TELEGRAPHIC NEWS
FROM
ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The Industrial Agitation in France.

Coming Expiration of the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty.

Lord Clarendon's Visit to Paris and President Schneider's Charge Against Englishmen.

THE POPE NOT DEAD.

FRANCE.

Lord Clarendon's Visit—The Commercial Treaty with England.

PARIS, Jan. 27, 1870.

It is announced that Lord Clarendon has arrived here from London to ascertain for the English government the real intention of the Cabinet and Tuileries in regard to the treaty of commerce, which expires on the 4th of February next.

The Question in the Legislature—A Stormy Debate.

PARIS, Jan. 27, 1870.

There was a stormy session of the Corps Législatif this afternoon on the Franco-English commercial treaty.

M. Thiers, in a speech, demanded a renunciation of this treaty and reproached the majority, asserting that they did not truly represent the country or they would overthrow a ministry having principles the country had repudiated.

Great agitation ensued.

Ex-Minister Forcade replied that the majority upheld the Cabinet.

It is not understood why Thiers opposed the Ministry and Forcade upheld it; but it is supposed that M. Thiers wished it to result in a vote that would force Messrs. Darn, Louvet and Bouffet to resign in order to be replaced by members of the majority.

The La Creuzot "Strike"—England Accused.

PARIS, Jan. 27, 1870.

Many of the troops recently sent to La Creuzot to preserve order there among the "strikers" have returned to the garrisons.

President Schneider now accuses Englishmen of having fomented the troubles.

The Anglo-French Commercial Treaty—Free Trade or Protection.

The announcement by cable telegram, as above, that Lord Clarendon has personally visited Paris relative to the renewal or obliteration of the Anglo-French treaty of commerce after its expiration on the 4th of February, conveys matter of great import to the trade of the world as well as to the future relations of the two great countries of the Old World. In it we have the secret of the dangerous industrial agitation and trade "strikes" which have just alarmed France, as also the ground of the charge made by President Schneider in the French Legislative Body to the effect "that Englishmen had fomented the strike troubles" at his works at La Creuzot.

Ninety-two Deputies of the French Legislature are pledged against its renewal, and have already prepared an act of "denunciation."

THE TREATY.

Looking at the treaty signed by Queen Victoria and the Emperor Napoleon III., at Paris, January 23, 1860, we find the article which provides for the non-renewal of the contract. It runs thus:—

ARTICLE 21. The present treaty shall remain in force for the space of ten years, to date from the day of the exchange of ratifications; and in case neither of the high contracting Powers shall have notified to the other twelve months before the expiration of the said period of ten years the intention to put an end to its operation, the treaty shall continue in force for another year, and so on from year to year, until the expiration of a year, counting from the day on which one or other of the high contracting Powers shall have announced its intention to put an end to it. The high contracting Powers reserve to themselves the right to introduce by common consent into this treaty any modification which is not opposed to its spirit and principles, and the utility of which shall have been shown by experience.

The exchange of ratification of the treaty took place on the 4th of February, 1860.

THE TREATY TARIFFS.

The present tariffs as provided in the treaty will hold good until the French Legislature shall have proposed such modifications as may be thought necessary. Meanwhile her Majesty's government is understood to wait events rather than anticipate them, and hence Lord Clarendon wishes to ascertain the exact state of feeling which exists on the spot in Paris. Lord Clarendon holds that the operation of the treaty has benefitted French interests vastly; but the French protectionists call it a "pestilence" to home manufacture. Lord Clarendon intends to show that in the year 1859 the French trade with Great Britain amounted, imports and exports comprised, to 1,260,000,000 of francs. In 1866 it was 2,254,000,000f.—that is, in seven years it nearly doubled, and the total was made up of 756,000,000f. of imports from England into France, and of 1,498,000,000f. worth of exports from France to England. So much for the general trade, which comprises transit importations.

The French protectionists occupy themselves more particularly with the exchange and internal trade, and directly to consumption in France and the proceeds from her own producing power. The special commerce with England, which in 1859 amounted to 869,000,000f., in 1866 reached 1,778,000,000f., or more than double, so that the progress realized during seven years is shown by an increase in commercial transactions of 909,000,000f., of which 375,000,000f. arise from imports from England to France and 562,000,000f. from exports to England. With respect to the commerce which France carried on with all countries, it stands thus:—General trade, 1859, 5,412,000,000f.; 1866, 8,126,000,000f.; special trade, 1859, 3,907,000,000f.; 1866, 5,975,000,000f.—showing in the first an increase of 2,714,000,000f. and in the second 2,068,000,000f. in the course of seven years. Owing also to the abolition or the lowering of duties which the commercial reform of 1860-1 established the sum of raw produce and material for working up, wool, cotton, silk, coal, timber, hides, metals, &c., advanced from 1,600,000,000f. to 2,500,000,000f. Certain branches of French industry are suffering—iron works, for instance.

THE FRENCH SHIPPING TRADE.

This powerful interest partakes in the agitation. The following manifesto has just been issued by the shipowners of Havre:—

At the moment when the question of the economic interests of the country is submitted to the Legislative Body we are forced to raise our voices in order to point out the sufferings of the French mercantile marine, and to ask that a prompt and efficacious remedy may be applied to its present situation and to protect its existence in the future. It ought not to be the sole French industry placed outside the pale of the common right, and handed over defenceless to foreign competition. That condition has been caused by the law of May, 1866. And if, as we affirm and ask to be allowed to prove, that regrettable measure, the sad effects of which are only beginning to be felt, has already caused the greatest prejudice to the shipping interest, the building yards and all the trades connected therewith, a necessity exists that the act referred to should be modified, with a thorough knowledge of the circumstances.

Death of an Orleanist Chief—International Currency.

PARIS, Jan. 27, 1870.

The Duke of Broglie, a leading member of the Orleanists, died here yesterday. He was eighty-five years old.

The Senate yesterday discussed the proposition for an international coinage system. Messrs. Chevalier and Le Verrier and others participated, and urged the adoption of a gold coin equivalent to twenty-five francs as the universal unit.

ENGLAND.

American Railroad Finance.

LONDON, Jan. 27, 1870.

It is said that a large number of the Erie shares held in this country have been stamped by the Erie Shareholders' Protective Union. A member of the firm of Burcham, Dalrymple & Co. will shortly leave for New York to protect the holders by voting on the stamped shares.

The Bank Return.

LONDON, Jan. 27, 1870.

The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, published to-day, shows that the amount of specie in vault has increased £86,000 since last Thursday.

ROME.

The Reported Death of the Pope.

PARIS, Jan. 27—P. M.

Nothing further has been heard from Rome about the rumored death of the Pope.

The Report Contradicted.

ROME, Jan. 27, 1870.

The report of the death of the Pope is false.

Death of a Papal Commander.

ROME, Jan. 27, 1870.

Colonel d'Argy, commander of the Antibes Legion, died in this city yesterday. During his last sickness he called the officers of the legion together and enjoined their fidelity and honor to the Pope and France.

SPAIN.

Election Returns—Party Claims and Political Strength.

MADRID, Jan. 27, 1870.

No further returns from the elections for members of the Constituent Cortes have been received since the last despatches. The authorities here, however, classify those known to be elected somewhat differently than before, giving the result thus:—

Progressists	18
Republicans	4
Unionists	3
Absolutist	1

TENNESSEE.

Terrible Tragedy in Carroll County—Five Negroes Taken from Prison by a Mob and Shot.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 27, 1870.

The details of the recent tragedy in Carroll county were received to-day. The five colored men who confessed the murder of Colonel Coleman on Sunday night were examined at Huntington on Tuesday before the Magistrate's Court and sent to jail for trial at the May term of the Circuit Court. About ten o'clock that evening about 200 horsemen rode into the town, took the prisoners from the jail, carried them a short distance and shot them. One of the negroes was not killed, but dropped and feigned to be dead; but upon attempting to escape he returned in search of food and was killed. The mob then rode off, carrying with them the five dead bodies, which they buried. None of those who participated in the killing were masked.

GEORGIA.

Meeting of the Legislature—Organization of the House—Action of General Terry Concerning Vacancies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1870.

The following telegram was received at the War Department to-day:—

ATLANTA, Jan. 26, 1870.

General E. D. TOWNSEND—The House was organized to-day by the election of Mr. McWhorter, republican candidate, as Speaker. Three persons were excluded as ineligible. Eleven of those whose cases were inquired into were pronounced eligible. Sixteen who had refused to take the oath were declared to have become ineligible by their refusal, and one whose case was sent to the Board, having failed to appear and being absent from the city, was forbidden to take part in the organization. After a careful examination of the act of December 22 I decided that the fourth section would not permit me to seat the candidates having the next highest number of votes in place of the persons found to be ineligible.

ALFRED H. TERRY, Brevet Major General.

Proceedings in the Legislature—The House Refuses to Seat the Members Claiming the Next Highest Number of Votes in Place of Those Ineligible.

ATLANTA, Jan. 27, 1870.

In the Senate to-day the two Senators from the Eighth and Tenth districts qualified.

In the House a communication from the Governor, endorsed by General Terry, was read. The communication stated that certain persons are here claiming the seats of those declared ineligible by military commission, they having received the next highest number of votes, and recommended that they be allowed to take their seats; also that General Terry endorsed this course, but was willing to submit the question to the House. The House refused to seat them by a vote of 63 to 65.

VIRGINIA.

General Canby Turns the State Government Over to the Civil Authorities—Proclamation Convening the Legislature—Lieutenant Governor Appointed.

RICHMOND, Jan. 27, 1870.

General Canby to-day issued an order directing that all military commissions acting under the Reconstruction acts be dissolved; that all citizen prisoners be turned over to the State courts; that all citizen prisoners undergoing sentence of military commission shall serve out such sentence unless released by a United States Court, and that all civil officers appointed under the provisional government shall vacate their offices when their successors are elected or appointed under the new constitution.

Governor Walker has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature on Tuesday, February 8.

John L. Mayre, Jr., of Fredericksburg, was to-day appointed Lieutenant Governor by Governor Walker, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Lieutenant Governor Lewis to the United States Senate.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society—Government Aid for the Negro—Admission of Southern States Denounced—Characteristic Speech of Wendell Phillips.

BOSTON, Jan. 27, 1870.

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-slavery Society was held in Horticultural Hall to-day, with John T. Sargent, President, in the chair.

Resolutions were adopted rejoicing in the near prospect of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, stating that the voter in the position of the negro race needs land to make him independent, and also pecuniary aid; that, in their opinion, the nation owed this aid to the negro, and closing as follows:—

Resolved, That we deem the precipitate admission of half loyal States more than a grave political error, a heedless betrayal of the nation and a foul wrong to the brave men who have given their lives to the loyal masses, who look to Congress for protection.

Mr. AARON W. POWELL, in remarks on these resolutions, spoke of the debate on the passage of the Virginia bill in the Senate as a battle led on by that recreant republican Trumbull to bring back Virginia into the Union without the necessary guarantees that the rights of the black man would be recognized.

Colonel T. W. HIGGINSON made some quite extended remarks, in which he deprecated giving aid to the freedmen, thinking it best to leave them to their own resources. He compared their condition to the Irish emigrant, who, he said, landed in New York without a dollar, and in a year was controlling the destinies of the city.

Rev. WILLIAM H. CHANNING reviewed Mr. Higginson's position at considerable length. He also advocated the formation of a new party, which should trust itself entirely to the principles of impartial equality.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS made a few remarks, paying his respects to the New York *Tribune*, and said he "would like to strip Horace Greeley and put him out upon the prairie, and say to him, 'Root, hog, or die;' and leave him there to work out his own manhood on his favorite theory." He said what was wanted was not soldiers in the South, but a man in Washington. "Place such a man as Ben Butler in the White House, and the coon would soon come down." Senators Trumbull and Ross were characterized by him as "half baked lawyers" and "half fledged statesmen, who tried to pick up the crumbs that fell at the feet of Senator Sumner."

Wm. Crofts, Mr. Laughton, of Ohio; Miss Edmonia Higate (all colored), Mr. Stephen S. Foster, Miss Julia Ward Howe and others addressed the society, but nothing specially new was elicited.

The meeting adjourned this evening. Three sessions have been held.

National Anti-Slavery Festival in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 27, 1870.

The thirty-sixth national anti-slavery festival was held last evening in Horticultural Hall and attracted many well known leaders of the cause. The time was mainly devoted to social converse, closing with a speech by Wendell Phillips. Among those present were Rev. John T. Sargent, President of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society; Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lydia M. Childs, Abby K. Foster, Julia Ward Howe, Wendell Phillips, Rev. W. H. Channing.

The Preparations for the Obsequies of George Peabody at His Native Town.

PEABODY, Jan. 27, 1870.

Preparations here for the obsequies of the late George Peabody are nearly complete. The remains are expected to arrive on Tuesday next, and will lay in state in the lower hall of Peabody Institute one week. No services will be held in the Institute. The final obsequies will take place in the Congregational church, and the remains will be deposited in Harmony Grove Cemetery.

CUBA.

General Puello Heard From.

HAVANA, Jan. 27, 1870.

A telegram has been received from Nuevitas, and is published in the journals of this city, announcing that General Puello has arrived at Baga, a town a few miles from that city.

The *Diario* says that General Puello carried with him but eight days' provisions.

The *Voz de Cuba* demands that a train be immediately sent to Nuevitas for the purpose of taking the troops of Puello to Puerto Principe.

DEPARTURE OF THE MISSISSIPPI SENATORS FOR WASHINGTON.

JACKSON, Jan. 27, 1870.

General Ames left for Washington last night. General Alcorn accompanied him. H. R. Revels (colored), United States Senator, left for Washington this evening.

THE INDIANS.

Battle With the Indians in Montana—Bear Chief's Camp Surprised—The Indians to be Followed Into the British Possessions.

HELENA, Montana, Jan. 27, 1870.

On the 18th inst. an expedition against certain tribes of Indians who have been stealing stock and murdering whites for the past several months left Fort Shaw under command of Colonel Baker. The expedition consisted of four companies of the Second cavalry and one company of the Thirteenth infantry. An Indian who arrived at Fort Benton to-day reports that early on the morning of the 23d inst. Colonel Baker surprised Bear Chief's Camp, of over thirty lodges, and killed men, women and children. No quarter was given. The surprise was complete. Only six or eight men escaped. Bear Chief was among the slain. Colonel Baker's loss was trifling. Other tribes of the Blackfeet, upon learning of the affair, immediately made all haste to reach the British possessions, but it is understood the expedition has government permission to cross the boundary line in pursuit. Bear Chief is known to have murdered several whites. This news is confirmed by other arrivals at Fort Benton.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Bank Forgeries in Pittsburg—Spurious Checks on New York Cashed.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 27, 1870.

This afternoon two strangers entered the Third National Bank of this city and presented a check for $8,000 on the Corn Exchange Bank, New York, and obtained $3,200 on it. They subsequently visited the Second National Bank with a similar check and obtained $2,000. Both checks are ascertained to be forgeries. The criminals escaped. They had previously obtained the confidence of the bank officers by depositing considerable sums of money, all of which they had drawn.

The Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, for the Department of Pennsylvania, adjourned to-day. Wilkesbarre was selected as the place for the next meeting.

CONNECTICUT.

Murder Near Unionville—Farmers Ploughing—Connecticut River Clear of Ice—Robbery in East Hartford.

HARTFORD, Jan. 27, 1870.

The body of an unknown man was found in the Farmington river, about a mile from Unionville, on Wednesday. He was apparently about forty years old, of stout build and a large head, the top entirely bald. The Coroner's jury believe it a case of murder, as there are wounds upon the head.

The farmers in the vicinity of New Britain have been ploughing this week.

The Connecticut river is clear of ice from this city to the Sound.

The residence of Mrs. M. W. Wilson, of East Hartford, was robbed on Wednesday night by a negro in her employ and two or three accomplices. The thieves packed $400 or $500 worth of goods in trunks and took the early train to Providence, where they were arrested to-day.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The superintendent of the mounted recruiting service at Carlisle barracks has been ordered to send all the disposable colored troops at that point to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where upon arrival they will, with colored cavalry recruits now there, be assigned to the Tenth United States cavalry.

Lieutenant C. Van Blucher and Captain E. H. Liscum, unattached, are ordered for assignment to duty at Fort Columbus, N. Y.

The proceedings and sentence in the case of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel E. Bloodgood, who was recently tried by court martial at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and found guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, in having violently assaulted with intent to bodily harm Lieutenant O'Connor, of the Third cavalry, and of having confined said Lieutenant O'Connor under arrest without sufficient cause, has been approved by the President, and in accordance therewith Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Bloodgood has been dismissed the service of the United States.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following naval officers have been detached from their present posts and ordered to others:—Lieutenant Commander Stephen A. McCarty, from the New York Navy Yard; Ensign W. H. B. Fraliey, from the Philadelphia Navy Yard; Ensign J. V. Bleecker, from the New York Navy Yard; Ensign Adolphus Marvin, from the Washington Navy Yard, and ordered to the Congress by the 5th of February next. Lieutenant Commander Henry F. P. King, from the Naval Academy; Master Bloomfield McIlvaine, from the Philadelphia Navy Yard; Ensigns J. F. Pillsbury, J. R. Selfridge, and C. P. Welch, from the Boston Navy Yard; Passed Assistant Surgeon C. J. S. Wells, from the New York Navy Yard; Assistant Surgeon Charles L. Cassin, from the receiving ship Vermont, on the 31st inst., and ordered to the Colorado.

Captain Edgar T. Nichols is ordered to duty as chief of staff of the Asiatic squadron. Lieutenant Commander O. F. Hagermen, Masters George M. Totten and H. W. Uckee, Chaplain John R. Matthews and Surgeon Henry O. Mayo are ordered to the Colorado. Surgeon Mayo is also ordered to duty as fleet surgeon of the Asiatic squadron.

POLYTECHNIC BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Last evening the polytechnic branch of the American Institute held their regular weekly meeting in their rooms in Cooper Institute. There was a very lively and interesting discussion carried on between Messrs. Flynn, Wyat, Miller and Vanderweyde on the *modus operandi* of tempering steel. Mr. Flynn, the first speaker, said that the main point in tempering or hardening steel was to do it as quickly, evenly and uniformly as possible. He explained the difficulty of tempering evenly and uniformly a piece of steel that was quite small at one end or edge and thick at the other. Having tried, he said, all the chemicals and combination of chemicals that he had ever heard of as being useful in the art of tempering he had come to the conclusion that there was nothing that answered the purpose nearly so well as simple cold water. It had been the principal study of many eminent men for years to discover some chemical or combination of chemicals, either added to water or of themselves, that would extract the heat from steel faster than water alone will do it, but, as yet, all their study and experiments have proven fruitless. He said water that had been boiled—thus expelling all particles of air—was better for hardening purposes than that which had not been subjected to that process. Old smiths, he contended, will tell you that old water—that is, water that has been a long time in use—is better than new or fresh water for hardening. They do not know why; but they do know that such is the fact. The cause, he said, was that the constant immersion of pieces of hot steel had heated the water until every particle of air was expelled, thus allowing the water itself to come in closer contact with the steel. He had seen some men who could put a redhot blade into a tub of water and bring it out well hardened without being either warped or cracked. This, he thought, was owing to the way in which they held the blade, both while putting it in and while it was in. Had they moved the blade to and fro in the water it would most certainly have been warped, for that would have brought the water in closer contact to one side than to the other, which would cause it to harden and contract more on the side first pressed against the water than on the other.

Mr. WYAT gave his idea of the principle cause of steel warping during the process of hardening. He said it was very difficult to temper many edged tools without warping them—the blade of the jack plane, for instance. To temper this properly, or rather to harden it properly, it should, he said, be dipped into the water back first, or in an inverted position.

Dr. VANDERWEYDE spoke at considerable length on the subject, also Mr. Miller, refuting some of the assertions made by Mr. Flynn. A rather lively and somewhat personal discussion here took place between Mr. Whitney and Dr. Vanderweyde, but was soon terminated by the chairman, who called the gentlemen to order.

A very interesting description of the mirage seen upon the ocean and mirage of the land having been given by Mr. Boyle and Dr. Vanderweyde the meeting adjourned to meet a week from next Thursday.

THE WILLIAMSBURG BUILDING CALAMITY.

Continuation of the Coroner's Inquest—How Tenement Houses Are Constructed.

Coroner Whitehill and a jury took further testimony last night as to the cause of the death of Joseph Bohner, one of the victims of the Division avenue tenement house calamity. The testimony will be found exceedingly suggestive.

THE TESTIMONY.

Aaron V. Cannon, sworn, deposed—I am a mason and builder by occupation; was engaged in the construction of the buildings that fell in Division avenue; was employed by Jacob Shepard; I employed a man to do the cellars and stone work; when finished the cellars looked very fair; new stone work is very deceiving; the latter was put up in very cold weather, the coldest of the season, and one or two heavy rains followed; bottom was sandy; a thaw continued until the buildings fell and caused a weakening of the bonds; in my opinion if it had been in the summer the buildings would have stood; during the construction of the foundations I was only present a few hours; I did not consider it my business to superintend that portion of the work; I was present when the buildings fell; the party stone wall next to the east gable end was the first to give way; while the stone work was progressing I frequently directed the masons to put in plenty binders; on one occasion I noticed that the bank pressed in the stone wall, but a day or two afterwards I observed that the wall was straightened; after the wall was put up I thought it was a fair one; there were a great many very bad stones in the wall; the wall was about seven feet six inches high; I noticed a quantity of bad stones and told the masons not to use them; saw some small stones in the wall and, the masons told me that they wanted better ones; others were then obtained, and they did not prove satisfactory to the masons; a new lot was then obtained from a person recommended by the masons; I thought that the stone wall was good enough to support the brick wall or I would not have built on it; the mortar used was as good as any I ever saw; if I was to have built the party walls I would require better stones, even if built in the summer season; I have seen walls fully as bad as those that fell; I think I have seen worse walls; Mr. Shepard, the owner of the buildings, was always ready to furnish all the building material of the quality required by the builders; I was under no restraint in that respect; the bargain made with the stone mason was that he was to put up the wall of eight inches for seven cents per foot, the material to be furnished by Mr. Shepard; a German mason offered to do it cheaper but I advised Mr. Shepard not to lethim have it.

H. G. Law, sworn, deposed—I was told by my brother that the masons were using cobble stones or nigger heads in the foundation walls; I called Mr. Shepard's attention to this, and he ordered the masons to stop using them; after the walls fell I noticed that there were more cobble stones in them than there should have been; I saw the walls frequently during their construction and thought they looked well; I had loaned $4,000 on the buildings; Mr. Cannon has done work for me during the past ten years, and his work has always proved satisfactory.

John Brennan, sworn, deposed—I am a stone mason by occupation; have worked at the business over twenty years; I put up the walls that fell in Division avenue; was employed by Mr. Cannon; agreed to do the work for seven cents per foot, as business was slack; Mr. Shepard was to furnish the material; commenced the work on the 13th of December and finished it on the 4th of January; the day the buildings fell I examined the walls and found them all right; my opinion is that the buildings fell in consequence of the changes in the weather; I deny ever saying that I found the brick wall half an inch out of line two days before the accident; I did say that I went to the top of the buildings and on looking down I could not see the mason work, as I should under ordinary circumstances. [The Coroner here informed the jury that the witness called at his house the previous evening and told him that the brick wall was a half inch out of line.] The witness insisted that the Coroner misunderstood him. Mr. Cannon told me the day after the buildings fell not to come to the inquest as I might be arrested; Mr. Shepard also told me that it was best to keep away from the inquest; they said that I should have work on the buildings again; Mr. Shepard once told me that if I would put in all the small stones I could he would make me a present; he did not tell me to work in round stones; I do not remember saying that it was my opinion the buildings fell in consequence of the brick party wall falling down; my work was thoroughly done.

The inquisition was adjourned at midnight, and will be continued on Monday evening next.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN CHORAL UNION.—The Academy of Music was crowded to its utmost capacity last evening by a refined and highly appreciative audience, which assembled to hear the rendition of Felicien David's ode symphony, "The Desert," by the Brooklyn Choral Union, and Dodworth's full orchestra, under the leadership of Herr Zies. The occasion brought out the new soprano, Mrs. Julia M. Flanley, who rendered the exquisite aria "Rinaldo, Lascia Chio Piango" in a finished and most artistic manner that was greeted with an enthusiastic encore. Mr. George Simpson sang in his accustomed good style, and the recitations by Professor Roberts were admirably given. Harvey B. Dodworth acted as conductor. This is the third concert of the season given by the Choral Union, and is regarded as the most successful which has yet taken place, both as regards attendance and finish of performance.

PRIVATE DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.—A dramatic entertainment was given last evening at Broderham's Hall, Livingston street, by a corps of ladies and gentlemen who are aspirants for professional honors. The attendance was quite numerous and select. The programme, which embraced two of Taylor's productions, "Still Waters Run Deep" and "A Blighted Being,' was most enjoyably rendered. The acting of Miss Ida Jerome, who personated Mrs. Sternhold, in the comedy of "Still Waters," &c., gave evidence of unusual talent for an amateur, and is unquestionably a versatile as well as a painstaking student of the drama, a fact which was recognized in the approbation which attended her efforts upon this occasion. Miss Edna Maynard admirably sustained the character of Mrs. Mildmay. Mr. J. Roebuck as Mr. Potter and Mr. J. L. Farley as Captain Hawksley, each went through his part well. On the whole, for an amateur performance, it proved quite successful. The affair was conducted under the auspices of the "Willow Cricket Club," Henry Steveson, president, and Mr. Sudlow business manager.

FIRE IN WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

Four Buildings Totally Destroyed—Several Others Damaged—Loss $40,000—Accidents.

At about nine o'clock last night fire was discovered issuing from the second story of the four story brick buildings Nos. 162 and 164 West Twenty-seventh street. The alarm was immediately sent out, which brought the firemen in less than no time to the scene of conflagration, but owing to the combustible character of the materials in the building the fire gained rapid headway. Another alarm was rung, bringing additional fire companies to the scene; but even with this it was found insufficient, as the wind was blowing a stiff breeze and the flying cinders were scattered in every direction. The firemen worked with a will to subdue the flames, but their efforts proved futile, as the fire had already communicated with the adjoining buildings, which also contained a heavy stock of manufactured chairs and other woodwork. The building, No. 162 and 164 West Twenty-seventh street, was occupied, on the first floor and basement, by the Troy Fountain Laundry, and was owned by E. Rosenbaum, who stated that his stock amounted to about $3,500, and is insured for $2,000—in what company he did not know. He said he was insured for so small an amount on account of the rate of insurance being so great. The second floor, where the fire is said to have originated, was occupied by Baker & Waterbury, manufacturers of Mosaic wood pavement, who sustain a loss of $4,000; insured for $1,500 in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company. All the upper floors were unoccupied.

Buildings 158 and 160 were occupied by Messrs. A. C. Robinson & Co., chair manufacturers and wood workers. Their loss will not fall short of $15,000 on stock; fully insured. They also owned the buildings Nos. 158, 160, 162 and 164, which were entirely consumed. The loss will be about $40,000, and the insurance about $30,000. While the lower floors were in full blaze the walls of Nos. 162 and 164 fell, scattering the crowd which had collected around in every direction, some losing their hats in the confusion to get out of the way.

The following buildings were slightly damaged by the falling walls:—No. 166 West Twenty-seventh street, slightly damaged; No. 156, occupied by Joseph Pomeroy, Jr., slight loss by water on the rear in West Twenty-sixth street; buildings Nos. 165 and 167, owned and occupied by John G. Meyers, carpenter, building and stock damaged about $1,500—insured; dwelling house 163, damaged about $500; owned by William McClave. The outbuildings and fences of Nos. 293, 295, 297 and 299 Seventh avenue were damaged by the falling walls.

When the walls fell the horses attached to Insurance Patrol No. 3 became frightened and started off at a rapid gait, knocking down several persons, who received slight bruises.

James McKay, a fireman, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 12, was severely injured on the leg by a ladder falling upon it.

The police were under the command of Captain Burden, and did good service in keeping order and saving property.

OBITUARY.

Achille Charles Leonce Victor Duke of Broglie.

This eccentric old prince died in Paris on Wednesday last, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He was descended from the Italian house of Broglie, the head of which went to France in 1759 in the suite of Cardinal Mazarin, and was born on the 1st of December, 1785 (Vapereau has it November 28, 1789). His father supported the royalists' cause at the time of the revolution, and failing to escape from France was guillotined in 1794. He left behind the subject of this sketch and three daughters. The children were taken to Switzerland, where they remained for some time until permitted to return to France. M. d'Argenson, stepfather to the future duke, gave the lad a liberal education, employing for the purpose a distinguished professor of Strasbourg. Preferring a civil to a military life, M. de Broglie, by the influence of M. Argenson, entered the diplomatic service of the empire, and, attracting the notice of Napoleon, was employed by him on different missions in Illyria, Spain, Warsaw and elsewhere. Notwithstanding such employment, he never was a partisan of Napoleon, as he disliked the despotic ideas of that great man, and was imbued with a profound admiration for the constitutional government of Great Britain. After the restoration of the Bourbons he was made a peer of France, and his first speech was a brilliant plea in behalf of Marshal Ney, whose life he vainly endeavored to save. He was one of the small minority that voted against putting this illustrious soldier to death. About this time he married Albertine de Staël, daughter of the celebrated Mme. de Staël. Although she was a devoted Protestant and he a sincere Catholic, their married life was a most happy one. Mme. de Broglie died in 1838, leaving several children.

As a peer of France M. de Broglie was always in opposition to the government. Imbued with liberal ideas he supported measures of reform, and was conspicuous for his advocacy of the freedom of the press. In 1828 he founded the *Revue Française*, to which he contributed anonymously. Upon the accession of Louis Philippe he gave a qualified support to that monarch and served in the ministry of M. Guizot as Minister of the Interior for a few days, and next as Minister of Public Instruction. The accession to power of M. Laffite brought about his retirement, but in October, 1832, he returned to the Cabinet with M. Guizot, M. Thiers and Marshal Gerard for a brief period. For the seventeen months that he retained his portfolio M. de Broglie's distinguishing act was the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade. For the third and last time, late in 1834, he accepted office under Louis Philippe and was made President of the Council, and as such gave consent to the famous press laws of 1835, whose principles he had previously so eloquently condemned. In 1836 he retired, and although subsequently repeatedly solicited to return firmly declined all offers. He opposed the revolution of 1848, and for some time after remained neutral. The election of Louis Napoleon to the Presidency influenced his return to public life. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly, where he introduced a bill for the revisal of the constitution. The *coup d'etat* drove him again from politics, which he never after meddled with, except as a passive opponent of the Bonaparte dynasty. In 1856 he was elected a member of the French Academy, an event that was regarded as a political triumph of the Orleanists over the Bonapartists. Certainly the new academician had no literary distinction to warrant his elevation to so distinguished a position. The last time M. de Brogue appeared before the public was in 1861, when he prosecuted the Prefect of Police for illegally seizing the printed pages of his work entitled "Considerations on the Government of France." He recovered nearly all the seized copies, but failed in his suit against the Prefect. For the past eight years M. de Broglie had lived in comparative obscurity. Old age had brought infirmities which prevented his going much in public. Although at one time a most conspicuous character in France, and although he was a man of undoubted talents, it cannot be said that his public career was successful. He lacked firmness of purpose and was deficient in moral courage.

Edmund L. Hearne.

This well known citizen of New York died yesterday, at his residence in Far Rockaway, L. I. He was born in Waterford, Ireland, during the early part of the present century, his father being a solicitor of eminence in the Irish capital. The subject of this sketch was, with his brother, Patrick Hearne—the erratic, though gifted lawyer and sporting gentleman, who died of apoplexy in this city July 3, 1859—educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was noted for his abilities as a scholar. Selecting law as his profession he studied under his father, and after the usual course was admitted to the bar. Mr. Hearne did not practice in Ireland long. Removing to the United States he settled in New York, where he soon controlled a large and lucrative business. Entering into politics as a democrat he was nominated for the Marine Court, in 1861, by Tammany and was elected by a small majority. He served until a couple of years ago, when he retired from the bench, having won the esteem of all by the impartial and upright manner in which his duties were performed. Personally, Judge Hearne was a clever, courteous gentleman, warm hearted and hospitable. He leaves a family and hosts of friends to mourn his departure from the scene of his earthly usefulness. The funeral of the deceased gentleman will take place from St. Mary's church, Far Rockaway, to-morrow (Saturday) morning, whence it will be conveyed to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

Jesse O. Vanderpoel.

Late Wednesday night Mr. Vanderpoel died, at the residence of his brother, in this city, after a long illness. He was born in Columbia county, in this State, in 1830, and was a son of D. Aaron Vanderpoel and nephew of the Judge of the same name. Under his brother, of the firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, of this city, the deceased studied law. In 1862, soon after Mayor Hall's election as District Attorney, he was appointed to a position in that gentleman's office, which he retained until a few weeks ago, when he received an appointment from Surrogate Hutchings. Mr. Vanderpoel was a member of the Masonic fraternity and an Episcopalian in religion. Although a stanch democrat he took no active part in politics. Few men of his age in this city possessed more devoted friends than he did. His brief career on earth was marked by all those traits of character which win the esteem of men. The remains of the deceased will be taken to Kinderhook for interment in the family vault.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH POLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I have been engaged for most of the time during the last ten years in the Arctic regions searching for survivors of Sir John Franklin's expedition. During that time I lived with the Esquimaux and became fully accustomed to the dress, food and general life of that people.

From information gained of the Esquimaux and from what I discovered myself, at last (so late as the spring of 1869) I became fully satisfied that not a man of Sir John Franklin's expedition survived, and thus the great motive of my mission was cancelled. However, I ascertained beyond all doubt on my mind that there were survivors—among whom was the heroic Crozier—down to 1856 and 1857.

I now have returned to my country determined to devote my hard earned experience in the Arctic regions to making one more voyage, and this for the special object of geographical discovery from latitude eighty degrees north up to the North Pole by way of Jones' Sound, on Smith's Sound, purposing, however, to make trial first up the former.

My plan, in brief, is to have two small vessels of about 150 tons each—one a steamer, the same to be sailing rigged—the other a sailing vessel, and each officered and manned by twelve men.

My purpose is on getting into the Arctic regions to lose no opportunity of acquiring the fresh provision of the country, which course will insure my command against all possible danger from that curse to Arctic expeditions, the scurvy. As a general thing my staple diet—and so of my company—will be as formerly—raw meat and train oil.

I confidently believe I will be able to reach the North Pole and return in three years; but should I find that it would require one or two additional years to complete the object of the voyage and travel I will continue that time.

The whole civilized world is deeply interested in the subject of geographical discovery to the North Pole, and expeditions have really from time to time been trying to reach that point for over three centuries.

I truly believe that if Congress and government will aid me in the small expedition required (and I am about to go to Washington to try for this aid) the Stars and Stripes of my country will soon have the good fortune and honor of discovering and possessing a New World, embracing all the meridians of this great and glorious globe, the whole of which was in truth the gift of God to man over 6,000 years ago, and for man to subdue. C. F. HALL.

FIRE IN PARK PLACE.

At half-past nine P. M. another fire broke out at No. 43 Barclay street, in the sub-cellar of the auction and commission warehouse of Joshua M. Beach & Co. The cellar, as also the building, extends through to No. 48 Park place. The fire originated, it is supposed, in the loose straw with which the apartment was filled. The apartment contained a large amount of crockery, stored in crates and unpacked. The flames were subdued before they had reached any of the floors above. The damage on stock is estimated at $5,000, and the loss on the building will be $2,000. Insurance on both.

Died.

BEDELL.—On Thursday evening, January 27, ANDREW BEDELL, aged 49 years, 8 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 252 Gold street, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock.

[For Other Deaths See Ninth Page.]

WORKINGMEN'S STATE ASSEMBLY.

Third Day's Proceedings—The Workingmen in Council—Finding Out Deficits in the Treasury—Important Work Done.

ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1870.

The President, Mr. W. J. Jessup, called the assembly to order at nine o'clock A. M. In accordance with a motion made yesterday, the first business in order was the hearing of the report of the committee appointed to investigate the matter relative to the late treasurer, Mr. Norton.

Mr. BIRCH, chairman of the committee, reported that they saw Mr. Norton, and he (Norton) acknowledged the deficit. The chairman also expressed it as his opinion and the opinion of the committee that he deserves the censure of this body. It was moved that the report be received and laid on the table and no further action be taken thereon. An amendment was offered that the report be received and immediate action taken, which was carried. It was then moved that Mr. Norton be censured and his name stricken from the roll of permanent members of this assembly. An amendment was subsequently offered that the assembly recommend to Mr. Norton's association the expulsion of said Norton. The amendment was lost. The question then came on the original motion, which was carried.

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