference was held on Monday evening, in Institute Hall, Wilmington, Del, The spacious Hall was crowded to its utmost, and the deepest interest pervaded all the exercises. Hon. D. M. Bates, Changellor of Delaware, presided. The cause of missions was presented in eloquent pathos by Rev. C. W. Bouy, of Wilmington Conference; S. M. Harrington, Delaware; Rev. J. T. Gracey, missionary to India; and Rev. Dr. Durbin, Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church. The Treasurer's report showed that \$10,600 had been raised within the bounds of the Conference during the year—an advance over last year in during the year—an advance over last year in said territory of \$036. Thus favorably has the missionary movement been inaugurated in this new Conference.

Some will go to see the immense throng of people that will evowd the place; others will so to embrace a good opportunity to look through the greatest establishment of the kind through the greatest establishment of the kind in America; others will be there to see what is to be fashionable this spring; still others to find out how much prices have gone down since last spring; others to make comparisons between what they see there and what they see at their own tailors', but anyhow, whatever takes them there, about all Philadelphia will be found at the Great Oak Hall Opening to-

DISORDERLY CHARACTER. - Johnson Kelly amused himself lest night by beating every person passing along Locust street, between Eighth and Niath streets. A colored man was severely handled by him, and a citizen named Bumm, who assisted the police in the capture of Kelly, was also attacked and beaten. The d will have a hearing at the Central Sta-

HIGHWAY ROBBERY. - John Quinn and Charles Menon were arrested yesterday at Second and Fitler streets, upon the charge of highway robbery. It is alleged that on Sunday morning last they knocked a man down at Second and Berks streets, and robbed him of his watch. The prisoners were sent below by Alderman Heins. Alderman Heins.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S CASE, -Bafore United States Commissioner Scale,—before United States Commissioner Henry Phillips, Jr., Esq., John R. Porter, a tobacco manufacturer, was held for a further hearing on the charge of keeping fraudulent books. Owing to, the absence of Government witnesses in Washington, the hearing was postponed until Mon-

THE EIGHTEESTH DISTRICT TROUBLE .- One Robert Haskill, who was arrested for assaulting one of the Eighteenth district police, preserved a charge of assault and battery against Officers McKeever and Walton, before Alderman White, this morning. The accused were

Reserv.—Some time last night the residence of Mr. Finley, at the southwest corner of Seventh and Pine streets, was entered, and \$152 and a gold watch stolen from a bureau drawer. The thief forced an entrance through the second story froat window, which was reached by the swaing on the sidewalk.

OBITUARY.

The Late Alexander " At noon to-day #1 Esq., a well. Anown politician of the city, died gestion of the brain. The deceased was

connected with the municipal contests now pending, and was engaged on Monday afternoon last in aiding their prosecution before the Examiners. After the hearing he, in company with a number of other gentlemen, went to the Continental Hotel, and there partook of a very hearty supper. The same night he was taken ill, and despite the attendance, care, and skill of several of our most eminent physicians, gradually grew worse, until he expired at 12 o'clock to-day. Mr. Walkinshaw was about thirty-five years of age. In 1861 he was appointed Clerk in the Philadelphia Custom House; and subsequently, in 1863, was appointed Deputy Collector of this city under Colonel William B. Thomas, When, in 1866, Mr. Johnson forsook his party, and required all office-holders to follow him in his apostacy or resign, Mr. Walkinshaw adopted the latter alternative, and gave up his position. In 1867 he was a candidate on the Republican ticket in the Third district for the lower house of our State Legislature, but was defeated by Mr. Josephs, Since then he has held no official station, but has preserved an intimate connection with the taken III, and despite the attendance, care, and then he has held no official station, but has preserved an intimate connection with the politics of this city. He was widely known and generally liked. His heart was kind, his ideas liberal, and his capacity unquestioned. He was liberal, and his capacity unquestioned. He was liberal, and his capacity unquestioned. He was riberal in vincibles organization, and afterwards served on its executive committee. He was secretary of the City Executive Committee, and an active member of the Union League, His sudden death will occasion sorrow to his hosts of friends. death will occasion sorrow to his hosts of friends

HEARINGS AT THE CENTEAL STATION .- The HEARINGS AT THE CENTEAL STATION.—The following cases were heard before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Station, this afternoon:—Edward Davis, a porter, employed in the forwarding house of Elkins & Suddard, was charged with the larceny of three bags of wheat and cloverseed from the house of F. M. & H. Brocke, No. 142 N. Broad street. The evidence was to the effect that the wheat leaked through into Elkins & Suddard's place, and was there gathered up and stolen. Mr. Suddards was called to prove that the firm of which he was a member had no wheat in their house, and it was not likely that the porter could sweep upthree bags of such property.

Mr. Brocke further testified that Davis admitted selling wheat which he had swept up in Mr. Brocke further testined that Davis admitted selling wheat which he had swept up in Messrs. Elkins & Suddard's, but was not the property of Mr. Brocke.

The accused was held to ball to answer,
Johnson Kelly was charged with assault and

Officer Wallace testified that Chief Eneu had instructed him to arrest Kelly if found on his beat. He came across him this morning on Locust street, and with the assistance of another officer and a chizen named William Baum he arrested him. At Seventh and Lorest streets Keily ran from him, and when caught he kicked the officer in the stomach, and in return witness used his baton.

A colored man named William Cooper and
Mr. William Baum testified to having been as-

Mr. William Baum testified to having been assaulted by the defendant without provocation. Kelly was committed.

Patrick Finley preferred a charge of robbery against Frank Shippen. He testified that his place at Seventh and Pine streets was entered last evening, and robbed of \$100 and a gold watch. Witness conversed with Shippen about the matter, and the latter replied that if he would leave him remain over night in his house he would see that his property would be brought back. Defendant further said that the \$100 bill had not yet been changed. Shippen was committed for trial in default of \$3000 ball.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF. - Yesterday Philip Malicious Mischief. — Yesterday Philip Thomas, Dennis Mead, Charles Alexander, and John Alexander, went into Lauber's beer seloon, on Fifth street, and, after securing drinks, refused to pay for the same. Mr. Lauber undertook to retain the parties in the piacs, when a scuille ensued, and Thomas ran his hand through a pane of glass in the door. Officers Rollins and Kiker were called in and the offenders arrested. The prisoners will have a hearing at the Central this afternoon.

OWNERS WANTED .- A horse-blanket was found last night at Broad and Spruce streets, and is supposed to have been stolen. An owner is wanted for the same at the Fifth District

A tub of butter, recovered to an alley way in Monroe street, between Third and Fourth Monroe street, between Third and Fourth streets, awaits an owner at the Second District

ISLAND NO. TEN.

A Terrible Tragedy Recently Enacted— Three Men Killed. From the St. Louis Republican, March 20.

In the telegrams yesterday a brief account was given of a terrible deed of blood perpetrated on board the steamer Belle of Memphis, at Island Additional particulars have reached us, which we hasten to lay before our readers. About four c'clock on Wednesday afternoon three men came on board at Stuart's Landing, and stated that they wished conveyance to Craig's Landing, some distance above. Two of them are brothers named Darnell; the third is as yet unknown. All were armed with shot-gurs and pistols, but as this is a common prac-lice in that section of the country, nothing was thought of the circumstance, and it occasioned

opposite Watson's Landing the Belle was hailed and took on board a Captain Lane, his wife, and two children. A brother of the gentleman and a triend by the name of Edwards who accompanied him as far as the stage plank witnessed and shared his tate. The Darnells and their comrade appear to have been on the forecastle of the boat, and while Lane and his family were going up the stairs, one of them shot him in the back, inflicting a mortal wound. The other Darnell, standing on the other side of the gangway, standing on the other side of the gangway, behins two passengers, immediately levelled his gun and shot Lane's brother, who was still on the bank, killing him instantly. The third member of the gang completed the triple murder by shooting Edwards, then forty yards distant and running for his life. The latter fell to the ground, writhing with agony, when the miscreant deliberately went ashore. when the miscreant deliberately went ashore, walked up to his victim, shot him again, and thus finished the work of death. Captain Lane, in a dying condition, was carried on shore by the crew of the steamer, and left in the midst of his horror-stricken family. The anguish of the widow and fatherless children, thus rabbed in an instant of husband and parent, may be immagined, but not described. After this wholesale slaughter, one of the assassins quietly told the Captain of the Belle to "take good care of the lady and children as they were nice people, and he would pay all the expenses." He and his companions then departed unmolested, the passengers being apparently so paraly zed by the scene as to be unable to even attempt their arrest.

It is supposed that the fatal affray originated a family feud of long standing, as we learn that Captain Lane was about leaving the neigh borhood permanently when butchered in the manner we have described. The Darnells pro-bably knew of his intended departure, and boarded the steamer below in order to wreak their vengeauce. The whole thing was evidently carefully planned and systematically executed and, in fiendish atrocity, cannot be surpassed in

Morrissey's Philanthropy. From the N. Y. Courier.

On Saturday night, some weeks ago, a gentleman was walking lessurely down Broadway, apparently very much occupied with his thoughts, when he was interrupted by an appeal thoughts, when he was interrupted by an appeal for charity. On turning to see who had accosted him, he saw a woman about thirty-five years of age, wan and thin, but who still retained traces of former beauty, and who, from her manner, had evidently mixed with the more refined classes of society. She said that her husband was bedridden, her children sick and famishing, as well as suffering from the cold. The gentleman thought a moment, and came to the conclusion to accompany the woman to her

gentleman thought a moment, and came to the conclusion to accompany the woman to her home, and, if her story proved true, to relieve her. Having informed her of his intentions, she willingly led the way, and upon their arrival at a tenement-house in Baxter street, her statement was fully and fearfully corroborated. The sick husband and three children, scarcely covered by their rags, were cuddled together in a corner, trying to keep from freezing by combining the warmth of their bodies, and their pinched countenances plainly

showed that cold was not the only thing they suffered from. The gentleman promptly sent for a physician, and then gave the woman a roll of bills, which on opening she found to amount to the same of fifth delice. physician arrived, when he ordered bim to attend to the suffering family and send his bill to bim. The humanitarian refused to give the woman his name, but her husband recognized in their visitor no other than John Morrissey, member of Congress. In speaking of their good fortune to the house agent who had charge of the tenement, he confirmed this statement, as did also the physician, for Mr. Morrissey had given him his card. This incident was communica'ed to us direct from the house agent alluded to, and is undoubtedly correct.

HON. W. A. RICHARDSON. Sketch of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

From the Washington Republican, March 23. The appointment of Judge Richardson to the First Assistant Secretaryship of the Treasury is as good an appointment as could well be made he being well and peculiarly qualified for the duties which will devolve upon him.

Judge Richardson was born in Tyngsborough Mass., in 1821. He was the son of Hon. Daniel Richardson, an eminent lawyer, and most worthy man, and a nephew of the eminent Chief Justice William M. Richardson, of New Hampshire, who represented the Worcester district of Massachusetts in Congress in 1811-14. He was educated at Harvard College, graduating there both as an A. B. and L. B. He was prepared for entering college at Groton Academy, where he formed a youthful intimacy with Governor Boutwell, who resided in that own, which has continued uninterrupted to

this day. Immediately upon his graduation as a lawyer, Mr. Richardson entered upon the practice of his profession, and his marked soility, industry. and devoted attention to business were soon rewarded by an extensive and lucrative practice. He was appointed by the Executive of Massachusetts to compile and condense the sta utes of the Common wealth, a labor requiring great care and application, and which he per-formed in the most satisfactory manner, after devoting five years of his time to it; and so satisfactory was it to the State, that his services have been continued as to the laws since passed up to this time. He was for several years Commissioner of Insolvency, and has held the important office of Judge of Probate for the county of Middleson for the county of middleson for the county of the contract of the county of the co Middlesex for the past thirteen years, of which he is the presentingumbent. Judge Richardson, although an uncompromising Republican, has never been an active politician; and no man could have been more completely taken by surprise than he was on receiving from Secre-tary Boutwell notice of his selection for the office of Assistant Secretary. His first deter-mination was not to accept the office, but at the carnest persuasion of his friends he concluded to accept.

Dartmouth College.

From the Concord (N. H.) Patriot, March 19, Hon. James W. Grimes, of lowa, class of 1836, has given \$5000 to Dartmouth, to be devoted to the following purposes; - He founds two scholarships of \$1000 each, in the name of his wife and self; \$1000 is to be a prize fund, the income to be given to that senior who small make the most satisfactory progress in his studies; \$1000 is to furnish two prizes in composition, and the re-maining \$1000 is to be a fund for the benefit of the Social Friends' Library, of which society Mr. Grimes was a member. By the will of the late William Carr. of Newport, another \$1000 scholarship has been founded.

A Historical Lectureship has been established

by a friend of the College, to be filled by the Rev. John Lord, I.L. D., class of '33, of Montpelier, Vt. All students are to have free access to them. The lectures begin in the summer term. Judge Parker's lectures on law begin the present term. Professor Hitchcock's lec-tures on mineralogy and geology have already

White Pine Mines.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, March 2. The number of White Pine companies organ ized for operations on Montgomery and jornia streets is fast getting up into the hundreds. In the White Pine district itself tionally possible, by reason of the extreme coli and snow, but the business of forming corporations in this city goes on with increasing energy, and there is likely soon to be a very heavy production of metal from saug bank accounts and old purses, ending in the development of a huge wild cat. That some of the mines placed on the market, and bringing prices already ranging from \$10 to \$100 a share, are really valuable, is a fact that may not be disputed; but it is impossible that three fourths of the "locations" will realize what is reported of them to credulous buyers.

A Pyramid of Ice.

From the Concord (N. H.) Patriot, March 22. Henry Gardner, of Franklin, has a fountain upon his land which is supplied by so powerful a spring that its stream has not frozen during the winter. It is located on the brow of a hill. The fountain has become, by constant coagula rion, an immense mass of ace twenty-three fee high and fifty feet in circumference. It still continues in the form of a fountain, having two basins. It is thirty feet in circumference, twelve feet from the ground, twenty at the height of eighteen feet, eight at twenty, and two and a half at the height of twenty-two and a half At the height of ten feet it is twelve and a half feet in diameter. In one side is a cave sufficiently large for a child to hide in. Our informant saw it by moonlight, and describes the sight as beautiful in the highest degree.

The Cuban Revolutionists.

Senor Morales Lemus, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Provisional Government of the Cuban revolutionists, will arrive in Washington on Wednesday (to-day). He will at once ask for recognition, and will represent that the revolutionists are now so organized and equipped, and have drawn so many native Cubans of prominence to their support as to, msure success. He will report the insurgent army to be 18,000 strong, well drilled, and, with the aid of the arms lately received from this country, well supplied. Quite a number of Americans rested in the revolution, have been here for ten days, and profess great confidence that the ad ministration will soon assume a very friendly attitude towards the Provisional Government. - Boston Admertiser.

Hon. James Guthrie's Will.

Much interest has been manifested within a day or two as to the manner in which the estate of Mr. Gutbrie has been disposed of in his will. We find that it is very simple and concise in its character. After making a very handsome provision for each one of fourteen grandchildren, to be held in trust by their parents until they shall have reached twenty four years of age, he divides the balance of the property, after payment of his debts, between his three daughters. The estate is valued at about \$1,000,000, not including a large amount of pro perty that was given to his children and grand-children during his lifetime. The executors of his catate are his three sons in law, John Ca-perton, Dr. William B. Caldwell, and Professor J. Lawrence Smith.—Louisville Convier-Journal.

PRILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, MARCH 24 Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 48 S. Third street BETWEEN BOARDS.



DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

Affairs in the Monumental City-Travel on the Union Paeific Railroad.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS-First Session. Senate.

Senate.

Washington, March 24.—Mr. Conkling rose to a question of privilege, and had read by the Secretary the following paragraph in the Washington Chronicle of resterday:—

"Senators Grimes and Sprague supported the views of the Indiana Senator, Senator Edmunds replying that if the gentlemen held such an opinion of the cascus they ought to withdraw from it. Senator Grimes replied, and said he certainly had no desire to stay. He attended some weeks since a caucus called at the instance of Senator Conkling, and found nothing but wrangling over the rome question that brought them together to day. This was a call for a caucus which Senator Conkling oscentationally aunounced was to seale finally and forever the Tenars of Office law."

Mr. Conkling denied making any such statement, and spoke in favor of the proposition to suspend for four years, and thought it would be satisfactery to General Grant, as it was to him. He did not understand why there should be such a disposition among certain cenators to reject all compromise and modifications and insist so obstinately on repeal.

It had been dinned in his ears that the State Legislature, of New York had Instructed him to vote for repeal, but he rejected the claim of any Legislature, or o. any man, to become the keeper of his honor and conscience. He should vote as he thought proper and not as the State of New York thought, or as the Senator from Indiana, or any other man. It had no wer been his habit, he as d. to call public attention to matters personal to himself out as this statement charged him with the utterence of Isanguage grossity disrespectful to his state and Legislature, he should had fallen into errors, which, though not so bad as those of the Chromicle, were very amusing. It was somewhat noticeable that there should be any public account whatever of the proceedings of a caucui, and the only persons who can have any accurate growthy the reporters was to be attributed to the root of the proceedings of a caucui, and the only persons who can have any accura

Work.
Mr. Grimes said that the statements concerning him in this paragraph were wholly untrue, but sluce his experience of last year he had ceased to care for misstatements about him in the public prints.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Ward presented a petition of citizens of Elmira N. Y., to authorize the furnishing of artificial
limbs to disabled soldiers once in five years.
On motion of Mr. Dawes, the Honse Committee on
the Civil Service was ordered to be continued.
Mr. Whittemore introduced a bill to regulate the
manner of applying to Congress for the removal of
political disabilities. Befored to Reconstruction

Committee.

Mr. Palmer introduced a bill concerning the United States District Court in Iowa. Referred to the Judi clary Committee.

Also, a bill to establish a port of entry at Connoil Bluffs. Lowa. Referred to the Committee on Com-

merre.

Mr. Paine introduced a bill to enforce the 34 section of the 14th article of amendment to the Constitution. Referred to Reconstruction Committee.

It provides that every person who is ineligible to office under that section and who holds or attempts to hold cilies in any State or Territory, and every civil or military officer who has authority to remove such person and does not exercise it, shall be guilty of a misdemeancr, and shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$200 or more than \$200, and imprisonment for not more than five years nor less than sixty days.

ment for not more than five years nor less than sixty days.

Mr. Axtell introduced a bill amendatory of the act of the 27th of July, 1868, to protect the rights of actual settlers. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Wilson. of Minnesota, introduced a bill in reference to lands for Minnesota State University. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Riblack introduced a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, asilors, and marines. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Clarke introduced a joint resolution to enable actual settlers on the Cherokee strip of lands of Kansas to purchase their lands. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Garfield, from the select committee on the census, reported a bill to provide for taking the ninth and subsequent census. Ordered to be printed and recommitted, with notice from Mr. Garfield that he would call it up for action next Tuesday.

The Benste bill to incorporate the National Junction Railroad Company was taken from the Speaker's table.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Jones' Falls Improvement—To be Rewarded.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, March 24.—The committee of City Councils regarding the Jones' Falls improvements have reported adversely to asking a n extra session of the Legislature.

Ex Mayor Chapman is sure of some good office, as President Grant said positively his services during the war, whilst Mayor of Baltimore, were fully appreciated, and he should not be forgotten.

FROM OMAHA.

The Union Pacific Railroad

CLEVELAND, March 24 .- A despatch from Omaha says the communication in the Chicago Tribune of the 18th, dated Bryan, W. T., concerning the sufferings of the passengers on the trip over the Union Pacific Railroad, was full of misstatements, and was signed by a portion of the passengers unaware of its purport, and who now repudiate it. The despatch also denies that the telegraph refused to send messages. The road is now running regularly.

Death of a Manufacturer. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, March 24 .- Jabez Gorham, the founder of the Gorham Silver Ware Manufac. tory, one of the largest manufactories of silver ware in the world, died this morning. Mr. Gorham was one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Providence.

Latest Markets by Telegraph. NEW YORK, March 24—Cotton firmer: 800 baies sold at 28%. Flour artive and without decided change; 8000 barreis sold. Wheat firmer but quiet, 10,000 bushels sold, No. 2 smber at \$1*42@1*43; white California, \$1.60; white Michigan, \$85. Corn firmer: 31 000 bushels sold; mixed Western, 35@87%c.; yellow Western, 35.0 Cais quiet; 13,000 bushels sold at 73%@75c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet. New Mess, \$31. Lard duil: steam rendered, 18%@19c. Whisky quiet.

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For circulars apply to REV. T. W. CATTELL.

THE LATEST NEWS

Liberating the Fenian Prisoners-Lopez Massing His Forces-United States Army Changes.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Ouble.

The Fenian Prisoners. London, March 24 .- Notwithstanding the recent official declaration that no more Fenian prisoners would be released, it is reported that Halpin will be set at liberty shortly, on his giving guarantee for his future good conduct.

Lopez Preparing for a Fight. Panis, March 24,-Later news from Rio Jareiro has been received here. Lopez is collecting his scattered forces at the mouth of the Tebicuary. Detachments of the Paraguayan army are in the environs of Asunsion, which city is still held by the ailies.

ANTWERP, March 24 .- The ship Memnon, from Callao November 23, for this port, arrived at Gibraltar on March 15.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Army and Navy Orders. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 24 .- Brevet Major-General Thomas Swords (retired) has been assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Cumberland.

Brevet Brigadier-General R. E. Clay is assigned to duty as Depot Quartermaster at

Lieutenant Commander W. R. Bridgman has been detached from, and Master John C. Moring ordered to, the Contoocook.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS-First Session.

Senate. Continued from Third Edition.

Continued from Third Edition.

The following substitute for the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office law has been reported from the Judiciary Committee, and came up for discussion:—

It strikes out all after the enacting clause and inserts the following:—

That the first and second sections of an act entitled at act regulating the tenure of certain civil officers, passed March 2, 1867, be and the same are hereby repealed, and in lieu of said repealed sections the following are hereby enacted:—

That any person holding any civil office to which he has or may hereaster be appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the cenate, and who shall have been duly qualified to act therein, shall be entitled to hold such office during the term for which he shall have been appointed unless scouer romoved by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or by the appointment, with the like advice and consent, of a successor in his place, except as herein otherwise provided.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, that during any recess of the Senate the President is hereby empowered, in his discretion, to suspend any civil officer appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Fenate, except judges of the United States courts, until the end of the extression of the Senate, and to designate some suitable person, subject to be removed in his discretion, by the resignation of the Fenate, except judges of the United States courts, until the end of the extression of the Senate, and to designate some suitable person, subject to be removed in his discretion, by the resignation of the Fenate, except judges of the United States courts, until the end of the extression of the Senate of the senate and sive the bonds required by law to be taken and give the bonds required officer, and shall twice the salary and emoluments of such office, no part of which shall be the duty of the President, which is his opinion ought not to be filled, to nominate persons to fill all vacencies in office which existed at the meeting of the benate,

Judiciary, reported the bull to repeal the Ten. urr-of-Office act, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Mr. Bayard moves to table the report. Lost,

Mr. Bayard moved to table the report. Lost, Mr. Davis moved to amend by striking out the report of the committee and inserting the bill passed by the House, absolutely repealing the Tenure-of-Office act.

Mr. Trumball said that as that bill had been struck out by the Benate in Committee of the Whole, it was not now in order to move to replace it.

The President pro tem., Mr. Anthony, decided that it was not in order.

Mr. Davis thought the Senate bad a right to reverse the action of the Committee of the Whole.

The President asked whether Mr. Davis desired to appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Davis said he did not care to throw straws against a burricane. (Laughter.)

Mr. Warner meved to lay the bill on the table and order it printed.

order it printed.

The motion to iay on the table was los:—Yeas, 22; House of Representatives.

Mr. Welker, from the Committee on the District of Commbia, reported various amendments to the billione of them being to strike out the authority to make a tunnel under Georgetown College. Adopted, Mr. Swann opposed the smendment requiring bridges or tunnels of sufficient cepth at the crossings of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and argued in support of the amendment.

The amendment was opposed by Messis, Welker, Cook and Dickey; and was supported by Messir, Twitchell and O'Nell.

Finally the previous question was demanded and seconded. The amendment offered by Mr. Swans was rejected and the bill passed.

Mr Butler, from the Reconstruction Committee, reserted a bill for the organization of a provisional government for the State of Mississippl.

The Rhode Island Democracy. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, March 24. - The Democratic State Convention met here to-day at 11 o'clock, in the State House, and nominated the following ticket for State officers:-For Governors Lyman Pierce, of Providence; Lieutenant Governor, blank; Secretary of State, William J. Miller, of Bristol; Attorney-General, George N. Bliss, of East Providence; General Treasurer, Philip Rider, of Newport.

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AN EXPLANATION!

We are often asked why are not other remsdies in the market for Consumption, Coughs. Colds, and other Pulmonary affections equal to Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL! We answer-

1. It cares-not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

2. Most Throat and Lung Remedies are composed of anodynes, which affay the cough for awhile, but by their constringent effects, the fibres become hardened, and the unhealthy fluids coagulate and are retained in the system, causing disease beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

3. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its Assistants, are preferable, because they remove the CAUSE of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purify the blood, thus scientifically making the cure perfect.

The truth of which we have living witnesses who were once given up to die.

Read the certificates subjoined, and call at Dr. WISHART'S GREAT FAMILY MEDI-CINE STORE, and examine our file, and go and consult living testimonies, which are more satisfactory than reading or hearing of the wonderful cures of Dr. L. Q. C. WISH-ART'S MEDICINES:-

READING, Pa .- DR. WISHART-Dear Sir:-I have been cured, as I believe, of Consumption, by the use of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and I was so very low, and had been sick so long when I commenced to use it, that I had but little confidence in anything. I had tried many of the advertised medicines, as well as the prescriptions of several eminent physicians.

My symptoms were a dry, hacking cough, which I had had for several years, with night sweats and frequent severe bleeding of the lungs. I was so very weak that I could attend to no business, and had pain almost constantly through my breast and shoulders. About four years ago my brother, who resides in Philadelphia, told me he believed your medicine would cure me, and I commenced its use. I was aware that my disease had gone so far that I could not expect to be cured in a few days; but in a short time I felt much letter—so much so that I was able to attend to my business; and, after continuing its use for several months, I recovered my health

and strength perfectly.

I am convinced that this is not a mere transient relief, but a complete and permanent cure, as I have been gradually growing stronger ever since, and I attribute it solely to your Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for I know that I must have gone to my grave years ago if I had not have gone to my grave years ago, if I had not used your great medicine. I would say to those who are similarly afflicted, especially in cases like mine, where the disease has run for a long time, that although one bottle wil relieve, it will not effect a cure; but by persevering in its use, I believe it will restore you to health, if you are not beyond the power medicine. Mrs. L. S. SALLADS,

medicine. No. 658 Penn street, Reading, Pa.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

DR. Wishart:—I have been a constant sufferer with dyspepsia for the last eighteen years, during which time I cannot say I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more aggravated than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great relief to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in my head, but latterly my sufferings so much increased that I became almost unfit for business of any kind; my mind was continually filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if I attempted to change their current by reading, at once a sensation of icy coldness, in connection with a sensation of icy coldness, in connection with a sensation of icy coldness, in connection with a dead weight, as it were, rested upon my brain; also a feeling of sickness would occur at the stomach, and great pain in my eyes, accompanied with which was the continual fear of losing my reason. I also experienced great lassitude, debility, and nervousness, which made it difficult to walk by day or sleep by night. I became averse to society, and disposed only to seclusion, and having tried the skill of a number of eminent physicians of various schools, finally came to the conclusion that for the disease at my present age (fortythat for the disease at my present age (forty-five years) there was no cure in existence. But, through the interference of Divine Providedice, to whom I devoutly offer my thanks, I at last found a sovereign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pills and Tar Cordial, which seem to have effectually removed almost the last trace of my long list of ailments and bad feelings, and in their place health, pleasure, and contentment are my every-day companions.

James M. Saunders,

Watchmaker and Jeweller, No. 453 North Second street, Philada. Formerly of Woodbury, N. J.

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