

REPORTED FOR THE POST.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

Washington, March 3.—The galleries were crowded with a message from the Senate was received, stating the passage of the post-office and legislative appropriations.

The House non-concurred in Senate amendments and asked a conference.

Colfax delivered his farewell address, and Wilson of Iowa, took the chair. A resolution was unanimously passed that in the retirement of Colfax, as speaker of the House, after a long and faithful discharge of his duties, the event is an occurrence in its history which would be a cause of general regret but that the country is to have the benefit of his matured talent and experience in the higher sphere to which he has been called by a majority of his countrymen.

In parting from its distinguished Speaker, the House records its appreciation, sensibility its high appreciation of his skill in parliamentary law, promptness of administering and facilitating business, urbane manners, dignity and impartiality with which he presided over the deliberations of this House. He will carry with him to his new field of duty and throughout life, the kind regards of every member of the House.

Pomeroy was unanimously elected Speaker, took the oath and returned thanks. The bill amendatory of the whisky tax bill extending the time of drawing whisky from the warehouses to the 20th of April 1879, passed.

At 2 o'clock a. m. the Senate passed the deficiency bill, adjourned and met to-day noon. Sherman reported Schenck's bill to strengthen the public credit. It is substantially unchanged, was discussed and agreed to, 31 to 24.

The army appropriation came up on Sumner's amendment for the payment of Massachusetts interest; claim discussed and rejected 16 to 35, and bill passed.

The joint resolution not to pay Corcoran for the use of property during the war, till he takes the oath, was taken up and passed. The Senate, on motion of Sumner from foreign affairs committee, non-concurred in the House amendment to the joint resolution of sympathy with Spain and on motion of Conkling, went into executive session.

HOUSE.—Schenck from Ways and Means reported the resolution committing the duty on the cable operated by the W. U. Telegraph for the abandoned Russian America line, passed. The conference committee reported that Schenck's bill to strengthen the public credit was agreed to, and the bill goes to the President for signature.

HOUSE.—EVENING SESSION. The resolution to pay Menard and Hunt, claiming seats from Louisiana, \$2,500 each, passed. The Senate amendment to the army appropriation was concurred in, and Conference Committee asked.

Farnsworth, from conference on bill removing disabilities made a report, which was explained particularly in the case of Judge Cooke, of Virginia.

Shanks said he was the Judge that hung John Brown. Vote taken and report non-concurred in, and another committee asked.

Ela, from Printing, reported he was unable to agree on a contract with the publishers of the Globe for reporting and publishing debates, and reported a resolution that the public printer perform the duty till definite action was had. Resolutions finally were agreed to giving the reporting and publishing to the public printer.

Ingersoll moved to reconsider the pending vote. Butler, from Indian Committee, reported a resolution for a joint select consideration of the whole subject of the Indian Bureau. Ruled that such a report was not privileged.

At 1:36 a. m., 4th, the House is still in session, and likely to remain all night.

SENATE.—EVENING SESSION. Miscellaneous appropriation bill taken up. The amendment giving the Sisters of Mercy of Charleston \$20,000 for recognition of services to Union soldiers Drake and Howard opposed. Sherman and Sawyer favored.

Rejected. Conkling reported the Conference Committee on the Post Office bill had agreed. Davis offered a resolution that the thanks of the Senate are due and hereby tendered to Mr. Wade for the ability, impartiality and justice with which he discharged the duties of presiding officer during the time he occupied the Chair.

Adopted unanimously. An amendment to the miscellaneous bill of \$80,000 for the improvement of the Missouri river was agreed to.

Wilson, from Conference Committee on army appropriations reported they had concurred. The bill, as amended, provides for the consolidation of infantry regiments to twenty-five. That that is done no new enlistments or promotions shall be made or commissions given. No appointments of Brigadiers shall be made till the number it reduced to less than eight. Brevets do not entitle an officer to precedence or command, except on special assignment from the President, which does not entitle an officer to additional pay or allowance.

At 12:30 Senate went into Executive session. House Adjourns Sine Die. Washington, March 4.—The Conference reports on the deficiency and legislation bills were agreed to.

A conference was appointed on the Spanish Cuban sympathy resolution. The conference committee on the currency bill failed to agree.

The bill to protect fur animals in Alaska passed. A resolution of thanks to Pomeroy, Speaker, was adopted.

SENATE. Washington, March 5.—Brownlow was sworn in as Senator from Tennessee. Thayer gave notice that he would call the repeal of the tenure of Office bill to-morrow.

Thayer offered a bill to suspend the Tenure of Office bill four years. Drake moved to amend the rules so as to consider Indian treaties in open session.

Howard offered a bill to establish an ordinance commission to consolidate the ordinance and artillery departments. The Senate will report a bill relative to the refinement of gold and silver.

Harian offered a joint resolution for the appointment of a joint committee on Indian affairs. Sumner from joint committee reported the resolution granting a pension to Mrs. Lincoln and asked immediate consideration. Edmunds objected.

Grimes and Cragin were appointed a committee to inform the President of the organization of the Senate. They performed that duty and reported.

General Rawlins appeared with two messages. Major Lee presented another. On motion of Edmunds the Senate went into executive session. At 2:30 p. m. came out and adjourned.

HOUSE. Woodward offered a resolution to refer the contested election case of the 21st Pennsylvania district to the committee on elections,

with instructions to report which claimant has the best right to the seat, and move the previous question. The House refused to accord Schofield's substitute to receive Cuyler as sitting member without prejudice to the claim of Foster. During the discussion a messenger arrived with the cabinet appointments.

New York and Chicago Press on the Cabinet. New York, March 6.—There is general disappointment in regard to the cabinet, accompanied with the hope that it will prove efficient. Washburne, it is believed will resign for the French mission. Hamilton Fish it is thought will succeed him. Bovie's health will probably compel him to decline, Conover wants a foreign mission.

London, March 5.—The English and French journals eulogize the inaugural address and admit the paragraph on foreign policy indicates peace.

Chicago, March 6.—The Times says the country will be disappointed in the cabinet. It is not equal in point of capacity to Johnson's at the close of his term, and much weaker than Lincoln's at any time. The Republican criticizes the cabinet, unfavorably and cannot find all possessed of characters for competency and faithfulness, notwithstanding the prompt endorsement by the Senate. It particularly deprecates the appointment of Stewart and says there is nothing in his history to assure success as a finance minister. It also doubts the wisdom of the selection of Washburne. The Tribune commends the appointments generally, particularly Stewart, Washburne and Cox, and thinks it will be received by the country with general satisfaction.

SENATE. Washington, March 6.—Bills were introduced by Sumner, further securing equal rights in the District of Columbia. He asked immediate consideration.

Objection made. Grimes presented a bill to reorganize the navy.

Paterson presented a bill to repeal such portion of the act to establish the Treasury as prohibits a person from holding office instituted by the act, who are concerned directly or indirectly in trade, and asked immediate consideration.

Sherman thought the bill ought to pass. Sumner thought it ought not to be acted upon hastily, and must object.

Sherman urged the necessity of the bill to enable the new Secretary of the Treasury to hold office. Sumner preferred to have it carefully considered by a committee.

Sherman suggested the Committee on Finance as being the proper one, and as there is no committee to which to refer the bill, it was tabled.

A message was received from the President requesting the repeal of the law of 1798 in relation to the Secretary of the Treasury. On motion of Sumner the message was tabled and ordered printed.

Sherman introduced a bill to repeal that part of the law of 1798 which refers to officers of the Treasury, and asked immediate consideration. Sumner objected.

The resolutions introduced yesterday were taken up. Drake's, providing for the consideration of Indian treaties in open session, passed.

Sawyer's resolution for a joint committee on political disabilities was discussed and referred to the Committee on Revision of Rules.

The President presented the resolution of the Legislature of Kansas ratifying the 15th constitutional amendment. Adjourned.

Setting the House in Order. Washington, March 4.—It is estimated that 15,000 persons arrived to attend the inauguration.

The President last night signed the pardon for Arnold and Spaulding. The Senate confirmed Wm. C. Powell as U. States District Attorney for Arizona.

E. A. Rollins resigned his position as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to take effect immediately.

It is expected the nomination of Delano will be sent to the Senate on Friday or Monday.

Secretary Harlan will retire from the Revenue bureau shortly. The different heads of Departments who resigned took leave of their subordinates this afternoon.

The Executive mansion was thronged the entire day, and about 5,000 persons called. Many took a formal leave of the President, among whom was a number of Navy officers.

The entire diplomatic corps with their ladies and families took leave of the Secretary of State and the President.

Spanish Clemency. Havana, March 3.—The insurgent General Cavanna was taken to Segua Grande, where he was sentenced to be shot.

Testimonial to Sherman—Army Assignments. Washington, March 3.—The committee of the New York subscribers to the Sherman testimonial having completed the purchase of Grant's house, called on Sherman and A. T. Stewart made the presentation in a happy speech. Sherman was much affected, and responded, saying he should hold the mansion in gift for the special benefit of his family and the education of his children.

The President's private reception room was thrown open at noon to an immense throng. The following assignments are made in the quarters of the department—Brigadier Tompkins, Chief of the department of Alaska, and Brevet Brigadier Sawtell to be chief of California.

Colfax Sworn In. Washington, March 4.—Senate—Colfax said: "In entering upon the duties of this chamber, the performance of which I have been called to by the people of the United States, I realize fully the delicacy as well as the responsibility of the position in presiding degree my seniors in age, and not chosen by the body itself. I shall certainly need your assistance, support, generous forbearance and confidence, but, pledging to all a faithful and inflexible impartiality in the administration of your rules, and earnestly desiring to co-operate with you in making the deliberations of the Senate worthy not only of its history and renown, but also of the States whose commission you hold, I am ready to take the oath required."

The oath was administered by Chief Justice Chase. Pacific Coast Appropriations. Washington, March 4.—The pending appropriation bills are considered safe. Among the appropriations are, for the Hawaiian Mail for the Benicia Arsenal, \$5,000; for San Francisco Mint, \$240,000. There are \$24,600 for repairs of San Francisco Custom House, \$15,000 each for the surveys of Oregon and Washington; \$6,500 each for Utah and Nevada; \$7,000 each for California and Arizona, together with the \$3,000 House appropriation. The \$4,500 for the clerks of the California Land District was increased \$2,000. The Senate will hold the House Civil Expense Bill. It contains an item of \$150,000 for the San Francisco Mint building. The Senate's \$75,000 for the Carson Mint, it is believed, has failed.

Foreign. Berlin, March 4.—The King, in opening the Parliament, said the first duty of a confederation is to maintain friendly relations. The Paris conference shows a common desire for peace. A nation saving its strength and respecting the independence of others while maintaining its own, can count on peace, as other powers will not molest, and the enemies will be unable to trouble it.

Madrid, March 4.—The Cortes has nominated a commission of 15 to draft a Constitu-

tion and define the rights and liberties of citizens, and the form of government. The recent insurrection at Baradona was instigated by republicans.

Capitol Scenes. SENATE. Washington, March 4.—Buckalew, from committee on investigation, reported as ungrounded the charge of corruption of Senators in connection with impeachment.

Conference report on the miscellaneous appropriations agreed to. Sumner failed to raise Mrs. Lincoln's pension. Davis failed to raise the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act.

Sherman and White were the committee to inform the President when the Senate would be ready to adjourn.

The Diplomatic corps and other guests arrived. The Diplomatic came in a body, and attracted attention by the splendor of their uniforms and dignified bearing. The Ministers of foreign Governments were all present except Great Britain, Prussia, and Denmark.

Among those particularly noticed were Thomson, of England; Berthemy, French; Correnti, Italian; and Blaque Bey, Turkish. The President and Vice entered the side door arm in arm, with Cragin and McCreery, the committee to escort them to the chamber. Before they reached the space in front of the chair, the door of the main entrance opened and the Justices of the Supreme Court, headed by Chase, clad in robes, entered and took seats in front of the rostrum. Grant was conducted to the chair in front of the Clerk's desk, facing the audience, and exhibited his usual self-possession. The seat to the left of Grant was in readiness for Johnson, but was not occupied. The latter was not at the Capitol this morning, but signed the bills at the White House.

The presiding officer announced the readiness for the inauguration of the Vice-President. Colfax advanced and the oath was administered by the presiding officer.

Colfax delivered an address, at the conclusion of which the Senators entered as ordered, their names were called and took the oath which was administered by Colfax.

The organization of the Senate being completed, the procession formed and proceeded to the East portico to witness the ceremonies of inauguration. The Senators were decorated with evergreens, and the pillars wreathed with flags. There was an immense crowd in front and great enthusiasm prevailed.

Near Grant sat his wife and children, Mrs. Dent, Chase and Casey. The President administered the oath. Grant advanced and delivered the inaugural, after which he entered a carriage and proceeded to the White House.

The Senators returned to the chamber and resumed the session, but soon adjourned till twelve o'clock tomorrow.

Grant's Cabinet. The following is Grant's Cabinet: Secretary of State—E. B. Washburne. Secretary of Treasury—A. T. Stewart. Secretary of War—(not named.) Secretary of Interior—Adolphus E. Bovie. Secretary of War—John B. Floyd. Attorney General—E. B. Hoare. Post Master General—J. A. Creswell.

Washington, March 5.—The Senate yesterday confirmed W. C. Rawell for District Attorney for Arizona; Arthur Fox for Consul at Trinidad, and Commodore Powell for Rear Admiral.

The galleries of the Senate and House were densely crowded, and many unable to procure entrance—altogether anxious to hear the announcements of the Cabinet.

W. D. Todd was appointed Secretary by Colfax, and the House sent a message notifying the Senate they had organized. A resolution passed to swear in Dwyer and Van Horn of Missouri, and they were admitted.

On a similar resolution Hamill of Missouri was admitted. Troy, March 5.—The conflagration of Carpenter's paper mill occurred to-day. Loss \$50,000.

Street Scenes in Washington. Washington, March 4.—The day dawned rainy. The route of procession was soon thronged. Grant arrived at Headquarters at 9 o'clock, when congratulatory dispatches from the members of the Berlin Exchange were handed him.

Colfax arrived at Headquarters at 10 a. m. and went to Grant's Office. The troops and military officers of the city were in a carriage with Rawlings; Colfax in the next carriage with Admiral Bailey. The procession started, the bands playing Hail to the Chief. The troops drawn up along the square came to a present arms as the carriage of the President started, amid much cheering. There were eight grand divisions in the procession. First—the regulars, under Cadwallader, escorting the President etc. Second—Volunteers including two colored organizations. Third—Civil officers of the government. Fourth—The regulars of the army, navy and marine, the authorities of Washington and Georgetown, other Republican organizations, soldiers and sailors union, and fire departments. As the head of the procession reached the Capitol and Grant entered to receive the President, the crowd in front of the Capitol was the greatest ever before witnessed here. The procession was an hour in passing a given point.

A Scene in the House—Blaine Elected Speaker. Washington, March 5.—The Indian appropriation and Denver Railroad bills failed to receive the signature of Johnson. All the others presented were signed.

Forty-First Congress.—House met at 3 o'clock and was called to order by McPherson, Clerk.

The States of New York, Connecticut, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and the Third and Fourth Districts of South Carolina were unrepresented.

Washburne moved to proceed with election of Speaker. Brooks raised a point of order that the Clerk had not called the members of Louisiana and Georgia.

The Clerk overruled the point and Brooks appealed. The Clerk refused to entertain the appeal. Here a scene of confusion, uproar and excitement commenced that threatened to result in a general row.

The clerk called Woodward and Vorhees to take the places as tellers. Woodward complied, but Vorhees was reluctant and Woodward returned to his seat and made a conciliatory speech.

The Clerk said he had no desire to make a decision to do violence to the feelings of any body, and regretted any invasion of personal rights. Brooks satisfied and all serene.

Randall nominated Kerr. The vote stood—Blaine 156; Kerr 55. Blaine was declared elected. Blaine made a short speech.

The absentees were Cox of New York, Kelly of Pennsylvania, Morgan of Ohio and Hamilton of Florida.

At the White House. Washington, March 4.—Grant was met at the White House by Schofield, left by Johnson in charge of the Executive office. Johnson left the White House at noon with his cabinet, except Schofield.

Colfax accompanied Grant. The members of Grant's staff were all present, and a multitude congregated outside in the belief there would be a general reception, but the President decided not to have one this afternoon. The following dispatch was read to Grant: Berlin, March 4.—President Grant, White House—My cordial congratulations on this solemn day. (Signed) BRENANCK.

Injured. Washington, March 4.—The father of Gen. Grant met with an accident returning from the inauguration. While going out of the

Capitol he fell backward down the stairs, sustaining severe but not dangerous injuries.

Members Objected to. Chicago, March 4.—When the New York members were about to take the oath, Schenck called attention to the case of Reeves who had been reported as having aided in the rebellion, as publisher of a paper in the State of New York, but submitted no motion, and Reeves was sworn.

Objection was made to Hamill of Maryland, Winchester and Rice of Kentucky; also Van Horn and Dyer who were not sworn. Lawrence objected to Rogers of Arkansas, and offered a resolution which was tabled. Rogers was then sworn.

All the members and delegates have taken the oath with the exception of those named. Adjourned.

The U. P. R. R.—A Party Through—Where the Train is and Why—Conduct of the Officers—Rates of Passage, etc. St. Louis, March 5.—One of a party of prominent gentlemen from California, New York, and other states, who recently came over the U. P. R. R., give an account of their trials and sufferings. They were ten days at Rawlin's station, and could not induce the officials to send the train out till an indignation meeting was held and they telegraphed the Railroad Committee at Washington the treatment they were receiving. When they did start, they were obliged to shovel snow at one point through drift 1 1/2 feet deep, and at another point the engineer had only steam enough to carry the train into the deepest part of the drift. In consequence of the intoxication of the officers of the train, they stuck here and remained two days. About fifty passengers started to Laramie on foot, reaching there in four days, after much suffering. They complain bitterly of the treatment they received from the officials, whom they charge with repeated mistreatments, and would entertain no proposition to refund the extra expenses of the passengers. Exorbitant prices were charged for provisions—in some instances a dollar and a half for a piece of bread and molasses. He denounces the management of the road in unmeasured terms. About 200 persons were on the train when he left it in the snow.

New York Press on the Inauguration. New York, March 5.—The Herald says, "in the past of the inauguration on economy, retrenchment and faithful collection of the revenue we have the sailing directions of the new administration. The general prospects are full of promise, prosperity, progress, development and a power to improve and advance." The Herald says: "It shows too much confidence and self-sufficiency, and lacks the grave, sustained propriety of expression befitting a Chief Magistrate. There are no original ideas. Everything, not flat or crude, is a mere echo of the veriest commonplace Republicanism."

The Tribune is emphatic in the declaration that we should pay the national debt to the uttermost farthing. It will be worth countless millions to the labor, commerce and prosperity of the Republic if Grant will change the policy of the Government, and direct his policy toward consolidating and extending Republican institutions upon the North American continent.

[We are not very certain about that "Marplot" business. The dispatch is badly mixed. —Ed.]

The Times says: "The inaugural touches the great wants, indicates great duties, and propounds a great policy with a distinctness that leaves nothing to doubt."

Mails Moving Again. Salt Lake, March 6, 3 p. m.—Two trains have just passed Benton, coming west, with 300 passengers and mails. They will reach Salt Lake on Monday.

Washington Items. Washington, March 5.—Sherman is sick and not at headquarters. Important military orders will soon be issued from the war office.

The President has accepted the resignation of Rollins. He expresses appreciation of the fidelity and integrity with which he has discharged the responsible duties of his position.

An order has been issued from the war office revoking the order retiring Brigadier General B. W. Price, Paymaster General.

General News. Washington, March 5.—The announcement on Wall Street of the Cabinet appointment of Stewart, occasioned a fall of only one cent in the city. The news in Government, owing to his well known views in favor of contraction and the resumption of specie payments. The Cabinet otherwise was received with surprise.

Baltimore, March 5.—About 100 Cuban refugees arrived per steamer from Cuba to-day.

London, March 5.—Ten petitions were presented at the Queen's levee praying amnesty for the Fenian prisoners.

Chicago, March 6.—Nine different fires occurred in the city during the night involving an aggregate loss of \$100,000. Alarms were almost constant the entire night and the greatest consternation prevailed. The weather was intensely cold, and the wind a gale, and fears were entertained of a general conflagration. The fires were not confined to any particular locality at the same time. Every district fireman was completely exhausted by cold and fatigue. The bodies of four men who fell with a roof into the fire on Canal street, were exhumed this a. m., burned beyond semblance to humanity.

A Change in the Situation—Washington Resigns—Stewart Ineligible. Chicago, March 6.—A private dispatch from New York says there is great excitement in Washington. Washburne has resigned and goes to France.

The Senate passed a resolution declaring Stewart ineligible, and is waiting two other names to come in.

Washington, March 6.—A message from the Senate requesting the relief of Stewart from the law of 1798, prohibiting persons engaged in trade from being Secretaries of the Treasury. Sherman introduced a bill to that purpose, but Sumner objected and the bill went over.

Military Changes—To their Old Departments. Washington, March 6.—General Order No. 10 was issued from headquarters to-day by direction of the President, giving the command of the department of the South to Gen. A. H. Terry. Meade is assigned to the military division of the Atlantic. He will transfer his headquarters to Philadelphia and transfer his present command temporarily to Brevet Major General Ager, who is assigned to duty according to Brevet. Sheridan is assigned to the command of the department of Louisiana, and will transfer the command of North Carolina temporarily to the next senior officer. Hancock is assigned to the department of Dakota. Canby is assigned to the command of the 1st military district, and will proceed to his post at once. The 2nd and 3rd regiments of the 24th infantry is transferred to command of the 3rd district according to his Brevet as Major General. Emery, of the 5th cavalry is assigned to command of the department of Washington according to Brevet rank of Major General.

Release of Fenians. London, March 6.—Seven Fenians imprisoned in various parts of the kingdom have been liberated. Among them were Thos. F. Burke of the American Fenian organization, and Chas. Chickwell, one of the editors of the Irish People, Capt. Mackey, Messrs. O'Connor, Stanley, and O'Keefe. The three latter were liberated unconditionally.

Pacific Coast. San Francisco, March 6.—The San Francisco press is generally disappointed in Grant's Cabinet, and express doubts of its efficiency. The North Pacific Steamship Company was incorporated yesterday with a capital of \$5,000,000. The company has purchased all the property belonging to the California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Company, which it succeeds.

Abolitionists members of the Oregon Legislature met at Salem yesterday. There being no quorum present it adjourned to September 20th. The Governor having refused to order an election to fill vacancies, efforts were made to induce the Speaker of the House to do so.

The First Move and a Good one. New York, Feb. 4.—Grant today ordered the pardon of Johnson, of Jacob and Moses Depay, father and son, convicted of receiving seized whisky from revenue officers to be withheld. Subsequently Washburne ordered the pardon cancelled and returned to the State department. The pardon had just been received by Marshal Murray and the prisoners not released. The order of the Secretary of State was complied with.

Civil Official Movements. Washington, March 6.—Washburne, Creswell and Stewart were with the President during the forenoon. No formal organization of the Cabinet was made. The military staff of Grant are still on duty as Secretaries to the President, but it is his intention to shortly appoint civilians to the different offices of the household.

Dent, Comstock and Porter will be assigned to the staff of Sherman. The Acting Secretary's of departments are summoned to the Executive mansion at noon. The object is to ascertain the condition of public matters therein, and instruct them to transact only routine business till the Secretary takes charge.

Creswell intends entering upon his duties this afternoon. Sherman is still sick. A dispatch is received from Hoare announcing he will be in the city on Tuesday. DeLoach has not yet qualified. Rollins will leave next week. Brig. General Forsythe, who was recently wounded in an Indian engagement, is in the city.

General News. Paris, March 6.—Vintrey is appointed President of the Senate, vice Trapling deceased. La Roque succeeds Vintrey as President of the Council. Rouher takes the interior department provisionally, in addition to the foreign portfolio.

London, March 6.—Rumors from the continent again mention the death of the Pope. New York, March 6.—Seward arrived at the Adelphi Hotel this p. m. He has been besieged with visitors since. He declines to express his views on public matters, but expresses his opinion favorably of Grant's Cabinet.

Collector Smythe forwarded his resignation to Washington to-day. A large meeting of merchants opposed to the protective system, was held to-day. Dudley Field, in a speech, approved the appointment of Stewart, understanding him in favor of free trade.

Richmond, March 6.—The jury, in the case of Grant charged with the murder of Rives Pollard, found a verdict of Not Guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

Baltimore, March 6.—Rev. Chas. Gillett, of Brooklyn, agent of the American Board of Missions of the Episcopal church, fell dead to-day in this city.

there are in Paris about 150 Israelites, whose combined fortunes amount to \$200,000,000.

Columbus is divided in death. His body rests in an iron coffin beneath a church in St. Domingo, while his heart is buried in Havana.

The Boston Post says: "One of the most popular reporters on the New York World was recently in the Massachusetts almshouse."

In the latter part of December, last, St. Petersburg, Russia, and suburbs, was nearly buried in snow. In several streets it rose to twelve feet in height.

Old Johnny Grim, of Newville, Johnson county, Ind., aged 76 years, was recently presented with a bouncing boy by his kind hearted "old woman," who is over 60 years old.

The first advertiser was a London haberdasher named Hervey, who died in 1672, abundantly rich from the profits of his new discovery.

Miss Sarah P. Redmond, an American colored girl, recently graduated as M. D. at the principal medical school in Florence, Italy.

"Why do women expend so much time and money on dress?" asked a gentleman of a belle. "To worry the other women," was the diabolic but truthful reply.

It is estimated by the Registrar of England that by the middle of the present year, London will have a population of 3,170,754. At the beginning of the century, the population was under a million.

Minnesota farmers are raising fences. They use cottonwood, gray willow, white maple, black oak and white plum. From three to five years are sufficient to raise a living fence, to protect the fields.

The library of Congress has been increased by 8,500 volumes, and 2,500 pamphlets, and now contains 170,065 volumes, besides pamphlets, periodicals, manuscript and maps.

A Milesian hearing a report rather against his character for veracity exclaimed in a burst of honest indignation: "Thank fortune, half the lies told against me ain't true."

The Legislature of West Virginia is considering a bill classing all stomach bitters as liquors, and exacting a license tax of \$100 from all druggists and dealers offering them for sale.

The newest cravat bow for the ladies is the Parepa, of light-colored satin, made by folding pieces into points, joined like three rays of a star, the center one longer than the others, all finely fringed.

The Memphis Sun says: "We predict that Andrew Johnson, like John Quincy Adams, of ex-Presidents, will die in office, and that he will soon lead in the fiercest political contest ever known in the annals of Tennessee."

A State fair is a queen; an agricultural fair is a farmer's daughter; a church fair is a parson's wife; a soldier's fair is the best looking girl he can get hold of; a charity fair is a female pauper, and the most unpopular fair in the universe is boarding house fare.

The American Builder asserts that marble of a very fine quality and in large quantities has been found near Marshalltown, Iowa. In color and texture it bears a striking resemblance to the celebrated Caen stone of Paris, and must therefore of necessity be found very useful for ornamental purposes.

Wm. B. Astor, according to a recent letter writer, "never did an hour's work in his life, never did a kindly act, never knew a want ungratified, and has not a real friend on the planet." This miserable cuss is the wealthiest man in the United States.

Not a single daily paper is published in either of the Mexican States of Sinaloa, Durango, Coahuila, Chihuahua and Sonora, containing over 600,000 inhabitants. Durango, with a population of 176,000, has only a semi-weekly.

Ernest Renan has been sued by his publisher, to whom he promised the manuscript of the "Life of St. Paul," on the 1st day of January, 1868, but did not deliver it. Renan has been advised by his friends to withhold the work from publication, as it is inferior to his "Life of Jesus," consequently he refused it to his publisher.

A Frenchman, being about to remove his shop, his landlord inquired the reason, stating, at the same time, that it was considered a very good stand for business. The Frenchman replied with a shrug of the shoulder, "Oh, yes, he's very good stand for de business—by gar, me stand all day, for nobody come to make me more!"

The New York corset makers say that there are not less than 3,000 men in that city who wear corsets habitually. One of the makers says: "The finest gentlemen in town employ this means giving symmetry to their figures. They are not used so much by young men as by those somewhat advanced in life. Wealthy gentlemen of middle age like to be thought handsome, and to have preserved the symmetry and grace of youth."

A NEW MOTIVE POWER.—One of Captain Ericsson's latest and most startling announcements relates to the sun's heat. He has contrived to concentrate its rays so as to keep a steam engine in full play with as much ease and more economy than it could be kept going with coal. In short, by mathematical exactness, that extraordinary man exhibits just how much