IRST EDITION

UROPE.

ch of the Emperor Napoleon at the Opening of the French Legislature-The Cemments Thereon.

The steamship Donau arrived at New York from Southampton yesterday. By her we have European advices to January 19.

FRANCE.

Opening of the French Legislature-The Emperor's Speech.

The following is the text of the speech from the throne delivered January 18 by the Emperor apoleon at the opening of the French Cham-

Mesers, les Senateurs, Mesers, les Deputes:— The speech which I address to you every year at the opening of the session is the sincere ex-pression of the thoughts which guide my con-duct. To explain frankly to the nation before be great bodies of the State the progress of the overnment is the duty of the responsible chief of a iree country. The task which we have undertaken together is ardnous. It is not, infeed, without difficulty that, on a soil shaken by so many revolutions, a government is founded sufficiently impressed with the wants of the age to adopt all the wants of the age to adopt all the benefits of liberty and sufficiently strong to bear even its excesses. The two laws which you passed during the last session, and the bject of which was the development of the principle of free discussion, have produced two opposite effects, which may be useful to point out. On the one hand, the press and public meetings have created in a certain quarter a factions agitation, and have caused the reap-pearance of ideas and passions which were believed to be extinguished; but on the other hand, the nation, remaining insensible to the most violent excitement, and relying upon my frances for the maintenance of order, has not felt its faith in the future shaken.

Remarkable coincidence! The more adventurous and subversive minds sought to disturb public tranquillity, so much the more protound became the peace of the country; commercial transactions reassumed a fruitful activity, the public revenues increased considerably, the public interests were reassured, and the greater part of the recent elections gave a new support to my government. The Army law and the subsidies granted by your patriotism have con-tributed to strengthen the confidence of the country, and in the just consciousness of its pride it experienced a real satisfaction the moment it learned that it was in a position to confront every eventuality. The land and sea ferces, strongly constituted, are upon a peace footing. The effective strength of the active army does not exceed that which existed under mer systems, but our armament rendered periect, our arsenals and our magazines filled or reserves well trained, the National Garde Mobile in course of organization, our fleet re-constructed, and our strongholds in good contion, give to our power a development which

was indispensable.

The constant object of my efforts is attained, and the military resources of France are henceforward on a level with its destiny in the world. In this position we can loudly proc.aim our desire to maintain peace. There is no weakness to our reads to defend in our saving so when we are ready to delend the bonor and independence of our country.

Our relations with foreign powers are most friendly. The revolution which has broken out beyond the Pyrenees has not altered our good relations with Spain, and the Conference to a threatening conflict in the East Is a great act of which we should appreciate the importance. This Conference approaches its termination, and all the plenipotentiaries have agreed upon the principles calculated to bring reconciliation between Greece and If, therefore, as I firmly hope, nothing shall arise to disturb general harmony, it will e our fortune to realize many projected improvements, and we shall endeavor to solve all the practical questions raised by the agricultural investigations.

Public works have been sufficiently end swed: parochial roads are being constructed. Education of all classes continues to be successfully developed, and, thanks to the periodical in crease of the revenue, we shall soon be able to devote all our solicitude to the diminution of public burdens. The moment is drawing night hen, for the third time since the establishment of the empire, the legislative body will be constituted a'resh by a general election, and each time it will have attained the limit of its legal duration—a thing hitherto unknown. This regularity is due to the harmony which has always existed between and to the confidence which I feel in the sincere exercise of universal suffrage. The popular masses are staunch in their faith as in their affections, and if noble passions are able to rouse them, sophism and calumny scarce ruffle the surface. Sustained by your approba-tion and your concurrence, I am thoroughly resolved to persevere in the course which I have laid down—that is to say, to adopt all real progress, but also to maintain, without discussion, the essential bases of the constitution which the national vote has placed under shelter from all attacks. "A good tree is known by the fruit it bears," says the Gospel.

Well, if we cast a glance at the past, which is the Government that has given to France seventeen years of ever-increasing quiet and pros-Certainly every government is liable to error, and fortune does not smale upon all enterprises, but that which constitutes my strength is the fact that the nation does not ignore, that for twenty years I have not had a single thought. I have not done a single deed, of which the motive was other than the interest and greatness of France. Nor is it igno-rant of the circumstance that I was the first to desire a rigorous control over the conduct of affairs; that I, with this object, increased the powers of the deliberative assemblies, persuaded that the real support of a and patriotism of the great bodies of the State. This tession will add fresh services to those which you have already ren-dered to the country. Soon the na tion, called together in its comitia, will sanction the policy which we have pursued. It will once more proclaim by its votes that it does not de-sire revolution, but wisnes to rest the destines of France upon the intimate sillance of power with liberty.

The Voice of the Presson the Speech. The London Times of the 19th ult. says:-France does not desire revolution, the nation is in harmony with the Emperor in dreading such a contingency, and hence it is the Emperor has confidence that at another general election another legislative body will be chosen ready to accept the policy he may recommend to their notice. We need scarcely add a word show that Napoleon III has not found out the secret of a free continuous government. He told his hearers yesterday, with no less truth than exotism, that France relied upon his armaess for the maintenance of order. The Emperor is, in fact, the keystone, without which the whole fabric fulls to pieces. Upon his personal qualities, and upon these alone, depends the conservation of the imperial system. And he is perfectly resolved that this condition of affairs shall remain intouched. Ministers of affairs shall remain untouched. Ministers responsible to the Euperor and to the Emperor alone, and an Emperor responsible alone to the ple, constitute an autocracy which is plainly defective, since it furnishes no quarantee for its own succession, still less for the union of gov-

erning ability with governing power.
The London Telegraph of the 18th uit, says: —
It is a significant fact that the Emperor never

leses an opportunity of acknowledging the source from which his power sprang; and in the speech of yesterday he resterates once more his 'confidence in the sincere exercise of universal suffrage." Even the bitterest opponents of the imperial dynasty admit that the principle of universal suffrage has obtained a permauent hold on the French; and with that principle the empire is popularly identified. To our critical English taste, there may seem something of hyperbole in the assertion that "the masses are staunch in their faith as in their affection, and, if noble passions are able to rouse them, sophism and calumny scarcely ruffle their surface." But to a French audience such a statement carries with it no flavor of exaggeration; and the practical truth of the declaration, that the masses are still constant in their atlachment to the empire and indifferent to the attacks by which it is assalled, is a matter not

of epinion but of fact.
The London Standard of the same date observes: -What the Emperor says about the military resources of France is certainly not without its importance. He says that the constant object of his efforts is attained, that the military resources of France are hencefor ward upon a level with her destiny in the world -a sort of traism which has usually found its States whose military resources were exactly on a level with their helplessness, and proved quite conformable with the destiny of subjugation. But if the Emperor's language is not particularly happy or full of meaning, there is oo denying or disregarding the importance or his statements that the armaments of France are rendered perfect, that her arsenals and magazines are filled, her reserves exercised, her Garde Mobile in course of organization, her fleet transformed and her stronguoids in good condi-tion. Whether this development of the power of France was, as the Emperor says, necessary, is a question upon which we will not, of course, enter; but the Emperor, we may be sure, has not exaggerated in this description of the military resources of the empire; and the Berlin War Office, which boasts of being able to call a million of men to arms by a short telegram, and s fond of talking as if General von Moltke had already manned out an advance upon Paris. will do well to keep in mind the assurance the Emperor gives that France is quite ready for war, and will not be caught napping in 1869 as

ENGLAND. The Alabama Treaty.

From the London Times. Jan. 19. Considerable importance must be attached to the manner in which the various claims are submitted to the commission. If an unlimited investigation were to be held in each case, we should have the prospect of an interminable series of trials for damages, and the labors of Accordingly, it has been wisely determined that the commissioners shall form their decisions upon such evidence and information only as shall be furnished by the two governments. Every statement or document presented to them under this authority they will, however, be bound to receive, and also, if required, to hear one person on each side, as the counsellor or agent of such Government. Here, again, when we remember the many points Mr. Seward has brought forward at various times, this may seem somewhat too elastic a permission; yet it would, no doubt, have been difficult to refuse to either Government the power of submitting any information they may think relevant to their case. The evidence and the documents thus authenticated by the two Govern-ments will of necessity be in a great mea-sure condensed and arranged. Though sure condensed and arranged. Though the commissioners will be bound to peruse it, they will not be bound to treat it all as relevant; and it is not perhaps unreasonable to expect that they will have succeeded in deciding upon every claim within the two years within which, by the terms of the convention, they are required to conclude their labors. All claims are to be presented within six months from the day of their first meeting, except in special cases, for which three months more may be allowed. Compensations are all to be paid within eignteen montus of the de It only remains to mention that the two parties make a solemn declaration that the proceedings of the commission shall be considered a final settlement of all claims since

Such, we believe, are the main outlines of this convention. Even if it should be less successful than we anticipate, it will remain as an indisputable monument of the readiness of the British government to make every possible concession, not only to international obliga-tions, but to the susceptibilities of a high spirited people. Further than this it is impos-sible for us to go; but impartial opinion will, we are confident, asknowledge we have here offered all that equity can demand; and we are equally confident that the United States Senate incapable of demanding more. await with interest the discussion of the convention by the legislative bodies of the two countries.

EUROPEAN ARMAMENTS.

The Armies and War Material of the Centinental Fowers.

A military correspondent of the London Times opportunely estimates the number and efficiency of the various continental armies. The events of 1866 set aside the old theory of war. Reconstruction ab origine became a necessity for every army in Europe except that of Prussia. No State has neglected this work. and all the stronger nations have pressed it forward as rapidly as possible. It would be idle to deny that at the present moment the general result is of special importance. The correspondent of the Times estimates that two of the European States are thoroughly prepared for war, with splendid armies and abundant materie; the rest are more or less in arrear. France could put into the field fully half a million of men, armed with breech-loaders, which, without being perfect, are decidedly superior to the Prussian needle-gop. Behind this great army is a vast array of reserves, more or less carefully equipoed, making altogether a million combatants. The latest improvements in oranization have been carefully attended to. The French artillery is good. The Prussians have greatly improved, too. But the infantry nighting is still open to some faults, which have been avoided by the French. The Prussian cavalry and artillery are not all that they might se, the latter being in particular indifferently handled. In 1866 the Austrian artillery proved decidedly superior. Prussia's great her intantry, which has on its side al the prestige of recent successes, as well as condence and experience in its weapon. South German armies, too, would be at the ommand of Prosits in case of war, though their movements are slow and their efficiency somewhat below the average. They number 200,000 on paper. The North German Confedethey is interior in numerical force to France, but the difference in the field would be practi-

carly small Two great powers, then, are ready for the combat, having command of men, money, and the spirit of autagonistic races. The rest of the European nations are unprepared for a great struggle. Austria is behind, but is yet more formidable than in 1866. The new organization gives a peace strength of 157,000, a regular army for war of 860,000, including the reserves— border troops 53,000, and Landwehr 200,000. besides the Landsturm, not yet completely organized. The field artillery did right well in the war, and has needed no changes, cavairy rode and fought splendidly, were not employed to the extent or in the manner they ought to have been, and probably would be now. Breech loaders have been furnished to the troops, and the arm now in use will be replaced shortly by a better one. A few years of peace would bring Austria once more to the front. Russia is still further behind. She professes to have a force of a million and a half of all arms, but the is a new order to still the contains. but this is a pen and ink estimate. It is certain

that only a part of the army has rified field guns and breech-loading small arms; and without these modern necessities for war it would be madness to take the field against trained European troops. Italy has 350,000 regulars and a national guard; but from the weakness of the Government and the flightness of the people, the Italian army is of less value in calculations than any other in Europe, except Spain. As to Turkey, she has got an Englishman to take charge of her fleet; when she does the same with her every three with the the same with her army, there will be some interest in counting its numbers. The writer sums up, that if France and Prussia would shake hands, or Prussia and Austria form a strict offensive and defensive alliance, there would be little fear of war for some years. Unfortunately, neither of these contingencies is probable at present.

IS THE LASH A SUCCESS?

Delaware Journalists Consider it as Important Question.

Wilmington Commercial of Saturday

Contorially says: —
Years ago, the whipping-post and pillory were common methods of punishments everywhere. The rack, the thumbscrews, the wheel, and others of the horrible enginery of torture had gone out or use, but the public lashing and pillorying lingered later. They were of the same brood of barbarous punishments, similar in kind but less in degree. So long ago as 1826, of all the States north and east of Virginia, only two continued to whip. These were Delaware and Rhode Island. In the former it was for a great number of offenses; in the latter it applied to but one. Since 1826, every State in the Union has abolished bota the pillory and the lash, save one. That exception is this State.

Now we affirm that this action on the part of all the other communities in the Union should be enough to convince us of the propriety of abolition. We cannot think that our little state, comprising the two hundred and fiftieth part of the American people, better understands the true methods of punishment than all of the other two hundred and forty-nine. One standing against such odds should surely pause and inquire. The one juror who thought the eleven so stubborn had a large possibility of being right compared with this case. But, further, we should consider that for more than fitty years in December 1987. Pennsylvania, for nearly fifty in Now York and Massachusetts, societies of the most intelligent and thoughtful citizens have given the subject of punishments their careful study. They have examined the origin of crime, traced the career of criminals, watched the effects of the various penalties. Till within a year, Delaware has had no such a society at all. No one has studied, with any care of persistency, this most important matter of criminal reform. Is it reasonable to suppose that we, ignorant as we must be in the premises, can know better than these other

It is conceded, we think, that the lash injures the conceded, we think, that he hash injures the culprit. It hardens him, hurts his self-respect, degrades him publicly. The sole argument remaining is that it "protects society." But does i? We believe, on the contrary, that of all the legacles left us by the slave system now remaining imbedded in our laws and customs, this whipping and pillorying does most to injure the community. The laws of a State are the embodiment of its hignest wisdom, its purest virtues, its most thorough methods. this law is brutal, barbarous, and degrating. Every man-even its friends-feel this. They may defend its utility, but they know perfectly its bad features. Walle it remains to be law, it not only fixes a stigma, a just reproach, upon us in the eyes of others, but it positively affects and injures the Christian character of our people. More whisky is drunk, more oaths are worn, more vice is engendered, more crime are committed, more characters are lowered from nobility into vulgarity, this day in Dela ware, because of the law inflicting punishment by the pillory and the lash.

Is the lash a success? Was slavery a success?

Was the cropping of ears, the slitting of noses, the branding with frons, a success? No, gentlemen, the lash is useless; it is not only a disgrace, but a failure. The days of the plantation scource are gone by: so are the days of this scour, ing by law. It does not repres crime, but develops the sources whence crimi nals come. It does not train men to higher and holier living, but degrades their natures, whips their manhood, pillories their souls. With all

justice, and purity, as shall sweep into oblivion this relic of brutal and barbarous times. DEFEATED.

our heart, we pray for such light shed upon

Delaware, from the divirity of Christian mercy,

A Flank Movement by the Pennsylva-nia Railroad Directors.

The Pittsburg Commercial of Saturday morning states:-

The Erie Railroad Company, it appears, had, with the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, effected a lease of the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railroad, thereby securing the trade of St. Louis, Indianapolis and Chicago, and dealing a heavy blow to the Pennsylvania Railroad and connections west f this city. The terms of the lease were liberal indeed, characteristic of the princely munidcence of the gentlemen who manage and manipulate Eric Railroad stock in New York. lessees, among other things, were to the interest on the funded debt of some \$20,-000,000 and dividends to the stockholders, and fulfil all the contracts of the Columbus, Chicago. and Indiana Central Railroad Company with other railroad companies.

This bargain was considered as a fact accom-plished, and Jay Gould, President of Erie, and his party were raiding through the West and Southwest in search of new fields of operation and new triumphs of ratiroad genius, awaiting the, as a matter of course, confirmation of their lease by the stockholders of the Columbus, Chi-cago and Indiana Central Railroad 'Company, Yesterday these stockhelders met at Columbuand when the lease was submitted and their assent asked, they not only refused to ratify and conerm it, but rejected it, and to the great sur-prise and disgust of the friends of Erie, ratified and confirmed a lease of their road to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railway Company, in the Pennsylvania Railroad Com-

The terms of the new lease are, we learn, fair and equitable, and insure their fulfilment in good faith. This treatment of the New Yorkers by the people of the West would certainly indi cate a want of confidence in handing over their property to be managed according to the rules

of Wall street financiering and jobbing. This counter-plow by the Pennsylvania Rail greatly demoralized the road interest has magnificent railroad projects of the Erie, and athe right on this line is ended by the Pittsbarg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Ruilroad Company taking immediate possession, the Erie" retire deleased and disconsolate from what they expected would be a field and enterprise of some glory and much profit to

Were They False?

Don Piatt, writing from Washington, says: The opinion is very general here that these two scusational documents, lately printed in the Baltimore Baltimore American, are torgeries. I will answer for the one testided to by McPhail. McPhail is an old acquaintance of ours, and it would not do for his attorney to call for General Schenck, or any of his staff, were that for mer agent of detectives to have his character in

But aside from this, the evidence on the face of the paper is conclusive. One cannot realize that so learful a crime was committed by such a set of asses as the pretended confessions made the conspirators to be. If these papers were in the possession of loyal men, why were they not produced before this? and it in the hands of the

enemy, why are they brought out now?
The whole affair is wrapped in a profound mystery, and will not be cleared up by such clumsy rogues as the authors or author of these pretended confessions.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Terrible Disasters-A Connecticut Town Inundated -Fifteen Persons Drowned-Four Men Killed in Troy, N. Y.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

Financial and Commercial

FROM CONNECTICUT.

Terrible Calamity-Rising of the Danbury River-A Town Inundated-Fifteen Lives Lost. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BETBEL, Conn., Feb. 1 .- Information reached here this morning from Danbury, Conecticat, to the effect that the Cobanzie dam at that place gave way during last evening, and swept several bridges and houses away. Several persons are reported drowned, but the full extent of the damage is not yet known.

[SECOND SPECIAL DESPATCH]

BETHEL, Conn., Feb. 1 .- The damage to life and property at Danbury last night, by the freshet in the Danbury river, was very extensive. The Cohanzie dam broke away first, and the water rushed down and broke the other dams in the same stream, and kept on increas ing in volume and power until it reached the town, where it swept away several dwellinghouses and bridges. Fifteen lives were lost by drowning and the intense cold. Up to this hour eleven bodies have been found. Four persons are missing. Three were standing on one of the bridges, watching the water as it rushed down, but before they could reach the shore the bridge upon which they were standing was carried away and they were all drowned. A lady becoming terrified at the freshet, was drowned by imprudently attempting to leave her house while it was surrounded by water and huge cakes of ice.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Enrolment of the Militia-Horrible Tragedy at a Marriage Ceremony-Forrest gives up Politics.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 1 .- The militia ordered out by the proclamation of Governor

Brownlow is being slowly organized. But sixty men, armed and equipped, have as yet arrived at the general rendezvous in this city. A regiment from East Tennessee will arrive during the coming week. Each of the counties threatened with martial law has sent a delegation to the General commanding and to the Executive. to make representations and promises that will save them from violence from State militia.

A young man at Connersville, in Giles county, Tenn, on Thursday evening, while standing on he floor in the act of being married, was shot down by the brother of his bride. He fell in the arms of the devoted girl, who, assisted by friends, conveyed him to a bed, when, at her request, the marriage ceremony was finished; she exclaiming that she had rather mourn a dead husband than a dead lover. In a few minutes the newly made husband expired. The murderer escaped.

General Forrest has made arrangements to assume the building of the Selma road. He says he will never more appear in politics.

FROM NEW YORK. Erie Stocks Thrown Out of the Regular Board.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. NEW YORK, Feb. 1 .- In consequence of the Erie Railway officials not registering the stock of the road as decided necessary by the regular stock board several days since, this morning the entire Erie stock was thrown ont of the regular board, and there was no call by the shares. It is anticipated the open board will to-day also refuse to recognize sales or pur-

chases of Erie until the matter is satisfactorily

arranged. Terrible Accident-Three Men Killed and Five Severely Injured.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

TROY, Feb. 1 .- At a dock blasting on the Lebanon Springs Railroad, in the town of South Petersburg, Rensselaer county, on Saturday morning, three men named John Conners and E. R. Webster, of Syracuse, and William Clay, ton, were killed, and five others injured, by the premature explosion of nitraglycerine. Of the injured, John O'Neal cannot possibly survive. The killed were horribly mutilated, their limbs being blown of, and their bodies rendered almost unrecognizable.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A False Report Corrected. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 .- The news telegraphed from this city yesterday to the New York Tribune, that Thomas B. Florence, ex-member of Congress from Philadelphia, had died on Saturday of intermittent fever, is entirely without foundation. He is alive, and enjoying comparatively good health.

IMr. Florence's arrival in this city is conddently expected by his friends this afternoon .-ED. EVE. TEL.]

Latest News from Baltimore.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Feb. 1 .- Miss Worthington, of Baltimore county, in coming to this city a few days ago, had her pocket picked of nearly nine hundred dollars.

A large number of Baltimore Knights Templar will attend the Kuights Templar's levec in Washington to morrow evening.

Zebulon Walters, for sixty three years a clerk in the Bank of Baltimore, died on Saturday, in his eighty-fifth year.

Snieide on Staten Island. New York, Feb. 1 .- J. M. Evans, a butcher, at Stapleton, Staten Island, hung himself last

—The Woman's Rights Convention at Wash ington charged men fifty cents admission.

night. No cause is known.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS .- Judge Ludlow.—The February term of the Coart was opened this morning by his Honor Julige Ludlow, who, after the Grand Jurors had been sworn and affirmed, proceeded to instruct them upon their duties. Passing the generalities incident to every such address an i coming to particulars which he desired to impress upon the minds of the jurors, he spoke as follows:—

Much has recently been said about the prevalence of crime. It is true that in this great warfare carried on between vice and virtue, vice has had her carnival. Especially in our great cities we have been called upon to hear, only by day, the evidence of some outrage perpetrated by persons who live here, or who are casually visiting the large cities upon our seaboard. This is to be expected. A long war has ceased; thousands of men have been thrown out of employment, and those of the population who are victors have taken advan-tage of the circumstance, and have attempted to plunder the virtuous. I fear sometimes there has been too much delay in the execution of the sentences which have been pronounced according, to law. I fear at other times, that men convicted of the highest crimes known have not been executed according to law. I fear also teat the sympathies of a vast number of good citizens have been invoked in behalf of those who are convicted and provides the sympathics of a vast number of good citizens have been invoked in behalf of those who are actually imprisoned, and perhaps all of us are to blame in that we have lent too ready an ear to the applications that have been made for

to the applications that have been made for pardon, and that some men who ought to have been retained in custody have been discharge. Now, gentlemen. I do not mean to say that we are not to be merciful. Mercy is a Divine attribute. It is our duty to treat every man, particularly failen men, with every consideration, with just regard to the interests of the community. But after all that has been said and done, it seems to me that we, perhaps, in our endeavors to do away with some of the worst features in the treatment of criminals, have gone in a different direction, and have allowed too many sympathies to operate in behalf of criminals. No sooner is a man convicted of the nighest crime known to the law, than every effort seems to be made to screen him from a just punishment. This, indeed, is very merciful to him, but what becomes of the man who has been murdered? No sooner has be been sent to the Penitentiary for some brutal murder than our sympathies are enlisted for his rescue, but what becomes boutal murder than our sympathies are enlisted for his rescue, but what becomes of the man who has been sent into eternity, and his wife and children? The moment some institution is roboed, or some citizen is plundered, every effort seems to be made by good people to rescue to at man from punishment. Why should that be? Have we no mercy to bestow upon the community? It is merciful to the man, but how is it with regard to the men, women, and

children who sleep under the protecting wing of the law, to stimulate every sympathy for the rescue of the criminal, and ignore those the rescue of the criminal, and ignore those who demand and must receive our protection? Gentlemen, we are accused of being severe. Why, I have even the judges of this Court almost break down under the load of sentencing some mun because they knew the punishment would fail heavier apon his family than himself. But unless they did their duty, what would become of the reg estion to push what would become of the projection to pro-perty and life which every citizen is bound to have under the law of the land?

perty and life which every citizen is bound to have under the law of the land?

Now it is a well-known fact that the inmates of our County Prison and Peditentiary, in this county at least, live better than the honest, industrious poor of the community. No man desires to see a prisoner starve or treated with barbarity, but something should be done to make the man who is a felon appreciate his position. The way of the transgressor shall be hard. Some pulianthropists think that, though this law is Divine, it is out of date. What right has the pickpocket who has been brought time and again before this Court, to expect that he snall be sentenced to a term of years in the penitentiary or prison, and go there, and with very slight labor spend the time and be discharged to plunder again? It may be a harsh rule, but a Divine and sound one, which would require a professional thief robber, or burglar to understand that when he is in prison he is in a very uncomfortable place. The principle that looks to the reformation of the prisoner is a false one, in my jurgment. a false one, in my judgment. Since the 24th of November thirteen homi-cide cases have been tried in this Court, one of

cide cases have been tried in this Court, one of them occupying sixteen days and another twelve, the Court being employed night and day. By special order of the Court a separate criminal court has been opened and carried on in this county, and I am informed that 548 bills have been disposed of since November last. All I ask now—and I am sure there will be but one answer to the question—is, will you not proceed vigilantly to the discharge of your duty? All I ask of the District Attorney is that proceed vigilantly to the discharge of your doty? All I ask of the District Attorney is that he will press on as he has done with the bustness of the Court. The duty of the officers is that they enforce the commands of the Court to the letter; of the criminal authorities that they shall be vigilant day and night. I ask that the officers of the Court, Pettit Jurors, Mayor, Police, Detectives, to act with one mind, one will, and a singleness of purpose, and then it shall be that the magistrate beareth not the sword in vain, and that while mercy shall be meted according to the circumstance of the case, justice shall also be done, and to the community, who have a right to look to us ffor protection; so that when your families, women and children, walk the streets by day or night, or slumber at night, they shall feel that there is an arm powerful enough to protect them even in their despest slumber. It can be done by united eternal vigilance, which fears nothing and does all.

I now dismiss you to the discharge of your duty. I ought to say to you that in homicide cases the bills presented to you charge simply murder, therefore you have nothing to do with the degree, or the question of guilt or innocence. In m'sdemeanors you have control of the costs. loty? All I ask of the District Atte

In m'sdemeanors you have control of

The grand jurors then retired to their room, the Court adjourned until to morrow

FULL POCKETS.

Good Prospects for the South. A Georgia paper says that many of the farmers of that State have now stored away in

their money boxes all the way from \$1000 to \$8000 and \$10,000, the proceeds of last year's crops. This is more money than they have seen for a long time, and they begin to feel rich already.

These Georgia farmers have simply a foretaste of what awaits all the Southern Eusbaudmen under the tree system of labor which has been

brought about by the war, and in a very few years at the longest they will come to acknow-ledge the benedicence of the change. Lands which have been abandoned and overgrown with brush wood, after their surface has been worn out, will once more be brought under tillage and be made to yield bountiful crops. Much of the labor on large plantations formerly performed by blacks will now be done by mechanical implements. The hitherto insurmount-able barrier of slavery having been broken down, skilful artisans and laborers will scatter through the Southern States. The appearance of immigrants and the increase of population will create a demand for land, and aleadily enhance its price in the mar-The 8 othern farmers will no longer have to feed and clothe young, old, indra, and sick negroes, and maintain the able-bodied during the interregnums between the planting sea The freedmen will be compelled to sons. after themselves, and their quent mercased manual labor will be so much addition to the material prosperity of the South. The Southern bee nive will no longer be overflowing with drones. The days of the cotton factors, who have in years gone by obtained the lion's share of the crops, are already numbered. Planters hereafter will themselves receive the full value of their products, instead of being compelled to divide with middlemen. New railtoads, already planned, or in process of construction all over the South, will place the husbandmen in communication with the world around them, and bring markets to their very doors. There is no limit to the prosperity and development which are vouchsafed the agricultural interests of the now that the great incubus which has hitherto repressed and kept them down is removed.—

N. Y. Commercial Adocrtiser.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Stock market opened very dull this morn. The Stock market opened very dull this morning, and prices generally were weak and unsettled. Government securities were a fraction lower. 1084 was bid for 10-40s; 112 for 6a of 1881; 113 for 62 5-20s; 1094 for 161 5-20s; 11084 for '62 5-20s; and 109 for '68 5-20s.

City loans were unchanged. The new issue

old at 1004, and old do, at 97.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 48@48 31-100, a decline of ‡; Pennsylvania Railroad at 574, no change; and Muschill at 55, no change. 124 was bid for Camdon and Amboy; 68 for Notristown; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 56‡ for Lebigh Valley; 30‡ for Elmira common; 40 for Elmira preferred; 34‡ for Catawissa preferred; and 26 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railway shares were firmly City Passenger Railway shares were firmly held. Hestonville sold at 113, a slight address held. Hestonville sold at 112, a slight advance; 46 was bid for Second and Tur!; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 38 for Green and Coates; 60 for Tenth and Eleventh; 27 for Grard College; and 354 for Fitth and Sixth.

Bank shares were in good demand for invest-ment at full prices. Farmers' and stechanics' sold at 1236, to change; 1576 was bid for Phila-delphia; 57 for Commercial; 316 for Mechanics'; 106 for Southwark; 57 for Peun Cownsuip; 58 for Girard; 75 for Western: 734 for City: 63 for Com-monwealth and 123 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was very little move-ment. Lehigh Navigation sold at 312@314, no change. 10 was bid for Schayikill Navigation common; 20; for preferred do.; 67 for Morris Canal preferred; and 12; for Sus juchanna Canal. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Read RR. FIRST BOARD.

-Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.: -U. S. 6s of 1881, 1124 @1199; do. 1362, 113 @1134; do., 1864, 1099@ 1098; do., 1868, 1109@1104; do., 1865, new, 1089@1089; do., 1868, 1062@1099; do., 58, 10-408, 1084@1089. Due Compound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 136@1364; Silver, 131@1324.

Silver, 131@132½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112½@112½; 5-20s of 1862, 113½@113½; 5-20s, 1864, 109½@100½; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 110½@110½; July, 1865, 10%½@108½; do., 1867, 108½@108½; do. 1868, 108½@109½; 10-40s, 108½@108½.

Union Pacific bounds, 101½ 101½. Gold, 136½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., Dankers, No. 36 South Third Stree', report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 112½@112½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113@113½; do., 1864, 109½@108½; do. July, 1867, 108½@108½; do. July, 1865, 1 8½@108½; do. July, 1867, 108½@108½; do. 1864, 109½@108½; 10-40s, 108½@108½. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119-25. Gold, 136@135½.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Pacific Mail Steam, 118% Market heavy,

MONDAY, Feb. 1 .- Cloverseed is in good demand, and 200 bushels sold at \$9 25@9-56 per 64 pounds. Timothy is held at \$3.75@4: and Flaxseed at \$2.60@2.65.

The Flour market is very dull and prices favor buyers. About 500 bushels were taken by the home consumers in lots at \$4 75@5-25 for superfine: \$5.75@6.25 for extras; \$7.@7.50 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$3.50@10.65 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$7.@7.50 per barrel. Nothing doing

in Corn Meal.

The demand for Wheat is confined to prime lots for the supply of the wants of the local millers. Gales of red at \$1.55@1.75; amber at \$1.90@2; and white at \$2.10@2.35. Rye is steady \$1.90@2; and white at \$2.10@2.85. Rye is steady at \$1.55@1.60 per bushel for Western. Corn is quiet at weak. Sales of 4000 bushels new yellow at \$6@88c., and new white at \$2@85c. Oats attract but little attention; sales of 8000 bushels estern at 72@75c. Nothing doing in Bariey or Bark—The stock is light, and No. 1 Quereitron

commands \$45 per ton.
Whisky—Western is dull at 98c.@l per gallen, duty paid, in wood and iron bound packages.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimore, Feb. 1.—Cotton, in the absence of cable advices, is nominally unchanged. Flour quiet and inactive. Wheat firm; swies of prime red at \$2.3 (\$2.35. Corn firm; prime white, \$7.00 \text{size} \text{or} \text{prime} \text{red} \text{or} \text{or}

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Papes, PORT OF PHILADELPHIAFEBRUARY 1.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Vounteer, Jones 24 hours from New York, with mose to John F Oct.

Schr S. C. Rvans, Hanssond 27 days from Percambuco, with sugar to A. F. Danos. Lett barque Imperador, to sail about 8th ult. for Philadelphia.

ARRIVED AT UHESTER. Brig Condova. addy. 10 days from Mataus

Barque Onni, from Liverpa il.

MEMORANDA.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, nence, at New York Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New Yosterday,
Barque Elena, Stuart, from Ivigitut for Palladele
phia, sailed from Peterhead that uit, having fepaired, and passed through Pentiand Firth same day,
Barque Ida, Ingraham, for Philadelphia, dieared at
Liverpool 18th uit.
Barque Maria Mavgaretha, Dolen, for Philadelphia,
chiered cut at Liverpool 18th uit.
Barque Sampo, However, from Liverpool for Paiindelphia was off Great Ormshead 12th uit.
Barque L. T. Stocker, Bibber, for Philadelphia, at
Matanzas 21st uit.

Barque L. T. Stocker, Bibber, for Philadelphia, at Matanasa Sist uit.
Brig S. F. Smith. Knowiton, for Philadelphia, remained at Matanasa Sist uit.
Brig Hunter, Lamb. at Si, Thomas 16th uit, from Sombrero for Philadelphia, and salled sgale 18th.
Brig John Given Maya bence at Haitex 2th uit.
Brig James Baker, Punian, for Polladelphia, remained at Matanasa Sist uit.
Schra Elia Amedan, Smith, and J. B. Austin, Davis, from Boston for Philadelphia at Naw York yesterday, 15th L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason Cleared at Winnington, N. C. 28th uit, for New York.
Schr Mary Mokee, Blarp, hence, at Pensanak Malultimo.

ultimo.
Schr W. Carroll, Magee, for Philadelphia cleared
at New York Sub ult.
Schr E. H. Purber. Cobb. for Philadelphia. was
leading at Charles-lon 28th ult.
Schr Western Sea, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleares

Soft Western See, Crowen, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bohr Mand Molonck, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Haven 28th old. Soft Artic Garwood, Godfrey, from Georgetown, S. C., at New York 28th old.