THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE

## FIRST EDITION

### PRINCE ARTHUR.

A Visit to the Forts in New York Harbor-A Pleasant Day and a Social, Festive Evening— An Amusing Hoax at the Tembs.

Prince Arthur breakfasted at a much earlier hour than usual yesterday morning, in order to accompany Major-General McDowell in a tour of inspection to the forts of New York harbor. For this occasion the steamer Minnebanock had been engaged, and quite a crowd gathered at the Government dock, near the Battery, where she

was lying, to witness the departure.

On board, everything was prepared for his reception; the cabins having been appropriately decorated, while a liberal supply of refreshments were secured. About 11 o'clock the Prince, accompanied by his staff, made his ap-pearance, and was greeted with lond cheers, which he acknowledged by gracefully raising his hat and bowing.

A FAMILIAR AIR. As he stepped on board the English flag was hoisted, and the band played "God save the Queen," the crowd again cheering as the vessel was cast off. Besides the many ladies and gentlemen on board as invited guests, there were General McDowell, General Ingalls, Admirals Stringham and Godon, Colonel Perry, and several other officers all arrayed in full dress

AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND. Governor's Island was first visited, where royal salute was fired, and in turns Forts Hamilton, Richmond, Wadsworth, and Columbus were inspected, the garrison at each place turning out to receive the distinguished visitors. A lunch was partaken of at Fort Wadsworth. The Prince expressed great pleasure with the trip, and showed no little interest in, and knowledge of, military matters.

The party returned to the city about 5 o'clock, when his Highness, after returning to the Brevoort House, visited the residence of Mr. August Belmont, where he arranged to dine. In the evening he attended the charity ball at the Academy of Music.

A PROPOSED VISIT. It is stated that the Prince will, within a few days, visit Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson, niece of ex-President Buchanan, at Wheatland, near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and fitting preparations have already been made for his reception. Mrs. Johnson was at the head of her uncle's establishment while he was American Minister o London in 1854, 1855, and part of 1856. At that time the Prince was but six years old.

A HOAX AT THE TOMBS. Ten handsomely-dressed young gentlemen appeared at the Tombs yesterday, and requested a look at the interior. It was soon whispered around that one was Prince Arthur, and every attention was paid to the visitors, a promisent efficial connected with the prison volunteering enicial connected with the prison volunteering to show them everything of curious or historic interest. On taking their departure the gentle-men thanked their polite conductor, and pre-sented their cards, when, to the astonishment and chagrin of the official, he found that there had been a mistake, the name of the Prince not appearing on either card.

### A SAD CASE.

A dinn by Mistake Digs Up the Body of his Wife, and Throws it Outside the Burying-

The particulars of a sad case of mistaken identity are related by the Syracuse Courier:—
It seems that a short time since the wife of a wealthy man died near Shepherd's Station, and for some good and sufficient reasons the corpse was buried in the Potter's Field. Then followed the death of a woman of questionable character, whose remains were also laid in the same field by kind hands. The funeral of the erring one was attended a few weeks since. A few good Samaritans laid her to rest. They did not pay particular heed as to the place where the tainted one should lie. It happened that she was buried near the wife of "Dives," and the poor and rich would have quietly slept their last sleep side by side had not other events taken place. Again the angel of death visited the rich man's elegant dwelling, and this time his arrow pierce a shining mark. A much-loved and beautiful daughter was stricken down, and again the father mourned the loss of another loved one. She was buried beside her mother, as the father supposed. Owing to the inclement season of e year, no headstones had been raised over the graves of the mother or daughter. The friends of the fallen sister did not design to mark her grave, but were willing her name should be forgotten.

After tht last funeral had taken place, the

father began to question in his mind whether or rot his daughter had been buried in the proper place beside her mother. He examined the locality carefully, and finally concluded that the woman of questionable reputation slept between his loved ones! The matter preyed upon his mind to such a degree that it gave him no rest day or night. Considerable time had clapsed, so that there was no opportunity of ascertaining by reference to the bodies whether or not such an error had been made. The father finally took a spade, and, proceeding to the burying ground, avowed his determination of digging up the body of the woman of bad character. He did so, and threw the body and coffin outside the burying ground! The neighbors were incensed at this action, and gathered about the remains the next day. One of them happened to pick up the plate of the coffin, which was so covered with rust that the letters were quite unintelligible. Diligently he scraped the plate, and finally he was able to distinctly make out the name thereon, and behold, the husband had dug up and east to the winds the remains of his own

Of course, all of the remains that could be gotten together were deceptly interred again beside her daughter. Our informant is a respectable resident of the above locality, and vouches for the truth of his statements.

# AN EXCITING SCENE.

A Father Teaches his Boy a Lesson and Nearly Browns Hint. The Milwaukee Wisconsin says:—

Last evening about five o'clock an exciting scene was witnessed near the entrance to the harbor. A father had often forbid his boy, about nine years of age, from going upon the dock, fearful that the little one would by accident be drowned. Last evening upon returning home he found that the boy had disobeyed his order and was playing with other children near the river's edge. The father hastened to the spot, and, somewhat excited, grasped the boy by the shoulder and, despite his cries, tied the end of a rope about his waist and soused him in the cold water. As he was drawing the boy up the rope was loosened, and the little fellow, still rope was loosened, and the little fellow, still struggling to get the water from his mouth, fell back and sank. The excitement of the father was now most earnest. He fairly yelled in agony, and would have jumped into the river himself had not bystanders anticipated his intentions and prevented. The boy came to the surface once and sank again, came up and was about to sink for the last time, when a brave sailor jumped from the dock and caught him by the hair. When the boy was taken out he was to all appearances lifeless, but the father clasped the inanimate form in his arms, hugged it close to his breast, and kissed the wet lips over and over again, while the tears fairly over and over again, while the tears fairly flowed in streams down the man's cheeks, and his sobs could be heard by all. Carrying the boy, and bestowing endearing caresses as he went along to the nearest house, the little fellow was soon brought to his senses, and the delight of the parent knew no bounds. He

| kiseed and embraced the boy and the sailor and | the physician over and over again, and when the boy was able to walk still carried him in his arms to his home, alternately crying and laugh-ing, so great was his joy. The father received a lesson in the way of punishing his children that he will never ferget, and the boy will no doubt mind the advice given him by those in authority.

### THE CARDIFF GIANT.

The Truth at Last Made Known—Where He Was Made and What He Cost.

In the latter part of June, 1868, two men, one of them at present a large owner in the giant, arrived in Chicago. They had some time before considered the feasibility of inaugurating a humbug, and had determined upon having something ancient—a statue so old that it would cause wonder and create such an excitement that before it subsided their pockets would be full and their object accomplished. The work of cutting out the statue would have to be done secretly, and none but a man who could remain secretly, and none but a man who could remain quiet was competent to do it. They searched for some time, and finally met a German who for some time, and finally met a German who had been in this country about four years, then in the employ of a well-known sculptor of Chicago. He agreed to do the work for \$75 down. A block of gypsum twelve feet long, three feet wide, and eighteen inches thick, was procured from Fort Dodge, Iowa, and placed in a gentleman's barn near Lincoln Park, on the North Side. The owner of the structure was let into the secret; as was another, an assistant to the German. These were the only persons, beside the two men mentioned, who knew anything of it. Even the three did not know what was to be done with the figure when completed. In the latter part of July the two commenced the work of chisciling. In consequence of the thinness of the stone, In consequence of the thinness of the stone about a foot and a half was taken off one end of about a foot and a half was taken off one end of the block, in order to have a better proportioned man. A model was necessary, so one of the men who made the arrangements—Hull by name—who is himself a giant in size, with suffi-cient intellect to humbug the learned savans and wise men of the East, stripped and chose the peculiar position to suit the twisted and un-favorable position of the stone. The artist then inquired what was to be made, and was in-structed to make anything—a monkey, a babstructed to make anything—a monkey, a bab-boon, or something that would represent a man. boon, or something that would represent a man. So, without questioning the motives of his employers, he set to work. There was no necessity for his leaving the barn for a drink whem employed, as plenty of lager beer was supplied him. At the close of the eighteenth day the figure was nearly finished. He did not work at it steadily every day, but whenever he got an opportunity during daylight and at night. His employers then came to look at it, but what was their surprise when they they found that the artist had given the figure any quantity of hair. artist had given the figure any quantity of hair. There were ringlets dangling from the head, long beard and patches on other parts of the body. Hull said that would never do—hair would not petrify. The German was puzzled, and did not know what they meant, but removed the hair at their request. In two days more the work was pronounced done by the artist, and his employers, after examining it, expressed themselves as satisfied. Now to make him look old. A gallon of strong acid was prohim look old. A gallon of strong acid was pro-cared and put on him. It ate into the soft material, producing spongy-looking cavities. A quantity of English ink was then applied, and this had the effect of giving the glant the appearance of venerable age. The next step was packing him in a box. During the next week the box was carted to the Michigan South-ern Railroad depot. It remained there for so long a time that the owners were notified to take it away, as it occupied so much room and could it away, as it occupied so much room and could not be moved to make space for goods receiving and delivering. It was subsequently removed and placed aboard a schooner, which sailed for some Eastern lake port. The next heard of it was of its being unearthed on a farm in New York State, and an announcement of its autiquity. What has been done with it since, the public well know, and therefore repetition is unnecessary.

The artist, who is a very modest man, and

whose name is yet unknown to fame, does not consider this his best effort. This is evidenced by a remark he made when told it was a very poor piece of workmanship. "Well," said he, "they hurried me like thunder—any baker could make as good a thing out of dough." He further said, in view of these hard times, that he would be willing to take orders for duplicates from the admirers of antiquity and petrifaction at the same price, provided that the ten-acre quarry at Fort Dodge, which was purchased by Hull & Company to get the stone to make the giant, is not already exhausted by parties seeking speci-mens of this now celebrated stone for their

# AUDACIOUS.

The Most Daring Burglary ever Perpetrated in Counsecticut.

The New Haven Leader of the 2d inst. says:—

One of the most daring deeds of burglary we were ever called upon to record took place at the residence of the Hon. James A. Bill, in the town of Lyme, on Tuesday evening last. Wednesday afternoon, the nephew of Mr. Bill came to this city and made arrangements for the arrest of the burglars, should they pass through this city. The particulars of the burglary are, that on Tuesday evening last the family secured the house, as they supposed, and retired about nine o'clock, leaving the daughter in the par-lor, playing the piano. About 10 o'clock she heard a noise in the front part of the house. Immediately after, what was her horror to see the flash of a light in her room, and looking over her shoulder, she saw two men enter.

She dared not stir or hardly breathe, and foigned protound sleep. The robbers then went quietly to work and searched her trunk and bureau. After gathering up everything of value, they approached the bed and applied chloroform to both the girls. Miss Bill had taken the pre-caution to put the sheet over her mouth, so that she was only slightly affected by it; after which one of them reached over, and gathering all the hair on her head in his hand, proceeded to saw it off with a dull knife close to the scalp! The brave girl, perfectly conscious, and fearing if she gave the least sign of consciousness she

would be killed, supported this torturing opera-tion without flinching.

As soon as they had left the room, Miss Bill screamed for help. On coming to her assistance, as Mr. Bill and his two sons did instantly, it was difficult for them to believe that she was not insane, her appearance was so changed by the loss of her hair and by her terrible fright. They soon comprehended the situation, but the robbers had fled, and no trace of them could be discovered. But it was found that they had ransacked the house before entering the girl's room, and had collected their booty in a front room on the ma floor. They had secured it in a buffalo robe and horse blanket. All the silverware and all the small articles of value which they could find in the house had been there collected ready for removal, but their exit was so sudden and evidently unexpected, that they had no time to take it with them. The watch and jewelry, and the hair they cut from Miss Bell's head, were all strewed upon the hall floor in their flight. They escaped from a chamber window on a plazza, from which they jumped to the ground.

# REDDY THE BLACKSMITH.

Excitement Caused by a False Report of His Death. About noon yesterday a report was put in circulation in New York, and telegraphed to this city, to the effect that William Varley, otherwise "Reddy the Blacksmith," had died at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of the beating he received on Wednesday night. The report created considerable excitement, and for a time formed the principal subject of common talk. There was no truth, however, in the rumor.

Many persons called at the New York Coroner's office to learn the particulars of Varley's death, and were informed that the man, although done. Yet both are about to come to grief.

SECOND EDITION latiess. There is no material change in rates, and it will suffice to say that they are decidedly in favor of borrowers.

The Gold market is quiet, with very moderate. severely injured, was still alive and not considered in a dangerous condition. Variey is still at Bellevne, and presents a frightful appearance. His face and head are badly cut, and one of his hands is lacerated in a most terrible manner. The palm of one of his hands is torn almost wholly off. Mrs. Varley was in attendance on her husband yesterday, and will remain with him during his confinement. Haggerty, the ruffian who made the deadly assault on Varley, is still at large. s still at large.

### ROYAL FECUNDITY.

What an English Workingman Thinks About
"Anspicious Events."

Reynoids Newspaper is the organ of the English working classes, and the letters it contains are usually of a "strong" character. The following is a sample:

lowing is a sample:

"What are the prospects of the coming year?
What twaddle and trash can ministers put into the mouth of the Queen when she opens Parliament? Will she say anything about the blessings that 'Almighty God has vouchsafed to bestow upon her people?' I should think not. Never did we enter upon a new year with more gloomy prospects than those looming darkly in the distance. It may be satisfactory to some the distance. It may be satisfactory to some folk to know that during the past year additions have been made to the royal family, and more burthens put on the people, by the birth of two or three sucking princes or princesses. For ourselves, sir, we look upon these anspictous events as curses rather than blesshalfed with rejoicing. At the present time, I be-lieve what with the Queen's children and graud-children and other offshoots of royalty—to say nothing of the numerous bastards of royal personages, etc., now flooding the army and navy, and getting rapid promotions by jumping over the heads of better men than themselves—there are altogether over sixty royal leeches, old and young, male and female, that may possibly be-come quartered on the national exchequer. Many of that number are now sucking at John Bull's vitals and drawing the life-blood from his body. Surely, this is not a pleasant or assuring outlook for the future. As these tribes of unfledged cormorants grow, into years, like birds just getting their plumage, they open their beaks and ask for substantial nourishment, and this is obtained by those ominous 'gracious messages from the sovereign, which require her faithful Commons to make some provision for this or that prince or princess. These messages, so portentous of lightening the pocket, will, I fear, be of frequent occurrence. Arthur, Louise, Beatrice, Leopold, etc., all are arriving at those years of discression when princes and princesses are made to put their hands into John Bull's pocket. But although the pocket is rendered exceedingly light by the multifarious fingers dipped therein, it will be rendered lighter by others yet to come. This is certainly not a pleasant prospect for the people.
"The papers contained the other day the following paragraph:-

"Announcements were made yesterday morning that four noble ladies had given birth to daughters—namely, the Countess of Ellesmere, the Countess of Darnley, Lady Skelmersdale, and the Hon. Mrs. Bertie.

"As the farmer looks with fear and trembling apon the increase of vermin that devours his crop and eats up his substance; so, sir, does my

heart sicken when I read of more princes and aristocrats being brought into the world. They are a curse to the country—a terrible affliction upon the poor. Therefore, the infants alluded to, born by the above 'noble' ladies, are not wanted, and their presence could well be dis-

### MRS. STANTON TO THE FORE.

Repulsed by Phillips, she Captures the Bird Club-Frothingham's Infidelity. A Boston correspondent of the Springfield Re-

The great event in feminine circles in this vil-lage for the past few days has been the sudden appearance and irresistible activity of Mrs. ady Stanton, the New York Revolutionist. Since Coriolanus "fluttered your Volsces in Corioli," there has not been such an eagle in a dove-cote seen in these parts. She first ap peared nearly a week ago, and excited the first alarm by appearing uninvited at the Radical Club on Wednesday, and on the same evening at the anti-slavery festival. It was on the same day that the scene at the Tremont House

In a group of people, as the story goes, a niece of Wendell Phillips, seeing that he took no notice of Mrs. Stanton, said, more than once, "Mr. Phillips, this is Mrs. Stanton," and then, as Mrs. Stanton came forward with her hand extended, Mr. Phillips put both hands behind him, after the example of Dr. Johnson on a like occasion, drew back and refused to speak to the lady. She, nevertheless, on Thursday or Friday went to Horticultural Hall to hear him speak. She was there again yesterday to hear Mr. Frothingham's lecture. On Saturday she was Frothingham's lecture. On Saturday she was invited to dine with Mr. Bird's club at George Young's and did go, sitting at the patriarch Frank's right hand, and meeting the arguments of the club for and against woman suffrage with

a ready wit and perfect good humor.

I have said that Mrs Stanton heard Mr. Frothingham's determined pronunciamento against revealed religion; and what is more, she op-posed it, which Mrs. Livermore does not. The lecture makes much talk here, and is viewed as something worse than Parker ever preached in Boston. A member of Dr. Ganpreached in Boston. A member of Dr. Gan-nett's Church speaks of it as "the most ap-palling thing he ever heard," and says that Mr. Frothingham would have been indicted for such a discourse in London. He would have been unmolested in the ancient Athens, I fancy, for he proposed building altars "to the unknown God," as the religious people about Mars Hill did in St. Paul's time. It remains to he seen whether the modern Athens will favor be seen whether the modern Atkens will favor Frothingham or St. Paul, or "obey both," Judge Sprague used to advise in fugitive-slave-The occasion of Mrs. Stanton's visit here is to fulfil her engagements to lecture in New England. She finds Boston a convenient headquarters, and if she is aware how much commotion is caused by her presence she will be tempted to come again soon, I have no doubt.

# SMUGGLING EXTRAORDINARY.

Boards of Cedar, and What They May Contain

A Shrewd Device. One of the officers of the New York Custom House was somewhat suspicious yesterday morning about a lot of cedar boards which were imported from Havana. The boards looked all The surroundings were all right. The only difficulty was the drayman. The inspector sent for him. He came; but when he came he found that the weight was not there. He lifted and lifted, and yet after he had lifted the load there was not the weight he thought there ought

The load was either too heavy or too light The carman stopped; and one of those "terri-ble" detectives of the Custom House was near by. He believed that there was something wrong. He believed that the load was not what it ought to be. He stopped it. The cart did stop at his command. With him they travelled to the Custom House. When there, Mr. Lewis to the Custom House. When there, Mr. Lewis took charge of the whole lot, and was quite astonished on finding that 25,000 of the finest cigars were concealed in every row of boards. It was a big haul for the officers, who get their percentage on the value of the seizures they make, but for the Custom House it was something better. They have learned by this discovery how cigars are smuggled. And they will know hereafter how to prevent it.

THE LATE MARINE DISASTER.

The Sinking of the Steamer Brunctte Cap-tain Jones' Version of the Mishap "The Brunctte's Officers to Binme."

The last sad marine disaster, resulting in the The last sad marine disaster, resulting in the sinking of the steamer Brunette by celliding with the Havre steamship Santiago de Cuba, during the night of Tuesday, with the loss of a valuable cargo and two lives, has caused the master of the latter vessel to give his version of the lamentable occurrence. Captain A. G. Jones, the officer in question, declines most vigorously to wear the mantle of blame which the officers of the Brunette have thrown upon his shoulders, averring that the cause of the accident was due alone to their ignorance or stupidity. He further states that the residue of their statements are erroneous, being prompted by self-preservation entirely, as truthfulness by self-preservation entirely, as truthfulness could never cause such malicions insinuations a

their report conveys. Captain Jones says that his instructions from the owner of the Santiago de Cuba were that, upon her return voyage he should take the southern passage, and he fully complied with the orders. Moreover, his vessel at the time was in a disabled condition, caused by an accident to the engine, and that was the reason of his being in the latitude where the accident occurred. His statement is exceeding clear and curred. His statement is exceeding clear, and of such interest that it invites perusal. Captain

Jones says:—
On Tuesday night, about 15 mintues past 10 o'clock, the Santiago de Cuba, with the crank pin of her engine broken, was off Woodlands, Squan Beach, en route to New York, having made by instructions the Southern passage. The second officer, Mr. Cornelius, was in charge of the deck, as he had just relieved me, and of the deck, as he had just relieved me, and I was sitting in my room, which is near the pilothouse. We were endeavoring, because of our crippled condition, which at that time had been such over forty hours, to make as smooth water as possible, to relieve the strain upon the injured portion of the engine. At this hour the Santiago de Cuba was heading in northwest by north, when the light of a steamer was made off our starboard bow about three points. The officer in command instants ordered her helps nor

our starboard bow about three points. The offi-cer in command instantly ordered her helm put astarboard, keeping our ship off fully a point. Alert and cautious, he anxiously watched the approaching vessel, and in a few minutes, finding that she con-tinued her course down upon us, ordered in a louder voice, which I heard distinctly, the helm to be "hard astarboard." So soon as I heard this order I stepped from my room ou deck and saw the vessel approaching, afterwards deck and saw the vessel approaching, afterwards ascertained to be the steamer Branette. To her officers, from the respective courses we were steaming, but two of our lights could be seen, the starboard green light and the masthead white light. To them our red port light was entirely hidden; it was not possible for them to distin gnish it as they bore down upon us, and the sight of this red light could only give them the right to put their wheel aport. This was their fatal mistake. At the time when Mr. Cornelius gave the second order to put the Santiago de Cuba's helm astarboard the ship kept off another point to the westward; but, despite all this pre-caution, and contrary to all rules of river and ocean navigation and the Steamboat laws of the United States, made for such cases, the Bru-nette's wheel was put hard aport, which kept her off south-southwest, causing her to cross our bow, and hence the collision. Every effort was made by us to prevent it; but the ignorance of the laws of navigation on the part of the Bru-nette's officers must throw the blame entirely upon them, and their own statements so convict them.

It appears that, in the opinion of the learned marine officer of the Brunette, if my ship had not come in collision with her we would have soon been ashore. In answer to this, and which can without difficulty be proven, after we had taken on board the crew of the sinking vessel, which occupied some time, and we had continued our course to the northwest by north, we steamed fully thirty minutes before land was made. This statement, in view of the known truth, is too absurd for a moment's serious reflection by any experienced seafaring man.

Besides the above Captain Jones very good naturedly says that he has been in command of vessels for more than thirty years-fifteen years in steamships-and rather pertinently asks that. "with his record and known qualifications, if he could commit such an absurd nautical error as that charged to him ?"-N. Y. Herald, to-day.

# PROFITABLE POCKET-PICKING.

An Old Gentleman Robbed of \$3000 in Green-backs and \$2700 in Notes. Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Bernard Clark, an elderly Scotchman, residing at No. 122 West Thirty-third street, got on board a Sixth avenue car at that street to ride down town with a triend. He occupied a position on the rear platform of the car, and noticed that when the car reached Eighth street two young men jostled against him in a rude manner, and almost immediately after left the car. Mr. Clark alighted at Canal street and entered the store of a friend in that street, where he discovered that his wallet, containing \$3000 in greenbacks and \$2700 in promissory notes, had been stolen from his pocket. He called at the police headquarters and reported the case, giving a description of the supposed thieves.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Allison, P. J. In the case of the parties charged with selling ottery policies, in which the recognizances were resterday forfeited, pall was renewed and a motion to quash filed, which is to be argued tomorrow morning.

Prison cases are before the court, both docks

being full of the Moyamensing boarders.

Michael Bird and Charles Green, inmates of the Newsboys' Home, were acquitted of a charge of larceny. It was testified that the office of the Superintendent was entered by night and thirty dollars stolen therefrom. A confession was made by Green to the effect that, while under the influence of liquor, he picked the lock of the office door and admitted other boys inside: and subsequently Bird was known to have con-siderable money, unusual for a boy in his situa-

Louis A. Jones, white, and R. Bower, colored, were convicted of the larceny of a pocketbook containing \$100. A third party stole it from the stall of a Mr. Swain, a Schuylkill county farmer, who stands in the Farmers' Market, and the prisoners followed and shared in the spoils. The man who did the stealing has not been caught.

Thomas Gillespie pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing watches and jewelry to the value of \$126 from Bertram's store, in Ridge avenue, above Sixteenth street. He was in Mr. Bertram's store, and during the latter's temporary absence from the city was left in charge of the establishment. Upon returning, Mr. Ber-tram found the store closed and the defendant missing, and upon forcing an entrance into the store discovered that all his watches and most of his valuable jewelry had been stolen. The matter being placed in the hands of the de-tectives, they followed the prisoner and his confederate, Cooper, who has already been con-victed, through this State and Maryland, recovering portions of the property at different places, until finally they overtook and arrested the fugitives themselves. About \$900 worth of the goods were recovered

thing better. They have learned by this discovery how eigars are smuggled. And they will know hereafter how to prevent it.

To the knowing ones this method was not new. Congressmen were in the habit of send
of the court, and his motion was allowed.

### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Appointment of Naval Paymasters-Movements of United States Steamers-Military Aides-

### FROM HARRISBURG.

The Metropolitan Police Blil Passes the House. pecial Desputch to The Evening Telegraph.
HARRISBURG, Feb. 4. — The Metropolitan Police bill has just passed the House.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Appointment of Navy Paymasters.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The President, by and

with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed the following persons Assistant Paymasters in the navy:—Samuel R. Calhoun, Cary N. Sanders, and Joseph T. Addicks, of Philadelphia; Robert P. Paulding and William T. Stevenson, of New York; James A. Ring and John Breese, of Boston; Stephen Rand, Jr., of Portsmouth, N. H.; Louis A. Yorke, of Norfolk, Va.; Lawrence G. Boggs, William M. Preston, of Washington, D. C. Movements of U. S. Steamers.

Captain W. H. Macomb has been ordered to proceed with the Plymouth, as soon as the ceremonies at Portland are over, to the Portsmouth Navy Yard, for the purpose of alterations and repairs being made to his ship previous to her return to the European fleet.

Captain N. B. Harrison, commanding the United States steamer Congress, which has been fitting out at the Philadelphia Navy Yard as flag-ship of the northern squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, has been ordered to make a trial trip, on the conclusion of which she will proceed to Boston and take on board the commander of the squadron, Commodore Joseph F.

# Alds-de-Camp Appointed.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4. — Captain George
Baldrey and Luke O'Reilly, unattached, have been appointed Aids-de-Camp to Brevet Major-General Smith, commanding the Department of

## PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 4.—The proceedings consisted principally of unimportant reports of committees.

It was apparent at the opening of the morning session that the Republican members would use all possible efforts to reach the Metropolitan Police bill on the third reading. It was equally apparent that the Democrats would endeavor by all legal methods of parliamentary delay to prevent the House from reaching the order of bills on third reading before the hour of adjustments there. reaching the order of bills on third realing before the hour of adjournment, noon. The Republicans had not a sufficient majority to set aside the regular orders, which were as follows:—First, petitions; second, resolutions; third, bills introduced; fourth, reports of committees and the bills third reading, but there seemed to be an understanding among the Republicans to hurry matters along by not presenting any papers. The Democrats, on the contrary, offered as many petitions and other papers as possible, and called for the reading of some of them in full.

At 10:40 A. M., Mr. Davis moved to consider the

At 1040 A. M., Mr. Davis moved to consider the Police bill. Not agreed to, there not being two-thirds in favor of breaking the orders. The Democrats continned their dilatory tactics at 11 o'clock, when reso

lutions were in order.

Mr. Webb moved that when the House adjourned it do so to meet on Tuesday morning next. This was opposed, and the yeas and nays were called. After the call of names had been commenced, the resolution was withdrawn by Mr. Webb.

Speaker then recognizes Mr. Davis, Rep., who offered a resolution.

Mr. Brown, Dem., raised the point of order that it was impossible for Mr. Webb to withdraw his resolution after the yeas and nays had been called upon it. The Speaker decided that the point of order was raised too late, and the resolution of Mr. Davis was read. This provided that all resolutions of the House which provided for adjournment at noon to-day be rescinded, and that the session be prolonged until all the regular orders were gone through with.

Mr. Hall moved to amend by adjourning at 11-30

A. M.; it was now 11-10 A. M.

The amendment was defeated by 59 Republican

nays to 36 Democratic ayes.

Mr. Davis called the previous question, preventing all debate and all amendments, and it was sustained by the necessary number of Republicans.

Mr. Joseph then called the ayes and nays as to

Mr. Joseph then called the ayes and nays as to whether the question should now be taken upon the resolution, and it was decided in the affirmative. Ayes, 58 Republicans; nays, 39 Democrats.

The vote was then taken on the resolution extending the hour of adjournment, but before the result was announced, Mr. Brown raised a point of order, that it took a two-thirds vote.

The Speaker decided that a simple resolution could be carried by a simple majority, there being no standing rule of the House providing for an adjournment, but only a simple resolution.

The hour was extended by a vote of 58 Republicans to 39 Democrats.

cans to 39 Democrats.

The Police Bill will therefore come up before the adjournment to-day, and will pass, and be sent to the Governor this afternoon.

# FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 4—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92½ for money, and 92½ for account. American securities quiet and steady. United States five-twenties of 1862, 87½; of 1865, old, 86½; of 1867, 86; ten-forties, 84½; Erie Railroad, 20½; Illinois Central, 103½; Great Western, 26½.

[The Liverpool prices given herewith are the closing rates of yesterday. The markets of this morning from that city are agained delayed. The delay is occasioned by the change in the telegraph system, the Government having taken possession of the telegraph lines of the Kingdom on the 1st of February.]

February.]
LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4.—Cotton closed steady last evening. Middling uplands, 11½d.; middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales were 10,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation. Bread-tuffs dull.

stuffs dull.

LONDON, Feb. 4—11 A. M.—Tallow opened firm at
468. 3d.@468. 6d.; Turpentine dull; sugar, 28s. 3d.@
28s. 6d. for cargoes afloat.

BREMEN, Feb. 4.—Petroleum closed active last

BREMEN, Feb. 4.—Petroleum closed active last night at 7 thalers 3 groats.

Hamburg, Feb. 4.—Petroleum closed active last night at 16 marc bancos 14 schillings.

Liverrool, Feb. 4.—11 A. M.—Cotton opens unchanged. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 51,000 bales, of which 6000 were for export and 10,000 for speculation. Stock 558,000, of which 100,000 are American. Receipts of the week, 2000 bales, of which 6000 are American.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 4—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 92%; for account, 92%; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 87%; of 1865, old, 87. Stocks steady; Erie, 20%; Illinois Central, 104%.

Paris, Feb. 4.—The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes 73f. 55c.

LONDON, Feb. 4-2 P. M.—Linseed cakes heavy. Common Rosin dull at 5s. 6d. Sperm Oil, £87. ANTWERP, Feb. 4.—Petroleum opened quiet and steady at 59%1.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Money market continues easy, though lenders find apparently less difficulty in obtaining employment for their surplus funds than a week ago. The supply of currency is falling off gradually, whilst the demand is increasing, bringing the supply and demand into closer re-

and it will suffice to say that they are decidedly in favor of borrowers.

The Gold market is quiet, with very moderate transactions at a range of 12014@120%.

Government bonds are neglected, and prices this morning are very weak. 1881s are quoted at 117%; '62s at 115; '65s at 114½; 67s at 113½; '68s at 118½; and 10-40s at 112½, an average decline of ½.

There is a continued activity at the Stock Board, and prices are well sustained. In State securities there were sales of sixes, third series, at 108. City sixes were quiet, with sales of the new issues at 106½.

Reading Railroad opened and continued active, with sales at 48½, and ½ b. o. Pennsylvania Railroad was strong, selling at 56. Camden and Amboy Railroad was taken at 114½@%. Little Schuylkill Railroad at 41½, and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54. 35½ was bid for North Pennsylvania, 44 for Northern Central, and 28½ for Philadelphia and Erle.

Canal stocks were dull, with sales of Lehigh at 32½, and 15½ bid for Schuylkill preferred. In the balance of the list there was little doing. Sales of Mechanics' Bank at 32.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Sales of Mechanics' Bank at 32. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & H	ro., No. 40 S. Third street
FIRST	BOARD.
	100 sh Read R 48 3-1
\$1000 City 68, New. c. 100%	100 do860, 485
\$1000 dols.100%	100 do., s60wn. 485
\$1100 doe.ls.100%	100 dols.s60. 483
\$500 do10036	25 do 683 100 do 680 483
\$600 do100%	
\$1000 beh V n bds	
Ср 95	100 dob30. 485
\$2000 Phil & E.78 87%	100 do 830wn.48 3-1
b5wn 87%	600 doJs. 483
\$1500 Ch & Wal R bs 85	100 do. 85 Wn&1, 48 h
11 sh Mech Bk ls. 31%	
7 do 32	100 do860,48 3-1
20 sh Penna R 56	100 do b60. 453
82 (1018, 05%	52 sh Cam & Am. 18.1143
58 do 55%	9 do
100 do., b30, 56	8 do
8 do 55% 184 dols; 55%	200 BR Len N St 32)
90 ab Tit Cab D be 411	1 an Com't Bk 60
	23 sh Ch & Bel Stk. 41)
	Government securities a
follows:-U. S. 6s of 1881,	111 aga118 a; 5-208 of 186

follows:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 117%@118%; 5-208 of 1862, 114%@415%; do., 1864, 114%@415; do., 1865 114%@415; do., 1865 114%@415; do., 1865 114%@113%; do. do., 1867, 113%@414%; do. do., 1867, 113%@414%; do., 1868, 113%@414; 10-408, 1114@111%; Cur. 68, 1114@4111%; Gold, 120%.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 117%@418; do., 1862, 114%@416; do. 1865, 114%@4115; do. 1865, new, 113%@113%; do. 1865, 114%@4115; do. 1865, do., 113%@114; do. 1865, do., 113%@115; U. S. 80 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111%@111%; U. S. 80 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111%@111%; U. S. 80 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111%@111%; U. S. 80 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111%@111%; U. S. 80 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111%@111%; U. S. 80 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111%@111%; U. S. 80 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111%@111%; U. S. 80 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111%@111%; U. S. 80 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111%@111%; U. S. 80 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111%@111%; U. S. 80 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111%@111%; U. S. 80 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111%@11%; U. S. 80 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111%@11%;

### THE NEW YORK MONRY MARKET.

"The street this afternoon was informed by private despatches from Washington that the prospects of a passage of the Sherman-Sumner bill in the lower House are much more favorable than at first appeared. The news produced a decline in gold and checked the builish feeling in stocks.

"The gold market at the opening was heavy on small transactions, and in the afternoon became actively weak, the price declining to 120%, as against 121% when the board commenced business. The decline is attributed to the impression that the Sherman-Sumner curreacy bill means contraction for this portion of the country, whatever it intends for the South and West. The stupidity of increasing the national bank circulation instead of assisting the revenue of the Government by a further issue of greenbacks to meet the demand for more currency in the South and West is on a par with the proposition to cancel the three per cents. The bears, who sold gold short to-day on the expectation that the withdrawal of these certificates will produce contraction, should remember the story of the Irish supervisors, who, having ordained that a new county jail should be built with the material of the old one, also ordained that the prisoners in the latter should not be removed until the former was built. should be built with the material of the old one, also ordained that the prisoners in the latter should not be removed until the former was built.

Mr. Boutwell must first produce his greenbacks, and then he may cancel the forty million certificates now on deposit in our city banks. However remote the effects of the bill, when he was a law on which letter party there. should it become a law, on which latter point there is yet much doubt, as the Northern and Eastern na-tional banks will not so readily acquiesce in the measure, and we already know their power to defeat an tagonistic legislation, the holders of gold were dis-

posed to sell, and the speculators sold a great deal in anticipation of a decline.

"Although the accumulation of funds at this centre still continues, there is more steadmess in the rate on call, which ranges from five to six per cent, according to the class of collaterals and the standing of borrowers. If any transaction yesterday occurred above six per cent. it was exceptional, or the borrower was indifferent about making a new engagement and let an old loan ile over. There engagement and let an old loan ile over. There were more transactions at four per cent, but they were confined to the Government dealers, who are offered a great deal more money than they can employ. Commercial paper is in good demand at rates of discount ranging from 6% to 8 per cent; but the market is not abundantly stocked, as the merchants and commission houses are doing little as yet, although great confidence is feit for the spring trade, particularly since gold has shown so much steadiness. The President of the National Currency Bank writes us that the difficulty with reference to the check of the Broadway jewelry firm has been satisfactorily adjusted.

justed.

"The exports of cotton have been so natteringly large within the past few weeks that the foreign exchange market is seriously feeling the competi-tion of commercial bills. Rates to-night are again The decline in gold was directly operative upon

"The decilne in gold was directly operative upon the Government market, where prices fell about one-half per cent. The heaviness was assisted by the general dulness in bonds, which seem of late to have lost speculative attraction, while the foreign quotations for five-twenties came barely steady. The only transactions at present in this department of Wall street comprise a small over-the-counter demand from up town and out of town buyers."

Philadelphia Trade Report. PRIDAY, Feb. 4 .- The Flour market is fism, but there is not much activity, the demand being limited both for shipment and home consumption. Sales of 500@600 barrels, including superfine at \$4.25@4.50;

extras at \$4.62%@4.75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5@5-75, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5@5-62%; Indiana and Ohio do, do, at \$5-25@6-25; and fancy brands at 6 50@7 50, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at 14 87% % barrel.

The Wheat market is without quotable changes, and there is a steady demand. Small sales of Pennsylvania red at \$1.25@1.25. Rye is held at 98c. Corn is in fair request at former rates. Sales of 5000 bushels new yellow at 87@91c. Oats are inactive, 3000 bushels Pennsylvania were taken at 53@54c. No sales were reported in Barley Malt. 10,000 bushels Canada Barley sold on private terms.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$35 \$2 ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in demand, and 200 bashels sold at \$512\infty 38.25. Timothy is held at \$4.50\infty 475, and Flaxseed at \$2.20\infty 225.

Whisky is lower, 100 barrels iron-bound Western sold at 980.\infty \$1.

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

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ......FEBRUARY 4 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M. ..... 27 | 11 A. M. ..... 35 | 2 P. M. ...... 37

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Br. brig E. A. Barnard, Reed, Matanzas, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr J. C. Thompson, Jeffers, Charleston, S. Lath-

bury & Co. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Brandywine, Adams, from Providence.
Schr Tycoon. Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jos, E. Palmer.

MEMORANDA.
Steamship Aries, Wiley, for Philadelphia, sailed
from Boston 2d inst.
Schr M. A. McGahan, Call, for Philadelphia, sailed
from Providence ad has

from Providence 2d Inst.
Schr Amelia, Beebe, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.