THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.-NO. 26.

FIBST EDITION

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1871.

OBITUARY.

ANOTHER THEATRICAL SCANDAL.

A Manager Burning Another Out.

Shocking Affair in New York.

Suffocated by Coal Cas.

RIVAL MANAGERS.

The Burning of Broom's "Opera House" in Memphis - How a Manager Made Himself "Boss" of the Town-The Story of a Blende. The Memphis Avalanche of Jan. 26 says:-

The announcement yesterday morning that Mr. James Schooles, proprietor of the "Varie-ties," on Washington street, and Mr. James Hays, one of the performers at that establish-ment, had been indicted by the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court, on the previous evening, on suspicion of being connected with the incendiary fire at Broom's Opera House, about a month ago, created no little stir in the cityall the parties being well known-and was the general theme of conversation on the streets.

For some time the detectives have been at work making inquiries, and Mr. Broom, the proprietor of the establishment, has been doing all in his power to ferret out the perpetrators. But, although suspicion has been directed against certain parties, still no light was thrown on the matter till last Monday night, and this was done by a young woman known as Lou Georgia, who has been employed as one of the performers and in the "wine-room" at Schooles' for the past five months, whose narration is given below. Miss Lou Georgia is a young woman who, in theatrical parlance, is called a blonde; that is, when on the stage she sports a gigantic chignon with other appendages, completely covering her own hair, which is a beautiful light auburn. One of our reporters paid a visit to

MISS LOU GEORGIA

yesterday, for the purpose of hearing her ac-count of the whole affair. In answer to numerous questions, she made the following statement: -My name is Lou Georgia; that is my professional name. I do not want to give my real name, as my parents are respectable, and engaged in farming near Evansville, Indiana, residing there for forty-nine years. I am twenty-three years of age. I have been intimate with Schooles for about four months. We have been good friends since that time until now, and I don't know that we are not good friends yet.

THE OPERA HOUSE FIRE. On the morning of the fire at Broom's Opera House, I left the "wine-room" of the Varieties about 4 o'clock. I was boarding at Ella Evans' on Poplar street, near the engine house. I had only been in bed a few minutes when Schooles came into my room and asked for water to wash his hands. He said :--

"LOU, ARE YOU MY FRIEND ?" And I replied: -- "Of course I am; but what do you mean by that?" He said: -- "Lou, I am boss of this town now." I suppose he meant in the variety business. I said to him, "Jimmy, be

Leon Gambetta. A despatch which we publish elsewhere states that M. Leon Gambetta has ratified the armistice concluded by M. Jules Favre, and will not resign, as it was at first reported that he would, in consequence of the capitulation of Paris. But just after this announcement comes another to the effect that the hot-blooded Southron has put an end to his career by committing suicide. The report is, as yet, unconfirmed; but, taking into consideration the nature of the man, the stupendous task in which he has for months past been engaged,

and a sad failure of his efforts to rescue his unhappy country from German domination, it will surprise no one if the report should prove true. Leon Gambetta was of Italian descent, his parents having been Genoese, and was born at Cahors, in the south of France, on October 30, 1838, and was therefore but little over thirty-two years of age. After studying law, he was ad-mitted to the bar of Paris in 1859. He continued to practise with much success, but without attracting general attention, until he was retained as counsel for the persons implicated in

the disturbances attending the demonstration in memory of Baudin, at the cemetery of Montmartre, on December 2, 1868. Before the trial was concluded, he was one of the best known and most popular men in France. The speech which he delivered on this occasion was his first political speech, but it created an immense sensation. "For twenty years," wrote a Paris correspondent soon after, "no such speech has been heard at the Paris bar." It was characterized by great dignity of manner, energy of diction, and irresistible argument, and was delivered in a voice of thunder. The young advocate displayed the possession of a wonderful command of words, an extraordinary fertillty of imagination, a deep and thorough culture, a profeund knowledge of political philosophy, and, above all, a marvellous mastery of the art of oratory, which, added to his stentorian tones, swept everything before it.

In March, 1869, the defense of the Journal de l'Emancipation, published at Toulouse, gave rise in the south to enthusiastic demonstrations in favor of the young advocate. At the general elections, M. Gambetta presented himself simultaneously as a candidate for Panis and Marseilles. He embraced the policy of the irreconcilable opposition, and made great impression by appearance and his impetuous his eloquence at the public meetings of the electors. He was elected both in the First district of Paris, and in the First of the Bouches-du-Rhone at Marseilles, but preferred to sit for the latter constituency. In the Paris district he received nearly 22,000 votes out of a total of 33,000. Rochefort the "irreconcillable," a Republican of a far different type, who was elected in his place, received

but 18,000 votes out of a total poll of 32,000. In the exciting events which preceded and followed the ascent of M. Ollivier to power, M. Gambetta took a prominent part, and on the reassembling of the Corps Legislatif on the 9th of August, 1870, after the outbreak of the present war, was at once recognized as a leader of the opposition to the late Prime Minister, declaring that France was "governed and defended by incapables." On the 10th of August he signalized his devotion to the country in the hour of its peril by insisting that the discussion of the proposition to arm the people against the invader should not be postponed, and, although the names of the new ministers had just been announced, was unwilling, in his excessive zeal, to give them any time for deli a question which, as a Frenchman, he thought needed no deliberation. In common with Thiers, the veteran statesman and Orleanist leader, he toined hands with Count de Palikao, the new Premier, in the crisis, but urged with all his eloquence that the new Ministry should prove itself worthy the confidence of the nation.

betta was the foremost man in France, he deve- | SECOND EDITION loped administrative qualities of the highest order, a rare amount of prudence and foresight in one so young in years, so lacking in experience, and so extreme in views. Although he failed signally to save France from disaster and humiliation, he labored nobly to achieve that end, and deserved well of his country and of the world.

THE LATE THOMAS GARRETT.

Funeral Services on Saturday-Speeches of Lucretia Mott and Others. The funeral of Thomas Garrett, which took place at Wilmington on Saturday, partook almost of the character of a popular ovation to the memory of the deceased, though it was conducted with the plainness of form which characterizes the society of which he was a member. The Friends' Meeting House was crowded,

except the place reserved for the relatives os the deceased, and, though probably fifteen hundred people crowded into the capacious build ing, a greater number still were unable to gain admission.

The coffin was laid in the open space in front of the gallery of ministers and elders, and the lid removed from it, after which there was a period of silence.

Presently the venerable Lucretia Mott arose and said that, seeing the gathering of the multitude there and thronging along the streets, as she had passed on her way to the meeting-house, she had thought of the multitude which gathered after the death of Jesus, and of the remark of the Centurion, who, seeing the people, said :- "Certainly this was a righteous man." Looking at this multitude she would say surely this also was a righteous man. She was not one of those who thought it best always on occasions like this to speak in eulogy of the dead, but this was not an ordinary case, and seeing the crowd that had gathered, and amongst it the large numbers of a once despised and persecuted race for which the deceased had done so much, she felt that it was fit and proper that the good deeds of this man's life should be remembered for the encouragement of others. She spoke of her long acquaintance with him, of his cheerful and sunny disposition, and his firm devotion to the truth as he saw it.

William Howard Day then came forward, saying he understood that it would not be considered inappropriate for one of his race to say a few words on this occasion, and to make some attempt to pay a fitting tribute to one to whom they owed so much. He did not feel to-day like paying such a tribute, his griet was too fresh upon him, his heart too bowed down, and he could do no more than in behalf of his race, not only those here, but the host the deceased have befriended, and of the whole four millions to whom he had been so true a friend-cast a

tribute of praise and thanks upon his grave. Rev. Alfred Cookman, of Grace M. E. Church, next arose and said that he came there intending to say nothing, but the scene moved him to a few words. He remembered once standing in front of St. Paul's Cathedral, in London, and seeing therein the name of the architect, Sir Christopher Wren, inscribed, and under it this inscription:-"Stranger, if you would see his monument look about you," and the thought came to him that if you would see the monument of him who lies there, look about you and see it built in stones of living hearts. He thanked God for the works of this man; he thanked Him especially for his noble character. He said he felt that that body had been the temple of a some day they would meet that spirit in the heavenly land beyond the grave. Lucretia Mott arose and said she feared the claim might appear to be made that Quakerism alone held the great central principle which dominated this man's life, but she wished it understood that they recognized this "voice within" as leading and guiding all men, and they probably meant by it much the same as those differing from them meant, by the third person in their Trinity. She did not wish even in appearance to claim a belief in this voice for her own sect alone. T. Clarkson Taylor then said that the time for closing the services had arrived, and in a very few words commended the lesson of his life to those present, after which the meeting dissolved, and the body was carried to the grave-yard in the rear of the meeting-house, and deposited in its last restingplace.

General Lemdorff, and began to whistle a Prussian air which the trampeter sounds at boar-hunts when the beast is down and settled. After concluding for a time he walked out again, never having spoken for a time he walked out again, never having spoken a single word to any one present. Next morning, the 25th, the terms drawn up over night between Bismarok and Favre in detail were handed to the Emperor, who opened the papers, read, frowned, and observed, in a disturbed tone:-"Encore trop de baliverne." There is good reason to believe that the Emperor is badgered and between by the tricks of politicians, but he will be well pleased when all is over. TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS. Reported Suicide of Gambetta. France in a Stupor. Anthracite Board of Trade has just published a The Distress in Paris.

The Revictualling Impeded.

FROM EUROPE.

Gambetta Ratifics the Capitulation. LONDON, Jan. 30 .- Gambetta ratifies the capitulation and will not resign.

Stormy Interview between Eugenie and Per-The Empress Eugenie, after a stormy inter-

view with the Duke de Persigny, ordered him to quit her presence, since he persisted in urging her to consent to the dismemberment of France. Reported Sulcide of the Republican Chief.

LONDON, Jan. 30.-Gambetta, head of the Bordeaux branch of the French Government, is reported to have committed suicide.

Distress in Parls-The Revictualling Impeded. VERSAILLES, Jan. 30 .- The distress in Paris is very great, and the destruction of the railways impedes the revictualling of the city. The Germans are meanwhile supplying articles of first necessity from their own stores.

Provisions Ferwarded from Germany.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 30 .- Immense quantities of provisions are being forwarded to Parls, and great efforts are being made to restore the railways. The Solssons line will be repaired in forty-eight hours, and the direct route in eight days.

France in a Stupor. The capitulation of Paris has caused a feeling

of stupor in the north of France. The Emperor and Bismarck to Return to

Germany. LONDON, Jan. 31-12:30 A. M.-Count Bis-

marck will leave France after the meeting of National Assembly at Bordeaux. The early return of the Emperor to Berlin is expected.

DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate. HARRIEBURG, Jan. 81.—Mr. Graham presented the minority report on the Lyndall-Dechert case. It is the same as when withdrawn for amendment, with the exception of erroneous figures being taken

out. The following bills were introduced: — Mr. Nagle, one providing that the Frankford and Southwark Railway Company shall pay annually into the City Treasury, whenever the dividend deolared by the company shall exceed six per cent, on the par value of the capital, a tax of six per cent, on such excess over six per cent, on the par value thus declared, and the tax shall be in lien of the tax on dividends directed to be paid by the act of June 1857.

A supplement to the act incorporating the Phila-delphia and Delaware River Rairoad Company. Mr. Dechert one incorporating the firm of Morris,

Tasker & Co. Mr. Henszey, one directing the State Treasurer to pay R. W. Hammell such sum as may be found due him for services as captain of the Dana Troop, from

July 2, 1863, to September 16, 1860. Mr. Connell, one making it unlawful for the Germantown Passenger Railway Company, or any per-son acting for them, to salt the tracks of said road,

between Manheim street and the end of their road, in the Twenty-second ward; Mr. Albright, one repealing the law that limits the charter of the Allentown Iron Company to twenty

years.

House.

The morning session was occupied in the first reading of a number of private bills of no particular importance. The Corporation Committee of the House has agreed to report the American Steamship Company bill, but has added an amendment provid-ing that the exemption from taxation shall only extend for ten years, and has inserted the following proviso:

Provided that all vessels used by this company on voy-ages outward to Europe, and all machinery used in them, except such as may be furnished for repairs in other ports, shall be built or manufactured in the State of Pennsyl-

Baltimore Produce Markei.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31 .- Cotton inactive and rather unsettled; middling uplands, 156165 c.; low mid-dling, 14%c. Flour active, and City Mills advanced 25 cents. Howard Street superfue, \$5 50,66; do. extra, \$6 50,6725; do. family, \$7 75,69; City Mills superfue, \$6,6775; do. extra, \$7,6825; do. family, \$8 50,611; Western superfue, \$5 50,66; do. extra, \$6 50,6725; do. family, \$7 50,6859. Wheat firm and to 50(3.725); do. family, \$7:50(3.559). Wheat firm and active; choice white, \$2: fair to prime, \$1:75(31:90); prime to choice red, \$1:90(32); fair to good, \$1:60 (31:80; common, \$1:45(31:55; Ohio and Indiana, \$1:60 (31:75; Pennsylvania, \$1:55(31:65, Corn firm and scarce; white, \$9(3)(90); yellow, \$0c. Oats quiet at 55(3)(5c. Rye quiet at 90(3)(5c. Provisions un-changed. Whisky quiet at 95/2(6)(2)(2)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1871.

The bank statement last night reflects the different phases of the money market during the past week very faithfully. There is a heavy falling off in the amounts of deposits, amountreally had 2185. It admits fraud in the Sixth ing to \$858,597. Specie has also declined \$191,-398, and the loans have been contracted \$230. 644. There is a slight increase in legal tender reserves amounting to \$290,168. These figures indicate no material change, but only a turn in the condition of the money market usual at the beginning of February. The demand for loans to-day is only moderate. We quote on call at 51/2 @65/2 per cent., according to collateral, and discount at 7@8 per cent. for short dates and good credit.

call to the coal operators of the Schuylkill region to meet in Philadelphia on Thursday next. All operators, whether connected with the local trade associations or not, are earnestly invited to be present, as measures of the greatest How the Armistice is Received. importance to the general trade will come before the meeting. The Philadelphia Public Buildings. DOMESTIC AFFAIRS. Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 31 .- The Committee on Municipal Corporations of the House this morning unanimously agreed to report with a negahinese. tive recommendation Mr. Miller's bill designed to prevent the erection of the public buildings at the intersection of Broad and Market streets.

The Phila. Public Buildings.

Blackmailing the

HOW SCHOOLES WAS "BOSS."

He then said, "You can hear better than I, for you know I am a little deaf; listen if you can hear the fire bells, and if you can hear them tell me, and if Charley Broom has an opera house in the morning I will give you the best silk dress in town. If you hear the bells get up and tell me where the fire is, and see if it is no Broom's opera house." I got up in bed and said:-

"JIMMY SCHOOLES, THIS IS AWFUL

Why do you say that?" I was scared at what he told me. 1 listened for a moment and I heard the fire bells; so I jumped out of bed in my night dress and ran out to see where the fire I went out at the door and looked down the alley and saw the fire in the direction of Broom's opera house. I went back to my room and told Jimmy Schooles in what direction the fire was.

One of his arms was bruised, and had marks on it, and he said while he was on the stage of the Opera House, he had fallen down one of the d-d traps. I never made any threats against Schooles since this thing took place. On the morning after the fire, I went over to the hall; the performers were laughing and talking about it. I could not look up while they were talking about it. I felt so bad. I felt that I ought to tell what Jimmy Schooles had told me. I said to Jimmy Hays, "Jimmy, I sup-pose somebody set it on fire," but he did not reply, and could not look me in the face;] always felt that I knew something that I ought to tell; I don't want to tell anything more about it, as as I don't want to do anything against r. Schooles for malice; I like him better now than anybody in Memphis. (Tears.) If he had given me money to go away, I would not have told about it; if I could recall it I would do it now. (Tears.)

I WOULD GIVE MY LIFE

If he had never told me about it; I am not going to run away now, however, but will stay in Memphis till this thing is cleared up, and till I get another engagement.

Reporter-Miss Lou, why don't you go home and live with your parents, and be a good girl? Miss Georgia smiled sadly, said not a word in reply, put out her hand and said pleasantly,

"good-bye," when the interview closed. Mr. James Schooles furnished securities to the amount of \$8000 for his appearance for trial in the Criminal Court. Mr. Hays, whose bail was fixed at \$4000, was unable to furnish the necessary sureties, and he was remanded to

A TRAGEBY IN NEW YORK.

Four Persons Suffecated by Gas.

Charles Moller, proprietor of a bakery at No. 1497 Third avenue, between Eighty-fourth and Eightynfth streets, discovered early last evening that four persons, who occupied the rear room on the second noor of his premises, had been suffocated by the escape of gas. The deceased persons were John Loughlin, an Irish isborer, age 97; his wife, Ann, age 30; his son, D. Bernard, age 4; and Susan Sands, age 25, living with them. When discovered all were lying on a bed in was room, and seemed to be asleep. Apparently they had died without a struggle. Captain Byrnes, of the Twenty-third precinct police, was informed of the tragedy, and st once began an investigation. A surgeon was summoned, and, after examining the fifth streets, discovered early last evening that four

surgeon was summoned, and, after examining the bodies, he gave it as his opinion that death had taken place within forty-eight hours. Further investigation showed that the gas had escaped from a drop pipe in the celling. Moller stated that he had until recently only used gas on the lower floor of

the building. The front room of the second floor was rented by The front from of the second foot was federal dy him a short time ago to the Oriental Cub, and Mol-ler employed plumbers to put gas pipes in the club room. The work was finished on Saturday, and used by the club that evening. The open drop pipe seems to have been unnoticed by the plumbers and the occupants of the premises, and consequently there was an escape of gas during the entire evenfamily, who, it is conjectured, retired early and were asleep before the smell of gas had attracted much attention. Last evening the smell in the room was very

trong. Captain Byrnes arrested the plumbers, John strong. Captain Byrnes arrested the plumbers, John Halpine and Charles Colville, and heid them to await the action of Coroner Schirmer, who will investi-gate the matter to-day. Meller, his wife, Charles Wilson, William Brown, S. S. Penrose, and N. Berge, inmates of the house, were also detained as witnesses. The affair created intense and the witnesses. The affair created intense excitoment in the vicinity, a large and curious crowd congre-gating around the building until a late hour, -N, Y. Tribune to-day,

the confidence of the nation. "It would be singular," he said, "for a Ministry which owes its existence to the necessity of acting with promp-titude to be the cause of fresh obstructions. You have been brought to power by a predominant idea; I beg you to remain faithful to it, and not betray the autho-rity reposed in you. A universal arming is a question of public safety. We have opposed to us the entire German nation, which has been proparing since 1550, and France also must be armed. You ask if the country has dege-nerated since 1720, and the people of Paris answer by a demand for arms. On such a question the Government ought already to have formed an opinion."

When, on the 18th, M. Jules Favre made a proposition for the appointment by the Chambers of a Committee of Defense, to be entrusted with supreme power, M. Gambetta made an earnest speech in its support, but it received only fifty or sixty votes, and was therefore lost. On this occasion his enmity to the Bonaparte dynasty cropped out side by side with his devotion to France, and he declared unbesitatingly, in the midst of great confusion, that "on such a subject there must be no trickery; the Chambers must pronounce between the safety of the State and that of a dynasty." On account of the manifestations of approval with which his assaults on the empire were received, it was found necessary to clear the galleries and proceed in secret session.

But he appears to have had but little confidence in either the ability or patriotism of the Count de Palikao; and, just before the downfall of the Empire, is reported to have said, in answer to the question if Palikao deserved all the trust he seemed to repose in him :- "Yes, because he is a traitor. When the grand disaster at Sedan came, M. Gambetta at once assumed a place by the side of Favre, as one of the two leading spirits of the Government of Defense, being charged with the duties of the Ministry of the Interior.

On October 7, M. Gambetta left the invested capi tal in a balloon, and after a perilous voyage, landed near Mont Didier, where he barely escaped falling into the hands of the Prussians. He proceeded first to Amiens, twenty-one miles distant, and went from there to Rouen, which place he left on the 8th, arriving at Tours, the government outside of Paris, seat of on the same day. He had been entrusted with the Ministry of War, as well as that of the Interior, and in this double capacity became and remained until the fall of Paris the virtual Dictator of France, outside of the capital. His first act was the issuance of a proclamation, in which he said :--

"Let us rise up en masse, and let us die rather than submit disgracefully to dismemberment. Through all our disasters, and under all the strokes of ill fortune, there remains for us the sentiment of the unity of France, and the indivisibility of the Republic. Paris asserts most gloriously again that immortal motto which calls once more upon all France.-Long live the nation! Long live the Republic, one and indivisible!"

The enthusiastic-young patriot had almost insurmountable obstacles to overcome, but he attacked them with all the fire and energy of his nature, and soon brought a semblance of order out of the chaos which had reigned. He organized armies, restored dheipline to the ranks, dispelled dissensions amoly the leaders, and in short fairly accomplished wonders. When the great disaster at Metz came, he did not saspair; but, hurling the charge of trea-son against Marshal Bazaine, refused to lose faith in the impegnability of France, Pro-clamations followed in quick succession, after each asteat of the French arms, in which the nation was used not to despair, but to redouble its energies for durense. For a long period during November and December he remained with the Army of the Loire, which he left on December 11. He then visited the Army of Lyons, and at the close of the year repaired to Bordeaux, to which place the capital had been removed. At the first battle of Le Mans, January 10, he was again with the Army of the Loire, after which he journeved to Lille, in the North, to encourage Faid. herbe's army with his presence. He is then reported to have made a secret visit to Brussels to confer with the French and Italian Ministers, arriving on January 23. He then returned to Bordeaux, where he still remained when the grand culmination of disaster came in the capitulation of Paris.

During the five momentous months in which Gam-

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Robbins Divorce Case-Lots of Scandal. Court of Common Pleas-Judge Peirce.

The divorce case of C. D. Robbins vs. Sarah Jane Robbins, which was resumed this morning, attracted to this cramped up and miserable court room a crowd that filled the space as tightly as sardines in a box, and made the atmosphere so heavy that it was almost tangible. The case is rife with scandal of a character best calculated to enlist the morbid and depraved interest of the habitual court lounger, and if the audience had

been composed principally of this class of persons there would be nothing provocative of special re-mark; but it was a noticeable fact that a large prowho left their offices to spend a whole day in listening to the most immodest testimony, the purpose of which was to show the shame and degradation of a woman, the daughter of respectable parents, the wife of a respectable gentleman, and the mother of respectable and good children. If there had been any pecultar questions of law involved, there might have been a decent reason for the industrious attendance of the lawyers; but as no such matters arose for discussion, they must submit to the explanation that they are passionately fond of lewd

The witness examined on behalf of the libeliant The witness examined on behalf of the libeliant this morning was John Ridey, said to be the hus-band of the famous Mary Ridey, who testifded as follows:-I live at No. 1224 Cadwalader street, and am a cattle dealer; in the spring of 1864 I took a young lady driving to Wissahickon, and there we met Fanny Smith. who invited us to her house in Wood street, above Thirteenth; we went to her house, arriving there about 5 o'clock in the after-neon: as we got to the door I saw a woman come ncon; as we got to the door I saw a woman come out of the house; that woman was Mrs. Rob-bins; I am sure it was, for I have seen her since; I am personally acquainted with Mr. Robbins, and know Mrs. Robbins by sight; I afterwards saw her in the fall of 1863, a week

or so after election; I was coming along Wood street, and saw her come out of No. 1032 Wood street; I thought I would see where she lived, and so I followed her; she went to Eleventh street, down Eleventh to Vine, up Vine to Tweifth, down Twelith Eleventh to Vine, up vine to Tweifth, down Tweifth to Chesnut, on Chesnut to Allen's furniture store; I waited till she came out, and then she went up Eleventh to Spring Garden, down Spring Garden to Tenth, and up Tenth to a house with the name of C. D. Robbins on the doorplate, where she went in; I saw her in the spring of 1869 at her father's at the Fox Chase; I bound to cow sud call from her father bis con said bought a cow and calf from her father: his son said yoning Robbins was a cattle dealer, but he wanted to have nothing to do with the Robbins family ; I told him he need not put on airs, for I knew two houses where his sister visited; I have no doubt this is the lady; Fanny Smith's is a house of ill-fame; so is the No. 1082 Wood street.

Caoss-examined--I have been in other business than oattle dealing; I kept the place No. 1170 North Third street, and also kept at Carson and Vine streets; I am a married man; I had Emma Hartman at Wissanickon; my wife was not along when I went to Fanny Smith's; we started from 1170 North Third Fanny Sm s reet; Emma Hartnan kept the place; I bought her out in 1665; she kept tavern and women boarders; t was a house of prostitution; I was in the habit of It was a noise of presidution; I was in the habit of taking her out riding; I visited her house; was there three or four days in the week; I have went all over the house; Fanny Smith was a particular friend of Emma Hartman; I had met her before I saw her at Wissahlckon; that was the first time to my knowledge that I had seen the woman who came out of Fanny Smith's; I was just going up the steps when she came out; Emma was by my side; Fanny and her beau were on the steps; I saw no man coming out at that time; she spoke to Fanny; her face was not veiled at that time.

The case is yet on trial. The statement that the Mr. Robbins of this case The staten is a broker, which news appeared in some of the papers, is erroneous; he has been for many years largely engaged in the iron business.

There is a report that he will start to-day (Tuesday), but it is not yet authenticated.

Passport Regulations.

The Germans will enforce rigid passport regulations during the armistice.

How the Armistice is Received. LILLE, Jan. 30 .- The armistice has astounded the people of the North of France, though the general impression is rather favorable than otherwise. There is a feeling of uncertainty as to the future, and a desire to wait for the conditions of peace before deciding upon plans for the future. It is reported that the Germans have invested Abbeville notwithstanding the armistice.

The New Portuguese Cohinet.

LISBON, Jan. 30 .- The Marquis Deavila is endeavoring to complete the formation of the new Cabinet. The Bishop of Nyen has withdrawn from the Ministry.

Gambetta and Favre. BORDEAUX, Jan. 30 .- Gambetta forwarded a

despatch by telegraph to-day to M. Favre, at Versailles, requesting him to break the silence maintained by the Paris Government; to state the name of the minister whose coming to Bordeaux has been announced, and the motives of the delay in his movements, and to give precise information respecting the condition of Paris.

Demonstrations have Gecurred in several French towns against both the armistice and the mutilation of France. The Municipality of Lyons,

appears to maintain its resistance to the Germans, and has sent a deputation to Bordeaux to urge the adoption of general measures for the same object.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

Favre and Blamarck at Versailles-Full Particulars of the Interviews-Excitement at Versailles-When the Negotiations Are Over Bismarck Whistles a Significant Air.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 26, via LONDON, Jan. 30-Morn-form one of the most interesting chapters in the history of this most memorable war. The arrival of Favre was known to none except those immediately concerned in conducting him through the lines. On his arrival at the house, accompanied by Bis-marck, in the Rue Provence, he was immediately admitted into the presence of the Chancellor After a few preliminary remarks, Bismarck said :-

"Well, Monsieur Favre, what is the object of this visit? Favre, much affected, replied, "The object is to put a stop to the terrible sufferings of the country, for now that hope of relief from without seems to be lost, Paris must needs seek peace. All we ask is such consideration as a generous enemy might give without the loss of advantage or honor."

without the loss of advantage or honor." Bismarck expressed his desire to do all in his power to show his respect for the sufferings and galantry of the French nation, consistent with the safety, honor, and interest of United Germany. He said that this had been from the first to the last the object and desire of the Emperor and all his ad-visers, since the commencement of this unhappy

war forced upon them. Favre first demanded the termsjalready reported. Bismarck replied:-"It is not in my province to re-fuse or to accept the terms, but I must say the present proposals are such that I causot myself approve them, and I feel confident my august master will reject them. However, it is my duty to submit them to his consideration." After this formal business, Bismarck assumed the familiar and sociable air for which he is famous,

and invited Favre to partake of refreshment, add and invited Favre to partake of refreshment, add-ing playfully that, from all reports, "you are not well supplied inside the city." Favre consented, and a good dinner was soon spread. After the en-tertainment Favre was politely but strictly placed under surveillance, and occupied an apartment over the Police Bureau.

As already known, the first overtures were promptly rejected. After Favre's retarn with the acceptance of the terms in substance demanded by Emperor, great excitement prevailed in Ver-iles. The Mayor went twice to the Police Head the sailles. The Mayor went twice to the Police Head-quarters to endeavor to obtain an interview, but received a peremptory order not to repeat the attempt, as such act would render him liable to im-prisonment. All communication between Favre and outsiders was strictly prevented. A subsequent interview took place between Bis-marck and Favre. The former atterwards waited on the King and the Council, when Favre's accep-tance on the part of the Provisional Government was submitted. After Bismarck left the Emperor, he walked into the office of his chief aid, sailles.

division of the Sixteenth ward, and also admits that the return of the Seventeenth division of the Fifteenth ward, 83 majority for Price, was not included in the general return.

FROM THE STATE.

The Coal Strike.

Price and Lynd Contest

held a meeting this morning. Mr. Price was

not represented by counsel, one of whom sent

information that he did not intend to be present.

Mr. Briggs argued the motion to quash the peti-

tion of Price on the ground of the illegality of

the certificate attached. The committee decided

that Mr. Lynd should file an answer, and that it

should not in any way be allowed to affect the

motion to quash. The committee adjourned to

meet to-morrow. It seems to be conceded that

the case will be permitted to go by default on

The European Steamship Bill

was again before the House Corporation Com-

mittee this morning. It was agreed to report it

with the amendments that the tax exemption

clause should be limited to ten years; that all

the vessels should be built on the Delaware; and

that all the material used in their construction

Messrs. Reyburn and Marshall opposed the

amendments, believing so important a measure

should not be hampered at its start. Other

Philadelphia members refuse to state what

course they had pursued in the committee. Mr.

Delinquent Tax Collector Bill

of last session was also discussed in committee

and made the special order for Thursday

evening. It is believed that it will be reported

The Answer of Mr. Lynd

alleges that instead of having 1159 majority he

should be purchased in Pennsylvania,

The Committee on the

the part of Mr. Price.

Josephs was absent.

as committed.

The act repealing the

ASHLAND, Pa., Jan. 31 .- The President of the

It also instances a number of precincts in the Third, Fourth, and Fifth wards, where 575 and upwards of illegal votes were polled for Price. It asks that the returns of the Eighth division of the Fourth ward, Fourteenth division of the Seventh ward. Third and Sixth divisions of the Fifth ward, and Seventh division of the Fourth ward, be disregarded, as residents were prevented from voting by organized gangs of rowdies.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Whaling News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30 .- The whaling bark Massachusetts, owned by Moore & Co. of this city, was wrecked at Scammon's Lagoon on the 6th instant. She is a total loss. Her crew was saved, and are now en route to this city. German Celebration.

The Germans celebrated the fall of Paris to-day. Between four and five thousand formed and marched in procession. The houses were illuminated, and the whole city appears to take part in the rejoicing.

Death of Commodore Wentworth.

Commodore E. Wentworth, U. S. Navy, senior son of the "Old Oaken Bucket" poet, died here last night of typhoid fever, aged fifty-five years, leaving a widow and five children.

The Weather

is warm and favorable. Nothing has been heard of The Steamer Colorado,

from Panama, now overdue. Blackmalling the Chinese.

The Special Government Agent at Fort Lane is making strong efforts to expose and bring to justice the attaches of the Custom House implicated in blackmalling the Chinese merchants. The blackmailers evidently work together, and the Chinese are afraid to give their testimony for fear of persecutions hereafter.

FROM THE WEST.

German Rejolcings in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31 .- The Germans were rejolcing last night over the success of their countrymen in France. Large demonstrations were also made last night in Covington, and will be continued again to night. A meeting was held last night in this city to prepare for a grand celebration of the German victories.

Kentucky Central Railroad.

A public meeting was held last night in Covington against additional powers being granted to the Kentucky Central Railroad Company.

School Funds and Law Libraries.

The School Board took action last night against the bill pending in the Ohio Legislature allowing the appropriation of the school fund for the aid of law libraries.

Obituary.

Colonel J. N. Easthan, an old and prominent citizen of Vincennes, died to-day at his resi dence.

German Rejotcing in Denver.

DENVER, Jan. 30 .- The Germans are jubilant over the German success at Paris. A salute of one hundred guns was fired this afternoon, and a torchlight procession paraded to-night.

New York Money and Stock Market. New York Jan. 31.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 566 per cent. 5-208, 1862, coupon, 111%; do. 1884, do., 110%; do. 1865, do. 109%; do. 1865, new, 109%; do. 1867, 108%; do. 1865, 108%; 10-408, 109%. Virginia 68, new, 61; Missouri 68, 89%; Canton Co., 71%; Cumberland pref., 30; New York Central and Hudson River, 94%; Erie, 21%; Reading, 98%; Adama Express, 67; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 94%; Illinois Central, 118%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104%; ex div.; Chi-cago and Rock Island, 108%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 46%.

Gold continues moderately active and strong, ranging between 111@1111%.

Government bonds coatinue in favor with investors, and prices show a further advance of about 34.

The Stock market was moderately active and steady in prices. Old City 6s sold at 1001, and new do. at 101@1011%. Reading Railroad sold at 49%@49.31; Cam-

den and Amboy at 116¼; Norristown at 81; Catawissa preferred at 38%, b. o.; North Pennsylvania at 44%; and Philadelphia and Erie at 28%@28%. In Canal shares there were sales of Lehigh at

3414 @341%, the latter b. o. In Bank shares the only sales were in Phila-

delphia at 160. Second and Third Streets Railroad stock

changed hands at 58%, and Thirteenth and Fir-teenth Streets do. at 23, and a few shares of Central Transportation at 50.

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

FIRST E	BOARD.
\$1900 City 68, Old101	11 sh Cam & A116
\$500 do100%	25 sh Norrist'n R 81
\$3700 do101	200 ah Ph & B R. b5, 2814
\$1700 City 68, New.101	200 do b60. 281
\$5000 do1013	78 sh Reading R 42-31
\$1000 C & A 68 88 97	200 do 4914
\$15000 Phila & E68. 93	100 sh Leh N b60. 8436
\$10000 Am Gold 1113	100 do
\$350 Sch N 7s B L. 81	200 do b60. 84%
\$800 Pa 6s, 3 se 106	7 sh N Pa R 44%
	18 sh Dhile Dh
\$1000 Sch N 68, 76, 75%	
100 sh Cat Pfb60. 38%	
BETWERN	
\$100 Read 68, '56 961	67 sh Cam & Am 1161
\$4100 City 58, Old101	400 sh Penna R. 62
15 sh Ph & Wilm R 515	50 sh O C & A R 4412
NABR & LADNER, Broks	rs, report this morning
Gold quotations as follows	
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Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Jan. 31. — Bark — In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quereliron at \$30 \$2 ton. Seeds—Cloverseed is quiet, with small sales at 10%(@11%(C. \$2 pound. Timothy is nominal at \$6.25. Flaxseed may be quoted \$2.10. The Flour market continues fair, and from the home consumers a steady demand. About 300 bar-rels sold, including superfine at \$5.25.50; extras at 5.27.62.55. Wisconstit and Minneadts source family

\$5.75@6.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at \$6.75@7.75; Pennsylvania do. do at \$6.25@6.50; Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio do. do. at \$6.75@7.75, and fancy brands at \$8.39. Rye Flour is held at \$5.25.3 5.50. In Corn Meal no sales. There is very little prime Wheat offering and for this description a fair demand prevails. Sales of

Inis description & fair demand prevails. Sales of Indiana red at \$1:57@1.60; Pennsylvania do. at \$1:45, and amber at \$1:60@1.67. Rye is held at 95@97c, for Western. Corn is quiet, but steady. Sales of yellow at 80@82c., and Western mixed at 78@80c. Oats are unchanged, 1500 bushels sold at 57@60c. In Barley and Mait no sales. Whisky is quiet but steady; we quote Western iron-bound at 55c.

Whisky is quiet but steady; we quote Western iron-bound at 95c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(By Telegraph.) NEW YORE, Jan. 31. — Arrived, steamships Eu-rops, from Glasgow, and Rapidan, from Havana.

STATE OF	THREMOMETER	AT THE	EVENING	TRI-RGRA	PR

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Leopard, Hughes, New York, Graeff, Rothermel & Co. Brig Juliet C. Clark, Moore, Trinidad, Warren & Gregg.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via Nor-folk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.