Congressional.

WASHINGTON, January 7, 1868.

In the Senate, various petitions were presented. A bill was reported providing for appeals to the Supreme Court in revenue suits. Mr. Morton, of Ind., offered a resolution prohibiting the compromising of suits for violation of the revenue laws, which was tabled. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill, which was referred, providing for a unification of coins, by conforming our coin standards to those of the French. The case of Mr. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, was considered. Mr. Sumner moved to take up the bill repealing the cotton tax, which was made the order for to day. Adjourned.

In the House, bills were introduced by Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, providing for the gradual redemption of legal tenders; by Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, to amend the Bounty laws; and by Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, to authorize the sale of the Lazaretto, near Philadelphia. All these were referred. On motion, the Reconstruction Committee were directed to inquire into the expediency of providing that all civil officers of States lately in rebellion may be appointed by the Reconstruction Conventions; also to inquire into the propriety of consolidating such States in a single Military District, under the command of the General of the Army, and of further providing in regard to the franchise therein. Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, introduced a joint resolution of thanks to General Hancock; Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, offered as an amendment a resolution censuring the President for removing General Sheridan, and thanking General Grant for protesting against the Stanton and Sheridan removals. After some parliamentary skirmishing, Mr. Washburne's substitute was agreed to. Mr. Van Horn, of Missouri, introduced a bill providing for the consolidation and government of the Indian tribes. On motion, the Secretary of the Navy was directed to furnish the number, cost, etc., of vessels belonging to the navy. Mr. Ward, of New York, read a letter from a constituent, stating that he had been arrested in Ireland, whither he had gone to visit relatives, and was released only on condition of leaving that country at once. Mr. Ward moved an investigation of the matter by the Foreign Committee, which was agreed to. Mr. Banks, of Mass., introduced a bill, which was passed, making eight hours a day's labor for Government working men. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON Jan. 8, 1868.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, bills were introduced as follows: By Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, vacating State offices in Georgia, and empowering the Constitutional Convention to fill them. By Mr. Corbett, of Oregon, amending the Internal Revenue laws. By Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, fixing the status of volunteer officers. By Mr. Sumner, providing for equal rights in the District of Columbia. Mr. Sumner's bill is similar to that passed prior to the recess, which failed to become a law. Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, offered a resolution, which was referred, directing an inquiry into the expediency of regulating the fares on the various railroads in the United States. The bill to repeal the cotton tax was taken up and passed, with amendments exempting cotton grown in 1868 from the tax, but providing for its resumption after the present year; also, exempting from duty cotton imported between April, 1868, and April, 1869. Adjourned.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Hopkins, of Wisconsin, the Public Lands Committee was directed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the sale under the Homestead law of sections of public lands along railroads not reserved to aid in the construction of the roads. The report of the Special Committee on the Revenues was received from the Secretary of the Treasury and referred. The bill to facilitate payment of soldiers' bounties came up, and a substitute proposed by Mr. Washburne, of Indiana, was adopted. It authorizes the employment of not less than fifty additional clerks in the Second Auditor's office. A joint resolution authorizing the sale of iron clads not needed in the navy was reported and passed. Mr. Schenck, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported a bill to prevent frauds in the collection of taxes on distilled spirits, which was passed. The Election Committee in the contested case of Synnes vs. Trimble, of Kentucky, reported that Mr. Trimble was entitled to the seat. The House then went into Committee, and Mr. Cary, of Ohio, spoke in favor of paying part of the public debt in greenbacks, soon after which the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON Jan 9, 1868.

In the U. S. Senate yesterday, Mr. Trumbull, of Ill., from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill amendatory of the Bankrupt Law, recommending its indefinite postponement, which was agreed to. On motion of Mr. Morrill, of Vt., the Finance Committee were directed to inquire into the expediency of inflicting a penalty on any Government officers who shall expend money for purposes not previously authorized by law. This is intended to prevent disbursements for special missions. On motion of Mr. Edmunds, of Vt., the President was asked for information as to whether the Equal Rights bill passed before the recess had been delivered to the State Department and became law. Mr. Morton, of Ind., offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill providing Provisional Governments for the Southern States, but Mr. Trumbull objecting, it was laid over. Mr. Sherman moved to take up the Anti-Contraction bill, which was agreed to, but the Senate, without acting upon it, went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

In the House, a joint resolution was reported from the Foreign Committee, requesting the President to intercede with Queen Victoria for the release of Father McMahon, imprisoned as a Fenian in Canada. The resolution was debated until the expiration of the morning hour. A report, showing the amount of tax collected from the National Banks, was received from the Secretary of the Treasury. The Senate amendments to the bill repealing the cotton tax were referred. The Election Committee in the case of Birch vs. Van Horn, of the Sixth Missouri District, reported in favor of Mr. Van Horn, the sitting member. Various Executive communications were presented. On motion of Mr. Broomall, of Penna., the Ways and Means Committee were directed to inquire into the expediency of the internal tax on manufactures of iron, wool and steel. Mr. Broomall asked leave to offer a resolution, declaring that the vote of the House on a preamble did not sanction the position of the minority report on that question. Mr. Eldridge objected, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON Jan. 10, 1868.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, the House bill to prevent fraud in collecting the tax on distilled spirits was passed, with an amendment striking out the words "in bond." A petition from several members of the Alabama Convention for the relief of Governor Patton from political disability, was presented and referred. The bill to convert registered into coupon bonds, was reported from the Finance Committee, and indefinitely postponed. On motion of Mr. Morton, of Indiana, his resolution looking to the establishment of new provisional governments in the South was taken up and considered. The bill to prevent further contraction of the currency was also considered, but the Senate adjourned without acting upon either.

In the House, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, introduced a bill to protect witnesses testifying in certain cases, which was referred. Mr. Arnell, of Tenn., introduced a bill, which was also referred, amendatory of the Bankrupt law. The resolution requesting the President to intercede for the release of Father McMahon, came up in order, Mr. Paine, of Wisconsin, introduced a similar resolution in reference to John Lowe, of Milwaukee, and Mr. Wood, of N. Y., offered a resolution in reference to Colonels Warren and Nagle, and others. All these resolutions were adopted unanimously. The Senate amendment to the bill to prevent frauds in collecting the tax on spirits was concurred in, and the bill goes to the President. Mr. Schenck, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported a bill providing for a commission to examine and report on metres for distilled spirits, and after some discussion, moved the previous question, the resolution lying over until to-day. A communication relative to the amounts of deposit in National banks was presented from the Secretary of the Treasury and referred. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON Jan. 13, 1868.

In the U. S. Senate, on Saturday, a petition was presented from Jessie Benton Fremont praying for the restoration of certain property in San Francisco, now held by the military authorities. Mr. Sumner offered a resolution, which was referred, declaring the amendment to the Constitution known as the fourteenth article, duly ratified by three-fourths of the States. On motion of Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, the Secretary of the Navy was directed to suspend payments to retired Naval Officers, except such as they were entitled to before the passage of the act of March 1, 1867. Mr. Doolittle of Wis., gave notice that he would move to amend the forthcoming Reconstruction bill by a proviso establishing intelligent and freehold suffrage. His proposed amendment was ordered to be printed, and the Senate soon after adjourned.

In the House, the session was devoted to speech making. Mr. Barnes, of New York, made a speech on the finances, and gave notice that he would introduce a resolution looking to the maintenance of the currency at its present nominal amount for a period of years, and changing the franchises of the National banks so as to furnish additional security to bill holders. Mr. Kerr, of Ind., made a speech favoring the assertion and definition of the rights of naturalized citizens.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

In the U. S. Senate yesterday, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, of Vt., the Judiciary Committee were instructed to consider the expediency of providing for suspension of public officers in case of impeachment. Mr. Wilson, of Mass., introduced a bill, which was referred, reducing the army. Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, introduced a bill, which was also referred, limiting the naval force to 8,500 men. The bills to prevent reinstatement of dismissed officers, except by consent of the Senate, and authorizing the sale of the Government property at Harper's Ferry, were reported back from the Committee.

In the House bills were introduced and referred as follows: By Mr. Eliot, of Mass., continuing the Freedmen's Bureau; by Mr. Wood, of N. Y., relating to the recognition of belligerent rights of hostile nations; by Mr. Miller, of Pa., relating to the tariff, and requiring the concurrence of two-thirds of the Supreme Court Judges in deciding Constitutional questions; by Mr. Boutwell, of Mass., securing homesteads for the freedmen.

The bill placing the South under the exclusive control of General Grant was reported from the Reconstruction Committee, under suspension of the rules, and made the special order until disposed of. The bill declaring that no decision adverse to the constitutionality of a law of Congress shall be given by the Supreme Court, except with the concurrence of two-thirds of the judges, was also reported under a suspension of the rules. Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment requiring unanimous consent of the judges. This was rejected, and the bill passed finally, with a proviso that if any Circuit or District Court of the United States decide an act of Congress to be unconstitutional, its decision shall be at once certified to the Supreme Court, and if two-thirds of the members of the latter do not sustain the decision, it shall be reversed.

Desperate Attempt at Murder in Open Court-Room in Washington.

We have heretofore referred to the operations of George McCauley, the thief who was arrested some weeks ago, on charges of stealing, or causing others to steal, a great number of overcoats from the passageways of residences in various sections of the city. We also made mention of one of his gang, a boy named William Kinsley, aged about fourteen years, who was arrested at the time McCauley was. This boy was the principal witness against McCauley, and by his testimony he was found guilty at the trial a day or two ago, as stated in our court records. Yesterday McCauley was brought before Judge Olin for sentence, and the Judge, in some extended remarks, strove to impress upon the hardened villain the enormity of his offence; and, after advising him to reform during his term of confinement, sentenced him to five years in the Albany Penitentiary.

McCauley, who during the remarks of the Judge was standing about the centre of the large green table in front of the clerk's desk, was motioned back to the prisoner's dock, and seemed for a moment to falter, but suddenly rising to his full height, drew a knife and made a lunch with it at the boy Kinsley, who was standing at the south end of the table, by the side of Lieut. Johnson. Kinsley immediately dropped under the table, and got out at the other end, seemingly much frightened, and Detective McDevitt took him under his care, while Lieut. Johnson grappled McCauley round the arms and Detective Bigley seized him by the throat, and there was a skirmish, when Messrs. Chandler and King came to the rescue, and one of them wrenched a small white-handled knife, with a well-sharpened blade, about two inches long, from the prisoner's grasp. The crowd in the court-room became greatly excited.

McCauley made some desperate struggles with the officers, but soon the irons were on his wrists, and he was taken before the Judge, who remarked "I don't want to see you;" and to the District Attorney, "Send the witnesses before the Grand Jury, and let him be indicted for an assault and battery, with intent to kill;" and to the clerk, Mr. Middleton, "Let Mr. Huestis know that the prisoner is not yet to be sent to Albany."

While being taken out of the room by Mr. McDevitt and Bailiff King, McCauley exclaimed, defiantly, "I may be gone, but all are not gone yet," which remark may be better understood by another made by him before he was placed in his cell at the jail, viz: "There are some of my gone men sworn that that boy shall not live."

On his return to the jail Warden Heustis immediately placed him in heavy irons.

There seems to be some mystery as to how he obtained the knife, and the officers at the jail are inclined to the opinion that while he was being taken to the prisoners' dock at the court-room, some one of his confederates slipped the weapon into his hand.—*National Intelligencer.*

Stormy Scene in the Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Jan. 10, 1868.

Quite a stormy scene took place in the convention to-day that nearly culminated in a general and probable bloody *melee*. While Mr. Hunnicutt was replying to the scathing record given of him yesterday by Mr. Gibson, conservative, elicited by his taunts on Virginians as rebels and traitors, he went far beyond the recognized latitude of a speaker, and called Henry A. Wise and R. M. T. Hunter traitors. This brought Mr. F. W. Hunter, conservative delegate and relative of the ex-Senator, to his feet, who said, "If you say R. M. T. Hunter is a traitor you are a liar, and I hurl the lie in your teeth." A dozen voices responded and endorsed the language of Hunter, and a most indescribable scene then ensued. Dr. Norton, colored member, moved that the parties be reprimanded. The Chair was thoroughly bewildered and indeed terrified. For a time it was feared a general *melee* would grow out of the matter. Many began to feel for their pistols, and amid the confusion one revolver on the radical side of the house dropped on the floor. The Sergeant-at-Arms marched "Mort" in vain, and the Chair brought down his hammer for naught, while the excitement prevailed. The remarks of Hunnicutt are generally condemned, and even Radicals do not countenance his course in this matter. Half the house were on their feet at one time, but order was ultimately restored and the affair referred for investigation to an appropriate committee. Much feeling exists in consequence of this, and may yet result in an encounter between the opposing parties.

The Reward for the Arrest of Surratt.

[Washington cor. (Jan. 8) Boston Advertiser.]

The War Department has sent to Congress certain papers showing that St. Marie claims compensation for giving the information on which John H. Surratt was arrested. It appears that he wrote to General Grant from Montreal last October, and urged his claim on the ground that he could get no employment, as he was surrounded by numerous enemies and liable to suffer at any moment from the vengeance of Surratt's sympathizers. The letter was referred to a board of officers consisting of Judge Advocate General Holt, General Rawlins and Adjutant General Townsend, who finally reported in St. Marie's favor. They say that the formal offer of $25,000 reward for the arrest of Surratt was withdrawn in April, 1865; but the offer to pay liberally for information was still standing, and the facts communicated by St. Marie led directly to his arrest. They add that the odium and peril to which St. Marie is subject by reason of having appeared as a witness should be taken into account in deciding what reward is due to him. They report that he should be paid $15,000, and that if Grant refers the matter to Congress, which must pass a special act before the money can be paid.

The Suspension of Secretary Stanton.

The Senate was in Executive session more than five hours on Monday debating the resolution reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, namely, that the Senate having considered the evidence and reasons given by the President, in his message of the 20th December last, for the suspension from office of the Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, do not concur in such suspension. The vote was taken at 9 o'clock this evening. The resolution was passed by a vote of yeas 35, nays 6.

The Senate removed the injunction of secrecy from the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Military Affairs. The Senate also ordered that a certified copy of the resolution be transmitted to the President, Gen. Grant, and Hon. Edwin M. Stanton.

The Vanity of Dickens.

Mr. Dickens sports an immense double gold chain, spanning the space between his vest pockets. From this suspended, in line with the buttons, another gold chain with a locket dangling at the end. Three heavy gold studs adorn his immaculate bosom. A heavy gold button peeps from under his cravat, and a heavy diamond ring glistens upon each third finger. A goldsmith's jewelry is one of the novelist's weaknesses. He has been marked in London since boyhood for this failing, and his toilet is never completed until he has crowned with jewelry every part of his person that will admit of it.

Gold in Gravel in California.

A letter from Nevada county, California, reports additional discoveries of gold in deposits of cement gravel. The writer says:

"These are new features in mining, or rather old and ancient channels discovered under the range of mountains laying on a course nearly north and south from Meadow Lake and Sierra Nevada mountains through to Southern California, and are bound to swell the gold harvest of this coast larger in the next five years to come than has ever been since the first discovery of gold upon this continent."

The Indiana Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention which assembled at Indianapolis on the 8th was the largest and the ablest ever convened in that State. The utmost harmony and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The platform adopted was very similar to that of the Ohio Convention. The following admirable ticket was nominated for the offices to be filled at the next October election: For Governor, Thomas A. Hendricks, of Marion county, by acclamation; for Lieut. Governor, A. P. Edgerton, of Allen county, on fourth ballot; for Secretary of State, Gen. Reuben C. Kiz, of Boone county, on first ballot; for Auditor of State, Joseph V. Bennsdeffer, of Franklin county, on second ballot; for Treasurer of State, James R. Ryan, of Marion, on first ballot; for Clerk of Supreme Court, Noah S. Larose, of Cass county, on second ballot; for Reporter of Supreme Court, M. A. O. Hackard, of Marshall county, on fourth ballot.

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The bill placing the South under the exclusive control of General Grant was reported from the Reconstruction Committee, under suspension of the rules, and made the special order until disposed of. The bill de-

News Items.

The constabulary of Maine seized $5,232 worth of liquor during the past year, and cost the State $17,000.

Alexander H. Stephens speaks despondingly of affairs in the South. From his own observation, he has seen nothing like a spirit of mutual sympathy or interest between the two races.

A man at Detroit skated sixty consecutive hours, finishing on Saturday, for $500. Towards the last blankets had to be held up about him to keep the wind from blowing him over.

General John A. McClernand, who commanded the Thirteenth corps at Vicksburg, is out in a sharp letter, saying that General Grant never did his corps justice in his reports, through malevolence to its commander, and the proofs are on file in the War Department. General Grant, he says would stand very differently in the public estimation if his real character were known.

On the 3d inst., as Gen. James Longstreet was passing through Knoxville, Tenn., on his way to Washington, the United States Marshal, with a *posse*, approached him with a warrant for his arrest on the charge of treason. But the warrant read "J. B. Longstreet," and he was thus enabled to escape upon the train before the warrant could be amended.

Sowing oats along the rows of straw berries in September is a new and useful mode of protecting the plants and berries. The wilted out straw falling around and upon the plants protects them not merely from the damaging effects of thawing and freezing, but on sandy lands, and especially such as those in New Jersey effectually prevents the blowing or drifting of the sand or light earth from the roots.

The President is earnestly considering the action he should take in case Stanton is reinstated in the war office by the Senate. It is intimated that he may shape his own course entirely by that of General Grant. In case the latter refuses to turn the office over to Stanton he will await developments, but in case the latter should give it up he may determine to remove him instead of suspending him as formerly, thus bringing the case again before the Senate.

A fashionable young lady in Connecticut, had heard that the French ladies deem it better for the complexion to wipe the face with a woolen cloth than to wash it in water. Starting late for an evening meeting, in her hurry, she briskly rubbed her fair visage with the flaps of a coat hanging in the hall. Its owner, unfortunately, had worn it that day while cleaning out a stove, and she swept bewitchingly into church, her face as black as ebony.

The Boston correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says this: "Dickens does not live with his wife, it is said, and this fact adds spice to this little story. A lady well known in literary circles, and who suffers from an organic disappointment, on the evening of the first reading sent Mr. Dickens a bouquet. The floral offering was returned with the thanks of the recipient, and the announcement made a lady of London supplied him with flowers for his button-hole, not only in England but America. Oh, Charles! at your age! and with that bald head and that gray goatee!"

Rochester, New York, has an Enoch Arden case. Two young men, one of whom was married, were intimate friends. The married one went to the war, exacting a promise from the other that, in case he should fall, his friend should marry the widow. The report came that he was killed, and after a due period of mourning, the promised marriage took place and a child was born. At last the first husband returned and claimed his wife. His successor objected, and the matter went into court.—The decision has just been rendered in favor of the first husband.

It is said that Mrs. Green, the wife of the Maldon murderer, was to have been married on Christmas, and that her influence became one of the victims of the shocking Buffalo and Erie catastrophe, while on his way East to be married. What adds a melancholy interest to the story is the fact that it was the same gentleman to whom she was engaged previous to her marriage with Green. It may be remembered that it was proved that Green intercepted the letters between them, leading her to suppose that he had deserted her. It seems that this gentleman afterwards married Mrs. Green's sister, who subsequently died. A short time since she buried her daughter, a bright and beautiful girl, and the last cup of sorrow seems to be filled to the brim.

Removal of the Clerk of a District Court

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 6.—General Swayne to-day issued the following order, which was posted on the door of the office of the Circuit Court of this county:

HEADQUARTERS, 5TH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF ALABAMA, DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AFFAIRS, MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 5, 1868.

C. R. Hubbard, Esq., Clerk of the Circuit Court, Montgomery County, Ala.

SIR:—By direction of the Brevet Major Commanding you are hereby suspended as Clerk of the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, and will necessarily cease to perform the duties of such office until further orders. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. C. GREEN,
Brevet Major-Gen. U. S., A. D. C.

The following are the reasons for the suspension of Mr. Hubbard:

On Saturday, a complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court by John T. Morgan, attorney at law, for a person named Frank Williams, who claimed the sum of $10,000 as damages for the alleged false imprisonment by Wagner Swayne at Selma, Dallas co. The imprisonment took place during last year. On the filing of the complaint, the clerk of the said court, Chas. R. Hubbard, Esq., issued a summons commanding the Sheriff to summon Wagner Swayne to appear at the next term of said court to answer the complaint of said Williams. As it was thought that Gen. Swayne would leave on Sunday morning, Mr. Hubbard directed the Sheriff, if Gen. Swayne could not be found at headquarters, to go to his private room and serve the process on him. The Sheriff executed the summons, and on Monday morning Mr. Hubbard received the order suspending him from the further discharge of his duties.

The Southern Conventions and Their Conservative Tendencies.

A caucus of the most extreme of the Radicals was held at the Capitol this morning to consider what action might be taken to thwart the Conservative tendencies manifested by the Southern Conventions. A proposition was made to introduce a bill to the House abolishing the several conventions and providing for new ones to be held at the earliest moment. Upon counting noses, however, it was discovered there was very little hope for the success of such a measure. The Radicals are evidently disconcerted and display significant uneasiness.

The Republican Prospect.

The Indianapolis correspondent of the *Commercial* thus makes a prediction. It says:

"With regard to the platform for the Presidential campaign, nothing is said. The party that waits till then for a policy, is dead beyond all hope. The Republican party is sick to-day for want of a financial policy, and unless Congress goes forward, in spite of the devil and McCulloch, and gives us a financial policy right soon, there will be a big funeral at Chicago next spring, and a new party will administer on the estate of the party that consented to follow McCulloch in his 'march' back to specie payment, over the wrecked fortunes of the millions who bore the burden of the war, in hope that they might leave to a grateful posterity the larger but lighter part of the money cost of their heritage.

The Barbarous Mode of Living Adopted by Negroes.

The *Native Virginian*, published at Orange Court House, gives the following lamentable condition of the negroes in that section:

In parts of Louisa and generally in Fluvanna negro huts are multiplying rapidly. Many of these huts are built in the wildest solitudes, a mile or more from arable land, and accessible only by a narrow path which the traveller passes unnoticed. They are built in the hastiest manner, of the rudest materials, and resemble more the habitations of the beaver than the residences of human beings. In these thickets the negro children are being reared in absolute, almost barbarous, idleness. These are the first fruits of abolitionism—the beginning of the end.

Mormon Morality.

It seems that the Mormon parsons do not entertain any conscientious scruples about attending the theatre and other places of amusement. A young lady was seated in the parquet, in the Salt Lake City theatre, engaged in the customary innocent amusement of gazing at her neighbors with her opera glass. This did not accord with the sense of propriety of a high church dignitary, who rudely poked her in the back with a cane and sternly commanded her to desist from such an unladylike employment. The young lady was so overcome by shame and confusion at this public rebuke that she went off in a fit of hysterics, and had to be carried out of the theatre.

Chinese Gold Coin.

If we remember rightly, the Chinese have not until very recently coined any gold or silver. The small change of the country has been the "copper cash," worth one-tenth of our cent, or thereabouts, while the only silver coin in circulation was the Mexican dollar, which in time became to some extent the standard of value. Silver was generally made into what was called "Sycess silver," the metal being swedged or pounded into the shape of a clumsy shoe, the pieces fitting one into another like so many saucers, and being dealt out by weight, as our bankers and brokers buy and sell bullion. Gold was little used, and not coined at all. Of late, however, the Chinese are coining gold, and samples are exhibited here as curiosities. These coins are in the main like the copper cash with which every Californian is familiar, having a square hole in the middle, a polished rim around the edge without milling, and raised characters between the raised disc and the centre. The gold appears to be entirely pure, or alloyed differently from ours, being of a bright yellow hue, and lacking wholly the red tinge observable in our coin, and the weight is equal to about $3.40 of our coinage. The exact value of the coin we do not know. It is not equal to our coinage in finish, but is nevertheless, quite a handsome coin.

Local Intelligence.

ADVERTISE YOUR SALES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Every one who has personal property to sell wants a showy bill printed. That is well. It is hung up in the taverns, the country stores, and perhaps the blacksmith shop. The neighbors who drop in read the bill and are induced to attend the sale. It is a good way of advertising, but there is a ten-fold better one. The WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER has a very large and increasing circulation throughout Lancaster county. It goes in packages to every post office. The new advertisements it contains are always read, not only by every subscriber, but by others. It is safe, therefore, to say that eight or ten men would see an advertisement of personal property in the INTELLIGENCER where one would read the handsome bills which we print. Both are necessary, but any one could far better afford to dispense with the bills than with the advertisement in the paper. In Bucks, and in many other counties in the State, all sales of personal property, as well as of real estate, are regularly advertised in at least one paper of each party. The result is extraordinarily large gatherings at all such sales, and the most vigorous competition among the bidders for every article of value. Nothing goes under full price. A single additional bidder on a horse or any important article more than pays for the cost of advertising, and in the aggregate the seller realizes ten, twenty or fifty times the amount which is expended for advertising. Our country people seem to be a little slow to recognize the value of printers' ink, but they are learning. In order to encourage them to advertise we have concluded to insert sales of personal property at very moderate rates during the coming season. Any one who orders bills and fails to avail himself of that superior advertising agency, the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER, will be "*penny wise and pound foolish.*" All shrewd men will not only have handsome bills printed, but will advertise, and every one of them will thank us for urging this matter upon their attention.

THE RAILROAD MEETING.—On Saturday evening, in accordance with the call in the papers, a number of gentlemen met at Sol. Sprecher's Hotel to hear what was to be said in relation to the proposed railroad from the Delaware to Lancaster. David Bair, Esq., was called to the chair, and Theodore Herr acted as Secretary. Mr. Wilson, from the county, stated that the only object of the meeting was to have two persons sent to represent Lancaster at the proposed meeting of the friends of the road at Limerick station on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad on the 15th inst. Messrs. E. H. Yundt and G. M. Franklin were accordingly requested to go there and report what was done, which we believe they agreed to do.

A meeting of friends of the new road was held at the public house of A. Sellers, County Line, Montgomery township, a few days since, when it was determined to apply to the Legislature for a charter to build a railroad, beginning at Point Pleasant, in Bucks county, on the Delaware river, and running via Dublin, county line, Limerick Square and New Holland, to this city. The route is through Bucks, Montgomery, Chester, Berks and Lancaster counties, and it was determined that each county should appoint not more than 15 commissioners to open subscription books. It was decided to call the road the Delaware & Lancaster Railroad, and Henry Albright, Samuel K. Cassel, Dr. W. L. Diffenderfer and Isaac Witwer were appointed a committee to draft a form of charter. The capital was $1,600,000, being divided into shares at $50 each. The next meeting was fixed for Wednesday, January 15th, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. The continuation of the road from the eastern bank of the Delaware is proposed to be made by another company, provided it can get a charter from the New Jersey Legislature.

HORSE THIEF ARRESTED.—On the first day of January, 1868, a valuable horse was stolen from Joshua F. Cockey, of Cockeysville, Baltimore county, Md. The thief eluded his pursuers on Sunday evening, a man giving his name as Charles Moore, was found in possession of a bay horse under suspicious circumstances, in the neighborhood of Peach Bottom, and delivered over to the care of three by some of the citizens of the village. Moore, after pressing his innocence and alleging that he was the owner of the horse, was let go. When he got to Strasburg, on Tuesday last, he offered the animal for sale, first asking $175, and then offering to take $125 cash, and afterwards $20 cash and a note for $20. Frederick Myers, Esq., suspecting that all was not right, arrested Moore and took possession of the horse. Moore was brought before Alderman Wiley of this city, who committed him to prison for a hearing. Yesterday Mr. Cockey and his brother came to Strasburg and identified the horse as his property. Moore had a hearing, and is now in jail awaiting a requisition from the Governor of Maryland.

TO STOP THE FLOW OF BLOOD.—The following mode of Stopping the flow of blood should be remembered by every one. We have tried this plan upon several occasions and know that it is sure and safe. Housekeepers, mechanics, and others handling knives, tools and other small instruments, frequently receive severe cuts, from which blood flows profusely, and often endangers life itself. Blood will usually cease to flow as follows: Take the fine dust of tea and bind it close to the wound—at all times accessible and easy to be obtained. After the blood has ceased to flow, laudanum may be advantageously applied to the wound. Due regard to the simple directions would save agitation of mind, and running for a surgeon, who probably would make no better prescription if he were present.

CONTRACT FOR PAPER.—Washington correspondence of the 11th gives us the following:

A great many dealers in printing paper were attracted here to-day by the announcement that the contracts for supplying all the paper used at the Government printing office for the ensuing year would be opened this morning. The contract embraces 60,000 reams of paper, and one of the new conditions was that each bidder should accompany the bid with a bond in $10,000, that he would furnish the amount of paper which might be awarded to him. This was done to prevent irresponsible persons from making low bids, which were afterwards withdrawn in favor of other parties making high bids.

The award took place in the room of the Senate Committee on Printing, in presence of the bidders and a large number of spectators. The largest contract will be awarded to A. R. Baer, of Lancaster, Pa., at 4-10 cents per pound, and to W. A. Russell, of Lawrence, Mass., John H. Hall, of New York, and Patrick Keenan, of Hartford, Ct. Mr. Baer was awarded 8000 reams.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—A State Convention of the Pennsylvania Temperance Unions will be held in the Court House at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, February 18th, 1868. It will commence at 10 o'clock in the morning. Every one attending the Convention will receive a free return ticket over the Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and Northern Central Railway, if they previously purchase a full ticket from any station on either of those roads to Harrisburg. The Pennsylvania State temperance Union will hold its Annual Session at the same time and place for election of officers.

FOOT CRUSHED.—A boy about 14 years of age, by the name of Wagner, who has been in the habit of jumping on and off the freight trains near the upper railroad water station, beyond Lemon street, for the purpose of gathering coal, whilst in the act of getting off a train on Saturday morning last, slipped and fell under the train, when one of the cars passed over his foot, crushing it badly. He was taken to his home on Mulberry street and Dr. H. E. Muhlenberg called in, who amputated the foot below the instep.

THE ICE CROP.—The cold weather of the past few days has produced an abundant ice crop, and many of our citizens are availing themselves of the fine opportunity for securing their usual supplies. Jacob Hartman had a number of hands employed yesterday at the city reservoirs cutting and putting away as fine a quality of that article as we ever remember to have seen in this locality, it being from 6 to 8 inches in thickness, and perfectly free from snow or mud. The ice taken from the Conestoga is also of a very fair quality.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—A dreadful accident occurred in the limestone quarry of Mr. Daniel Deber, situated in Lower Windsor township, about five miles below this place, along the line of the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canals. The quarry is now leased and worked by Mr. John Detwiler, and on Monday last, just before noon, two of Mr. Detwiler's employees, named William Smeltzer and Joseph Reider, were standing on a ledge of rocks about fifteen feet from the bottom of the quarry, engaged in clearing it off, when from some cause, a large rock above them, weighing from two to four tons, became detached, and in its descent caught Mr. Smeltzer between the falling rock and ledge on which he was standing, crushing his breast and killing him almost instantly. Mr. S. saw the rock coming and gave the alarm in time to save the life of Mr. Reider, but was himself unable to get of danger. Mr. S. was an industrious man about 25 years of age and leaves a wife and five or six children who were dependent on him for support.—*Wrightsville Star.*

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—There is now in circulation a counterfeit note of the denomination of $10 on the First National Bank of Philadelphia. It is admirably executed, and none but an expert can distinguish it from a genuine bill. We learn that a large number has been circulated in Harrisburg, and for fear those passing them may visit these parts with similar intentions, we therefore advise our business men and others to be careful in taking notes of the above issue on that bank, it being the only and best plan to insure safety.

THE PRACTICAL FARMER.—The Practical Farmer and Rural Advertiser, published at Philadelphia, by Paschal Morris, is one of the best agricultural magazines in the country. It is especially devoted to Pennsylvania farming, and should have a large circulation in the State. We can conscientiously commend it to our readers as just what they need. Price $1.00 a year. Address Paschal Morris, 1120 Market street, Philadelphia.

To-DAY we continue the publication of the names of the various Manufacturers in the 9th Pennsylvania Collection District producing not less than $1000 annually, with their Post Office address:

THIRD DIVISION.

Brose Daniel, Maytown.
Book H. S., Maytown, tobacconist.
Bricker Henry, Bainbridge, dentist.
Buch & Bro., Elizabethtown.
Brinzer Matthias C., Elizabethtown.
Bartels Wm. M., Elizabethtown.
Bastian John, Marietta.
Bear Henry P., Spring Garden, tobacconist.
Becker John, Marietta.
Bare J. T., Bainbridge, tobacconist.
Barr W. S., Maytown, distiller.
Crull John, Marietta.
Carroll Robert & Son, Marietta, tobacconist.
Dissinger Aaron, Elizabethtown.
Dobner John, Elizabethtown.
Drabenstadt Michael, Mount Joy, distiller.
Eagle S. F. & Co., Marietta.
Eagle S. F. & Son, Marietta.
Engle C. L. & Co., Bainbridge.
Engle Joseph, Falmouth.
Fridsy John, Elizabethtown.
Groff Samuel, Elizabethtown.
Goss John, Elizabethtown.
Gramm Leander, Elizabethtown.
Grosh George T., Spring Garden, tobacconist.
Groff & Beane, Bainbridge.
Hiestand Jacob, Manheim.
Haeffner Philip, Marietta, brewer.
Hildebrand John, Mount Joy, distiller.
Hoffman M. M., Maytown.
Hamaker John B., Elizabethtown, tobacconist.
Hippard Emanuel, Elizabethtown, photographer.
Hiestand & Summy, Marietta.
Hiestand & Hipple, Bainbridge.
Hoffman Henry, Elizabethtown.
Hoerner John G., Marietta, tobacconist.
Hiestand B. F., Marietta, tobacconist.
Hackenber G. W., Bainbridge, tobacconist.
Housell Henry, Jr., Maytown, distiller.
Johnstin Henry, Maytown.
Jeffries M. R., Elizabethtown, dentist.
Jacobs John L., Maytown, distiller.
Killian D. L., Elizabethtown, tobacconist.
Kol: Martin, Elizabethtown.
Kline & Klumpp, Marietta.
Kerr James L. & Co., Bainbridge.
Lindsay Alexander, Marietta.
Lehman John P., Mount Joy, tobacconist.
Mays J. F., Maytown, tobacconist.
Maulino Frederick, Marietta, brewer.
Musselman & Watts, Marietta.
Mayling Geo. A., Marietta.
Montgomery R. & Son, Mount Joy.
Meckley J. H., Falmouth.
McKain Wm., Marietta.
Musselman A. B., Marietta, tobacconist.
Myers & Benson, Columbia.
Nissley Henry W., Bainbridge.
Nissley John K., Mount Joy, tobacconist.
Rothermel J. S., Elizabethtown.
Reese Jacob, Elizabethtown.
Roth Barr & Co., Marietta.
Reitzel Gottlieb, Marietta.
Rider Henry, Bainbridge.
Sherbon Benj. & Fred., Maytown.
Sherbon Michael & S., Maytown.
Sides Peter, Bainbridge.
Sailer W. M., Spring Garden.
Shutz Lauman, Spring Garden.
Stauffer Peter H., Elizabethtown.
Shireman Wm. J., Maytown, dentist.
Shires Barbara, Spring Garden, tobacconist.
Wiley & Bro., Bainbridge.
Williams Tyndord M., Marietta, photographer
Worrall J. W., Marietta, dentist.
Wisner J. A., Marietta, tobacconist.
Wagner Geo. F., Elizabethtown, boots and shoes.
Wolf Henry, Marietta, tobacconist.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Arndt & Boyd, Manheim, tobacconists.
Bealer Henry A., Manheim.
Bealer John, Manheim.
Blumsderfer George, Mastersonville.
Bridel C. H. & Co., Mount Joy.
Bomberger & Bro