CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION.

Annual Meeting of the Schuylkill Natigation Company... Reading of Annual Report. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Schuylkill Navigation Company was held at their office building, No. 417 Walnut street, to-day, at 11 o'clock A. M. The President, Mr. Frederick Fraley, presented and read the annual report, from which we abstract the following:—

The total tounage carried was 982,739 tons; coal tonnage, 698,879; miscellaneous articles, 283,860. The coal tounage was 284,681 tons less than that of 1868; the miscellaneous tonnage

The income during the year from tolls Was. \$831,142 01
Rents of real estate and office 50,599 40
Tolls on Union Canal trade 8,806 19
Interest. ance due by Philadelphia and Reading Railroad on settlement of accounts under agreement of 1864 4.159:45

152,400-04

Total. \$449,365.51

Balance applicable to the payment of interest and sinking fund, \$447,100.30.

Interest payable on notes, bonds, and loans of the company, \$444,027.30. Surplus beyond payment of interest and expenses,

In reference to the drought the report says:— In the latter part of July and the beginning of August, owing to the low stage of water in the Schuylkill, not at all unusual at that season, we found it necessary to call upon the city of Philadelphia for compliance with the terms of the contract under which it has the right to use the water power of the dam of Fairmont to the water power of the dam at Fairmount for

pumping water into its reservoirs. Our requests were partially complied with, and the navigation was not very materially in-terfered with until the 11th of August, when the agents of the city positively refused to close the inlets to the water power, and also drew down the water in the dam to a point that rendered it impossible for loaded boats to pass. On the 14th of August the steam pump and machinery owned by the city was so much impaired that it could not be relied on for its usual supply to the reservoirs. The city was in great peril on the one hand from a threatened famine for want of water, and on the other in danger of destruction

of property by a destructive conflagration.

Its agents had done under the plea of great necessity what effectually interfered with and stopped navigation below Manayunk. We were powerless to close its water gates by force, and upon its agent's assuming the responsibility, and promising, so far as they could, indemnity, we yielded to what was considered a temporary necessity, and made every effort to remove that necessity as speedily as possible.

Although every effort has been made to perfect an amicable settlement of damages, we have been compelled to apply to the courts for the arbitration of our claims upon the city.

An election for officers was held, which resulted in the choice of the following ticket:-

President-Frederick Fraley. Managers—Joseph B. Townsend, John N. Hutchinson, George Brooke, Charles W. Wharton, Thomas T. Lea, and Charles Baber, of Pottsville.

Treasurer—Charles W. Bacon. Secretary—William M. Tilghman.

FOX'S POLICE.

More Peculiar Conduct-A Burglar Set at Liberty Before the Charges Against Him Can Be Substantiated.

A few weeks since Mr. Thomas Robinson, re-siding at No. 1617 Christian street, was aroused at midnight by the noise and appearance of what seemed to be burglars attempting to enter his house. The assistance of a neighbor, Mr. Charles S. Nelson, residing at No. 1618 Copple street, was procured, when a rough-looking customer was found on the premises. He was secured and marched off to the Fitzwater Street Station House at Fitzwater and Twentieth streets, where he was handed over with a statement of the facts to an officer, whose name could not be ascertained but whose number was 28. Next morning Mr. Robinson, on going to make his s against the burglar who hears cases at that station, found that his bird had unceremoniously flown. He was informed that the prisoner had been discharged because the complainant had not appeared sooner to make his charges. This was at fifteen minutes after ? o'clock in the morning, when the other prison ers who had been arrested during the night had not yet been heard, and while the van was yet at the door waiting to convey them away. Through some personal acquaintance, connivance, or sympathy of some sort on the part of the officers, the burglar had been allowed to depart. Mr. Robinson, thinking it due to the protection of the public that the burglar should be punished, stated the facts to the Lieutenant, who promised that the case should have a hear No hearing has yet been vouchsafed though Mr. Robinson has tried to bring it to pass again and again. The officers and Lieutenant appear to be trying to weary him out by putting it off from time to time.

The case, as we have stated it, is a peculiar one; but, unhappily, almost characteristic. If this burglar is not brought to justice, Mayor Fox may as well discharge his whole force, and abandon the farce of attempting to maintain the peace and preserve the property of our citizens. The Lieutenant of this district should at least have an opportunity of explaining to his Honor the circumstances under which a prisoner ac cused by worthy citizens of burglary, after having been arrested by them in the very act of committing the offense, was permitted to go at large before the prosecutors could possibly ap-

Pear to make good their charges.

The accusers are gentlemen of the highest re spectability, well known to us, whose word is undoubted. When a householder risks his life in defense of his property, he is at least entitled to a voice in the disposal of the prisoner, no matter how intimate the officers may be with the offender. This is carrying the matter of friendship a little too far, but a man cannot be held accountable to law when he is the com panion of thieves and robbers.

His Honor's attention is respectfully solicited to the above.

BODY IDENTIFIED .- The body of the German who committed suicide in Snyder's woods, Fairmount Park, has been identified as that of Robert Rowl, aged thirty years. He was em-ployed at the banking-house as clerk. That evening he failed to boarding-house, and the following morning his body was found in the locality above mentioned. In his right hand was a dis charged pistol and a bullet hole in his right The body was clad in a black sach coat and vest, dark grey pantaloons with side stripe, drab overcoat, white shirt, plaid under-shirt, long boots, and a brown Kossuth hat and red kid gloves. On his person was found a silver watch, and a pocket-book with twenty-two cents and some papers in it. Among the papers was a bill of exchange, to the order of Joseph Einstein on Stahl & Federer, Stuttgart, Germany, for 371/4 guilders, and dated January 20

LARCENY OF MONEY .- Charles Smith was ar rested at Fifth and Callowhill streets yesterday for the larceny of sixteen dollars from a man in a tavern in that locality. Defendant had a hearing before Alderman Cahill and was held in \$600 bail to answer.

JUMPED OVERBOARD .- Alfred Davis, colored jumped into the Schuylkill at Pine street wharf yesterday. Officer Conaty, of the Fifth district, succeeded in rescuing him from drowning. Davis is deranged in mind. He was sent to the

ASSAULT AND BATTERY .- John Donovan, aged 58 years, was arrested at Eighth and Catharine streets yesterday for assault and battery on a woman named Susan Coleman. He had a hearing before Alderman Bonsall and was held to

THE SCHOEPPE CASE.

Supreme Court in Bane Judge Read Pre-niding, Judges Sharswood, Agnew, and Wil-

ARGUMENTS IN THE CASE. This morning, at 12 o'clock, the arguments in the Schoeppe case were commenced in the Supreme Court. The presiding Judge, in open-ing the case, stated that before the paper-books

of the counsel could be examined it was a question how this case came to this court. The time of the act of Assembly under which the writ of error was brought had expired. The allocatur should have been filed within thirty days. It had not been so filed. The material in the paper-books would all have been in place within the thirty days. Only one way was open by which the case could come, and that is by supposing that there is an error in the common law re-

Hon. S. Hebron, counsel for the prisoners stated in reply that the statute under which the writ had been allowed by the Attorney-General contained no thirty-day limitation. He then read the authorities on the subject.

George Northrop, for the prisoners, said that writs of error could be made either by the

allowance of the Supreme Court or by consent of the Attorney-General. In cases where there is an allowance of the court, the consent of the Attorney-General could not apply, and uice versa.

It was contended that all was done that was necessary to be done within the thirty days. Judge Sharswood thought that there was no motion to quash, and could not be under the

Judge Read said that the difficulty arose from the fact that all the sections were combined in one act. The allocatur had been refused by two judges, on the ground that there was no ground for the writ of error.

After a consultation of the judges, it was deoided to hear the case, and reserve any opinion upon the legality of the hearing for the present.

W. H. Miller, Esq., then opened the argument for the prisoner. He said that in cases where there was a strong popular opinion against a prisoner, a writ of error was the only hope. The main point in the case was to show that the mortuus delecti was not proven. This could be shown by scientific proof, by which is meant scientific facts supported by the authority of persons who are known or proven authorities on scientific subjects.

Where legal guilt rests upon circumstantial evidence, the circumstance should be as clear and connected as if was proved undisputably. Also, the true cause of death must be clearly proven. No other hypothesis should be able to account for the fact.

It is better that ten guilty persons should escape than that one innocent person should suffer. The court is the balance wheel. Where the jury has been at all affected by personal it is the duty of the court to set aside the verdict. It can be shown that the testimony in this case contained so much guessing that it did not at all amount to a certainty.

The post mortem examination was a very bungling affair. A young man performed a sor of dissection to procure the stomach for chemi-cal analysis. He made no examination of the kidneys. Dr. Eakin found what he called a faint trace of prussic acid in the stomach. It was found by a color test only. This would not be allowed as a post morten examination in either England, France, or Prussia.

The very fact that Miss Steinnecke lived for twenty-four hours after there was any chance to administer poison should settle the question of prussic acid entirely. The longest case on record was where a person lived one hour after the application of prussic acid, so quickly does it do its work. A post-mortem to be of any account must be complete and exhaustive, so that no organs are overlooked in which death could hirk, brought on by other causes.

Dr. Conrad stated that he made no examination of the spine or spinal marrow, for the reason, as he stated, that it was unnecessary. He made an incision in the cranium, and found that there was a softening of the brain. He thought there had been no apoplexy, because he found no clot. There could have been death from apoplexy with all the symptoms without any clot. This might have been another cause of death. Miss Stennecke was a short, fat person, about sixty-five years of age. Apoplexy occurs most often among fleshy and elderly persons. It is believed that few persons die from narcotic poison who outlive twelve hours. Miss Stennecke lived twenty-four hours after Dr. Schoeppe

The opinions of all the noted medical men of Philadelphia were against that of Dr. Conrad. Should this one opinion of this young man outbalance that of all the others? He was a young and inexperienced man. He was no chemical expert. Should the life of a man depend on his testimony :

On the trial the judge charged the jury that proof of poison was necessary for conviction, but it did not matter what poison. Only two poisons are mentioned in the evidence as at all the probable cause of the death-prussic acid morphia. Morphia was not brought in and until an acquittal was found on the ground of

In the testimony one of the witnesses testified that he had seen a hawk killed by prussic acid, and that Miss Stennecke's physiognomy looked something like that of the hawk.

After Professor Eaken had obtained the material of the stomach, he put it in a tin bucket, in which it was carried to the laboratory. There he placed it in vessels, without trying if any of these vessels were clean or had been used for other chemical tests. He used the iron test, not the more delicate one with nitrate of silver. With the iron test he said he obtained the Prussian blue immediately; whereas it is said that the blue does not come at first, but the solution is at first green. He said this was the first time that he ever experimented with the human stomach in a search for poison. He gave two reasons for not using the delicate silver test; one was that half his material was not suffi cient for the operation of this test (it had been divided for the experiments), the other, that the test is not accurate. Are these reasons true or false? The silver test will work when there is only one drop of the material. He here had one-half of the whole amount. The authorities on the accuracy of the test are all against him. He distilled the substance of the stomach with sulphuric acid after the material was partly putrid. Authorities show that prussic acid will

be produced under these circumstances from natural eauses. He failed to produce a precipitate, which was the only form which would prove the pre-sence of prussic acid with certainty. Yet he says there was an odor of the acid, as of bruised peach leaves, the production of which odor would require the presence of the acid in large quantities. Its presence in such large quantities would certainly give the precipitate; the effects of it would certainly have been seen in other ways. There was no foaming at the mouth or

clinching of the fingers of the patient. The whole body of this scientific evidence was given to the jury without any directions as to what testimony they were to allow and what

they were to reject. They had the whole range of testimony. trary to all principles which are now held. They submit to the jury the evidence of a physician who admits that he has not examined various parts of the body where other diseases might be present, leaving it supposable that death might have resulted from natural causes. And they do this in the face of the fact that in the opinion of various well-known medical men there were symptoms which would appear from various

other causes. They also submit to them another theory. name y, death from a combination of poisons This rests entirely upon the testimony of Dr. Harmon. He says that he experimented on a hawk with corrosive sublimate, oplum, and prussic acid. He says that the action of one of these poiso: s retarded the action of the others. On this they build the theory of the lingering death from poison of Miss Stennecke. When Br. Harmon was asked for his authority for this action of the poisons, he said that he thought so. The prisoner is to be killed on the supposi-

tion only of one medical man. But Miss Stennecke herself said that she was net in good health. On the day before she was taken sick, she went to the bank to draw a check. The counsel for the Commonwealth

attempt to prove that the signature to this check does not betray any nervousness in the writer. They try to prove her to have been in robust health. But on that same day she met her laboring man in the street, who asked her how she was. She distinctly told him that she

how she was. She distinctly told him that she was not well at that time.

The only altegation made against Dr. Schoeppe was on the ground of death from prussic acid. It was not until the case was nearly through that some of the witnesses proposed the theory of morphia. A physician who stated on the trial that death was from narcotics, had before stated after examining the eyes of the body that it was not from narcotics. It was only thinking out a theory of his own which caused him to change his enjaton.

Change his opinion.
On account of other business of the Court, the argument in this case was then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

85000 Bald Eagle Valley R. R. 6 per cent.
I share Arch Street Theatre
Sahares Academy of Music, with Ticket.
1600 shares Mount Farm Coal and Oil Company.
SIXTH STREET (North), No. 621—Two-story 75 per et. 3975 00 brick Dwelling SOUTH STREET, west of Twenty-fifth-BROAD and CAMBRIA, S. E. corner Large 9100'00 FRONT STREET (North), No. 2547-Modern 3000.00 brick Dwelling ELEVENTH STREET (South), No. 908-Store

2800'00 OPERATIONS OF THE HEALTH OFFICERS FOR -During the year 1869 the Port Physician visited 651 vessels, carrying 190 foreign passen-gers; and the Lazaretto Physician 340 vessels. carrying 717 foreign passengers, making a total for the twelve months of 991 vessels and 907 passengers. Vessel owners are required to pay fifty cents per capita on all the foreign people they carry, to the city authorities. A recapitulation of the labor of these officers is as follows:— Steamers visited, 21; ships, 36; brigs, 355; barques, 263; schooners, 316. Foreign passengers arrived, 907; outside channel visits, 206; coastwise vessel visits, 480; vessels detained at Lazaretto. 71; patients from vessels admitted to Lazaretto Hospital, 6. 4816 permits were granted to clean sinks, during the same time, by the board, realizing to that institution \$5700.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner Taylor this morning held an inquest upon the body of a German who died in a cell at the Third District Station House on Sunday morning. His name is not known. He was found lying on the sidewalk at Third and Spruce streets on Saturday night, and was taken to the lock-up on the charge of drunkenness. At 8 o'clock on the following morning he was discovered dead. The turnkey had visited the cell several times during the night, and as late as 6 o'clock Sunday morn ing he was seen alive. The policeman who arrested him could not say whether he was drunk or not when he picked him up from the sidewalk. He was, however, insensible. The inquest in the ease was postponed until a post-mertem examination of the body is made by the Coroner's physician.

A New Post Office.—The Washington cor-respondent of the New York Times sends that paper the following information:—"Philadelphia, emalous of New York and Boston, proposes to have a new Post Office building, the estimated cost of which is about \$1,000,000. Some gentlemen of that city are now here agi-tating the subject among the members of the Congressional delegation from that State. Petitions and so forth are to be sent out in a few days, but it is thought better not to mention the matter in Congress until the League Island appropriation shall have been passed upon.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE GEORGE M. WHAR-TON .- To-day at noon the funeral services of George M. Wharton took place at the Church of St. James the Less, near Laurel Hill. No ser vices of any description were held at his late residence. At eleven o'clock a large body of relatives and personal friends proceeded in carriages direct to the church.

The burial services were performed by Rev. Dr. Morton, of St. James', assisted by Rev. Dr. Davies, of St. Peters' Episcopal Church. The were interred in the cemetery adjoining.

PLAYING POLICEMAN .- About 1 o'clock this morning William Kane was arrested at Seventh and Carpenter streets for drunkenness. He had been playing policeman and had a woman named Annie Penrose in custody. When searched at the station-house a pistol was found in his possession. Kane was arraigned before Alderman Bonsall and was committed for trial.

It will be seen, by another column, that the business of Mr. J. W. Proctor, who some time since left the city under peculiar circumstances, has not yet been entirely settled. remnants of the stock left behind him at No. 920 Chesnut street, are still being disposed of by the representatives of his creditors.

ROBBERY.-Last night Jenkins' dry goods store, No. 1107 Spring Garden street, was entered by thieves who pried open a back door. It is not known whether anything was carried off.

-A commission formed of delegates from the States of the Zollverein has been in session at Berlin to report on commercial matters, and devise means to improve the present statistical system.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1033 OHESNUT Street.

TMPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED .- THE arrears of Pensions must be applied for within five years after the death or discharge of a soldier, satlor, or marine. Those who fail to apply lose \$96 per year. There are thousands in our midst, widows, dependent fathers and mothers, and orphan children, who are entitled, but who have not yet applied for a pension. All who think they are entitled should at once call on Messrs, ROBERT S, LEAGUE & CO. No. 125 South SEVENTH Street who will promptly obtain their pensions, or cheerfully give any information, free of charge. Remember that the five years' limit allowed by law is fast drawing to:

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN AND GUBAN TOURISTS.-Passports, prepared in conformity with the new requirements of the Stat Department can be procured in twenty-four hours on application made, either in person or by letter, only at the Official Passport Bureau, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. Also, official lists of all Ministers, Diplomati Agents, Consuls, and Consular Agents of th United States, who they are, where they are from and where they are located, furnished free of charge

to applicants DRIZE MONEY FOR NEW ORLEANS. All interested in the capture of New Orleans by Farragut's fleet, as officers, seamen, or marines will hear of something greatly to their advantage by calling upon in person or addressing the Genera Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Al information given free of charge and correspondence promptly answered.

SOLDIERS INJURED, SOLDIERS DISCHARGED OR account of Rupture or any other injury received in the line of duty, can obtain \$200 bounty and a pension, by applying to

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Full information given free of charge,

THERE IS NOW OVER \$5,000,000 PRIZE MONEY unclaimed in the United States Treasury. All ovsons who have been in the Naval service of: he United States, their heirs or representatives, should make an immediate inquiry upon the subjectat ()

ARRICADED!

Rochefort, and The Arrest its Results.

His Partisans Assemble and Prepare for a Conflict with the Empire.

ENGLAND.

The Opening of Parliament-The Queen's Speech—Scenes and Cere-monies—The Laying of Another Submarine Cable

FROM EUROPE.

The Arrest of Rochefort-His Partisans Assem-By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Feb. 7-Evening,-Henri Rochefort, the editor of the Marseillaise, was arrested at his residence in the northeastern part of the city at an early hour this morning. His friends and partisans are assembling. Great crowds are collected in that quarter, and serious troubles are expected.

Great Crowds of People on the Streets, and Barricading Commenced.

Paris, Feb. 8-2 A. M .- The troubles at Belleville are serious. The streets are filled with shouting people, and barricading has commenced.

The Imperial Troops Rushing to the Scene. A detachment of Imperial troops arrived in the vicinity at 11 o'clock.

Later Particulars-The Locality of the Barricades. 3 A. M .- Barricades have been erected in the Rue du Faubourg de Temple, Rue St. Maur, Rue Grange, Aux Belles, and other streets in

the vicinity of Belleville. The Scene of the Disturbance is near the Northern and Strasbourg Rallway

More Troops on the Ground.

At half-past 11 additional detachments of troops arrived, but to this hour no firearms have been used.

The troops in garrison in the vicinity have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice. Such are the precautions taken by the police and military authorities that it is believed the riot will not be attended with any serious consequences.

The Troubles Still Extending. PARIS, Feb, 8-7 A. M .- The troubles at Belleville lasted all night, and have extended northward to La Vallette, the extreme northeastern arrondissement within the fortifications.

The Troops Withhold Their Fire. The troops have not yet resorted to the use of their firearms.

The Police at Work.

The police have been active and made many arrests. Beyond the excitement naturally incident to such an occasion, the rest of the city is

Precautions of the Government. The government still continues its precantionary measures to prevent outbreaks else-

ENGLAND.

Opening of Parliament—The Queen's Speech. LONDON, Feb. 8.—The sessions of Parliament were opened to-day. The Queen's speech was read by commission, her Majesty excusing herself on account of recent indisposition. The Queen comments on the tranquillity which prevails in all quarters of the globe, and notices the growing disposition of all countries to appeal to friendly mediation rather than to resort to

She asserts the favorable condition of the finances and revenues of the realm; suggests the continuation of the inquiry commenced during the last session into the mode of conducting Parliamentary electious; announces the probability that the Government will land reform measures for propose Ireland, and will introduce a bill to define the status of citizens of foreign countries who may desire naturalization; recommends such legislation on the subject of religious tests in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge as will increase the usefulness of those institutions; comments upon the recent agrarian outrages in Ireland; and after a resume of various measures of domestic reform to be submitted to Parliament, closes as follows:-"Upon these and all other subjects her Majesty devoutly prays that your labors may be constantly attended by the blessings of God."

Ship News. QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 8.-The steamships Marathan, and the Queen, arrived here yesterday.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Another cable, to connect Wales and Rhode Island, will shortly be laid. A contract for the cable, to cost £600,000, has just been signed.

The Oxford Boat Race. To-morrow the Oxford University boat crew will accept the challenge of the Cambridge crew for the regular annual race.

Financial Minister to Hungary.
VIENNA, Feb. 8.—Melchoir de Lonyay, recently Minister of Finances for Hungary, comes to this city as Financial Minister of the Empire.

FROM BALTIMORE

Respect to Penbody.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8 .- The flags on the public buildings are at half must, and the bells of the churches and fire department were tolled from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. in respect to the memory of the late Mr. Peabody, whose interment at Peabody takes place to-day.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Feb. 8.—A severe snow and hall storm is prevailing and restricts business, and very little was done in any department. Cotton dull and nominally 24%c. Flour dull and very small business. Grain—No receipts and very little was done, and the market is nominally as quoted yesterday. Provisions unchanged in every respect, with very small business. Whisky is in good demand at 98c, for wood-bound barrels,

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Henry Tobacco Fallure. HARTFORD, Feb. 8.-The liabilities of D. W. King, commission tobaceo merchant, who made an assignment recently, will, it is thought, reach nearly \$100,000. It is said one of his creditors will bring suit against him soon on a charge of false pretences.

Connecticut Republican State Convention. The Republican State Convention will meet here on Wednesday. There will be a caucus on Tuesday evening. Senator Buckingham, who is one of the delegates from Norwich, is expected to be present, and will probably preside. The renomination of Governor Jewell is regarded as certain.

The British Ship Monarch.
PORTLAND, Feb. 8.—The ship Monarch, Captain Commercil, is under orders from the Admiralty to sail for Portsmouth, England, direct, and will leave on Saturday or Sunday, without going to Boston or New York. Prince Arthur.

BOSTON, Feb. 8 .- Prince Arthur will leave Peabody this atternoon direct for Montreal. Last evening Captain Commercil and other British officers dined with the Prince.

CONGRESS. FORTY-FIRST SESSION-SECOND TERM

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Resolutions were adopted WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Resolutions were adopted calling for information relative to the amount expended in defending the cotton suits in the Court of Unims, directing an inquiry as to whether the oath of office prescribed in 1882 is still in force, and instructing the Postmaster-General to communicate facts relating to the cost of printing blank petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege.

On motion of Mr. Drake the rules were amended so as to provide for the consideration of Indian treaties in open Senate, except such as are transtreaties in open Senate, except such as are trans-mitted by the President in confidence. Several private bills were passed, the Census bill being laid over informally.

Mr. Paine, Chairman of the Committee on Elec-tions, gave notice that he would on some future day offer the following resolution, which was ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the following be adopted as a rule of the House:—A special Committee of Elections shall be chosen in each contested case, as follows: shall be chosen in each contested case, as follows:—
The Speaker shall designate a day for the choice of such committee, and shall give the House at least five days notice thereof. At 10 o'clock on the forenoon of the day so designated the standing Committee of Elections shall meet publidy, in the hall of the House of Representatives, and shall prepare a list of the names of the Representatives holding uncontested seats in the House, excepting such as shall not have answered to their names during the current seasion of Congress, and excepting also such as shall have been already designated as members of two special Committees of Elections during the current term of Congress. The committee shall theo enclose in a box all the names on such list, and after same shall have been thoroughly intermingled, shall cause twenty-one to be drawn out singly and read aloud, and, unless objected to, recorded. Either party and, unless objected to, recorded. Either party may object to any of the names so drawn and the same shall be rejected and other names in like manner drawn in lieu thereof, subject also to objection and rejection until the bames drawn without objection shall smount, either alone or added to the number of names remaining in the box, to precisely twenty-one. The twenty-one names so obtained having been recorded, the parties shall, in the alphabetical order of their names, strike each one name order of their names, strike each one name from the list successively until twelve shall be stricken therefrom and the Representatives whose sames shall remain shall constitute the special Committee of Elections for such contested case, and in the trial thereof shall be subject to the laws, rules, and orders, hitherto regulating the powers, duties, and proceedings of the standing Committee of Elections, so far as the same shall be applicable thereto. The final decision of a majority of the

thereto. The final decision of a majority of the whole Special Committee so chosen shall be reported to the House, and shall stand as the order of the House, unless the House shall otherwise determine. This rule shall not apply to any case in which a final reportshall have been submitted to the House by the standing Committee of Elections before the adoption of the same, nor shall it be the rule of the House of Representatives of any future Congress unless expressly adopted by such House.

Objection having been made by Mr. Maynard, the Speaker decided that notice had not been given under the rules.

Fhe resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Lafin, declaring the publication in the Globe of printed petitions against the franking privilege, as issued under the direction of the Postmaster-General, to be a wasteful expenditure of public money and directing the discontinuance of such publication, came up as the first business in order, and Mr. Lafin addressed the House in explanation and adversery of it.

the House in explanation and advocacy of it.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"Gold declined to 120%, although at the beginning it was thought that the market ought to have gone up, for the reason that the necessity for paying old debts in coin would create an inordinate demand for the precious metal. That the gold operators had some intimation of the decision on Saturday seems evident from the rates of gold in the loan market today as well as in the larger dealings at the Clearing House. Transactions in gold at 120% were not of large amount, for at this figure a reaction set in, and simultaneously there was an upward turn in prices at the Stock Exchange. The reason was that after the first flurry and confusion had passed, the specuthe first flurry and confusion had passed, the speculators thought over the situation more caimly, and, upon the discovery that during the past eight years of suspension of specie payments most of our ratiways had cancelled the greater portion of their old bonds by the issue of new ones, were solicitsus to buy back the stocks which in their fright they had hastened to sell. It is significant, however, that the recuperation in prices after the greatest depression of the day was slowest in those stocks which are undertaid by the largest bonded debt. The reaction in gold was based upon the idea that, as there can be further issues of greenbacks, stronger efforts will be made for an inflation of national bank note currency, if not for a general free banking law. We give in the tables further on the result of these influences upon gold and stocks. In the latter Rock Island was again active, and rose to 118 upon the action of the governing committee in 118 upon the action of the governing committee in directing a sub-committee to make an investigation of the claim of the directors to have the stock again placed on the call. It is said that satisfactory evidence is given that the registration of all the stock has been made, and it is expected that Rock Island will be once more called within a day or two. In the agitation produced by the news from Washington the price fell off to 117½. Brice was strong on the showing of increased earnings, and was firm throughout the excitement. Western Union was heavy and declined to 34½. New Jersey Central was feverish between the limits of 99½ and 160½. Ohlo and Mississippi was the latest feature in the 'bull' movement, and advanced to 29. Pacific Mail was actively strong in the early portion of the day, and sold at 41½, but declined in the afternoon to 40½. placed on the call. It is said that satisfactory evi-

of the day, and soid at 41%, but declined in the afternoon to 40%.

"The money market was quiet and steady at four to six per cent. Commercial paper was in good demand, and was quoted at 6% to 7% per cent. for prime double names. Foreign exchange was firm on the basis of 109 for prime bankers' sixty day sterling."

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FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Reconstruction of the Navy-The Naval Bulletin-Pacific Railroad Bonds-Proceedings in Congress To-day.

FROM WASHINGTON. Pacific Rallroad Bonds.

Special Despatch to The Beening Telegraph.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Pacific Railroad Committee has agreed to report the bill anthorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad to issue bonds secured by their franchise and stock, and to change the location of the terminus of the road from Puget Sound to the Columbia river. Disability Bill.

The Reconstruction Committee has agreed to report the General Disability bill. It allows all persons who desire to have disabilities removed to go before the United States District Judge entitled to have disabilities removed, and authorizes the judge to make such report to Congress.

Reorganizing the Navy. The House Naval Committee meet to-night to discuss the bill reorganizing the navy. The committee was engaged to-day in considering private bills.

Naval Orders. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Lieutenant Henry C. Nichols is detached from duty at League Island station and ordered to the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Passed Assistant Paymaster Francis T. Gillett is detached from the Dacotah and or-dered to settle accounts. First Assistant Engineer Clark Fisher is detached from the Nantic and awaits orders. Passed Assistant Paymoster H. Trumbull Stancliffe is detached from duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing and dered to the St. Mary's on March I. Ensign Daniel Delehantes from the Delaware, and Ensign James D. Adams from the Mare Island Navy Yard, California, and orderedto the St. Mary's.

FROM THE WEST.

Missouri Democratic Caucus State Affairs. St. Louis, Feb. 8.—At a Democratic caucus in Jefferson City last night the constitutional amendment recently introduced in the Senate, relating to the enfranchisement of all disfranchised persons, was discussed, and a resolution adopted declaring the purpose of the caucus to support such a proposition.

A scheme was developed yesterday for a division of the State of Missouri, the river to be the dividing line. The scheme is based on the alleged unequal division of offices, both State and national.

A proposition to appoint female assistants to the State Superintendent of Public Schools was defeated in the House; also, that colored teachers should be given the preference for colored schools; also, that colored children should have the privilege of attending white schools where separate schools for colored children were not established. Reference to the proceedings of the Women's Suffrage Association, held here on Saturday night, was made in both houses and a long discussion followed. Mrs. Amelia Hobbs has been elected Justice of

county, Illinois, by a majority of 26. This is the first woman ever elected to office in Illinois. The Southern Railroad Bill. CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—At a public meeting in Covington last night resolutions were adopted instructing representatives in the Legislature to vote for the Southern Railroad bill, and a com-

the Peace for Jersey Landing township, Jersey

mittee was appointed to visit Frankfort to present the same to the Legislature, FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Explosion in Beston. Boston, Feb. 8 .- A severe explosion of gas curred here last night, near the corner of Hanover and Salem streets, damaging the property to the extent of \$4000, but doing no personal injury. The explosion was caused by a leak in the cellar, shattering the building and blowing out all the windows; and, following the sewer, the flames ignited a building one hundred yards distant. A flag-stone weighing three tons was lifted from its bed and tilted nearly on its

FROM TRENTON.

end.

Cuban Independence TRENTON, Feb. 8.—In the House this morning a resolution was passed praying the New Jersey representatives in Congress and the Unite States Senate to unite to urge the acknowledg-ment of Cuban independence, and directing them to demand the liberation of persons in prisoned in England for seeking to gain the independence of Ireland.

The Latest Quotations. PARIS, Feb. 8-The Bourse opened excited. Rentes, ANTWERP, Feb. S .- Petroleum opened heavy at The Government has excluded Papal currency from general circulation in France.

FORT MONROS, Feb. 7.—Put in for a harbor barque R. B. Walker, from Matanzas for New York.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPO

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