FIRST EDITION

The Rochefort Debate-Ollivier and the French Revolutionary Element-Violent Speeches by Rochefort and Gambetta -Details of Traupmann's Execu-

tion.

The London papers of the 19th give reports at length of the debate over the question of the arraignment of M. Henri Rochefort in the Corps Legislatif. The debate opened by a motion for a vete of confidence in the Ministry by M. Estancelin, who begged them to renounce their intention to prosecute. To this M. Ollivier replied that the Government must insist on the

M. Rochefort rose in his place and demanded to speak. Instantly there were cries of "a la tribune," and evan "a Pordre," but M. Roche-

fert was not to be intimidated, and he addressed the Chamber from his bench. He had not, he said, to defend the incrimimated article, which was the faithful expression of those who had been, or who had nearly been, the victims of the crime committed. He would merely say in the name of the people that the masses, who did not trouble themselves with Cabinet questions, now explained the demand of the Ministry by assuming that it was necessary at any price to drive a disagreeable Deputy at any price to drive a disagreeable Deputy from the Chamber. (Muraurs and interruption.) He thought that he knew the masses, and this was their opinion. Yes! it was at any price that the Deputy of the first circumscription of the Seine was to be got rid of, and the people said that if thrown into prison to-day that was the only way the Government could dispose of him. (Loud protests.) He would not defend himself. The Government had committed a mistake which he Government had committed a mistake which he would not aid is to repair. For a long time he would not aid it to repair. For a long time he had been the victim of low, petty, incomprehensible persecution. There were on those benches two ex-Ministers who had taken him by the hand to lead him to that House. He would not hinder the empire from committing another fault, for all the faults committed turned to the profit of the republic. (Approbation of the Left.)

After the excitement caused by M. Rochefort's

After the excitement caused by M. Rochefort's short speech had subsided, M. Picard mounted the tribune and said:-

The reporter, on the demand for the prosecution of one of our members, put the case on the ground of independent justice, and now we are told that a political necessity is laid upon the Chamber, and yet many friends of the Ministry have exhorted it to drop this prosecution. Gov-ernment ought to reflect on the situation which itself has created. It has long allowed the laws on the press to sleep, and Prince Bonaparte has used and abused this liberty to such an extent that the honorable batonnier of the order of advocates of Corsica thought it necessary to take notice of his libellous publication in the Avenir de la Corse. It was in consequence of his libellous articles that the sad event of Auteuil took place. The unfortunate young man declared himself a friend of Rochefort; and then the terrible affair occurred. The incriminated article was the natural cry of indignation pro-ceeding from the heart of the writer excited by this catastrophe. The Government might fancy it was showing strength by pressing this prose-cution, but in reality it only showed its weak-ness. He hoped the chamber would not author-ize a political prosecution, which could only re-sult in the expulsion of one of their brother Deputies. To-day the Ministry made a Cabinet question of the prosecution; let them bear in mind that one day the verdict of a jury might put the Cabinet question in an inverse torm. The prosecution was so universally regarded as a mistake that up to this hour the very friends of the Government had cherished the hope that they would back out of it, if only in the interest of that work of liberty which M. Ollivier had

M. Ollivier, in the course of an extended speech, declared on behalf of the Gevernment:speech, declared on behalf of the Gevernment:—
"We do not admit that a representative of the
people can assume the right, whenever he
pleases, of making an appeal to arms, and
bringing a whole population into the street. We
will not have impunity for those who provoke
those journees' precisely because we are determined to repress them. It is not without emotion that I utter this word 'repression'—a word tion that I utter this word 'repression'—a word full of grief and anguish. To repress is to shed blood, and we ask God, as a sole favor, to youchafe to us to quit power without having shed one drop of blood. (Applause.) And, in order that it may be so..."

M. Gambetta—"For that you require but a gleam of good sense." ("Oh, oh!" and loud protestations.)
M. Ollivier—"What you need—"

The Minister of the Interior—"Do not reply—"
M. Ollivier—"What you need, M. Gambetta,
is a gleam of patriotism and a gleam of con-

Another excited passage in a subsequent debate growing out of the Rochefort affair is thus reported:—

The Minister of Justice having entered the Chamber, M. Gambetta, addressing him, said:—
"You have no right to enter into my conscience —you less than anybody else, since your con-science is so elastic." M. Ollivier replied that he could treat with contempt those direct attacks which were being made every day. He maintained the words he had used to M. Gambetta— "If your conscience were not disturbed by pas-sion, you would not speak as you have spoken." The contest was carried on from this The contest was carried on from this point amid intense excitement. "You were a republican formerly," said M. Gambetta to M. Ollivier. "I am so still," replied the Minister, "and I have never had any other desire than to lead France to liberty without revolution." "Your chastlement of others has commenced with your fortune," continued M. Gambetta. "My fortune," exclaimed M. Ollivier, "is the exercise of power, a burden which is far from easy to bear." Then ensued the following passage of rhetorical arms:—

M. Gambetta—Your constituents have pro-

elaimed your conduct as disgraceful. M. Ollivier-Fidelity to my country is the sole

eause of my taking office.

M. Gambetta—Through adulation of the court.
M. Ollivier—Those who talk of fortune are the very men who make politics a stopping stone to fortune. I have never had but one alm-

M. Gambetta—You used to be a Republican. M. Gambetta—You used to be a Republican.
M. Ollivier—Ever since 1857 my constant object has been to preserve the country from

M. Jules Ferry-You are decsiving us, then. M. Julies Perry

(Tumult.)

M. Emile Ollivier—Eversince 1857 I have kept in view the words of Cavaignae, protesting against mental reservations:—"Liberty is the dearest object of my life, and, though I have been a Republican, I support the empire because it gives us liberty." Then I declare that I was it gives us liberty, which could only bring it gives us liberty." Then I declare that I was opposed to revolution, which could only bring with it national disaster. I implored the Gov. with it national disaster. I implored the Government to give liberty to France; and the Emperor having complied with that demand, I have devoted myself to the task of accomplishing the triumph of liberal ideas.

M. Gambetta (in the midst of great uproar)—You have listened to falsehood; now listen to

The President—I call M. Gambetta to order.
M. Gambetta—You had better call M. Ollivier

The President londly demanded silence. nsisted on the termination of the dispute, but it

was several minutes before the uproar and agi-

tation subsided.

The Last Scene in the Pantin Tragedy—Execution of the Murderer.

From Galignoni's Messenger, January 20.

This terrible act of expiation took place this morning on the Place de la Roquette, in presence of a considerable crowd, the greatest number of whom had passed the night on the ground. The various portions of the guillotine arrived in a long vehicle about 2 in the morning, and nearly three hours were occupied in setting up the dreadful machine. The spectators consisted of the very lowest class, and spent all the early part of the night in drinking, eating, singing, and sometimes even quarreling. A strong corden of troops was arranged round the place to keep the central portion clear. When the guillotine had been erected, the noise of the crowd sometimes ceased, and their general conduct then presented nothing to reprehend. At last the executioner, Mr. Heindeindrech, a tall, powerful man dressed in black, 58 years of age, with white hair, ascended the steps of the machine, and examined minutely every part, in order that all might act freely at the supreme

moment.

As soon as his inspection had terminated, he slowly descended, and entering the prison signed the usual receipt for the person of the criminal. At about the same time arrived M. Lou bard, peace-officer of the arrondissement, and M. Blavier, one of the police officers of the central brigades. They had soon to divide the crowd in order to allow the Abbe Crozes, the chaplain to reas and perform the last duty to the lain, to pass and perform the last duty to the prisoner. At a few minutes before 6, accompanied by the executioner, these two assistants, the Governor, and some warders, the priest entered Traupmann's cell. The prisoner had slept but little, and each time that he fell into a doze he suddenly started up, a prey to the most gloomy anticipations. The men who had the charge of watching him affirm that such had been the case, more or less, ever since his condemnation. When the sinister since his condemnation. When the sinister party entered the cell, Traupmann was lying on the bed, with his face towards the wall, and not asleep. When the head of the prison placed his hand on his shoulder, the prisoner was selzed with a convulsive trembling, which increased visibly when the fatal words were uttered. "Traupmann, your application for commutation has been rejected. The hour is come!" The unfortunate man then turned round, and, regarding with a haggard eye the persons pear garding with a haggard eye the persons near, could scarcely rise. The chaplain advanced, and encouraged him to show firmness, and in his last moments think of God. The wardens then placed his own clothes near him, removing those belonging to the prison, and helped him to dress, as he was almost incapable of any effort. He was then left for a short time alone with the abbe, after which the ceremony of the "toilette," that is to say, cutting off his back hair and removing the collar of his shirt, took place, the priest all the time reciting prayers aloud. The prisoner was then asked if he desired to take any refreshment, but by a sign of the head declined. At last the Governor approached the prisoner and handed him over the prison proached the prisoner and handed him over to the executioner, who gave in return the receipt. The assistants then strapped down Traupmann's hand to his sides and placed another leather thong on his ankles, which act prevented too long steps, and the terrible cortege set out for the scaffold.

The executioner's two men placed themselves one at each side, and supported Traupmann by holding him by his arms, the abbe all the time following as close as possible, with a crucifix, and whispering words of consolation. The executioner came next, and then several persons obliged by their official position to be present. On issuing from the prison on the Place, the unhappy criminal perceived the fatal machine right opposite, and instinctively recoiled. From that moment all power of motion seemed nearly gone, and were it not for the men at his sides he must have fallen. On his appearing outside a loud murmur burst from the crowd, and the noise increased to the end. That period of time was, however, of short duration, as the prisoner was rapidly aided, or rather carried, up the steps of the scaffold, the chaplain accompanying him to the last. After the crucifix had been presented to the almost unconscious criminal, he was with great rapidity placed on the The executioner's two men placed themselves nal, he was with great rapidity placed on the gliding panel, and the next moment the heavy knife fell!

The crowd then began to disperse, the hour being a little before 7. The late terrible scene had evidently not produced on them any effect of depression or warning, as jests and gross allusions were bandled about as if nothing solemn had occurred. Some persons remained behind in the hope of getting close to the scaffold, but the troops prevented all approach. In half an hour the details of the execution were known all over Paris.

Letter from Prince Bonaparte. The Paris Pays publishes the following letter, addressed to it by Prince Bonaparte:

Six:—A number of periodicals and other publications, and both malevolent and favorable.

credit me with verbal and written statements which I have never spoken nor written. I will be very thankful to you to declare in my name that I acknowledge the strict accuracy only of the answers I made during my examination. With great consideration, yours very affectionately,

P. N. Bonaparts. raris, Jan. 18.

FISH MIGRATION.

Appearance of Strange Members of the Finny Tribe in New York Lakes.

The Rochester Union says:—
The appearance of a new and strange fish in takes Ontario, Seneca, and other inland bodies of water, has been more than once referred to.
It resembles the shad of the Atlantic coast and rivers more closely than any other fish that we see. The difference is, however, considerable, as will be shown. These fish appeared in the waters of Western New York two or three years since, and they were then small—so small that they could scarcely be taken in the nets and seines in use. It is evident that these were immigrants, all young—a detachment of Young America in the finny tribe who had left the fatherland or sea—and all had gone into the lakes to seek new homes, where they could find better food and incur less hazard of being devoured by the and incur less hazard of being devoured by the monsters of the ocean, who are supposed to use sardines and other small fry as men do pepper and salt, to season a meal. A year or two in the cold fresh water of the lakes improved their condition vastly. They grew finely, and last year they could not escape the meshes as before, and were taken into the markets plentifully with other fish with which the fishermen had a better acquaintance. These attractors were better acquaintance. These strangers were a little bony, not more so than the shad, and are scarcely inferior, except in price, which makes a great difference with people who feel inclined to be snobby in an epicurean way. Seneca Lake abounds in these fish. They are seen there in shoals that might be measured by acres. estimate their numbers would be a uscless tasl with a hope to make an approximation to what they really are. The largest of these fish weigh scarcely two pounds, and these have just attained their growth. There is every indication that this fish will be hereafter abundant in the lakes. their growth. Incre is every indication that this fish will be hereafter abundant in the lakes. The inquiry naturally arose as to the name and origin of this strange fish. Citizens of Geneva sent a sample of those fish to Professor Agassiz, supposed to be better posted as to piscatorial matters than any other man. He pronounced the fish a fresh-water alewife, but did not, we believe, attempt to account for its recent appearance in the lakes. Various theories were advanced by those who knew nothing of the matter. The prevailing notion among the more intelligent who thought on the matter was that the fish had come into the lakes from the Atlantic by way of the St. Lawrence. This belief is now tolerably well established, as the same fish has been found in Atlantic waters, evidently an old resident there,

character. The other day, while on a visit to Chesapeake Bay, he discovered this strange fish, or others of the same family, in great abun-dance. They were sold in the Baltimore market under the names of brim shad and mud shad. under the names of brim shad and mud shad. In Norfolk they are known as gizzard shad, so styled because of their having a muculous stomach peculiar to fowls, and which is not common to fish, if it is ever found in other than this variety. Mr. Green, by careful examination, became satisfied that the brim shad or gizzard shad of the Chesapeake are one and the same with the strange fish in our lake. Until a better is found, our people may adopt Until a better is found, our people may adopt one of the three names given them in Baltimore or Norfolk for these fish, which have been hitherto nameless. It is not unlikely that fish of this family may be found in the Atlantic bays far north of the Chesapeake, from one of which they may have gone up the St. Lawrence. They probably made their way from Lake Ontario into Seneca lake by way of the canals and rivers, which form a channel from one to the

THE NAVY.

The Letter from Secretary Robeson Relative to the Reorganization of the United States Naval Force—The Proportion of Navy and Army Officers in the Military Service.

We have received an advance copy of the following letter, of which a brief synopsis only has been published. The matter is one of great interest not only in the service, but in society

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .-Sir:—I have this day, in compliance with their resolution, transmitted to the House of Representatives a copy of the record of proceedings and papers of the board of officers heretofore convened by order of this department to take into consideration the subject of assimilated rank between the officers of the various corps of

At the same time, in accordance with the expressed wishes of some of its members, I send to your committee such brief suggestions in regard to the subject matter embodied in the report of said board as seems to me to be for the good of the service.

These suggestions I have, for the purpose of giving them definite form, communicated in the shape of the bill herewith inclosed. But it must be understood that these are merely such suggestions as, after diligent inquiry and much re-flection, seem to me to unite, as far as may be, consideration for individuals with the true interests of the service; and they are to be regarded deavor to enforce the views of the department in any other manner.

It will be perselved that the provisions

of the inclosed bill for the benefit of the various auxiliary corps of the navy, while they are considerably more liberal than those of the bill which passed the Senate at the last session, do not include so great a num-ber of officers in the higher grades as was agreed to by the board of officers; nor even so many as are suggested in the letter of the Vice-Admiral, which was among the papers before the board, and which is transmitted to Congress with their report.

This is a question of much personal interest, and calculated to excite considerable feeling, and I have hesitated long before differing in this point from so many experienced officers; but I felt that their views had been somewhat influenced by deference to the claims of individuals and a desire to compromise a much vexed and difficult question, while I am not authorized to yield for such reasons what seems to me in this

respect to be for the public good.

In the line of the navy high rank is a necessary incident of command, and is essential to organization and discipline; but in the auxiliary corps it is a matter of personal feeling, dignity, and comfort, and these, though considerations of importance, should, in common with all others which are personal, yield to the best interests of the service and of the country. Looking from this standpoint I have, as al-

ready remarked, been constrained, while recommending a larger number of pay, medical, and engineer officers of the higher grades than was provided by the Senate bill above named, at the same time to reduce the number reported by the board, believing that number to be larger than a fair adjustment of public and personal claims requires or will allow.

The board have recommended in the medical

and pay corps, respectively, besides one officer with the rank of commodore in the navy—corresponding with that of brigadier-general in the ranking with captain in the navy—correspond-ing with that of colonel in the army—and ten officers of like rank in the engineer corps; mak-ing forty officers with the rank of captain. Add ing forty officers with the rank of captain. Add to these, two constructors, four chaptains, and four professors, ranking with captains, and we have on the active list of the various auxillary grades, fifty captains; while, in the line corps. of ten hundred and ninety-four officers, including midshipmen, there is but the same number of officers of that rank.

This cortains ont of all just proportion or

of officers of that rank.

This is, certainly, out of all just proportion, or any consideration of capacity or service, indidual claims, or public interest.

The bill which I propose gives the auxiliary corps twenty-eight captains in all, certainly a full proportion.

The board also recommend eighteen officers,

ranking with commanders, in each of the medi-cal, pay, and engineer corps, and fifteen in the other auxiliary corps, making sixty-nine in all. Add this number to those of higher grade re-commended by the board, viz., fifty captains and three commodores, and we have one hundred and twenty-two officers in the auxiliary corps of five hundred and sixty, ranking with, or above, lieutenant-colonels of the army, none of whom are to do duty at sea, except in cases of special

In the army of the United States, with from In the army of the United States, with from thirty thousand to fifty thousand men, and nearly three thousand officers, there are, in the medical corps, one brigadier-general, one colonel, and five lieutenant-colonels; and in the pay corps, one brigadier-general, two colonels, and two lieutenant-colonels; making, in both of these corps, twelve officers ranking with, or above, the grade of lieutenant-colonel, against sixty-six of like rank in the same corps of the navy, with its eight thousand to twelve thousand navy, with its eight thousand to twelve thousand men and twelve hundred officers.

Surely, neither deference to the personal dig-nity and pride of the members of these corps, nor regard for the true interests of the service and the country, requires that they should be placed so far in advance of their brethren in the

military service. It is true that the organizations of the navy are much smaller and more numerous and iso-lated than those of the army, and thus require a for the purposes of separate and responsible command. But this necessity does not apply to officers of the auxiliary corps who exercise no command; and is particularly inapplicable to those grades which are not intended for sea

The bill which I propose gives the auxiliary corps forty-five commanders, ranking with lieutenant-colonels, which, with the thirty-one officers of higher grades, also recommended, gives them seventy six officers ranking with, or above lieutenant colonel in the army above, lieutenant-colonel in the army.

I have retained in the bill eight chief engineers, constructors of machinery, in view of the number required at the various navy yards and

I have, also, followed the recommendation of the board in regard to officers on the retired list, as this seemed to manifest a proper respect for seniority, and confer a suitable reward for long-continued service, without doing injury to any. The board made no recommendation in regard

Seth Green, who is up in such matters, had given some attention to this strange fish, and did not exactly coincide with Agassiz as to its character. The other day, while on a visit to and next after masters.

and next after masters.

This gives those officers, on their first entry into the service, possibly at the age of twenty-sne, rank with and next after officers of the line, who have been regularly educated and have been in the service, on an average, rather more than six years, including their time at the Academy, and who cannot in the future hope for promotion nearly so rapid as that which fol-lowed the reorganization of the navy at the close

lowed the reorganization of the navy at the close of the war.

I have substantially followed the recommendations of the board in regard to the precedence of the executive officer, because it seems to me clearly right and necessary to discipline and efficiency. The law as it now stands gives the "executive officer, of whatever grade, while on duty, precedence of all officers of the medical, pay, and engineer corps." The recommendation of the board, and the bill proposed, provide that this officer shall, as far as practicable, be next in line rank to the comas practicable, be next in line rank to the com-manding officer, and confine his precedence to the officers "attached to the organization of which he is the representative head, while they are in the discharge of the duty connected with

The government of a naval establishment, affoat or ashore, is the will of the commander acting under the laws governing the naval service, the regulations which are founded on them, and his instructions from the department, and supplying, with his own judgment and command, those points wherein the laws, regulations, and instructions fail by reason of their generality. He is the law-giving and directing element of the government, looking to the general objects of the duty he has to perform, and the state of the duty he has to perform, and the state of the duty he has to perform. and planning, deliberating, and ordaining what steps shall be taken for their ac-complishment. Occupied with these general duties, it is only at very rare intervals that he himself undertakes their execution in detail. This is entrusted to the executive officer, just what his title imports, viz., the head of the executive department and centre of the organization of the naval establishment. He carries out and executes the ordinances of the com-mander, and is clothed with the necessary command and authority for that purpose, as the representative of the commander, certainly, but representing him as the executive does the

In the close organization of a ship's company, where every individual is in constant contact with every other, it is essential that every grade of the organization should be distinctly marked, and its duties and authority distinctly and constantly understood. To have one grade charged with the duty and authority of commanding all, and yet required constantly to abandon to position and insignia of command, and to assume a secondary and subordinate position in the eyes of the ship's company, is to hold the reins of authority loosely, and it has been found in every service destructive to discipline with both officers and men. I think this bill restricts the precedence of the executive officer, as the representative of the military organization, as closely as the good of the service will permit.

In regard to the board of naval survey, which properly constituted, may harmonize with the present organization of the department and assist the secretary, as the head of that depart-ment, in procuring valuable information, and in the introduction of many desirable reforms and improvements in the construction, armament, equipment, management, and discipline of naval vessels, and in the management of every naval vessels, and in the management of every department of our navy yards, stations, and establishments, I have, in some degree, departed from the provisions of the Senate bill, by making the members of that board eligible, by the Secretary of the Navy, from a wider range of officers; thus placing the matter where, in my judgment, it properly belongs, under the direct supervision and control of the head of the department, as I do not think it advisable that the responsible head of the department should be hampered by a board not responsible to him, and which might a board not responsible to him, and which might at times be at variance with his views in principle as well as in detail.

The Senate bill, in its last section, provided for the temporary continuance of an office which, in my judgment, and in the opinion of my two immediate predecessors, is of constant and permanent convenience and necessity. The fifteenth section, therefore, is made to continue and establish the office of solicitor and naval judge advocate-general, and I have requested that officer to appear before the committee, if they so please, and more fully make known my views in regard to it.

The bill also recommends a reduction of the officers of the marine corps, as well as a change in the proportions, and a reduction of the num-ber of line officers of the navy. Thus, it will be observed, I have recommended a large reduc-tion in the number of lieutenant-commanders and an increase of lieutenants; a diminution of the number of ensigns, and an enlargement of the number of masters; endeavoring at once to promote a wise economy, and to bear constantly in mind the actual necessity of the service and the best method of insuring its efficiency. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Secretary of the Navy. Hon. G. W. SCOPIELD. Chairman of the Naval Committee House of Representatives.

THE FENIANS.

Discovery of an American Revolutionary Ar-mamont.

A London paper of the 21st of December re-

ports:—
Considerable excitement has been caused in the military and civic circles in Sheerness by the military and civic circles in Sheerness by the discovery of a number of weapons and other articles of war which had apparently been placed in three of the loopholes of the fortification which divides the Island, separating the inner and outer moats between the two towns, for the purpose of being taken away by other person or persons, and as the weapons, etc., are of the same description as those used in the United States army, the motive has been assigned to Fenianism. It appears that as three men named Henry Kelsey, John Deal, and Frederick Piper were passing the spot in question about 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, they noticed something shining in one of the loopholes. They examined the place and found one pistol and a dagger, and upon a further examinoticed something shining in one of the loopholes. They examined the place and found one pistol and a dagger, and upon a further examination of the two adjoining loopholes they also found another pistol and dagger, two boxes containing caps, one powder flask filled with gunpowder, one tin canister containing three-quarters of a pound of powder, and a buff leather cross belt with a black leather cartridge box attached, similar to that worn by the American army. These were handed to Bombardier Frazer, of the Coast Brigade Artillery, and were subsequently given over to the care of Police Sergeant Noakes, who with his men have been instituting a most rigid inquiry to find out by whom these weapons were placed in the loopholes. One of the pistols is an old cavalry weapon, the handle of which is beautifully inlaid with silver, but appears to be unfit for use. The other pistol is a more modern weapon, and this was found to be loaded. It bore the name of "Bates, York." A small bowie knife, with the maker's name engraven, "Mason, Shefileld," bore the following inscriptions:—

"The Americans ask for nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing that is wrong."

"The United States, the land of the free and home of the brave, protected by her noble and brave volunteers." In the centre of these inscriptions is the American eagle, having on each side the image of two sentries, with the following words underneath:—"Ready to defend."

The other knife is what is called a dagger knife, is a formidable weapon, and, from its general appearance, appears to be similar to those worn in the American army.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Pacific Squadron-Political Affairs in the Sandwich Islands-Closing Theatres on Sunday.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc.,

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Advices from Admiral Turner. Special Despatch to The Beening Telegraph.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Rear-Admiral Thomas Turner, commanding the Pacific fleet, in addressing the Navy Department from Honolulu, H. I., on the political affairs of the Sandwich Islands, says:- "The Government of the Sandwich Islands is, in some respects, a very mixed one, composed of foreigners of various nations, occupying important and influential positions in the machinery of the Government, mainly Americans, English, French, and Germans, with a fusion of intelligent natives. This anomalous condition of affairs naturally engenders among the various functionaries a feeling of auxiety and jealousy lest the representative, or rather citizen, of any one of these countries should attain to undue influence in the councils of the nation. Such, in brief, is the picture of the discordant elements prevailing in the organization of the Government, elements that in any important crisis might, and doubtless would, imperil the peace of the land for a time at least, before any solution could be brought about. At this moment tranquillity and kindly feelings prevail among the parties, but any crisis-such, for example, as the death of the King-would unquestionably be attended by a severe and perhaps fierce struggle. At such a time the presence of a vessel of war in this harbor would, by its prestige alone, exert a most important influence. The department is perhaps aware that the reigning monarch is the last of his race. By the Constitution of the country, he has the power to appoint his successor, but as yet he declines to do so, from superstitious scruples or fears. Were he to die without making this nomination (and he is not a robust nor a healthy man, although still in middle life), his successor would doubtless be the choice of whichever party could bring to its aid the largest number of adherents. * * * It is evident that when this crisis shall arrive, that nation which shall be represented by a man-of-war at this port-the royal residence-will have an irresistible influence in the happy settlement of the question with reference to the national interests represented by her flag. For the interests of our Government, not only in this important matter, but in relation to our whole course of policy in these islands, we must of course rely greatly on the individual representative of our country here. In this connection

FROM THE WEST.

it is sufficient for me to say that the position

could not be filled by any one more eminently qualified in every respect for it than the present

incumbent, Mr. Henry A. Pierce-familiar with

the history and customs of these islanders from

his early youth, unexceptionable in his charac

ter, intelligent and loyal, popular among the

natives and respected by the foreigners."

A Good Move. ST. Louis, Feb. 2 .- An effort is being made here to shut up the theatres on Sunday nights.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 2—11 A. M.—Consols, 92%@92% for both money and account. United States five-twenties of 1862,86%; of 1865, old, 86%; of 1867, 85%; ten-forties, 84%. American stocks quiet. Erie, 20% Illinois Central, 103%; Atlantic and Great Western 86%.

Owing to a derangement of the telegraph lines be-tween here and Liverpool no Liverpool markets have een received.

Bremen, Feb. 2.—Petroleum closed active and firm last night at 7 thaiers 12 groats.

Hamburg, Feb. 2.—Petroleum closed active last night at 16 marc bancos.

night at 16 marc bancos.

This Afternoon's Quetations.

Liverrool, Feb. 2—12:30 P. M.—The Cotton market opened dull; middling uplands are quoted at 11%@%d.; middling Orleans, 11%d. The sales today are estimated at 10,000 bales.

London, Feb. 2—1 P. M.—United States five-twenties of 1862, 67; of 1865, old, 86%; of 1867, 86.

Paris, Feb. 2—The Bourse opened quiet; Rentes, 731, 65c.

Antwerp, Feb. 2.—Petroleum opened with a declining tendency, and is quoted at 60f.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer-Judges Allison and Paxson.

In the trial of Charles E. Gelkler for the mur-der of David Seidman, on the 20th of last August, which was begun yesterday, the physicians testified that there were no traces of violence upon the body of the deceased save a small tender spot under the left temple, and that the immediate cause of death was tetanus, but they could not say that violence produced that tetanus. They said that the disease was produced by a variety of causes, and that in this case it was not necessarily the effect of any blow. At the close of the Commonwealth's case counsel for the defendant asked the Court to instruct the jury to acquit, without requiring any testimony to be taken for the defense, maintaining that in an accusation of murder it was absolutely necessary for the Commonwealth to show positively that death was the result of the act of the ac cused, until which it could not be demanded of cused, until which it could not be demanded of the defendant to prove that either he was not near the deceased at the time ke was slain, or that he had a good excuse for inflicting the fatal blow, that some other person than himself did the deed, or any other defense. This had been the plain law of homicide trials from the time of Lord Hale to the present day; and it was but recently that, in the trial of Patrick McGarrigan for the murder of his wife, the District Attorney stated that, notwithstanding the immediate cause of death was pneumonia, and that disease might have been superinduced by the violence inflicted by the accused, yet there was not sufficient cer-tainty in the evidence of the cause of death to tainty in the evidence of the cause of death to justify the Commonwealth in pressing the prosecution, and therefore at his instance a verdict of not guilty was rendered. That was a much stronger case against the prisoner than this, and surely if that justified an abandonment of the prosecution, this demanded such a course on the part of the District Attorney.

Mr. Gibbons answered this point, and dwelt upon the proof that a fierce contest had occurred, begun by John Geikler's assault upon Seidman, and terminated by the blow given by Charles Geikler, after which the deceased never emjoyed an instant of reason; also the testimony

enjoyed an instant of reason; also the testimony

of Mrs. Seidman that up to this unhappy day her husband had always been strong and hearty; and he really thought this was a fit case for the jury, and to be decided in the regular way by their verdict alone.

After consultation the judges came to the conclusion that, admitting all the points made by the defendant's counsel, yet they did not feel that the question should be withdrawn from the jury, and therefore required the defense to be jury, and therefore required the defense to be

The defense said the jury find already been informed of all the facts as they occurred on this day, had heard the evidence in regard to the cause of death, and were sensible of its entire failure to fasten that cause upon Mr. Geik-ler, and therefore it remained only to be shown what kind of man he was, and what an excellent character he had always sustained. Witnesses as to character were then called, and at the close of our report were yet being examined.

District Court, No. 2 Judge Hare.
Reeves & Parvin vs. A. J. Brown & Co. An action on a book account to recover for groceries sold and delivered. On trial,

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1973.

There is rather more activity in the loan market to-day, but the supply of available currency is ample for all legitimate purposes, and borrowers of good standing have little cause to complain of neglect on the part of the banks. Round sums are obtainable at 5 per cent. on Government collaterals, but discounting is generally done outside the banks at 7698 per cent. for rally done outside the banks at 7@8 per cent. for

thirty days or under.

Gold is not more active than yesterday, but it Gold is not more active than yesterday, but it is firmer, opening at 121%, and fluctuating during the morning between that figure and it. Government bonds opened strong in sympathy with the advance of gold, and prices advanced from 1/2 to 1/2 compared with the final quotations of yesterday.

The Stock market was very active this morning, and prices were decidedly "bullish." In State securities there were sales of the War Loan coupons at 100%. City sives were steady.

Loan coupons at 100%. City sixes were steady, with sales of the new issues at 100%. Reading Railroad sold freely at 48; Pennsylvania Railroad was strong, and sold at 55%; Minehill Railroad was taken at 51%; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 53%; and North Pennsylvania Railroad at 36. 74 was bid for Norristown; 24% for Catawissa preferred; and 28% for Phila-34% for Catawissa preferred; and 28% for Phila delphia and Eric.

Canal stocks were dull. Sales of Schuylkill preferred at 15, and 3234 was bid for Lehigh. Miscellaneous ssocks were overlooked, the only sale being in Ocean Oil, which was made at 3/4. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Sale being in Ocean Oil, which was made at 3/.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

1900 City 6s, N. 18. 100% 100 ah Read bown & 147.94

\$900 do... 18. 100% 200 do. 18. b30. 48

\$1000 Ph 68 W L Cp. 100 do... 41.94

\$1000 Alle Co 58. 76% 10 do... 41.94

\$1000 Alle Co 58. 76% 10 do... 41.94

\$268 Sch N 68 76. 50 100 do... 80. 41%

\$268 Sch N 68 76. 50 100 do... 80. 41%

\$268 Sch N 68. 78. 55 100 do... 80. 41%

\$1000 Phil & E 78. 86% 100 do... 850. 48

\$1000 Phil & E 78. 86% 100 do... 850 wm 47%

\$1000 Sch N 68, 82. 55 100 do... 850 wm 47%

\$21 do... 55% 100 do... 850 wm 47%

\$21 do... 55% 100 do... 850 wm 47%

\$20 do... 18. 55% 200 do... 18. 55%

\$20 do... 18. 55% 200 do... 18. 55%

\$20 do... 18. 55% 100 sh Sch Nav Pf. 18

\$30 do... 18. 55% 100 sh Sch Nav Pf. 18

\$4 sh Minchill R. 85 51% 100 sh Sch Nav Pf. 18

\$4 sh Minchill R. 85 51% 100 sh Sch Nav Pf. 18

\$5 sh Minchill R. 85 51% 100 sh Sch Nav Pf. 18

\$5 so of 1881, 118% 6118%; do., 1862, 118% 6115%; do. 1865, new, 114% 6114%; do. 1867, do. 114% 6114%; do. 1865, do., 114% 6115%; do. 1865, new, 114% 6114%; do. 1867, do. 114% 6114%; do. 1865, do., 114% 6115%; do., 1868, 118% 610. \$20. 500; do., 18. 18. Mort. Bonds, \$8566875; Central Pacific R. R. 18t Mort. Bonds, \$8566875; Central Pacific R.

Philadelphia Trade Report. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2. - The Flour market is steady, and there is more demand from the home consumers, but shippers hold aloof. Sales of 1100 barrels, including superfine at \$4.25@4.00; extras at \$4.62%@4.75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5@5.75; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5@5.00; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$5.25@6.25; and fancy Western at \$6 50@7 50, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$4.87% @ barrel.

Flour sells at \$4.67% \$\forall \text{ barrel.}

In the Wheat market there is less doing, but holders are firm in their views. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$1.20&1.24. Rye is held at \$80. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn—The offerings are light and the demand is moderate at former rates. Sales of 5000 bushels new yellow at \$7.6900., according to drybess. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania at 53.6550.

No sales were reported in Barley or Malt. Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$30.75 ton.

Seed—Cloverseed is in demand, and prices are well sustained. Sales at \$9.68.25. Timothy is nominal at \$4.50.64.75 and Flaxseed at \$2.20.2.25.

Whisky may be quoted at \$20.6\$1 for wood and iron-bound Western.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA FEBRUARY 2 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELBORAPH T A. M...... 50 | 11 A. M..... 42 | 2 P. M...... 56

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, rice, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co. Off Ben Davis Point, saw brig J. Bickmore, Charleston, with cotton, rice, etc., to M. 2. South of Co. Off Ben Davis Point, saw brig J. Bickmore, from Cardenss.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, 60 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton and naval stores to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Alaska, Pierce, 1 day from Brandywine, Del., with corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co.

DISASTER.

By Telegroph to the Philadelphia Exchange.

New York, Feb. 2.—Steamship Brunette, from
New York for Philadelphia, collided at 10 P. M. yesterday with steamship bantiago de Cuba, bound in
from Havre, and sonk in six minutes after the colli-

MISCELLANY.

The following are the Philadelphia marine losses reported during the past month:—Steamship Shetucket, from Philadelphia for New York, \$50,600; barks Raphael, from Philadelphia for Stettin, \$60,600; barks Raphael, from London for Philadelphia, \$60,000; sohr J. P. Armitage, from Philadelphia for Washington, D. C., \$6500.

MEMORANDA. Ship Westmoreland, Lotournau, from New Orleans for Bremen, was spoken 2d ult. lat. 35, long. 60. Ship Tyro, Baker, hence, at Cuxhaven 16th ult. Ship Theodosius Christian, Schwerdtfeger, for Philadelphia, sailed from Beifast 16th ult., after re-

Bark Frank Lovett, Cann, hence, at Brouwers.

Bark Frank Lovett, Cann, hence, at Brouwers-haven 19th uit.

Bark William, Cole, for Philadelphia, sailed from Brouwershaven 17th uit.

Bark Scottish Bride, Allen, for Marseilles via Phi-ladelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Bark Scotland, Roche, hence, at Antwerp 17th uit.

Schr Z. Williams, Paul, hence, at Richmond 30th uitimo.

Schr Stephen Morris, Seaman, for Philadelphia cleared at Savannah 20th ult., with 140,149 feet P. P. timber, and 4000 feet boards—not as before reported.

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