tions to the Emperor, who has accepted them.
The members of the late Cabinet remain charged with the conduct of affairs in their respective departments until their successors shall have

departments until their successors shall have been appointed."

The Emperor addressed to M. Emile Olivier the following letter:—

TULLBRIES, December 27, 1869—Monsieur Le Depute—The Ministers having resigned, I address myself with confidence to your patriotism, requesting you to designate to me the persons who can form with you a homogeneous Cabinet, faithfully representing the majority of the Legislative body, and resolved to apply the senatus consultum of the 8th of September in its 'etter and its spirit.

I recken on the devotedness of the Chamber to the great interests of the country, as I do on yours, to aid me in the task which I have undertaken to establish the regular working of the constitutional system.

Believe, Monsieur, in the expression of my kindly reclings.
The Emperor addressed the following letter to M. de Forcade la Roquette, Minister of the

PALACE OF THE TULLERIES, Dec. 27, 1869—My Dear Monsieur de Forcade:—It is not without regret that I accept of your resignation and that of your colleagues. I am pleased to acknowledge the services which you have rendered to the country and to me personally, in executing faithfully the last reforms, and in firmly maintaining public order. Express my kindly sentiments to your colleagues, and believe in my sincere friendship.

The only subject discussed by the Paris journals is the Emperor's letter to M. Emile Ollivier, which is admitted to be "a straightforward, frank, and clearly expressed communication." Indeed, some of the democratic organs seem taken by surprise both at the prompt action of his Majesty and at the explicit language used. PALACE OF THE TUILERIES, Dec. 27, 1869-My Dear

THE TRIAL OF TRAUPMANN.

The Scene in Court and Examination of the

The trial of Traumann commenced on the 28th ult. Long before dawn the doors of the Court were besieged by large crowds, who evidently thought they might force an entrance with a rush. But precautions had been taken to prevent this, for about half an hour before the opening of the gates a posse of police and about a battalion of the Garde de Paris drew up and formed a line right through the crowd, and down this line no one was allowed to pass who was not the bearer of a ticket. The bar have a prinot the bearer of a ticket. The bar have a private entrance of their own, and mustered in great force, a large number of young avocats unceremeniously occupying the seats reserved for ticket-holders. In the interval between the opening of the doors and the commencement of the proceedings the scene was curious. Ladies in quiet toilettes occupied the front seats behind the avocats, magistrates and jurymen were packed around; here was a soldier, there an usher; and a ring of animated spectators rose in thick press in the background. Arranged on a table in view of all were the witnesses against the murderer—the clothes found on his victims, even to the light-blue gown worn nesses against the murderer—the clothes found on his victims, even to the light-blue gown worn by the baby-girl, Marie Hortense, and in order, beside this mournful wardrobe, were arranged the instruments of the crime—the shovel with which the graves were dug at Pantin, the short pick with which the children had most likely been done to death, the horn-hafted knife discovered sticking in the corpse of Gustave Kinck covered sticking in the corpse of Gustave Kinck, and the jars containing the entrails of his father. The plan of the field of blood at Pantin was also exhibited, and formed not the least interesting of the grim paraphernalia of the court. There is a dead silence in the assembly, and an eager drawing-in of the breath as the President cries. "Usher, bring in the accused." By a spontaneous movement every one rises, and strains on tip-toe to catch a better sight of the criminal for the past three months, and has made Traupmann a synonym for all that is truculent. boyish figure appears, flanked by the burly frames of two gendarmes. Every eye is turned towards it—that is Traupmann himself! He looks uneasy as he enters, but gathers confidence quickly, and turns his gaze in the direction of the jury. He is somewhat under the middle size, meagre in form, and of a boyish build. There is something almost childish in his features as some form the feat but his real. tures as seen from the front, but his profile give more telling indication as to what his character is, the amount of firmness that must underlie those frail proportions, the savage energy of his nature, and the tenacious perseverance that can have coolly planned and consecutively carried out the massacre of a family. His forehead recedes, his backhead is heavy, a villainous lower jaw projects, and gives a sinister effect to the under portion of his face. The nose is long and aquiline, and rather finely cut, his eye is firm, a light down beard is visible on his upper lip, and fringes his cheeks, which are pale assuredly, but not remarkably so for such an occasion as this. An abundant crop of brown hair is brushed back from his forehead, and carried behind his ears. The dress of the criminal is such as an ordinary workman might wear—a topcoat, the worse for wear, a waistcoat of is, the amount of firmness that must underlie -a topcoat, the worse for wear, a waistcoat of dark velvet, and trousers of brown cloth.

The brave ship-caulker, Hauguel, who had resched Traupmann from his attempt to drown himself at Havre, and Ferrand, the gendarme who had effected his arrest, came in for particu-

The trial was resumed on Wednesday. The prisoner appeared much the same as the day previous, though, if anything, rather paler. The by his accomplice, and that he was not the mur-derer. He still persisted in the statements and denials he has already made. Twenty-four wit-nesses were examined, but no fresh evidence

The gendarmes Ferrand, Calfat, Haufel, and other witnesses were also examined. The President praised the conduct of Ferrand and President praised the conduct of Ferrand and Hanfel, and his remarks were greatly applauded. Dr. Bergeron gave evidence to the effect that one man would be capable of accomplishing all the murders of which Traupmann is accused, and similar evidence was given by Dr. Fardien. Traupmann objected to these statements, and said he was not a Hercules; but Dr. Bergeron, who has examined the prisoner, declared that he has acquired a certain strength and agaility from the exercise of his strength and agility from the exercise of his profession of engineer.

THE IMPERIAL ASSASSIN.

Shetch of Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte. Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte, whose name figures so prominently in connection with the quarrel arising out of an article in the Mar-seillaise, has had an adventurous career, and, un-like his elder brother, Lucien, has chiefly followed military pursu'. He is the third son of Lucien, brother of Napoleon I, and was born at Rome in 1815. In 1832 he came to this country to join his uncle, Joseph, formerly King of Spain. He next proceeded to Colombia and joined the army of Santander, by whom he was placed in command of a squadron. joined the army of Santander, by whom he was placed in command of a squadron. Soon after he returned to Italy, where he was regarded with disfavor by the Papal Government, which in 1836 intimated to him that he should leave the Papal States. Surrounded by a troop of mounted police, he wounded two and killed their chief; he received, however, two wounds in the encounter, and had to surrender. After a rather long detention at Fort Saint Angelo, in Rome, he returned to this country. He next went England, and thence to the island of Corfu. During an excursion in Albania, he had a quarrel with the Pallikares, and sustained almost unaided a deadly combat.

FIRST EDITION

FRANCE.

The Journal Official of Paris, December 29, publishes the following note:

The Ministers have tendered their resignations to the Emperor, who has accepted them. The members of the late Cabinet remain charged having two Chambers: for the right to labor, the late Cabinet remain charged having two Chambers: for the right to labor. having two Chambers; for the right to labor; progressive taxation; amnesty for the transported prisoners; and in favor of the entire republican constitution. On many occasions he testified to the sentiments of his cousin, Louis Napoleon. After the election of Decamber 10, he continued to sit with the Mountain party, and disapproved of the expedition to Rome. The democrats received a consistent support from him, except in relation to personal matters of the President. Re-elected for Corsica, he acted as one of the most ardent adversaries of reaction. The anger of the Right was often excited by his democratic ardor.

M. Pierre Bonaparte also energetically denied that any projects were entertained respecting a coup d'etat, in rather unparliamentary language. He showed the same intractable disposition in his military conduct. In 1849, he left for Algeria, where he assisted at the first operations of the niege of Zaachta, and then, before the assault, and without permission, he returned to France. The Minister of War deprived him of his military rank, and this measure, which was followed by a dual between M. Pierre Bonaparte having two Chambers; for the right to labor;

France. The Minister of War deprived him of his military rank, and this measure, which was followed by a duel between M. Pierre Bonaparte and a journalist of the extreme Right, received the express approbation of the Assembly.

The coup detat having placed in an awkward position the members of the Bonaparte family, who had pronounced in favor of the main enance of the Constitution, M. Pierre Bonaparte retired to private life. At the re-establishment of the empire he received, with his brothers, the title of Prince, but without being any longer one of the Imperial family. He does not much frequent the Court of the Tulleries, lives sometimes in Corsica, to gratify his taste for hunting, and at other times at a country house at Auteuil. at other times at a country house at Auteuil. He devotes part of his leisure to literary pursuits, and translated Niccolini's tragedy of Nabuchodonosor into French verse.

TERRIBLE INUNDATION.

Great Destruction of Life and Property at Campeche, Mexico-Sad Scenes. The Campeche Espiritu Publico of a recent

The capital of this State has been disturbed by a fearful inundation. Its lamentable results will be felt for some time. For seven days past the rain has fallen from the afternoon until midnight; but on the 26th abovesaid, it commenced to rain with such abundance that the akalches night; but on the 26th abovesaid, it commenced to rain with such abundance that the akalches (low lands) poured forth their carrents of water upon the town with considerable impetuosity. At 8 P. M. the water commenced to rise violently on the wards of San Francisco, Santa Anna, Guadaloupe, and San Roman, having reached on the same night, at 10 o'clock, the height of two metres on the inland gate, inside the walls, and four metres outside. The whole town was aroused by the cries and lamentations of the unhappy people of the wards, who implored for aid on seeing their lives threatened, not only by the water which rose fast, but by the violence of the current, which carried off every object. Boats were immediately provided by the civil authorities and the citizens, to save the lives of those outside the walls, but all efforts were impotent in these moments against the force of the current. Only a few boats could reach Santa Anna, and the streets of the inland gate inside the walls, and thus were saved a large number of families who had climbed to the walls, trees, and house tops. Some poor wretches, exhausted by fatigue, or not being able to resist the current let tops. Some poor wretches, exhausted by fatigue, or not being able to resist the current, let go their hold and perished with their children. The water had thrown down some walls and several straw and stone houses. The people could be seen rushing everywhere, searching for boats to ald the sufferers, and lighting fires to facilitate the means of salvation, as the night was extremely dark. The families outside walls were somewhat relieved by the boats which had reached them, and by 3 o'clock A. M., on the 27th ult., the moon had commenced to shine, thus making the situation less painful. The spectacle was a touching and sor-rowful one; everywhere could be seen the unfor-tunates, who had saved their lives with great difficulty, contemplating the loss of their pro-perty, their clothes, and what is more yet, their children and their parents. After daylight on the 27th the picking up of the bodies was com-

The cemetery of San Roman was completely

The cemetery of San Roman was completely destroyed. The stone walls and the tombs were carried away by the sea.

The people of Campeche conducted themselves in a heroic manner in the moments of great anguish, and once more gave a proof of their charitable hearts and their interest in the good of humanity. The same can be said of the first battalion of Cazadores and the regular

This overflow almost equalled the great storm of the 7th of September, 1807, which almost destroyed the city of Campeche.

The cemetery of San Roman presented, on the

28th ultimo, a picture werthy of one of those paintings envied by photography itself. The wall in front of the edifice, and on the eastern side, was forced out of its cements by the water inclosed in the cemetery and which entered by a small door in the southeastern angle, carrying the rubbish to the seashere, a distance of some 20 metres. The sepulchres, made of stone and about a metre in depth, were carried off by the current, and the remains scattered, even some bodies which had been interred recently, along the shore of San Roman, the current making great excavations and obstructions from where the water precipitated itself with such impetu-osity and a noise so horrible that it seemed to us to look like Niagara Falls.
On the same ward of San Roman, on the me

morable night of the 26th, the water discharged all its force through one of the streets near to the bridge, making a canal as wide as the street, and carrying off many houses.

THE QUEEN OF SHEBA.

Selling Out a Queer Old Woman on the Levee.

It will be remembered that about two years ago the city condemned and purchased some property on the levee, including the row of houses between Fourth and Bullitt streets. Among these was an old, dilapidated one known as the "Blue House," from its peculiar color. The city has been renting all except this one, it being in such a bad condition that people were afraid to live in it. There is now (and has been from time "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the such a bad condition that people were afraid to live in it. There is now (and has been from time "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary") an old, shabby, and half-crazy woman living in a room in the second story of this house. How she got or when she got there no one can tell. The city official who collects rent from the tenants along there only knows that the woman was there when the property fell into the city's hands. The neighbors say she was there when they came. The collector of runt has endeavored to make her pay for the use of the room, but in vain. He has threatened to put her out, but has himself been put out several times in the attempt. She has a great long sabre, which is her only means of defense, and she often makes use of it to the terror of her neighbors. Besides her sabre there is a large Newfoundland dog with which she amuses herself daily at the river by playing in the water and often wading in up to her waist, and splashing around to the eminent delight of the big woolly fellow of a dog, who occasionally takes a fourney over to the head of the falls and back by way of variety. How she subsists is a mystery, but both she and her dog manage to survive—luxuriously for all we know. She is known as the "Queen

of Sheba." The house in which she lives having become so dangerous as to be considered a public nuisance, the city has ordered it to be torn down and the material sold. The sale took place Saturday afternoon, but not, it appears, without the serious intervention of its wrathy tenant. The crowd of buyers had assembled, and the anctioneer mounted his stand before the old lady knew anything about the matter. After a short explanation in regard to the object of the sale, etc., he commenced, "how much," "how much," "how much, "how much am I offered for the house, with the Queen and dog thrown in?" "How much," "give me a bid." "Twenty five dollars," called out one of the bidders. "Twenty-five dollars, a sent-terment among the bystanders, and out came the "Queen of Sheba." her veniceful sabre the was on him, and, with one swing of her sword, down he came from his barrel withbout respect to shins or clean clothes. It is said that the direful Queen ran him into the river, but that may be a little exaggerated. Anyhow, the sale was materially interfered with for the time being, and the old lady with her dog and sabre still holds possession, and says that she intends to stay there till the front part falls out, anyway. The place is now fenced in, so as to prevent persons from passing dangerously near to fit the lupending walls.—Louisville Journal, Jan. 10.

The Castleton (VŁ) National Bank was entered Monday night, the safe was blown open by nitro-glycerine, and one compartment exposed, from which \$6400 were taken. The lower compartment containing between \$50,000 and

THE CHURCH SCANDAL.

The Implous Scoundrel, Cooke—The Facts Re-intive to the Elopement—From the Footlights to the Altar.

No news has yet been received as to the present whereabouts of the Rev. Horace Cooke, of the Seventh Street Methodist Church, who eloped from New York on Friday with Miss Mattie Johnston. He was last seen on Friday evening leaving a ferry boat at Jersey City, and is thought to have left for Europe in the steamer City of Brussels. Telegrams have been sent in numerous directions by Mr. Johnston, but as yet without success. Mr. Johnston is a wealthy man, and will spare no expense to regain his misguided child.

Mr. Cooke received \$2000 a year salary, be-

Mr. Cooke received \$2000 a year salary, be-sides rent and fuel. He had been paid up to the 1st of January He took his clothing along with him, but the young lady was entirely unprovided with baggage. A deep sympathy is felt by the congregation for the bereaved wife and son of Mr. Cooke, who have been left destitute of funds. They will be duly cared for.

The painful news of Mr. Cooke's flight has excited

cited regret not only on account of the young lady and others concerned, but on his own. He had become widely esteemed among those who knew him.

THE SCOUNDREL'S ANTECEDENTS. He was born in this city, and early in life con-templated going on the stage, but became con-verted to a serious life at the prayer meetings once held in Burton's Theatre and in the Forsyth once held in Burton's Theatre and in the Forsyth Street Church. He became a minister in 1863, and joined the New York Eastern Conference. He was first appointed to the Methodist Church of Astoria. From thence he went to Flushing and Mamaroneck, and finally, in May last, to his late field of labor. In Mamaroneck he is accused of having misled another young woman under similar circumstances, with the exception of the elonement. of the elopement.

MISS JOHNSTON Miss Johnston is a pretty, rosy-cheeked girl of 16, with a round, short figure, and black hair and eyes. She was in the senior class of the Twelfth Street Grammar School, under the tuition of Miss Lydia F. Wadleigh, and the statements of both that lady and her pupils testify to her good scholarship and invariably amiable, modest dis-position. Much grief is felt for her by them all. She became a probationer in the Seventh Street Church soon after the advent of Mr. Cooke, and was quife open in her innocent expressions of admiration concerning him. Upon his departure for Europe she handed him a note, which called the blessing of God upon his welfare and the safety of his voyage. During his absence he corresponded with her. His letters were seen the young lady's family, and were chiefly of a religious character.

PREMONITORY LOVE SYMPTOMS. On Mr. Cooke's return he was observed at times to be abstracted in his manner, and never desirous of prolonging conversations. His walks with Miss Johnston were noticed, and he was once seen carrying her books as she left school, but no suspicion was excited at the time. She was a teacher in the church Sunday School, and his opportunities of meeting her there and at class and prayer-meetings were THE ELOPEMENT.

On finally determining to elope, Mr. Cooke privately packed a trunk on Thursday last, after sending his wife and son to a lecture of Milburn, the blind preacher, and on Friday desired his wife to carry a message for him. While she was on the errand he procured the removal of the trunk to a point where he probably afterwards called for it. On Friday afternoon he informed his wife that he was going out for a informed his wife that he was going out for a short time. She said, "Be sure and be back in time for the prayer meeting," and he replied A THUNDER CLAP.

The next day, while auxious at his absence, she received the following note:—

I am on my last plank. You will never see my face again. I hope Baldwin will be a better man than his father. Horace Cooks. Mrs. Cooke had heard that Miss Johnston wa

also missing, and at once realized the fact of the elopement. Her affliction may be imagined. She told a friend that for sixteen years she had been a slave to her husband, and that this cruel blow utterly prostrated her.

A LETTER TO MR. JOHNSTON. At "the same hour on Saturday morning Mr. Johnston also received a letter from Cooke, as

New York, Jan. 7, 1870.—I love Mattie. I will care for her tenderly, kindly, lovingly. Inconsistent as it may appear with my present conduct, I ask for no mercy, but am ready to pay with my life for the possession of the woman I adore.

HORACE COOKE.

A CIGAR AT A PANCY ANGLE.

Various reports have arisen regarding the antecedents of Mr. Gooke, since his departure. He is said to have been seen leaving the New York Hotel on Thursday, in an unclerical pair of corn-colored kids, and with a cigar in his mouth at an angle of forty-five degrees. Others say that he had been a victim to panel thieves during nightly indiscretions; that these had learned his name by means of letters in his pockets, and had perpetually blackmailed him.

-While the anthorities of two towns in Maine were disputing which should support a pauper family, three of the children belonging to it starved to death.

to death.

—The wind on Sunday blew off the hat of a little girl, as she was walking with her father in Taonton. Her father and she turned and hurried after it, and the next moment the spire of the Fourth Preabyterian Church fell with a crash across the sldewalk at the very place where they had just been. It is an ill wind, etc.

—Two prominent members of the Methodist Church in Talbotton, Georgia, who had been on very friendly terms, quarreled about some church matter on the 30th ult. One finally struck the other with his cane, whereupon the latter stabbed his assailant in the neck with a pocket knife, severing a main artery and killing him in fifteen miuutes.

—Prince Arthur will visit Washington towards the close of this month, for the especial purpose of calling on President Grant before visiting other portions of the United States. He will remain about a month, and be the guest of Mr. Thornton, the British Ministen. Afterwards he will go to New York and remain several days.

from which \$6400 were taken. The lower compartment, containing between \$50,000 and \$60,000, was not reached. The burglars escaped. Castleton is fifty miles from Glens' Falls, and seventy from North Adams. A reward of \$2000 is offered for their apprehension.

Burgiary in Middlebury, Vt.
The store of Edwin Vallette, in Middlebury, Vt., was entered on Tuesday morning, and at 3 o'clock Vallette made the discovery by seeing a light in the store. He collected some neighbors, armed, and surrounded the store. When the robber made his appearance with a bag of plunder they fired on him, when he dropped the bag and made good his escape, evidently wounded, for blood was found on the snow in his tracks. A man named Hayer, nineteen years of age, employed on the premises, was afterwards apprehended and confessed the deed. He was wounded in the right arm.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Justice to Civil Employes.

Despatch to The Boening Telegraph.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Secretary Robeson has issued the following order to the chiefs of bureaus in the Navy Department:-

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 10, 1870—Sir:—The chiefs of the several bureaus of the Navy Department will meet together a few days before the close of each quarter, for the purpose of equalizing the pay of the civil employes at the navy yards under the respective bureaus for the ensuing quarter. ensuing quarter.
GEORGE M. ROBESON, Sec. of the Navy.

Management of Navy Yards. The Secretary of the Navy, always having in

view the public interests, is instituting reforms whenever an opportunity offers. This is one:-JANUARY 10.—Sir:—Hereafter no articles sold at auction in the navy yards will be permitted to pass out the gate without a written order from the executive officer or his assistant. No property will be passed out of a navy yard at any time without the pass being carefully examined by the marine officer in charge of the public gate. The commandant will designate what officer in the yard will be authorized to sign a officers in the yard will be authorized to sign a pass. The permission should be confined to the Constructor, Chief Engineer, Medical Officer, Executive Officer and his assistants. This permission should be granted to no other officers, and to only such of the above mentioned as the

Very respectfully, GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy. Naval Affairs.

Despatch to The Beering Telegraph.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Naval Bulletin for to-day orders Lieutenant-Commander Charles O'Nell to duty under Rear-Admiral Paulding, at Boston; Surgeon James McMasters to the receiving ship Vermont: detached Chief Engineer Robert Danby from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to duty in charge of machinery afloat at New Orleans; Second Assistant Englneer Jos. B. Upham from the Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard and ordered to the Miantonomah. The business in the yard is not very brisk, and the men are kept at repair work mostly. The steam tng Mercury will to-day be freighted and start this evening for Norfolk.

The steamer Kansas is lying on the ways, having her planking removed. It will be necessary to renew her exterior entirely. The steamer Tallapoosa is flying at one of the wharves, having her boilers removed. They will be replaced with those which were in use on the steamer Chicopee, recently condemned as unfit for Government service. The force in the sailmakers' department has been largely increased, and they are now engaged in making and repairing sails for the frigates Savannah and Macedonian, school-ships at the Naval Academy, Ahnapolis.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

California Legislature. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11 .- The Legislature has elected Jasper O. Farrell Harbor Commis-

Billiards.

Deery and Dion are about to arrange for another billiard match for \$2000, to be played on the 22d inst.

The Pacific Railroad.

It is rumored that the California Pacific Railroad has sold out to the Central Pacific Company, but both companies deny the statement; nevertheless, the report seems to obtain credence. The possession of the California Pacific road would put the entire system of the roads in California under the control of the Central

Board of City Connells Indicted. The Grand Jury of Los Angeles has indicted the members of the late City Council of that place, including the Mayor, for an alleged fraudulent issue of city scrip of more than \$50,000, of which only \$8000 is accounted for.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quetations.

This Morning's Quetations.

By the Angle-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 12—11 A.M.—Consols for money, 92%, and for account, 93%. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 87; of 1865, old, 86%; of 1867, 85%; Ten-forties, 84%. American stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 17%; Illinois Central, 103; Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12—11 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11%d.; middling Orleans, 11%d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Red Western Wheat, 7s. 10d. 67s. 11d.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Tailow, 46s. 3d.; Sugar quiet both on the spot and afoat. Linseed Oil dull; American, 5s. 9d. 66s.

This Aftersoon's Quetations.

LONDON, Jan. 12—1 P. M.—American securities easier; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 86%; of 1865, old, 86%; of 1867, 85%; Ten-forties, 84%.

Liverroot, Jan. 12—1 P. M.—Beef, 1928.; Lard heavy; Cheese, 76s. 6d,; Spirits Petroleum, 1s. 3d.

FROM THE STATE.

An Exetting Session of the Legislature.

Despatch to The Bossion Telegraph.

Harrisbure, Jan. 12.—The adjournment of the Senate about midnight last night was marked with much excitement. After nearly eight hours of heated debate between the men who wished to give the contested seat in the Senate to Seuill (the Republican), and those who thought that Findlay (Democrat) was entitled to it, the debate suddenly terminated by cries for a vote. When it was taken all the Republicans except Billingfelt, of Lancaster, and Lowry, of Erie, voted for Scuil. These two gentlemen stated that they conscientionally believed that the papers presented by the Democratic competitor made out a prima facia case in his favor, and they accordingly voted with the Democrate. The result was a tie vote of 15 to 15, and of course the resolution favoring the admission of Scuil was lost. Instantly after this decision Findlay, the competitor, stepped in front of the Speaker's desk, and was announced by Senator Wallace as waiting to take the oath. The Speaker asked Wallace whether he made a motion to that effect?

Mr. Wallace replied that no motion was necessary, because a new Senator, against whom there was no present contest, had simply presented himself to be qualified, as was his right. The Speaker then, without having in any way recognized Findlay, remarked that there was

sented himself to be qualified, as was his right.

The Speaker then, without having in any way recognized Findlay, remarked that there was nothing before the Senate, and proceeded to prove, by calling for the reading of the journal, that the evening session from half-past seven o'clock to the present time, had been called for the special purpose of considering a certain resolution. This having been done the session was exhausted, and there was no further business before the Senate.

As considerable embarrassment seemed to follow the announcement of the Speaker, Mr. Graham, of Allegheny, solved the matter by a motion to adjourn.

On this motion Billingfelt, who had previously voted with the Democrats, voted with his old Republican friends, and his vote carried the adjournment by one majority.

ournment by one majority.

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

Address of the Executive and Council.

The Fenian Brotherhood of Ireland has issued an important address to the fraternity at large, and especially to that portion on this side of the water. After congratulating the American managers upon their union organization, prudence, and discipline, the address goes on to declare that the Irish people experienced with pleasure the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and, though disestablished, complaints are still well grounded that it was not disendowed. If advocates the disbanding of the English colony and the breaking up of the military rule. Feudal landlordism, it declares, is doomed, and that the soil belongs to the Irish people for their fruition and enjoyment. Other grievances it considers under the head of maladministration of justice and excessive taxation, ills which considers under the head of maladministration of justice and excessive taxation, ills which oppress the people and pull down the pillars of their society. Alien domination is severely denounced. The wars, of Ireland came from this source originally, and when this evil is extirpated, peace, concord, and happiness will reign over a people for 800 years condemned to poverty and tyranny. The case of the political prisoners appeals to the civilized world. Their sufferings cannot be described. The debates of Parliament have brought to light a system of treatment which the romancist of the horrible, in his direst extremity, would scarcely ascribe to any barbarous age or country in history. Fenianism is the heir of '98 and '48, and is guided by the very teachings of both. It embraces the truth preached by Wolf Tone, the purity exemplified by Robert Emmet, the honor which distinguished Lord Edward Fitzgerald. It has adopted the manly characteristics of the It has adopted the manly characteristics of the dead martyrs of '48; the chivalry of Smith O'Brien; the restless devotion of Michael Do-

heny; the passionate patriotism of Inomas Francis Meagher. It closes with these words:— We appeal, then, to Irishmen and friends of Ireland in the United States, and whoever these words may reach, to aid by every means in their power the extension of those doctrines which Montgomery died to give life to—that liberty which Washington lived to obtain. Chief Executive Fenian Brotherhood LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson, and Justices Rend and Sharawood.

The city list upon the third call was taken up this morning. Owing to the continued absence of Justice Williams, the contested election cases went of sgain until Monday next.

Nisi Prius—Judge Agnew.

The case of John A. Owens vs. Jacob Spellman, which is an action—of slander to recover damages for defamation of character, before reported, is still before the Court, the defendant maintaining that he is not the person who circulated the slanderous report complained of.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce.

THE LAST OF THE BROOKS CASE.

Last evening, in the trial of Robert Hamilton and James Atwell, for assault and battery with intent to kill James J. Brooks, when the testimony was closed, District Attorney Gibbons said to the jury that he did not conscientiously believe the evidence was sufficient to warrant a conviction, and therefore he felt it his duty to submit the cause without argument, subject to the instruction of the Court. His honor fully concurred in the view taken by the District Attorney, and a verdict of not guilty was rentrict Attorney, and a verdict of not guilty was ren-

trict Attorney, and a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

Thomas Eagan, who was indicted for complicity in this attempt to murder, was in the dock for trial. The prisener having been committed to prison in September last, still wore a summer suit of clothing. Mr. Gibbons stated to the jury that the indictment was preferred by the District Attorney who preceded him in office, upon the fact that shortly after the shooting Eagan had taken a pair of pistols from Keenan's store, and had made use of offensive and suspicious expressions about Mr. Brooks. It was then thought that he possessed knowledge of the perpetrators of the crime, and concealed the same, which, had such been the fact, would have warranted his conviction.

which, had such been the fact, would have warranted his conviction.

But subsequently it had been ascertained to the satisfaction of the Commonwealth's officers and the judges of the Court that there was no proof whatever of this, and af no other circumstance that would call for a verdict of guilty. For this reason he thought it was his duty, and the defendant's right, to have the case now disposed of in justice to all parties, and he would submit it without evidence, asking for a verdict of not guilty. This meeting with the approbation of the Court, such a verdict was given by the jury, and the prisoner was discharged. OBSCENITY.

The District Attorney called for trial the case of Simon M. Landis, charged with publishing and selling certain obscene libelous papers. A great deal of time was consumed in the selection of a jury, and this completed, the trial was proceeded with.

The indictment sets forth that the publications complained of were so obscene, filthy, and lewd as to be unfit to be spread upon the records of this court, the District Attorney very properly refusing to read these papers in court, and therefore simply proved the identity of the papers and their publication by Landis, and offered them to the jury for perusal in their room. The case is yet on trial.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-2 P. M.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.
Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New
York house the following:
N. Y. Cent, & Hud R.
Con. Stock Scrip. 92% Western Union Tele 32%
do. scrip. 87% Tol. & Wab. R. 52%
N. Y. & Erie Rail. 93% Mil. & St. Paul R com 74%
Ph. and Rea. R. 96% Mil. & St. Paul R com 74%
Mich. South. & N.I.R. 89% Adams Express. 62%
Cile. and Pitt. R. 88% Wells, Pargo & Co. 20%
Chi. and N. W. com. 74%
Chi. and N. W. pref. 87
Chi. and R. I. R. 106% Gold. 123%
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. 88% Market strong.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore Produce Mar

A TALE OF TWO CITIES.

St. Louis and Chicage Compared by the Tee 8
of Figures.

The Western papers don't often submit their glowing declarations as to the growth and prosperity of their respective cities to the test of figures; but the St. Louis Democrat punctures some of the pretensions of Chicago by a comparison between the produce trade of that city and St. Louis. Thus, beginning with wheat and ficur, the Democrat finds that Chicago received and shipped of wheat as follows:—

1638. 1866.

Shipped. 542,234 1,584,674
Increase of receipts about 46 per cent. Increase of shipments, about 200 per cent.
The flour manufactured in the two cities com-

While Chicago has lost 132,586 barrels, or one-quarter of her production, in 1868, St. Louis has gained 106,007 barrels, or about 12 per cent. during the year. The receipts and exports of flour in the two show the following:—

CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPE.

Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1870.

The local Money market was rather more active this morning, and somewhat unsettled, owing to the difficulty which has sprung up between certain New York gold operators and the managers of the Gold Exchange Bank, which prevented the latter from effecting a settlement with the Clearing House. The result in New York has been a locking up of funds and a partial return of stringency, which, if of long continuance, may affect our own money market by sympathy at least.

We quote call loans at 566 qer cent., generally the latter, and choice discount paper at 19610 per cent. The offerings are larger to-day, owing no doubt to fears of a possible stringent market from the cause alluded to.

Gold opened quiet and strong, and both features continued up to noon, the fluctuations being entirely confined within 122 and 1224. Government bounds were quiet, and prices firm under the stronger ruling of gold.

were quiet, and prices firm under the stronger ruling of gold.

There was only a limited business at the Stock Board to-day, but yesterday's closing prices were well maintained. There were some sales of City Sixes at 100% for the new bonds

There was a small amount of business done in Reading Railroad at 47%, 2. 0., and 47%, 3. 0. Pennsylvania Railroad was dull, with some small sales at 54% 205. Minehill Railroad sold at 52 Lehigh Valley Railroad at 53, and Philadelphia and Eric Railroad at 28%. The was offered for Horristown and 35% for Catawissa preferred.

There were no other sales of any importance, and the bids for miscellaneous shares were nominal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.
FIRST BOARD.
7100 City 6s, N. Js. 100% 128 sh Penna ... 1s. 55
100 do ... 100 100 do ... c. 54%
1000 Reading 7s. 108% 33 sh Minehill R. 1s 52

115@115%; do., 1868, 114%@115%; 10.40s, 112%@
112%; Cur. 6s, 109%@110. Gold, 122.

MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118%118%; do. 1862, 116%@116%; do. 1865, 160%. @164%; do. 1865, 116%@116%; do. 1865, 160%. 116%@116%; do. 1865, new, 114%@115; do. 1865, 160%. 115%@116%; do. 1865, do., 114%@115%; 10.40s, 112%@113%; U. S. 30 Kear 6 per cent. Currency, 109%@109%; Due Comp. Inc. Notes, 19; Gold, 122%@122%; Silver, 117@119.

MESSES. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 56 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1861, 116%@116%; do. 1864, 116%@116; do. July, 1865, 114%@116; do. July, 1865, 114%@116; do. July, 1865, 114%@116; 52, 10-40, 112%@119%; U. S. Pacific RL Cur. 6s, 109%@110. Gold, 122%@1123%.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning to 10-00 A. M. 192 11-45 A. M. 123% 11-30 " 122% 11-30 " 122%

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12. Seeds Cloverseed is quiet but steady. Small sales at \$208.25 \$ 65 lbs. Timethy is held at \$4.75@5. Flaxseed sells in a small way Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1

Quercitron at \$50 % ton.

There is no demand for Flour for shipment, and only a limited inquiry from the home consumers, who purchased 5,600 barrels, including superfine, at \$4.25,64.50, extras at \$4.75,65, Iowa, Wisconsin,

al \$4.25.64.20, extras at \$4.75.65, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5.25.66, the latter rate for choice, Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5.05.75, Ohio and Indiana do. do. at \$5.75.64.25, and fancy brands at \$5.05.64.25, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at \$6.35 bbl.

The Wheat market presents no new feature, the demand being confined to the wants of the local millers. Sales of 1600 bushels prime Pennsylvania red at \$1.37.61.28. Rye may be quoted at \$1 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in fair request at the decline noted yesterday. Sales of old yellow at \$1.05; 25.00 bushels new do. at \$7.69.00., and old Western mixed at \$1.00 at

-Many Tennesseans are removing to Arkansas with their families to engage in the cultiva-

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)
FORTHESS MONROE, Jan. 12.—Arrived, brig Catharine, from Rio de Janeiro, for orders.
Savannan, Jan. II.—Arrived, steamships Wyoming, from Philadelphia, and America, from Baltimore: ship John O. Baker, from Antwerp; and sehr David Gifford, from Georgetown. Cleared, steamships Virgo, for New York, and Fanguil, for Baltimore.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA JANUARY 19.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Bleamer J. S. Shriver, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mass. to A. Groves, Jr.

Brig Roancke, Davis, 17 days from Porto Cabello, with mass. to John Dallett & Co.

Schr Annie Amsden, Bangs, 12 days from Trinidad de Cuba, with sugar and molasses to Geo. C. Carson & Co.—vessel to Knight & Sons. Left at Trinidad, brig Antilles, loading for Boston.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jan. L. Bewley & Co.

Bhip John Williamson, Robinson, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, salled from Holyhead 26th ult., having repaired.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Barque Robert Hoak, Jolly, hence, at Bremerhaven 24th