British North America, to the United States, as an equivalent for the Alabama claims, he would have hit the nail on the head, even as "a remedy for the existing distress in London." How? Readily enough, in some international arrangement with the annexation providing homes, homesteads and temporary subsistence for the London poor in the New Dominion, as farmers, tradesmen, mechanics, laborers and house servants; not in scattering them about as chance may offer, but in locating them in new villages and towns, in self-supporting communities. Let the author of the aforesaid handbill act upon these hints in his proposed annexation movement, and he will be apt soon to raise a breeze in London which will be felt in Downing street.

THE PROPOSED REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.—The scheme for the attempted removal of the capital was inaugurated yesterday by General Logan in Congress. Mr. Washburn, who believes that the site is better as it is, opposed the project. The citizens of the national capital, however, a little more frightened than there is any necessity for, waited on President Grant yesterday and asked him to use his influence with Congress in behalf of letting well enough alone. The President promised he would and the conference ended.

FRENCH "SOLIDARITY" AGAINST THE REDS."—In solid confirmation of the effect of Napoleon's policy and, for the French people, absolutely profitable contradiction of the clamor of the radical "Reds," and Rochefort, come the facts contained in our special Paris correspondence yesterday that on the last day of the old year the closing price of rentes on the Bourse was seventy-two francs eighty centimes, and that on Monday, the 3d instant, the final quotations were seventy-three francs eighty-two and a half centimes, the news of the formation of the Cabinet having been promulgated previous to the termination of business.

LITERATURE.

Criticisms of New Books.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. By William H. Barnes. Portraits on Steel by George E. Perine. Two volumes. New York: George E. Perine.

We doubt if many intelligent persons, though they be as palpably partisan as Mr. Barnes, will place the same high estimate upon the Fortieth Congress as he does. It certainly must ever occupy a very prominent historical position, because of the great questions it was called upon to meet, and because it had the doubtful glory of being the first national legislature that impeached and tried a President of the United States. But history must record the fact that in all the miserable bickerings between the President and Congress in their separate reconstruction policies the amount of true statesmanship exhibited was lamentably small. There were no men of great intellectual capacity in the Fortieth Congress. Men of ability were not wanting; bitter, unrelenting partisans were numerous; but of clear-headed, practical and politic statesmen there were none. That a settlement was made of the reconstruction question is true, but the plan was only stumbled upon after more than one blunder had been made. Even to-day we find that the plan was faulty and insufficient. Had it been conceived in the mind of a statesman no necessity could have arisen for the arbitrary measures which Congress is now imposing upon Georgia at the present time. The restoration of the Union was less a consideration than the perpetuation of the power of the republican party. The President blundered and fell; the democrats played into the hands of the radicals, and thus entailed upon the South the most humiliating conditions. As for the republicans, peculiar circumstances, which will hardly happen again within a century, invested them with more than autocratic power, which they exercised in a most unscrupulous manner. Thus, far from agreeing with Mr. Barnes in his opinion of the Fortieth Congress, we rather believe that it will be known to history as having possessed less statesmanship and more audacious partisanship than any previous Congress.

But if we cannot agree with Mr. Barnes in his views on the achievements of this Congress we can award him the highest praise for the biographical sketches of its members, which comprise nearly one whole contents of the two volumes. While nothing is written condemnatory of any one, and rather too much unmerited praise is bestowed upon some, the public careers and private lives of all are faithfully and accurately given. The literary style is excellent and the steel portraits admirable. The mechanical execution is also good and the binding neat and durable. We recommend the volumes for the sake of the biographies referred to. These give the work a decided value. Most educated persons feel an interest in the personal careers of prominent men; and because of the great events that transpired in 1867 and 1868 it is probable that biographies of the men who took active part in them will, for many years to come, possess more than the usual interest. Mr. Barnes' work fully supplies any demand that may exist for such sketches.

The February Magazines.

Putnam's Magazine for February is hardly as interesting as was the January number, the contents being rather dull. There are, however, several articles in it of real merit. "American Railway Traveling" is an excellent paper, and so is the article entitled "Weapons for Combat with Fire." "My Notion About the Human Ear" has nothing whatever of originality. No more common and vulgar belief prevails with a certain class than the "notion about the human ear" which the writer entertains. "Father Hyacinthe's Predecessor" is an interesting review of Father Felix. We find in this number "The Magic Palace," written by Fenimore Cooper, and descriptive of the famous ice palace constructed by the Empress Anne of Russia in the year 1739. "A Woman's Right," "Concerning Charlotte" and "Sketches in Color" are continued. "Virginia—Old and New," "Ben," "Trial by Jury," "The African Exodus," "Wind of the Southland," "The Great Gale at Passamaquoddy," "The Death Bell," "The Story of Crazy Martha," "Brevities: Letter Writing," "Dreaming," "Greenough's Chanting Cherubs," "Halimar Jail," "Table Talk," "Literature at Home," "Literature, Science and Art Abroad" and "Current Events" complete the contents.

Hours at Home opens with a capital paper by Rev. George B. Bacon, on "The Literature of Our Sunday Schools." It is written in the same humorous, satirical style that has distinguished previous papers on the same subject, and is entertaining from beginning to end. "Hero" is continued. "Mary, Queen of Scots, and Queen Elizabeth" is an extract from Froude's History of England. In spite of its palpable injustice to the unfortunate Mary, it will be read with the deepest interest. Mr. Froude is one of the most dramatic of writers, and in his account of the execution of Mary has given a vivid picture of the tragic event. "Something About Hats" and "The Ministry of Beauty" are readable. "Yale College One Hundred Years Ago" is full of interest. "Compton Friars" is concluded. "Curiosities of Vision" is well written, but the subject is hardly fresh. In "The Darien Canal Explorations" we note several inaccuracies which indicate that the writer has not carefully studied his subject. "Books and Reading" is the continuation of a series of well considered papers, which we think far above the ordinary average of magazine literature. "A Railway in Utopia" and "The Frozen Well at Brandon" are interesting. The poetry in this number of *Hours at Home* is good.

Packard's Monthly contains an entertaining account of "Alice and Phebe Cary—Their Homes and Friends." The article on Adah Isaacs Menken, to which we referred last month, is concluded. Although written in an impartial spirit and quite readable, we repeat our conviction that it would have been better never to have published it. The best article in this number is one entitled "Shall American Wives be Childless?" and written by Howard Glyndon. The subject is discussed with great delicacy and in a thoroughly sensible manner. It is a great pity that the tendency of the age gives so much pertinence to the question. A considerable part of the magazine is occupied by subjects relating to the lower classes of this metropolis. "What I Saw and Heard at the Tombs," "Eleanor Kirk Among the Working Women" and "The Destitute and Outcast Children of New York" are the titles of the various articles devoted to these people. "The Man Who Laughs" is a very unjust attack upon Victor Hugo's late work, which, in spite of its extravagances, is one of the few fictions of the age destined to live. The remainder of the contents, excepting the poetry, which is very ordinary, fairly sustains the reputation of the magazine.

The *Phrenological Journal* contains numerous papers well written and of interest to those who take pleasure in studying the science of phrenology. There are several biographical and critical sketches of famous or prominent men, such as Washington, Stanton, Hyacinthe and Loomis. The other articles are all readable and entertaining.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

M. Rochefort's Sentence and Its Penal Effects.

The Archbishop of Paris Before the Council in Rome.

Queen Victoria's Compliment to Canada.

The Head Waters of the Nile at New Year.

Policy of the Winnipeg Revolutionists.

The Legislative Difficulties in Georgia.

FRANCE.

M. Rochefort's Trial and Sentence.

PARIS, Jan. 22, 1870.

M. Henri Rochefort's trial was brought to an end to-day. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs.

This sentence does not disturb his position as deputy in the Corps Législatif.

Still More Severe.

PARIS, Jan. 22, 1870.

The sentence of M. Rochefort includes the deprivation of his political rights, though he remains a deputy in the Corps Législatif.

The Trade "Strike" Demonstration.

PARIS, Jan. 22, 1870.

About 3,500 troops have arrived at La Creuzot to prevent disorder among the workmen on a strike there.

ROME.

Council Light from Paris.

ROME, Jan. 22, 1870.

The Archbishop of Paris on Wednesday delivered a discourse before the Ecumenical Council, which was full of wisdom and moderation. He was listened to with religious attention, and at the close was congratulated by many of the fathers.

A "Counterblast" to "Catholic Journalists."

ROME, Jan. 22, 1870.

A petition against the excesses of laymen who edit "religious" journals has been drawn up and numerously signed by the fathers.

The Art Exhibition.

ROME, Jan. 22, 1870.

Articles destined for the Exposition of Roman Arts will be received until the second of February.

The Exposition will be opened on the 15th of February.

ENGLAND.

The Free Trade Policy.

LONDON, Jan. 22, 1870.

The London *Times* to-day discusses the French commercial treaty and demonstrates therefrom the need of absolute free trade.

Royal Compliment to Canada.

LONDON, Jan. 22, 1870.

Hon. John Rose, late Canadian Finance Minister, and now of the banking house of Morton, Rose & Co., of London, has been created by the Queen a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

EGYPT.

Sir Samuel Baker's Explorations.

LONDON, Jan. 22, 1870.

Advices have been received from Sir Samuel Baker's expedition of discovery up to the 1st of January.

At that time they were at the headwaters of the Nile.

All well.

THE WINNIPEG REVOLUTION.

Programme of the Revolutionists—They Aspire to Independence, But Declare Annexation to the United States Their Desire.

TORONTO, Jan. 22, 1870.

A despatch from Pembina on the 10th instant, by the way of St. Cloud, Min., on the 21st, to the *Globe* contains the following article from the *New Nation*, the organ of the insurgents, published at Fort Garry:—

Something as to our policy will be expected from us in this number; and we proceed briefly to define our position. In common with the majority of the settlement, we regard the Hudson Bay Company's government as obsolete and never to be resuscitated. The Dominion government, by its criminal blunders and gross injustice to the people, have for ever alienated them; and by its forfeiture of all right to our respect will prevent us in future from either receiving or permitting its protection. The imperial government we consider to be too far distant intelligently to administer our affairs. The question arises, then, what form of government is best adapted for the development of this country? and we reply, unhesitatingly, that the United States republic offers to-day that system of government which would best promote order and progress in our midst and open up rapidly a country of magnificent resources. But in our present dependent condition we cannot obtain what we need in that direction, and hence we will hold it to be our duty to advocate independence for the people of Red River as a present cure for public ills. Our annexation to the United States will follow in time and bring with it the advantages this land so much needs.

Probable Ill Success of the Fathers Thiebauld and Desaluces Mission—Newspaper Correspondents Turned Back by a Snow Storm.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22, 1870.

Letters received from the Red River country show that there is less reason than was at first supposed for the success of the Fathers Thiebauld and Desaluces mission. The party of Canadian gentlemen from Fort Garry and Pembina arrived at St. Paul last night. Accompanying them were Mr. Carpenter, of the NEW YORK HERALD, and Mr. Williams, of the St. Louis *Times*, who were turned back from their Red River journey by the severe storm of last Sunday.

FEEJEE ISLANDS.

Large Numbers of English Settlers Arriving at the Islands to Cultivate Sea Island Cotton—The Population—General Intelligence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22, 1870.

The United States ship Jamestown, seventy-seven days from the Feejee Islands, via the Mulgrave and Dunham Islands, which she sighted, but had no communication with, brings the following intelligence:—

English settlers are arriving at the Feejee Islands in large numbers from Australia and New Zealand, to engage in the raising of Sea Island cotton, which is said to yield from the highly productive soil of the islands fabulous returns. The population of the islands has increased in three years from 400 to 1,800. A petition has been extensively signed by the islanders requesting the United States government to assume the protectorate over the entire group, consisting of 154 islands, sixty-five of which are inhabited. The petition has been forwarded to Washington. Great Britain had previously refused to add Feejee to her colonial possessions. There are about fifty American residents on the islands. The Jamestown was saluted by orders of King Thackamoon, and all on board were kindly received by the islanders. Much public business was accomplished, and the Jamestown sailed on her return voyage on November 6. No American vessels were in port at the islands.

CUBA.

No Account from Puello—A Force Sent to Look Him Up and then Co-operate With Him.

HAVANA, Jan. 22, 1870.

Letters received in this city from Neuvitas and Puerto Principe, under date of the 18th inst., state that no news had yet been received from General Puello.

General Goyeneche, with 5,000 men, all fully armed and equipped, arrived at Puerto Principe on the 12th from Sancti Espiritu. They rested only a few days and again started on the march. The destination of the troops is unknown, but it is supposed they are intended to act in combination with Puello.

It is reported that the cholera has reappeared.

Anxiety About Puello—A Grand Review in Honor of Ex-Secretary Seward.

HAVANA, Jan. 22, 1870.

One month has elapsed since General Puello left the coast for the interior, during which time nothing has been heard of him.

A grand review of the volunteer forces in Havana and the neighborhood will be held to-morrow in honor of William H. Seward.

The United States steamer Severn, with the monitors Dictator and Saugus, will sail on Monday for Matanzas.

The Spanish iron-clad Victoria and the frigate Lealtad will sail for New York on Monday.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Caldwell Again Arrested—Two Additional Extradition Cases—The Ontario Supply Bill Disallowed.

TORONTO, Jan. 22, 1870.

R. B. Caldwell was arrested here last night on a warrant sworn out by Colonel Shaw, United States Consul at Toronto. He was brought before a police magistrate this morning and remanded until Monday next.

J. O. Robinson, charged with arson in Massachusetts, was to-day committed for extradition. His counsel expressed the intention to apply for a writ of habeas corpus.

Sheriff Man, of Niagara county, N. Y., is here awaiting the arrival of the necessary papers from Ottawa for the extradition of Ira Gould for forgery.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—An order in the Council has been passed disallowing the Ontario Supply bill in consequence of its conflicting with certain provisions of the Union act. An extra session of the Legislature will probably be called at once to amend the bill.

CALIFORNIA.

Another Game of Billiards Between Dion and Deery—Defeat of Deery by Nearly One Thousand Points—Shipments of Treasure.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21, 1870.

The game of billiards last evening between Dion and Deery, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylums, was largely attended, netting a handsome sum of money for the asylums. Dion won the game, the score standing on the fifty-seventh innings—Dion, 1,500; Deery, 573. Dion's highest run was 129; Deery's highest run was 84. Large sums of money changed hands on the result.

It is stated that the United States Assistant Treasurer has shipped from three to four millions of dollars in coin and a considerable amount of currency overland during the past year, of which no account has been made public. The total shipments of treasure for the year are, therefore, estimated at $41,000,000.

A telegram from Ogden reports that the Pacific Railroad is open, the weather pleasant and the trains running on time. There has been no detention on the Central Pacific road.

THE INDIANS.

Arapahoes and Cheyennes Depredating Upon Cattle.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22, 1870.

Information has been received from military headquarters that a party of wild Indians had made a descent on a camp of friendly Arapahoes and Cheyennes in the Indian Territory, sixty miles south of Kansas river, some days ago, and had driven off a herd of 240 cattle. A detachment of cavalry was sent in pursuit of them. Depredations were being frequently made on the white settlers in the Territory, and some apprehensions were felt that there will be trouble in the spring.

Return of Lieutenant Cushing from an Indian Campaign—Large Number of Mules Stolen by the Savages near Las Cruces.

OMAHA, Jan. 22, 1870.

The Santa Fé *Post* of to-day publishes a correspondence from Fort Stanton, stating that Lieutenant Cushing had just returned from a severe Indian campaign, in which his command had killed several Indians and captured a large number of cattle and other stock and property. Lieutenant Yeaton, one of the officers of the expedition, was severely wounded, but will recover.

A report from Las Cruces, to the same paper, gives intelligence that Indians had stolen a large herd of mules from a ranche near that village; that great excitement had been caused in that vicinity owing to the finding in the possession of the Indians on the government reservation of a lot of jewelry, which had belonged to a Mexican woman who had been recently murdered. The citizens of Las Cruces, at a public meeting, had passed resolutions asking for the removal of Lieutenant Brew, the agent of the Apaches. They allege that he is incompetent and a drunkard.

The weather is very mild and pleasant.

MAINE.

Arrival of Admiral Farragut and the Monitors Miantonomoh and Terror at Portland.

PORTLAND, Jan. 22, 1870.

Admiral Farragut arrived here to-day to take charge of the naval portion of the Peabody obsequies. He was accompanied only by his wife and private secretary. The party were received by the Portland committee and escorted to apartments at the Falmouth House. The Admiral remained quiet in his rooms during the day, as he has not fully recovered from the effects of his recent severe illness. Mrs. Farragut during the afternoon drove out to Fort Preble to visit her son (Lieutenant Farragut, of the Third United States artillery), who is stationed at that post. Rear Admiral H. K. Thatcher, Commodore John H. Almy and the balance of the officers detailed for the Admiral's staff will be here early next week.

The arrival of the Monarch and Plymouth is generally expected next week, but it is not regarded by any means certain. Those best qualified to speak think they will not reach Portland before the 28th.

In the evening Admiral Farragut, accompanied by Mrs. Farragut, visited the City Hall, where the remains are to lie in State, by invitation of Mayor Putnam. The Admiral spent some time in viewing the elaborate decorations.

A despatch from Hon. John Lynch announces that General H. G. Hunt, formerly Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Potomac, has been ordered here to represent the army.

The monitors Miantonomoh and Terror arrived from Boston at seven o'clock this evening and anchored in the lower harbor. The weather was pleasant and the monitors behaved well.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The Maine Legislature has finally voted to attend the funeral of George Peabody.

A German named Greisper has been brutally murdered by Mexicans at Moranna, Neb.

Dennis Regan, aged twenty-two, is under arrest in Boston charged with rape on Julia Shea, aged twenty.

A shanty in East St. Louis was burned on Friday night and a woman named Ann Turner perished in the flames.

Arrangements have been made for supplying the Boston poor with soup at city expense, commencing Monday next.

A Dr. Landis has been sentenced in Philadelphia to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of $300 for publishing obscene books.

The Governor of Wisconsin has received advices from Washington that $219,742 of the war claims of the State have been allowed by the United States government.

The jury in the libel suit of Eliza P. Buckley against the St. Louis *Republican* for $25,000 damages, after being out since Thursday evening, returned yesterday afternoon a verdict giving the plaintiff $5,000 damages.

The bodies of six men, supposed to be from the wreck of the brig Robert Burns, which was lost on Lake Michigan some weeks ago, recently came ashore near Sheboygan lighthouse, Mich. The bodies were much decomposed and beyond recognition.

Ellis B. Pitcher, a person of some prominence in Rhode Island, committed suicide in Providence on Friday by shooting himself through the head. Family affliction and the failure of a firm for which he had endorsed to the amount of $20,000 or $30,000, stripping him of his property, are supposed to have unsettled his mind.

GEORGIA.

Communication from General Terry to President Grant—Right of a Military Commander to Unseat Members of the Legislature for Disqualification Under the Fourteenth Amendment—The Administration to Support General Terry in Reorganizing the Legislature.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1870.

The communication from General Terry to President Grant about Georgia matters covers twenty-five pages of manuscript and is said to be a very able argument. General Terry, who is a lawyer, reviews in his communication the whole subject of reconstruction, analyzing the powers and duties of military commanders under the various laws and arriving by a long train of argument to two very important conclusions, as follows:—First, that as military commander he is vested with full power to unseat all members of the Legislature who are disqualified from holding office by reason of the restrictive provisions of the fourteenth amendment of the constitution; second, that as a necessary sequence of the above he has the right to award seats as members of the Legislature to such parties as may have received the highest number of votes next to those unseated by reason of disqualification. General Terry sustains the first point by the argument that the intent of the law should always be taken into consideration, and that there can be no question that the object of the framers of reconstruction legislation and of the fourteenth amendment was to exclude from holding office all persons who, having sworn to support the United States constitution and having held office under that constitution, subsequently took arms against our government or gave aid and comfort to the enemy. If the military commander entrusted with the duty of reconstruction is denied the power of excluding rebels from participating in reorganizing the States when such rebels are by the constitution forbidden, unless relieved of their disabilities, then, in the opinion of General Terry, the fourteenth amendment must be inoperative and the reconstruction legislation become a dead letter. General Terry goes still further and holds that, as to the exercise of his power of excluding disqualified members, it makes no difference whether such members have taken the required oath or not. If they took the oath falsely, then, surely, that could not make them any better entitled to hold office than before the act of perjury. As to the second point, to wit, that he has full power to award seats to such persons as received the next highest number of votes, General Terry contends that it is an absurd interpretation of the law to deny it. All persons who were in fact disqualified under the fourteenth amendment, and received votes for office could not be sworn in legally; the votes cast for them were entirely void; no amount of swearing could make them valid afterwards. A disqualified candidate under the fourteenth amendment, he considered, could not be elected legally any more than an idiot, a non-resident, a duellist or any member of any other class in the list of disqualified. Votes for any such persons might be counted, but they should afterwards be thrown out as blanks and only the legal votes considered. For these and other reasons the General contends that he has full powers, but, nevertheless, he writes to the President to ask whether in case these views are put in force he will be sustained by the administration. Senators Thayer and Morton, together with Ben Butler, being apprised of the nature of General Terry's communication, waited upon the President this morning to ascertain his decision. The President received them warmly, and very frankly stated that he had very recently said to both Secretary Belknap and General Sherman that his own opinion was that General Terry should be allowed to manage the reconstruction of Georgia in whatever way his judgment and discretion might suggest. He believed General Terry to be a sound lawyer, and that he was better calculated to understand the real position of affairs in Georgia and to know what course ought to be pursued than anybody else. Unless General Terry should do something flagrantly in violation of law he ought not to be interfered with. He, the President, would have been better pleased had General Terry not asked at all for instructions, as he (Terry) was invested to a great extent with absolute power as military commander and should act on his own judgment, but as he had asked for instructions he, the President, felt that he was bound to send an answer to the communication. In reply to a question from one of the trio as to what would be his answer to Terry's communication, the President was understood to say that he would telegraph Terry that the administration would sustain him in the views contained in the communication. The President further said that he would see Belknap and Sherman and have the answer sent to-day. It is understood that Secretary Belknap to-night telegraphed Terry that he might go ahead with the assurance that the administration would sustain him.

The Investigation Before the Board of Officers—The Question of Eligibility of the Members of the House—General Terry Declines to Submit it to the State Courts.

ATLANTA, Jan. 22, 1870.

It is understood that the Board of Officers will complete the investigation upon the members of the House, who are before them, some time to-night.

General Terry to-day sent the following reply to the application of the democratic members to have the question of eligibility submitted to the State Supreme Court:—

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF GEORGIA, January 22, 1869.

To Colonel J. E. BRYANT, Chairman, &c.:—

SIR—"After giving to your letter of the 17th inst. a careful consideration, I have decided that I ought not to submit the questions of law which have arisen in regard to the qualifications of certain members elect of the Legislature to the Justices of the Supreme Court of Georgia. I have the highest respect for the character and attainments of the gentlemen who compose the Court, and have no doubt that they would endeavor to give me an impartial opinion; but I have learned from several sources that they, or at least some of them, have been consulted individually as to the eligibility of several of those whose cases have been investigated, and have given an opinion of the facts submitted to them. I think, therefore, that in justice to all parties the ordinary rule of law, which forbids a judge to decide upon a matter upon which he has been consulted as counsel, should be followed here."

ALFRED H. TERRY, Brevet Major Commanding.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 22—1:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money and 92¾ for account. American securities closed quiet; United States five twenty bonds, 1862, 87⅛; 1865, old, 86⅞; 1867, 86⅛; ten-forties, 85. Stocks steady—Erie Railway shares, 18¾; Illinois Central, 104; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Jan. 22.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 73f. 80c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Jan. 22—Evening.—United States five-twenty bonds closed quiet at 91¾.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22—1:30 P. M.—The cotton market closed steady—middling uplands, 11⅜d.; middling Orleans, 11⅜d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, Jan. 22.—Cotton opened quiet for both on the spot and afloat.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22—1 P. M.—The market firmer.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22—Evening.—Lard, 70s. per cwt. Bacon closed at 58s. 6d. per cwt. for new.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22—1 P. M.—The market is firmer.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 22—Evening.—Common rosin declining. Linseed cake, £10 per ton. Tallow, 46s. per cwt. for P. Y. C.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Jan. 22.—Petroleum opened heavy at 60¾f. for standard white.

ONE OF THE STRONG MEN OF THE PERIOD.

[From the South Bend (Ind.) Register.]

Isaac Eaton, of Clay township, died on Christmas day at the advanced age of ninety-five years. Mr. Eaton was born in Loudon county, Va., in the eventful year of 1775, but was raised in Maryland, in the vicinity of Antietam and South Mountain—a locality made historic by the events of the late rebellion. On the breaking out of the second war with Great Britain Isaac Eaton, then nearly twenty-five years old, enlisted and served during the war, being at Washington when that place was captured and near the Capitol buildings burned by the British. Mr. Eaton in his younger days was a man of great strength, possessed with a lithe, wiry body, under medium size, and in the numerous personal encounters quite common at that early day became quite famous for having never "met his match." In the war of 1812 Eaton served with the Virginia militia, under the command of General Mason, a Virginian, born in the same county with Eaton, about twelve years his junior, and the most popular man in the army. It is more than probable that military discipline was very lax in those times, and one day, at a general review, Mason rode up and down the lines, proclaiming that he had a man in his command who could whip anything in the whole army. This challenge, several times repeated, was at last responded by to a perfect giant of a fellow from a Pennsylvania regiment, who came stalking down the lines and asked General Mason to bring out his man. The General ordered Eaton out of the ranks. He was eyed by the Pennsylvanian with about as much scorn as Goliath was supposed to have looked upon David. Word was given to begin the battle, and there, before the whole American army, formed in hollow square, the two men stripped to the waist and engaged in combat; but, in less time than it takes to tell it, Eaton lifted his Herculean opponent from the ground, and, twirling him over with apparently as much ease as a dandy would a cane, held him up before the whole army in this inverted position, until the giant Pennsylvanian begged for quarter. At another time, in Kentucky, Eaton was forced to accept a challenge to fight, and on the first encounter threw his opponent to the ground with such force as to break nearly all his ribs.

THE GOLD RING.

Gould and Fisk Before the Congressional Gold Investigation Committee—Gould Acquits the President and Secretary Boutwell of All Knowledge of the Ring—Fisk Says That Corbin Assured Him of Grant's Complicity.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1870.

The Gold Investigating Committee resumed their session to-day. There was a full attendance in anticipation of the examination of Jim Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould. At ten o'clock Gould appeared before the committee. His testimony was carefully considered and delivered with the force of one who deeply studies what he has to say. The only point in Gould's testimony was a very decided declaration that he considered that all efforts to link the name of the President or the Secretary of the Treasury with the transactions incident to the gold panic of September were malicious fabrications; that he believed that neither of those officers knew what was going on in Wall street.

It was two o'clock before Fisk was sent for. The Prince of Erie made his appearance with that air of confidence which indicated that he knew his part and would give it to the committee without much coaxing in the way of interrogation. His manner was directly the reverse of Gould's. Fisk went on to say that the beginning of the combination with a view to a large speculation was the embarrassed condition of the Erie road, the necessity of large amounts of money and the desire to do a large fall trade in bringing the crops of the West to market. The road was out of everything and was losing money. He saw a chance of making a raise out of gold, as he had made up his mind that no gold would come from the government and it would be safe to go in. In making up his mind he was supported by Gould, who had assured him that he had investigated the theories about the President, as related by Corbin. Gould then gave Fisk a letter to Corbin, so that he could meet him and have a talk with him. The particular desire was to get early information. Corbin made a variety of statements, observing that he thought in this he was doing a great national good. Corbin also said he could see in this more money than he had ever seen or heard of before. Corbin assured Fisk that he was all right behind the throne.

Up to the Monday before the "Black Friday" Fisk had seen Corbin several times. He remarked that while talking to him he felt all right, but as soon as he was away from him he did not feel so brave and found himself getting shaky. Matters did not look exactly right, and it was determined to test Corbin by sending a special messenger to the President, who was then visiting Washington, Pa. Corbin agreed to furnish a letter to this messenger, and a trusty person named Chapin was selected, and, to be sure that he got off on the first train, Fisk's brother-in-law went early in the morning, met Chapin, and rode with him to Corbin's house. Chapin went into the house, while Fisk's brother-in-law waited in the carriage. Corbin delivered to Chapin a sealed letter, the contents of which were not known, as Fisk states, to either himself or Gould. It was understood as soon as he saw the President he should telegraph the result. The messenger left as directed.

Upon his return the messenger stated that he called at the residence at which the President was stopping, in Washington, Pa., early in the evening, rang the bell and presented a card, marked "W. O. Chapin, with a letter from Mr. Corbin." After a few minutes' delay the President came into the parlor. The messenger presented the letter. The President opened the letter and read it but partly through. He left the room apparently surprised. He was gone fifteen minutes, when he returned, merely remarking "All right." The messenger went to the telegraph office and telegraphed these words. Nothing more was said, and without knowing the contents of the letter Fisk was satisfied, trusting Corbin's sincerity. This had clinched the matter, and Fisk's confidence in Corbin was once more established. Corbin, however, Fisk stated, appeared more excited than usual, but this could be accounted for from natural causes. On Thursday preceding the crash gold was 136¾ and closed at 41. While all this was going on Secretary Boutwell arrived in the city, and a grand entertainment was gotten up by the bears and the Union League. The bears and the Leaguers were in high feather, drank to the health of the Secretary, toasted him and made speeches burdened with unsound flattery. The Secretary was cold and reserved. This sort of treatment, after all the efforts made to draw the Secretary out, was demoralizing. The bears did not know where they stood. After dinner some got scared, which wound up in a general panic. The evening before the break the firm of Belden & Co. sent word to Fisk that if he had got all the gold he wanted that they would like to go in. On Friday morning Speyer turned up. Here Fisk narrated the scenes in the Gold Room. Fisk then stated that an article had appeared in the *Times* newspaper, bitterly accusing the government of being implicated in a combination ruinous to the public credit. This, Fisk stated, he knew would be telegraphed to Washington, and was so severe in its charges he thought its tendency would be to make things weak. Fisk stated that Secretary Boutwell received a despatch on the subject and rushed over to the Executive Mansion, and in a few minutes returned and sent the dispatch to the Assistant Treasurer to sell four millions.

Then followed a statement of the effect of this despatch in the Gold Room. When this occurred Fisk told the committee that he thought he would go around and see the "damned old fool" Corbin. He went, told Corbin what had happened, and accused him of having deceived him. Corbin replied he had just heard what had taken place. The mask had fallen. Corbin, to relieve himself, promised to go to Washington and arrest the further sale of gold. Fisk then hoped matters might be repaired later in the evening. Fisk stated he called again on Corbin. He says Mrs. Corbin was also present and produced, it is alleged, a letter from Mrs. Grant stating that she hoped the matter would soon be over. Fisk says he was mollified at this state of the case, and it was again determined that Corbin and his wife should go to Washington. On Saturday Corbin packed up and stated that he would telegraph that he would breakfast at the White House the following morning. Fisk stated that this was the last he saw of Corbin.

The committee then asked the question whether he knew that any of the government officers were implicated. Fisk replied that what he had stated was all he knew, and that he could not answer any more definitely. In regard to Butterfield he stated that he had understood that that officer admitted that he was in some speculations. He thought the whole difficulty arose out of the policy pursued in Washington. He then asked the committee to examine Corbin, Mrs. Corbin, Mrs. Grant and Pollard, Fisk's secretary. To this the committee replied that they were conducting the examination and did not need any suggestions. Fisk stated he was in direct communication with Butterfield, and messengers were continually going and coming until the crash came. When the fatal despatch was received Butterfield was not to be found for some time. When found and interrogated he pointed to a man near by reading the despatch of the Secretary. Fisk thinks Butterfield betrayed him and was in communication with other parties. Pollard has an autograph letter of introduction from Corbin to the President, which is merely in the usual form of such letters.

The whole of Fisk's testimony was of the same character as that already published in the Bohemian press of New York. There were no really new points in it. The impression of the committee in regard to the two men was highly complimentary to Gould; but Fisk seems to have been set down as a rattle-brained, harem-scarem, reckless individual, who does a great deal of talking and little thinking. No one ever suspected for a moment that either the President or Secretary Boutwell knew anything about the combination, and the statement of Gould, it is considered, clinches that matter altogether.

THE TRACKS OF THE SNEAKS.

Robberies in the Twenty-second Ward—$200 Stolen—A Failure.

The Philadelphia sneak thieves who have recently come down to pay their respects to the citizens in uptown wards, still continue their operations with pretty good success.

On Friday evening, about half-past eight o'clock, while the family of Mr. Frederick F. Locke, of No. 203 West Forty-sixth street, were at supper, a sneak thief entered by some means and searched about for plunder. Finding all the room doors locked he was about leaving in disgust, when his eyes fell upon Mr. Locke's overcoat that hung on the rack in the hall. This pleased his fancy, and lifting it down he disappeared. Unfortunately for Mr. Locke, he had left in the inside pocket of the coat a wallet containing $200, which fell into the hands of the thief.

About the same hour the residence No. 118 West Forty-ninth street was entered by a sneak thief, who had set his eyes upon some valuable property, but was alarmed by the sudden appearance of some of the occupants and disappeared without any reward for his trouble.

On Friday evening Mrs. Mills, of No. 150 West Twenty-first street, had occasion to leave her rooms for a few hours, and, after locking them securely, left the key in charge of a neighbor. On her return she entered the house to find that in her absence it had been entered by a thief, who had carried away a valuable necklace and other property, worth about $200.

A number of other robberies, principally by the sneak process, have come under the notice of the police, but the value of the property is comparatively small. People cannot be too vigilant while these desperate scoundrels are about.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City.

Sir C. Alex. Makenzie and Lady Wendnam, of Montreal, and J. J. Paul, of Venezuela, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

G. O. Jones, of Albany; H. A. Chadwick, of Washington, and Charles O. Gage, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

G. G. Greenough, of West Point; H. C. Day, of Macon, Ga., and George C. Purnis, of Philadelphia, are at the Everett House.

J. H. Rogers, of Birmingham; S. A. Stevens, of Philadelphia, and H. Booth, of Providence, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

H. A. Risley, of Washington, is at the Brevoort House.

General A. B. Garfield, of Albany, and Professor W. H. Skellman, of Washington, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

General Hiram Walbridge, of New York; General Lyman Flagg, of Rhode Island; Captain F. Mire, of Germany; O. J. Walker, of Rutland, Vt., and R. Southwick, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General W. H. Reynolds, of Providence; J. H. Ramsay, of Albany, and General E. F. Jones, of Binghamton, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

E. Lopez, of Washington; A. H. Tracey, of Buffalo; R. W. Leaning, of Philadelphia; H. C. Leroy, of Poughkeepsie, and Captain McMichael, of the steamer Calabria, are at the New York Hotel.

Miscellaneous Personal Movements.

The Pope has received $15,000 from the diocese of Amiens, France, being the amount of Peter's pence collected in a few days.

San Francisco is a harvest field for medical and other quacks. Among the real estate sales of last month were two of the value of $30,000, to Li-po-Tai, the Chinese quack "doctor."

In New Orleans there is a man of whom the papers say:—"He commenced his career as a pirate 102 years ago, and now, at the age of 118, he is a dock rat and a river thief."

The heirs of the murdered Kinck family, who were called to Paris during Traupmann's recent trial, went straight from the court to the theatre of the Chatelet to soothe their feelings.

David Watkins, aged seventy-eight, and his wife Annie, aged eighty, died in Warren, R. I., last week, after fifty-seven years of happy wedded life, "and both possessed one grave."

The female monkey lately sent as a present from the East to the Empress Eugenie has been seized with a fit of despondency, owing, it is said, to the impudent advances of photographic artists, who wish to perpetuate her features.

The Emperor of France has just received a magnificent dog as a present from Marshal McMahon. The animal belongs to a celebrated African hunting breed, and stands as high as a young calf. The color is jet black.

Departures Yesterday.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship City of Brooklyn—Mrs O'Donovan Rossa, Mrs L R Jewett, Mrs M A Douglas, J F Bailey and wife, H Hickling, A Shetteriey, W L Parkinson, James Smith, R H Morse, C Smith, R Gardiner, Mr Weech, wife and daughter; W J Weech, W Pinkerton, H Day, William R Simmons and wife, J Kay, Captain Donaldson, C D Gildersleeve, W R Demster, C