ROCHEFORT.

The Irreconcilable and His Career-"Le Figaro," "La Lanterne," "La Marseillaise"-A Red Republican Demagogue.

Henri Rochefort, who has been the direct cause of the recent tumult in Paris, is still a young man, and began life as a theatrical critic, from which position he drifted into that of a writer for the Charitari, or Paris Punch, a weekly periodical which is as funny as it dare be without incurring the risk of suppression. He next became the chroniqueur or chronicler of the Figure, and for some time was the life French newspaper is more characteristic and attractive than the chronique or record of passing events, into which everything conceivable is crowded, from the most important affairs of state to the most insignificant events of local occurrence. The French journalist does not, even in his most dignified editorial, restrain himself as much as his colaborer in other parts of the world, and in the chronique especially he gives tull scope to his versatility and vivacity, rambling over the whole scope of passing events, and discoursing as readily upon the removal of an old chateau as upon the overthrow of a throne. A brilliant chronicler, therefore, at once commands the attention of the people, and It is in this capacity that many of the most successful journalists of Paris have commenced

In the chronique of the Figuro, therefore, it was that Rochefort gradually established himself as one of the keenest masters of satire in the French capital. On every possible point he brought to bear a vindictive and unscrupulous antagonism to the existing order of things, ridiculing the Emperor, ridiculing the Empress, ridiculing the Prince Imperial, and habitually holding up to the scorn and derision of the people the Napeleonic dynasty and all its accompaniments, motives, and movements. This weekly onslaught at last became so galling that M. Villemessant, the proprietor of the Figuro, received notice that he must give up either his paper or his favorite contributor, and M. Villemessant elected the latter alternative. The Figaro might be dull without Rochefort: but Rochefort without the Figaro would certainly

So M. Villemessant parted with Rochefort, and the latter, thrown upon his wits again, conceived the idea of publishing a journal of his own, in the conduct of which he would be free from the trammels of antagonistic personal interests. His first application to the Government for permission to start a journal was, as a matter of course, refused, and it was not until there was a change in the law regulating the press that he was able to make a beginning. In the early part of January, 1868, the Government had submitted to the Corps Legislatif the draft of a new press law. The first section of the law declared that thenceforth the French press should be free, but its subsequent provisions contained so many oppressive restrictions that the liberal and independent journals declared the existing order of things preferable, and called upon the representatives of their party in the Corps Legislatif to reject the measure in toto. The discretionary power of the Minister of the Interior and the prefects of the departments over the political press was put an end to, the system of authorization for those who wished to start new journals was abolished, and the burdensome stamp-tax was slightly lessened; but there was no reduction in the amount of caution-money required, the fine for violations which the correctional tribunals were authorized and required to impose upon editors, publishers, and printers were fixed at such unheard-of rates, and inflicted for the most trivial offenses, and, in short, so many new and odious features were added to the existing regime, that Emile de Girardin, the editor of La Liberte, pronounced the new law a "hateful trap." But because of its few liberal provisions, and especially the clause which permitted the establishment of political journals without previous authorization, the ultra-imperial members of the Corps Legislatif manifested a great deal of opposition to the measure, and its defeat at one time seemed imminent. The liberal journals, however, reconsidered their first position, and advocated the passage of the law, which was finally effected after a stormy debate and not until several still more oppressive features were added. On the 11th of May, 1868, the new law, having passed the Senate as well as the Corps Legislatif, was promulgated, and in a circular issued a few days afterwards, M. Pinard, the Minister of the Interior, announced that "henceforth the press will only have as its judges the judges of every citizen. It will no longer be under tutelage."

As soon as the new law was promulgated, a swarm of new papers sprung up all over France. By the 1st of July, 1868, sixty-four new journals, nearly all weeklies, had been established in the departments, while to the press of Paris alone were added seven new dailies and twenty-three new weeklies. The new journals responded to the demands of the people, and a more defiant tone was manifested by them than had been heard for years past. The people, on their part, eagerly encouraged the new ventures, and some of them in a very short time attained an almost incredible circu-

Among the new weeklies established in Paris was one by Rochefort, with the title of La Lanterne. It was published in pamphlet form, and consisted entirely of short paragraphs, into which the writer threw all the bitterness of his heart as well as all the brilliancy of his style. He pounced eagerly upon the "dark spots" of the second empire, raking Paris over and over to gather up all the scandals affecting the imperial family, as well as making the most sareastic use of the fallures and oppressions of the Government that the perverted ingenuity of reckless red republicanism could devise. La Lanterne became a receptacle of nastiness, as well as a fountain of sarcasm, and discontented Paris fairly gloated over the delicate and deliclous morsels which were served up in its columns. The aggregate circulation of the first nine issues reached 1,155,000 copies, and the

FIRST EDITION | the heavy sentences imposed by the Sixth Cham- | way and he was obliged to proceed to the ber of the Correctional Tribunal of Paris upon Rochefort made it necessary for him to conduct its publication and distribution secretly for a time, and finally left him no alternative but flight.

Rochefort repaired to Brussels, where he was received with some show of enthusiasm, and continued for months thereafter to issue La Lanterne from that point and Aix-la-Chapelle alternately. It was now necessary for him to resort to the most ingenious devices to smuggle across the frontier the hundred thousand copies which for a long time failed to meet the demand. But he was equal to the emergency, and La Lanterne, printed on thin tissue paper and concealed in all inconceivable fashions, was sent through the lines of watchful emissaries and still scattered broadcast over Paris. Meanwhile, the elections of May, 1869, transpired, and, while the popular vote showed a decided majority to be still willing to submit to the empire, there was manifested such a decided reaction that the Emperor became and soul of this popular sheet. No part of a larmed, and the liberal policy which eventually culminated in the elevation of Ollivier to power was inaugurated by the promulgation of the Senatus Consultum. In this serious struggle between the empire and its antagonists of various grades the light of La Lanterne gradually faded until it was almost extinguished. Rochefort continued to fulminate his diatribes against imperialism through its columns, but he was too far removed from the scene of the strife to maintain his hold upon the people, and Paris at last acknowledged that it had enjoyed a surfeit of his bitterness.

> Being given to understand that he was included in the amnesty which was extended in 1869 to the greater number of political offenders, Rochefort announced himself as a candidate for the Corps Legislatif at the supplementary elections of November, and started for Paris. As soon as he had crossed the border, he was arrested by the police; but the Emperor interposed in person and ordered his release. On the 7th of November, 1869, he entered Paris, not as much of a martyr as he had hoped to be. Crowds of the bourgeoisie followed him through the streets, but Rochefort free to come and go at will and without the ban of the empire upon him, was not the Rochefort that could command such a demonstration as the day of Victor Noir's funeral or the barricades of Belleville. He retained, however, sufficient favor with the masses to secure a seat in the Corps Legislatif from the First Circumscription of Paris, in which the vote stood, on November 28, for Rochefort, 17,978; for M. Carnot, 13,474; and for M. Terme, the regular government candidate, only 2704. At the election held in May previously, M. Gambetta had received 21,734 votes, four thousand more than were required to ensure his election, but he preferred to represent a country district in which he had also been elected.

> At the opening of the session on November 29 Rochefort was not present to respond to the hisses which greeted his name when it was called, but he soon after assumed his seat and took the oath of allegiance to the empire, with the mental reservation of the right to violate it as soon as the opportunity should be presented. The failure of the proposed demonstration of October 26 against the unwarranted postponement by the Government of the opening of the session had thinned out the ranks of the irreconables, until Raspail was left ale treme left, and Rochefort embraced him and was embraced in return. The two stood practically alone, and apparently powerless for the time. When Rochefort arose to assail the Empire in the chamber he was rewarded with the cheap martyrdom of derision alone. Ollivier was called to the head of the ministry, the socalled constitutional regime was inaugurated, the new government commanded the confidence and support of the entire imperial faction and the greater portion of the opposition, and France was on the point of forgetting that Rochefort had removed his base of operations from Brussels to Paris.

This was fortunate for France, but it was far from gratifying to the artful demagogue whose career we are sketching. As soon as he had returned to the capital, he had projected a new journal, which it had been his intention to bring out early in December. The first number. nowever, did not make its appearance until the new year; but when it was once upon the street, it was almost as eagerly sought after as had been La Lanterne before it. It bore the title of La Marseillaise, and in this title alone presented an irresistible claim to popularity. In its columns, Rochefort, aided by Victor Noir and a staff of brilliant writers, continued to assail the empire and all its serroundings with his old-time bitterness and vivacity, and once more he became the talk of the town. But he failed to create any unusual sensation until about the 7th of January, when an article appeared reflecting severely upon Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte, a cousin of the Emperor, in which occurred such choice passages as the following:-

"There are singular people in the Bonaparte family whose ambition cannot be satisfied, and who seeing themselves positively thrown into the shade grow spiteful at never attaining power.

Let us place in this category Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte, who permits himself to write newspaper articles in his leisure hours. As may be seen, the Prince does not write with a light hand. Scratch a Bonaparte, and you see a wild beast ap-pear. Let the future republic beware of all who bear the name of Bonaparte, or anything that porders on princes, kings or emperors

Prince Pierre thought fit to take offense at this article, and sent to Rochefort a note closing with these words:- "I reside at No. 59 Rue d'Anteuil, and I promise you that if you present yourself you will not be told that I am out." On the afternoon of January 10, two of Rochefort's assistants presented themselves at the Prince's residence, to act as seconds in a contemplated duel between the Prince and Pascal Grousset, another member of the staff of La Marseillaise, who had ventured to relieve his superior of the quarrel with the Emperor's cousin. The latter was not satisfied with this arrangement, and during the altercation which ensued, Victor Noir, one of the messengers, was shot by the Prince and died as soon as he was fairly out of the house. The subsequent events in this tragedy are of too recent occurrence to need recounting here. A hundred thousand people attended the funeral of Victor Noir, which was held on the 12th of January, Rochefort being present and exerting himself to the utmost to prevent a premature disturbance. When the eremonies of the day were over, he rode down the Champs Elyses, accompanied by Raspail and tollowed by a great crowd chanting the "Marsubscription list was being rapidly swelled when | selllaise," until a regiment of troops barred his

chamber of the Corps Legislatif alone.

La Marseillaise of the day following the killing of Victor Noir contained an inflammatory article signed by Rochefort, and commencing with the words, "I have had the weakness to believe that a Bonaparte could be other than an assassin," and the demand for it was so great that it is said 400,000 copies of it were sold. On the same day, January 11, a communication from the Procureur Imperiale was laid before the Chamber, demanding the arraignment of Rochefort for outrages against the Emperor and exciting disorder and violence. The demand was referred to a committee, January 17 being fixed for the discussion upon their report. On that day the Government was urged, on the part of the Left Centre, to abandon the prosecution, this party expressing its entire confidence in the strength of the ministry. But the suggestion was unheeded, Rochefort himself provoking the martyrdom which he courted by making a violent speech in which he declared that the ministry were determined to get rid of him as a Deputy, being unable to destroy him in any other way. While the debate was progressing, the hall of the Corps Legislatif was surrounded by immense crowds of people who were held at bay by the police. When the vote was taken, it resulted in 226 in favor of prosecution to 34 against, and the hero of the hour emerged from the hall to become the recipleat of another grand popular demonstration. The trial before the Correctional Tribunal was

proceeded with at once, closing on January 22, and resulting in the sentence of Rochefort to pay a fine of 3000 francs and undergo an imprisonment of six months, but without any deprivation of his rights, either as a citizen or deputy. The result was a disappointment: the punishment was so slight in comparison with what had been anticipated, that Rochefort was again robbed of a share of the martyrdom which he so eagerly coveted. But he refused to appeal to a higher tribunal, and resolved to make the most of his opportunity. Full two weeks were suffered to elapse before any attempt was made to carry the sentence into effect, but at last a notice was served upon Rochefort to consider himself a prisoner, in obedience to the sentence of the court. On February 7, La Marseillaise contained an article, over his own signature, in which he declared his purpose not to surrender without a show of force on the part of the Government. On the same day the attention of the Ministry was called to the case in the Corps Legislatif, and M. Cremieux made a strong appeal against the arrest of Rochefort, as a wrong to his constituents. But M. Ollivier was firm, and after an exciting discussion his position was sustained by a vote of 199 to 45, which presented something of a contrast to the vote of 226 against 34, by which the arraignment of Rochefort had been ordered on the 17th of January.

It was expected that the great irreconcilable would be arrested on leaving the Chamber that day, but he was not molested until he was about entering a political meeting in the Rue de Flandre, running from Belleville to La Villette. Then came the grandest epoch of his career. While he was being hurried off to prison, his partisans assembled, and during the whole night held possession of the northeastern quarter of the city. Barricades, which it was thought the servile ingenuity of Baron Haussmann had rendered impossible, were erected in streets, and the attempt of several the police to carry the principal one was repulsed by the people, one of the policemen being killed outright in the assault, while the commissary who had charge of the detachment entrusted with the duty of arresting Rochefort was seriously injured. The empire. however, held such a strong vantage ground that by the close of the next day the excitement had subsided, and a counter-revolution rendered impossible, for the present at least. And now Rochefort, the prince of the irreconcilables, reposes in his cell and awaits the expiration of his six months' term of imprisonment to give Paris another sensation.

## ST. DENIS AND VINCENNES.

The Scene of Disturbance in Paris—Revolu-tionary Coincidences.

Belleville is a northeastern section of Paris, and adjoins the famous Quartier du Temple. The Boule-vard de Belleville, part of the Boulevard of the Exterieur, passes through it. The streets in selleville are narrow and winding, having remained untouched during the demolitions effected under the directions of Baron Haussmann. It stands on a rising ground and seems the only place left of old Par's in which a popular rising could be effected with success against a strong military force. M. Rochefort represents this district in the Corps Legislatif, and received at the late election about 20,000 votes: The population are principally workingmen and their families. These men are all intense Republicans, and cherish the revolutionary principles which all the associations of the district inspire. Although common report assigns sinister motives to Napoleon III for leaving this section of Paris unaltered, he has not failed to take precautions against a popular insurrection. Close by stands the Caserne Prince Eugene, capable of ac-commodating 3000 soldiers, and so situated as to command Belleville and cause considerable destruc-

tion by its guns.

This movement derives importance from the coincidence it has with that of '48 in many features. On the morning of the memorable 2nd of February in that year the streets were full of people, many of whom were armed, and all in the highest state of excitement. As seems to be likely at present, there were conflicts between the Municipal Guard and the people between Rue St. Antoine and Rue Montmarte, and between Rue St. Antoine and Rue Montmarte, and between Rue St. Martin and Rue Vielle du ire, and between Rue St. Martin and Rue Vielle du Temple. At sundown the fighting appeared to be generally suspended, and the people seemed as if waiting to see what would result from the new Ministerial changes. Towards evening, however, an immense crowd, unarmed and preceded by torches, came down the Boulevard and stopped before Guizot's residence, where they rent the air with deflant cries. An accidental shot from this house broke the leg of an officer's horse. The officer is compared this tip. an officer's horse. The officer in command, thinking his troops were attacked, without a moment's con-sideration gave the order to fire, and a detachment sideration gave the order to fire, and a detachment of the 14th line, dropping their muskets to their hip, with the muzzles touching the dense mass of unwarned people before them, fired, and 52 persons fell dead and wounded. A cry of horror and astonishment burst from the crowd—"They assassi-nate us! they assassinate us! To arms! to arms!" sounded on every side. This proved one of those

artillery. On the 24th there was desperate fighting at the Chateau d'Eau, and it was evident that the insurgents intended to attack the Tuileries. The National Guard, however, soon fraternized with the people; the King and the royal family hastened from Paris, and the provisional government was proclaimed, which included Arago, Ledru Rollin, Cremieux—names which now loom up in the latest protest which historic Paris has given against usurpation and imperialism. st. Denis, where revolutionary movements are reported, is about six miles north of Paris. It is probable that the secret organization which guides the present movement may have ordered a rising at this point simultaneously with that in Paris, in order to divert the attention of the authorities. A railroad connects St. Denis with Paris. During the first revolution, by a decree of the Convention, the royal tombs in the Abby Church of St. Denis were rifled of their contents, and the remains of kings and queens

ed on every side. This proved one of those

critical moments which determined the result of French revolutionary condicts. There was aclonger any thought of reconcillation; all night the people toiled at the barricades, and at sunrise the next morning scarcely a street was passable to cavalry or artillery. On the 24th there was desperage fighting at the Chateau d'Eau, and it was evident that the in-

were thrown into two large ditches opposite the northern porch.

Vincennes is about one and a half miles east of Paris. It contains powder magazines and cavalry

#### 1848.

How the Blonses Fought in That Year.

In the revolution of 1848, La Villette saw its working men gathering by small but steadfast companies, and waiting for the work to commence; they marched down, grazing the walls of the streets which lead from it and the Canal de l'Ourcq. Some of these workmen, better clothed than the others—in cloth yests, or in surtouts with long skirts—marched before them, speaking in low tones, and giving words of command. These were the chiefs of the sections of the Rights of Man, or the Families—a sort of democratic freemasonry, instituted after 1830, by some active republicans. Crowds of students and laborers thronged the streets on the evening of the 23d of February, and, going to the offices of different newspapers, were harangued by the editors. They were fired upon by the soldiers, and thus the first blood in the revolution of 4s was shed. The people placed the dead in tumbrels—their arms hanging outside the carts, their wounds uncovered, and their blood pouring over the wheels—and dragged them by torch light to the office of the National, a trophy of approaching vengeance, brought to the cradie of the republic. The belis transmitted from church to church, and onwards to the Taileries, their paisations, precursors of the insurrection of the morrow.

At this crisis the King sent for M. Thiers to consult with him in regard to the formation of a ministry which should appease the people. M. Thiers insisted on the admission to it of M. Odilion Barrot, leader of the oldest and widest opposition. The King How the Blonses Fought in That Year. try which should appease the people. M. Thier insisted on the admission to it of M. Odilion Barrot insisted on the admission to it of M. Odhiou Barrot, leader of the oldest and widest opposition. The King consented. A proclamation to the people was drafted, sent to the police, and posted up before morning; but it was too late. In the heart of the old city people were tearing up sidewalks around the Carre Saint Martin, and building barricades. When a people gave the proclamation: it morning came the people saw the proclamation; it was not signed—it was a snare. The new ministry needed time, but the people would not wait.

At 10 o'clock in the morning the troops assembled at the two flanks of the Louvre; the Klag saw there was no hope; the troops were cold, half fraternizing with the people. He abdicated in favor of his grand-son, the Count of Paris, in the midst of a december.

with the people. He abdicated in favor of his grandson, the Count of Paris, in the midst of a defeat; but even then the people said, "Too late! too late!" While the Chamber was discussing the preposed regency of the Queen during the minority of the Count de Paris, and Lamartine trying "to stay the plague both ways," a loud noise was heard in one of the tribunes, and a body of men armed with muskets entered the chamber, forced their way to the front scats, and pointed their weapons at the Deputies and the royal party. It was evident that compromise was out of the question; a provisional government, including Lamartine, was formed, the Chamber of Peers was forbidden to meet, the Chamber of Deputies dissolved, and Louis Philippe ran away from the exasperated people in a one-horse brougham. The people, remembering how they had been treated in 1830, were suspicious of all public men, and jealous of authority. In one day they assembled five times in front of the Hotel de Ville, and insisted that the provisional government should report its proceedings to them every afteen minutes. It took all the elequence even of Lamartine, whom they loved, to keep them within bounds. For a time the people were quiet, but the National Assembly knowing that designing men bounds. For a time the people were quiet, but the National Assembly, knowing that designing men were exciting them, and more trouble was in store, commissioned General Cavaignac to concentrate troops at Paris, and when June had arrived a garri-son of 45,000 men was stationed in and about the

troops at Paris, and when June had arrived a garrison of 45,000 men was stationed in and about the capital.

But the outrages of anarchy were multiplied in Paris, and were resisted by the Government only by persuasion, vigilance, police regulations, and the National Guard. The repressive laws of the old monarchy had been broken down, and the new laws of the republic had not been emacted. The clubs, public gatherings, and the press were dangerous weapons for the masses and against the republic. Only the army could sustain the Government, which had become odious to the population because it endeavored to obviate the danger of riots by distributing the workmen over the departments. At 10 o'clock in the evening of the 22d of June an armed mob assembled at the Luxembourg, intending to fight. General Cavalgnac took command of the troops and the National Guard, and the night was passed in preparation for attack and defense. At 7 o'clock next morning ten thousand rioters or revolutionists were forming upon the Place de Pantheon, intending to attack the Luxembourg. Some battalions of the Eleventh Legion attacked them, and they dispersed through the quarters on the banks of the Soine and over the Boulevards, crying, "To arms! to arms!" From every sideithey were joined by others, headed by agenta of sedition and the clubs; the National Guard might then have crushed them, and saved the blood that afterwards flooded the streets of Paris; but the National Guard was slow in respondthe blood that afterwards flooded the streets of the blood that alterwards nooded the streets of Paris; but the National Guard was slow in responding to the call of the Government. While General Cavaignac was concentrating his troops, the combat was raging on the Boulevards. Two detachments of the volunteers assaulted the barricades, and fell at the first fire of the insurgents. Throughout the city the terrible battle raged. The gallant Duvivier, Damesne, and Lamo-riciere were everywhere encouraging the troops, and by 4 o'clock in the afternoon all the left bank and by 4 o'clock in the alternoon all the left bank of the Seine was cleared of the insurgents, and the populace rising in the Quartier de Pantheon was overawed. Lamoriciere, although surrounded by 260,000 men, succeeded in giving courage to the troops, and the dismayed and faltering National Guard; detachments of the National Guard of the Guard; detachments of the National Guard of the Bauliene began to arrive, and the Government felt sure of victory. General Cavaignac, surrounded by his staif, Duclerc, Lamartine, and Pierre Bonaparte—lately the murderer of Victor Noir—and followed by his troops, charged the rebels from the Chateau d'Eau, crying, "Vive la Republique!" Pierre Bonaparte's horse was shot under him. The eannon sent by General Cavaignac demotished the last fortifica-lion of the insurgents at this point, and four hundred corposes lay strew. this point, and four hundred corpses lay strewn along the fanbourg. On every hand the rioters were beaten and baffled, and the Assembly gave all civil power into the hands of General Cavalgnac.

## Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New

York house the following:-Western Union Tele 35 N. Y. Cent. & Hud R Con. Stock Scrip. . 98½ Toledo & Wabash R. 47½ do, scrip. . . 96½ Mil. & St. Paul R com 73½ N. Y. & Eric Rail. . 24½ Mil. & St. Paul pref. 87% Ph. and Rea. R. Mich. South, & Ni. R. Adams Express..... 643 Wells, Fargo & Co.... 193 United States .... 

Philadelphia Trade Report. Wennesday, Feb. 9.— The Flour market is steady, but there is not much activity. The demand for shipment has subsided, and the operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred barrels at \$4.25 64 to for superfine; \$4.62\%.64 75 for extras; \$5.65 5.75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$5.65 75 for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$5.25.66 25 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and \$6.50.67 50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may

be quoted at \$4.57% per barrel.

There is no change to notice in the Wheat market, the demand being limited to the wants of the local millers. Sales of Pennsylvania and Western red at \$1 22@125. Rye may be quoted at 25c. Corn—The offerings of prime new yellow are light, and this is the only description for which there is much inquiry. Sales of 5000 bushels at \$7603c. Oats are unchanged; 2000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania sold at 54c. 1600 bushels Canada Barley sold at \$1.20, and 1000 bushels four-rowed New York at \$1-15. Whisky is more active. 200 barrels iron-t Western sold at 98@99c.

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

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ...... FEBRUARY 9

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M. ...... 30 | 11 A. M. ..... 38 | 2 P. M. ..... 40

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, Mobile, Cope Bros.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—E. J. Dnyderick, G. Holton, J. Titcomb, Mary Gibbons.

Steamship Fanits, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mase. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Diamond State, Wood, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

MEMORANDA. Bark Griffin, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 7th inst. lat. 39 10, long. 73 59, by a New York pllot book.

# SECOND EDITION FOURTH EDITION

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Emigration Movements-A Citizens' Independent Expedition Against the Indians-West Virginia Legislature\_To-day's Cable Quotations.

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

## FROM THE WEST.

## The St. Louis Libel Case.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 9 .- The motion for a new trial in the libel case of Eliza Buckley against the Republican, which had been decided against the defendants, was overruled yesterday. The Republican proprietors took an appeal, and will carry the case to the Supreme Court. Kansas Emigration.

About two hundred Germans, the first instalment of a colony of one thousand who are going to Kansas, are expected to arrive here this

#### The St. Louis Bridge.

A telegraphic connection was made yesterday with the chamber under the east pier of the new bridge, sixty-eight feet below the surface of the river, which insures greater safety to the workmen, and increases the facilities of the work. Fifty-four feet of earth have been penetrated, leaving but twenty-six feet to the bed of the work. The pier sinks about one foot per day. The work on the western pier is also progressing satisfactorily. Attempted Murder and Spielde.

Atchison, Kansas, Feb. 9.-Francis Burtleman shot his wife yesterday, inflicting dangerous wounds, and then blew out his own brains. He is believed to have been laboring under mental derangement.

## FROM THE SOUTH.

West Virginia Legislature. Wheeling, W. Va., Feb. 9. - Mr. Wells' registry bill passed the House yesterday. By it the people are to elect boards of registration next fall, and it requires the Governor in the meantime to give the Democrats one member on each board.

Mr. Flick's amendment, proposing universal suffrage, passed on second reading yesterday in the Honse. The test oaths for lawyers and teachers were finally repealed yesterday.

#### FROM THE PLAINS.

Expedition Against the Indians. SANTA FE, New Mexico, Feb. 9 .- A Fort Stanon correspondent reports that on the 27th ult. the citizens organized an independent expedition of 60 men to go in pursuit of the Meackalena Apaches, under the command of Captain Buck. Dr. Spencer, Surveyor-General of the Tsrritory, is dangerously ill.

## FROM NEW YORK.

Detention of Railroad Trains. New York, Feb. 9 .- A train on the Morris and Essex Railroad ran off the track in the Bergen tunnel to-day, and all the incoming trains are delayed in consequence. New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 120%. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 114%; do. 1864, do., 114%; do. 1865, do., 114%; do. 1865, do., 114%; do. 1865, do., 1868, 118%; 10-40s, 112%; Virginia 6s, new, 68%; Missouri 6s, 59%; Canton Company, 58%; Comberland preferred, 33%; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 88%; Fig. 24%; Panding berland preferred, 33%; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 95%; Brie, 24%; Reading, 97%; Adams Express, 63%; Michigan Central, 121%; Michigan Southern, 87%; Illinois Central, 142%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 97%; Chicago and Rock Island, 119%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 190%; Western Union Telegraph, 35%;

## NOTE BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The Telegraph Lines.
The slight damage to the Western Union Telegraph lines by the storm of yesterday was not sufficient to prevent the transmission of all the business offering, as was evidenced by the vast amount of important news furnished THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of yesterday, and in the morning papers supplied by the New York Associated Press. The Western Union have this morning fourteen wires in excellent working condition between this city and New York.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

## OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1870.

The market opened to-day a little more active, though the condition still favors borrowers. The complaint is quite general about the difficulty of placing capital at paying interest not, only at the banks but among money dealers generally.

Many lenders find it necessary to advance on real estate rather than keep their funds idle. For a long time this species of investment has become very unpepular, for various reasons, but money is beginning once more to find its way into these once popular channels, which would not be the case were the supply and demand more evenly balanced.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.	
\$1600 Sch N 68, 82 55%	100 sh Read R. b30, 48%
\$1000 Pa 1st mt 98	100 do860, 4836
\$4500 City 68, Nls.100%	40 do85wn. 48+
\$3400 dob8.100%	100 do860. 4854
\$1000 Alle Co 5s 76%	100 do 48%
\$1000 Pa 68 W L Cp.100%	100 dob30.48.60
\$1000 C & A m 6s, 89	200 do 48%
85Wn 93	100 do., 85∈, 48%
\$2000 dols. 93	100 do rg&in. 48%
\$1000 do 93%	100 do 48%
\$5000 Phil & E 78 88	100 dob10. 48%
\$1000 do 88½ \$1000 do 85. 88¾	100 do 48%
\$1000 do85. 88%	300 do.,ls,b30,48-69
\$5000 Read R 6s, 4S. 89	900 do1s, 48%
\$3000 Leh Gold L.ls. 92%	100 dob30.48-69
\$850 Leh 6s, 84 8414	100 do 48%
100 sh Leh N St 8834	100 dob30,48:69
100 do b60, 88%	700 dols.45.69
100 do860. 3334	100 do b20 49 60
9 sh Leh V R 54%	1300 dols.c. 48%
335 do 54%	200 dols.48-69
7 sh Penna R c. 5634	4 sh Cam & AR. 11314
158 do	15 do
2 do 56%	83 do85wn.ls.1141/
0 00	I do
	16 do
900 do han oo	9 40 11417
700 sh Ocean Oil	14 dos5wn.1144
800WH 34	18 do
100 sh Sch N Pf. b60 17	20 do 85wn 11446
100 dob60, 16%	18 do11436
SECOND	BOARD,
\$1000 Pa 6s 1st se 1043	100 sh Ph & E 860, 29
\$1000 City 6a, New 100 %	100 sh Read R 810.48 69
\$4000 dols.100%	100 do s10.48 69
7 sh Cam & Am. ls. 11436	400 do 810,48 69
30 dols,11436	100 do85wn.48*69
23 sh Penna R 56%	900 dorg&in.48 69
22 do 56%	100 do 830wn. 48%
29 sh Mor Ci Pf. b8. 64	100 sh Cata Pf b28. 35%
100 sh Sch Nav Pf	100 do, b60, 35%
60d. Baf 80 17	100 do 35%
100 do 960, 16%	100 doboo. 35%
29 8h Mor Cl Pf.b8. 64 100 sh Sch Nav Pf. 60d.saf 80. 17 100 do560. 16% 100 dob60. 17	
follows:—U. 8. 68 of 1881, 1173 @1183; 5-208 of 1862, 1143 @1183; do., 1864, 1144 @1143; do., 1865 1144 @1144; do., 1865 1144 @1144; do., 1867, 1183 @1144; do., 1868, 1183 @1144; 10-408, 1126	
114%@115%; do., 1864, 114%@114%; do., 1865 114%@	
114%; do., July. 1865, 113%(@113%; do. do., 1867,	
113%(#114%; do., 1868, 118%(#114%; 10-408, 1126)	
112%; Cur. 68, 111%@112%. Gold, 120%.	

## GENERAL NEWS.

The Queen's fpeech-Newspaper Opinions-Movements of Prince Arthur-Murderer Arrested-The Health of John Bright-The Unconditional Admission of Mississippi.

#### FROM WASHINGTO V.

## Admission of Mississippl.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The Senate Judiciary Committee has agreed to report a bill for the admission of Mississippi. They have rejected the bill passed by the House, and as battuted one for unconditional

Presidential Nominations. The President to-day sent in the following nominations:—Jesse R. Grant, to be Postmaster at Covington, Kentucky; John H. Campbell, to be Postmaster at Lansingburg, New York; Jones W. Cromly, to be Postmaster at Columbus, Ohio.

## CONGRESS.

#### Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

The Census bill was then taken up.

Mr. Anthony, on leave, made a statement in support of the bill previously introduced by him to reform the public printing, and abolishing the gratuitous distribution of books by the Government. He demonstrated that the cost of the Congressional printing proper had been of late years gradually diminished, while the departmental printing had been annually increased, the cost of the former last year amounting to \$659,486, much of which was for documents supplied to the departments; while the department officials paid little if any regard to the cost of the work they ordered, and that voluminous reports were prepared by them which were bound in morocco and richly gilded.

The whole system of printing documents for gratuitous distribution should be abandoned, as their contents were now furnished to the public free of expense to the Government by the newspapers.

their contents were now furnished to the public free of expense to the Government by the newspapers. Small editions might hereafter be printed for the public use, but extra copies should be paid for by those who wanted them. He went on to show the immense cost and comparative slight utility of these documents, and the expensive abuse of their publication with that of the Government advertisements, in papers of small circulation. The bill he had introduced would save many hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, at a time when economy, always desirable, was pressed upon Congress by the highest considerations, and would relieve the Post Office of a great burden.

The bill of Mr. Anthony was then referred to the Committee on Printing.

Committee on Printing.

Mr. Trumboll, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported with amendments, the House ball to admit the State of Mississippi to representation in Congress. Also, with an amendment, a bill to change the judicial circuits.

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The census bill was then proceeded with, and Mr. Patterson referred to the vast increase in the resources and population of the country, and argued that more comprehensive statistics were necessary than were provided for in the amendment of the Senate committee as a means of showing this increase.

## FROM EUROPE.

#### Press Comments on Victoria's Speech. By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The newspapers this morning comment variously on the Queen's speech and the debate thereon in Parliament yesterday. The Times thinks the weak point in the Ministry is the timid-policy on the Irish question, though this is somewhat redeemed by the courage displayed in the matter of the Fenians and the promise to urge various legislation.

Intion.

The Daily News (radical) only refers to the speech and the debate which followed to urge the ballot as a panacea for national grievances.

The Standard (conservative) considers the Government of the Standard of th has failed to preserve life and property there.

Mr. Bright's Health.

John Bright has gone to the mountains of Scotland to recruit his health.

Cable Communication.

VALENCIA, Feb. 9.—The sudden interruption of telegraphic communication eastward day before yesterday is now explained. While the Government employes were repairing the general telegraph office at Loudon on that day, in order to accommodate the great increase in telegraphic business occa-sioned by the change in the system, it was found necessary to cut all wires to the westward. Communication was soon restored, and the service i now excellent in all directions.

Paris Tranguil. PARIS, Feb. 9-330 A. M.—The police and military authorities have the mob under control and the city is tranquil.

Marine News. QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 9.—The steamship City of antwerp, from New York, touched here yesterday. This Morning's Quotations, the Anglo-American Cable,

LONDON, Feb. 9-11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92% for money, and 92% 92% for account.

American securities firm. United States five-twenties of 1862, 87; of 1865, old, 86%; of 1867, 85%; ten-forties, 84%.
American stocks steady; Eric Railroad, 194;
Illinois Central, 107; Great Western, 27.
LONDON, Feb. 9—11 A. M.—Sperm Oil, £88; Whale

Oil, £40. The Latest Quotations. LONDON, Feb. 9-4-80 P. M .- Consols closed at 921/2 for money and 92% for account. Five-twenties of 1862, 87%; of 1865, old, 86%; of 1867, 85%; Ten-forties, 84%; Erie, 20; Illinois Central buoyant at 109%; Atlantic and Great Western, 27.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9-430 P. M.—Cotton closed firmer. Uplands, 113d ; Orleans, 113d lind; sales to-day 12,000 bales, including 3000 for export and speculation. Breadstoffs dull. Provisions quiet. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 113d.

LONDON, Feb. 9-430 P. M.—Tallow buoyant at 468 3d.

#### FROM THE WEST. Alleged Murderer Arrested.

Alleged Murderer Arrested.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—Valentine Klem has been arrested on the charge of murdering his own child, aged seven months. The testimony before the coroner showed that Klem came home drunk, and when his wife asked fer money to buy bread for supper he became enraged, and took a cup of boiling coffee and threw it in the face and bosom of his child, which died of this maltreatment in a few hours.

Woman Suffrage.

Woman Suffrage. St. Louis, Feb. 2.—The General School Law was amended so as to allow women over 21 years of age, owners of property, to vote on questions affecting the raising of taxes for school purposes.

The Senate unanimously passed the bill for the withdrawal of all the Missouri State funds in the hands of the National Bank of Commerce, New York, and the payment of all overdue coupons.

## FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Storm at Boston. The Storm at Boston.

Boston, Feb. 9.—Owing to the storm last night, all the through trains were several hours behind time. No marine disasters had been reported up to a late hour, with the exception of an accident to the steamer Henry Morrison, which, while attempting to leave the wharf at Beer Island, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, was driven against it by the force of the wind, staving in one side and causing other days of the staving of the staving of the staving the staving of the staving Prince Arthur.

CONCORD, Feb. 9 .- Prince Arthur and suite arrived at White River Junction at 4 o'clock this morning, the train having been six hours going a distance of as miles. No trains will leave the Junction for Bos-ton until the regular noon train.

## FROM THE STATE.

Fire la Tioga County. WAVERLY, Tioga county, Feb. 2.—The Waverly Steam Flouring Mills, owned by Messrs. Van Dusen, Hallett & Marsh, were totally destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The establishment was one of the most extensive of the kind in the country. The loss is about \$45,000, insured for \$33,000. The origin of the fire is believed to have been accidental.