ARTHUR IN BOSTON

A Bright Day at the Hub-Arthur at the Skating Rink-A Levee and Who were Present-Unpardonable Neglect-His Impressions of America.

Boston, Feb. 7 .- Yesterday was a day fit for a king's pleasure, and whatever there is in Bos-ten of beauty might be seen now, if ever, to ad-

But the Prince, in no way attracted by the beauties or the vaunted institutions of the capital of New England, quietly enjoyed himself after his own manner, and it seems that it is no part of his pleasure to view New England antiquities.

THE PRINCE AT THE SKATING RINK. For the Common and the State House the Prince exchanged the skating rink. The an-mouncement that he was to go there brought numbers to the main entrance of the hotel long before he was ready to start. A few minutes' drive brought him to the rink, which at that early hour was almost deserted. After he entered the door was closed and none were admitted. The ice was in good condition, and the Prince and his companions enjoyed the exercise immensely.

There were no champion skatists present, although two ladies, who had been in the rink previous to the arrival of the party, travelled over the ice with unusual grace and freedom. The Prince, who has had some practice in Mon-treal in addition to that which he had in the old country, is very good, though it seems to me that he is yet inferior in power and skill to his companion, Lieutenant Pickard.

After some hours on the ice the gentlemen returned, and it may be taken for granted that they did full justice to the admirable cuisine for which the St. James is eminent among Boston

A LEVEE. Between 2 and 3 o'clock the Prince received visitors. His levee was held in the ladies' drawing-room. It is a pleasant room, tastefully furnished, and, lit up with the light of the after-noon, it looked unusually well, adorned as it was by pretty faces and stalwart forms—the ladies in exquisite tollettes, and the gentlemen either uniformed or in evening dress. In the outward room Lieutenant Pickard received the visitors, and, learning their names, introduced them to his Royal Highness. Except in the case of a few who were presented by Mayor Shurtleff, the form of presentation was very brief; the acting chamberlain mentioned the name, the Prince repeated it with a "How d'ye do?" in addition, and a delicate shake of the hand completed the ceremony.

ARTHUR'S APPEARANCE.

He is a handsome youth, barely out of his teens, who has yet to reach his majority and full height. His face is agreeable and prepossessing: the eyes intelligent, and the nose rather prominent, the resemblance between him and prominent, the resemblance between him and his father being quite marked. Such a ceremony as that he had to endure to-day is not one which young men of his age are often called on to pass through. If they would not consider it tiresome, it would be at least discomposing to them. Under the infliction, Arthur bore up ereditably; and, though presumably sick of it— he went through it with much ease and grace. He was neatly attired in a tight-fitting blue coat, and wore a dark Stanley scarf and stand-ing collar. Naturally enough, he showed no jewelry.

WHO WERE PRESENT.

Among the gentien the reception were Robert C. Winthrop, the British Minister, and Colonel Elphinstone. Captain Commercil and other officers of the Monarch were also present in uniform, as were also some of the United States naval officers from Charles town. UNPARDONABLE NEGLECT.

The legislators of Massachusetts were not un-

willing to procure a cheap view of the Prince, and there was some fluttering in the State House in anticipation of the royal visit, but the Prince was net for exhibition, and the invitation extended by Governor Classin was politely de Indeed, throughout the entire visit of Arthur to Boston, he has shown an amazing want of appreciation of the excellences of this pride of New England. The Prince went back for a few hours to the

skating-rink, after his reception. He also returned Mayor Shurtleff's visit, going to the City Hall for a short time.

ARTHUR'S MODESTY.

The modesty of the Prince can hardly be better illustrated than by an incident in reference to the carriage and teams which he and his suite employed. Mr. Howland, the keeper of the livery stables attached to the St. James, was anxious to provide horses and carriages which would be no discredit to Boston. Accordingly, on the first morning he prepared a four-horse team that, I believe, is the traditional team which royalty drives—but the Prince objected, and said that a plain carriage and a single span

were all that he would use.

The Prince entertained Captain Commercil, of the Monarch, at dinner to-night.

IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA. Readers, far and wide, will be anxious to know what are the impressions of America and its citizens which the Prince and his companions carry away with them to the Dominion. That they should admire the natural greatness of the country and its advantages was to be expected; whatever doubt could be entertained of their views towards Americans must be dispelled by the warm assurances which they give of their interest. The Prince has been specially pleased with his journey. He mays that he was anxious to visit the country as a private gentleman, and with the purest consideration every one who appropried utmost consideration every one who approached him treated him with the courtesy and attention which that character demanded. Those special attentions which he received were particularly grateful to him on account of the general grac with which they were proposed. He cannot tell whether he shall return, for he is at the disposal of others, and perhaps imperial necessities will call for his presence at home or in some of the other colonies. But he will carry with him continually the warmest and most pleasur-able recollections of his fortnight in the great republic of the West.

TOO AFFECTIONATE BY HALF.

An Intoxicated Indivdual Narrowly Escapes a Husband's Vengeance. Recently a prepossessing English woman, with three children, arrived at a Western town, having come all the way from "Merry England" to join her husband, who had preceded her to America. She expected to have to go to some point on the Fort Wayne road, and by the assistance of an officer she was duly ticketed. While waiting for the train a drunken fellow was seen to approach her, and seating himself by her side, began caressing her in the most affectionate manner. Had these attentions been reciprocated, the officer might have concluded the woman's husband met her before she was looking for him, but she became not only indignant but alarmed at the fellow's impertinence, when the officer seized him and chucked him out of the depot. He was subsequently taken to the lock-up for disorderly conduct. In two or three minutes after he had been ejected the lady's husband actually appeared, having come

FIRST EDITION on to meet her. Had he made his appearance at the time the muddled individual was making love to his wife, he would no doubt have saved the officer the trouble of removing him.

LUNACY OR LEGACY!

The Fort Edward Milliner's Legacy—Miss Gray Expects the Money—she is Surprised at Mr. Archibald's Letter.

A correspondent of the Troy Press has visited Miss Helen Gray, the Fort Edward milliner, who was reported some weeks ago as having received a legacy from a young gentleman in England, to whom she was engaged to be married. Miss Gray relates the following as the true story of her love and her legacy:—
In the latter part of the year 1861 she became

acquainted with a young gentleman of excellent character, an American, and not an Englishman as has been reported. His father and mother as has been reported. His father and mother came from England shortly after their marriage, and the son was born in this country, and had always resided here. The mother had died several years before Miss Gray became acquainted with the son. By the death of a relative on the mother's side, a large fortune was left to the son, and in June, 1862, he went ever to London to take possession of it. It was his wish to marry Miss Grey and take her with him; but, as he expected to return soon, she preferred but, as he expected to return soon, she preferred to remain with her mother. Three months after leaving the country (in September, 1862), he dled at London of a quick consumption, leaving no relative but his father, and having made a will by which he bequeathed his property to Miss Gray. She at first had no intention of accepting the legacy, but being urged to do so by the young man's father, who had gone to England, and died there in 1867, she instituted proceedngs to secure it soon after his death. Concerning the measures she has taken to secure her fortune, she thinks it prudent to say nothing. What little she has said, she says, has been grossly misrepresented. She declines to state the amount of her legacy. She says the public have fixed the amount, and they seem to be sat-isfied with their estimate. Miss Gray has never said a word about any "millions of dollars," she has been piqued by the gossiping of the people about her, and has not taken much pains to enlighten them. She says, however, that she is now confident of getting the money, and can afford to wait until that event and can afford to wait until that event for the gossiping to subside. The proceedings have progressed slowly by reason of want of money, as she would not borrow money of friends, for it was early discovered that there was some obstacle in the way, the nature of which she does not exactly comprehend. She admits that she has been offered several thousand dollars by her friends, but she denies that she has ever accepted a dollar of the money offered. She has been to Washington and New York several times on this business, and has seen the British Consul. The published etter of Mr. Archibald, stating that he knew nothing whatever about her or her case, surprised her greatly. There would seem to be a mistake of identification on her part, or some-body else has passed himself off as Mr. Archi-

MOB VIOLENCE IN TENNESSEE.

The Governor Asks for Special Legislation— Organized Villalay.

Governor Senter has submitted a message to the General Assembly of Tennessee, asking for special legislation to suppress the crimes of vio-lence so common in that State. He says:—

It is with profound regret I realize the necessity of directing your attention to the alarmingly frequent violence to the peace and dignity of the State, in the maltreatment and even atrocious murders of her citizens by persons generally reported in disguise or unknown. Many of the State's citizens have been outraged in their privileges and persons by cruel indigat-ties; not a few slain outright, without charge of having in anywise offended the laws; while others under criminal charges have been forcibly wrested from the custody of law, and their blood deliberately shed by bodies of men without the least shadow of authority. That these enormities can be in our midst without the perpetrators in a single instance being even arrested to answer for their lawless and criminal acts, demonstrates the existence of organization on their part, not only dangerous to the individual citizen and adverse to the public dignity, but formidable even to the public peace and safety,

* * * As not a single arrest has yet been

made for the grossest violation of already existing laws, although such violations have been frequent, and the largest rewards allowed have been often if not invariably offered to bring to justice, it may be fairly concluded that such offenders are protected by organizations ade-quate, by terrorism, the force of numbers, or other means, to effect security against the ordi-nary civil process and officers of the law. The public misfortune seems not so much a want of law as lack of power to enforce that we have. I recommend that our statutes be so amended that the Executive shall have power, at his discretion, to appoint, for counties where such violations law are committed, and no arrest of the offenders made, special officers, with all of the powers of sheriffs to summon posses, make arrests, and do all like things necessary to bring offenders to justice; such officers to be commis sioned as peace officers of the State, and clothed with all the protection, in exercise of their lawful powers and duties, which can be afforded officers of the law; and also, that the Executive be authorized by law to appoint and commission special prosecuting attorneys in judicial circuits where there may be, in his judgment, default on the part of the regular Attorney-General in the proper prosecution of such offenders to indictmentand conviction in the courts-such appointments by the Governor to be confirmed by the

FINANCIAL CRASH.

Senate, if in session.

ollowing:-

New Bank gone into Liquidation-The Stockholders, Managers, Property, Etc., in the Hands of a Receiver.

On Saturday evening, shortly before 6 o'clock, a gentleman called on Mayor Brush and requested him to send a squad of police to break up a nuisance on St. Clair street. The Mayor re-quired the nature of the nuisance, when he earned that it was Rafferty's new "bank." Honor immediately had officer A. D. Moon make information against Rafferty and others, basing the charge on information received, and a warrant being issued, descent was arranged for Saturday night, when it was expected the bank would be in full tide of success. The officers expectations were realized, as will be seen by the

Ten o'clock was the hour fixed for the descent and at that time two squads of the police might have been seen leaving the Mayor's office—in all seventeen policemen proceeded to the locality mentioned. Officer Moon and his squad entered the hall leading to the "bank" (which is located in one of the upper stories of the build-ing), through the lower front door, while Officer Houk and his men entered the rear door to prevent any escapes from the building. This ac-complished, the entire force ascended the stairs but when they arrived at the door of the "bank room" it was found to be locked. At the sound of the officers' voices, those inside hastily caught up the gambling apparatus and secreted it, at the same time turning the gas down very low. By this time the officers had kicked down the door, and the bewildered "operators" stood before them with no other alternative but to sur render. The gas turned on, Officer Moon read the warrant to Rafferty & Co., after which the room was searched for the apparatus, etc. Underneath a window was found the entire paraphernalia, consisting of a new "lay out," or "green board," chip-box," and about a peck of "chips," "dealer's box" (solid silver) and "board," "card-box," containing five or six packs of cards, and the "gamekeeper." This property, worth, perhaps, one hundred dollars,

was taken in charge by the officers, the arrested party wheeled into line, and under escort of the seventeen officers marched to the lock-up office. seventeen officers marched to the lock-up office, eleven in all. Rafferty was released yesterday on giving ball for his appearance to-day. The "bank" was opened on Monday last, but was short lived. The Mayor is determined to break up all such establishments, and to that end would ask the co-operation of all good citizens in "ferreting" out their locality, the name of the banker or bankers, and such other information as will enable his Honor to "pull" them in accordance with the law.—Pittsburg Commercial, Feb. 7.

IS HANGING PLAYED OUT?

Stirring Charge to a Jury-The Outburst of Crime in Brooklyn.

Judge Troy, in charging a Grand Jury im-panelled in the Brooklyn Court of Sessions, yesterday, made the following allusion to the dis-graceful condition of Raymond Street Jail, in connection with the subject of the great increase

of crime in the community:—

As much as it may be regretted, there is no question that within the last few winter months crime has increased with unprecedented rapidity. We hear every day accounts of bur-glaries, larcenies, the knife, the pistol. It is glaries, larcenies, the knife, the pistol. It is our duty, gentlemen, to see to it that a mistaken impression does not go abroad with regard to crime in our city and country. By a recent observation made by a criminal, an impression prevails among the criminal public, that the lawsare not enforced, that "hanging for murder is played out." It is necessary to disabuse the criminal mind of this mistake, as well as the minds of others. While it is necessary to do thus, it is also necessary that punishment should this, it is also necessary that punishment should be inflicted only upon the guilty.

The jail of this county is no longer fit to re-

tain prisoners there, and no longer fit for the requirements of this county. It is unhealthy, badly ventilated. There is one tier of cells unfit for the occupation of persons. It is damp and nauseating in winter or summer, because of the moisture and exhalations of the soil. A strong, healthy man goes into that jail, who cannot find ball, and in the short space of three months comes out a consumptive, or with limbs dwindled down to spindles, because of the rigors of his confinement. I desire to be understood, of his commenent. I desire to be understood, gentlemen, that no reflection is cast upon the officers of the jail. It is the only place presented by the county for the custody of persons. The Sheriff can furnish only such accommodations as are furnished to him. I have talked with the officers of the jail, some of whom have been there twenty years, and they are of the unani-mous opinion that the place is insufficient and

I know of my own knowledge that at one time there were as many as seven persons in one cell, herded together like bees in a hive. Among these seven persons were those simply accused, as well as those awaiting sentence. It is not an uncommon thing to find the old brokendown debauchee, or the old professional crim inal, steeped to the lips in crime, with some five or six others, and perhaps a boy of twelve years of age, confined for throwing stones in the street, relating his experiences and muttering his obscenity and profanity.

Now, gentlemen, this state of affairs should be put a stop to. We have gone on spending the public moneys in this country for luxuries, but have forgotten the necessities of the country. We can loan millions to private corporations for bridges, whether practicable or not, and can beautify parks with unnecessary bridges and details, while the more substantial and essential needs of the county are unsupplied. We re-quire a jail in this county before we do anything else, for the safety of the community and

the safety of the prisoners.

The Court alluded to the increase of disreputable houses. There are a great many of them and some not far from this very building—places where crime is engendered and every species of impropriety. These are frequented by persons of wealth and apparent respectability, whose names are to be given to the grand jury, as witnesses, for the purpose of indicting these places; and you should see, gentlemen, that not one escapes.

FOREIGN NOTES. Papal Infallibility.

The eminent Catholic scholar, Dr. Dollinger, has written an "open letter" in answer to the Bishops' petition for the declaration of Papal infallibility. The following is an abstract of Dr. Dollinger's manifesto:-

The bishops, he says, are signing an address in which the Pope is besought, on the part of the council, to declare himself infallible. That is to say, 180,000,000 of human beings are henceforth to be forced, by pain of excommunication, refusal of the sacraments, and everlasting dam-nation, to believe and to profess that which the Church hitherto has not believed—not taught." For it cannot be said that even those who have hitherto held the Papal infallibility to be a fact have believed in it. A Catholic can only be-lieve that which he is told and taught by the Church as a divinely revealed thing, as a thing appertaining to the substance of the doctrine of salvation, as a thing beyond all and every doubt, and the refusal to accept which implies disobedience to be punished by exclusion from

the community. But in reality there is not a single human creature who ever believed in it in this way, even as one would believe in God or the Trinity. The proclamation of this dogma, therefore which at the very best has been agreed to by some, fide humana, as a thing of probability, would mean nothing less than an alteration in the faith and doctrine of the Church, such as has never been heard of ever since Christianity was first founded. The whole foundation of the Church, in fact, would thereby be affected Instead of, as has hitherto been the case, a Catholic being able to say, I believe a certain thing because the Church of all times bears witness to it-that Church, unto which belongs the promise that it shall ever remain in the pos session of truth—we will henceforth have to put, instead of that Church which compasses all time and all space, a single individual: the Pope, to wit. He will have to say, believe this or that, because the infallible Pope teaches it. And why is he infallible? Because ne says so himself. That several hundred bishops-whatever their number-have decreed in Rome in 1870 that the Pope is infallible mat-ters very little, masmuch as all bishops and every council are subject to error without the help of the Pope. Their testimony has only as much value as he who is alone exempt from error pleases to place upon it; and only inasmuch as he approves this their resolution is there any validity And, thus moving in a various circle, the whole matter resolves itself into the Pope's own testimony of himself. True, some 1840 years ago, some one higher has said, "If I testify to

myself, my testimony is not to be believed. Late Speeches by the Pope. At a recent audience at the Vatican the Pope said to some Knights of Malta from Prussia:-"The period of conflict between your order and the Mussulmans is past. The Turks now act better toward the Church than some Christian governments. The task of the order now is to fight for the Church against the modern

At a late reception the Pope related in a familiar style how Christ, when only twelve years of age, had left his parents to render service to God in the Temple, and added that he, too, as the representative of Christ on earth, could only think of divine things. He had, therefore, called the council. Some said this council proposed to change the world and its inhabitants; but, though the views and thoughts of men might change, the council could not change. council ought to place itself in agreement with the views of men. This also the council could not do, for God's thoughts were not men's thoughts, nor were God's ways men's ways. The

council should look only to the ideas and the will of God! His Holiness concluded with a few heartfelt and paternal words, addressed to his "dear sons and daughters from Germany, England, and France," and then gave them his

All the accounts of Tranpmann's execution agree about the struggle which took place on the scaffold after he had been strapped down on the fatal plank, and the idea is that he attempted to force himself into the lunette, receive the to force himself into the lunette, receive the blow on his shoulder, and be maimed, not killed. However, Monsieur de Paris is a powerful and expert individual, and soon mastered his victim. There is an anecdote told here of a powerful fellow called Montcharmont who was condemned to death at Macon, for having killed five gendarmes; on the scaffold he selzed hold of the executioner, pushed his hand into the lunette, and touched the spring. The executioner was badly placed, and only received a gash on the crown of the head; but he went mad. Montcharmont was taken back to prison, tried for this new offense, and again sentenced to death. This time he was strapped, but he made a violent effort to escape the knife, and was only wounded. It was only on the third attempt that Montcharmont expiated his crimes.

REVELS.

Republicans Dissutisfied with Misalsaippi Affairs Serious Charges Against the Colored

Senator. A Washington despatch states:-The Senate Judiciary Committee has held a meeting to take into consideration the cases of Georgia and Mississippi. The colored Senator elect, Mr. Revels, was examined in relation to matters in Mississippi. The committee do not appear to be entirely satisfied in relation to that State. It seems, also, that a spirit of opposition is gaining strength in the Senate against Mr. A variety of charges are criculating which, if correct, will probably prove an obsta-cle in the way of his admission to a seat. Were Mr. Revels a white man, all that has been said about this man would permanently destroy his

chances. One of the charges alleged against him is that One of the charges alleged against him is that he participated in a church brawl in St. Louis, and was laid out by a tap on the pate with a bottle. At Leavenworth, Kansas, he is charged with embezzling church funds. According to the allegations the peregrinations of the Senator elect were mainly induced by his conduct. The Democrats at first talked of opposing the admission of Revels, but since these new facts have turned up they seem disposed to see what will be done with this sable worthy. It is understood, however, that Senator Vickers, of Maryland, is still determined to object to the admission of the still determined to object to the admission. land, is still determined to object to the admis-sion upon the grounds that Revels is not constitutionally eligible to a seat in the Senate. The objection to Revels on account of immorality is not considered fatal for a Senator of the United

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Nisi Prius-Chief Justice Thompson Jury trials were resumed in this Court to-day. John Wilson vs. Seward Moser. An action to recover damages for an alleged unlawful assault and battery committed upon plaintiff, a seaman, by the defendant, who was mate of the vessel, it being said that he far exceeded the limits of the chastisement permitted in maritime discipline and resorted to the most brutal and cruel violence. The defense denied this, and maintained that no more violence was used than was abso-lutely necessary to enforce order and obedience

O. P. Monroe & Co. vs. A. N. Allen & Co. An action to recover on a book account for gravel roofing put on defendant's house. Verdict for plaintiff, \$239 33. John D. Jones vs. C. J. Hunt and William McKeegan, An action of replevin to recover goods levied upon under distress for rent. Verdiet for defendant, rent in arrear, \$1895.

for defendant; rent in arrear, \$1325.

Henry Bornman vs. Henry Gabriel. An action of trover to recover for a horse alleged to have been unlawfully detained from plaintiff, he alleging that he and defendant entered into swap of horses, the condition being that plaintiff might keep the horse exchanged to him upon trial for several days and allowed to return him if he did not prove satisfactory; he did so try him, and not being content returned him, but defendant refused to restore his horse. The defense maintained that the transaction was a clean swap, and the parties were bound to stand by it. On trial. Court of Oyer and Terminer-Judge Ludlow

This morning the Court took up the case of the young sailor, Charles Smith, who is charged with the murder of Peter Verheller, on the night of October 25. in Front street, below Spruce. This prisoner was jointly indicted with another young sailor, William Cox, but a severance of the cases being claimed, the former was put upon trial alone.

They are each nineteen or twenty years old and are of very respectable appearance, having intelligent faces, and being neat in their dress and easy and well behaved in manner; they come from New York, and are said to be well connected. At the time of this occurrence they were attached to the war ship Tallapoosa, then lying in the Delaware, and were in a tavern in Front street when the deceased entered and offered some patent bitters for sale; he went out; they accompanied him, and later in the evening he was found

lying alone in the street in a state of uncon-sciousness. He was carried to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he lingered several days, and finally died of congestion of the brain. These circumstances directed suspicion against the prisoners, and several detectives went to Washington, where the Tallapoosa had in the mean-time been ordered, and arrested them on board their vessel and returned with them to this city

for trial. The deceased was a man about forty years o age, whose business was to sell bitters to the taverns in the lower part of the city, and re-sided in Griscom street; he was a married man, leaving a widow and several children. According to the opening of the District Attorney, he went into McCluskey's tavern about 12 o'clock this night, and the prisoners began jesting with him, taking his demijohn from him and in-dulging in other such pranks, which, however, angered the deceased very much. He afterwards walked out with the sailors, and went in a south-erly direction, and parties who soon afterwards went out of McCluskey's tavern heard a few squares off the cry of murder. Proceeding to the locality of the alarm, they found the hat and deraijohu of the deceased, but could not find him. His wife found him at her door quite exhansted, and when she succeeded in getting him into the house he fell helpless. He died, as above stated, of congestion of the brain. The prisoners were seen, after this, at other taverns, with their clothing disordered, and one of them having blood upon his hand and wrist.

The case is yet on trial.

-A number of sportsmen from Columbia, S C., succeeded in capturing a huge alligator in the swamps in that neighborhood recently. The monster weighs 650 pounds, and is seventeen feet long. The *Phoenix* says his alligatorship is

safely housed in Columbia. -New Albany (Ind.) has a haunted house The ghosts are two gentlemen wearing blue coats, with brass buttons, who read the newspaand converse with each other; but whill their lips move no sound issues from them, and they suddenly vanish into thin air.

The authenticity of some of the documents in the last volume of the Correspondence of Napoleon I is questioned by a French critic. He has seen General Bertrand, who furnished the originals, and invited him to call for explanations, but he persists that they are not

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Corliss Steam Engine Patents-A Man Burned to Death-Decimation of Indian Tribes by Smallpox-The Snow Storm.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON. The Corline Patents-Petition for an Extension.

Special Desputch to The Breming Telegraph.
Washington, Feb. 8.—Amongst other remonstrances sent to Congress against the extension of Corliss' patent is a very strong one from Zacharlah Allen, of Rhode Island, conclusively showing that Corliss was not the first and original inventor of the improvement in the steam engine which resulted from the abolition of the throttle valve and the introduction of the system of regulating the engine by combining the regulator with a liberating valve-gear, as is apparent from the specifications of the letterspatent of the United States, granted to Allen in 1854. Further, Allen claims that to grant the extension to Corliss would bestow on him for seven years longer a reward for benefits which have been conferred upon the world by Allen, and because Corliss employs the detachable valve and valve mechanism invented and patented by Frederick E. Sickels, in the year 1842, with which valve and mechanism he has combined the regulator, and thus engrafted Allen's improvement in the system of regulating the steam-engine upon the 81cke's invention in

valves and valve-gearing. A very formidable opposition will be made before the Committee on Patents to the extension. He (Corliss) has for many years laid the engine-builders of the United States under heavy contributions to him on an invention and improvement of which it is claimed he is not the inventor, and suits are now pending between him and other parties as to the validity of his patent. It is not probable that the Committee on Patents will, with the proof that has been and will be laid before them, report in favor of the extension. It is said that Corliss has already realized over a million of dollars from this patent.

Severe Snew Storm.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- The snow storm which commenced here last night continued till daylight, and the ground is covered to the depth of bent two inches.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8.—The following bills were considered:—Senate bill defining the fees were considered:—Senate bill defining the fees of certain officers, to take effect after the terms of the present incumbents. The bill fixes the salaries as follows:—District-Attorney, \$6000; Clerk of Quarter Sessions, \$3000; Sheriff, \$4000; Coroner, \$3000; and all fees and perquisites beyond these amounts shall be deemed forfeited to the city, but the necessary expenditures of the officers shall be paid by the officers law as heretofore. The Recorder of Deeds, Register of Wills, Clerk of Orphans' Court, Prothonotary of the District Court, Prothonotary of the Common Pleas, and Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, shall, in addition to taxes now required to be paid to the city, pay one-fourth part of their gross receipts for the year exceeding two thousand dollars, including all sums received by virtue or color of their offices, and shall make sworn statements every January to the City Controller, and pay over their amounts within thirty days, under penalty of suspension from office or removal. The court, upon application of the Controller, or either branch of Councils, may appoint an auditor. All records shall be transferred to their successors upon the

retirement of any officer. Passed. Petitions were also presented in favor of the Locust street branch of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railway. BILLS CONSIDERED.

Senate bill requiring the Building Inspectors to

examine new buildings to ascertain whether the flues will communicate fire to the woodwork. Objected to by Mr. Davis and postponed. House.

Prior to the opening of the session, the Committee on Municipal Corporations agreed to report favorably on the bill requiring the market wagons to leave Second street. The majority of the committee, however, instigated by Mr. Bunn, reconsidered their action, and still hold

The bill requiring the city railways to pay a tax of one cent per passenger for the support of the Park, on the Baltimore plan, is still in the hands of the Municipal Corporation Committee. A communication was received from Select Council urging the Legislature not to pass any bill locating the public buildings.

The House bill creating a commission to es-

tablish a House of Correction. Objected to by Mr. Johnson, of Philadelphia, and postponed. The House bill repealing the first section of the act providing for the appointment of Con-trollers of the Fublic Schools of the First School District. Objected to by Mr. Carlin, and post-

The House bill appointing Hugh Connell, John Reed, and William Curlin commissioners to open Fifteenth street, from Carpenter to Reed, within ninety days at the expense of City Councils. Objected to by Mr. Carlin and post-Among the local bills was one requiring all

applicants for marriage in Mercer county to make oath that they are over twenty-one years of age, or have parents' consent. This law is necessary in consequence of runaway couples coming over from Ohio, where there is a stringent marriage license law.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.
By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 8-11 A. M .- Consols opened at LONDON, Feb. 8—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 99½; for money, and 92½;69 92¾ for account. American securities quiet. United States five-twenties of 1862, 87½; of 1865, old, 86½; of 1867, 86; ten-forties, 84¾. American stecks quiet; Erie Railroad, 26¾; Illinois Central, 104; Great Western, 27. London, Feb. 8—11 A. M.—Linseed cakes £9 58. @ £9 108. Sperm Oil, firm. Sugar, 39s. on the spot and 28s. afloat. Calcutta Linseed 58s. 6d. Common Rosin quiet. Tallow dull at 46s. 9d. Refined Petroleum firm.

This Evening's Quotations. Liverpool, Feb. 8—Evening.—Cotton closed firmer but not higher. Middling uplands, 11%d; middling Orleans, 11%@11%d. The sales to-day have been

Orleans, 11%@11%d. The sales to-day have been 10,000 bales.
California Wheat, Ss. 10d.@8s. 11d.; red winter, Ss. 3d.@8s. 4d. Corn, 26s. 3d. Lard, 72s. Bacon, 57s. 6d. Refined Petroleum, 10s. 11d.
LONDON, Feb. 8—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 92%; for account, 92%; U. S. Five-twenties, 87 for the issue of 1862.
Livenirool, Peb. 8—1 P. M.—Cotton opened quiet and steady and quotations are unchanged. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales,

FROM NEW YORK.

Shooting Affair.

New York, Feb. 8.—A ruffian named Michael Devine was arrested this morning for shooting at another man. The officers found upon his person a number of forged checks upon the Citizens' Bank, purporting to be signed by Sheriff

New York Meney and Stock Markets.

New York, Feb. 8.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 566 per cent. Gold, 180%. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115%; do. 1864, do., 114%; do. 1865, do., 114%; do. do., new, 113%; do. 1861, 114; do. 1863, 114; 10-40s, 112%; Virginia 6s, new, 68%; Miasouri 6s, 90%; Canton Company, 67%; Cumberland preferred, 32%; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 97%; Erie, 25%; Reading, 96%; Adams Express, 63%; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 86%; Illinois Central, 146%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 96%; Chicago and Rock Island, 117%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 190%; Western Union Telegraph, 34%. New York Money and Stock Marke

FROM THE PLAINS.

Mortality Among the Indians. FORT BENTON, Feb. 7 .- Half-breeds, arrived here from the Indian camp on the Maras, report that the Indians are dying at the rate of 25 per day of the smallpox, and are begging the whites to spare their lives. The report that the Mountain Chief's band had declared war proves to be wholly untrue.

FROM THE WEST.

Fatal Calamity. CORINNE, Feb. 7.-A man named Joseph Bulk, an employe on the Central Pacific Railroad, died in this city yesterday morning from injuries received at a fire at Blue Creek Station on Tuesday last.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1870.

The Philadelphia money market has recovered. the past week, some of its losses of the pre-ceding one. The loans have expanded \$118,905; the deposits \$209,842, and the clearings \$3,719,-358. As an offset to this improveme ever, there is a decrease in specie of \$37,958, and in legal tenders of \$10,670, but this falling off is not likely to affect in the least degree the pre-sent tone of the market. The banks have been free lenders, as the balances show, and as the rates are quite low and likely to continue so for a while, the market may be considered perfectly satisfactory to the borrowing classes.

We quote call loans nominal at 5 per cent., and discounts at 7 per cent. for choice names. Gold opened this morning at 120%, from which time we have no New York quotations, owing to the snow-storm.

Government bonds are slightly off compared with yesterday's closing quotations, from which it may be inferred that gold is also weak. There was some activity at the Stock Board, but prices were rather weak. In State loans there were sales of the third series of sixes at

108, and of the coupon fives at 93%. City sixes sold at 100% for the new bonds. 93% was offered for Lehigh gold loan.

Reading Railroad sold at 48%@48½, b. o.;

Pennsylvania Railroad was weak, sales at 56½@

56½; Lehigh Valley Railroad changed hands at

56%; Lehigh Valley Railroad changed hands at 54%; Camden and Amboy Pailroad at 118%; Philadelphia and Eric Railroad at 28%, b. o.; and There was little doing in Canal stocks. A small sale of Eelaware Division at 45; 16%, b. o., was bid for Schuylkill preferred, and 33% for Lehigh.

Miscellaneous stocks were more active. Sales of American Insurance at 21, and American Fire Insurance at 150. Hestonville Railroad sold

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES

Lummant and Stoc	W BYCHUNGE DVIEW
Reported by De Haven & I	ro., No. 40 S. Third street
FIRST	BOARD.
\$10000 Pa 68, 3d se.la.108	18 sh Cam & Am. ls. 1181
23000 City 68. New 100 %	20 do 85 1123
\$5000 Pa Cp 58 98%	21 dols.1133
\$1000 N Penna 78.85 88%	100 sh Reading R 483
\$1000 Phil & E 78 88	100 do 483
60 sh Penna R.ls. 5614	
246 dols. 5636	100 dob10, 483
100 sh Leh V R 5434	100 do 493
5 dob5, 54%	
100 dob30, 54%	20 sh Del Div 45
28 do 5414	22 sh Amer Ins150
27 dolsb3, 54%	102 sh Ins Co N Am. 21
100 sh Ph & E b30, 28%	
40 ah O C & A P R 201/	

60 sh O C & A R R. 293/
MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third
Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1182/1184; do., 1862, 1163/26/1184; do. 1864, 1143/26/1184; do. 1865, 1143/26/1184; do. 1865, new, 1133/26/1143; do. 1867, do. 1143/26/1143; do. 1868, do., 1133/26/1144; 10-408, 1123/26/1123; U. S. 50 Year.
6 per cent. Currency, 1113/26/112; Due Comp. Int.
Notes, 19; Gold, 1203/26/1203/2; Sliver, 11626/118. Union
Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, \$365/26/375; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, \$345/26/375; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, \$345/26/375; Union Pacific
Land Grant Bonds, \$605/67/10.

MESSES. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third
street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of

**STREET, report the following quotations: -U. S. 68 of 1881, 118@118%; 5-208 of 1862, 115%@115%; do. 1864, 114%@114%; do. 1865, 114%@115; do., July, 1865, 118%@113%; do., July, 1867, 114@114%; do. July, 1868, 114@114%; 58, 10-40, 112%@112%; U. S. Pacido RR. Cur. 68, 113%@111%; Gold, 120%@120%.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this merning's Gold quotations as follows: -120%; Only one quotation. Market very dull.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:-

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R
Con. Stock Scrip. 97 M
do. scrip. 96% Chi. and N. W. pref. 89%
N. Y. & Brie Rail. 25%
Ph. and Rea. R. 97
Mich. South. & Ni. R. 86%
Cle. and Pitt R. 90%
Market firm Cle. and Pitt. R. 96% Market firm.

Philadelphia Trade Report. Tussday, Feb. 8.—Seeds—Cloverseed continues in demand at full prices. Sales of 580 bushels at \$8.12% @8-30. Timothy and Flaxseed are nominal.

The Flour market presents no new features, and in the absence of any demand for shipment, only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the local trade at \$4.25@4.00 for superfine; \$4.62%@4.75 for extras; \$5@5-75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesots

extras; \$5@5.75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$5.25@5.75 for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$5.25@6.25 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and \$6.50@ 7.50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$4.87%.

The Wheat market is steady, but there is not much activity. Sales of 1500 bushels fair and prime Pennsylvania red at \$1.22@1.25. Rye is unchanged. 300 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 98c. Corn is scarce and in demand at full prices. Sales of 5000 or 6000 bushels new yellow at \$8.202c., the latter rate for prime Southern afoat. Oats are quiet at 53@54c. for Western and Pennsylvania.

No further sales were reported in Barley or Malt. Whisky is in better demand, and 200 barrels ironbound Western sold at 99c.@\$1.

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

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA FEBRUARY S STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Hunter, Harding, 38 hours from Providence, with indee to D. S. Stetson & Co. Schr Mary and Francis, McKinsey, 8 days from Chickshominey river, with railroad ties to Reading Hailroad Co.

Schr Ocean Wave, Bryant, 6 days from Providence. MEMORANDA.

Bark Isaac R. Davis, Hand, from Messina for Philadelphia, sailed from Gibraltar 14th ult.
Schr Florence Shay, Huise, from Messina for Philadelphia, sailed from Gibraltar 14th ult.
Schr Ciara Davidson, Jeffers, hence, at Providence 6th inst.