BUROPE.

John Bright and the English Democracy-The Last Hours of Victor Noir-The Previous Career of the Royal Assassin, Prince Bonaparte.

ENGLAND.

Mr. Bright's Speech at Birmingham-The Gladstene Democratic Platform-Liberal Inten-

LONDON, Jan. 15.—If Mr. Bright's Birming-ham speeches failed to satisfy those who were foelish enough to believe that the invariably sobering effects of office would fail to make the Manchester reformer reticent and cautious, and who anticipated from him a blunt expose of many important Cabinet secrets, they have yet afforded ample ammunition both for his friends and enemies, and the daily papers are still com-menting upon them according to their several

Proclivities.

The conservative organs would of course have found occasion to assail the objectionable minister, no matter what he had said. If he should have told his constituents that the Cabinet had been seriously divided on the details of the Irish Land bill and the mode of dealing with the present lawlessness in that troubled country, when they met in council last month, and should have then gone on to state the points on which he insisted in the great measure of the next session, the whole Tory pack would have opened cry upon him, and denounced him as unfit for office. Had he refrained from mentioning Ireland at all, or simply alluded to Irish affairs as a subject occupying the serious attention of the Government, and hence not a desirable theme for discussionat this time, he would have been escalled from the same quarter as a have been assailed from the same quarter as a coward and a traitor to his life-long convictions. Had he said any more or any less than he did Had he said any more or any less than he did say, his condemnation would have been as certain and as severe as it now is. It is not surprising, therefore, that Tory objection should be taken to Mr. Bright's observation, that the present Government "had given to the trish a free church and free schools," and would soon, he hoped, give them "a free vote and free land."

To be sure he took the precaution to avow

To be sure he took the precaution to ayow that he was an enemy to confiscation, and that the evil of a handful of landowners and a nation of starving dependants was one that could only be removed by time and by careful legislation; but this goes for nothing in the eyes of the conservative organs, and on the strength of the promise of "free land" Mr. Bright is denounced

as a red republican and a socialist.
So in his interview with an amnesty deputation, although he told his visitors that the stories of the sufferings of the Feulan prisoners were mischievous fabrications, circulated for the purpose of stirring up sedition, and declared that no government would be justified in setting loose convicted rebels who avowed their determination to repeat the offense for which they were imprisoned as soon as liberated, he is as sailed as a Fenian sympathizer, because he drew a distinction between rebellion against a free government and rebellion against a tyranny, and because he expressed the hope that the time ould arrive when the cells of all political pris-

oners could be opened.

The friends of Mr. Bright, on the other hand, although some of the most exacting among them would have preferred to have listened to such speeches as he was accustomed to deliver when he was a tribune of the people and not a respon-sible member of her Majesty's Government, are and accept them as a gratifying assurance that there is a healthy spirit of progress in the Cabinet which cannot fail to bring forth good fruits in due season.

THE IMPERIAL MURDER.

A Death Sketch of Victor Noir. The Paris Figuro thus sketches the death chamber of Victor Noir:-The mortuary chamber has an extremely plain appearance. An iron bedstead, and nothing more. The body is extended on the bed. The feet are uncovered, and the right hand remains gloved. The blood-stained shirt is open, and shows the breast. On the left side of the breast is a small hole about the size of a centime. The heart is there; It is there the ball pierced. and death followed. The face still bears a defi-ant look. The dilated nostrils and halfopened mouth give the pale features a strange aspect. Victor Noir was brave, His look shows it. A slight moustache shadows his upper lip. Some words of venge-ance are heard. A voice says, "Sllence in the presence of the dead." At the side of the bed s a double ladder, on which a candle is burning. This single light gives a dramatic effect to the sketch which Gill was making as we entered. Gill is one of those whom Victor loved. of a frank and upright nature, he loved the sincere. A child is brought in. It is about five years at most. This is Ernest, the nephew of Victor Noir, whom he adored. "You see your uncle is asleep," says some one. "Ah!" says the child with a curious stare,

"for how long?" "For ever!" "Oh! see, sir, how he has bled; some one has hurt him." "Kiss him." "How pale he is! I wish to shake hands with him, like this morning." We look on in silence. This unconscious grief of the child, this singular phrase, "some one has hurt him, touches us more perhaps than the tears of his intended wife, his sister-in-law, father, mother,

Prince Bonaparte's Italian Exploit. The Reforme says of Prince Bonaparte that, while residing at Canino, his huntsman was about to be married to a young girl. The Prince

was paying attentions to her, which the huntsman resented, and told him he would not sauctien their continuance. Some days after he was shot in the head, while in the middle of the woods, by Pierre Bonaparte himself. Public rumor soon made known the perpetrator to the police, and a captain of the mounted force was charged with his arrest. Plerre Bonaparte had a certain reputation for courage, and also was known to carry arms. The officer arranged arrest him at the cafe which he usually visited, and to have two men ready to seize him on receiving a signal. The captain went to the cafe, scated himself near Pierre Bonaparte, and engaged in conversation with him. While speaking he remarked the butt-ends of two pistols, spoke of their fine carving, and having got them into his hand, he believed it a favorable moment to give the signal. But the assassin was otherwise armed, and during the fight he found a chance to stab the captain with a stiletto. The Pope had him tried for this double murder, when he was sentenced to death, but was pardoned by the Pope.

LOVE'S OLD DREAM.

The Harrison-Vreeland Breach of Promise Case Again A New Trial Commenced. The case of Mary Harrison vs. George Vreeland, which attracted so much attention last year, is again before the public. It will be remembered that Mrs. Harrison, who is a widow oeyond the meridian of existence, brought a suit against the old man of eighty-two for a breach of promise of marriage, and as he was very wealthy, she claimed heavy damages for her blighted affections. The spley developments of that remarkable trial are not yet forgotten. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff with greatly reduced damages. Defendant appealed to the Court of Error, and the

FIRST EDITION | Verdiet was set aside on the ground of excessive damages, and a new trial was ordered. The damages, and a new trial was ordered. The at night until 1 P. M. next day. The great quantity of water absorbed by the declivity underabsord to suppose that a woman of her years mined its foundation, the whole superincumbent absurd to suppose that a woman of her years could suffer such damage in the disappointment, especially as the defendant was a rich man and so old as to render the supposition of an varnest, bona fide courtship, with intent to

marry, highly improbable.

The new trial commenced yesterday in the Hudson County Court, before Judge Bedle. Mr. Dixon, on behalf of the plaintiff, opened the case, stating in substance that the plaintiff is a widow, who is engaged partly as teacher and partly as forewoman in a factory in New York city; that she resides in Greenville, where defendant also lives; that some years ago an intimacy sprung up between plaintiff and defendant which resulted in a promise of marriage; that the engagement was postponed at the instance of defendant; that new engagements were con-tracted and again postponed, till at last plaintiff became convinced that defendant would not fulfil his solemn promises to her, and she accordingly

brought the suit. The gay Lothario was in court, an attentive listener, but apparently quite at case as to the result. The judgment of the Court of Errors makes it certain that the jury will not again venture on the award of heavy damages.

FROM DEATH TO LIFE.

Wonderful Escape from the Death Pcualty-A Hanged Murderer Galvanized and Re-

The Louisville Commercial of Wednesday has this startling parrative:—

We purpose laying before our readers the most startling event that has transpired for many years in our mdist. It is so well authenticated, and yet so incredible, so terrible, with such an air of truth surrounding it, that we cannot refrain from giving to the public what has been rumored vaguely for some days in portions of

our city.

It is well known that the unfortunate Kriel, who suffered death-or was supposed to have done so-last Friday, went to his doom grim. implacable, and unnaturally firm. It was well known that his desire to live was paramount to every other earthly desire. His bearing on the scaffold was so unnaturally calm that those who stood near him thought the man did not realize

that death was so near, but still clung to life with a terrible tenacity.

When the rope that held the trap was severed, and the body fell, it was a subject of remark that the closed hands and position of the legs and feet remained entirely unchanged, showing a tremendous exercise of will and control of nerve. The neck was not broken, neither was the rope drawn so closely about the man's neck that its mark could be distinguished, nor was the skin chafed a particle.

General Whittaker, who was present at the execution by the request of the prisoner, and who examined the body as it hung, declared in the hearing of those in the vicinity of the scaffold that pulsation in the carotid arteries of the neck was discernable after the jail surgeon and his assistants had declared life extinct

After hanging some minutes, Kriel's body was placed in the coffin. The limbs remained flexible, the hands opened with the least persuasion and were crossed on his bosom. The eyes that stared half-open when the black cap was with-drawn, remained closed after the slight touch upon them, and the face assumed an appearance of mobility and rest.

The red flushing in the cheeks came back, to a certain extent, and the dark coloring on the neck, under the knotted rope, partially disappeared. The short time that clapsed between his being placed in the coffin and being driven away was also a subject of remark.

No one seemed to have any charge of the

body, and it was driven away in a lonely hearse to the vault at the cemetery.

Now comes the closing scenes in this strange

Near midnight a light wagon was driven rapidly out Walnut street, in which were seated muffled, silent figures, one of them a surgeon of great experimental knowledge, a firm believer in the theory of resuscitation of animal

life through the galvanic process. In the wagon was a mattress and several dark blankets. The wagon halted near the cemetery fence; and the horse was held by the driver, an two men went to the vault, carrying between them a large sack well filled. In a short time they returned bearing with them a motionless figure shrouded in a blanket. The figure was placed on the mattress, and in silence the wagon was drived back to the city. The body was conveyed to the surgery of a most skilful and earned surgeon, where some ten or twelve excited and expectant students stood anxiously awaiting the arrival. The body was placed in a recumbent position on the table, the clothing cosened, the chest extended, and an incisio made in one of the veins of the arm. At first but a small drop of dark-colored blood came forth, but repeated lucisions and manipulations of the body caused it at last to trickle forth more

The galvanic battery was applied, and horrible and wonderful to relate, in less than fifteen minutes the warm blood began to course through the chilled body, and at last the eyes were opened. The students stood appalled and could hardly realize the extent of the demonstration before them. One of them spoke to Kriel, asking him, "Are you sensible?" The eyes answered expressively, and his lips opened ineffec tually, for no speech came forth. Stimulants were poured down the throat of the revived criminal, and in less than one hour after he had been placed in the surgery Kriel sat up and sked them, "What have you done? Am I

alive?"
The consternation, and yet the professional delight of the spectators were loudly expressed The experiment of a reckless class of students and an able experimentalist had resulted n the resuscitation of a man who had been hung a short time previous. Steps were immediately taken to save the life of the wretched man. Justice had been satisfied by the public execution, though life returned. Why should they deliver up what had so providentially and wonderfully been restored? None of Kriel's wonderfully been restored? None of Kriel's personal friends were notified. Strangers disruised him, furnished him with means, and by laylight a man weak and tottering, but firm and immovable in his demeanor, crossed the river and was last seen by a watchful, silent friend who kept near him on the train leaving Sey mour, Indiana, on his way to an unknown, but it is to be hoped, better future.

DISASTER.

Fatal Landsilde in Otavalo—Several Lives Lost On the nights of the 17th and 18th of Novem ber last there occurred a lamentable accident in the canton of Otavalo, province of Imbabura, in the State of Ecuador. In that point of the Escalera called Taurichupa, a territory belonging to the estate of Pesavo, there was an esta blishment situated at the base of a declivity covered with wood, under the management of a Colombian named Darins Vasquez, for the extraction of quinia. The work was progressing very briskly, and nearly 400 arrobas of bark had been collected without anything worthy of notice having occurred to disturb the labor, excep some thunder and heavy rains, common at the season. Considering this, and fearing that the earthquakes, which had not altogether ceased since the recent great catastrophe, might detach the overhanging declivity, sleeping huts were constructed in the plaza a short distance off. Dr. Carlos Cevanos Auz, the owner of the establishment and to whom we are indebted for the account of what happened, always slept in a hat himself, and persuaded all the others employed in the works to do the same. Notwithstanding all these precautions on the fatal night above-mentioned, all the people had united in the tambo, at the foot of the precipies. During this that it beauti

mass became loose, and sliding downward like an avalanche, buried the house and the fifteen persons who were in it. The mass of earth thus displaced was one hundred and fifty feet high by sixty feet in width, covered on the surface by large trees. It is supposed that this terrible calamity occurred between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning. No one escaped. All the dead bodies were extracted except two.—Panama star and

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

A Farcical Meeting at Chicago-Ineffectual Efforts at Organization. The Chicago Tribune, of Thursday, has a re-port of a meeting called to organize a Vigilance Committee in that city, from which we extract

The growing insecurity of life and property in this city induced a number of citizens to hold a meeting in Parlor No. 1, Tremont House, last evening, to consider the propriety of instituting measures to bring criminals to sure and speedy

The Chair thought it the duty of every honest man in Chicago to take part in the meeting, Mr. Crowley was nominated for Secretary. Mr. Crowley proved to be non est.

The Chair announced that the meeting was not called for fun or to create a laugh. It was Mr. Cahill was elected, and took his seat amid

appliance.
The Secretary stated that he would make bad Secretary, and would resign in favor of Mr. McHugh. He requested the Chairman to announce his resignation, and he would retire in good order. (Langhter) He had not read the call, and did not know anything about it.

Dr. Heburn was ready to give his revolver and right hand to protect his wife, his children, him-

Mr. Ricketts was in San Francisco when they hung and shot scoundrels. That was the best receipt for all ruffians. Let them form ward clubs to hang them, and not let them go to police courts to be bailed out by pickpockets. (Lond applause.)
The Chair moved that an Executive Commit-

tee be appointed.

A gentleman with a white vest thought the Chair had no right to move anything except his

chair. (Laughter.)
The Chair wished to state that he only suggested a committee. Mr. Sheridan moved that the meeting adjourn to meet 100 years from date, in Parlor No. 1, Sherman House.

The motion was seconded. It was moved to amend by making the place of meeting the top of the Court House.

The amendment was accepted.

These motions caused some levity in the meeting, and several persons laughed.

Mr. Ricketts moved that the meeting adjourn to meet on Tuesday night at No. 270 Washington

Mr. Sheridan-I understand the gentleman keeps a saloon there.

Mr. Picketts denied that he belonged to the whisky profession.

After some further discussion and wrangling.

a metion to adjourn for 199 years from date prevailed, and the meeting fell to pieces. The meeting consisted of some irresponsible and indiscreet gentlemen, but one of them of any known standing or prominence. Publicity is death to a movement of this kind. There were some present for whom nobody could vouch, not even themselves. When a Vigilance Committee is formed in Chicago by responsible men the thieves will not be made aware of the fact by a public meeting. Such a committee is nearer realization than many have any idea of.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Woman as a Cipher-"Christ Came into the World and Died on the Cross to Give Woman the Ballet," BOSTON, Jan. 28 .- The friends of woman suf

frage met in couvention at Horticultural Hall this morning for the purpose of forming a State Association. The Rev. Rowland Connor, of Boston, said the present position of women was a relic of barbarism; disgraceful to the people of the nineteenth century. He was tired of all this verbiage and hypocritical cant about the Women's sphere was any women. sphere which she could fill well.

Men were responsible for many of the weaknesses of women, because they have blocked their pathway with an iron bar. When equality comes, the peculiar vices of both classes, as distinguished one with another, will be done away with, and then their emulation will be in the line of virtues, not of vices. The claim of women to the ballot was only one phase in the question It had been elevated into an importance which did not properly belong to it. Absolute equality

was the end to be sought.

The Rev. Mr. Jones, of Brighton, said Christ came into the world and died upon the cross to give woman the ballot. Mrs. Abby Kelly Foster made an earnest ap-

Mrs. A. W. Campbell then made a short address, after which Miss Susan B. Anthony, from among the audience, asked the privilege of saying a few words, and the following resolution was offered by her and adopted: -

"Resolved, That this convention respectfully ask the Forty-first Congress of the United States to submit to the Legislatures of the several States a sixteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, prohibiting the disfranchisement of any of our citizens on ac-

A resolution to strike out the word "male" from the laws governing the District of Columbia was also offered by her and passed.

Mrs. M. A. Livermore rejoiced in addressing large an audience of women. She though the spirit of the age was saying to them, "I you push things Massachusetts will surrender.' Addresses were delivered by Mrs. Phobe A. Haunaford, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and Mrs. Livermore. The last-named speaker said she based her demand on the one ground that the ballot was the symbol of equality. She did not think men understood how women felt. She referred to Vermont, where, next May, question of female suffrage was to be submitted to the people, and it was all the work of the men. It was often said that women did not want the ballot, but when they did they should have it; and yet these same men have carried on a five years' war, investing the negro with the ballot, and never asking him if he wanted it.

WHAT IS IT TO PAY?

A Rupture Between Old Friends-Bonner on Colfax and Bowles. It appears by a recent article in the Springfield Republican—complimentary, in some respects, to us personally, but objecting to our remarks on Vice-President Colfax—that Mr. Colfax is not alone in justifying detestable free-love practices; but that his course is fully endorsed by his intimate friend and travelling companion, Mr. Samuel Bowles, the editor of the Republican. We, for our part, never heard anything against Mr. Bowles (except that he is addicted to libelling people on account of the infirmities of their parents, and attacking all who have befriended him), until Mr. Colfax came out, some time ago and gave him a certificate of character—pub lished in the New York Times-as if he stood in need of one. We think the purport or substance of it was that Bowles had travelled with him as a companion or equal, or something like that; as if the idea had got abroad that Bowles was a

But now, from Mr. Bowles' article, he seems to be a full sympathizer with Mr. Colfax's recently developed free-love sentiments, and that inst. that there was no snow, and the weather is probably what Colina meant manuly, that

Bowles was a respectable free-lover. In fact, before Richardson died, he himself stated, under the solemnity of an eath:—

"I had a conversation with Mr. Bowles at Hartford about the 1st of April last, and another at Springfield a few days later, touching my relations with Mrs. McFarland."

Let Mr. Bowles take this matter home to him

self. When he was arrested and dragged off to Eldridge Street Jall, in this city, a few months ago, great sympathy was manifested toward him because he was violently torn away in the night from his wife, who was then staying with night from his wife, who was then staying with him at one of our hotels; yet, according to his own philosophy, it would be all right for some younger man, and physically stronger and handsomer than Mr. Bowles, to intrigue and get his wife away from him, and divorce her, and marry her, and do all that Richardson did.

P. S.—Mr. Bowles' meaning in his editorial articles as constants. articles is sometimes not apparent, but his meanness always is .- N. Y. Ledger.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S NAVY.

How the Cool Contractors Fix Things to Suit Themselves—How Honest Officers are Panished for their Efforts to Protect the Govern

Among the illustrious citizens of Washington Among the illustrious citizens of Washington, where large fortunes are said to be made in the briefest time through influence at court, are Mesers. Brown & Co., contractors, who supply the Navy Department with coal. They are not unknown to fame, especially among naval officers, who have occasion to inspect and accept or condemn coal at the to inspect and accept or condemn coal at the various navy yards of the United States. They have extensive contracts with the Government, and supply a vast amount of coal, which is liberally paid for by Uncle Sam. It is understood that they have peculiar influence in some occult manner at the Navy Department, and that their wishes are little less than law with

the officials with whom they come in contact.

Recently a very curious incident occurred at
the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which either goes to prove our statements, or shows that the most singular coincidences may occur, that are beyond all plausible explanation. Messrs. Brown & Company, of Washington, recently sent to the Brooklyn Navy Yard two large barges loaded with coal, part of the supply their contract com-pels them to furnish. In the usual order of affairs, one of the chief engineers of the yard, Engineer Danby, and Lieutenant Commander Wheeler, of the Equipment Bureau, with another officer, were ordered to inspect the coal, and to ascertain whether it was of the quality and kind demanded by the specifications of the contract. The examination was made in the regular manner. examination was made in the regular manner, and the coal was found to be almost worthless, at any rate quite unfit for use, and of a worse quality than the Government had paid for. Their report was made condemning the coal, and it was not received or paid for. A day or two afterwards Mr. Brown, the head of the Washington firm of contractors, came to the Navy Yard demanded the names of the Board of Survey, and finally saw Chief Engineer Danby. He inquired of the latter whether he had been one of the Board condemning the coal, and received an affirmative response. Then said he 'How long have you been in the Navy Yard?"

"Nearly two years," said the officer.
"Well, we will see about that," responded the contractor, in a very significant tone, and then

walked off.

The Chief Engineer was so much struck with the tone and bearing of the magnate that he told his friends at once that he was not long for the Brooklyn yard; that he was to be ordered away as a punishment for daring to condemn worth-less coal, furnished by powerful contractors who have the inside track in the Navy Department. Sure enough his forebodings were fully realized. The contractor returned to Washington that night, and on the following day telegraphic or-ders were received by Chief Engineer Danby to proceed without loss of time to New Orleans, to assume certain duties there. He was not allowed time enough to turn over his stores, which he was personally responsible, and to obtain receipts from his successor, if one had been appointed.

Lieutenant-Commander Wheeler was detached two days later, and ordered to join the store-ship Guard, which already had its complement of officers to go on the agreeable Darien expedi-

Thus it was that the coal contractor in Washington revenged himself on officers who did their duty in protecting the Government from imposition; and in this manner was it that the Navy Department rewarded their efforts to serve the country instead of a pet contractor. Is it to be wondered at that the expenditures of the Navy Department are increasing?-N. Y.

\$20,000 DAMAGES.

A Heavy Verdict Against the Illinois Central Railroad Company. In the case of Ezekiel B. Phillips against the Illinois Central Railroad Company, tried on Thursday in Chicago, the jury returned a ver-dict for the plaintiff, and assessed his damages

The suit was brought to recover for personal injuries sustained by the plaintiff by the explo-sion of the boiler of a locomotive owned by the defendant, in December, 1867. The injuries were claimed to be of a very serious nature, and to have resulted in a partial paralysis of plaintiff's body.

The case was tried about two years ago, when verdict was returned for \$7000, but subsequently reversed by the Supreme Court. In giving the case to the jury, the Court instructed it for the plaintiff, among other things, as fol-

"If the plaintiff, at the time of the accident, was passing along the platform in the depot for the purpose of purchasing a ticket and taking a train, and the boiler of a locomotive which was standing on the track exploded, in consequence either of the insufficiency of the boiler, attribu-table to the negligence of defendant, showing a lack on its part of that degree of caution and diligence which prudent men would use in their own affairs, then they should find for the plaintiff. If the explosion can be satisfactorily explained, from the evidence, on the ground of carelessness, or want of proper thickness of the boiler, or imperfection therein, resulting from age or other cause, which with reasonable gence could have been guarded against, and if no other cause of the explosion is shown, upon which it could be explained, then they should find for the plaintiff."

The Court also instructed the jury as follows:-"If the jury believe from the evidence that, within a reasonable time before the explosion of the boiler in question, the defendant made a careful and thorough examination of the engine and boiler, by skilful and qualified mechanics in that branch of business, and that the same was then in sound and good condition, and so continued up to the time of the explosion, so far as could be discovered; that there was at the time of the explosion a proper quantity of water in the boiler, and only an ordinary amount of steam, and that said engine was under the management of a careful and skilful engineer, and that the explosion was from causes which could not have been ascertained by any known and recognized means, then the injury, if any, to the plaintiff, must be borne by him, as one of that class of injuries for which the law allows no redress, and the jury should find for the

At a former trial of the cause this last instruc tion was refused by the court, and upon its re-jection the Supreme Court reversed the judgment and ordered a second trial of the cause.

LATEST BY THLEGRAPH.

The Suspension of Work in the Navy Yards-The Tariff Bill and the Tax on Foreign Books-Murder by a Missouri Legislator.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Admiral Porter to go on a Fancy Cruise. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- It is rumored that Vice-Admiral Porter intends to order himself on a fancy cruise to the Mediterranean and all the points in Europe worth visiting next summer. He is now busily engaged in arranging the list of vessels and in selecting the officers who are to accompany him, and also in devising a new uniform for the occasion that will surpass in gorgeousness anything ever seen on the persons of United States naval officers. Porter has a great fancy for "bright work," and the changes he proposes to make in the decorations will send joy to the hearts of tailors and gold-lace manufacturers. Some change or other is made in the naval uniform about every six months, and officers with small salaries do not look at the matter in exactly the same light as the Navy Department people and the tradesmen whose pockets are benefited thereby.

"To a Numbery."

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Miss Romero, sister of the former Minister from Mexico, is expected here to-day. She comes from Mexico for the purpose of entering the Convent of the Sacred Heart in this city. She will shortly take the veil, and become a nun.

The Prince to Visit Brooklyn.
Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- Prince Arthur received yesterday, from Colonel J. H. Pulleston, an invitation on behalf of the Brooklyn Club to an evening reception in that city, which he has accepted.

The Tariff on Foreign Books.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Committee of Ways and Means, in fixing the tariff on foreign books at 25 cents per pound, aim to protect the publishers of light literature. It is believed that such books will be virtually excluded by the tariff as agreed on in committee.

Prospects of the Tariff Bill.

The tariff bill will certainly be reported on Monday, but the committee do not anticipate favorable action by the House, and the impression here is the tariff will remain as at present. The Internal Revenue bill is not to be taken up in committee until the discussion on the Tariff

FROM EUROPE.

The Infallibility of the Pope. By the Franco-American Cable.

bill is concluded in the House.

Rome, Jan. 29 .- Some important news has transpired in reference to the business before the Œcumenical Council. A schedule communicated to the Council proposes that the Council shall declare that the Pope, by virtue of his office as the elected of the Church, is the absolute head of an infallible Church. Infallible as chief priest and potentate, superior to and independent of all ecclesiastical councils. The schedule confirms the divine right of all princes and recognizes that their royalty comes by the grace of God. The theory of universal suffrage as a political dogma is reprobated, and the influence of the Church will be opposed to it as in conflict with the true theory of headship of the Church and the Pontifical infallibility. The temporal power of the Pope as the Prince of the Roman States, and an independent sovereign, is recognized and defined. No discussion will be allowed upon the report of the commission charged with presenting and remodelling the schedule. The members of council will merely vote "placet" and "non placet," without debate.

This Morning's Quotations. By the Anglo-American Cable. Paris, Jan. 29.—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes, 74f. 5c. Antwerr, Jan. 29.—Petroleum opened firm at

ANTWERP, Jan. 29.—Petroleum opened firm at 60%f.
LONDON, Jan. 29—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92%; for account, 92%, 692%. American securities quiet and steady. United States Five-twenties of 1862, 61%; of 1865, old, 87; of 1867, 86; Ten-forties, 84%. Stocks quiet. Erie, 18%; Illinois Central, 103; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.
LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29—11 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11%d.; middling Orleans, 11%, 612d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.
LONDON, Jan. 29—11 A. M.—Linseed Cakes easter at £9 12s.; Sperm Oil firmer.
BERMEN, Jan. 29.—Petroleum closed quiet yesterday at 7 thalers 8 groats.

day at 7 thalers 3 groats.

Hamburg, Jan 29.—Petroleum closed firm yester.

This Afternoon's Quotations LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29-1'30 P. M.—Cotton closed dull; middling uplands, 11 %@11 %d.; middling Orleans, 11%d. The sales have been 10,000 bales, in-000 for speculation and export. Pork, 102s.

FROM THE WEST.

Death of a Prominent Citizen. CLEVELAND, Jan. 29 .- William H. Keith, prominent in coal interests, and President of the Pittsburg Gas Coal Company, died last night of injuries received from a runaway horse on Wednesday last.

Murder by a Hember of the Missouri Legisla-ture. St. Louis, Jan. 28.—There was considerable excitement in the Legislature yesterday, in consequence of the shooting of Edward Augustine by a member of the Legislature, on Friday night. The assault is generally regarded as inexcusa-

ble. Tobacco Warehouse Burned. The tobacco warehouse of Christian Pepper, at Nos. 714, 716 and 719 North Main street, was damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of \$30,000 or \$25,000. The loss is mostly covered by insurance.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Green Line Excursionists. SAVANNAH, Jan. 28.—The Green Line excursion party, composed of over three hundred

representatives from Cincinnati, Louisville,

Nashville, Atlanta, and Macon, arrived here at 2

o'clock this afternoon. FROM NEW YORK.

among the men.

The Brooklyn Navy Yard. NEW YORK, Jan. 29 .- The Government has decided to make a further reduction of five hundred employes in the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-

day. The fact causes much indignant comment

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Desputch to The Reening Telegraph.

Baltimore, Jan. 29.—The case of Lewis & Brothers, of Philadelphia, against O. Brehm & Co., of Baltimore, was decided in favor of the former in the Superior Court yesterday, but a nolle pros was asked because the amount in suit was below the Court's jurisdiction.

John W. Jarrett's able reply to the movement in the Legislature proposing to annul the charter of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in consequence of its refusal to pay its capitation money, appears to-day. He asks time to place all the facts before the Legislature, which has been granted. It is certain, however, that in no event will the charter of the road be disturbed.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Discharge of Navy Yard Hands.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Boston, Jan. 29.—Orders were received yesterday at the Charlestown Navy Yard for the discharge of 1300 men in the Naval Construction Department. The order as received contains a provision that in case it is revoked the men will

Sales of Wool.

The sales of wool for the past week have been one million six hundred thousand pounds.

be returned to their former places.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. There is no change in the condition of our Money market to-day. The unemployed balances are large, and lenders are disposed to make the best of the situation and take what terms may be offered on call or short time until the money current gets back into the usual trade channels. On call loans the rate is generally five per cent. both at the banks and in the streets, and some heavy dealers in Governments have obtained easier terms than this. Discounts are easy and quiet, though there is a slight improvement in the business demand from day to day. Choice names are generally current at 7@8 per

In the Stock market there was an utter lack of spirit, and the sales were very small. City 6s sold at 100% for the new issues.

Reading Railroad was weak and quiet, selling at 47%; Pennsylvania Railroad changed hands at 55%; and Lehigh Vallev Railroad at 53%.

51% was offered for Minehill; 34% for Catawissa preferred; and 28% for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Canal stocks there were no sales, but 14% was offered for Schuylkill; 32% for Lehigh; and 59% for Morris preferred. 5914 for Morris preferred.

Sales of Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at 118. No further transactions to report. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

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FIRST BOARD.

2000 Pa & N Y Cl 78 90

\$1000 City 68, New 1003

\$100 do ... 1003

\$100 sh Leh V R ... 18, 53 4

\$100 do ... 1003

\$100 sh Read R ... 58, 47 60

\$12000 do ... 2d 1003

\$200 do ... 47 %

\$5000 Ame Gold ... 121 1

\$1 sh Ca & A Se ... 64

\$3000 Leh V n bda ... 13 sh Far & M BK.118

cp.ls ... 98 % 100 sh Cata Prf ... 34 %

MESSES. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 35 S. Third

street, report the following quotatiens:—U. S. 68 of

1881, 1184 @ 118 %; 5-208 of 1862, 115 % @ 115 %; do. 1864,

115 % @ 115 %; do. 1865, 115 % @ 115 %; do. 50 do. 1864,

115 % @ 114 %; do. July, 1867, 114 % @ 114 %; do. July,

1868, 114 % @ 114 %; 58, 10-40, 112 % @ 114 %; do. July,

1868, 114 % @ 116 %; do. 1864, 115 % @ 116 %; do. 1865, 116 % @ 116 %;

JAY COORE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 62 of 1881, 118 % @ 118 %; 5-200 of 1862,

116 % @ 115 %; do., 1864, 116 % @ 116 %; do., 1865, 116 % @ 116 %;

116 % @ 116 %; do., 1864, 116 % @ 116 %; do., 1865, 116 % @ 116 %;

112 %; Cur. 68, 111 % @ 111 %. Gold, 121 %.

MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third

street, Philadelpha report the following consistions.

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

—U. S. 63 of 1881, 118% @118%; do. 1862, 116% @116%; do. 1865, 116% @116%; do. 1865, 116% @116%; do. 1865, new, 114% @114%; do. 1867, do. 114% @114%; do. 1868, do., 114% @114%; to. 1868, do., 114% @114%; 10-40%, 112% @112%; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111% @111%; Dne Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 121@121%; Silver, 116% @118. Union Pacific R. R. 18t Mort. Bonds, \$370@886; Central Pacific R. R. 18t Mort. Bonds, \$450@956; Union Pacific R. A. 18t Mort. Bonds, \$450@956; Union Pacific R. R. 18t Mort. Bonds, \$450@956; Union Paci

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:— N. Y. Cent. & Hud R Pacific Mail Steam... 39% Cal, and R. I. R. 113 Market steady. 1212

Philadelphia Trade Report. SATURDAY, Jan. 29.—The Flour market is less active, but prices are quotably unchanged. The demand is confined to the immediate wants of the local trade, who purchased 500 barrels, in lots, at \$4.25\\\ 4.25\\\ 4.27\\\ 5\\\ 6.27\\\ 5\\\ 6.75\\\ 5\\\ 6.75\\ 5\\\ 6.75\\\ 6.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, but holders are firm in their views. Small sales of Pennsylvania red at \$1.25@1.28. Rye may be queted at \$8c. \$2 bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in moderate demand, but prices are not so Corn is in moderate demand, but prices are net so strong. Sales of 3000 bushels new yellow at 88,692c., and 1200 bushels old and new mixed at 95c. Oats are unchanged; small sales of Pennsylvania at 536 54c. No sales were reported in Barley or Mait.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in steady request, and 466 bushels sold at \$6,68:12%. Timothy ranges from \$4.375,64.75, and Flaxseed from \$2.20,62.25.

Whisky is quiet at 98c.@\$1 \$7 gallon for weed and iron-bound packages.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Arrived, steamship Deutschland, from Bremen. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JANUARY 29

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M.......40 | 11 A. M......45 | 2 P. M......48

CLEARED THIS MORNING. N. G. ship Betty, Nutzhorn, Antwerp, Peter Wright & Sons. Steamship Hunter, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stet-Steamship Brunette, Doane, New York, John F. Ohl. Brig Mary C. Comery, Comery, Sagua, E. A. Souder Schr Francis Hatch, Young, Boston via New Castle,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Ship Ladoga, Willey, from Boston, in ballast to Workman & Co. Towed up from Breakwater by tug Steamskip Brunette, Doane, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to John F. Ohl. Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 15 hours from Balti-

more, with mase, to A. Groves, Jr. BELOW. Brig Josephine, from Matanzas; ship, from Liverpool, name unknown.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamship Tonawanda, for Savannah, to-day—
W. F. Kelly and wife, Dr. Schenck and wife, P. H.
Schenck, Miss Sally Schenck, Rev. J. Wheaton
Smith, L. Lowenthal, J. C. Thompson, Mrs. Lydia
Price, B. L. Kent, wife, and infant, Miss Norry May,
Miss A. Luckie, John Haller, Mrs. Margaret Kelly,
Miss Sally R. Kelly.

MEMORANDA. Steamship Arles, Wiley, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Schrs A. H. Cain, Simpson, hence for Portland, and Elvie Davis, Hand, hence for Beston, at New

AUGH & CERTAINS