Local Intelligence.

SALES of personal property, of which bills have been printed at this office:

Personal Property of James C. and Fannie Dunlap, East Lampeter twp " 14
Farm stock and implements of Jas. and Fannie Dunlap, Lampeter twp. " 14
Stock and household goods of Margaret Watson, Drumore township..... " —
Personal Property of Union Hall Co., Millersville..... " 16
Personal property of Alexander Linton, dec'd, Drumore township..... " 13
Household Goods, etc. of Dorotha Lyle, dec'd, Bart twp..... " 15
Personal Property of E. D. Waters, Drumore twp..... " 16
Real estate and personal property of Hiram S. Kendig, at assignee's sale, Providence township..... " 18
M. L. Koffroth, Exr. of Henry Koffroth, dec'd, farm stock and imple-Stock and Household Furniture of John McCue, Martic township..... " 19
Personal Property of John K. Raub, New Providence township..... " 18
Household and Kitchen Furniture of Sophia Stitt, East Hempfield twp..... " —
Store Goods, Clothing, Groceries, &c., of G. G. Worst & Son, Salisbury twp. " —
Farm Stock and Implements of A. J. Hess, Drumore twp..... " 18
Farm Stock and Implements of Geo. A. Ewing, Mount Pleasant, Cecil county, Md..... " 16
Farm Stock and Implements of John Roland, Maytown..... " 18
Farm Stock and Implements, and Household Furniture of P. Brehm, Sen., Peterburg, Thursday and Friday..... " 21
Farm Implements, &c., of John Quigley, East Lampeter twp..... " —
Farm stock, implements and household furniture of John Kennedy, Salisbury township..... " 21
Full twp..... " —
Household and kitchen furniture of Wm. B. Fahnestock, Marietta..... " 25
Carpenter's Tools, etc., of David Kreiser, East Lampeter twp..... " —
Farm Implements, etc., of John Quigley, East Lampeter twp..... " —
Variety of books and shoes, Joseph Landy, East Lampeter twp..... " —
Farm stock and implements, and household goods of Henry Bishop, East Donegal twp..... " 26
Household Goods, etc., of Cornelius McCue, Martic township..... " 26

PROPOSED DIVISION OF LANCASTER.—We are indebted to Mr. Stehman, of the House of Representatives, for a copy of "An Act amending the Charter of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Lancaster and dividing the same into nine Wards," which was read in the House on the 28th of February. The bill proposes the following boundaries for the Wards:

First—From the middle of Centre Square up North Queen to Chestnut street, thence West to the city boundary, thence South to the Columbia pike and thence through the pike and West King street to Centre Square. To vote at Adam Trout's.

Second—From the middle of Centre Square up North Queen to Chestnut street, thence East to the city boundary, thence South to East King street, and thence West through East King to Centre Square. To vote at Anthony Lechler's.

Third—From the middle of Centre Square through East King to Middle street, thence South-west to South Queen, and thence North to Centre Square. To vote at John G. Hood's.

Fourth—From the middle of Centre Square through West King to Mulberry street, thence South to Strawberry, thence South-east to Water, thence South-westerly to a point at the intersection of roads at City Gas Works, thence along Hoffman's run to the city boundary, thence East to South Queen, and thence North to Centre Square. To vote at Martin Kreider's.

Fifth—From the intersection of North Queen and Chestnut streets North to the Lemon, thence West to the City boundary, thence South to the boundary line of the First Ward, thence East through Chestnut to North Queen. To vote at the Relay House.

Sixth—From the intersection of North Queen and Chestnut streets North to the City boundary, thence East to the North-east corner, thence South to the boundary line of the Second Ward, and thence West along Chestnut to North Queen. To vote at Isaac Powell's.

Seventh—From the intersection of East King and Middle streets East to the City boundary, thence South to the South-east corner, thence West to South Queen, thence North to the intersection of South Queen and Middle, and thence up Middle to East King. To vote at John Wittlinger's.

Eighth—From the intersection of West King and Mulberry streets West through King and the Columbia pike to the City boundary, thence South to the South-west corner, thence East to the boundary of the Fourth Ward, [the bill says *Third*, evidently an error] and thence along the boundary of the Fourth Ward to the place of beginning. To vote at Samuel Erisman's.

Ninth—From the intersection of North Queen and Lemon streets North to the city boundary, thence West to the Northwest corner, thence South to the boundary of the Fifth Ward, and thence East through Lemon to North Queen. To vote at John Dorwart's.

SEC. 6. Requires the payment of the city tax to be made by the voter five days before the election.

SEC. 19. Provides that every law or ordinance passed by Councils shall be submitted to the Mayor for his approval. If he returns it to the Councils with his objections at their next stated meeting, it cannot become a law unless it is again passed by two-thirds of each branch.

SEC. 20. Provides that all laws and ordinances shall be published three times in one or more newspapers.

SEC. 21. Renders it unnecessary to present any order or resolution of Councils to the Mayor for his approval.

SEC. 24. Confers upon the Mayor all the powers given to a Sheriff to quell disturbances. The Councils fix the number of policemen and watchmen, who are appointed by the Mayor with the advice and consent of the Select Council; but are removable at the pleasure of the Mayor. Two-thirds of the Councils may direct the Mayor to remove any of them. The Mayor is made chief of the Police.

SEC. 28. Provides for the election of three persons to act as City Auditors to serve for the term of three years; but at the first election one shall be elected to serve for one year, one to serve two years, and one for three years. Their duties shall be to audit the Treasurer's accounts.

SEC. 30. Gives the police officers authority to make arrests, and to serve all criminal process issued by the Mayor.

SEC. 31. Provides for the election of one Assessor for each Ward and prohibits the election of Assistant Assessors.

SEC. 32. Allows Councils to levy a tax not exceeding one and a half per cent., upon the city valuation in any one year, instead of one per cent., as heretofore.

SEC. 35. Provides that the election officers of what were heretofore the North West, North East and South East Wards, shall meet in their wards annually within ten days after the election to assess a tax for bounty purposes; and that they shall select a Treasurer and Collector who shall give bonds in double the amount of moneys which may come into their hands, for the faithful discharge of their duties.

The election is to be held on the first Friday in May. The Select Council is to consist of nine members—one for each Ward. The Common Council is to consist of twenty-seven members, distributed among the Wards as follows: First, 4; Second, 3; Third, 3; Fourth, 3; Fifth, 3; Sixth, 3; Seventh, 3; Eighth, 3; and Ninth, 2. The Mayor is to be elected for two years. The office of High Constable is abolished. Each Ward is to have one Alderman, and they are to be elected at the following times: First Ward in 1870; Second, 1868; Third, 1869; Fourth, 1868; Fifth, 1870; Sixth, 1870; Seventh, 1869; Eighth, 1870; Ninth, 1867.

ON THE TAPIS.—We understand that a prize fight for a thousand dollars a side is to come off during this month, at a certain locality in this county, between two pugilists, one from New York and the other from Philadelphia.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening last, John Hamaker, a lad aged 15 years, in the employ of David Bomberger, a few miles east of this place, met with a serious accident. It appears that the boy was feeding a corn-sheller, and resting his foot upon a cross piece of the machine, when his foot slipped and came in contact with the fly-wheel, producing a fracture of both bones of the leg. The lad was brought home to his father's, who is in the employ of E. B. Bomberger, of the Manheim Mills, and we understand he is doing as well as can be expected.—*Manheim Sentinel.*

THE SUSQUEHANNA FISHERIES.—The following is an extract from a letter to Col. Worrall, from a friend down the river:

* * * March 5th, 1867.

COL. JAS. WORRALL, Harrisburg, Pa.

—Dear Sir—"It gives me much pleasure to inform you that the new "fish weir" in the dam at Columbia has passed the severe ordeal of this hard winter with but little injury from flood and ice." "It is also very gratifying to be able to inform you that the quantity of fish in the pool *above the dam*, at the present time, exceeds anything known formerly. I have this information from reliable persons at Columbia and Wrightsville, and above, who say the catch at this early period of the season is unprecedented. I trust when the shad begin to run, the same gratifying facts will be exhibited with reference to this kind of fish also."

NEW PATENT.—Frank F. Landis, Machinist of this city, has received Letters Patent on his Burglar Proof Locks, dated the 5th inst. Latch in one—applicable for a right or left hand door, and when locked, to prevent it being unlocked with any other but the proper key, expressly made for it; and the possibility of taking a cast for a false key, or of picking the lock by any means, prevented; and again, securing it in such a manner on the inside that the door cannot be unlocked from the outside with the proper key itself; hence, it is emphatically burglar-proof. There are four good claims on this Lock. The patent was obtained through the agency of J. Stauffer of this city.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN MARKET.—We call the attention of all persons to the sale of the Ammon Mills and land in East Rockingham, Rockingham county, Va., by Commissioner Kenney. Take it altogether this is one of the most valuable estates in the county, and it is but seldom that such an estate is put in market. The mill property is very valuable, not only as a merchant mill, but on account of the almost unlimited water power, where machinery of any kind could be established with the best facilities for transportation by the river. The mill itself has ground thirty thousand bushels of grain in a single year. The dam is the best on the Shenandoah River, being built entirely on solid rock and secured by iron bolts running through the dam and fastened deep in the rocks.

The "Miller Tract" is valuable on account of its situation and the large quantities of iron ore upon it. The land is of the best quality, and as iron property is in demand, we think this is a fine opportunity to purchase valuable iron property at a low price.

The farming lands are some of the finest in the county of Rockingham, and we think the whole property is about as desirable as can be found in the Valley of the Shenandoah. The railroad will be completed to Harrisonburg in a short time, and then real estate in that neighborhood will double what it can be bought for now.

APPOINTED.—The names of Robert Crane for U. S. Collector of this District, in place of M. M. Strickler, rejected, and of James Black, for U. S. Assessor in place of Davis A. Brown, rejected, were sent to the Senate by the President on Saturday. Mr Crane is a Democrat, residing in Columbia, and Mr. Black, an extreme Republican, living in this city. We are very curious to see how the practical miscegenation produced by these appointments will work. We fear the fermentation will be violent.

FALL THROUGH A BRIDGE.—On Wednesday night last, as the emigrant train west arrived at the watering station, 200 yards from Leaman Place, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, one of the passengers stepped off the platform for the purpose of getting something to eat. The train was standing on a small bridge, in which there was an opening where the passenger stepped off, and he fell through to the ground—a heighth of 47 feet—and was seriously injured. He was taken to the Hotel of Mr. Emery at Leaman Place, where he was carefully attended to until conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital on Thursday afternoon. We could not learn his name, but ascertained that he was a laborer and was going to Cincinnati to work.

GRADUATED.—Among the graduates of the Jefferson Medical College on the 9th of this month, we notice the names of David J. McClain, of Churchtown, this county, whose thesis was upon "Specific Iritis," and of our friend Henry Howard Hill, of Fulton county, with a thesis upon "Pleurisy."

A VALUABLE DOG.—Jacob D. Warfel, Esq., proprietor of the Cross Keys Hotel, in the village of Intercourse, Leacock township, Lancaster county, at his sale of personal property on Saturday last, sold a fox hound dog for $217, to Jacob Rutter, Esq., merchant, at Williamstown, Paradise township, who keeps the *best* hounds in Pennsylvania.

A CHANCE FOR SPORTSMEN.—Wild geese are very plenty on the Susquehanna, in the vicinity of Washington borough, in this county. Sportsmen have already gone in quest of them, and many more will doubtless seize the opportunity for a fine days shooting. Isaac Mason shot a fine goose on Saturday, weighing ten and a half pounds.

INTERNAL REVENUE CIRCULAR.—The following has just been issued from the office of the Internal Revenue Bureau:

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1867.—An act approved March 2, 1867, amending the existing law relating to the internal revenue, requires the assessment of the annual taxes, heretofore made in the month of May, to be made on the corresponding day in the month of March.

The principal changes in the law respecting the income tax are those increasing the exemption from six hundred dollars to one thousand dollars, and the repeal of the tax of 10 per cent. on sums above five thousand dollars, so that the law now imposes a uniform tax of 5 per cent. on incomes in excess of one thousand dollars. Profits on sales of real estate, purchased since December 31, 1863, are made taxable as income.

Attention is also called to that portion of the act of July 13, 1866, which repealed the tax on musical instruments, yachts, and certain carriages heretofore taxed in schedule A. Instructions and rulings concerning the assessment of the annual taxes will be issued in a few days.

Where the present number of assistant assessors is insufficient for the proper assessment of the annual taxes, an additional number will be appointed upon the request of assessors. Care should be taken to specify the divisions for which they are needed.

It will be some days before a supply of income stamps can be printed, and in the meanwhile assessors who have any of the forms No. 24, prepared for use last year, can adapt them for present service. Form 24½ can be used with the alteration of dates only. A limited number of last year's blanks can be furnished from this office to those assessors who desire to use them while waiting for the preparation of the new blanks.

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—We clip the following from the Philadelphia *Press:*

Mrs. Alice Pouteney Todd, whose remains were interred on Friday last, was in the one hundredth year of her age at the time of her death. Mrs. Todd was born in Lancaster, Pa., on the 22d of January, 1768. Her father, Thos. Pouteney, a well-known member of the Society of Friends, emigrated to this country in 1730 from London, and came with his family to reside in this city when the deceased was but nine years old, since which time Philadelphia had ever been her home. She was married in 1788 to Mr. James Todd, a merchant of this city, and afterwards the first cashier of the Bank of Philadelphia. Up to the last hour of her life her recollection of incidents and personages of the Revolution was deeply interesting to those who loved to dwell on the themes of "Auld Lang Syne." She died in the full faith of a ripened Christian.

TO REMOVE THE TASTE FROM NEW WOOD.—A new keg, churn, bucket, or other wooden vessel will generally communicate a disagreeable odor to anything that is put into it. To prevent this inconvenience, first scald the vessel with boiling water, letting the water remain in it till cold. Then dissolve some pearlash or soda in lukewarm water, adding a little bit of lime to it, and wash the inside of the vessel with the solution. Afterwards scald it well with plain hot water, and rinse it with cold water before you use it.

HOW TO CLEANSE A CISTERN.—A simple thing I have accidentally learned, and if not generally known ought to be, relating to stagnant, odorous water in cisterns. Many persons know how annoying this sometimes becomes. After frequent cleansing and other experiments, all to no permanent utility, I was advised to put say two pounds of caustic soda in the water, and it purified it in a few hours. Since then, when I tried what is called concentrated ley I had quite a good result. One or both of these articles can be obtained at any druggists.

TO COPY MANUSCRIPTS.—The following method for obtaining copies of manuscript papers will be of great service to those who wish to preserve copies of their writings: "Put a little sugar in common writing ink, and with this write on common paper, sized as usual. When a copy is required, take some unsized paper and moisten it lightly with a sponge, and apply the wet paper to the writing, and pass lightly over the unsized paper a moderately heated iron, and the copy is immediately reproduced."

THE WEATHER.—State of the Thermometer for the week ending March 10th, 1867, and also for the corresponding week of the previous year, as furnished by Mr. G. T. Zahm:

	1867.				1866.			
	8AM	12M	6PM		8AM	12M	6PM
Mar. 4,	31	45	38	Mar. 4,	47	50	30
" 5,	34	49	45	" 5,	28	34	34
" 6,	34	37	35	" 6,	28	40	28
" 7,	34	45	39	" 7,	32	47	35
" 8,	30	40	43	" 8,	25	34	34
" 9,	35	51	49	" 9,	21	34	30
" 10,	30	42	42	" 10,	22	32	34

CONCERNING DISTILLERIES.—Attention is called to the advertisement of Jas. P. Dunn, Acting Collector, in reference to the recent changes in the law in regard to Distilleries. The law requiring an Inspector for each Distillery, is repealed,

SIZE OF NAILS.—The following table will show any one at a glance the length of the various sizes and the number of nails in a pound. They are rated "3-penny" up to "20-penny." The first column gives the number, the second the length in inches, and the third the number per pound—that is:

3—penny	1 inch,	577 nails	per lb.
4—penny	1½ inch,	353 nails	"
5—penny	1¾ inch,	232 nails	"
6—penny	2 inch,	167 nails	"
7—penny	2¼ inch,	141 nails	"
8—penny	2½ inch,	101 nails	"
10—penny	2¾ inch,	68 nails	"
12—penny	3 inch,	54 nails	"
20—penny	3½ inch,	34 nails	"
Spikes	4 inch,	16 nails	"
Spikes	4½ inch,	12 nails	"
Spikes	5 inch,	10 nails	"
Spikes	6 inch,	7 nails	"
Spikes	7 inch,	5 nails	"

From this table an estimate of quantity and suitable sizes for any job of work can be easily made.

WATERFALLS.—The following which we clip from one of our exchanges, contains some valuable information for the ladies in reference to the manufacture of waterfalls:

Take four pounds of rags and a bunch of shavings,
An old tin pan, and a bunch of straw;
Then steal an old hat of somebody's leavings,
And swear it's your own, to get clear of the law;
Next, get an old stocking, and stuff it with paper,
And if it is possible, put in a mole;
Then get some old china, and a nutmeg grater,
And make them all up in a nice little roll;
Put all these things in a net of red,
And glistening beads must cover them all;
Then fasten it on the back of your head,
And you will have a waterfall.

HOW TO MAKE THE BEST RED INK.—Book-keepers and others who have use for fine brilliant Carmine Ink, will find the following "how to make it" all right:

To two ounces boiled water, when cold, add ten cents worth of "40" Carmine, (none other will do); when thoroughly dissolved add ten drops spirits ammonia.

None better can be bought at any price or in any market. Try it.

NIMROD STOVE—MANUFACTURED BY MARSHBANK & MARTIN.—The most complete flat-top Cooking Stove ever introduced to the public. After a full and complete trial it has received the unqualified commendation of hundreds of families, who have it in use. Geo. M. Steinman & Co. are the exclusive agents for this city. [mar 9 tid&w

POST MASTERS, Printers, Sign Painters, and and all men of letters will agree with me upon an examination of its merits that the

"BARLAY SHEAF,"

a new cooking stove manufactured and introduced by Messrs. Stuart, Peterson & Co., of Philadelphia, is by far the most excellent stove that has yet appeared in our market, our friends in the trade should take this consideration of its claims and give themselves and their patrons the benefit of the result.

Congressional.

TUESDAY, March 5.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Sumner gave notice of bills guaranteeing a republican form of government in the lately rebellious States, and prescribing an oath to sustain such form of government. Mr. Sumner then introduced resolutions of thanks to Mr. George Peabody for his beneficence, and directing a gold medal to be struck for presentation to him. The joint resolutions relating to the Paris Exposition were reintroduced and laid over; also, the bill regulating certain proceedings in criminal cases. Bills were also introduced reorganizing the Federal Judiciary, and relative to process in civil cases. Mr. Sherman introduced the bill extending the time for taking effect of the Wool Tariff bill to ten days. This bill was passed on Monday, but not in time for the President's signature.

In the House, the committee appointed to wait on the President reported that the Executive had no communication to make. N. G. Ordway was then elected Sergeant-at-Arms; Charles C. Lippincott, Doorkeeper; and Wm. Dickey, Postmaster of the House. Delegates from Idaho, Arizona and Dakota were sworn in. The credentials of Mr. Taffee, Representative elect from Nebraska, were presented, and that gentleman was also qualified. Papers in the contested case of Mr. Sewart, of Maryland, were presented by the Speaker. Rev. Mr. Boynton was re-elected Chaplain of the House. Mr. Price, of Missouri, asked leave to introduce a bill amendatory of the Currency laws, but Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, objecting, it was not received, and the House soon after adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 6.

In the U. S. Senate, on motion of Mr. Anthony, of R. I., a Committee on Appropriations was added to the list of standing committees. Messrs. Doolittle and Patterson made statements contradicting certain charges in the Report on the New York Custom House. Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, introduced a bill for the admission of Colorado. Mr. Sumner introduced his bills providing for republican forms of government in the lately rebellious States, and imposing oaths to support such forms of government. These bills were tabled to await the appointment of committee. Mr. Harlan introduced a bill consolidating Indian superintendencies, &c. Mr. Wilson, of Mass., introduced a joint resolution validating the municipal offices in Alexandria, Va., because of the conduct of the recent election there, which was ordered to be printed. Mr. Sumner called up his joint resolution relating to the Paris Exposition, but the Senate adjourned without acting upon it.

In the House, Mr. Hooper, Delegate from Utah, and Rev. Mr. Boynton Chaplain, were sworn in. A motion to suspend the rules to allow of the introduction of Mr. Price's bill amendatory of the Currency laws, was rejected, so the bill remains unintroduced. The petition of J. J. Stewart, contesting the seat of Gen. Phelps, of Maryland, was presented and referred. On motion of Mr. Hulburd, of N. Y., the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to publish a statement of removals of customs and revenue officers, &c., since the 4th of 1866. Various resolutions were introduced and laid over, and the House adjourned at noon.

THURSDAY, March 7.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, Mr. Henderson, of Mo., introduced a Constitutional amendment establishing universal suffrage. Mr. Cragin, of N. H., introduced a bill relating to jurors, etc., in Utah. Mr. Wilson, of Mass., introduced a supplementary Reconstruction bill, providing for a registration of voters and an election of delegates to the conventions in the lately rebellious States. Mr. Cragin introduced a Constitutional amendment prohibiting re-elections to the Presidency or Vice Presidency. Mr. Sumner's bill, appropriating $50,000 for the Paris Exposition Commission was taken up and passed. Mr. Sumner then introduced a bill imposing further guarantees on the lately rebellious States before they be reconstructed. Mr. Johnson objecting to its consideration, it was laid over, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a resolution providing for an adjournment from Monday next until the 8th of May was agreed to. On motion of Mr. Kelley, the Judiciary Committee were directed to report a bill regulating the elections for reorganizing conventions in the rebel States. On motion of Mr. Robinson, of New York, the President was requested to furnish correspondence in relation to arrests and imprisonment of American citizens in Great Britain during the last two years. Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, offered resolutions directing the Judiciary Committee to continue their impeachment investigations, and authorizing them to sit for that purpose during recess of Congress. Mr. Ashley made a speech in support of the proposed impeachment, which gave rise to an exciting discussion. Finally the resolutions were adopted without a division. The rules were suspended to allow Mr. Stevens to introduce an act repealing the retrocession of Alexandria to the State of Virginia. The bill was passed, and the House then adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 8.

In the U. S. Senate, on motion of Mr. Henderson, of Mo., the Secretary of War was requested to communicate information in regard to armed operations against the Indians. Mr. Morrill offered a resolution, which was agreed to, appropriating $15,000 for the relief of Lieut. Goodman in the District. Mr. Sumner called up the resolution thanking Mr. Peabody for his educational gift, and directing the President to present him with a gold medal. The resolution was agreed to—yeas 35, nays 2, the nays being Messrs. Grimes, of Iowa, and Tipton, of Nebraska. Mr. Chandler, of Mich., introduced a bill for the construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls, which was referred to the Commerce Committee. The bill reannexing Alexandria to the District of Columbia was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and after an Executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a motion to suspend the rules to admit of Mr. Price's Currency resolution was again rejected, less than two-thirds voting for it. The Senate joint resolution appropriating an additional $50,000 for the Paris Exposition was concurred in. Mr. Butler, of Mass., presented a resolution, which was adopted, for a distribution to Northern creditors of $219,000, being the proceeds of a rebel confiscation fund taken from the Citizens' Bank at New Orleans. Mr. Robinson, of N. Y., offered a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell surplus gold and receive legal-tenders at par for duties. Its reception was objected to by Mr. Hooper, but the House gave leave to have it printed. Mr. Wood of New York, offered a resolution of sympathy for the Irish people in their struggle for liberty, and Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, objecting to its reception, he moved a suspension of the rules. The rules were suspended, yeas 103, nays 14, and the resolution was introduced and referred to the Foreign Committee, when appointed. Mr. Banks offered a resolution declaring that in view of events on our Northern frontier, it was expedient that the Committee on Foreign Affairs should be at once appointed. The resolution was adopted. A resolution offered by Mr. Stevens, looking to the re-appointment of the Reconstruction Committee, was lost. The bill re-annexing Alexandria was referred.

SATURDAY, March 9.

In the U. S. Senate, on Saturday, the House bill, appropriating $20,000 for the Indian Commission, was concurred in. A joint resolution, appropriating $1,000,000 for the relief of the Southern destitute was reported from the Judiciary Committee and passed. Mr. Cameron, of Penn., offered a resolution, which was referred, instructing the Foreign Committee to inquire into the steps necessary to prevent the erection of foreign anti-republican governments on this continent. The Senate then went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

The House of Representatives was not in session on Saturday.

MONDAY, March 11.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Sumner introduced a bill, which was referred, providing for the settlement of spoliation claims. Mr. Morrill introduced a bill in aid of the European and North American Railroad; also a bill relating to army appointments; both of which were referred. On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Judiciary Committee were directed to inquire whether the sale of unarmed vessels to belligerent Powers is unlawful, and whether the right to make such sale can be secured by legislation. Mr. Howard, of Mich., introduced a bill for the distribution of the awards for the capture of Davis, and Mr. Williams, of Oregon, a bill providing for a registration of voters in the Territories, both of which were referred. Mr. Sumner called up his resolutions declaring the guarantees required in reconstruction, and, after some discussion, they were tabled by a vote of 36 yeas to 10 nays. The Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

In the House, a number of bills and resolutions were introduced and referred, among them the following: By Mr. Ward, of Ky., a bill guaranteeing republican forms of government to the lately rebellious States; by Mr. Van Horn, of N. Y., providing for a ship canal around Niagara Falls; by Messrs. Williams, of Ind., and Schenck, of Ohio, equalizing the bounties; by Mr. Washburn, of Ind., granting pensions from date of discharge; by Mr. Kelley, of Pa., relating to the National debt; by Mr. Williams, of Pa., defining the powers of the Supreme Court in constitutional cases. On motion of Mr. Moore, of N. J., the Judiciary Committee were directed to inquire whether further legislation is necessary to give the Federal Courts jurisdiction on other waters than the high seas. The Speaker then announced the appointment of the Foreign Committee. Mr. Wilson's supplementary Reconstruction bill was reported and passed by a party vote. Mr. Donnelly, of Minn., offered resolutions of sympathy for the Irish revolt, and directing the Judiciary Committee to report whether legislation be necessary to accord the Irish belligerent rights. Mr. Stevens objected to their reception, whereupon Mr. Donnelly moved a suspension of the rules, pending which the House adjourned.

Death of "Artemus Ward."

A cable dispatch announces the death of Charles F. Browne, at Southampton, England. To the American people he was well known as "Artemus Ward," a humorous lecturer and writer, and perhaps no literary character was ever so popular in this country as he was. Mr. Browne was a native of Maine; but at an early age removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he obtained the position of local editor on the *Plaindealer*, a paper published at that place. Here he wrote his first letter, which soon became popular from its broad humor and grotesque spelling. He afterwards removed to New York and edited for a time a short-lived comic paper called *Vanity Fair*, at the same time delivering lectures and writing his humorous letters. Some months ago he made an engagement with *Punch*, and started for England, where disease overtook him and caused his early death. Mr. Browne was a young man not exceeding thirty years, and was noted for his amiability of character and warm open-heartedness.

Midnight Funeral of the Late Professor John H. Alexander.

In accordance with the wishes of the late Professor John H. Alexander, who died on Saturday last, his funeral took place in a somewhat novel manner, at six o'clock last evening, the body being removed from his residence, carried by six persons, followed by his relatives and friends on foot, to St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, where the pre-appointed ceremonies were read by Rev. Dr. Pinckney. The body then remained in the church until midnight, shortly after which hour, in strict compliance with the expressed desire of the deceased in his last will, it was borne to St. Paul's Cemetery, where, after the reading of the burial services, the remains were consigned to the tomb. As the clock struck one this morning, in the midst of a pelting hailstorm, the coffin, elegantly draped in black cloth, with handsome silver mountings, was lowered in the vault in the presence of a large number of his male friends, who accompanied the body to the grave. The scene at the burial was of an exceedingly solemn character, the intense darkness, the late hour, the lurid torches, illuminating the faces of the attendants, the solemn ritual for the dead, all adding to the impressive effect.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Trial of Babe Montgomery.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The week that has just passed has been one of unusual excitement in our town, caused by the trial of William ("Babe") Montgomery for the murder of Robert W. Dinsmore. The trial commenced on Monday, the 25th day of February, at one o'clock P. M., and the case did not go to the jury until Saturday, the 2d of March, at 8 o'clock P. M. The efforts of the defense were mainly directed to the proving of an *alibi*.

On Thursday morning, by request of the counsel for the prosecution, Robert Fogler was brought into court, and after receiving a very feeling admonition from Judge Acheson, in which he told him that he did not expect to see him but once again, and that was when he would be brought before him to receive the sentence of death; that he had nothing to hope for in this world, but that in his opinion it would go a great way toward making his peace with God, if he would then and there testify to the whole truth about the murder. Although there was scarcely a dry eye in the court room, Fogler received the address with a disdainful smile on his face, and refused to testify.

He was taken back to his old quarters, and at one o'clock, P. M., he was again brought into Court, and received the sentence of death with an unmoved countenance. James R. Ruth, Esq., gave notice that he would carry Fogler's case to the Supreme Court on a writ of error.

The case of Montgomery went to the jury at eight o'clock, P. M., on Saturday. A few minutes before eleven o'clock, P. M., on the same evening, the jury brought in a verdict of *Not Guilty*. As soon as the verdict was known quite a demonstration of rejoicing was made by Montgomery's friends, who thronged the Court room at that late hour.

Special Notices.

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The printed circular around each box fully exp ains the symptoms and effects of each disease, specifies treatment, furnishes evidence, &c.

We briefly refer to Rev. Isaac Eider, Franklin, N. C., was cured of Dyspepsia. C. R. Cross, of Theolke, Ill., cured of Liver Complaint. H. Hooley, of Springfield, Pa., had Scrofula, and had to use crutches; was cured in three weeks. James D. Dolens, of Adrian, Mich., cured of Bilious Fever. Rev. Henry Graham, Presbyterian Church, Canandaqua, Cal., of Fever and Ague. Rev. Ed. H. May Twenty-first New York, of Rheumatism and Piles of 25 years standing. Rev. Samuel Bowles