MORALS OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH ARISTOCRACY.

The Bell Divorce Case in England and the Lemoine Infanticide in France—The Case of the Marquis of Anglesey and Mrs. Bell—The Peer Seduces the Wife of a Commoner and is Cast in Ten Thousand Pounds Damages.

THE BELL DIVORCE CASE IN ENGLAND.

The following case was heard in the Divorce Court, London, on the 5th of December:—

Bell vs. Bell and the Marquis of Anglesey.—Mr. M. Chambers, Q.C.; Dr. Deane, Q.C., and Mr. Cleasby appeared for the petitioner; Sergeant Pigott for the respondent, and Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., for the Marquis of Anglesey, the co respondent.

Mr. M. Chambers, in opening the case on behalf of Mr. James Morton Bell, said that gentleman was suing for a dissolution of his marriage, in consequence of the adultery of his wife with the Marquis of Anglesey. The facts of the case would be too clear to admit of the possibility of dispute. The respondent, Mrs. Bell, and the co-respondent had simply denied the fact of the adultery, and, therefore, it would only be necessary to enter into a very short statement of the circumstances of the case. In the first place, he would explain how it was that the petitioner found it necessary to sue for damages against the Marquis of Anglesey. There were certain settlements made on the marriage of the parties, and he doubted whether, there having been no children, the Court had power to deal with those settlements, under which Mrs. Bell would continue to enjoy the interest of £5,000 settled upon her by her husband's father, and it was simply for the purpose of relieving Mr. Bell and his father from their pecuniary liability in the event of a dissolution of the marriage that the jury would be asked to assess damages. Mr. James Morton Bell was a merchant living in Westbourne terrace, Hyde Park, and on the 10th of July, 1851, he married Miss Jane Ellen Burnaud, the daughter of a stock broker living in Sussex square, Hyde Park. Mr. Bell was at the time twenty-five years of age, and his wife twenty one. After their marriage they went to Paris, and subsequently associated much with the family of Mrs. Bell, her father, who was a person of considerable wealth, having a house at Worthing which they often went to. In 1854, while Mr. and Mrs. Bell were at Worthing, they were introduced by Mr. Burnaud to the Marquis of Anglesey, who was staying there with his children; and on their return to town he continued his intimacy, and occasionally brought his children to visit them. He subsequently invited the Burnaud family, and also Mr. and Mrs. Bell, down to Beaudesert; and there was nothing whatever to raise the slightest suspicion in Mr. Bell's mind of any impropriety existing in the intimacy between his wife and the Marquis until October, 1858, when she suddenly left Worthing during his absence in town, and went to a hotel in Brook street, where the Marquis of Anglesey visited her. The petitioner could not allege any impropriety or act of adultery committed there, but they afterwards went to the Calverly Hotel, at Tunbridge-Wells, where Mrs. Bell represented herself to be Lady Burton, and where the Marquis of Anglesey occupied a bedroom close adjoining hers. They were subsequently traced to lodgings in Halfmoon street, Piccadilly. They represented themselves to have been just married, and they lived there a considerable time as man and wife, and had since been cohabiting together at other places.

The following evidence was then taken in support of the petitioner's case:—

Mr. Isaac Sewell, solicitor, produced the deeds founded on the marriage settlements, under which £10,000 was settled upon Mrs. Bell; on cross examination he said he had seen Mr. and Mrs. Bell several times at their own house after their marriage; it was not a very happy or well-assorted marriage; Mrs. Bell was a lady of considerable personal attractions.

Benjamin Wicks deposed that he was butler to Mr. Bell from 1852 to December, 1858; while he was there his master and mistress occasionally went down to visit the Burnands, at Worthing; Mr. and Mrs. Bell then lived in Gloucester terrace, Hyde Park; remember the Marquis of Anglesey becoming a visiter at their house towards the end of 1854; he generally came accompanied by Lord Berkeley and Lady Flora Paget, his children; at that time an intimacy existed between him and the Burnands as well as the Bells; witness generally went with the family to Worthing in September or October; The Marquis of Anglesey visited them there; Mr. Bell was a kind husband towards his wife.

Cross-examined by Sergeant Pigott—Mr. and Mrs. Bell had differences at times, but they never had a public quarrel; they usually differed about their having too much company; Mr. Bell sometimes complained on the subject, but not frequently.

Sarah Densley, lady's maid to Mrs. Bell, deposed that she went into that lady's service in 1856; she was in the service in October, 1858; remembered Mrs. Bell leaving Worthing on the 23d of October, 1858; she had been stopping at her father's house; it was not known that she was going to leave; shortly afterwards she heard from her mistress, and in consequence went up to London, and joined Mrs. Bell at Silliman's Hotel, in Brook street; the Marquis of Anglesey used to come there every day; when they left Silliman's they went to Tunbridge Wells, and put up at the Calverly Hotel; Lord Anglesey went from London with them; Mrs. Bell adopted the name of Lady Burton; they had three bedrooms and a sitting room; Mrs. Bell's bedroom was nearly opposite the sitting room, and Lord Anglesey's bedroom was on the other side of the passage; they remained at the Calverly only a few days, and then went to No. 30 Half Moon street; Lord Anglesey came up with Mrs. Bell, and accompanied her to Half Moon street, where they both occupied one bedroom, and where Mrs. Bell passed as Lady Anglesey; she had often seen him in the bedroom; at Tunbridge Wells there was another lady with Mrs. Bell, named Betts; she afterwards came to Half Moon street; Mrs. Betts subsequently went to the Castle Hotel, Richmond; Lord Anglesey did not go with the lady, but he followed her there; they occupied different bedrooms.

Ann Tucker, chambermaid at the Calverly Hotel, remembered the Marquis of Anglesey and two ladies coming there last year. She confirmed the statement of the last witness.

Mary Turner, a servant at the lodgings in Halfmoon street, deposed that Mrs. Bell and the Marquis slept there together on several occasions.

Mr. Edwin James said he thought it was only due to the petitioner to admit that he believed he was actuated by high and honorable motives in the course he had adopted. The petitioner did not desire to take damages from the Marquis of Anglesey in order to put them in his own pocket. There could be no doubt that the intimacy between the respondent and co respondent had unhappily ended in adultery, and it was at least but fair and just, on the dissolution of this marriage, that Mr. Bell should be put in the same position as he was in when he settled £5,000 on his wife. The Marquis of Anglesey had placed his plea on the record in order that this question of damages might be properly investigated by the jury. He was a widower at the time he became acquainted with this lady, and it had been shown by the evidence that her marriage was rather an ill assorted than a happy one. It would not be necessary, under the circumstances, to occupy any more of their time, and he trusted the jury would give such damages as they thought ought to be awarded.

Sir C. Cresswell summed up. This was a very simple case for the decision of the jury. The statement in the petition was amply borne out by the evidence. The only question remaining for consideration was the amount of damages to be given in the case against the Marquis of Anglesey.

Mr. M. Chambers begged to observe that in Dr. Lardner's case Mrs. Heavyside had a settlement of £8,000 on her, and that settlement was put in and received as evidence, and the jury returned a verdict for £8,000, on the ground that it would be hard upon the petitioner to lose that sum.

Sir C. Cresswell said that after such a precedent he would not withdraw the settlement in the present instance from their consideration. The husband, it appeared, had concurred in settling certain money for his wife's separate use during her life, and she would still enjoy that if they were separated. The jury must consider the state in which the parties lived before the conduct of the adulterer intervened to destroy the happiness of the husband; also, the circumstances under which the co-respondent was introduced; and further, they must consider the means he might have for paying damages. There was not much evidence as to the married life of these parties. No person had been called who was intimate with them. The only witness was the solicitor, who said it was not a happy marriage. The butler said the husband was always kind to his wife, but sometimes complained of her having so much company. It did not appear there had been any negligence on the part of Mr. Bell, or that he had exposed his wife to any temptations, and therefore there was nothing to complain of as against him for want of due care of his wife's honor. No instances were given of any familiarities having passed between Mrs. Bell and the Marquis of Anglesey until after she suddenly withdrew from Worthing and met the Marquis, and went with him to the Calverly Hotel, at Tunbridge Wells, and afterwards to lodgings, where she assumed his name, and they lived together as man and wife. If the Marquis of Anglesey had used the prestige given by his high rank and possessions to destroy the happiness of the husband, no doubt it was a very serious matter, and ought to be taken into consideration when the amount of damages was determined upon.

The jury found that adultery had been committed between Mrs. Bell and the Marquis of Anglesey, and awarded £10,000 damages.

Upon the motion of Mr. M. Chambers, the Court pronounced for the divorce, with costs.

THE LEMOINE INFANTICIDE CASE IN FRANCE.

REMARKABLE CASE OF SEDUCTION OF A SERVANT BY A YOUNG LADY—BIRTH OF AN ILLEGITIMATE CHILD AND BURNING OF ITS BODY BY ITS GRANDMOTHER.

A very remarkable trial began at Orleans, France, on the 9th of December.

Mme. Lemoine, a lady of fortune, residing at Chinon, near Tours, was indicted, with her daughter, on the charge of burning the illegitimate offspring of the latter, under circumstances which denote a frightful amount of depravity. Mme. Lemoine moved in the best circles, kept her carriage, and occupied a prominent position in society. The father of the child seems to have been a servant in Mme. Lemoine's employment.

At ten o'clock the prisoners were brought into court. Mme. Lemoine is 43 years of age, and is described as still very handsome.

Her daughter, Mlle. Angelina, is described as surpassingly beautiful.

After the usual preliminaries, the greffier read the *acte d'accusation*, which is as follows:—

THE INDICTMENT.

There existed at Chinon, at the commencement of this century, a family of the name of Mingot, who moved in the best position. One of its members had a seat in the Legislative Assembly of that time; another was a Judge at the tribunal of Chinon. But that sort of lustre was not calculated to last. In 1835 Victoire Mingot, one of the prisoners, contracted a marriage, which caused some surprise in the country. Wealthy and with good expectations she united herself with a youth named Lemoine, of obscure birth and no fortune.

The marriage did not prove happy, internal discord rendered life in common unendurable, and in 1851 Madame Lemoine obtained a decision at law for a *separation de corps (a mensa et thoro)*. In consequence of that separation, M. Lemoine left Chinon, leaving his wife sole manager of a considerable fortune, and of the education of two children. It would have been, it must be admitted, a hard task to get through properly for any one, for one of these children had come into the world with deplorable instincts. From her childhood Angelina Lemoine used to like, she herself tells us, to read novels. Later she used to read them without concealment; one of those which she preferred was the "Confessions of Marion Delorme." To form an opinion of this work it is not necessary to be acquainted with it; the title alone is sufficient to form an opinion of the work and of a young girl who admits that she delights in it.

To combat such inclinations how much care, how much vigilant supervision would have been necessary! Angelina had the benefit of neither, although her mother appeared to devote her whole life, as, not to be separated from her, not to entrust her to strangers, Mdme. Lemoine had her daughter privately educated by a governess. But it would seem that her object was merely to emulate, out of caprice or a fashion set by the wealthiest or most devoted of mothers. She attended but irregularly while her daughter was taking her lessons; left her frequently alone at home, whilst she went about the town, or even whilst she made short excursions in the environs. At the same time the young girl took the habit of going out alone in the streets, to haunt the workshops of the artisans in the neighborhood, and indulge while there in expressions of the most shocking impropriety, and of going down to the cellar with the servants, and to give herself up to misplaced familiarity.

Arrived very early at the age of womanhood, Angelina became, whilst still a child in years, remarkable for the freshness and beauty of her features. The dazzling character of her attractions, coupled with the forwardness of her demeanor, attracted the attention of men. One day, during the procession, standing alone in her balcony, two young men having stared at her, she was observed to smile to them, and her attitude was such that one of the young men took the liberty of whistling to her, and beckoning her to come down stairs to him. She had not the modesty to retire.

Under these circumstances, Angelina having reached her 15th year, she was heard to state on several occasions that henceforth she was free to marry, thus giving it out that she intended availing herself of that liberty. Nevertheless, it would be difficult to imagine upon whom she fixed her choice.

Her mother had in her employment a man servant, named Jean Fetis, who, looking at his past life as a whole, appears to have been a man of average morality, without any very salient qualities or defects, thoroughly illiterate, and, according to the evidence that will be laid before the Court, remarkable only for his ugliness. This is the man whom Mlle. Lemoine was about to choose for her lover, with the ultimate view, it appears, of making him her husband.

How was this extraordinary intercourse brought about? In that respect mistress and servant are not agreed. But, if it be kept in mind that no evidence is produced of Fetis having been a libertine, that great analogy exists between the statement be made at the time to his fellow servants, and that Angelina shows very little assurance in repelling the accusation of having made the first advance, one feels inclined to think that such was the fact. However that may be, according to Fetis her advances commenced by playing and joking with him, even in the presence of her mother, who laughed very imprudently at what she considered as childishness. She then proceeded to kiss him secretly, and thence to demonstrations so frightfully indecent that we cannot think of relating them. At last, on the night of the 1st of October, knowing that her mother was to start for Tours on the following morning, and leave her alone in the house, she met Fetis by appointment in her own room. Fetis asserts that not only she knew the natural consequences of her conduct, but that she wished them to ensue. In a word, they both agreed to marry, and, foreseeing the opposition of the girl's family, hoped to overcome it by a pregnancy, the shame of which a marriage could only wipe off. Fetis relates even her very words. Thus, alluding to the kind of *mésalliance* the mother had contracted, Angelina said, "I am rich enough for two; my mother made my father's happiness, I will make yours." Thus again, her mother having lightly spoken in her presence of a young girl in love with her music master, who had given herself up to him to compel her relatives to consent to their marriage, she added, "My mother did not suspect her daughter was in precisely the same position."

After this it will surprise no one that Mlle. Angelina Lemoine should have become pregnant. But what will surprise every one is the extent to which Mme. Lemoine carried her blindness and carelessness. It will be easily understood from the fact that at that very time a respectable ecclesiastic having warned her of the reports which then began to circulate touching the clandestine amour of her daughter, she not only treated it as an unfounded calumny, but was so unmindful of her duties as not to detect the shameless intercourse during the three months following, and kept her servant.

This man, encouraged by so much forbearance, began to lose any doubt he might have had as to the realization of his wishes, or his calculations, if that word be preferable. In the neighborhood and among his friends and associates, he openly stated that on such a day he would ask Angelina's mother for her daughter's hand. He traced beforehand his plans for housekeeping. Madame Lemoine, he said, must give us an income of 4,000f. a year, at the very least (£160); we shall want a nurse, a servant maid, and an establishment. And as some told him that he ought to tell Madame Lemoine in time to prevent her buying ball dresses for her daughter, "Bah!" he exclaimed, "these dresses will be useful to us when we go into company after our marriage."

However, the day was close at hand which was to dispel the blind incredulity of the mother, and if not the projects, at least the boastings of the servant. On the 29th of January, 1859, Fetis was at a country house in the neighborhood of Chinon, busy in arranging bottles in a cellar, under the supervision of his mistress. Suddenly—"Madame," he said, "I ask your daughter in marriage." Madame Lemoine at first took these words as a joke. But Fetis having acquainted her with the terrible reality, his mistress growing pale as she heard him, merely replied by ordering him to put the horses to the carriage. On the following morning she summoned him to her room, paid him his wages, and, without any explanation, made him leave the house instantly, together with her cook, Louise Delacote, although this girl had nothing to do with the amours of Fetis, with whom she was on bad terms. Before this climax Angelina had appeared at a window looking on to the garden, and, seeing her lover below, "I have to tell you (she said) that this very morning you will be turned out, with Louise." "Your mother, then (retorted Fetis), won't allow me to marry you." "No, mamma tells me she can make it pass." The sense of these last words is but too plain. They can be looked upon as the first scene in the fearful drama which, six months later, to a day, was to be enacted on the same spot.

The dismissal of the cook had the same meaning. Supposing her, and not without cause, to be acquainted with the facts, and especially with the situation of her daughter, Madame Lemoine wished to remove a witness whose presence might be fatal to the success of her designs. Her plan, which her daughter soon adopted unrestrictedly, may be briefly summed up. To dispel the suspicions afloat, and meet the innuendoes and reports current by a bold and unconscious attitude, and to procure at any cost the disappearance of the child of which Angelina was about to become the mother. If one admits that this was the plan of Madame Lemoine, it cannot be doubted that she carried it into execution with the most unflinching energy.

Enlightened witnesses, who have known her intimately enough to be able to appreciate her character, represent her as remarkable for her unbending pride, her invincible obstinacy, and her impatience of contradiction and advice. To such an extent was this the case, that one of these witnesses, who had already warned M. Lemoine, the separated husband, of the rumors in circulation at Chinon, added, "Take care, your wife has probably already made up her mind as to what she will do, and if you do not interfere, will carry it out to the last." "What, then," replied the husband, "do you believe my wife capable of a crime?" To which the witness replied, "You know her better than I do."

These fatal presentiments were necessarily realized. Mmme. Lemoine began to take her daughter out to balls, where the latter underwent an amount of exercise quite inconsistent with her state of pregnancy. Later, she made her take baths as hot as she could bear them, made her ride on donkeys, and take long walks. At a still later period, some peasants at work in a field saw her in the distance leading her daughter to the foot of a steep hillock. The daughter climbed to the top, and then rolled herself down the steep incline like a barrel. This too significant performance was twice repeated. The daughter Angelina has partly confessed it. She adds that on one occasion her mother wanted her to roll down a staircase, and only desisted her on saying, "But, mother, you don't want to kill me?" However, the vigorous constitution of Angelina set all these criminal attempts at defiance. It soon became evident that the accouchement would take place at maturity, and under the usual conditions. This new situation necessitated another remedy, or more correctly, another crime. Madame Lemoine and her daughter did not shrink from it.

At the beginning of August rumors began to circulate that Angelina had been delivered. She had been seen wearily dragging herself along in company with her mother, towards the public promenade, on the night of the 21st of July. She wore a "pamela" hat, fringed with lace, that fell over her face, the shawl which for some time past had concealed her figure was replaced by a silk mantelet. Notwithstanding all these precautions her paleness and debility had been remarked. Soon the Procureur Imperial was informed.

But pregnancy and scandal were now out of the question. The word of infanticide was on every lip.

The duty of justice then commenced.

Madame Lemoine was summoned to the Procureur Imperial's Office. She protested against the calumny which was uttered against her daughter. She was asked why, as that calumny affected her so much, she had never applied to justice to have the slanders discovered. It was added that what she had so long delayed now became absolutely necessary; unless she admitted herself to be guilty she was bound to prosecute the slanderers. She made up her mind with great difficulty to sign a double complaint for defamation against Fetis and against the unknown informer of the infanticide for calumnious denunciation. According to the terms of the law this last complaint imperatively required a preliminary investigation as to the truth or falsehood of the facts alleged. Madame Lemoine was informed that a medical man would wait upon her, and that her daughter must submit to his inspection. She understood that all was over, and that she must change her tactics. When the doctor called upon her she confessed that her daughter had been delivered, that her pregnancy was the result of a rape, that the child was stillborn, and that she had had it burnt. The magistrates were immediately apprised of this confession, and the two women were arrested and an investigation commenced.

This investigation led to the following disclosures:—

Angelina was delivered of a male child in the night o the 29th of July. On the previous evening she had been seized with vomitings. It had been arranged that the family were to go into the country, but Madame Lemoine countermanded the orders, and also the visit of the music master. About eleven o'clock at night the violent pains came on. Mme. Lemoine put her daughter into a small closet, where a bed was usually kept, and where she was delivered of a fine child, which was born alive. After a space of time, which cannot be exactly defined, but which could not have exceeded five minutes, this fine child had ceased to exist, and at the end of a few hours it had disappeared; Mme. Lemoine had burnt it.

Did she throw it into the fire alive? It does not appear that she can be charged with this barbarity, since Angelina has declared that she saw the child deprived of movement long before her mother took it out of the utensil and threw it into the fire. An agreement had been long before come to between the mother and daughter, and which has been related by the latter, as follows:—"It was frequently talked over between us that if I had a miscarriage the embryo should be burnt, or if a child that it should be served in the same manner. I only made one condition, that it should not be burnt alive." Thus, therefore, it had been decided that the unhappy fruit of debauchery should, under any circumstances, be consumed by the flames; it was destined to death, for, having once moved in the bosom of the mother, it was not likely to have been stillborn. If Angelina has not concealed the truth, her mother reserved to herself to choose the kind of death, and she kept it secret. Angelina declares that she knows nothing as to how her mother deprived the child of life, but thinks it probable that she put her hand on the child's throat, and stifled both its breathing and its cries.

It is natural to ask oneself the question whether Angelina is as sincere in her account as she pretends to be. Everything proves that Mme. Lemoine well employed the means she resorted to. She knew that silence was a necessary condition of the success of her crime, and she imposed on her daughter notwithstanding the violence of the pains of childbirth. For a stronger reason, she was obliged to impose it on the child. If Angelina pretends not to be certain what kind of death was inflicted on the child, she felt no doubt as to its being criminal "I knew very well," she said, "that my mother would kill the child, and she did so." If nothing more was done to the child the leaving the umbilical cord untied while it was in the vase was quite enough to destroy life, and consequently to render Mme. Lemoine and her daughter responsible for an act which they had planned with the most frightful sang froid.

THE TRIAL—EXAMINATION OF MADEMOISELLE LEMOINE.

On the 10th of December, when the indictment had been read, the elder prisoner was removed, and Mlle. Lemoine was interrogated. After admitting that she had been a great novel reader and that she admired Marion Delorme, the President asked, "Did you not shortly after you attained the age of fifteen feel interest in your mother's coachman, Fetis?" "I committed the imprudence," she said, "of allowing him certain familiarities which I ought not to have done." "Was it not you who practised familiarities with him?" "No, sir." "Witnesses say that it was you who began romping with him, and who ended by allowing things to go farther?" "I admit that I did wrong in permitting him certain familiarities, and that is all." "After the familiarities commenced did you not propose to marry him?" "No, sir." "But in your preliminary examination you admitted that you did?" "I was so agitated that I knew not what I said." The President put several questions for the purpose of getting her to admit that she had promised the man marriage, but she persisted in denying that she had done so. "When did your intimacy with Fetis commence?" "At the end of September." "How happens it that that intimacy arose, if there was no question of marriage between you?" "It came from the familiarities I allowed him to take." "What were those familiarities?" The accused returned no answer. "Where did your intimacy first take place?" "In the cellar! But I only yielded after a very long resistance." "Do you pretend that violence was used?" "I do not say that!" "Why did you not mention what had taken place?" "Because the man seemed repentant, and I feared that my mother would be very indignant." "But then, why did you continue your connection?" "Because I was afraid of him!" "Fetis says it began in your chamber?" "No; it was in the cellar!" "He pretends that it was you who enticed him into your chamber?" "No, sir!" "When did you find out that you were *enceinte*?" "In December." "And why did you not tell your mother?" "Because I was afraid of scandal." "Did not Fetis advise you to speak to your mother, and ask her to let you marry him?" "I told him that I would do neither—that he was a scoundrel. Then he said, 'I will ruin you, and will force you to marry me.' Afterwards he spoke to my mother." "You evidently fear to admit in public that you proposed to marry the man. Be it so. What did your mother say after the demand of Fetis to marry you, when she learned the connection you had had with the man?" "She said that he must be discharged; but I did not approve of that, because I thought it was imprudent." "You spoke to him as he was about to leave?" "I said, 'My mother is about to send you away—she will not hear of marriage.'" "Then, after all, there was a question of marriage between you?" "I never consented to such a step." "You said to him, 'My mother will get rid of the child?'" "I never said that!" "After the departure of Fetis, what took place?" "I entertained doubts that I was really *enceinte*." "At the end of April your mother had no doubt, and what project did she form?" "My mother felt certain that nothing would come off my situation. We, however, discussed the question as to the means of getting rid of the consequences of my fault. My mother said that if I had a miscarriage we might burn the embryo. 'But if in place of an embryo there be a child arrived at its full time?' said I. 'Do not be disquieted about that,' said mamma, 'there will always be means of causing it to disappear.'" "That meant that dead or alive the child was to be burned?" "What I understood was that my mother would send it away." "That is what you say now—but you did not say so in your preliminary examinations?" "What I said was misunderstood." "You did not ask your mother what she would do if your child was born alive?" "I had not the idea of questioning my mother, because I was persuaded she meant to send the child away!" "Your mother made you take violent exercise in order to produce a miscarriage?" "No, but because she thought that I was behind my time, and it was of my own accord that I rolled down the hill, and I did it in joke." "Did not your mother propose to you to roll down a staircase?" "She said, laughing, 'If you had a good tumble down stairs, perhaps you would be all right!' But I answered that by such a fall I should perhaps kill myself, and she said that she was only jesting." "When your pains came on did not your mother take you to a dark, isolated chamber?" "Yes—and being persuaded that the child would be dead, she told me to make no noise. For if the child were dead, it was useless to let any one know, and so render herself liable to be suspected of a crime which she would not have committed." "Did you remark that the child to whom you gave birth moved?" "I thought for a moment that it moved." "Did not your mother remark that he was a large child?" "It was big, certainly, but I am not sure that it was born alive. It did not cry." "But if he moved he must have been born alive, and how did he die?" "He was stillborn, sir." "Did you not say after your arrest that your mother had put her hand in the child's mouth?" "What I said was, that if she had killed the child she could only have done so in that way." "Did you not say that you knew your mother meant to kill the child?" "No; I knew that she meant to cause the child to disappear, but that is not the same thing as killing it." The President then read extracts from her declarations after being arrested, for the purpose of showing that they were not in accord with her present statements, and that, therefore, she was not worthy of credit. She afterwards again energetically denied that she had ever thought of marrying Fetis; and in answer to a reference to something he had said she exclaimed, with disdain, "Such a man cannot be believed!"

At this point the interrogatory, during which the girl had displayed remarkable energy, was suspended; ultimately she was brought back, and the President said: "Tell us the manner in which the child was burned." "I only know," answered the prisoner, "what my mother told me, and she told me very little; I do not know if she had prepared beforehand a fire in the grate, nor how she executed her project. It was, I believe, in a room by the side of that in which I was confined that the burning took place. Firewood and faggots are always kept in a closet in that room." "We have reason to believe," said the President, "that the preparations for burning were made the day before your confinement; and if so, there must have been the premeditated design to burn the child, whether alive or dead." "I can give no explanations on that point." "You appear to have always entertained a certain degree of fear of your mother. Why then did you not communicate your situation to your father, who loves you?" "My mother entertained the certainty that nothing would come of my situation, and she led me to share her conviction. I consequently had no need to confide in any one, my interest being to have my fault kept secret."

EXAMINATION OF MADAME LEMOINE.

Mme. Lemoine was then interrogated, and she said:—I watched over my daughter as it was my duty to do; I never observed any familiarities between her and the coachman Fetis; I should not have tolerated them; when I heard of the reports about my daughter, I laid a complaint against some persons for calumniating her; I never entered into an understanding with my daughter, when I learned her situation, to represent that the coachman had done her violence; if my daughter, on her preliminary examination, said the contrary, she is mistaken; I first heard the reports in November, and I questioned my daughter; she denied that they were true, and as no alteration had taken place in her health, I believed her. "Tell us," said the President, "what your daughter said to you after the discharge of Fetis?" "Allow me, sir, not to repeat those details; there are certain things which ought not to be required from a mother." "But I recommend you to say what they were." "It is very painful to repeat them; my daughter only said a few words, but they were terrible." "Tell us what your daughter said, since what she revealed to you, if true, was a crime on the part of one of your servants." "It was to save my daughter's honor that I said nothing about the matter!" The President again pressed the prisoner to say what the revelation was, and at last she, in great agitation, declared that her daughter had confessed that she had been subjected to violence by the coachman. She then, in answer to further questions, protested that when she became aware that her daughter was *enceinte* she might have thought of causing the consequences to disappear in the event of a miscarriage; but, bursting into tears, she exclaimed, "I never thought of committing a crime!" She then denied that the violent exercise which she had caused the girl to take had been intended to produce a miscarriage; she also denied that she had recommended her to roll down a staircase, and said that the rolling down the hill was accidental. She went on to assert that the confinement of the girl had taken place unexpectedly in the middle of the night, and she said that that fact explained why she had not called in a doctor. "But," said the President, "why not have sent a servant for a doctor?" "The servants slept in another part of the house, and besides I was anxious to save the honor of my daughter." "What preparations did you make for her confinement?" "Excuse me—the details would be painful." "I insist on your answering." "I did what every mother would have done, and amongst other things I put a bed in the room." "And what happened?" "A dead child was born." "And what did you do with it when you had condemned it in advance not to live?" "Oh, sir, what you now say deprives me of the courage of stating what passed." "When a woman has the courage to throw into the fire the child of her daughter, she ought to have the courage to state what she did." "I had the courage to do what was necessary to save the honor of my daughter." The prisoner afterwards, though with great repugnance, gave the details of the birth, and then said that she was convinced that the child was dead, inasmuch as it did not move. "But often newly born children do not move, though alive," said the President. "Ah, that is science, and I am not learned. The child had been lying motionless for some time before I put it into the fire." "Did you not say to your daughter that the child was alive and a very large one?" "I did not say that it was alive, though I might have said that it was large." "Your daughter says that the child moved—that she saw it move." "She could not have seen that, for I am sure it did not." "Why did you cast it into the fire?" "When I was certain that it was dead, I had the honor of my daughter to protect, and I did not hesitate!" "How did you light the fire?" "There was already wood in the grate." "Give us the details of the burning." "I did so in my preliminary examination, and it is cruel to ask me to repeat them." "Did the operation last long?" "I cannot tell." "Afterwards you had the courage to cast away the ashes of the burned child of your daughter!" "Yes, I had the courage to do that; why should I not have had the courage to carry to the end what I had commenced?" "And the day after you compelled your daughter to take a walk in the town?" "When a mother desires to save the honor of her daughter, she does everything except crime."

TESTIMONY OF THE COACHMAN FETIS.

Witnesses were then called.

The first was Fetis, the coachman, and he created great curiosity.—It was in 1856, he said, that I entered the service of Mme. Lemoine; shortly after, Mlle. Angelina began romping with me whenever she found me in the rooms; I did not then think it possible to marry her; in 1858, when she was fifteen, she remarked that she was old enough to marry, and I said, "Mademoiselle, I can recommend to you a good husband!" "Who?" asked she; "Myself," I answered, and she observed, "We shall see!" The man then went on to describe the liberties which the girl had taken with him, and how they had ended. He admitted that he had calculated that if she became *enceinte*, he might, notwithstanding the difference in their positions, marry her. It was in January last she made known to him that she was *enceinte*, and in that month unfavorable reports began to be propagated about her. She heard of those reports, and said that she was pleased with them rather than otherwise, as they would facilitate a marriage. At first, continued the man, it was agreed that she should ask her mother to allow her to marry me, but she was afraid; so I undertook to do it. One day I drove Madame to her house at Givray, and there, after carrying some wine into the cellar, I said, "Madame, I have something to say to you." "You, Jean?" said she, looking surprised. "Yes." "Well, speak; what have you got to say?" "Madame, it is right to tell you that Mlle. Angelina, your daughter, is *enceinte* by me, and that she wishes to marry me." "What you ask, Jean," said Madame, "is not possible. Harness the horses instantly, and let us return to Chinon." On our return I told Mlle. Angelina that her mother would not hear of our marriage, and said, "Now I have done my part; do what you like." "What afterwards passed between you and Madame Lemoine?" asked the President. "Madame paid me 100 francs, the amount due for wages, and said, "Go to your room, pack up your things and be off." I answered, "Madame, I promised your daughter to marry her, and I will never fail in my word." The man said this with such pomposity that loud laughter arose through the court, but it was checked by the President. "Before leaving the house did you not speak to Angelina?" "Yes, to bid her farewell, and she said to me, 'Poor Jean, the matter has not turned out as we wished; but my mother says that she will get rid of the child.'"

THE VERDICT AND SENTENCE OF THE GRANDMOTHER.

The President then summed up the evidence, and the jury, late at night, retired to consider the verdict. In half an hour it returned with a verdict of guilty against the mother, but with extenuating circumstances, and of acquittal of the daughter.

The Court condemned the mother to twenty years' hard labor.

UNHAPPY POSITION OF FETIS, THE COACHMAN—SUICIDE OF THE DENOUNCER.

A letter from Tours says:—Fetis, the coachman, has for some time been in a state of great distress, no one consenting to give him a place. His conduct is regarded with such disgust that the crowd assembled outside the court have hissed him more than once. It has been stated that the man took lessons on the violin. The price to be paid for each lesson was only twenty-five cents, but he did not pay even that, and yet after his discharge from the service of Mme. Lemoine, the music master wrote for him (for he can only sign his name) several letters to the young lady, and even delivered them. The music master, one Sorneau by name, is somewhat grotesque, having a large red nose and a yellow complexion. It appears to be true that the reason why Lieubray, the tailor, attempted suicide was that he felt remorse at having written anonymous letters to the law authorities denouncing Mme. Lemoine and her daughter. He appears to have long premeditated the act, as three weeks back he purchased a brace of pistols, but his son took them from him; he afterwards, however, bought another pair, and had them loaded. When he fired he only broke his jaw, the trigger being stiff, and the line of direction being in consequence changed

Two Murders in Boston.

A MAN KILLED BY A JEALOUS HUSBAND.

[From the Boston Traveller, Dec. 28.]

James Daley, a laborer, residing on Centre street, East Boston, was arrested by the East Boston police yesterday afternoon, for the murder of James Carroll. The circumstances, as far as we have ascertained, are as follows:—

About one o'clock Daley went to the Police station and gave information that he had beaten Carroll at his house, having found him there in company with his wife. He asked the officers to take care of the man, and said he would answer for what he had done. About the same time Lieutenant Adams, who lives near the place, heard that a man had been beaten and kicked out of doors, and he reached the house about the same time as the other officers.

He found Carroll lying in the entry of Daley's house, with his head bloody, and insensible, with the smell of rum about him. The officers carried him to the station house, but supposing his insensibility to be occasioned partly by liquor, did not call a physician.

During the afternoon the officers heard that Daley had been boasting that he had given Carroll a bad beating, and therefore arrested him.

About six o'clock, Carroll grew worse rapidly, and it became evident he was dying, and a physician was sent for, but the man died before his arrival.

Daley says he has long been suspicious that the deceased was intimate with his wife, and that he has been informed of criminal intercourse between them. He said he went home about one o'clock and found Carroll in his house in company with his wife. He remonstrated with him for being there, when they got into a dispute. At the time he held in his hand a stick which he had picked up in the street on his way home, and with this he struck Carroll on the head several times. He denied having any intention to kill him, and says he did not suppose he was seriously injured, when he gave information of the affair at the station house.

Carroll had seven wounds upon his head, but it did not appear by an external examination that his skull was broken. He was a laborer, about thirty years of age, and leaves a wife and two children residing in East Boston.

The prisoner is also a laborer, and is about thirty-eight years of age. He is well known to the police, and has been arrested by them before now for drunkenness. He has a family of children, and it is said his suspicion of his wife's familiarity with the deceased was occasioned by statements made by them.

Coroner Parcher will hold an inquest on the body of Carroll. Daley will be brought before the police court to-day on a charge of murder.

Up to this time no evidence against him has been discovered, except his own statements. Carroll never spoke from the time he was found by the police.

MURDER OF A BROTHEL KEEPER BY HER PARAMOUR—STATEMENT OF THE PRISONER.

I have been acquainted with Mrs. Goodnow for some eight years. She is a widow, and her real name is Harriet J. W. Freeborn. I went to call upon her at half-past twelve o'clock last night. She came to the door and let me in. We went into the parlor, and I told her I wished to have some conversation with her. She then went down stairs, and after I had got tired of waiting in the parlor, I went down and found her in a basement room. She was standing at a cupboard, eating cold chicken, and had a case knife in her hand. I spoke to her, and told her she had better come up stairs if she was going to. She came and took hold of me, and tried to shove me out of the door. She was very much excited, and I resisted her.

Her rage then increased, and she got the knife with which she had been eating, and came at me. I caught her by the throat, and we had quite a tussle, and I suppose I choked her too long. I think I did not have hold of her more than a minute, and when I let go of her she dropped heavily on the floor, striking her head very hard. I cannot say whether it hit anything else or not. I feared she might be dead, from her appearance.

I then went out to see a friend of mine who lived a few doors off, and told him all the circumstances. He advised me to deliver myself up to the officers, and I told him I would do so. He accompanied me to the station house, where I gave myself up. I went to the house with no intention of having any trouble, nor did I intend to injure her when I took hold of her.

Question—I am informed that you went to the house to get money of Mrs. Goodnow, and that your quarrel was in consequence of her refusal to give any—is that information correct?

Answer—No, sir; and I can readily explain the rumor of that kind which may have got round. I did go there yesterday to get some money from her which she owed me.

I let her have some money some time since, and she has paid me in small instalments according to her convenience. We had no trouble about that, and money was not alluded to in our interview this morning. I told her I had heard she was preparing to leave the city, and that was all I called for.

It has been eight years since I have been intimate with her. We have had trouble before, but nothing serious. She has several other acquaintances, who have tried to prejudice her against me—one man particularly—and she has told me so. Still, I have always gone with her.

I was very much attached to her, and she has been the ruin of me in every position I have been in. I was very pleasantly situated when I became acquainted with Mrs. Goodnow, and she knew it. She has been a hard woman.

I wish to say that I expect to suffer the consequences of the law, and don't want to get rid of them, but I had no intention of committing any violence whatever.

Mrs. Goodnow, the deceased, was born in Tamworth, N. H., and is the daughter of a school teacher, now dead. Her maiden name was Harriet J. W. Hayes. Her relatives are all respectable, and she had a fine education. Her mother subsequently went to live in Dover, N. H., and she (Harriet) was married to James Freeborn, a painter, in this city. He died about seven or eight years since, leaving one son, Francis K. Freeborn, now thirteen years old, and a bright, intelligent boy. Mrs. Freeborn, two or three years afterwards opened a house of ill fame, and about three years since became mistress of the house at 39 Spring street.

Goodhue, during several years, has been known to be intimate with her, frequenting her house and being often in her company. He has a wife and daughter, but has not lived with his wife for some years. Their separation, as he informs us, was mutual, and in consequence of his intimacy with Mrs. Goodnow. He also has a mother and sister in this city, and all his family are respected people.

He was formerly in the grocery business in Cambridgeport, then a dry goods clerk in Boston. About two years since he was clerk of the Atlantic House, Sudbury street. Last winter he kept a hotel at Wrentham, and the past summer was employed at Grove Hall, Roxbury.

Mrs. Goodnow is known to have ruined many other young men, morally, socially and pecuniarily. She was said to be a very attractive woman, though not remarkable for personal beauty. She cultivated her acquaintance with Goodhue, and applied all the seductive arts she knew so well how to employ, till his money and character were gone, and then she sought to shake him off.

The only relief to the dark picture of her character is the belief that she has for some time supported her aged mother, and that she has reared her son with a care and affection which would seem foreign to a condition like hers.

Sporting Intelligence.

Lincoln, an American bred chesnut horse, 4 years, by Belshazzar, out of a Jordan mare, was sold at Tattersall's, London, on Monday, 5th inst., for 39 guineas.

The London *Sunday Times* of the 11th instant, says:—The stewards appointed to conduct the annual dinner of the Royal London Yacht Club, on Thursday evening next, at Willis' Rooms, St. James', are busily engaged in their desire to produce the banquet with its wonted *éclat*. The worthy commodore, Mr. A. Arcedeckne, is announced to take the chair; and tickets for the entertainment are being issued largely by the commodore, vice treasurer, &c., &c.

ORANGE TREES KILLED.—The New Orleans *Picayune* expresses the apprehension that the orange trees in that city and vicinity, which for two or three years have been prolific bearers of fruit, have seriously suffered from the late freeze. All the orange trees in that vicinity were destroyed by the frost about ten years ago

The Congress of Paris.

AUSTRIAN IDEA OF THE POSITION OF THE GRAND DUKES.

The Dresden *Journal*, which sometimes receives diplomatic communications from Vienna, publishes what it declares to be an analysis of the circular despatch of Count de Rechberg relative to the Congress. M. de Rechberg considers that, if it appears indispensable to admit the plenipotentiaries of Rome, Sardinia and the Two Sicilies, the respect due to the right of princes also commands that the representatives of Tuscany, Parma and Modena should be called to it, "*so soon as these countries shall have returned to a normal situation, guaranteeing their complete independence.*" The idea of M. de Rechberg doubtless is, after the restoration of the fallen sovereigns, for otherwise no one can understand what is meant by the right of princes. The Austrian Minister afterwards proposes as the first object to be attained, "the re-establishment of the expelled princes as well as that of the authority of the Pope over the insurgent provinces;" afterwards a confederation might be founded on the model of the Germanic one.

The document concludes by expressing the opinion that an indefinite extension of the attributions of the Congress might lead to complications.

LORD PALMERSTON'S OPINION OF AUSTRIAN POLICY.

[From the London Post (government organ) Dec. 13.]

When Fouche very cleverly, though somewhat spitefully, wished to describe the serene imperturbability of Metternich, he said that were the Austrian Minister, when engaged in conversation, to be soundly kicked from behind, the infliction would never be revealed by the slightest change in his unruffled and placid visage. It is but an act of justice to Count Rechberg to acknowledge that one tradition at least of the Metternich school is still honored and observed in the Chancellery of Vienna, and that the Austrian government, after the soundest thrashing which it has received since the First Napoleonic wars—after losing its possessions, its dignity, and its honors—does not the less retain a complete sang froid. From the tone of the diplomatic circular, of which the Dresden *Gazette* has furnished the summary, one would be tempted to believe that Austria, not France, was victorious at Solferino, and that the Italian campaign had produced no other effects than those of re-establishing on a firmer basis the Austrian power, and obtaining fresh guarantees for the Austrian satraps. We can regard in no other light than as the ravings of the foredoomed—it were charity to view them as the drivellings of a political dotage—the declarations put forth and the principles enounced in this marvellous production. Whilst England, and, it must be hoped, a majority of the European Powers propose to assemble in a Congress to remove from Italy the evils chiefly produced by the Austrian princelings, Austria virtually declares that to effect the restoration of her Viceroys is the first duty of the European Council, and, that duty once performed, the task of securing the property and peace of Italy may be safely left to the Pope and the Archdukes.

* * * * * * *

Count Rechberg, who talks so glibly about the restorations in Central Italy, may find himself compelled at no very distant period—should the madness of the Austrian Court plunge Italy and Europe into another war—to sign another peace, not on the banks of the Mincio, but of the Isonzo. What is true of her Venetian is no less true of all the other provinces of Austria; how true of Hungary, the events of which we daily receive intelligence, revealing the general and deep rooted feeling of discontent, most clearly prove. Everything betokens a general break up. The military resources of the Emperor have been tried and found wanting. In financial matters the whole Austrian empire, no longer symbolised by the five comprehensive vowels in which an Austrian Emperor expressed its sway over the whole world, is compelled to drop the two first letters and to shadow forth its necessities by an "I. O. U." Such is the Power which, in the circular of Count Rechberg, still presumes to dictate the law to Europe; and, with a gangrene preying on its own vitals, to measure out the existence of independent States and resuscitate lifeless forms of government.

The Convention Between England and Guatemala Respecting Belize.

[From the Gaceta Oficial of Guatemala, Nov. 16.]

In publishing, in our issue of the 19th of September last, the convention between this government and that of Great Britain, as regards Belize, we indicated some of the reasons that had induced the President to enter into the negotiations which resulted in that arrangement. We then said that, in addition to other considerations of public utility, the government felt bound to contribute on its part to a general adjustment of the questions pending between the United States and Great Britain in respect to Central America. We regret to perceive, however, that there are some persons, perhaps without the necessary data to form a sound judgment in the matter, who do not hesitate to express the opinion that the convention in question will tend rather to complicate than to settle the difficulties between those countries, and who regard it as a violation of the Clayton-Bulwer convention of 1850. Nor do they hesitate to blame the government of Guatemala for its alleged abandonment of its rights, which they affirm have been invested with new value by the United States, in the position which that country has taken towards Great Britain in its discussions relating to Belize. We regard this as an error, especially as we could not have depended on any foreign aid in giving a practical value to the rights in question. We regard the settlement of the question of Belize as the first step in a series of negotiations which will remove all points in dispute between the United States and Great Britain in Central America, and in which the governments of these States should assist by all means in their power.

We may refer here to the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, sometimes called the Clarendon-Dallas treaty, signed October 17, 1856, which, in one of its additional articles, expressly stipulates that as the territory of Belize is not included in the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer convention, its limits shall be settled by treaty between Great Britain and Guatemala, as was done in the convention of April last. It is true that the Senate of the United States, for other reasons, did not ratify the Clarendon-Dallas treaty, but as the American government approved it so far as to send it in to the Senate, we may understand this provision as conforming to its views. But however this may be, we of Guatemala are not called upon to inquire whether our treaty stipulations violate, or do not violate, the convention between Great Britain and the United States of 1850, to which we were not a party. Our action in such matters must be governed by considerations of our own interest and convenience, and if these are regarded with proper prudence and care, we may be happy if it shall, at the same time, contribute to the adjustment of the difficulties which exist between two great countries with which we sustain relations of friendship and commerce. We add the article in the Clarendon Dallas treaty above alluded to:—

ARTICLE SECOND—ADDITIONAL.

1. It is understood that the establishment of her Britannic Majesty, called Belize or British Honduras, situated on the coast of the Bay of Honduras and bounded north by the Mexican province of Yucatan and south by the river Sarstoon, was not, nor is it comprehended in the treaty between the contracting parties of April, 1850; and that the western limits of Belize, as they existed on the 19th of April, 1850, shall be arranged, if possible, and fixed by treaty between her Britannic Majesty and the republic of Guatemala within the two years next following the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, which limits and boundaries shall never in future be extended.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, Dec. 29—6 P. M.

The activity in the money market continues, and seven is the very lowest rate at which the choicest paper now goes. The brokers still borrow to a certain extent at six, but the inquiry for money at this figure is active. The increased movement is mainly due to the season of the year, the payments into the Sub-Treasury for the new Treasury notes, and some apprehension lest the movement of specie South should disturb our money market.

Business has hardly fairly commenced for the Saturday steamers; the market for bills, especially on Paris, is quite flat. We quote sterling bills (bankers') at 109¾ a ⅛, francs (bankers') at 5.16¼ a 17½. It is probable that some $200,000 of specie will go out on Saturday, to cover bills drawn some weeks since.

The price of sight bills on New York at the cities mentioned is as follows, the price being expressed in the currency of the cities where the bills are drawn:—

Chicago	1	premium.
St. Louis	¼ a ⅜	"
Cincinnati	⅜	"
Philadelphia	par a 1-10	"
Boston	1-10	"
Baltimore	⅛	"
Charleston	⅜ a ½	"
Savannah	⅛ a ¼	"
Mobile	9-16 a ⅝	discount.
New Orleans	1	"

There was a better feeling in the stock market to-day, and prices advanced a fraction, without much activity. No one expects much business at this season, but the bears may, by oversales, defeat their own object, and create a demand for stocks. Central was better; it opened at 75¼, rose to 75⅜ bid, and closed in the afternoon at 75⅜ bid. According to the estimate laid before the directors at their late meeting, the surplus on hand, after paying the February dividend of 3 per cent, will be $217,727. But in this statement no allowance is made for any increase over last year in the earnings in December and January, and the working expenses are set down at 56 per cent, against 54 last year. The Western stocks were generally inactive to-day. Rock Island sold at 63, and closed that bid, against 63 at the close yesterday; Galena sold at 64¼, and closed at 65 bid, as against 64¼ yesterday. Illinois Central took another lurch downward: it sold at 56¾, a decline of one per cent from yesterday's closing price, and finally closed 57¼ bid. Norwich and Worcester, on which another 2½ per cent dividend has been declared, was in demand at 40¼. State stocks and bonds were firm, but very inactive. Indeed, the whole business of the day was very small. In the afternoon, the market was fairly active, and stocks closed steady at the following quotations:—Virginia 6's, 94¼ a ½; Missouri 6's, 83⅜ a ⅝; Canton, 16⅞ a 17; Cumberland Coal preferred, 12⅞ a 13¼; Pacific Mail, 76¼ a ½; New York Central, 75⅜ a ½; Erie, 8⅝ a ¾; Hudson River, 41⅝ a ¾; Harlem, 8¾ a 9; do. preferred, 34; Reading, 42; Michigan Central 38⅜ a ⅝; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 6 a ⅛; do. guaranteed, 16⅞ a 17; Panama, 127⅝ a ¾; Illinois Central, 57¼ a ⅜; Galena and Chicago, 65 a ¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 19 a ¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 63 a ¼.

The condition of the banks in the four leading cities of the Union will be seen from the following table of their last statements:—

Cities.	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circu'n
New York, Dec. 24	$124,977,375	77,294,782	19,645,967	8,309,023
Boston, Dec. 27	66,610,000	17,159,000	4,411,500	6,192,000
Philad'a, Dec. 27	25,226,089	14,604,348	4,548,528	2,630,061
N. Orleans, Dec. 17	25,578,691	21,330,938	11,813,740	10,693,429
Total	$232,392,155	130,393,018	40,419,735	27,824,516

This statement, as compared with the last, shows a considerable loss of specie and a considerable increase of loans. New Orleans is the only city that is not losing specie and increasing its discounts.

The following table will show how these banks have worked since January 1:—

Date.	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulat'n.
Jan. 1- 8	$235,841,000	156,553,000	58,710,000	27,382,000
Feb. 5-14	236,530,000	149,676,000	54,444,000	28,921,000
Mar. 5-12	234,243,000	149,367,000	54,648,000	30,071,000
Ap'l 2-11	238,536,000	151,481,000	56,981,000	32,443,000
May 7-15	235,086,000	151,173,000	53,848,000	31,357,000
June 4-13	225,202,000	135,805,000	48,913,000	30,167,000
July 9-18	221,447,000	128,214,000	45,169,000	29,628,000
Aug. 6-13	217,955,000	110,491,000	44,007,000	27,815,000
Sep. 10-19	223,768,000	123,544,000	45,096,000	27,428,000
Sep. 17-26	224,237,000	123,419,000	44,086,000	27,078,000
Sep. 24-Oc 4	224,652,000	122,618,000	42,377,000	27,051,000
Oct. 1-11	224,577,000	122,383,000	42,916,549	28,206,580
Oct. 8-18	225,248,000	123,106,000	42,828,000	27,847,000
Oct. 15-24	224,929,000	124,360,000	44,294,000	27,613,000
Oc 22-Nov 1	226,738,000	126,760,000	44,705,000	27,650,000
Oc. 29-Nov 8	229,308,000	129,057,000	43,404,000	27,790,310
Nov. 5-14	230,816,000	129,307,000	42,760,000	27,742,000
Nov. 12-22	231,573,000	129,415,000	41,772,000	27,266,000
Nov. 19-26	231,609,523	127,047,032	40,276,008	27,540,934
Dec. 3-10	232,457,317	130,498,253	41,036,981	28,289,000
Dec. 17-27	232,392,155	130,393,018	40,419,735	27,824,516

The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows to-day:—

Total receipts	$509,348 61
—For customs	106,000 00
Payments	60,929 41
Balance	6,849,517 60

The Secretary of the Treasury has invited proposals to be received until the 31st of January for one million one hundred and ten thousand dollars in United States stock, authorized by the act of the 14th of June, 1858—being so much of the stock as has been heretofore awarded to bidders who have failed to deposit the principal and premium on that amount. This stock will be reimbursable in fifteen years from January last, and bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually. No bid will be received below par, and none for any fraction of a thousand dollars.

This is part of the three millions awarded at a high premium to Messrs. Sweeney, Rittenhouse, Fant & Co., of Washington, and which they offer to pay at San Francisco, but which the Secretary refuses to receive except in the Atlantic States. According to the wording of the advertisement of the Treasury Department, payments at San Francisco were regular; but it seems doubtful whether sufficient time elapsed between the appearance of the advertisement and the opening of the bids for it to have been possible for any banking house to make the requisite deposits, &c., at San Francisco.

The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House this morning were $22,443,540 05, and the balances $1,041,652 47.

The following dividends have been declared:—

The Hanover Bank, a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent, payable on the 9th of January; the Chatham Bank, a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent, payable January 16; the Bank of Commerce, a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent, payable January 3; the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, a semi annual dividend of two and a half per cent, payable February 1; the Manhattan Savings Institution, a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum on sums of five hundred dollars and under, and at the rate of five per cent on larger sums; the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, a dividend of half a million of dollars in stock to its stockholders, giving one share of stock for every two of its present one million of dollars capital.

Ten millions of bonds and stock have assented to the new plan of reorganizing the Erie road. The right of parties to "assent" expires January 1, and should any parties be allowed to come in after that date, it will be as an act of courtesy.

The Boston *Traveller* intimates that a bank officer of that city is a defaulter for $30,000, but as it will be made good by his friends, the matter will be hushed up.

The Treasurer of the city of Brooklyn gives notice that the bonds of 1845 for $30,000, and of 1856 for $75,000, and all coupons of the city debt due on the 1st of January, will be paid on presentation at the Long Island Bank, on and after the 3d of January.

The annexed is a copy of the official statement upon which the dividend of 3 per cent was recently declared by the New York Central Railroad Company. The earnings for December and January are estimated at the same as was earned in the same months of the previous year:—

EARNINGS.

August, 1859, actual		$591,919 97
September, 1859, actual		743,593 93
October, 1859, partly estimated		720,292 16
November, 1859, partly estimated		652,486 42
December, 1859, partly estimated		510,000 00
January, 1860, estimated		380,000 00
Total		$3,598,127 53
EXPENDITURES.		
Expenses operating		$2,014,961 02
Sinking fund debt certificates	$58,376 89	
Sevens of 1876	39,060 00	
Other issues	23,012 00	
		120,448 89
Interest		495,000 00
Rent of Niagara bridge and Canada road		30,000 00
Total		[illegible]
Net earnings		937,727 23
Three per cent dividend		720,000 00
Surplus		$217,727 23

The working expenses are estimated at 56 per cent of the gross receipts. The expenses of the year ending 30th of September, according to the annual report, were a trifle over 54 per cent.

A circular has been issued by the Michigan Central Railroad Company, from which we make the following extracts:—

The financial condition of the company on the 1st inst. is exhibited in the following report:—

The state of the income account is as follows, viz:—

Dr. Income Account—Receipts of Road—Contra. Cr.

Dec. 1, 1859—To balance of this account, per Treasurer's report of June 1, 1859	$108,975 97
To receipts of road for six months, ending Nov. 30, 1859	998,898 38
Total	$1,107,874 35
To balance of income account this day	218,622 63
By operating account, for six months, ending Nov. 30, 1859	476,288 67
By interest account, for six months, ending Nov. 30, 1859	337,963 05
By payment to trustees of sinking funds	75,000,00
By balance to new account	218,623 62
Total	$1,107,874 35

The balance to the credit of this account has increased since the annual report of June 1, 1859, $109,646 66, and now amounts to $218,622 63, an amount exceeding 3½ per cent upon the capital stock. If to the gain above named, $109,646 66, is added the amount paid in October to the Trustees of the Sinking Funds, $75,000, it will be found that during the past six months the net earnings of the road, after paying operating expenditures and interest, will amount to $184,646 66—an amount exceeding 8 per cent upon the capital stock of the company.

This favorable condition of the income account is owing principally to the rigid economy with which all the expenses of the road have been watched and controlled; and although the gross receipts have materially decreased as compared with the corresponding months of last year, yet the net result shows a difference in favor of this year of $10,782 91, to which should be added the first payment toward the second Sinking Fund of $15,000, making in all a net gain of $25,782 91.

The gross receipts for six months, ending Nov. 30, 1858, were		$1,114,620 00
The gross receipts for six months, ending Nov. 30, 1859, were		998,898 38
Showing decrease in receipts of		$115,721 62
To counteract this decrease, the comparison of expenditures between the two periods is as follows:—		
Operating and interest expenditures, six months of last year	$955,756 26	
Operating and interest expenditures, six months of this year	814,251 78	
Showing a reduction of expenses of		$141,504 54
And a net gain over last year of		$25,782 91

This favorable result from a comparatively unfavorable business has been brought about, as before stated, by careful economy in management, not at all to the detriment of the condition of the road or of its rolling stock, both of which have been maintained at the maximum standard.

The business of the months of June, July, August and September was materially less than that of the corresponding months of the previous year; but about the 1st of October matters at the West improved, and since that period the receipts have been considerably in excess of those of the corresponding months of last year. This improvement, it is confidently expected, will continue, as it undoubtedly arises from the improved condition of the business of the West, and is not merely a temporary movement from other quarters to our advantage.

We have no floating debt whatever, and our liabilities, other than the operating expenses of the road, are the interest on our bonded debt and the annual payments to the Trustees of the Sinking Funds. These, during the adverse circumstances of the past two years, have been fairly earned by the road and promptly paid.

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the third week of December were—

1859	$29,520 32
1858	29,199 19
Increase	$321 13

The Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company has declared a divided of 2½ per cent. The business of the road for the six months ending December 1, 1859, was—

Receipts (passengers and freight, mails, &c.)	$204,008 67
Expenses	123,375 45
Receipts over expenses	$80,633 22
Interest six months	19,496 50
Net earnings	$61,136 72
Dividend, 2½ per cent	53,125 00
Balance to new account	$8,011 72

One-half of the whole length of the road has been relaid with iron the past year, and paid out of the earnings for the same period.

The Boston *Post*, in its weekly financial review, says:—

Our money market continues close and hard, comparatively speaking, on outside transactions. Prime notes, on loans with good collaterals, can be had at 8 to 9 per cent.