THE ROGERS MURDER

Extraordinary Developments-Singular Story of an ex-Detective - Identification of the Coat and Hat-Catching "Jack" Instead of "Jim."

The N. Y. Tribune of this morning says:-In a comfortable, third-story suit of rooms, in the upper part of this city, lives Mr. Everett B. De La Noy, a bearded, well-built, brown-teatured man, of good height and apparently of considerably less than middle age. He has an impulsive manner, and tells, without hestiation or contradiction, a story which is of intense interest, and which seems worthy of credence, especially as its most important details are fully confirmed by the testimony of that lively fully confirmed by the testimony of that lively and intelligent lady, Mrs. De La Noy, who manifests a pardonable faith and pride in her husband. For about three years Mr. De La Noy was a member of the police force in this city, and during the third year a detective, whose success in working up important cases procured him the enmity of his brother detectives, some of whom (as he believes) late a plot by which he was invegled, against his better judgment, into a technical misdementor, which procured his dismissal in against his better judgment, into a technical misdemeanor, which procured his dismissal in February last. Some time after this he became first mate on board the steamboat Connecticut, of the Hancock Line, which plied between Troy and Pier No. 44, North river, in this city. On this boat large piles of cotton bales were often carried, among which passengers occasionally lost their hats. A certain hat lost in this way, and not reclaimed, came into Mr. De La Noy's possession. One day, while handling the hat, be picked off the number indicating the size, "71," he thinks, and caretessly stuck it inside the sweat-band, and then tore out the lining, which was loose, and threw it away.

Mr. De La Noy also had a dark-blue flanuel coat, on the sleeve of which were several spots ot oil, spattered there while its owner was engaged in oiling the axle of a freight truck on board the steamboat. There was also, near the pocket, a large grease mark, which used to greatly annoy Mrs. Do La Noy whenever her

husband wore the coat at bome.

At Troy, some time in June, 1868, a man came on board the Connecticut, gave his name as James Mahar, and wanted to work his passage to this city. He was soon employed as deck hand, and, not being well clothed, the mate gave him the hat and coat above described. On July 19 both Mabar and Mr. De La Noy left the boat. Later in the season the latter became a street-car conductor, and still later a peddler of patent chair springs. At intervals since July he has seen Maliar about the cit and spoken to him occasionally. On the morning of December 24 or 26 (he is not certain which) he cember 24 or 26 (he is not certain which) he met him in University place and passed some words with him. After the murder he caught an occasional glimpse of the fellow and on the morning of January 22 he came up with him in University place, tapped him on the shoulder, and said, "Jim!" "Jim" sprang as though he had been shot; and before Mr. De La Noy could express his surprise at this, and ask an explanation, a friend accosted him, and "Jim" slipped away. This circumstance, the fellow's name, and some o her straws, gave the ex-detective and some o her straws, gave the ex-detective an idea. Between 9 and 10 o'clock last Friday morning, Mr. De La Noy, coming down town, met a couple of officers, and incidentally asked if they were after the Rogers murderer, casually saying that if that coat the police had was not a while one, he should be interested himself. The detectives, astonished at such a remark, assured him it was not a white coat, but a dark blue flannel one. The vision of possi-bilities that flashed across the ex-detective's mind may be imagined. Not an instant was lost in seeking Sergeant Lowery, whom, it seems, he had known when a policeman himself, and whom he met in the street. Permission to see the coat was asked and granted. It was shown, and there were the "oil-spots," and the grease mark near the pocket. Its identification was instant and complete! Mrs. De La Noy also, to whom it was exhibited the next day, rec gnized it with equal promptuess and certainty. The hat, too, Mr. De La Noy knew at once, and said to the Sergeant, "If they'll reins a e me on the police where I stood, I'll helo look up this man." Commissioner Breman was at once visited, and a satisfactory situation guaranteed to Mr. De La Nov. Of course the immense importance of finding this "Jim" instantly presented itself to Sergeant

Lowery, and after a consideration of the case thought advisable to make a tour of the stat'on-houses and look among the lodgers therein for this man. The necessary authority was obtained, and the search was begun with the up town station-houses. The party reached Spring street station about 1 o'clock on Monday morning. Looking carefully among the lodgers there, Mr. De La Noy, spying a young man stretched out upon the hoor, and clothed in nothing but a pair of pantaloons, instantly exclaimed, "Jim, we want you!" and to Sergeant Lowery, "There's the man!" An arrest was immediately made, and another young fellow, said to be a "pai" of the suspected murderer, was also taken into custody, as being possibly the accomplice, whose evidence is so necessary in the case. These prisoners were taken to the rifteenth precinct, the coat was tried on, fitted, and they were locked up. At this point, according to Mr. De La Noy's story, he clinched the good impression he had made by a grand coup. In the presence of Chief Detective Young. B regant Lowery, and several others, Mr. De La Noy remarked, "Now, gentlemen, if I am correct in my opinion, you will find the number of that hat sticking to the inside of the sweat-If it is not there I will give up all the claims I have made! If it is there I think I am fairly entitled to be reinstated in my old place. The hat was brought-search was made-the number was found! The details of the arrests made on Monday

morning were given in Tuesday's Tribune with the circumstances that made it seem impossible that the suspected man could be the murderer.

A farther examination of the state of things at the Spring Street Police Station confirms view, and makes it almost certain that Mr. De La Noy is mistaken in thinking that John Robin-son and James Mahar are one and the same erson. John Collins (whom, by the way, the police are not at all anxious to arrest) has companion, as well as before, and was called up last night about seven o'clock and sharply questioned. He is a good-natured looking Scotchman, with no objection at all to being arrested and fed, as well as lodged, at the public expense, and says that he has known "Jack" (the only name he ever heard applied to Mr. De La Noy's "Jim") since last winter; that from June to December, 1868, "Jack" was away in the country somewhere, "ditching;" that he returned about two months ago, and since then he has bad no overcoat, no ago, and since then he has had no overcoat, no knile (not even a pocket knile), and has not worn a hat at all, but a cap. He has had two coats, one of which was torn about New Year's. "What, torn? Was one sleeve torn off?" "No; it was only torn on the flap," "What kind of a coat was it?" "A brown one—a kind of roundabout." "Not a dark blue one?" "No." "And what was the other coat?" "A black one somebody gave him." Couple this evidence with the strong and evident conviction of with the strong and evident conviction of the officials at the Spring street station that their lodger can't possibly be the murderer,

PIRST EDITION | and it seems fair to conclude that Mr. De La Noy has made a mistake as to identity (very natural, indeed, considering the circumstances) and one which leaves his identification of the hat and coat the most important as well as the most extraordinary development yet made in this case, and one which makes it seem decidedly more possible than it did two days ago that a chain of circumstantial evidence may yet be forged strong enough to hang the mur-derer of Mr. Rogers. Nevertheless, though Mr. De La Noy's story seems worthy of full belief, it is best to defer a final opinion till more facts are elicited.

TRANSATLANTIC.

Direct Communication Between the South and Europe.

The long desired hope for Birect steam inter-course between Europe and the South appears to be, to a certain extent, practically resided. Galveston has several steamers running to Liverpool. One of the lines is composed of some of the fine flect that have hitherto run in the New York and Liverpool Dale Line, the City of Dublin being one of them,

Dublin being one of them.

New Orleans can beast of quite a large fleet of the finest class of vessels. The "Liverpool Southern Steamship Company" is the name of one of the lines, which advertises eight steamers, ranging from 1100 to 1400 tons, for Liverpool direct. Then, there is another to Hamburg, another to Bremen, and another again to Liverpool—all of these latter touching at Havana out and home. The Hamburg and Bremen line is composed of steamers belonging respectively to the "Hamburg-American Packet Company" and the North German Lloyd" Line. and the North German Lloyd" Line, of this port and previously sailing from here.

The steamer Alice, of the Liverpool Southern
Steamship Company, lately brought on a cargo
of hardware and other manufactured goods

from Europe.

There is also a line composed of one or more there is also a line composed of one of more steamers between London and New Orleaus, making five distinct lines to Europe, besides occasional arrivals, one from Cardiff arriving at New Orleans intely with a cargo of railroad

Mobile can boast of a single line to Liverpool

only.
Savannah is quite largely represented, and worthy of the Empire State of the South. The "Georgia and Liverpool Line" is composed of seven steamers, sailing from Savannah on the 1st and loth of every month, and advertises to despatch extra steamers to other European ports when sufficient inducement is offered. It has also the "Macgregor Line" to Liverpool, but the number of vessels composing it does not appear. We have seen the name of but one. Transient European atcamers also reach Savannah occasionally.

Charleston has a regularly organized line, called the 'Charleston and Liverpool Steamship

The Golden Horn, a new vessel belong ing to this line, arrived at Charleston lately with quite a large cargo of merchandise, mostly hardware. The steamer Statira was also loading at Charleston lately for Liverpool, probably a ransient vessel.

The Norfolk and Liverpool Line, composed of some half dozen steamers, we believe has been temporarily abandoned, there having been no departures lately.

Baltimore looms up in this business, having two Enropean lines—one to Liverpool, com-posed of three steamers, and another to Bremen,

employing two more.

Thus nearly every Southern port of importance can boast of direct steam communication with Europe at present. Unfortunately, the vessels are all of foreign build and owned abroad. In this, however, the South differs not from the North. There have been several spassmodic attempts to establish American lines of the North during the past for years had employing two more. at the North during the past few years, but, since the collapse of the Collins line, a few months have sufficed to discourage the owners, and now of all the fine steamers that weekly leave America not one flies the stars and

Time will show whether, after the present crop is shipped, the Southern ports can offer enough business to induce a continuance of the existing arrangements; but the press through-out the South, especially of New Orleans and Mobile, speak very hopefully of the success the project of direct communication, and if it can be proved to be satisfactorily remunerative, capitalists will be easily found both at home and abroad ready to invest in the enterprise, -N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

WASHINGTON "RINGS."

How the Treasury is Bled by Contractors.

The revelations made within a day or two at Washington, by the committee who had charge of the stationery contracts of the Department of the Interior and the Patent Office, show that the sharpers at Washington are more scientific in swindling than anything ever carried on under the roof of the much-abused City Hall, by the officials denominated, in a Pickwickian sense of course, as the "Forty Thieves." The report shows that contracts were awarded to the highest bidders, and not to the lowest. The committee find that in one year the Patent Office incurred an expense of over \$30,000 for printing at extravagant rates. Theaker and Stout were then in charge of the office. In these extra orders they found, for instance, books worth \$9 were charged at \$45. Cash books worth \$5 were charged at \$25. Cards worth about \$3 per 1000 were charged at \$40. Printing envelopes worth about \$2.50 per 1000 were charged at \$20, and some at \$40, Ruling, worth about \$2.60 per 1000 sheets, was charged at \$50. Printing 500,000 blanks, worth \$2 per 1000, charged at \$16, and so on. The employes of the department seem to have been particeps criminis in these transactions. A messenger who was caught in allowing false returns of stationery to be made was dismissed; and again, during a month's absence of another receiving clerk, goods said to have been delivered to the department were charged at \$5000. while, in fact, goods worth only \$100 were actually received. Numerous other similar frauds were practised and are given in detail in the report. The City Mail chaps must throw up the sponge to the Washington sharps.—N. Y.

MAKING A WILL.

A Demonstration by a Savage Husband. From the New Haven Conn.) Journal, Jan. 29. On Wednesday evening Messrs, Gardner and Goodhart, attorneys, were sent for to make a will for a woman named Mrs. Sprang, who was reported to be near her death. They repaired to the bouse and to the room of the sick woman. Soon after the husband came in, and learning their errand, directed them in rather an emphatic manuer to leave. Believing "possession to be at least nine points of the law, they refused to go, whereupon he was about to proceed to eject them, when several men came in and seized the puglistic husband, forced him into the hall, and locked the door. He secured a large carving-knife, and while the threats of a bloodthirsty character. [The will having been executed, the attorneys desired to leave, but the carving-knife was constantly in their path like a drawn sword. They tried the window, only to find the carving-knife glistening before their eyes. The stratagem of barris-terial genius was resorted to, but Mr. Sprang was ever ready to spring for them. At length, while the man was in the house, the door was held by several men, and then the attorneys crawled out of a window, and left the carving-knife and its wielder unsatiated. The man was ordered to be arrested, but the order was not carried out, and afterwards, by the request of a daughter, it was recailed. The cause of the man's opposition was that the woman desired to give a portion of her property to her two daughters, and the hasband was bound to have the whole.

B 0 0 T H.

The Opening of His Elegant New Taea-tre in New York Last Evening. From the N. Y. Times of this morning.

Mr. Edwin Booth's Theatre, on the southeast corner of West Twenty-third street and S.xth avenue, was opened to the public last evening, and was very extensively occupied by the many-headed monster. The establishment is one of the most important ever dedicated to the art. the most important ever dedicated to the art. Its exterior grandeur is only equalled by the beauty and brightness of its in erior decorations. It lacks, however, the spacious freedom of the Grand Opera House, and is particularly deficient in lobby room. Ladies' dresses were rent and disordered last evening in a way that will bring a powerful interest to bear against the theatre. It is only under certain conditions that the sex permits itself to be crowded. that the sex permits itself to be crowded, As a rule, it is best not to step on a woman's dess, unless, like poor "Mercuilo," you wish to be "erratched to death." What would have become of the attendance last night had an alarm of fire taken place it is dreadful to think of. The slarm of water—and the skies were plenteous in their gifts—congested the liftle lobby, and made egress almost impossible. Mr. Booth can remedy this by naving additional wickets, and will, no doubt, do so. Where so much has been done, it is hardly vain to look for more. At all even sit is natural to do so, The play selected for the opening, as our readers are well aware, was Romeo and Juliet. E e the travedy had commenced Mr. Booth mate his appearance before the audience, and spoke "Before the curtain rises on our play," he

said, "let me bid you a welcome, warm as heart can make it, to my new theatre. It has long been my desire to build a theatre that might be regarded as worthy of our great metropolis; and at last my ambition is realized, and, by the kind co-operation of my valued friend Mr. Robertson, I am enabled to offer this one. I should, however, be unworthy of this success did I now fall to acknowledge the unvarying kindness wherewith the public of New York has ever cheered me on my pro-fessional pathway. For two years I have been absent from you; and in that time I have worked very hard, and endured much anxiety—as was naturally the case, with such an enterprise as this upon my hauds. But now I have returned, once more I trust to enjoy the sunshine of your favor. When the Winter Garden was burned I had been announced to play 'Romeo;' and it has seemed to me at that I should resume my professional labors before you precisely at the point where they were so abruptly ended. For such defects as may be noticeable in the working of the scenery to-night I solicit your indulgence. Once more I sincerely

think you for your presence."

He then retired, changed his dress, and the piece proceeded. Of this everything remains to be said. The waits which are inevitable on first nights, although never prolonged to the point of exciting inquietude or displeasure, led the performance into the most advanced stillness of the night. They who could remain were coub-less rewarded for their pains. Most certainly the early acts were the most marvelceriainly the early acts were the most marvellous specimens of staze production ever witnessed here. The scenery is absolutely
perfect, and the proportions of the stage
enable it to be worked also to
perfection. There were "sets" last night
which could not even be attempted at any other
establishment, such for instance as the banquoting hall in "Caonlet's" house and the celebrated balcony scene. The opening was a success worthy of the gravest attention, and trivial cess worthy of the gravest attention, and trivial generalities and shimmertog verbiage are hardly appropriate for the occasion. We may say hurriedly that Mr. Edwin Adams seemed to divide the favor of the audience with Mr. Booth. He was called out (would that it were always possible!) after his death and appeared to be breathing quite freely. The fighting, be it observed, was forlous on all sides. Miss McVickar's "Juliet" was perhaps marred by timidity. Under any circumstances it is a proper subject for further comment, if not Much credit is due to Mr. Mark Smith. not only for his excellent performance of "Friar Lawrence," but for the general completeness of the stage arrangements. The new ropes and pulleys, and machinery and mechanics, led to occasional delay, but never to disaster. The play was perfectly well studied, and followed the text of Shakespeare more closely than usual,

THE BALLOT.

The Evils of Using it at Elections, from a Tory Standpoint.

In a lengthy editorial on the subject of the working classes the London Standard says We have said over and over again that if the interests and political aspirations of the working classes are to have a special representation in the House of Commons, we should be glad to see the mission entrusted to bona fite artisans, rather than to the professional demagogues who have so largely monopolized it out of doors. But here, as in the United States, the laboring population, even in the plenitude of their power, deliberately reject candidates of their own order for men of a higher class in society upon whom they can rely to uphold their legitimate interests whenever they are affected by the action of the Legislature. is the main ground of the quarrel of the Reform Leaguers and their patrons with the order of things brought about by the general election of 1868. It is puerile nonsense to assume that intimidation or corruption had anything to do with the result. The workingmen exercised their new privileges with alacrity and free-dom, but in a manner of which Mr. Beales dom, but in a manner of which Mr. Beales and his friends not unnaturally disapprove. It demonstrated that those noisy and dustrious politicians were not appreciated at their own estimate. Mr. Beales, as the workingman candidate for the Tower Hamlets, has his own opinion as to the uprightness of Mr. Newton, the other workingman candidate. Is it not possible that the working class voters formed their own judgment as to the claims of both, and acted upon it? It is mere hypocrisy to call out for the ballot. Every one knows how the ballot can be and has been manipulated. It gave Yankee and pegro Senators and members of Congress for the Southern States in America: and Garibaldi can bear witness to its efficacy in transforming the Savoyards and the Nizzards into Frenchmen. It is the familiar and convenient weapon of tyrants, whether they be individual despots or mobs. "Give me the ballot," says one of Lord Lytton's heroes, "and I should like to see the man who would dare to vote blue. If it were a question of putting a stop to corruption or intimidation, the conservatives are far more interested in taking the matter in hand than the state-men of the Adelphi. They have suffered most in those small constituencies where bribery and undue influence-spiritual terrorism, in facthave been enlisted against them; and if they could perceive in the bailot a sure safeguard against the use of similar illegitimate weapons in the future, they would be the first to urge its adoption. But this is not the case with those who are angry because the clients of Mr. Mill and Mr. Smith the unsavory darlings of the Adelphi, bave been uniformly rejected. These persons, backed as it would seem by "mysterious funds," have appealed as workingman candidates to constituencies in which the working class voters were all powerful. They were rejected to a man; and, instead of accepting their defeat in silence, they mutter charges of undue influence and clamor for the ballot, when they must be perfectly aware that the enormous constituen-cies to which they appealed were precisely those in which the arts of corruption and terrorism could not possibly be brought to bear.

-The Blister, the new London comic jour nal, is to be managed by seceders from Punch. -The year 1868 gave birth to 137 new Paris journals, more than a hundred of which died

PROVOKING.

A Vermont Mayor is Badly Sold. Weston, the walkist, or "human velocipede," was shorn of some of his honors at Burlington, Vt., by a wag who personated him so successfully as to deceive everybody. A despatch from Burlington to the New York Sun, dated Febru

Burlington to the New York Sun, dated Febru ary 1, says:—
On Saturday evening a fictitious Weston passed through this city, clad in military uniform, and followed by three two-horse sleighs. A multitude of persons walked with him through the city, and he left us smid the light of bonfires, asserting that he would rest over Sanday in Swanton Falls, thirty-two miles distant. This morning the genuine Weston came into the city, having walked from New Haven Centre, Addison county, to this place, a distance of Addison county, to this place, a distance of thirty-two miles, before breakfast. The whole city was astonished. Mayor Ballou, who had paid his respects to the sham Weston, called on the real pedestrian at his hotel, and after a short conversation became satisfied that he had hold of the genuine article. The affair has created much indignation. It is said that the walkist was personated by two students of the Barlington College, who took turns in walking through the various towns and villages, and rode through the country in a sleigh. The real Weston is now nearly two days behind time, and is much annoyed by the sham affair ahead of him. It is reported that the people of Scalbans have been humburged in the same manner. Weston left here at 1.20, and will walk hence to Rouse's Point, N. Y., 535 miles from Bangor, before stopping. He is still consident of making up lost time. The young lady who followed the sham Weston twenty two miles in a cutter for the purpose of presenting him with a pair of woollen gloves of her own manufac-ture, is greatly mortified. Her brother threatens vengeance on the mischievous students.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC - Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams. - The following judgments were

Williams.—The following judgments were entered this morning:—
By Chief Justice Thompson:—
Smith & Finiey's Appeal and McClure's Appeal from the Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Appeal dismissed.
Miller et al. vs. Gray. Executor's Appeal from the Orphans' Court of scouylkill county.

Decree silirmed.

Krout's Appeal from the Orphans' Court of

Bucks county. Decree affirmed.

Bagey's appeal from the Common Pleas of
Montgomery county. Decree reversed.

By Judga Agnew.—Bambart & Koen vs. New
York and Schuylkill Coal Company. Error to
the Common Pleas of Schuylkill county.
Judgment affirmed.

the Common Piess of Schuylkill county.
Judgment affirmed.
Louisa Bean's Estate. Appeal of Wilson's executors, Freeland and Trimble, from Orphans' Court of Chester county. Decree affirmed.
Susan B. Brown vs. N. S. Pendleton & Co. Error to the Common Piess of Delaware county.
Judgment reversed and v. f. d. n. awarded.
R. C. Heffler et al., vs. Thomas Frederick et al. Appeal from the Common Piess of Bucks county. Decree reversed at cost of appeliees.
John B. Douty et al., vs. Joseph Bird et al. Error to the Common Piess of Northumberland county. Judgment reversed and v. f. d. n. awarded.
Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company vs. Peter Stauffer. Error to the Common Piess of Chester county. Judgment affirmed.
Court of Quarter Bessions—Judge Ludlow.—Assistant District attorney Decner.—Prison cases were before the Court to-day.
William McFarland pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon William Moore. He is a young man, member of the Niagara Hose Company, and had been to the fire at Ninth and Chesnut streets, and had become very drunk. Returning to the hose house in the morning, his friends took him into Moore's tavern, at Third and Shippen steeets, and had a disturbance with Mrs. Moore, who began screaming. Mr. Moore pursued him down the street, when he turned and attacked him.

George Smith pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a pair of boots. He went into a store and asked the proprietor to give him the boots, and upon being refused he stole a pair

store and asked the proprietor to give him the boots, and upon being refused he stole a pair and ran off with them.

Edward McCann pleaded guilty to a charge of

assault and battery upon Enzaceth Francis, It appeared that he went into a house in Front street and beat this woman.

James Robinson pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a buffalo robe, having been caught using it on the road.

Thomas Dunnavan, alias "Tom Tit," pleaded

assault and battery upon Elizabeth Francis

guilty to a charge of the larceny of a roll of cas-almere he was seen to take from a store. He stated to the Judge that he had just come out of prison, where he had been detained three months beyond his term because of his ina-bility to pay a fine of \$200, and he was forced by necessity to commit this larceny.

Michael O'Brien pleaded guilty to a charge of
the larceny of a set of harness, having been

found attempting to sell them. John Harkins pleaded guilty to a charge of malicious mischief. He went into a topasco store and asked the proprietor to give him a chew, which was refused; then, out of revenge, he went into the street and broke the show-

Sarah Perry pleaded guilty to the proprietor ship of a disorderly house in Pine alley, which was the resort of juveniles.

John Collins was convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon Patrick McCann. The prosecutor testified that the prisoner, his sonin-law, stood in the street and threw bricks into his house, one of which struck him on the ferehead and stunned him. The prisoner said that he married this man's daughter when he that he married this man's daughter when he had some money, boanty and other sums, and he lived with her very peaceably for the time being, but when his cash was gene he was treated so badly that he was compelled to go to sea as a marine. After a two-years' cruise he returned to his wife's house to inquire of his child, and was told that it was dead, and was moreover beaten out of the house; and then in the heat of his passion he threw the bricks.

He wears a marine's uniform, and is out on a He wears a marine's uniform, and is out on a thirty days' liberty, but he says the authorities at the yard did not know his whereabouts.

Oyster-Raising.

The history and profits of the oyster-beds in France are given in a French journal as fol-

"In 1859 about 3,000,000 oysters were laid down in the Bay of St. Bricue, on the coast of Brittany. In the following year three fascines, sken up at hazard, contained 20,000 oysters of from one to two inches in diameter. The total expense of forming each bank was only 221 trance, and 300 fascines were laid down for this sum. Multiply, then, 300 by 20,000, and 6,000,000 oysters will be obtained, which, if sold at 20 france per thousand, will produce 120,000 france. If, however, the number of ovsters on each fascine were taken as only 10 000, the sum of 60,000 francs would be procured, which, for an expenditure of only 221 francs, would give as M. Laviciare, Commissary of the Maritime Inscription, remarks in his report to the French Government—'a much larger profit than any other branch of industry.' In 1862, the produce of oysters sold in Paris amounted to 2,446,095

-A stock company with \$50,000 capital is to start a new daily and weekly paper, the Rocky Mountain Press.

-Sheriff Meade, of Cayuga, N. Y., has sued the Auburn News for \$5000, for saying that he kept a dirty jail. -The Diable à Quatre, a Paris paper, has

been seized because of a scandal in relation to the Bonaparte family. -The boating men of Oxford University are eagerly expecting a challenge from Harvard

next summer. -The second term of Cornell University commenced on the 6th instant, when twenty

new students were admitted.

-Roswell S. Burrows, of Albion, has given \$100,000 to the Rochester Seminary, wherefore it proposes to take his name. -A state chair for President White has lately arrived at Cornell from Berlin. A profile of Mr. Cornell is carved on the back.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Storm on the Chesapeake-Skating Extraordinary - Murder Trial in Washington-The European Markets.

Financial and Commercial

FROM BALTIMORE.

Stormy Weather off the Capes-Renevo-lent Bequests-Missing. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4 .- The captains of steamers and other vessels arriving here last night and this morning report very stormy weather off the capes and in the Chesapeake. Some vessels were seen, believed to be in distress. The rain storm, with thunder and lightning, was heavy last evening.

Miss Maria M. Stinnecke, of Baltimore, a maiden lady who died whilst visiting York, Pa., a few days ago, left her entire fortune, over thirty thousand dollars, to various benevotent and educational purposes here and elsewhere.

John H. Stevens, a well-known Baltimorean, mysteriously disappeared from here three weeks ago. It is feared that he met with foul play.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Desputch to the Associated Press. Guilty of Mauslaughter.

Washington, Feb. 4 .- The grand jury has found a true bill for manslaughter against a man who, without knowledge or skill in medicine, administered ten grains of sulphate of morphia to a woman, who is alleged to have died in consequence.

FROM BUFFALO.

A Skating Match Extraordinary.

BUFFALO, Feb. 4 .- A skating match for \$500, between Miss Ada Godbout, of New Brunswick, and Miss Nellie Dean, of Chicago, took place at the rink last night, before an audience of 4000 people. After a very exciting contest, the match was won by Miss Dean, the score standing 34 to 31. Miss Godbout has challenged Miss Dean to skate another match for the same amount, at the rink, on Saturday evening next.

Death of Captain John P. Hale. READING, Feb. 4 - Captain John P. Hale, superintendent of the Scott Foundry of Messrs. Seybert, McManus & Co., and a prominent citizen of this place, died yesterday of typhoid pneumonia, after a week's illness. He was a son of Sudge Hale, of Centre county, and a brother-in-law of, Secretary Welles, and was well known throughout the State and elsewhere.

Fire at Boston.

Boston, Feb. 4.-The large cooper shop of Hill & Wright, in East Boston, was burned this morning. The loss is \$12,000, with an insurance

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable, This Morning's Quotations.

London, Feb. 4—A. M.—Consols for money, 931, for account, 934. United States 5-20s easter at 764. American stocks steady. Eric Railroa i at 764. American stocks 25; Illinois Central, 93½. FRANKFORT, Feb. 4-A. M. - United States

bonds, 79 @80.
LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4 - A. M. - Cotton opened active; midding uplands on the spot, 124d. afloat, 12d4; midding Orleans, 12dd. The sales

to-day are estimated at 20,000 bales. Corn, 33s for old and 31s. for new. London, Feb. 4-A. M .- Tallow is quoted at

46s. 3d. This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, Feb. 4-P. M.-U. S. 5-20s quiet, Railways steady. Erie, 241; Atlantic and Great Western, 384. Liverpool, Feb. 4-P. M.-Cotton active;

oplands on the spot 12id.; affort, 12id ; Orieans, 124d.; Lard quiet and steady. Cheese, 75s. Naval stores dull. LONDON, Feb. 4-P. M.-Tallow, 46s.@46s, 3d.

Cotton at Havre opened active at 188f. on the pot and 140f. afloat.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, Feb. 4 1869,

There is no change to record in the Money market. Cali losos rule at 6@7 per cent., the ormer rate on Government bonds. Prime mercantile paper ranges from 7609 per cent, per apnum. The Stock market was inactive this morning, but prices were steady. Government securities were firmly held. 1083 was bid for 10-40s; 1124 for 6s of 1881; 1134 for '62 5-20s; 109 for '64 5-20s; 111 for '65 5-20s; 1082 for July '65 -20s; and 108; for '67 5-20s. City loans were higher; the new issue sold at 101, an advance

Kailroad shares, as we have noticed for some days past, continue the most active on the list Pennsylvania Ratiroad sold at 571@58, no change Reading at 484, a decime of 4; and Camden and Amboy at 124, no change; 66 was bid for Norristown; 55 for Minebilt; 56 for Lehigh Valley; 34 for Catawissa preferred; and 26 for Philadel

pnia and Eric. City Passenger Railway shares were in fair demand. Hestonville sold at 124, an advance of 1, and Thirteenth and Fif-centh at 181@19, no change. 46 was bid for Second and Thirl; 36 for Fifth and Sixth; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; and 26 for Spruce and Pine.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices.

238 was bid for North America; 1572 for Phile delphia; 1234 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 314 for Mechanics'; 57 for Penn Township; 58 for Girard; 75 for Western; and 432 for Consolidation.

Canal shares were dull. Lebigh Navigation sold at 314, no change: 10 was bid for Schuylkill Wavigation common; 20# for preferred do.; and 13 for Susquehanna Canal. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

orted by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Taird street

EIROY. S	SOARD.
\$300 5-208 '67.cp	100 do
	4 60

No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:-1354 11:28 1354 11:33 1354 11:40

-Mesers. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:— United States 6s, 1881, 112 (21124; U.S. 6-20s.

United States 6s, 1881, 1124@1124; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 1134@1131; do., 1864, 1091@1091; do., 1865, 1104@1114; do. July, 1865, 1081@1091; do. July, 1865, 1081@1091; do. July, 1867, 1081@1091; do. July, 1867, 1081@1091; do. 1081@1091; lo-40s, 1081@10925. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119-25. Gold, 1354@1351.

—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, 1121@1124; do. 1862, 1131@1134; do., 1864, 1094@1092; do., 1865, 1104@11114; do., 1865, new, 1084@1092; do., 1867, new, 1082@1092; do., 1868, 1084@1092; do., 6s, 10-40s, 1084@1082; do., 39-year 6 per cent. Cy., 1014@1011 Due Compound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 1354@1362; Silver, 131@1324. 131@1324.

131@1324.
—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 63 of 1881, 1124@1134; 5-40s of 1862, 1134@1134; 5-20s, 1864, 1094@1094; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 111@1114; July, 1865, 1084@109; do., 1867, 1084@1094; do., 1868, 109@1092; 10-40s, 1084@1084.
Union Pacific bonds, 1014@102, Gold, 1354.

The New York Money Market.

From the Times.

From the Times.

"Money was in good demand to-day at 7 per cent., and at this rate lenders were ready to place large balances on call with the stock brokers. The exceptions were sgain at 5 per cent. to some of the leading firms dealing in the public funds. The funds were advanced on all the United States 5-20s, and also on the 10-40s and 5 per conts. of 1881, mainly on a strong demand for home investment and on foreign orders to boy, but in some measure on a change of feeling among the street speculators, who are now larger buyers than sellers. The 5-20s of 1862 left; off 187% the new of 1867, 2682 per cent.; 10-40s, 16836 per cent., and the other gold bearing bonds in like proportion.

"There was a considerable business done in the Southern State bonds, without material change in prices from yesterday's quotations. The railways opened, after the brilliant market of last night, at lower figures, led by free offers in the Long-room to sell New York Central at 165 164, and 163% per cent. This feeling, however, was soon changed at the boards of the Exchange, and the Vanderbilt roads all advanced again—Central to 165, Harlem to 140% 138, and Hudson to 136% 137 per cent. The Western roads also recovered their builing tone, while the miscellaneous shares were lower on Pacific Mail and steady on Western Telegraph. The demand continues good for rearly all the Western Pacific mortgages."

From the Tribune.

From the Tribune. "Money was easier at 6@7 per cent. on call loans. Commercial paper sells at 7@9 per cent.

loans. Commercial paper sells at 7@9 per cent. for prime names.

Sterling Exchange is dull with little doing: the nominal quotations are:—London, 60 days, 169% (100%): London, sight, 1104@ 1101%; Paris, long, 5-164 @5-159%; Paris, short, 5-18%; @5-12%; Antwerp, 5-1714@5-164; Swiss, 5-1714@5-164; damburg, 3976 @86%; Amsterdam, 41@411%; Bremen, 79@794; Berlin, 7174@72.

"The Hannibal and St. Joseph (Mo.) Roat has sold since the war 403 329 serees of land leaving

on hand only 198,000 out of the 700,000 originally owned by them. Their sales last year amounted to \$1.75,000. The land was nearly all sold to actual settlers."

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

Glendining, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—
N.Y. Cent, R. 1614 West, Union, Tel. 3824 Cleve, & Toledo R. 105
Ph. and Res. R. 9534 Toledo & Wabash. 6544 Mich, S. and N. I. R. 924 Mil. & St. Paul R. 664 Cle. and Pitt R. 914 Adams Express. 694 Chi. and N. W. com. 824 Wells, Fargo. 314 Chi. and R. I. R. 1284 Tennessee 68, New 674 Pitts, F. W. & Chi. R. 1184 Gold. 1355 Paulis, Mail Steam 1185 Gold. 1355 Paulis, Mail Steam 1185 Gold. 1355 Paulis, Mail Steam 1185 Market Irrespier. Pacific Mail Steam, 116% Market irregular.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Feb. 4.-The demand for Flour is quite limited, and only a few hundred barrels sold in lots to supply the wants of the home consumers, at \$5@5.25 for superfine; \$5.75@6.25 for extras: \$7@7.50 for Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra families; \$8-50@10-25 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

The Wheat market is without change, and the loquiry is mostly from the local mitters for prime lots. Sales of red at \$1.00@175, and white at \$2.10@2.20. Rye is unchanged. Sales of Western at \$1.55@1.57. Corn is in limited request, and prices are weak. Sales of 2000 bushels new yellow at 85@87c—the latter price for prime dry from store. Oats are steady. 5000 bushels western sold at 73c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is firm at the recent advance, We quote No. 1 Quereltron at \$50 per ton.

Whisky is dull at 98c@\$1 per gallon, duty paid, for Western, in wood and Iron-bound packsages. The Wheat market is without change, and

packages.

-India is to have an official Moniteur. —A Virginia paper calls the philosophy of Diogenes "Tubism."

-The Grecian bend has reached California, but there it is called the Pacific slope. -The "geluneripide" is a Yankee invention for the rapid propulsion of hand-sleds.

-A German-speaking Japanese student has entered Heidelberg University. -Last term \$3000 was paid out by Cornell University for manual labor performed by the

-Nearly as many people are killed in the London streets as on the English and Welsh railways. -The Legislature of Maine is considering

the necessity of some enactment against baggage smashing. -A Berkshire girl walked fourteen miles

through the snow the other day to marry a young man who was "forbidden the house. —A Yankee Sunday School philauthropist gathered a houseful of children by circulars which promised each one attending a stick of

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

candy.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

NEW YORK, Pen. 4.—Arrived, steamship Columbia, from Havana. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAFEBRUARY 4.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New Yors, J. P. Ohl.
Brig L. C. Madeira, Musiander, Clenfuegos, Madeira
& Cabada,
Schr Ann Rambo, Colhour, Washington Tyler & Co.
Schr Amelia, Post, New York, Knight & Son.

Steamer Frankila. Person, 12 hours from Balti-nore, with indee, to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Feb. 2-6 F. M.—Barque Savanoab.
from Sombrero via St. Thomas for Philadelphia; brig
Hermes, from Philadelphia for Laguayra; and sonf
Sarah Watson, do for Hayana, came to the Breakwater this atternoon. Wind seat and raining.

JOSEPH LAVETRA. MEMORANDA.

Barque Imperador, Heard, for Philadelphia 8th ult., remained at Pernambuco 5tn.

Schr Lizzie A. Watson Watson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bucksville S.C., 28th ult.

Schr J. Buriey, Williams, hence, at Fall River let instant.

natant.
Schr Fanny Kirkbride, Denny, heace, at Ricamond
2d Inst.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 2d Inst.
Schr James Satterthwaite, Long, at Baltimore 2d
inst., from New Castle Del.
Schr Stephen Hotonkias, Hodgdon, heace for Boston, at Holmes Hole 2d Inst.