# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1871.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

INTERREGNUM.

Her Government.

Republic in Name.

NEW RULERS.

Thiers and his Colleagues.

Their Public Services

Stc., Stc., Stc., Stc.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The Men in Whose Hands the Destiny of On Friday, the 17th, the Constitutional As sembly elected M. Thiers "Chief Executive of the French Republic," and yesterday the Minis try of the Provisional Government was an nounced as follows:-

Jules Favre, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Ernest Picard, Minister of the Interior. Jules Simon, Minister of Public Instruction. Edouard H. Lambrecht, Minister of Com-

General Charles Leflo, Minister of War. Admiral Pothuan, Minister of Marine. Jules Dufaure, Minister of Justice.

Louis Joseph Buffet, President of the Council. Below we give sketches of the men in whose hands the destiny of France is placed for the

Louis Adolphe Thiers, President of the Provi-sional Government. M. Louis Adolphe Thiers, who has been placed at the head of the Provisional Government, was born at Marseilles on April 16, 1797. He was at first intended for the army, but finally turned his attention to the law, and graduated at Aix in 1820. His success at the bar was so meagre that he soon abandoned the profession, and went to Paris, intent upon a literary career. In September, 1821, he arrived at the capital, and soon became a contributor of political articles to the Constitutionnel, by which he made his way into a leading and influential position. In January, 1830, he established the National, in which he advanced the most extreme views in regard to the policy of Charles X, and during the exciting events of July of that year took a prominent part, proposing the Duke of Orleans for King. Louis Philippe rewarded him with an appointment as Assistant Secretary in the Department of Finance, and at the same time he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies from the city of Aix. He soon made his power felt. In October, 1882, he became Minister of the Interior, from which position he was soon transferred to the Ministry of Commerce and Public Works. After considerable vicissitudes he became President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs on February 23. 1836, and was thus at the head of the Government. His failure to persuade the King to adopt a liberal home policy, and an energetic foreign policy, led to his resignation on August 25. For nearly four years thereafter he was a leading spirit of the opposition, but again became Premier on March 1, 1840. He again' found the King averse to a vigorous policy, and was forced to resign on October 29, to be succeeded by his old rival Guizot. He remained in the opposition

He became a member of the Constituent As sembly for Paris, in June, 1848, and voted for Louis Napoleon Bonaparte for President of the French Republic. He gradually became dis gusted with the policy of the Prince President, however, and on the occasion of the coup d'eta! was arrested, kept in prison for a week, and after an exile of six months, returned to France to keep out of politics for some years. In 1863, he was elected to the Corps Legislatif from Paris, and remained a member of that body down to the outbreak of the war with Prussia. During this period he was the recognized leader of the Orleanist party, and one of the most influential opponents of the Empire. 'He vigorously assailed the course of the Government in going to war with Prussia, declaring that the latter power "should have been attacked when she attempted the union of the German States (in 1866), when war would have been legitimate and France would have been sustained." He gave a hearty support to the Government, however, when the war was fairly under way, and on August 27 accepted a position on the Committee of Defense, which he had previously refused. On the downfall of the Empire, in September last, he made a fruitless effort to secure the appointment of a provisional government by the Corps Legislatif, but after his failure devotedly supported the efforts of Favre and his celleagues, although refusing to become a member of the Government of National Defense.

until the fall of Louis Philippe, who again called

him to office in the last days of his reign, but too

late to avert the overthrow of his throne.

During the long series of disasters to the national cause which ensued, M. Thiers devoted all his time and energies to the cause of peace. On September 12 he started on a visit to the courts of Loudon, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, but falled to secure any concerted action in behalf of peace. On October 30 he entered Paris by permission of the German authorities, in the interest of an armistice, and had several conferences in turn with M. Favre, Count Bismarck, and the Prussian King. These negotiations were fruitless by reason of a fatal disagreement on the question of revictualing Paris, and M. Thiers was forced to remain inactive until after the capitulation of Paris. He was then, on February 8, elected a member of the Constituent Assembly from eighteen different departments, his vote in Paris being, however, only 102,000, while Louis Blanc led the poll with 216,000 votes. All France at once turned towards him as the man to be placed at the head of affairs until a regular government could be established. On the 16th his name was proposed in the Assembly for Chief Executive, and on the following day he was elected President of the Provisional Government, with power to nominate a ministry. He

FIRST - EDITION | was at once called upon by the English, Austrian, and Italian Ambassadors, by whom the new and Italian Ambassadors, by whom the new

Government was formally recognized. M. Thiers has been as prominent throughout his long career in literature as in politics. In 1823 he published the first two volumes of a "History of the French Revolution," the re-maining eight volumes being published eight years later. In 1845 appeared the first volume of his "History of the Consulate and the Empire," which was completed in 1862, the whole historical series embracing twenty volumes. In 1826 he published an able essay on "Law and His Financial System," and at various times gave to the world numerous political pamphlets. He received an extraordinary prize of 20,000 francs from the French Institute for the "Consulate and Empire," was elected a member of the French Academy and of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, was made a grand officer of the Legion of Honor (April 27, 1840), and has been the recipient of almost innumerable orders and honors from foreign governments and societies. M. Jules Favre, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
M. Favre retains under M. Thiers the position

which he held under the Government of National Defense. He was born in Lyons, March 31, 1809, and at the outbreak of the Revolution of July, 1830, was a student of law in Paris. In his profession he has risen to the highest rank, and has made and spent a princely fortune. After the Revolution of 1848, he became Secretary-General to the Minister of the Interior, and then Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He was also elected a member of the Constituent Assembly, in which he became an earnest opponent of Louis before and after Napoleon, both his elevation to the Presidency, succeeding to the leadership of the "Mountain" party after the flight of Ledru-Rollin. The coup d'etat drove him into retirement, but he entered the Corps Legislatif in 1858, retaining his seat by successive re-elections until the outbreak of the war against Prussia. In October, 1858, he had created a great sensation by his bold defense of Orsini, and in the Legislative Body he remained a vigorous and unflinching opponent of the empire and an uncompromising and unimpeacnable republican. He was equally opposed to the attempt at a "constitutional regime" made by Ollivier at the beginning of 1870, and succeeded the latter in the leadership of the rational wing of the Republicans. He fearlessly opposed the declaration of war against Prussia, but after the disasters at Woerth and Forbach supported the Government in all its defensive measures. The fall of Napoleon in September naturally raised him to the head of the Government of Defense as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The part taken by him since then has been too prominent to need detailing at this time. When the fall of Paris was inevitable, he signed the armistice with Bismarck on January 28, and on February 8 was elected to the Constituent Assembly from the departments of Seine-et-Oise and Aisne. On the 13th he notified the Assembly of the resignation of himself and coileagues, to take effect as soon as another government was constituted.

Ernest Pleard, Minister of the Interior.

M. Louis Joseph Ernest Picard, who becomes Minister of the Interior under the Provisional Government of M. Thiers, is a distinguished advocate. He was born at Paris on the 24th of December, 1821, and, after studying for the bar, was received as an advocate in 1844, becoming a doctor-in-law fin July, 1846. He began practice at the bar of Paris under the patronage of his father-in-law, M. Lionville, atonnier or president of the order of advocates. In June, 1858, he was elected a member of the Corps Legislatif as an "opposition" candidate, and soon took an active part in the deliberations of that body, especially upon financial questions.

In the famous session of 1860 he was one of the opposition members known by the name of "The Five," and attracted general attention by the keenness of the satire which pervaded his speeches. In 1863, and again in 1869, M. Picard was re-elected a member of the Corps Legislatif, and during the whole period of his membership of that body was distinguished for his earnest and consistent opposition to the Bonaparte regime.

His position as deputy from Paris made him, in September last, a member of the Government of National Defense, in which he acted as Minister of Finance. On February 8 he was elected to the Constituent Assembly from several departments, including the Departments of the Meuse and Seine-et-Oise.

Jules Simon, Minister of Public Instruction, retains under M. Thiers' Provisional Government the position he held under that of the National Defense. He was born at Lorient in 1814. In early life he was engaged in teaching, meeting with extraordinary success and being decorated in 1845. His political life began in 1848, when he was elected a Deputy from the Cotesdu-Nord, and he at once attached to the moderate Republican party. In 1849 he was elected a member of the Council of State. In 1863, he was elected a deputy, as an opposition candidate. He was distinguished as an orator, as an advocate of the liberty of the press, right of public instruction, etc. In 1869 he was elected deputy from the Gironde and the Seine, and chosen to represent the Gironde. He has always been more or less identified with the cause of education, and appears constantly as its most able and eloquent champion. In 1868 he was elected President of the Society of Men of Letters, but resigned four months later. He is the author of several works.

General Leile, Milnister of War. General Adolphe Emmanuel Charles Lefto, who becomes Minister of War under M. Thiers' Provisional Government, was born in the south of France in 1804, and made his military successes in Algeria. He became a member of the Assembly in 1848, and was sent to St. Petersburg as diplomatic representative of the Republic. After the election of Louis Napoleon as President he supported the President against the Republican party, but took the partiamentary side subsequently; so that when the coup d'etat came he was considered a dangerous adversary, and was expelled from France, to which he did not return until 1859. On the formation of the Government of National Defense, in September, 1870, he was appointed Minister of War, the functions of which position he continued to exercise in Paris during the siege, until within a few days

Jules Armand Dufaure, Mulster of Justice. This Minister was born at Saujon in 1798, and I

is a lawyer by profession. He engaged in politics in 1834, as a supporter of the Orleans dynasty, and in 1836 was appointed Councillor of State, which position he resigned a few months later and went into opposition. Subsequently be became Minister of Public Works. After the revolution of 1848 he was elected to the Constituent Assembly, giving his adhesion to the republic, and voted for the banishment of the Orleans family. He opposed all the measures of the socialists, and supported all laws and measures tending to re-establish order. In 1849 he was appointed Minister of the Interior by Louis Napoleon, but soon after resigned. He went into opposition when the designs of the President became known, and retired to private life. When his election to the French Academy was announced to Napoleon the Emperor declared that the choice of the Assembly met his hearty approval, although M. Dufaure was not among the number of his supporters. In 1862, during the prosecution of Count de Montalembert, he defended the publisher of the Count's pamphlet, displaying great skill and eloquence. He has held no public office since 1852.

Edouard Hippolyte Lambrecht, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture. is in his fifty-second year, having been born in 1819. He is a civil engineer by profession, and was several times Mayor of his town-Lallians. In 1863 he was elected by the Opposition to the Corps Legislatif. He failed of a re-election in 1869. To soothe his misfortune the Emperor offered him the Prefecture of the North in January, 1870, but he was proof against the seduc-

Louis Joseph Buffet, the President of the Council, was born in the Department of the Vosges in 1818. He became a lawyer, and entered public life after the Revolution of February, 1848, when he was elected to the Constituent Assembly. He voted with the Conservatives, and was an ardent adversary of socialistic projects. He supported the Republican Constitution, and was appointed Minister of Commerce and Agriculture in Louis Napoleon's first Cabinet. M. Buffet resigned this office in 1849, but resumed official life for a short period in 1851. He remained aloof from office until 1864, when he was a successful candidate for the Corps Legislatif. He there supported the Imperial Government, but strenuously demanded liberal concessions. On the accession of M. Ollivier to office he was appointed Minister of Finance, and acquired the reputation of being an able public official.

### DER KAISER.

The Emperor William's Daily Life.
A German publication, the Soldier's Friend, gives the following account of the Emperor

gives the following account of the Emperor William's daily routine:—

"His Majesty usually rises at 7 o'clock, in summer frequently much earlier, in winter sometimes later. He never sleeps but in his own campaign bed, which is carried to all reviews and military manageures which he attends. If there is already a bed in the room where he stays, it is taken out and the campaign bed substituted. The latter consists of iron frame; it is only a foot high, and has but little furniture. In raw weather the King wears his cloak. Only a small pocket-watch is hung up by the wall near this simple couch. this being a favorite souvenir with which the King was presented in 1814, on accompanying his royal father in a journey to Neufchatel and through Switzerland. At a previously fixed, or otherwise at the ordinary, time, if the King has not already rung, two attendants enter the room. On days when there is to be a battle this occurs at a very early hour, as at Sadowa, where he was awoke at 4 A. M., and at Gravewhere he was awoke at 3, for the King likes to be present at the marching out of the troops. If this is not necessary, despatches, etc., are laid on the table where the King drinks coffee, so that they come immediately into his hands. The King, as soon as he rises, dresses from head to foot, and remains dressed the whole day, merely unbuttoning his overcoat if he is alone in his room or receives only persons on his suite. When other persons are received he always appears with buttoned overcoat, as also when he steps up to a window to watch troops marching by, or if he knows that military persons can see him. On returning from jour-neys and reviews, or from a battle, he changes his linen, but entirely dresses again. A dressinggown, slippers, or any other demestic luxury which almost every independent man allows himself at home the King has never used, even during indisposition or sickness. The King opens a" his letters himself, without exception; even during serious illness they must be opened in his presence. He sorts them. On a first perusal he makes signs or marginal comments on them. These signs have a fixed signification. and the officials into whose hands they come know how to deal with them. All letters destined for the Berlin Ministry go back thither otherwise they are sent to the authorities at headquarters. Everything goes on according to a regular method, and the King has really only

A Bleigh Lond of Ladies on Fire. From the St. Joseph, Mo., Union, Feb. 13

one habit-that of working."

A most singular accident, and one that should serve as a warning, occurred vesterday afternoon. Three ladies had arranged a sort of leapyear sleigh-ride. A fiery charger and handsome cutter stood at the gate. To insure comfort, one of the ladies had provided two hot bricks, carefully wrapped in cloths, which were first deposited in the body of the sleigh, after which they got in and away they went, laughing and

jingling, over the snow. In a very short time one of the excursionists remarked that she "smelled smoke." but nothing was thought of it. A few minutes later, at the became so strong that the fair riders became alarmed and lifted the lap robe, when the smoke rolled out in dense volumes from the vicinity of their pedal extremities, and almost instantly flames burst forth. One of the ladies leaped from the sleigh, her feet caught in the robes, and she was dragged for some little distance, fortunately without sustaining any material injury. Another, more prudent, grasped the reins, and stopped the horse, when the flames were speedily subdued The result was, three dresses, three sets of skirts, etc., two fine robes, and a sleigh ride completely spoiled, and three estimable ladies

badly scared It seems that the cotton and newspapers in which the bricks were wrapped ignited, and of course the fire was directly communicated with all inflammable material adjacent. The ladies returned crest-fallen to their homes, wiser if not happier, and over a cup of Bohea passed resolutions discountenancing hot bricks, and recommending gentlemen as superior com-

—Some thief without a conscience has stolen several rare shells from the Cornell University Museum.

-A student in the High School at Springfield Mass, has been expelled for refusal to conform to the regulations concerning the study of music. He declared that he wouldn't study music, and that he wouldn't leave the school, but when the committee, backed up by a policeman, made their appearance, he picked up his books and left.

## SECOND EDITION

SAFETY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Arrival at San Domingo.

The Cause of her Detertion.

All Well on Board.

Formal Reception by Baez. Investigations of the Commission.

The Question of Annexation.

To-day's Cable News.

The New French Assembly.

Speech of M. Thiers.

Washington Carnival.

## SAN DOMINGO.

Safety of the Steamer Teanessee-She Arrives at San Demingo City-All Well on Board.

New York, Feb. 20 .- The steamer North America, arrived off Saudy Hook this morning, reports the safety of the steamer Tennessee at San Domingo. No particulars yet.

Second and Confirmatory Despatch.

QUARANTINE, NEW YORK, Feb. 20-7:50 A. M .- The steamship North America, from Rio Janeiro, via St. Thomas, has just arrived here, and brings news of the safe arrival of the United States steamer Tennessee at San Domingo, with the commissioners.

Arrival of the U. S. Commission at San Domin-go from Samana.

SANTO DOMINGO CITY, Feb. 3 .- The commission arrived here from Samana Bay yesterday. Every one connected with The Party is in Excellent Health.

Want of coaling facilities detained the ship six days at Samaua. The commission found that the inhabitants of that peninsula very

Generally Favor Aunexation A full investigation made into the ownership of land around the harbor showed that no United States official is involved in any private transaction there whatever. Fabens and associates and O'Sullivan have a perpetual lease at a nominal price of nearly all the available water front for large vessels around the harbor of Samana. There is no valuable mineral land in that section. The commission landed here this morning and

Formally Received by Baez. Mr. Wade explained their character and object. Baez and his Cabinet gave them a Cordiall Welcome.

Baez said peace and a stable government would follow

A Union with the United States. The people were all anxious for the Union. Cabral had no Dominicans with him. The commanders of the force he was supposed to command were Haytiens, and Hayti was the real mover in the whole matter. He had information that an incursion was to be made while the commission was here to influence them, and from his agents had learned the whole movement.

He expressed the hope that the commission would examine all classes, and promised to extend every facility. Five of the party came across the island from Samana to this place. The commission find thus far

No Appearance of Public Disturbances or dissensions. The season is very healthy. The efficers and crews of the United States steamers Tennessee, Nantasket, and Yantic, now in this harbor, are all well. The Commission will be Here a Week Longer.

and probably visit Azua next week. The stories of trouble there are untrue. The commission intend to

Start for Home in About Four Weeks. To-night Baez agreed to give a Safe Conduct to Cabral,

or any of his officers, to come here and meet the commission, and messengers will be despatched

## FROM THE WEST. Murderer Sentenced.

St. Louis, Feb. 19 .- Patrick Burns, who was some days ago convicted of being accessory to the murder of a man named Oates Meyer, and found guilty of murder in the first degree, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Primm to be hanged on the 13th of April next.

Arkanana Chief Justice Impeached. Sr. Louis, Feb. 20 .- In the lower house of the Arkansas Legislature yesterday articles of impeachment against Chief Justice McClure were adopted.

St. Louis, Feb. 20 -A meeting of the Missouri Aid Association for the relief of the sufferers in France was held last night, and was largely attended. A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions of money, provisions and seed, and a resolution was adopted requesting the Government to place a vessel at their disposal at New Orleans to convey to France the articles collected.

Murder of a Revenue Officer at New Madrid, Missouri. Washington, Feb. 20.—The following de-MARHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Ine following despatch was received here to day:

MARBLE HILL, Mo., Feb. 18.—Hon. A. Pleasanton; Commissioner of Internal Revenue—Deputy Collector Jenkins was brutally murdered at New Madrid. No particulars.

Collector Second district, Missouri.

FROM EUROPE.

Will the War be Continued? LONDON, Feb. 20 .- The special correspondent of the London Times telegraphs from Versailles as follows:-

The Moniteur says a prolongation of the armistice would injure the position of the Germans. Germany is resolved to continue the war if compensation for the past and guarantees for the future are not given. Germany must insist on guarantees, and especially those procurable by the occupation of Paris. No food is now allowed to leave Versailles for

Paris. The Times' Berlin correspondent telegraphs

German Terms of Peace have been presented in definitive form, and are

an ultimatum.

The same correspondent says a
Prolongation of the Armistice
is accorded in return for the surrender of Bel-Searching for Arms in Paris.

The London Telegraph has a despatch from Paris, dated the 19th, which says the police are searching turbulent districts for arms and hand grenades, and many have already been seized.

The authorities fear an unpleasant Demonstration Against the Emperor William and Count Bismarck, if the Germans enter

German Prefect of St. Denis.

A German named Hause has been appointed Prefect of St. Denis, from which place 800,000 francs are exacted by the Prussians.

Speech of M. Thiers in the New French Assembly.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 19.—In the National Assembly to-day M. Thiers delivered a speech in the capacity of Chief Executive of the French republic. He dwelt upon the distress and suffering which had been caused by the war and the German invasion, and upon the necessity of

"Nevertheless," said M. Thiers, "the terms of peace would be courageously discussed with the Prussians, and would only be accepted if consistent with the honor of France. The task of the administration is to pacify and reorganize the country, restore its credit, and reorganize its labor. When this is accomplished the country itself will decide its destiny."

The Assembly subsequently adopted a proposal made by the Government to send a commission of fifteen deputies to Paris to act as intermediary between the negotiators and the Assembly. M. Thiers proposed that the Assembly suspend its sittings during the negotiations.

Thiers, Picard, and Favre left for Paris this evening. BRUSSELS, Feb. 20 .- The Independance Belge has a Berlin telegram which says Prussin Still Rejects Intervention and Media-

Count Bismarck will soon recognize the French republic. The Bonapartists are agitating for a plebiscite. The Black Sen Question. LONDON, Feb. 20 .- The Times' Berlin special says the London Conference has agreed to open

the Black Sea to foreign men-of-war, to authorize the Porte to admit the passage through the Dardanelles of all armed vessels, Russian and Roumanian alone excepted. Russia is not opposed to this settlement of the question, but Turkey hesitates to agree to it. The Danube and the Sublime Perte. LONDON, Feb. 20 .- A despatch from Constan-

tinople to the Times says:- The Porte objects to the powers having more than two ships of war in the Danube. The Times correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs that the Porte

Protests Against the Italian Expedition to Tunis, and expresses a readiness to examine the Italian complaints and enforce redress. LONDON, Feb. 20.

The Marriage of the Princess Louise is fixed for the 21st of March. All the British Members of the High Commission are now on their way to the United States. Sir Stafford Northcote sailed from Liverpool on Saturday in the steamship Russia for New York. This Morning's Quotations.

This Moraing's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 20-11-30 A. M.—Consols 92 for money and account. American securities firm. 5-20s of 1862, 91%; of 1865, old, 90%; of 1867, 89%; 10-40s, 87%. Stocks steady. Erie, 18%; Illinois Central, 109%; Atlantic and Great Western, 29. Spirits petroleum, 17%d.

Liverpool. Feb. 26-11-30 A. M.—California wheat, 11s, 8d. Flour, 27s. 9d.

LONDON, Feb. 20-1-30 P. M.—Consols, 92% for money and account. American securities quiet and

money and account. American securities quiet and FRANKFORT, Feb. 18 .- United States bonds closed at 95%.
LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20—11:30 A. M.—Cotton opened steady; uplands, 7%d.; Orleans, 7%@7%d. Sales estimated at 10,000 bales.

FROM WASHINGTON. News of the Tennessee's Safety at the Capital.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The only intelligence received by the Government concerning the arrival of the Tennessee at St. Domingo is contained in a despatch from the steamer North America, off Quarantine, New York. It is generally credited, although it was only reported at St. Thomas that the Tennessee had arrived at

St. Domingo. The President Received the Desputch just as he was sitting down to breakfast, and you can imagine his joy. Everybody seemed to be pleased.

Temperance Meeting on Washington's Birth-Desvatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 .- The temperance organizations of Washington, at the request of the Congressional Society, propose to observe Wednesday next, or Washington's Birthday, by a meeting in the afternoon at half-past 8 o'clock at Lincoln Hall, at which addresses will be made by Senators Wilson, Willey, and Revels, and Representatives Moore and Maynard, Dr. Rankin, and Mr. Drew and Mrs. Davis, of Rhode Island. In the evening there will be two meetings, commencing at half-past 7, at Lincoln Hall, and in Dr. Sunderland's Church, Four-and-a-half

The meeting in Lincoln Hall will be addressed by Senator Patterson, Representatives Shanks and Lawrence, and he Hen. Amasa Walker. The meeting in Dr. Sunderland's church will be addressed by Senators Buckingham and Pomeroy, Representative Hill and Cook, General O. O. Heward, and Doctors Newman and Sunderland.

The Pheta Delta Chi Fraternity.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The twenty-fourth annual convention of the Pheta Delta Chi Fraternity will be held at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, on the 8th and 9th of March. Hon. John Goforth, of Philadelphia, will deliver the oration, and Parker C. Gilbert, editor of the College Review, of New York, will read a poem.

Safety of the Tennessee.

The intelligence of the arrival of the Tennes-

see at San Domingo diffused much joy throughout the city. The news was promptly bulletined and published in an extra Star.

The Carniyal. Pennsylvania avenue at an early hour was crowded with citizens and strangers, the latter here by thousands. Many stands erected on the public reservations and in front of the stores were early occupied.

Flags, evergreens, and emblems deck all the houses from Fifteenth street to the Capitol, and on both sides of the avenue are Chinese lanterns for the entire distance, for the general illumination to-night. Never before has there been such a large assemblage here, excepting on Presidential inauguration days. On various parts of the avenue bands of music are playing.

The President and other prominent gentlemen have quarters and a portico at one of the hotels. A stand on the Market House Square Is occupied by members of Congress and their families. All is excitement and gayety. Business generally is suspended.

The weather is pleasant, with occasional clouds and sunshine. The performances commenced with trials of horse speed, followed by pleasure riding in carriages. During the afternoon there will be a civic parade, foot and wheelbarrow race.

The Military Academy.

The President to-day signed the West Point Military Academy bill.

Cuba Markets.

HAVANA, Feb. 18.—Sugar—Small business and prices unchanged. There is little speculative inquiry, owing to the decline at New York. Sales of the week, 18,000 boxes. Exports for the week from Havana and Matanzas, 30,000 boxes and 3500 hhds., of which 12,000 boxes and 3200 hhds. were to the United States; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 125,000 boxes and 17,000 hhds. Freights flat; to Southern and Northern ports in the United States Soc. per box of sugar; to Southern ports \$3.75@4.50 per hhd. of sugar; to Northern and Southern ports of the United States, \$2.75@3.25 per hhd. of molasses. Reports of tobacco crops announce a probable decrease in the yield of one-half in almost all parts of the island. Bacon dull at 16@17c. Butter dull at 28@32c. Flour firm. Hams firmer; American salted, 22c.; sugar-cured, 26c. Lard flat at 19@22\(\frac{1}{2}\)c., in kegs and tins. Lumber—white pine dull at 26@30c.; pitch pine in good demand at 27@28c. Potatoes steady at \$4.50. Tallow quiet. Box shooks, \$2.65@2.87\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. Empty hogsheads in demand at \$3.75\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. Yellow wax in demand, and white wax active and in demand.

New York Money and Stock Market. New York Money and Stock Market.

New York, Feb. 20.—Stocks strong. Money,
4 per cent. Gold, 111½; 5-208, 1862, coupon,
111½; do. 1964, do., 111½; do. 1865, do. 110¾;
do. 1865, new, 110¾; do. 1867, 110¾ do. 1868, 110¾;
10-408, 110¾; Virginia 68, new, 61; Missouri 68,
90½; Canton Co., 72½; Cumberiand preferred, 28;
New York Central and Hudson River, 94½; Erie,
22; Reading, 99; Adams Express, 65¾
Michigan Central, 117½; Michigan Southern, 94½;
Illinois Central, 138½; Cleveland and Pittaburg,
104¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 107½; Pittsburg
and Fort Wayne, 95; Western Union Tellagraph, 47¾.

THE BRAVE ENGINEER.

Recovery of the Body of "Dec." Simmons at New Hamburg-His Uukuowa Friend. The N. Y. Standard to-day says:— The submarine diver Lowe arrived at the scene on time early, and in a few moments after had donned his suit in the presence of only about fifty spectators, very few having learned that a further search for bodies was to be made

on Sunday. He was down but thirty-four min-utes when he returned with THE BODY OF A STRANGER, who was on Simmons' engine. He found it imbedded in the debris south of where the engine laid and under the tender. As the diver appeared upon the surface of the water with the impid form in his arms, a cry of horror ran through the crowd and there were exclamations of "that's Doc!" but as the body was brought to full view none recognized it. However, it was tenderly taken charge of at once and the clothing was searched for anything which would lead to identification. There were found on him papers and letters recommending him as a locomotive engineer and a card of membership attaching him to the Engineers' Beotherhood, thus insuring his life under the terms of that brotherhood. On all the letters and papers, and upon the brotherall the letters and papers, and upon the brother-hood card, his name is written as James Humphrey, of Carmansville, Pennsylvania. Thus the anxions question "Who was on the engine with Doc. Simmons?" was solved. The remains were found at 10-25 A. M. Again the diver disappeared below the surface of the water, but was not gone so long the second time when he

appeared with THE LIFELESS FORM OF DOC. SIMMONS, THE HEROIC ENGINEER. The body was recognized at once by many of the dead engineer's friends, who stood around, and tears flowed from many an eye. The dead man's story of his stern performance of duty, and his heroic attempt to save the lives of his passengers, had already been told in the re-versed lever and the open throttle-valve of his engine, but it had not been told how fearlessly he must have met his death. That was seen at a glance as the pallid features of the corpse came to view. Cold, stern, and rigid was the

NO DISTORTION, NO APPARENT AGONY. Sllently the grief-stricken friends and comrades bore his remains to dry land. No mutilation, no scars nor gashes. He must have been drowned. Everything about him goes to prove that theory. Unlike the rest of the bodies, his was not saturated with oil, nor was there hardly a smell of oil about him. He, too, was found at the south end of where the engine lay, and under the ruins of the tender. He and his friend. Humphrey, must have went down together, and as the engine toppled over with them, it caught the telegraph wires, which were also carried down, and the bodies of the dead engineers became entangled in them. So the diver found them. Humphrey's body was shockingly mutlated about the waist and abdomen, and it is thought the sharp, thin wires were the cause of it. There was not a bruise nor a burn visible vpon poor Doc. Simmons. When the 9 A. M. train from New York came along the bodies were placed in the baggage car and brought to Poughkeepsie. Soon after the news of the finding spread all over the city, and gave general satisfaction. Many were of the opinion they would never be found. Upon their arrival here they were at once taken charge of by undertaker Bulsen and conveyed to his headquarters, where they were carefully washed and laid out, and to-morrow morning will be forwarded, with escort, to their grief-stricken friends in New York and Pennsylvania.

TWENTY-TWO BODIES IN ALL HAVE BEEN FOUND, and no more are expected to be found. After Doc. Simmons was brought up the successful diver made another exploration, but reported no more bodies, and Superintendent Toucey, who was present, is firm in the belief that there

Captain Temple, of the Tennessee.

A good anecdote is told of the captain of the United States steamer Tennessee. At the attack on Fort Fisher his ship took fire from a shell in the room next to the magazine. One of the little messenger tugboats was plying about the ship, and finally coming alongside, Captain Temple hailed her. "Aye, aye, sir," said the tug captain. "We are on fire," said Temple, the or to the room of the said th tug captain. "We are on fire," said Temple, "next to our powder magazine, and I thought it might possibly interest you to know that we are likely to blow up in about three minutes unless we get the fire under." The suddenness with which 'ac tug captain rang four bells and the tug plunged away on a bec-line was laughable, in spite of the critical nature of the situation.