THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.-NO. 39.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1871.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE FALL OF BELFORT

UNHAPPY FRANCE

Receives Another Blow.

The Town and its Defenses.

Progress of the Siege.

Alsace and Lorraine.

The Germans in Full Possession

Etc., Etc., Etc.,

In the convention for an armistice, agreed upon between M. Jules Favre and Count Bismarck on January 28, was included the following provision:-

"Military operations in the territory of the Departments of Doubs, Jura, and Cote d'Or, as well as the siege of Belfort, shall continue independently of this armistice, until an agreement is arrived at regarding the lines of demarcation, the tracing of which through the departments mentioned is reserved for an ulterior understanding."

An offer was made by Bismarck, during, the negotiations, to extend the armistice to this section of France, but M. Favre refused to agree to it, as the surrender of Belfort was demanded as one of the conditions. So, while military operations have been suspended altogether throughout the rest of France, the struggle has still gone on in the district surrounding Belfort, to culminate, as might have been expected, in the final surrender of that

The Fertress of Belfort.

Belfort or Befort is a strongly fortified town of about 8000 inhabitants, in the Department of Haut-Rhin, on the Savoureuse, about 35 miles west of Basle, in Switzerland, and 75 miles south of Strasburg. It has a fine church, a college, a public library with 20,000 volumes, and several important iron foundries and wine factories. It has always been regarded as a highly important point in the military system, and for six hundred years saw many changes in ownership. Finally, in 1648, it was ceded to France by Austria, under the treaty of Westphalia, and from that time to the present remained in undisturbed possession of that country. Vauban then took the defense in hand and enclosed the town and citadel within a bastioned enceinte by which the former was completely hidden from view. But the defensive works, as they stood at the outbreak of the war, were only completed about forty years ago, when General de Bellonet added two additional lines or circles of defensive works, by means of which Belfort was supposed to have become almost as strongly fortified as Strasburg and Metz. Nature, indeed, had done as much as art for the defere of the place. The citadel stood upon a steep rock, and in addition there was the Roche de Belfort, or Rock of Belfort, which rises at its highest point to an elevation of two hundred feet above the river Sayoureuse. The town was furthermore defended by a permanent fortified camp, capable of containing twenty thousand men. Its railway communications were also of the most important character, the town being the junction of three lines, those leading to Paris, Southeastern France, and Switzerland.

Its Position in the Military System of France The declaration of war against Prussia at once rendered Belfort one of the most important military points in France. Situated at the southern extremity of the Vosges Mountains, it defended the passes between Southern Alsace and the valley of the Doubs, especially the road called the France de Belfort, which is the key to the passes between the Vosges and the Jena. The passes are rendered very narrow by a projection in the Swiss frontier just to the southeast of Belfort, bringing it within fifteen miles of the border. But they presented one of the most practicable paths for an advancing upon the capital, and once penetrated, the enemy would have entered upon a flat and open country, with but one important obstacle in the way of a direct march upon Paris -the fortified town of Langres, situated near the source of the Marne, about 65 miles W.NW.

The defense of Belfort was therefore a matter of vital importance, and the fortress became the extreme southern point of the French line at the outbreak of the war, General Felix Douay, commander of the 7th Corps, making it his head-

The Siege of Belfort.

There were some unimportant milliary movements in the neighborhood of Belfort during the earlier weeks of the war, but it was not until about the 1st of November that the Germans laid formal siege to the place. There was an engagement in the vicinity on November 2, and on the 3d the place was regularly invested. General Treskow was in command at the time, but he was subsequently superseded by General von Werder, who reinforced the besieging army with a large portion of the forces which had been in the slege of Strasburg, consisting principally of South German troops. A regular approach by earthworks was necessary, by reason of the formida-

ble character of the fortifications. On the 16th of November, and again on the 28d, the garrison made sorties which were unsuccessful. About the first of December the German lines were so far advanced that the bombardment began, but the garrison made a determined and heroic resistance, and the beslegers suffered great loss. Soon after the bombardment began, the Germans attempted to carry the works by storm, but were beaten off. The neighboring heights, however, were captured by the besiegers, with considerable loss. About the middle of December, reinforcements of heavy artillery arrived from Bavaria, and towards the close of the month two more attempts at carrying the place by storm were made, both of which were unsuccessful. These were followed by an unsuccessful sortie

on the part of the garrison, these operations all

entailing serious loss upon the Germans, whose wounded suffered greatly from the intense cold. About the middle of December a form'dable army under General Bourbaki was despatched to the Vosges, to confront Von Werder and raise the siege of Belfort. Dijon, which had been occupied the second time by the Germans on the 30th of October, was evacuated on the approach of the French, and occupied by Garibaldi's forces on December 29. On Jaguary 9 Bourbaki was defeated at Villersexel, 20 miles W. S. W. of Belfort, and on the 15th Von Werder successfully resisted a fierce assault on his position south of Beifort. Bourbaki renewed the attack on the 16th and 17th, but sustained a damaging defeat on both occasions, with heavy loss. He then withdrew his baffled army from the immediate vicinity of the German forces, and contented himself for some time with outpost skermishing. But, disheartened by his failure in raising the siege, Bourbaki attempted to commit suicide, and was relieved of his command by General Clinchart, who arrived too late to turn the tide, and, when a [formidable army under General Manteuffel arrived on the scene to succor Von Werder and Treskow, found himself hemmed in between the two opposing forces, with no chance of escape. A series of engagements ensued during the three closing days of January, in which the French loss in prisoners reached 15,000. About 8000 men, under Garibaldi, escaped to the south, and the remainder of the French army, numbering about 65,000, in a completely demoralized and disorganized condition, crossed the border into Switzerland on

The armistice not being extended to the country around Belfort, the destruction of Bourbaki's army sealed the fate of the heroic town. The second parallel of the besiegers was opened on the 2d of February, the bombardment was still kept up with great vigor, and there being no hope or prospect of relief from without, and further resistance being impossible, the fortress capitulated on the 14th, the garrison being permitted to march out with all the honors of war. And now Belfort follows in the path of Strasburg and Metz, passing again under German dominion, where it is likely to remain for years to come. Its fall is secondary in importance only to that of Strasburg and Metz, and the Germans have now undisputed possession of Alsace and Lorraige.

the 1st of February, and laid down their arms.

FINANCE AND COUMERCE.

Thursday, Feb. 16, 1871.

The movement of currency in this market continues slow, and with a good supply no difficulty is experienced in obtaining loans at rates current for the week past. The legitimate wants of trade are unusually small, owing in a measure to the unfavorable weather, but the demand for call loans is moderately active. We quote on call at 5@6 per cent., according to the collaterals offered, and prime discounts at 7@8 per cent in the outside market. Both the banks and private lenders are extremely cautious in

negotiating paper for speculative purposes.

Gold is quiet and steady at a slight advance.
Sales up to noon fluctuated between 1111/4 and

Government bonds are moderatively active, but a few of the issues show a slight decline in

The stock market was active, and prices are not materially changed. Pennsylvania 6s sold at 105% for the second series, and city 6s, new

do. at 101%.

Reading Railroad was dull, with sales at 49:56

@49%; Pennsylvania at 59%, b. o.; Camden and
Amboy at 117; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 47; and Minehill at 51%. 39% was bid for Cata-wissa preferred, and 26% for Philadelphia and

Canal stocks were quiet, with sales of Schuylkill at 814 and Lehigh at 35, b. o. In miscellaneous shares we notice sales of Hestonville Railroad at 163%; Central Trans-portation at 493%; and New York and Middle

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

I	\$14100 City 68, New . 101341	41 sh Penna R 60
Į	\$10000 Pa 68, 2 se105%	9 do 59
ı	\$10000 Pa & N Y C 78 92%	300 do 59
l	\$1000 O C & A R 78 8234	203 do 59
	\$800 Sc N 68 '82 76	30 do 59
l	1 sh Cam & Am 117	700 sh Sch Nv 8
ı	200 do 117	100 sh Cent Trans 49
l	10 sh O C & A R 47	100 sh N Y & M. b60. 5
ı	300 sh Leh Nb60 35	25 sh Hestonville 16
l	226 do 35	20 sh Minehill R 51
ı	BETWEEN	BOARDS.
1	\$2000 Sch N 68, 76, 75	200 sh C& Am., b30 117
l	30 sh Penna R 50 1/4	200 do116
	100 do860. 5936	the late of the late of the late of
	AND THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN	***

8ECOND BOARD. \$4000 City 6s. New . 101% 20 sh Corn Ex Bk. 200 sh Leh N 35 50 sh Lit Sch RR . . 44% 206 sh Read R . . b5 . 49% 40 sh Leh Val R . . . 60%

40 an Leh Val R.... 60%

MRSSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114%; do. 1862, 111%@111%; do. 1864, 110%@110%; do. 1865, 110%@110; do. 1866, new, 109%@109%; do. 1867, do. 109%@110; do. 1868, do. 110%@110%; 10-408, 110%@110%; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Ourrency, 112%@112%; Gold, 111%@1113; Silver, 106%@108; Union Pacific Railroad, 114 Bonds, 510,8520; Central Pacific Railroad, 940,950; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 710,8720.

Philadelphia Trade Report. THURSDAY, Feb. 16 .- Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$30 per ton.

Seeds-Cloverseed is scarce and ranges from 11 @11%c. W pound. Timothy sells at \$6-25, and Flaxseed sold at \$2.10.

The Flour market is without essential change there being very little demand except from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1100 bar-

home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1100 barrels, including superfine at \$5.50@5.75; extras at \$6@6.50; Northwestern extra family at \$6.75@7.75; Pennsylvania do do. at \$6.25@7; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$6.75@7.75; and fancy brands at \$8@9.50. Hye Flour may be quoted at \$3.

The Wheat market is quiet at former rates. Sales of 2000 bushels Indiana red at \$1.60; 400 bushels Western at \$1.50; 400 bushels choice amber at \$1.70; and 400 choice Western white at \$1.65. Hye may be quoted at \$1.81.05 for Western. Corn is steady but quiet; 3000 bushels sold at 73@80c. for yellow, and 78c. for Western mixed. Oats are unchanged; 1000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 62c.

In Barley and Malt no sales.

Whisky is dull at 93@94c. for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA FEBRUARY 16

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH S A. M....... 88 | 11 A. M...... 44 | 2 P. M..... 51

SUN RIBES...... 6-59 MOON SETS..... 4-53 SUN SETS...... 5-37 HIGH WATER..... 11-21

(By Telegraph.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 16. — Arrived, steamship Pereire, from Brest.
Also, steamship Missouri, from Havana. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Hunter, Barding, from Providence, with mase. to D. s. Stetson & Co.
Steamer William Woodward, Young, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Octorara, Reynolds, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Regulator, Brooks, from New York, with mase. to John F. Ohl.
Schr David Nichols, Wyman, from Florida, with lumber to W. A. Levering.
Schr David S. Siner, Huntley, 8 davs from St.
Marys, Ga., with lumber to Sonder & Adams.

Est Schr Ann E. Valentine, arrived yesterday from Jacksonville, is consigned (vessel) to Leanox & Burgess—not as before reported.

SECOND EDITION pretence of voting, to communicate with the

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Results of the French Election.

The Monarchical Reaction.

Favre on the Situation.

The Emperor's Entrance into Paris.

Doubts of its Advisability.

Abolition of the Purchase System.

Army Reorganization.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Pacific Coast Advices.

No News of the Tennessee.

FROM EUROPE.

Jules Fayre on the Situation. Paris, Feb. 15 .- The following are the results of an interview of a newspaper correspondent with M. Favre. He said that the elections

evinced are unexpected Reaction Against the Republic. The country was alarmed at the action of the radicals, who played into the hands of the Monarchists. It is not probable that the Orleanists will be successful. The princes are too wise and patriotic to involve the country in a

civil war. [The Republic Will Unavoidably be Adopted. I am a sound Federalist. The republican system of Switzerland is the

Only Stable Government for France. M. Grevy's plan should not be adopted, that the President should continue in office only so long as he is supported by the majority. The Legislature will never do for France.

The Executive Must Possess Strength for the great work, after the Assembly has decided for peace or war, of restoring the wasted energies of the country. I have a perfect hatred of war.

Reorganization of the British Army. LONDON, Feb. 15 .- The following are the principal points of Mr. Cardwell's bill on the reorganization of the army, which will be brought forward to-morrow as the great event of the

The Purchase System Will be Abollahed, and promotions will be made by a fair system of senority and selection. The Horse Guards will be removed to the War Office, thereby

Aboltshing the Dual Government so long denounced. The Appointment of Commander-In-Chief

will be in future limited to the term of five years, and that officer will be the head of discipline and patronage only. This is not directed against the Duke of Cambridge especially, but is in the interest of future discipline. The idepartment will have a force always ready, which will be fixed at

100.000 Men, With a Strong Reserve of militia, newly organized, to work with the regular army. Volunteers will be left as they are, but be required to give the War Office

gnarantees of their efficiency.

This measure is shrewdly designed to head off the anticipated conservative attack on the War Office management, and is intended to win over the radicals to support the administration on that dangerous issue.

Paris Delivery of Arms Complete. VERSAILLES, Feb. 14 -The delivery of arms by the garrison of Paris is completed. Yesterday 200,000 muskets and 1400 brass pieces were among the surrendered weapons. The number of iron guns on the walls is not yet ascertained.

The Emperor's Grand Entree. Among prudent people, both German and French, the entrance of the Emperor into Paris

Regarded with Apprehension. A single pistol shot by an insane fanatic might Result in Fearful Consequences.

It was intended at one time to invite the reigning sovereigns of Germany to accompany the Emperor and army in triumphal march. But this plan has been abandoned, and the sovereigns are invited to attend his Majesty in his

grand entrance into his own capital. The Programme for the Superor's Steturn to tiermany.

It is still undecided at what time the Emperor will return to Germany; but it is thought he will

leave Versailles on the 23d, travelling through Stra-burg, Carlsruhe, Stuttgard, and Munich, and visiting on the way the sovereigns who elected him Emperor, and who will fall into his train to grace his triumphal entry into Berlin. If affairs are unpropitious he may remain here until the beginning of March, and then proceed direct to Berlin. In any event the Emperor will be in Berlin on March 8, when the first Diet of United Germany meets.

The German Princes Returning Fome. The princes who have been attached to headquarters throughout the war are returning

Prussian Persistency. There are no signs of the slightest relaxation in the German army, no indications that they consider their work finished. On the contrary, everything here is suggestive of the beginning instead of the close of the campaign. The Germans are taking every precaution in case of the renewal of the war, and will be ready to prosecute it with unusual vigor if the necessity unhappily should arise.

fwenty-two Divisions of Infantry
which have been at Mendon since the beginning of the slege returned yesterday to Rouen to join the remainder of their corps.

Chunzy and Faidherbe. Dissatisfaction is felt at the presence of Generals Chanzy and Faidherbe in Paris. It is thought it was an oversight in framing the armistice to permit these generals, under the

authorities in Paris. The Result of the Elections

at Bordeaux are highly satisfactory and reassuring. An unfavorable impression is produced

Napoleon's Proclamation.

It is asked, "What right has a prisoner of war to put forth a proclamation or manifesto of any

"Allors, Enfants de la Patrie!" A thousand pregnant women came to Versailles yesterday to make arrangements for a supply of milk, and to obtain permission to remain in Versailles in case of the renewal of the bombardment.

Count Bismarck's Moderation.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A special correspondent of the London Times at Berlin telegraphs that the terms of peace proposed by Bismarck are comparatively moderate.

Gambetta's Exaggerations. The Paris Cloche newspaper says communications made to Gavernment by General Chanzy prove that the victory bulletins of Gambetta were exaggerated accounts of the successes of the Army of the Loire, made for the purpose of Fostering Hopes Among the People which were unjustified by the truth.

General Trochu has made Some Paintul Disclosures as to the condition of the army, and advises France to postpone her revenge.

Hostages for War Contributions. The Prussians have exacted a contribution of nineteen thousand francs from the Commune of Jewaique, and, the money not being forthcoming, carried off the Mayor and Countess of Montgomery as hostages.

Paris Disarmed. A special despatch from Versailles to the London Telegraph says:-All the arms of the garrison of Paris have now been delivered up to the Germans. The Manifesto of Napoleon

to the French people has been published at Ver-

sailles and excites much comment, generally of a nature unfavorable to the pretensions of the More Released Fenlans. LONDON, Feb. 16 .- Captain McKay and three

other released Fenians left Queenstown last night for America. There was no demonstration at either Cork or Queenstown. The Official Vote of Parts - A Berlin Estimate of the General Result.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The following is the official report of the vote of Paris on the 8th for Deputies to the Assembly.

Deputies to t	he Assembl	y.—	
Louis Blanc.	216,000	Dufraisse	101.000
Victor Hugo	214.000	Greppo	101.000
Gen. Garibale	di200,000	Langlois	95,000
Quinet	199,000	Ferbault	95,000
Gambetta	191.000	Clemenceau	95,000
Rochefort	163,000	Vachrot	94,000
Soisset	154,000	Brunet	93,000
Delescluze	153,000	Floquet	93,000
Joigneaux	153,000	Cournet	91,000
Vict. Schoel	cher149,000	Totein	89,000
Felix Pyat	141,000	Littre	87,000
Martin	139 000	Vavre	81,000
Pothuan	138,000	Arnaud	79,000
Lecroy	134,000	Ledru Rollin	76.000
Gambon	129,000	Say	75,000
Doriau	128,000	Tiraud	75,000
Rarie	126,000	Rayona	74,000
Malon	117,000	Adam	73,000
Brisson	115.000	Milliere	73.000
Thiers	102 000	Peyrot	72,000
Sauvage	102,000	Tarcy	69,000
Downard	109 000		

Bernard 102,000 The Kreuz Zeitung of Berlin estimates that the French elections have resulted in at least a two-thirds vote in avor of monarchical institutions, and says that scarcely one-third of the members chosen to the Assembly are Republi-cans. The Imperialists are also badly beaten, and the future of France seems to lie between the Bourbons and the Orleanists.

FROM WASHINGTON.

No News of the Tennessee-Admiral Lee Confident of Her Safety.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- Admiral Lee arrived at Key West night before last, and the Secretary of the Navy yesterday, when telegraphing him on other subjects, asked if he had any news of the Tennessee, and received the following re-

"No news of the Tennessee, and none is expected until the Tybee returns from San Domingo, the last of the month, to New York. believe she is all right. S. P. LEE,
"Rear-Admiral Commanding N. A. Fleet."

Naval Orders. Lleutenant-Commander George Dewey is detached from command of the Narragansett and ordered to command the store-ship Supply. Commander R. W. Meade is ordered to command the Narragansett. Passed-Assistant Paymaster H. T. B. Harris is ordered to the Supply. Boatswain J. K. Bartlett is detached from the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H, and granted six months' leave. Boatswain John McCaffery is detached from the New York and ordered to the Navy Yark at Portsmouth, N. H.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Convicted of Firing a Vessel. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16 .- Henry Drill, a sailor, was convicted yesterday of setting fire to the whale ship Massachusetts, when in the harbor of Lahlina, Hawaii. The Frenchmen of this city raised \$12,000 for

on Tuesday, making a total of \$192,000 since the war commenced. The Americans are also subscribing liberally.

Mazatlan Advices.

Advices by steamer from Guaymas and Mazatlan say that the election for President will be sharply contested in Sinaloa and Sonora, between Munez and Lerdo de Tejada, while the partisans of Porfirio Diaz are numerous and

The Marriage of the Princess Louise will be celebrated, under the auspices of the leading British and Scottish societies of this city, by a ball and supper.

bark Oneco, from Newcastle, New South Wales.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Railway President Elected. MEMPHIS, Feb. 16 .- Samuel Tate was elected President of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad yesterday.

Governor Alcorn of Mississippi to Resign. A Jackson special to the Avalanche says that it is stated on good authority that Governor Alcorn will shortly resign and retire into private life. He absolutely refuses to go into the United States Senate, though his term commences on the fourth of March next.

FROM THE WEST.

Suicide in Cincinnati.
Cincinnati, Feb. 16.—George F. Schaffer, formerly proprietor of the Globe Hotel, shot

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON

Fears for the Tennessee.

Important Railway Suit.

The Bowen Bigamy Case.

Jury Disagrees and is Discharged.

Appropriations for Public Buildings

Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Bowen Bigamy Case.

Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- The jury failed to agree in the Bowen bigamy case, after being out all night, and were this morning discharged. They stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal. When the jury came in, not having agreed upon a verdict, some one suggested that they be sent back. Judge Wiley replied that if it should be that in any case a juror should be got upon a case, with an improper motive, such juror would be more than a match for the eleven others. He did not, however, desire to be understood as making any imputation on this jury. The foreman sald that one juror for acquittal had stood out against all the others. The jury were discharged and the court adjourned till March, when another trial of Representative Bowen will take place.

Important Rallway Sult. The question involving the payment of \$1,151,000, by the New York Central Railroad Company, as a tax on scrip dividends, came before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the solicitor of the bureau present, this morning, for hearing, according to prior arrangement. Mr. Elmore opened the argument for the company, which he insisted is not liable for the tax, because there are no scrip dividends, but interest certificates, which are not binding on the company, and which it is optional with the company to pay. Therefore, it was not such an obligation as is subject to taxation; and, further, that these certificates merely represent the earnings of the company which occurred prior to the passage of the Internal Revenue law. He presented various papers in support of these and other incidental points. The case was postponed until next Thursday, when Horace F. Clark will make the closing

Fears for the Tennessee. The Chronicle newspaper, which receives its information direct from the White House, states concerning the Tennessee that advices from Havana up to last evening gives notidings of the vessel, and there seems to be very little hope of her safety. It is feared she is lost.

Notwithstanding this, naval officers assure the President and others that there is nothing to fear, and that the ship will yet turn up al

The House Foreign Affairs Committee to-day decided to postpone all matters relating to The Alabama Claims until the High Commission has taken action.

The committee considered the Senate amend-The Telegraph Bull which gives the Postmaster-General authority to consolidate lines, and decided to amend it by

leaving the power in the hands of Congress.

The Reconstruction Committee agreed to a bill Suppressing the Ku-Klux, which gives the United States Circuit Judges power to appoint commissioners in every county where there are any disturbances, with

Power to Investigate, and try persons charged with any crime. The House Appropriation Committee to-day heard a large number of parties favorable to the erection of

New Public Buildings in different parts of the country. No conclusion was reached on this subject, but the committee decided to make

Additional Appropriations for completing those already commenced. Mr. Hooper inquired of the Speaker this morning if there would be any opportunity for him to call up the bill for The Repeal of the Income Tax.

The Speaker informed him that he did not see any chance this week, but that possibly he might do so next week. It would depend, however, on the pressure of business.

Mr. Wheeler, chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee, notified the House to-day that he would report

The Southern Pacific Raliroad Bill on Tuesday next, and put it on its passage. FROM THE SOUTH.

Louisiana Legislature. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16 .- In the House the

special committee to investigate the affairs of the Slaughter House Company has reported that the company has forfeited their charter, and reported a bill to that effect, which passed by a vote of 90 to 4. This bill authorizes any one to slanghter animals at or below the slanghterhouse, on either side of the river, for the city markets.

FROM NEW YORK.

Eric Directors Classification Act.
ALBANY, Feb. 16.—A further postponement has been had in the hearing of the House Railroad Committee of the proposition to repeal the Erie Directors Classification act, and the first of March fixed as the time for taking up

the case. The Broadway-widening Repeal Bill passed the House as amended by the Senate, and goes to the Governor.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Escape and Recapture of Convicts. HARTFORD, Feb. 16 .- Two convicts named Willis and Warner made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from the State Prison at Wethersfield. They got a mile away before being recaptured.

FROM THE STATE.

Resumption in the Tamaqua District. TAMAQUA, Feb. 16 .- The Philade'phia Coal Company is preparing to resume work at three collieries at once.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 16.—A large number of peti-tions were prevented, among them the following:— By Messrs. Henszey, Connell, Davis, and others, in

tions were prevented, among them the following:

By Messrs. Henszey, Connell, Davis, and others, in favor of the repeal of the collateral inheritance tax on public bequests.

By Messrs. Evans, Oimstead, and others, memorials from the Friends of this and adjoining States ask ng exemption from military tax.

By Mr. Connell, one in favor of House bill allowing citizens of the Twenty second ward, Philadelphia, to vote on the question of license or no license.

By Mr. Brooke, one in favor of a supplement to the act regulating turnpike companies approved January 26, 1849.

By Mr. Enight, several in favor of shartering the Newtown Banking Company and several against.

By Mr. Mumma, from citizens of Lock Haven and Dasphin county in favor of the extension of the Capitol Grounds.

By Messrs, Mumma, Dill, Delsmater, White and others, in favor of a local option law.

The House resolution providing for an adjournment over from to-morrow until Thursday afternoon came up for consideration.

Mr. Buckalew moved that it be so amended as to apply to the Senate as well as the House.

Mr. Davis hoped the amendment would not pass, as this was the last week in February, and an adjournment now would only prolong the seasion. The House passed the resolution because one of its committees desired to visit Eric on official business, but the Senate has no such excuse.

Mr. Rutan opposed the amendment because the

Mr. Rutan opposed the amendment because the Legislature would be in session at any rate until the first of May, and this resolution would only prolong the session.

Mr. Billingfelt said Wednesday was a legal holiday, and nothing could be done on that day.

Mr. Graham said practically only one legislative

day would be lost.

Mr. Buckalew's amendment was then adopted by a vote of 17 to 16, and the resolution was then adopted.

Mr. O'mstead had a bill passed authorizing the adjustment of the account of Piatt Hitchcock, formerly Treasurer of Luzerne county, who is charged with owing the State \$1051, which he paid twenty-

ive years ago.

Mr. Warfel had a bill passed supplementary to act of 1850 relative to the Lancaster County Prison.

The Committee on Public Buildings reported a resolution authorising the clerk to appoint a watchman for the Senate to perform duty at night at \$75 a

month.

Mr. White opposed the resolution on the ground that it was contrary to law, and the Senate had all the employes under the law that were required.

The resolution pass d by a vote of 23 to 6.

Messrs. Billingfelt, Evans, Henszey, Knight, Warfel, and White voting no. Messrs. Brooke, Connell, Kerr, and Olmstead not voting. Hei, and Olmstead not voting.

House.

Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, introduced an act extending the power of the Park Commissioners so as to suthorize them to take charge of Hunting Park and also of the bequest of Elitot Cresson. This bill had been handed him by the Park Commissioners.

A supplement to the Cruelty to Animals bill was considered. The first section prohibited any street passenger car from carrying more than twenty passengers, and required them all to be provided with seats. The second section prohibited the cars from stopping at any point except at street crossings.

Messrs. Quigley, Josephs, Lamon, Hagar, and Cloud were opposed to the entire bill.

Messrs. Dumbell and Smith (Dauphin) favored the entire bill.

Messrs. Smith (Philadelphia) and Marshall were opposed to the first section limiting the number, but favored the section which allowed the cars only to stop at the crossings.

Mr. liumphries (Allegheny) wished to offer an amendment, imposing a fine of \$500 upon managers or directors who required their men to work more than ten hours a day, and requiring conductors to be paid \$2.25 and drivers \$2.

The Speaker protem. ruled that the amendment

than ten hours a day, and requiring conductors to be paid \$2-25 and drivers \$2.

The Speaker protem. ruled that the amendment was out of order, not being pertinent to the subject. In the course of the debate Mr. Quigley said that the city was filled with spies who acted under the laws to prevent cruelty to animals, and who, whenever they saw a sore or a scratch on a horse, made a complaint and divided the fines with the aldermen. The cases never got into court. The society was a good one, but these people perverted its objects.

Various amenoments were offered in the Committee of the Whole, among them the following, which were all lost: which were all lost:—
Mr. Dumbeli moved to amend by allowing thirty passengers instead of twenty.

FROM NORFOLK.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad and its Proposed Southern Connections-Fenrs and Protests of Southern Cities.

Correspondence of the Associated Press. FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 14.—The mer-chants and business men of Norfolk and Portsmouth are very much exercised over a bill which has been introduced by the Pennsylvania Cen-tral Railroad Company, and is now pending before the Legislature of Virginia, granting that corporation the right of way for an air-line road from Washington to Richmond. It seems that the Central has already obtained control that the Central has already obtained control of a number of roads south of Richmond, and it now only wants the line from Washington to Richmond to make its connections from the cotton fields of the South to Philadelphia. This scheme is being warmly advocated by the agents of the Central, and as strenuously opposed by the people in this vicinity, as well as the Old Dominion Steamship Company and the Baltimore Steam Packet Company. Whether the bill pass the Legislature or not is a matter of doubt; but certain it is that the Central men will leave no certain it is that the Central men will leave no stone unturned to accomplish their object. At present there is a large amount of cotton and payal stores received at Norfolk from the South and Southwest for resbipment to Northern and European ports. This trade furnishes a large revenue to the lines of railroads leading into Norfolk and their steamship connections. If the Central succeed in getting the bill through, it is claimed that this trade will be carried north it is claimed that this trade will be carried north by rail to Philadelphia, and Forfolk will lose more than half of her entire trade. It is not strange, therefore, that her business men should protest against the passage of the bill and do all in their power to defeat it. It is claimed by the friends of the bill that these lines leading into Norfolk are behind the age, and that a faster and more direct means of communication between the North and the vast cotton fields of the South is needed.

the South is needed. Representatives of the Seaboard and Roanoke and Norfolk and Petersburg Roads, and of the Old Dominion and Old Bay Lines of

and of the Old Dominion and Old Bay Lines of steamers, are now in Richmond using all their endeavors against the bill, while the Pennsylvania Central is equally well represented, and between them there is a lively time.

A meeting of the citizens of Norfolk and Pertsmouth was held in the Opera House last evening, in opposition to the Pennsylvania Central road and its encroachments, which was largely attended by the substantial business men of those places. Speeches were made by Colonel of those places. Speeches were made by Colonel William Lamb, President of the Board of Trade, Colonel J. W. Hinton, John H. Gayle, Esq., and others, in which the Central was roundly denounced. They set forth its present vast connections, and represented what the commerce of Norfolk would be did it but gain its end.

A committee of twenty-four was appointed, representing Norfolk and Portsmouth, to exrepresenting Norfolk and Fortsmouth, to express the sense of the meeting, who presented a long preamble and series of resolutions, setting forth the advantages of the "City by the Sea" in a commercial point of view, and the great disadvantage she would labor under were the bill passed.

Rew York Money and Stock Market.

NRW York, Feb. 16.—Stocks heavy. Money easy at 5 per cent. Gold. 111%. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 111%; do. 1864, do., 110%; do. 1865, do. 116%; do. 1865, new, 109%; do. 1865, 110%; 16-40s, 110%; Virginia 6s, new, 61; Missouri 6s, 20%; Canton Co., 72%; Cumberland preferred, 28; New York Central and Hudson River, 94%; Eric, 22%; Reading, 90; Adams Express, 67%; Michigan Central, 117%; Michigan Southern, 93%; Illinois Central, 133; Cleveland and Pittaburg, 104%; Chicago and Rock Island, 106%; Pittaburg, and Fort Wayne, 96; Western Union Telesgraph, 46%.