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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1870.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

FIBST EDITION

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE

Liberal Cabinet Dissolved. A Sketch of Mons. Buffet. Counterfeiting Expert.

Another Nitro-Glycerine Disaster.

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

FRANCE.

The Ministerial Crisis and its First Fruits-The Liberal Cabinet Broken Up at Last. The ministerial crisis which has been im-

pending in Paris for some days has at last resulted in the breaking up of M. Ollivier's Cabinet. M. Buffet, Minister of Finance, has thrown up his portfolio, and it is expected that Count Daru, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Marquis de Talhouet, Minister of Public Works, will follow his example.

Buffet, the Outgoing Minister of Finance. Louis Joseph Buffet, who vacates the office of Minister of Finance, was born at Mirecourt, in the Vosges, in the year 1818. Until the revolution of 1848 he was a lawyer, enjoying a lucrative practice in his native place, but was little known in politics. He was, however, quite popular with the people, and the active part he took in the events which culminated in the overthrow of Louis Philippe recommended him to public favor, and he was elected to the Legislative Assembly for the Vosges by 73,761 votes. Although an openly declared enemy to socialism and inclined to favor the Orleans dynasty, being opposed to the revolution of 1848, M. Buffet gave in his adhesion to the republican constitution and supported General Cavaignac for the Presidency. On the election of Louis Napoleon he acquiesced in the decision of the people, and after the retirement of M. Bixio accepted the portfolio of Minister for Commerce and Agriculture. As such and as a representative in the Legislative Assembly his course conformed to the views of the "party of order;" but as he refused to adopt the political ideas which held sway at the Palace of the Elysees he retired from the Ministry, with M. Odillon Barrot, on the 31st of October, 1849. Re-elected to the Assembly from the Vosges, he became one of the most conspicuous members in the important sessions that followed. In 1850 he was appointed a member of the committee charged, with M. Baroche, to consider the project for electoral reform. After the crisis of 1851, which preceded the coup d'etat, he re-entered the Parliamentary Cabinet as a representative of the ideas of the majority, but soon after retired with his colleagues because of his inability to support the measures of the President. So highly was he esteemed by Napoleon that, notwithstanding their disagreement, some days following his resignation he was decorated with

plished and experienced financier, having originated and successfully negotiated nearly all the great loans which the Emperor has found necessary to bolster up his throne. In December, 1852, he was appointed a Senator. In 1851 he was made a commander of the Legion of Honor, subsequently a grand officer, and in 1854 received the grand cross. During his absence from Paris at one period the Empress Eugenie visited him and found him feeding

a brood of chickens. The following letter, which M. Magne addressed to M. Ollivier in January last, will explain the eircumstances, in outward appearance at least, under which the former left the ministry, and the spirit in which he will re-enter

it:--JANUARY 1, 1570.--Mon cher Monsieur Ollivier: --I sm greatly touched by your amiable letter, and thank you for it. The foundation of the Liberal Em-pire is wished for by the country. I have worked to achieve it with conviction and devotion. I am still disposed heartily to co-operate in the object. But it is an arduons work, and the capital point is success. Nothing should be neglected to bring all the influ-ences into play. Now, I have been told that con-ferences we held yesterday between leaders of the Right Centre and Left Centre, and that arrange-ments might be facilitated. if a larger number of port-folios were to be distributed to new men, and more ments might be accintated, it a larger hamber of port-folios were to be distributed to new men, and more particularly if the finance portfolio were at your disposition. Consider well what you will do before any thing is definitely settled. Personal matters are quite secondary. The least sacrifice for me to the common cause would be to leave the field clear. Whether far off or near, I shall always be found among the most zealous and most trustfol partisans. smong the most zealous and most trustful partisans.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Artillery School Examination—A Search-ing Ordeal—Results of General Grant's Fore-sight.

Correspondence Associated Press.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 9 -- The annual examination of the lieutenants and non-commissioned officers who have been under instruction during the past year at the Artillery School of the United States Army commenced at Fortress Monroe on the 1st instant, and is

now progressing. The examination is conducted by a board of artillery and ordnance officers, presided over by Major-General Barry, the commandant of the school and of the post of Fortress Monroe.

The examination is very thorough and search-ing. Each officer is called up to the blackboard in true West Point fashion, and is there required to demonstrate some proposition or problem relating to the subject on which he is being ex-amined. He is closely questioned over the whole range of the subject, and is made not only to state the facts and dicta of the text, but also to give the reasons for them.

The subjects which are the course of study at the Artillery School are military, constitutional, and international law, military history, military engineering, ordnance and gunnery, and the study and actual practice of the drill service and mechanical manuaures of every variety of

antillery used in the United States service. The examination in this last-named subject consists in each lieutenant being required to drill a gun-detachment with each kind of gun; to perform the numerous mechanical operations of mounting, dismounting, and transporting to other portions of the fort the guns and their carriages, and to give the names and uses of all the numerous implements, equipments, and separate parts appertaining to them. That the examination is very thorough may

be taken for granted, when it is stated that each officer is about three hours on the stand. At the close of the examination a parchment

cert ficate, signed by the commandant and by all the instructors, is given to each officer who an the instructors, is given to each oncessfully, passes the ordeal of examination successfully. Last year General W. T. Sherman, General of the aimy, came from Washington to Fortress Monroe for the express purpose of delivering

sad illustration of the dingers attending the use of nitro-glycerine has aroused the people to a realization of the peril in which they were placed by the existence of the factory in the community, and it is probable that the rebuild-ing of the works, which was said to have been contamined by the providence will not have contemplated by the proprietors, will not be effected.

STRANGE-IF TRUE.

The Sea Servent Outdone-A Hideous Monster. The Savannah Advertiser of a recent date

publishes the following startling narrative:---A party coming to this city from South Carolina, through Wright river, in a small sailboat, manned by three negro oarsmen, has fur-nished us with a decidedly sensational account of his adventures with one of the most unheard of creatures that ever crawled or floated under the firmament of heaven, and assured us positively that he has not been deceived by any freak of fancy or undue excitement of mind. Our informant, on the morning of the 28th. towards noon, as he tells us, when about half a mile from Wright river, a stream merging into the Savannah, two miles above Fort Pulaski, with his negro men pulling quietly along near the shore, the slight-built craft was suddenly and without any premonitory sign lifted up, as by some immense roller, throwing the crew out of their seats and completely scaring the life out of them. The shock was so sudden that danger existed for a second of the boat turning over, but luckily it righted again and sank back into the water, which foamed like breakers. "says the hero of the adventure, "I did 'But, not heed the danger around me in this respect nor the grovelling fear of the men with me, for I could not, if life was at stake, have taken my eyes away from the hideous creature that had caused all the commotion, and was making its way lazily out of the river into the long rushes on the bank.

"Never before had I anticipated such a monstreeity, nor do I ever wish to see another. A creature almost indescribable, though its general appearance is fixed in my mind's eye too ral appearance is fixed in my mind's eye too indelibly for pleasant afterthought. The beast, fish or reptile, whatever species of God's crea-tion it might be classed under, was of a tawny greenish color, growing more definite towards the head. The body of the creature was scal-shaped, apparently twenty feet long and as thick as the carcass of the largest-sized elephant. From this trunk sprung forth the most remark-able feature of the phenomenon, a long, curved, swan-like neck, large enough apparently to swan-like neck, large enough apparently to have taken a man in whole, terminated by a head and jaws similar to that of an immense boa constrictor, the eyes fishy, yet possessing ferocity enough in their expression to make a man tremble. The back of the beast was deeply ridged, the ridges running from the base of the neck to the extreme end of the tail, and several inches deep. An immerse tail, shaped something like an alligator's and three times longer, so it seemed, than the body completed the tout ensemble of this wonderful ano-maly. The creature navigated by feet, resembling the fore feet of an alligated by feet, resem-bling the fore feet of an alligator, and its pro-gress on land was slow." "With all this com-bination of the terrible before me," says our friend, "it was not strange that I trembled, but before the frightened men had time to act, or I time to advise, the cause of our terror drew itself time to advise, the cause of our terror drew itself across the little island, out of sight, into the water beyond." "It did not take us long to recover our senses and as quickly leave the scene, though the shock to our nerves, and, indeed, to our belief in things possible and im-possible, precluded anything like hard work." "The above statement we have from the line of The above statement we have from the lips of the gentleman himself, and, being duly vouched

for, we have every reason to believe in its truth.

MYSTERIES OF COUNTERFEITING. Testimony of an Expert Now Serving a Sen-tence in the Indiana Penitentiary.



FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Naval Order. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegrap

WASHINGTON, April 11 .- The following important order has been issued by the Navy Department in the case of al court-martial where unlawful punishments were executed:-

First. At a naval general court-martial held on board the United States steamship Ports-mouth, in the Bay of Rio Janeiro, Jannary 13, 1870, by order of Rear Admiral Joseph Lanman, United States Navy, commanding South Atlan-tic fleet, of which court Captain Stephen D. Trenchard, United States Navy, was president, was arraigned and tried Joseph King, ordinary memory. United States Navy, on the following seaman, United States Navy, on the following charges and specifications:-

Charge first. Violation of article 7, section 4, articles for the better government of the navy. Specification first. In this, that the said Joseph King, ordinary seaman, and serving as such on board the United States ship Portsmonth, third rate, on or about the 7th day of May, one thou-sand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at anchor in the bay of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, being ordered by his superior officer, Lieutenant John Schou-lar who at the time was officer of the deck of the ler, who at the time was officer of the deck of said ship, to go aft and take the hoops out of the cabin wind-sail, did use disrespectful language to the said Lieutenant John Schouler, saying, "I'm not going to take seven days on the black list from a dirty drunken — — like Mr. Robertson, the executive officer of the vessel," or words to that effect, and when being placed under the charge of a sentry by the master-at-arms the said Joseph King, ordinary seaman, did say, "There is not an officer on the ship who is not a — beach-comber," or words to that effect.

Specification second. In this, that the said Joseph King, ordinary seaman, and serving as such on board the United States ship Ports-month, third rate, on or about the eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixtynine, said vessel being then at anchor in the bay of Rio de Janeiro, did say to his commanding officer, Commander A. A. Semmes, in the presence of the officers and crew of said vessel, who were assembled on the quarter-deck to hear who were assembled on the quarter-deck to hear the sentence of a summary court-martial in his case, "Hell will not be full until you and old Robertson get there;" and a few minutes after-wards, in presence of Lieutenant-Commandera J. C. Robertson and H. H. Gorring, did use the following language to his commanding officer, Commander A. A. Semmes, "You old — —," And a short time after the foregoing occurrence, while his commanding officer, Com-mander A. A. Semmes, was passing the launch in which Joseph King, ordinary seaman, was confined, he, Joseph King, ordinary seaman, did hail Commander A. A. Semmes with the words, "You old — You old

Charge two. Violation of article 7, section 10, -articles for the better government of the navy. Specification. In this, that the said Joseph King, ordinary seaman, and serving as such on board the United States steamship Portsmouth, third rate, on or about the 7th day of Decem-

SECOND EDITION LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. Unlawful Naval Punishments. Order of Secretary Robeson. Our Fleet in the West Indies. ruled.

The accused then pleaded not guilty to said specification and to the second charge. To the specification of the third charge the accused pleaded in bar as follows:—To the specification of the third charge the accused pleade, in bar of trial, that article 10 of the act of the 12 122 for the batter government of July 17, 1862, for the better government of the navy, empowers commanding officers of vessels to inflict a certain kind and degree of punishment upon officers and others under their command.

This power having been exercised to the full extent of the law by Commander A. A. Semmes, U. S. N., and in addition to this, authorized punishment, torture of an illegal kind having been inflicted upon the accused imme-diately after the date of the offense charged in the specification, as follows:-On the 7th of De-cember, 1869, he was confined in double ironson the berth deck of the Portsmouth, and on the same evening was made to stand by a reel on the deck, and his hands being ironed behind him, were attached to an eye-bolt above, and kept up for sixty hours or thereabouts, during about twelve hours of which he was gagged; he was so confined for ten days, with the exception of two connied for ten days, while the exception of two periods of twenty-four hours each, and claims therefore to have fully explated any offense he may have been chargeable with at that time. This plea was overruled by the court. The ac-cused thereupon planded not guilty to said spe-cification and not guilty to the third charge.

Finding. The court proceeded to consider of its findings upon the charges and specifications before it, and after full and mature considerabefore it, and after full and mature considera-tion of all the evidence, find in the case of Jo-seph King, ordinary scaman, United States Navy, as follows:—The second specification of the first charge proved, and the court do ad-judge him guilty of the first charge in a less degree than charged; that is, guilty of so much as is contained in the following words: "or shall treat with contempt his superior officer, or shall treat with contempt his superior officer, or shall be disrespectful to him in language or deport-

ment whilst in the exercise of his office." The specification of second charge proved in part, that is, of all the specification except the words, "and did not desist therefrom until brought to by a shot from a carbine striking one of the oars of the boat," and the Court do adjudge the accused guilty of the second charge. The specification of the third charge proved and the Court do adjudge the accused guilty of the second charge. the Court do adjudge the accused guilty of the third charge. Sentence - And the Court do therefore sen-

tence the said Joseph King, ordinary seaman United States navy, to be confined in double irons till an opportunity offers of sending him to the United States in a United States vessel, when he shall be sent; and during the passage home he shall be confined in double irons, and on his arrival in the United States he shall be confined in such prison or penitentiary as the Hon. Secretary of the Navy shall designate for five years at hard labor, the time of confinement in the prison or penitentiary to count from the date of the sentence; to forfeit all the pay which may become due him, amounting to \$925.09, he being now in debt to the Govern-ment to the amount of \$34.91, with the excep-tion of \$25, to be paid to him on his discharge d at the ex term of sentence to be dishonorably discharged the naval service of the United States.

DOUBLE SHEET_THREE CENTS.

Oblicency. BOSTON, April 11.—Rev. Charles J. Bowen, pastor of Mount Pleasant Congregational Church, died yesterday.

THE ANTI-CAPITAL PUNISHMENT BILL.

Intrast FROM MR. BOYRE. To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph: As many of the earnest friends of the abolition of aptial punishment may feel an anxiety to know what became of the bill which had been introduced for the practical abolition of the gallows. I desire to state posed of that the people may know how things are manged at Harrisburg. The Match is the facts as to the manner in which the bill was dis-posed of that the people may know how things are manged at Harrisburg. The Match is the legislature, the bill was discontent of the Legislature, the bill was before the March nearly four weeks before the doutament of the Legislature, the bill was before the douter and the House and referred to the Judi-tor was chairman, and Mr. Heinsehl, of Laucaster, because the the more the state of the House may enange of the present law. The benet reported, a majority of the House may by the peot reported the committee would be at by the benet reported the committee would be at by the benet ference bing that unless the bill was by the benet ference bing that unless the bill was by the benet ference bing that unless the bill was by the benet ference bing that unless the bill was by the benet ference bing that unless the bill was by the benet ference bing that unless the bill was by the benet ference bing that unless the bill was by the benet ference bing that unless the bill was by the benet ference bing that unless the bill was by the benet ference bing that unless the bill was by the benet ference bing that unless the bill was by the benet ference bing that unless the bill was by the benet ference bing that unless the bill was by the benet ference bing that unless the bill was by the benet ference bing that unless the bill was by the benet ference bing that unless the bill was by the benet ference bing that unless the bill was by the benet ference bing that unless the bill was by the benet ference bing that the bill was that and the bill by the benet ference bing that the benet bill was by the benet ference bing th

once discharged from the further consideration thereof. The chairman replied that he would without delay convene the committee, which was done on the fol-lowing morning, when I was invited to address the seventeen members composing it, which I did, and a majority of the committee ordered the bill reported with an afirmative recommendation. Reports of committees were in order on the following Monday, the 2sth. The secretary, disobeying the instructions of the committee, kept the bill in his desk instead of reporting it, and when called upon the day after to know why he had failed in his duty, said that the committee desired to reconsider its action. I took the pains to ascertain which members of the committee desired a meeting for such purpose, and found they

duty, said that the committee desired to reconsider its action. I took the pains to ascertain which members of the committee desired a meeting for such purpose, and found they were those members only who were in the minority and had opposed the bill in the first instance. How-ever, the committee again met, and again ordered the bill favorably reported, which occurred on the 2d of April, having been in their hands for nineteen days; and then, as it were, forced from their hands only five days before the adjournment. As the last "public calendar" day had passed, this being a public bill, it could be brought before the House only by a two-thirds vote, which the friends of the measure had not secured and thus, was no action had upon it. Had this will been reached it would have passed both houses by a clear and deci-sive majority. As my personal acquaintance ex-tended to every member of either house, I know precisely what I say when I state that there would have been fifty-eight votes for the bill in the House, and forty-one against it, reckoning the doubtini as well. In the Senate there would have been nine-teen votes for the bill and fourteen against if, placing the doubtful amongst them. Of the delegation frem Philadelphia, including Senators and Representatives, there were sixteen for the bill and but six against it. Thus was the will of the people defeated by the factions opposi-tion of one or more members of the Judiciary Com-mittee.

mittee

Had the bill passed the Legislature, I have the best of reasons for believing that it would have been vetoed by the Executive. Governor Geary's hos-tility to any change in the present law was well known to nearly every member, and this knowledge

Anown to hearly every memoer, and the knowledge did not ald our cause. The delay in the good work is but temporary. The public agitation will be resumed in the early antumn, and "unconditional repeal" will be the railying cry of the reform army which, in the next session, will be found ready to complete the work which was only delayed by a mere trick of the opponents of the measure.

measure. A bill totally abolishing the penalty of death will be introduced during the first days of the next ses-sion of the Legislature. I take this opportunity of making my public acknowledgments to the Philadelphia city press for the personal courtesies extended me for the past four months, and to the committees of ladies and friends who have labored so zealously in the good work I may say, "You have your own reward." MARVIN H. BOVEE. Philadelphia, April 11, 1870.

Philadelphia, April 11, 1870.

-Herr Wagner's proposed lectures at Berlin on "Opera and the Drama" are not likely to take place. The suggestion, though coming direct from Herr Wagner himself, was so coldly received that the musician of the future had no choice but to withdraw it.

the Cross of the Legion of Honor. U, on the final establishment of the second

Empire, M. Buffet withdrew from all participation in public affairs, and lived in retirement until 1869, when he again appeared before the public as a successful candidate for the Corps Legislatif. He was elected as a moderate liberal, but so tempered his opposition to the Emperor that, when the crisis of last December terminated in the overthrow of the irresponsible ministry, he was at once fixed upon by the Emperor and M. Ollivier as a member of the new ministry. But when portfollos were first tendcred him and Count Napoleon Daru, as the recognized leaders of the Left Centre, they declined, and it was not until after the lapse of several days, and when the effort of Ollivier to form a ministry was almost on the point of failure, that they finally consented. On January 3, the Journal Officiel announced the completion of the new ministry and the appointment and acceptance of M. Buffet to the Department of Finance. Through all the stormy period which followed, M. Buffet remained in harmony with his colleagues until the announcement of the determination of the Emperor for a plebiscitum on the question of liberalizing the Constitution. The Left Centre demanded the inauguration of these reforms without an appeal to the people, but when the question was presented directly to the Corps Legislatif on the 5th of April, the ministerial programme was sustained by a vote of 237 to 43. From that time rumors of M. Buffet's resignation have been rife, and it is now authoritatively asnounced.

M. Magne, his Probable Successor.

M. Pierre Magne, who was the predecessor of Buffet in the Department of Finance, will doubtless be his successor. He was born at Perigeux, December 3, 1806. He is a self-made man, being of what is termed an "obscure" family. In 1831 he was admitted as an avocat, or attorney, and was patronized by Marshal Bugeaud. M. Fould noticed his peculiar ability, and soon afterwards took charge of his political fortunes. He became a member both of the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies, in which bodies he was recognized as a practical man, although not much of a debating speech-maker. He retired to private life in 1838, but was recalled to official position as Under Secretary of State for Finance in 1849. April 10, 1851, he was appointed Minister of PublicWorks, in which office he was very successful during three or four years. He was an able advocate of railroad extension in France, and during the interim inspected all the main lines already laid down in the empire and in other countries of Europe, adopting and suggesting improvements. From 1854 to 1860 he held to the portfolio of Finance. In 1860 he was nominated Minister without a portfolio. retired from the Cabinet in 1863 in consequence of a disagreement with M. Fould, and was named a Privy Councillor in April of the lastnamed year. In July, 1869, he was again called to the head of the Department of Finance, and held that position until relieved by M. Buffet in January, 1870. For a time it was thought that he would be retained in the Cabinet under the new ministry, but it was found that there were so many factions in the Liberal ranks to conciliate that it would be necessary for him to vacate. If the report that he is to re-enter the ministry should prove true, he will be an accession to M. Ollivier's forces. He is an accom-

these certificates or diplomas. On that occasion he spoke characteristic words of commendation of the school, and of encouragement to th oung officers who were then about to graduate. This year it is expected that both General Sherman and the Secretary of War will show continued confidence in the school and its objects by coming to Fortress Monroe for the same

The Artillery School is the creation of Gene ral Grant, who, when Secretary of War, availed himself of the opportunity to supply, by its establishment, a want long felt in the artillery arm of the service. The school has now been in existence for two years, and is fully justify-ing the hopes and expectations which its warmest friends hoped and predicted for it. Its success is due in a great measure to the personal efforts of its worthy commander. General Barry, who is one of the most accomplished artillery officers in the service, a strict disciplinarian, and who gives the matter his undivided attention. The academic year closes on the first of May,

and the officers who have been under instruc-tion, and who pass their examinations successfully, are sent to their respective regiments. new detail of officers from each of the five regiments of artillery are then ordered to report to General Barry at Fortress Monroe for the next year's course of instruction.

There can be no question of the fact that the artillery of the army, and the whole army itself, greatly benefited by the work and results of the Artillery School.

Burning of the Stenmer Kennebec.

The steamer N. P. Banks, of the Norfolk and Yorktown line, arrived here at 4 P. M. to-day, and reports the burning of the steamer Kenne bec at the Gloucester Point wharf this morning From Captain McCarrick and Mr. Trower, the mate, we learn the following particulars:-The Kennebec was from Baltimore bound to West Point, York river, with a cargo of freight and passengers. She arrived at Gloucester Point about daylight, and while the crew were discharging some freight, a fire was discovered proceeding from the vicinity of the boiler. All hands were at once called to extinguish it, but so rapidly did the flames spread that it was with difficulty the passengers could be saved.

One of the men informed us that it did not seem to him more than five minutes after the alarm was given until she was one sheet of flame from stem to stern. The passengers were unable to save any of their baggage, and some of them had to come ashore in their night The Kennebec was a side-wheel clothes. steamer of about 800 or 900 tons, and ran from Baltimore to West Point in connection with the Richmond and New York River Railroad. She burnt her lines, and drifted off on the flats. where her hulk now lies, burnt to the water's edge.

NITRO-GLYCERINE AGAIN.

Two Men Killed at Shafiner's Works at Ridge-field, N. J.

Another fatal explosion of nitro-glycerine oc-curred on Friday afternoon, on the Hackensack meadows, at the ruins of the glycerine works of T. P. Shaffner. A few weeks ago an explosion at this place destroyed the lives of four persons and reduced the factory to ruins. Thousands of pounds of the explosive substance were con-sumed at the time, but there remained in one quarter of the yard in which the factory stood quantity that remained unexploded. The work of removing the debris and clearing the ground was commenced a few days ago, and has given employment to a number of workmen. Yesterday afternoon two of these men, father and on, were removing a lot of the glycerine, when it exploded, killing them instantly. Their bodies, which were thrown to a great distance from the spot where they were standing, were horribly mangled. They were removed by the other workmen to an adjacent house, and Justice Miller, of Englewood, was notified to view the bodies and held an inquest. This last The Detroit Post has the following:-

One John B. Trout, who is now serving a sentence in the Indiana State Prison, at Michigan City, was brought here to show that the Johnson family had been in the counterfeiting business n Indiana from 1865 until 1867, at which latter date Trout was sent to prison.

For the benefit of the Court, counsel, jury and spectators, he entered into a minute de scription of the process of engraving plates and printing notes, describing the various articles which had been seized in the Johnson house and their various uses in counterfeiting. But the most wonderful exhibition of his skill was in telling the name of the engraver of a plate by examination of a bill printed from it. He was thoroughly familiar with the work of all the engravers. He detected a counterfeit from a genuine bill at a glance. He readily designated as counterfeit an issue which even the Treasury Department took as genuine for some time before detecting as false, the department then being obliged to cancel the genuine issue because the false was so nearly perfect. The United States Marshal has a book containing samples of all the counterfeits yet issued. Trout looked at these bills and told the engraver correctly each time with very little examination.

Among these bills were those from plates engraved by Boyd and Ulrich, and other celebrated counterfeiters, and which are so perfectly done as to deceive 99 out of every 100 porsons accustomed to the examination of money. Trout could not describe the process by which he distinguished these various bills, but characterized it as an indescribable instinct. He said he had worked off hundreds of thousands of dollars in counterfeit money while he was engaged in the business. He is apparently about thirty-five years of age, and seems to be on the brink of a consumptive's grave. His term of sentence does not expire for two years yet. But he says does not expect a pardon, though so near death. He prefers to end his days in prison, and has made his coffin with his own hands. modest, quiet-looking man, and says his appearance always won him the confidence of those with whom he came in contact, and had much to do with his success in disposing of counterfelt money. It seems surprising that a man of his talent should choose to use it in a course of crime and end his life in a state prison. His skill, exercised in a legitimate direction, would doubtless have gained him a competency.

Foreign Items.

-A new idea in connection with "dust and disease" has been broached in a recent lecture by Mr. Bloxam, the lecturer on chemistry to the English Department of Artillery Studies. He suggests that the Committee on Explosives, abandoning gun-cotton, should collect the germs of small-pox, and other malignant diseases, on cotton or other dust-collecting substances, and load shells with them. We should then hear of an enemy dislodged from his position by a volley of typhus, or a few rounds of Asiatic cholera.

-Recent analyses show that the standard of the Pope's silver coins is inferior to that of France by '003. In consequence of this dis-covery the Patrie demands that public assays be made of the Belgian, Swiss, and Italian coinage, in accoradace with the convention of 1865.

-M. Sommer propounds a new theory sleep; his idea is that sleep is simply a result of the deoxygenation of the system, and he be-lieves that sleepiness comes on as soon as the oxygen stored in the blood is exhausted.

The returns from the departments of Eure et Loire and l'Yonne point to a dreadful preva-lence of infanticide. About 60 per cent. of the illegitimate children are murdered.

-A new opera by the Baroness de Maistre, called Les Roussalkas', and founded upon a Russian fairy tale, has just been produced with some success at the Theatre Monnaie, Brussels. -M. Grad has published some new investigations of the geology of the curiously formed lakes of the Vosges.

ber, 1869, said vessel being then at anchor in the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, did, in company with others, attempt to desert in the dingey of the United States ship Portsmouth, and did not desist therefrom until brought to by a shot from carbine striking one of the oars of the boat. Charge third. Violation of article 3 section 2,

articles for the better government of the navy. Specification. In this, that the said Jos. King, ordinary seaman, and serving as such on board the United States steamship Portsmouth, third rate, on or about the 7th day of December, 1869, said vessel being then at anchor in the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, did when arrested in the act of desertion from said vessel, brandish a boat hook at and otherwise threaten Lieutenant J. E. Craig and Ensign C. P. Shaw, his superior officers, who made the arrest, challenging tenant J. E. Craig to personal combat. To the first specification of the first charge the accused pleaded, in bar of trial, as follows:-The ac-cused pleads in bar of trial to the first specification of the first charge that immediately after the date of said specification, viz., 7th of May, 1869, he was tried by a summary court-martial and sentenced to confinement in double-irons, on bread and water for thirty days, loss of three months pay, and extra pelice duties for three months, and that this sentence having been carried in.o effect he was fully restored to duty, nor was he informed that charges were pending against him, and he therefore prays the court to dismiss this specifi cation to the charge as against the spirit and letter of naval regulations, article 32, section 1. The Court sustained this plea, and dismissed the said specification. They did this upon evidence produced in secret session when the court was closed for deliberation, and in the absence of the accused. That evidence should have been produced only in open court, by the accused, as part of his case and in support of his plea. Thus, while the conclusion arrived at upon the proof was correct and is approved by the Secretary of the Navy, the mode of intro-ducing that proof was wholly irregular and is

disapproved. To the second specification of the first charge

As to the second specification of the first charge, the accused pleads that he was tried by a summary court-martial on the 7th of May, 1869, received a certain sentence, which he believes to have been approved in due form, and that, after the finding and sentence of the court were published, he was punished in addition to the sentence of the court as follows:-

On the morning of the 8th of May he was confined in the launch of the Portsmonth, his feet ironed to a ring-bolt, his hands in irons exposed to the burning rays of the sun, and was to remain in this position without food or drink until towards evening, when he was taken from the launch to the berth deck of the ship, and there gagged and confined in a sweat-box of such dimensions that it was impossible to sit down in it. In addition to the ill ventilation of the place, which he was not allowed to leave, a bucket was placed in the sweat-box for purposes of nature that was emptied but once in the twenty-four hours. His health was affected to such an extent that it was thought expedient he should be put under medical treatment, and he was so treated, still remaining in confinement; and the sentence having been carried out, he was fully restored to duty, nor was he informed that charges were pending against him, and he therefore prays the court to dismiss second specification to the first charge, as against the spirit and letter of naval regulations, article 32,

the accused pleaded not guilty to said specifica-tion, and not guilty to charge first. To the specification of the second charge the accused pleaded in bar as follows: — To the speci-fication of the second charge the accused pleads in bar of trial that article 10, of the act of July 17, 1862, for the better government of the navy, empowers commanding officers of vessels to in-flict a certain kind and degree of punishment upon officers and others under their command.

Second. It is apparent from the record of proceedings in this case that Joseph King, the accused, had before this trial been severely punished for the offenses set forth in these charges and specifications. The circumstances attending his confinement show that more was done than merely holding him in custody to await the action of a general court-martial. Whatever was extra to legal confinement was punishment, and though sufferings were inflicted which no sentence could lawfully impose, and which were as illegal and cruel as they were unnecessary to his safe-keeping, the fact that the punishment was illegal and cruel does not deprive him of his right to plead that punishment as explation of his offense.

The Secretary will not here comment upon the nature of the punishment as set forth in the pleas of the accused. This is under investiga-tion, and will be dealt with hereafter as circumstances may require. The finding and sentence In this case are disapproved and set aside for the reason that the accused had been already punished.

Ordinary seaman Joseph King will, on receipt of this order, be discharged from confinement and restored to duty.

GEORGE M. ROBESON Secretary of the Navy.

Iron-Clads for the West Indies. As was expected, the United States steamer

Frolic will not convoy the iron-clad Terror to Key West and Havana, but the Mercury, commanded by Master William H. Brice, will leave the Washington Navy Yard to-day for Norfolk, where she will join the Terror and accompany her to Key West. The iron-clad Miantonomah will leave the Boston Navy Yard in a day or two for Hampton Roads; from hence she will be convoyed to Key West.

The Lighthouse Board.

A circular has been issued from the Light house Board to officers in the lighthouse service. It provides that hereafter each vessel must be supplied with a suitable bell for giving warning to approaching vessels in foggy or thick weather in addition to a fog horn to be blown at short intervals during fogs and thick weather, and steamers, when there is no steam for sounding the steam whistle as required by law.

Ail vessels in the lighthouse service are required to conform strictly to the laws of Congress in regard to the rule of the board for passing vessels and carrying lights while under way and at anchor. Masters and others neglecting their duties in this regard will subject them-solves to all the penalties of the law and to dismissal from employment from the lighthouse service.

FROM EUROPE.

Tals Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 11 -- Noon. -- Consols for money, 95%; for account, 95% @98%. American securities doll. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 90%; 1865s, 90%; 1867s, 89%; 10-408, 86%. Stocks quiet; Erie Rai road, 20%; Hilnois Central, 112%; Atlantic and Great West-

Ern, 28. LIVERPOOL, April 11-Noon.-Cotton quiet; mid-ding uplands, 113.d.; middling Orienns, 113.d. The sales will probably reach 10,000 bales. Red Western Wheat, 78. 9d. Common Rosin, 48. 9d. Tallow, 438. 9d.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York Money and Stock Markets. Ngw York April 11.—Stocks active. Money easy at 566 per cent. Gold, 114. Fre-twentics, 1962. con-pon, 112%; do. 1864, do., 110%; do. 1865 do., 111%; do. do. new, 109%; do. 1867, 110%; do. 1868, 110%; canton Co., 67%; Cumberland preferred, 20%; Con-solidated M. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92%; Erie, 25%; Reading, 99%; Adama Express, 60%; Michigan Central, 119%; Michigan Southern, 87%; Illinois Central, 119%; Michigan Southern, 87%; 100%; Pittabarg and Fort Wayne, 95%; Western Union Telegraph, 32%.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA APRIL 11 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer Tacony, Nichols, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer M. Massey, Smith, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, Boston, Repplier, Gordon & Co. Schr Jane N. Baker, Reed, Boston, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. brig Ariola, Dunscomb, 23 days from Mayaguez, with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.—ves-sel to C. C. Van Horn. Br. schr Ada, Belzeo, 13 days from St. John, N.B., with lumber to Mather & Wolmsey—vessel to C. C. Van Horn. Schr Florence J. Lockwood, Johns. 11 days from

Van Horn. Schr Florence J. Lockwood, Johns, 11 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co. Schr \ hattanooga, Black, 16 days from Cardenas, with molasses to C. & C. M. O'Callaghan.

with molasses to C. & C. M. O'Callaghan. Schr Nellie Tarbox, Conery, 18 days from Havans, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh. Schr Ruth Shaw, Shaw, 11 days from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh. Schr Jos. Maxfield, May, 11 days from Calbarien, with molasses to Dallett & Son. Schr J. J. Spencer, Heathers, 12 days from Sagus, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh. Schr Mary Stow, Rankin, 7 days from Jacksonville, with iumber to Benton & Bro.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess. Burgess.

Burgess. Schr Amanda M. Flanagan, Snyder, 8 days from Darien, Ga., with lumber to Souder & Adams. Schr L. C. Hickman, Adams, 8 days from Daries, Ga., with lumber to Souder & Adams. Schr D. Gifford, Jirrell, 6 days from Charleston,

with phosphate rock and timber to Chas. Hasham a

Co. Schr Ella Amsden, Smith, 9 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Harris, Heyl & Co.-vessel to War-

with information in the second sec

Schr Tyccon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co. Schr Banner, Tunnell, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Ship Royal Charlie, from Liverpool, arrived yes-terday, is consigned to Penrose, Massey & Co.-not as before.

MISCELLANY.

MISCELLANY. A despatch to the underwriters anys, the brig Man-lins, before reported ashore off Clarke's Pomt, Dela-ware bay, was hove off yesterday by E. J. Morris of Lewes, Del., and is now at Mahon's ditch, walling tow; her hull is in good condition. Brig Iza, arrived yesterday from Sagas, reports:---6th inst., off Little Bahamas, experienced a severe gele from N. to SE., with heavy folling sea : shifted cargo, and stove in 115 hhds of molasses between decks.

decks.

1070 40

MEMORANDA. Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 9th inst. Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, hence, at Wilming-

brig George E. Dale, Pierce, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas ist inst. Brig Altavela, Reed, sailed from Cardenas 77th nit., for a port north of Hatteras. Brig Centaur, Moore, for Philadelphia, sailed from Chardredos 24th uit.

Cienfuegos 26th ult. Brig Frontier, Morgan, at Havans 26th ult. from Sierra Morena, and salled 29th for Philadelphia i Schr H. B. McCauley, Vickers, hence, at Havana

Schr H. B. McCadley, Vickers, nenos, at Hatania 2010 ult. Schr Adeliza, Wright, hence, at Matanzas 2010 ult. Schr Mary D. Haskell, Barbour, hence, at Matan-zan 2010 ult. Schr Walter Scott, McLean, for Fulladelphia, salled from Matanzas 2710 ult. Schr Ossec, Walsh, for Fulladelphia, cleared at S's John, N. B., 8th inst.

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ection 1. The Court overruled this plea, and thereupon