CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOX'S POLICE AGAIN.

How Burglars are Protected Against the Citizens They Pillage—The Connivance of an Alderman and Police Lieutenant.

In our last two issues we gave the particulars of the arrest of a supposed burglar in the First Police District by a citizen who had cause to suspect that his house was about to be robbed, and the release of the accused party at the instance of Lieutenant Joseph Henderson and Alderman Thomas Dallas without giving an opportunity for the preferment of charges against him. This affair has created considerable sensation, and there has been a very decided demand for such an investigation as will show up the guilty parties in a proper light. The citizen who made the arrest, Mr. Thomas Robinson, residing at No. 1617 Christian street, is well known to a very large circle of acquaintances in this city as a man of the strictest probity, and his assertions on this subject we will accept, and they will be accepted by the public, before those of Alderman Dallas or Lieutenant Henderson. We not only believe Mr. Robinson's statement, but we believe that his case represents the common practice of many of the policemen and aldermen of this city, who use their official positions, influence, and power to protect the thieves and vagabonds who prey upon society from receiving their just deserts at the hand of the law. Mr. Robinson, with the assistance of a neighbor, arrested a fellow in his yard after midnight, who he had good reason to believe was there, with confederates waiting outside, for the purpose of committing a burglary. On taking this man to the First District Police Station Mr. Robinson was informed that the alderman would be in attendance about 7 o'clock in the morning, when he could prefer his charges. Mr. Robinson appeared shortly after 7 o'clock with his friend to support his statement of the particulars of the arrest, when to his utter astonishment he was informed that the prisoner had been discharged. On venturing to remonstrate he was insulted in blackguard terms by some of the policemen present, who even threatened to arrest him if he did not shut up. It was evident that at the First District Station House citizens who decline to let a burglar who is in favor with Mayor Fox's police and Alderman Dallas explore his premises without interruption, is considered an enemy to society, who has no rights that policemen and aldermen are bound to respect. The Lieutenant of Police and the Alderman who figure in this disgraceful affair have published statements, which we give below, as we desire that our readers may know exactly what they have to say for themselves in extenuation of the outrage imputed to them:—

Commonwealth vs. Henry Donnelly.—December 18, 1869, defendant brought by Officer McVey. Defendant charged, from information, with suspicion of entering the premises of a citizen with felonious intent. No person appearing to testify, defendant discharged at twenty minutes to eight o'clock A. M. same day.

Officer McVey stated to me at the time above mentioned that this man (the defendant) was handed to him by some citizen, the night before, to be locked up. He had no charge to make against him, but that he told the citizen to be at the station house in the morning at seven o'clock. The Alderman would be there, and if he would appear against the man he would lock him up. The citizen said he would, and the officer locked him (Donnelly) up, and that was all he could say about the matter. There being no person present to make any charge against Donnelly, after I had got through with all my business at the station house I discharged him at the above-mentioned time. My opinion of Donnelly at that time was that he was looking for some place to sleep, I supposed I might have committed him as a vagrant. He is what we term a "bummer," and had no appearance of being a burglar at that time. Yours, with respect,

THOMAS DALLAS, Alderman.

To Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

December 30, 1869.

FIRST DISTRICT POLICE STATION, Dec. 30, 1869.—To St. Clair A. Mulholland, Chief of Police:—On the morning of the 18th inst., at 1:45 o'clock, two citizens, one of whom is named Thomas Robinson, and who gave his residence as at No. 1617 Christian street, brought into this station a man calling himself Henry Donnelly, saying that they caught him in a neighboring yard. Officer McVey, who was acting as turnkey that night, on their statement locked Donnelly up, and told Robinson and his companion they would have to appear and testify against him in the morning, and if they were not at the station by 7 o'clock the prisoner would be discharged. Donnelly was kept until the other prisoners' cases were disposed of, and about half-past 7 o'clock was brought before Alderman Dallas, the committing magistrate, who heard the statement of the acting turnkey; also that of the prisoner; and neither Robison or the other citizen being present to testify in the matter, the prisoner was discharged. At about 20 minutes to 8 o'clock the two citizens appeared, and on being told of Donnelly's discharge, instead of finding fault with the Alderman, Robinson vented his indignation on the turnkey to such an extent that he was ordered out of the station-house. In regard to the story of Donnelly being a burglar, there was nothing found on or about him to justify the assertion. He was shoeless when brought in, and his appearence was that of a denizen of Baker or Bedford street, and tended to corroborate his story, that he went into the yard to find a place to sleep.

Yours, respectfully,

JOSEPH HENDERSON, Lieutenant.

Mr. Robinson assures us that he was at the station house a few minutes after 7 o'clock; that the other prisoners had not been heard; and that the van was still at the door. With regard to the question of time, the difference between the statements of the two parties is a matter of no consequence whatever. The Alderman and Lieutenant show, in their own versions of the affair, that they were in hot haste to discharge the accused before charges could be preferred against him. As for his not having the appearance of a burglar, and the belief that he was only a "bummer" looking for a place to sleep, the opinions of the Alderman and policeman on these points are worth nothing at all, as they did not hear his case. What the public are interested in knowing is, why a fair opportunity was not afforded for the preferment of charges in this instance, for it cannot be said that such an opportunity was afforded, when a prisoner arrested for attempting burglary after midnight is released by 7 o'clock the next morning because the accuser does not put in an appearance by that time. Alderman Dallas and Lieutenant Henderson may quibble as they will about this affair, but they will impose upon nobody and convince nobody that they did not connive at the escape of the suspected burglar, with a view of preventing him from being brought to punishment. It is the assurance such scamps as the man Donnelly in this case have, that the aldermen and policemen will interfere to protect them in their raids upon honest citizens, that encourages most of the crimes that are committed in this city. The thieves know that in the eyes of a portion at least of the officers of the law they are of more importance and are held in higher esteem than honest men, and that such trifles as burglary, pocket-picking, and other little matters of the same kind will be winked at by such men as Dallas and Henderson if they can manage to keep on the right side of them and always vote a straight Democratic ticket on election day. We denounce this transaction, as we denounced it in the first place, as a gross outrage, and the attempted excuses of Alderman Dallas and Lieutenant Henderson prove everything that need be proved against them to demonstrate their complicity with the criminal population of the First district and their utter unfitness for the offices they hold.

OUR STATION HOUSES.—In the Grand Jury presentment handed in on Saturday last the following passage occurs:—

"We would respectfully and emphatically call your attention to the present condition of the station houses, they being sadly out of repair, needing proper accommodations for the police, and a more plentiful use of soap, water, and whitewash. The cells were, in most cases, in a fearful condition, not only from a want of proper ventilation, but from filth. There also is great need of accommodation for the homeless who may apply for shelter during the night, as it is now necessary to place them in cells in default of proper quarters."

This morning, on inquiring at proper quarters, we were informed that over one year ago the Chief of Police applied to the Police Committee of Councils for alterations in the Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Eighth District Station Houses, they all being without proper ventilation, having neither drainage nor culvert, and being altogether unfit for the purposes intended. The result was the expending of about $500 in the way of windows. Another application was then made and the reply received that it was foolish to expend money on the old buildings, and that new ones would be put up.

As an instance of what has since been done, we give the statement that at the Third District Station House 150 people lodge nightly, and since the 1st of December not a single step has been made in the way of cleanliness, for the reason that no appropriation has been made to over expenses.

CORRECTION.—A misprint occurred in the copy of Mr. Binney's will, which appeared in THE TELEGRAPH yesterday. The legacy given by the second codicil was five thousand dollars, and not five hundred.

THE LATE JOHN HOLLOWAY.—At 9 o'clock yesterday morning died John Holloway, Warden of the Eastern Penitentiary, and in his death the community suffered a loss almost irreparable.

Deceased was a son of Warden Holloway of the old Walnut street prison, located at Sixth and Walnut streets, and was born and raised within its walls. On the organization of the commission for building the Eastern Penitentiary, May 19, 1829, young Holloway was chosen clerk. The commission then consisted of Chas. Sidney Cox, President, ex-Mayor John Swift, Secretary, and Daniel H. Miller, Treasurer. Deceased acted as clerk until 1850. In July, 1851, he was elected Warden, in which capacity he served until 1855, when he resigned in order to enter a business pursuit that he might accumulate something for his family. Judge Strickland was appointed his successor. In 1857 the latter resigned, and at the earnest solicitation of the board deceased once more took charge.

Last Friday he visited the city for the transaction of some business, and taking cold returned home only to be stricken down by typhoid pneumonia. Deceased was the fifth warden of the Penitentiary, and the first who died at his post; the others were Samuel R. Wood, George Thompson, Thomas Scattergood, and Judge Strickland. He leaves a wife and family of four children, and a reputation for being one of the most honest, noble, and upright of God's creatures. By the board he was considered a paragon in the way of administrative ability, and the members feel his loss severely.

His funeral will take place on Monday next and will be attended by the board, who on the same day will hold a meeting to take action upon his decease.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Our City Fathers meet again to-day. All persons desiring to witness a first-class show will present themselves at 3 o'clock P. M.

—Philadelphians propose having a grand centennial celebration in July, 1876. Hadn't the Delaware bridge proposition better be carried out first?

—Now that Mayor Fox has succeeded in clearing Eighth street of all vagrants, he might direct the police to clear it of night hawkers.

—The pleasures of juvenility should not be curbed; but just here we beg leave to enter our protest against juvenility making curbs of our pedals during the sledding season.

—The mystery attending the fire at the Commercial Exchange building has not yet been cleared up; meantime strange rumors are afloat.

—It is proposed hereafter to make sale of tickets for the Girls' Normal School commencement. How many were sold for the last occasion, and who received the cash?

—Since medical colleges compel their students to fork over the "lucre" for dissecting subjects, how is it we never hear of the colleges forking over to the Guardians of the Poor or the Coroner? If they do, then let somebody speak.

—The rumor that the two-story "brick" stable adjoining the Post Office is to be used as a way stable by the Fifth and Sixth Streets Railway line is entirely without foundation.

BURGLARY.—About 10:30 o'clock last evening, the residence of John Brueck, No. 615 South Third street, was entered by burglars, who pried open a rear window, and robbed of a lot of clothing. The theft being discovered, the police were notified, and the burglars found in the house No. 613, with the clothing in their possession. They gave their names as Charles Evers and Herman Fisher. They will have a hearing at the Central at 2 o'clock.

EXPLOSION IN AN IRON MILL.—About 8:30 o'clock this morning a puddling furnace in the rolling mill of the Messrs. Rowland, Delaware avenue, above Poplar, exploded with terrific force, scattering the molten metal in all directions. Fortunately, however, no one was injured.

RUNAWAY.—At 12 o'clock to-day two horses attached to a family carriage took fright, in front of the Continental Hotel, and dashed madly down the street, breaking the carriage and badly injuring one of the horses before being stopped.

ALUMNI OF GIRARD COLLEGE.—The Executive Committee of this society are already making arrangements for the next annual reunion in May, and from plans proposed it will be of more interest than any heretofore.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—This evening Rev. E. H. Chapin will lecture at the Academy of Music as one of the "stars" in Mr. Pugh's galaxy. His subject will be "The Roll of Honor."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud.

Hill & Jones vs. Issac E. Blinn. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiffs, $665·80.

Isaac Nathans vs. A. C. Manny, Assignee. A feigned issue, to try the ownership of certain promissory notes. Verdict for plaintiff.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

The Workingmen's Real Estate Mutual and Building Association vs. Charles Carroll Bitting, Truste An action on a mortgage. Verdict for defendant.

Charles Dettmer & Co. vs. Stephen Miller. A action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $210·33.

William W. Patton vs. William Leibert. An action to recover for hanging paper in defendant's house. The defense set up that the work was so negligently done that it was worthless, and, moreover, plaintiff's workmen carelessly injured the furniture of the rooms. On trial.

Jenkins vs. Dunlap. An action to recover for the keep of a horse. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $184·94.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Paxson.

This morning the Court was engaged with the trial of Samuel B. Goff for involuntary manslaughter, in causing the death of a little girl named Caroline L. Olfield. The defendant is a man of middle age and very respectable appearance, and the facts alleged against him are briefly these:—On the 4th of December he went into the grocery store of Charles B. Stackhouse, No. 124 Orthodox street, and offered to sell a fluid he carried in a can, which he represented to be a patented non-explosive burning oil.

There were several persons in the store at the time, among them the little girl whose death was the occasion of this trial. In order to demonstrate that the article was really what he represented, non-explosive, he proceeded to make an experiment there, in presence of all the parties. He filled a small glass lamp with the oil and lighted the wick, and after showing what a brilliant light it made, he then set fire to the lower end of the wick that was in the oil, and extinguished the flame by turning down the screw of the lamp. This he repeated several times, and then took the wick out and laid it upon the counter. The oil upon the metal ring encircling the mouth of the lamp was burning, and in this condition of the affair he tipped the can to pour more oil into the lamp, and then, the flame drawn into the can, a terrible explosion took place. The flaming fluid was thrown all about the room, a large quantity of it falling upon the child and burning her in such a manner that about 10 o'clock that evening she died. The defendant's hands were also badly burned.

The prosecution was instituted, as stated, by Assistant District Attorney Dwight, in order to insure protection to life against the reckless experiments of inexperienced dealers in articles the properties of which they do not know. The case is yet on trial.

ART.

Sale of the Thompson Gallery of Paintings.

The auction sale of the collection of pictures of the late Thomas Thompson, yesterday morning, in New York, was attended by quite a large gathering of the lovers of art and beauty. An "Early Spring," with sheep and figures, by Wainwright, brought $165; "Hercules and Omphale," by Paul Veronese, $360; "Venus," by Largilière, $110; "The Sleeping Beauty" (life size), by M. Wight, of Boston, $800; "The Return of the Dove to the Ark," by Guido, brought $200; the "Siege of Troy," by Zauffaly, $340; a landscape, by Huysman, $240; "Venus dissuading Adonis from the Chase," by Rol, $300; "Venus and Cupid Asleep," by Boucher, $160; "St. John," by Ludovico Caraccei, $115; an allegorical picture containing likenesses of Louis XIII and Cardinal Richelieu, $270; portrait of the Duchess of Cleveland, by Sir Peter Lely, $265; a "Landscape," by G. L. Browne, $125; "The Lunch," by Mayr, $1000; "Bathing Scene," by Diatrecy, 100; the "Cool Retreat," by Fox, $75; a Shore scene, by Claude J. Vernet, $51; "A Gloomy Day," by Hunt, $52·50; a portrait of Gainsborough, by himself, $85; "Venus and Cupid," by Lantini, $95; "A Landscape," by Carlyon, $70; "Tribute of the Seasons," by Calendrain, $60; "Venus, Cupid, and Pegasus," by C. Poelenburg, $97·50; "A Nude Study," by Etty, $50; "Jacob Meeting Esau," by Jordaens, $80; "Sunset on the Prairie," by Kummer, $67·50; "Girl Unveiling Cupid," by Fragonard, $52·50; "Bacchus and Ariadne," by Matoire, $50; "Lady at Balcony," by Coypel, $75; "Wood Scene, with Gypsy Tent," $45; "Vase of Fruit," by Sawyer, $63; "Scene near Albany," by Hart, $60; "Dephne and Apollo," by Boulougne, $37; "Apollo and Leucothe," by the same, $37; "Danae," by Bully, $61; "Trenton Falls," by Rondel, $67; "Wachusett, Mass.," by Morvillier, $75; "Garden Scene, with Figures," by Pope, $77. Many of the pictures were of quite medium value, and brought from $40 down to $8.

THE MONARCH.

Description of the Great British Iron-clad.

The arrival of the British iron-clad Monarch in American waters has created the liveliest interest in naval and engineering circles, as she is looked upon as a superior type of modern armored vessels, combining very many of the best qualifications of a fighting craft, and capable at the same time of being used as a cruiser in the literal sense. The naval authorities have had her thoroughly inspected, and look favorably upon her general features; perhaps in time they may attempt the construction of a similar class of vessels. While our monitor system proved of great service during the Rebellion, and would again in event of a war, yet they would only serve for coast defense, as they could not cope with the improved armored vessels built by France and England since the war, which are actually ocean cruisers carrying either heavy broadsides or ponderous guns mounted in turrets. It is useless to deny the fact that our war-worn turret vessels are nearly useless by reason of decay, and are not fit for continued active service or the hard usage they might naturally expect in case of a foreign war; therefore it behooves our naval authorities to watch with great care all the improvements made by other maritime powers in armored vessels.

The Monarch is a vessel of commanding appearance, of 5996 tons. She is 330 feet in length, 57 feet 6 inches beam. Her battery is carried in two of Captain Cowper Cole's turrets, with three chase guns of a less calibre, mounted at the extremities and protected by an armored casemate. The weight of the hull, with skin plating and extra girders included, is 3674 tons; the other weights, boilers, machinery, spars, etc., amount to 4532 tons. The hull, which is of iron, is protected by 7-inch iron armor on the most important parts, and 6-inch on the other parts, the plating being supported by 12 inches of teak backing, with a 1½-inch thickness of skin-plating and an arrangement of longitudinal girders which are worked at intervals of about two feet, thus forming a network of framing in conjunction with the strong vertical frames inside the skin-plating, which are about the same distance apart. This device has proved so satisfactory as regards the efficient support it gives to the armored side, that it has been adopted in all British iron-clads built since the famous Bellerophon. The turrets of the Monarch are 26 feet 6 inches in diameter, and are constructed on the same principle as her side armor.

The bow of the Monarch is specially constructed and strengthened to allow her to be used as a ram, while provision is made for the prevention of serious consequences should she sustain injuries while so employed. The spur or ram may be completely knocked off without endangering the main structure in the least. She was built at the Chatham dock yard, and cost about £55 per ton. The bills footed up a total outlay on labor and materials, £175,513, or a total, with 12½ per cent. on actual outlay at the dock yard of £194,152. She is fitted out as a full-rigged ship, and instead of the "tripod" masts she has ordinary iron ones. A light, lofty upper deck receives the boats and affords a passage for the officers above the turrets. The running rigging is worked upon the upper deck, over which the turrets have to fire, and consequently a number of contrivances have been fitted to keep both the standing and running rigging tolerably clear of the guns. The standing rigging is of iron wire, and when the ship goes into action it is quickly triced up, and the flying iron deck is topped up out of the way. An armored pilot-house is provided, in which the commander is stationed in action, and by means of a system of telegraphy is enabled to communicate with the steering wheel, engines, turrets, and the batteries located at the extremities. The Monarch, as well as other vessels of the British navy, is fitted with gas works, and can be lighted throughout with gas. She can be steered by steam, with one man at the steering machine, and a variety of labor-saving machines are distributed throughout the ship. Among them are several of Cameron's "Special" Steam Pumps, an American invention which has found favor in Europe, and is now being extensively adopted in the Royal navy. Some of the turret engines and machinery of the Monarch have been supplied by the agents of the same inventor. Her accommodations for officers and crew are complete, and she is ventilated in the most perfect manner. There can be no question but that she is the "crack ship" of the royal navy.

BANK BURGLARS.

Daring Scheme to Burglarize a National Bank—The Thieves Attempt to Murder a Watchman.

The Buffalo *Express* of yesterday says:—

A correspondent at Westfield gives us the particulars of a murderous attempt, on Sunday night, to rob the First National Bank, in the village of Westfield. The villains, however, most signally failed. They made an entrance into the cellar under the bank through a window, and mounted the stairs to a door which leads into a small room opening into the back office, and which is occupied by a young man named Wallace. He heard a noise, and, thinking it was caused by rats, lay perfectly quiet; soon he discovered the noise came from some one cutting the door with a knife. He immediately sprang up and caught a revolver which is kept for such emergencies. Just at this moment the robbers had made a hole through the door, and hearing the noise inside, decamped through the cellar. Wallace ran to the window, threw up the sash, and fired at one of the men, and just as he fired he was fired at by another, the ball passing under his arm and into the window sill. Wallace then turned and fired at the other assailant, but did not hit him. The burglars now took to their heels and escaped. The bank is considered burglar proof, and the money is protected by one of Lillie's best chilled iron vaults, eight feet high, ten feet deep, and six feet wide; this surrounded by sixteen inches of masonry; three sets of heavy two-inch iron doors, with the best combination locks, and inside of all this there are two strong and reliable burglar-proof safes made of steel and iron in consecutive layers. A man sleeps in the bank and two of the officers in the same building. But these rascals stop at nothing, and eternal vigilance is the only protection we can rely upon.

FROM THE WEST.

Arrest of a Swindler.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—James H. Clark, cutter in the wholesale clothing house of Moore, Loomis & Co., has been arrested for robbing his employers of goods to a large amount. The value of the goods taken is not known, but $4000 worth have been recovered. He was considered one of the best men in the establishment.

The Cardiff Giant.

H. Sable and Frederick Mohrman publish a card in the Chicago *Tribune*, saying they are makers of the Cardiff giant, and are ready to make any number to order. They claim an interest in the present giant.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Stocks firm. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 120¾. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115¼; do. 1864, do., 114¼; do. 1865, do., 114¼; do. do., new, 113½; do. 1867, 113⅜; do. 1868, 114; 10-40s, 112⅝; Virginia 6s, new, 67; Missouri 6s, 90½; Canton Company, 58¾; Cumberland preferred, 34; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 97¼; Erie, 24¾; Reading, 97¾; Adams Express, 64½; Michigan Central, 121½; Michigan Southern, 87¾; Illinois Central, 145½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 98⅝; Chicago and Rock Island, 118¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 191¼; Western Union Telegraph, 35¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Cotton steady, with sales of 400 bales middling uplands at 25½c. Flour—State and Western quiet but firm for low grades, which are in limited supply; State, $4·60@$5·50; Western, $4·60@$6·25; Southern rather more steady at $5·40@$9·75. Wheat active, but prices are without decided change; winter red Western, $1·26@$1·28; white State, $1·30@$1·38. Corn dull; new mixed Western, 88@90c.; new yellow Southern and Jersey, 86c.@$1. Oats are without material change. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $26. Lard firmer; steam in tierces, 15½@15¾c. Whisky quiet at 93½c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10.—Cotton is nominal at 24½c. Flour dull and weak. Howard Street superfine, $4·62½@5; do. extra, $5·12½@6; do. family, $6·25@7; City Mills superfine, $4·75@5·00; do. extra, $5·50@6·25; do. family, $6·75@8·75; Western superfine, $4·62½@5; do. extra, $5·25@5·75; do. family, $6·25@6·75. Wheat firmer and advanced 1c. Pennsylvania red, $1·23. Corn—supply light; white, 95@98c.; yellow, 93@95c. Oats steady at 53@54c. Rye quiet at 90c.@$1. Provisions unchanged. Whisky quiet and scarce at 93@93c.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.

LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1038 CHESTNUT Street.

THIRD EDITION

HARRISBURG.

Great Excitement at the State Capital—Governor Geary Vetoes the Police Bill and the Bill in the Schoeppe Case—The Veto Message—A Rumor that the Governor will be Impeached.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Case of Dr. Schoeppe—The Govesnor's Position.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 10.—Governor Geary has refused to approve the bill passed last week, directing the Supreme Court to review the evidence and decide capital cases on their merits. It was passed to cover the case of Dr. Schoeppe, now under sentence of death in Carlisle. The Chief Justice had heard the case and denied a writ of error, but it was subsequently allowed by the Attorney-General, and the case was argued before the Supreme Cort on yesterday and day before.

The bill in the hands of the Governor is a general one, and provides in the first section that a writ of error in capital cases shall be allowed as a matter of right. The second section requires the Supreme Court to review all such cases on the merits. While favorable to the first section, the Governor will veto the bill because of his objections to the second section.

Much evidence has been presented to the Governor in the case of Dr. Schoeppe, and it is generally conceded that if the Supreme Court shall decide that there is no error in the record, he will not be inclined to extend clemency to the prisoner. The record, as it stands with the Executive, is most damaging to Dr. Schoeppe.

The Veto of the Metropolitan Police Bill.

The Governor took up the Police bill last evening, for the first time. He had not seen the bill until it was presented to him for his signature, and was unacquainted with its provisions. Large delegations have been here to urge him to sign it, and many influential protests have been presented. The Governor to-day gratified the curiosity, if not the desire of the friends of the bill, by sending a message to the Senate vetoing the measure. The consideration of the veto message was postponed by the Senate, on its receipt, by a vote of 16 to 15.

A Statement that the Governor is to be Impeached.

Resolutions are being prepared by friends of the police bill to impeach the Governor. Great excitement in the circle. Great riot anticipated.

The Governor's Veto.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 10.—The Governor's veto of the Police bill sets forth that the title is not in conformity with the Constitution, because it contains more than one subject. The bill really provides for the election of five Police Commissioners, and yet this idea is neither expressed nor remotely indicated by the title. Another objection to the bill is that the whole sixteen pages are jumbled together into one section. This is unusual and improper. There is no reason for the departure from the ordinary rule of having the bill in sections.

The Governor is fully persuaded that many of the police are ineffective, and not such as the good order of the city demands; but, while this is true, he more than doubts the wisdom of the proposed remedy which contemplates an entire revolution of the constitutional authority of the Legislature at the time of profound peace. To create such a power as the Metropolitan Police bill contemplates to operate over the whole State, is a question of great magnitude, involving the inherent rights and principles of a republican government.

The bill is fraught with momentous consequences to the citizens of Philadelphia and of the State, and the position that power can be taken away from so large a portion of the people without their consent, for a period of years, and lodged in the hands of six persons, is extraordinary, and in violation of the spirit of the 1st and 2d sections of 12th article of the Constitution. If there exists any right in the Legislature to concentrate power in a few men for a term of years, then it must be admitted they have the right to do it for any number of years. To recognize their right to legislate specially for one city, is to acknowledge that they have similar power over every other city, village, and borough within the State, and that, by the same reason, Congress possesses like power to legislate for different States, and make a grand metropolitan police bill, and secure executive legislative and judicial powers to a few persons, and exclude the masses of the people, so unprepared to sanction any such mischievous legislation, so anti-republican in its character, and calculated to destroy the dearest privileges of the people.

There should be no officious interference with local affairs. The great principle upon which our institutions rest are absolute sovereignty of the people and adherence to power to elect their own officers. It gives them a remedy for every evil and a corrective to every abuse. The city of Philadelphia, in order to pay the necessary expenses of her government and interest of her immense debt, is not in condition to increase her liabilities; and if she does so, it ought to be with full understanding of the limit.

The salaries of the Police bill officers alone are seventy-eight thousand dollars, and incidentals twenty-two thousand more. The bill provides that the board may increase the patrolman to an indefinite number, and that Councils must pay the bill. This is in every respect the most perfect surrender of the powers of the many to the few that the Governor has ever seen. Such powers are not exercised by the autocrat of Russia. City Councils seem to be completely ignored, and the people must be taxed to supply the demands of the board, and after paying the fifty thousand dollars to get the Trojan horse on its legs, are made responsible for indefinite expenses in the future. The police are also to be put on a war footing, no one being admitted over forty-five years of age. Thus able-bodied, experienced, and competent officers are to be excluded merely on account of age. This is perhaps the first time in State history that competent men who have served their country faithfully in her armies are to be proscribed and ostracized. This is monstrous injustice. The Governor says that the members from different parts of the State who supported this bill knew that their constituents would not submit to such infliction of absolute taxation upon themselves for a single moment. It is this kind of legislation that creates discontent under pretense of securing peace. It arouses in the bosom of every man who knows his rights the most determined opposition. No republican government can exist under unequal laws.

It is anti-republican in form and not democratic in principle for a State to perpetuate its power by the passage of unequal and unjust laws towards the minority. For these and other reasons he cannot approve the bill nor do anything to take from the people any portion of their inherent rights. The election of every local officer with executive duties should be submitted to popular vote, and there is no reason why Philadelphia should be deprived of the right of choosing by her own vote those who shall constitute the Commissioners of Police as well as those who shall be Mayor, Councilmen, and members of the Legislature.

This is an elementary axiom—that free government should have some one responsible head. Heretofore the Mayor of Philadelphia has occupied this position of trust, and the people had a right to look to him. If he has failed to meet their expectations they have their remedy at the ballot-box, and let them have this again at the first opportunity. It will not improve the existing condition of things to divide this responsibility among six commissioners, of whom the Mayor would be but one.

To whom would they be responsible? Would it be to the Legislature, which changes annually? Not to the people, for they did not elect them. Divided responsibility in a government is a political heresy. What kind of an army would it be with six commanding officers of equal rank, and what good can be expected of a police organization governed by six equal and irresponsible commissioners? If the people of Philadelphia desire a police bill, let the commissioners be of their own choosing. Let them be of the people, for the people, and by the people.

(Signed) JOHN W. GEARY.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Iron-clad Monarch.

PORTLAND, Feb. 10.—It is announced that Captain Commerell has received permission to take the Monarch to Annapolis, and that she may call at New York.

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

The Paris Riots—The City Tranquil, but the Police and Military Active—The Gallican Clergy Believe the Pope Infallible—The Egyptian Viceroy will not Give Up the Iron-clads.

WASHINGTON.

White House Scandals—$60,000 Worth of Presents to the President—The Fenian Resolutions in the House.

FROM EUROPE.

The Paris Troubles.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Feb. 10—Noon.—There was considerable excitement among the people during yesterday and last evening. The police were active in dispersing the crowds here and there; but no outbreaks occurred. Many arrests were made.

The military are also out in force, but their services are not needed.

By 2 o'clock this morning the streets were as quiet as usual, and at this hour the city is perfectly tranquil.

PARIS, 4 P. M.—The city is still quiet, but the armed police are patrolling the quarters recently occupied by the rioters.

Gustave Flourens has not yet been arrested, and he is said to have fled to Belgium.

The grand ball at the Tuileries announced for last evening was postponed on account of the disorders.

The vigilance of the Government authorities has by no means abated. The troops are near at hand, and can be concentrated at any given point at the shortest notice.

The Interest on British Consols.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A bill has been proposed, which will be submitted to Parliament at an early day, for making the interest on consols payable quarterly.

Ship News.

LONDONDERRY, Feb. 10.—The steamer Nova Scotian, from Portland, has arrived.

English Emigration to Canada.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The *Times* of this morning opposes the Government proposition for promoting emigration to Canada.

The Admiralty Office will sell a number of war steamers at Lloyd's at the close of February.

There is an active speculation in telegraph shares in commercial quarters.

Reduction of Tobacco Duties.

The English Government has declined to promise a reduction in the tobacco duties, as requested by a delegation of persons interested in the tobacco trade.

The Egyptian Iron-Clads.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 10.—Ismael Pacha, the Viceroy of Egypt, has sent the Sublime Porte a bill for the construction of the iron-clads, but still detains the vessels.

The Œcumenical Council.

ROME, Feb. 10.—The Œcumenical Council is delayed with the reception of petitions from the Gallican clergy favoring the dogma of Papal infallibility.

Bullion in the Bank of France.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of France has increased 1,600,000 francs during the week.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New York Air-Line Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—The Senate Commerce Committee agreed this morning to report a bill for the construction of an air-line railroad to New York. It is the bill introduced yesterday by Senator Chandler.

Whisky in Bond.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—A delegation of whisky manufacturers was before the Ways and Means Committee, asking that the time for taking fine whisky out of bond be extended from one to three years; also that all taxes levied on whisky be collected in bulk at the place of manufacture. The committee allowed each man to present his views in writing, and promised to give the matter their careful attention.

Presents to the President.

General Horace Porter, the President's private secretary, testified to-day before Garfield's Committee of Gold Investigation relative to certain presents of pictures, statuary, and other articles said to have been received at the White House last September from New York, amounting in all to some sixty thousand dollars in value. This was charged in the testimony of a witness who was before the committee last week. Porter said he knew nothing of such presents, as he was travelling with the President at the time.

The Mormon Investigation.

The Territorial Committee examined Dr. Beale to-day concerning the Mormon bill now before the committee. Thus far all the witnesses examined are Gentiles, and the testimony is all one way. Mr. Hooper, delegate from Utah, has requested General Cullom to summon some prominent Mormons.

The Committee on Public Lands had a discussion on the proposed bill forbidding the granting of land subsidies to railroads, but came to no conclusion.

The Fenian Resolutions.

The House is engaged on the Fenian resolutions. Mr. Wood, of New York, made a bitter speech against the foreign policy of the administration.

Naval Orders.

Captain James Madison Frailey is ordered to special duty at Philadelphia, connected with the shipment of coal for the navy.

Lieutenant Commander T. J. Naile is ordered to signal duty under Commodore Lee.

Paymaster Charles W. Hassler has resigned.

Distinguished Arrivals.

Generals Sheridan and Terry have arrived in this city, and both had interviews with President this morning. General Sheridan was accompanied by General Forsyth.

Customs Receipts.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The following are the receipts from customs for the week ending February 5:—

Boston	$316,749
New York	2,271,009
Philadelphia	85,311
Baltimore	207,816
New Orleans, for the week ending Jan. 31	160,563
San Francisco, for the week ending Jan. 22	127,461
Total	$3,169,900

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST SESSION—SECOND TERM.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Mr. Schurz introduced a joint resolution concerning Colleges for the Promotion of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. It provides that no State that has not received its proportion of the grant of lands donated by the United States for agricultural and mechanical colleges shall in future receive such lands unless the colleges to be established provide facilities of instruction for all, without regard to race or color. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported with amendment the bill to reorganize the marine hospital service. It provides for the collection from masters and owners of two cents per day for each seaman on board of United States vessels arriving from a foreign port, or on registered, enrolled, or licensed vessels in the coasting trade who shall have been employed on such vessels since they were last entered at any United States' port.

All moneys so collected shall be paid into the treasury without reduction, and be credited to the Marine Hospital fund. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint a Supervising Surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service, to have general control of the disbursement fund, at a salary of $2000 per annum, and travelling expenses.

Mr. Ramsay, from the Committee on Post Offices, reported the House post route bill with amendments.

The bill to supply deficiencies in naval appropriations was taken up and passed.

The Mississippi bill was then taken up and discussed by Mr. Trumbull.

House.

Mr. Roots introduced a bill to encourage the establishment of a mail steamship line to India and China, and to promote immigration from Europe to the Southern States. Referred.

Mr. Fitch introduced a bill in relation to the Sutra Tunnel. Referred.

The resolution reported some time since from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, calling on the President for information concerning the imprisonment of American citizens in England for political offenses, came up for discussion in the morning hour.

Mr. Wood addressed the House on the subject of taking ground against the British Government.

He blamed the President for not having taken steps to effect the release of those prisoners. In his message to Congress the President had words of kindness for the struggling patriots, but words were cheap and might be freely used, especially when the utterer was insincere and had no intention to enforce them by action. So far from the President being imbued by the pervading sentiment of the American people, the President, judging by his acts, possessed none of it. Not only had the President failed to observe the laws of the nation and to respect the popular opinion and wish of the American people in a recognition of the Cuban insurgents, but he had thrown the whole weight of the Government into the opposite scale.

This House, however, should do its duty. Official intelligence on the subject should be got from the State Department, and then it might be that Congress, and if not Congress, the American people, would demand the release of their countrymen from British prisons. If negotiation failed, then they should appeal to the God of battles, that high Umpire, which was sometimes the most economical, most wise, and most judicious.

The President's mind was on other subjects. He was seeking to strengthen his own political position by enlarging the area of negro dominion.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Haight, Schumacher, and Wilkinson, on the same side of the question. The morning hour expired while Mr. Wilkinson was speaking, and the matter went over till the next morning hour.

Mr. Wood asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Appropriations to report an appropriation to refund to the city of New York moneys disbursed in 1861, under the direction of the Union Defense Committee, nearly one million of dollars.

Mr. Cullom objected, unless a similar proposition for Illinois were coupled with it.

Mr. Banks moved that the privileges of the floor for this day be given to Mr. John Kitts, the gentleman standing by his side, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1769, was a soldier of the Revolution, witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and had also served in the war of 1812.

The motion was agreed to unanimously, and the old gentleman was soon surrounded by members, with whom he chatted in a lively and intelligent manner, showing but slight indications of his extreme age.

Mr