

fallen all day and the streets are in a horrible condition, being literally flooded with slush and water. It is the worst day ever known in St. Louis.

CHICAGO.—The extensive packing house of Armour & Co., of this city, was destroyed by fire this morning; loss about \$200,000; insurance \$35,000. A fire, last night, totally destroyed the American Cutlery Co.'s works, in this city; loss about \$60,000. Four hundred persons are thrown out of employment by these two fires.

The most violent snow storm of the season, set in here last evening, and continued without abatement, up to noon to-day. The railroads, running south and south-west, are all obstructed by snow-drifts. The city street cars have stopped and pedestrianism is rendered a matter of great difficulty, by the drifting snow and the driving gale, which blew all day from the north-west. The telegraph lines, east and south, are prostrated. The weather is moderating to-night.

The storm continues. Snow fell in unabated violence all last night and to-day. It is now nearly two feet deep on the level. Trains are more or less interrupted in every direction. Those on roads running south and south-west are completely snow-bound.

There was a collision, at Englewood, on the Michigan Southern Railroad this a. m. Two trains, each drawn by two engines, ran together, demolishing the engines of both trains, throwing the cars from the track and making a general wreck. The details are not received. One man was killed and several injured, more or less seriously.

LOUISVILLE, 14.—Thomas A. McCall was run over by a train, on the Nashville and Chattanooga R. R., last night, in a deep cut, thirty yards beyond the southern entrance to Broad Street Tunnel, and had his leg crushed, near the ankle. The train stopped and found him dead. The evidence, before the Coroner's Jury, this morning, indicates that he was killed by a heavy blow on the head and thrown on the track by some person who designed robbing him, but was prevented by the approach of the train. He had near a hundred dollars on his person. Besides the wound on the head there were slighter wounds in the body. McCall resides in that neighborhood and was on his way home.

WASHINGTON, 14.—The House at 1:40 p. m. went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Schofield in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the legislative, judicial and appropriation bill. Mr. Armstrong moved to make the salary of the chief justices of the Supreme Court of the U. S., \$15,000 instead of \$6,500; and of each associate justice, \$10,000, instead of \$6,000. Mr. Hale moved to make the salary of the Chief Justice \$8,500 and Associate Justices \$8,000. Mr. Patten opposed Mr. Hale's amendment and favored that offered by Mr. Armstrong. The salaries of 1855, of \$6,500 and \$6,000 were equal in purchasing power to \$12,000 now. He contrasted the liberal policy of the English government in fixing the compensation of judges, with the parsimony practiced by the U. S. Government. Mr. Ellis inquired whether this was the proper time to enter into a system of increasing salaries, when all branches of business were depressed, and when the people were already overtaxed. As to the necessity of such increase, on account of an increase in the cost of living, the reverse was the fact. Mr. Jenckes supported the amendment offered by Armstrong, contending that an upright judge was a poor man's counsel and, therefore, it was in the interest of taxpayers to have a judge liberally compensated. Mr. Bingham suggested that the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Armstrong, should accept the amendment offered by Mr. Hale, although, if the matter were left to himself, he would vote a larger sum and would then be satisfied that he had voted no more than was due to the Court itself and the people behind the Court. Mr. Armstrong, in conformity with suggestions made to him, accepted the amendment offered by Mr. Hale, instead of his own. The amendment was adopted, fixing the Chief Justice's at \$8,500 and Associates and retired Justices at \$8,000 each.

SAN FRANCISCO, 14.—Three men, Shimp, Carroll and Frances were murdered by Indians near Prescott, Arizona, January 6th. General Stoneman has issued the following order: "It is the intention of the department commander, to inaugurate and prosecute a rigorous, persistent and relentless winter campaign against the Pinal and Teuto branches of the Apache tribe of Indians, in order to establish a depot of supplies near the centre of the Pinal

country; and he directs the commanders of scouting expeditions to provide arms for civilians who desire to accompany them."

Col. Stewart, Manager of the Sailors' Home, has disappeared with \$20,000 belonging to Sailors, and another man's wife.

AUBURN, 14.—The murderer of Mr. Rogers, in New York, on the morning of Dec. 31st, 1868, has just been discovered in the person of a convict in the Auburn State prison, named Francis E. Pinton. The detection of the murderer was brought about by the shrewdness and vigilance of the keeper W. V. B. Hoffman, whose attention was first attracted to the murderer by his peculiar and nervous appearance, in the State shop, where he has been employed. The man is a transferred prisoner from Sing Sing, to which prison he was sentenced, from New York on the 3rd of February, 1869, to five years imprisonment, for grand larceny. He was transferred to Auburn, last Spring. After noticing his peculiarities, Mr. Hoffman was struck by some remark by him to a fellow convict in relation to the Rogers affair. Pinton was afterwards drawn out by a comrade at Mr. Hoffman's instance, and made a clear breast of the circumstances connected with the robbery and murder. Pinton's confession is not yet given in detail. He is now in solitary confinement in a dungeon, for misconduct. The officials of the prison say that his disclosures are in every way conclusive of his guilt. He is refusing food at present, declaring he will get clear of the gallops by starvation.

NEW YORK, 14.—The following story has just been made public, but is not generally credited: Detective Elker, of the U. S. secret service, stationed at Chicago, arrived a few days ago and shewed Judge Cardozo, brother-in-law to Benjamin Nathan, lately murdered, a locket and other property belonging to Nathan, claiming he had the murderer where he could produce him at any moment. Cardozo, impressed with the truth of the detective's statements, gave him \$1,500 to further accomplish the undertaking, and introduced him to Superintendent Kelso, of the police. The latter stated that all the New York detectives must share in the reward, when the Chicago detective refused and left, returning Cardozo his money. The Chicago man is now negotiating with the Jersey City detectives.

A dispatch to the *Herald*, dated Berlin, 13th, says:

"The battle of Bapaume, of which I hoped to have been enabled to send you details yesterday, resulted in the real defeat of the French, although a hard won victory. One of the greatest events of the day was a charge made by the 8th Rhenish cuirassiers, commanded by Captain Von Moires, who, with another detachment of cavalry, was ordered to follow the retreating French, on the Aras and Donai roads, beyond the village of Sopygny. He encountered two battalions of French infantry. At the time of discovery the troops were in parallel lines over an undulating country that had hitherto hidden them from view. The most of the country around Bapaume is arable ploughed land, which the frost had frozen into bars of iron. The cavalry officers knew the difficulty that heavy regiments have to overcome under such circumstances. A spot was chosen for the attack. The French formed two squares; the nearest waited for the Prussian cavalry attack, at three hundred yards distant from the Prussians and opened a perfect shower of bullets, which rung against and pierced the cuirassiers of the advancing horsemen. The concussion was severe. Captain Moires was shot in the knee. The First Lieutenant was unhorsed and the Surgeon and Major were shot through the heart. The remains of the shattered squares gained the shelter of the villages and the advance of the cavalry was impossible."

Business is generally dull and inert although commission merchants and mill agents feel disposed to advance prices on many styles of goods.

All but five of the shoe manufacturers in this city, who lately suspended on account of the Crispin strike, have resumed work, generally conceding to the Crispin's terms. One hundred strikers are still idle.

The attempt of the U. S. authorities to confiscate the ground on which the illicit distillery, at Brooklyn, stood, will be resisted by Attorney General Champin, of this State, who holds that the proceedings are unconstitutional.

The Steamer *City of Buenos Ayres*, which cleared yesterday for Falmouth, took out for the French Republic, arms and ammunition to the value of \$443,000. This is the fourteenth cargo shipped

from this port and, it is understood, there are other vessels loading and to load. The total value of shipments, to date, is twelve millions.

FOREIGN.

LILLE, 11.—The army of the north has advanced beyond Boileux.

BORDEAUX, 11, official.—The Germans on the 10th, redoubled their efforts against Chauzey, who, pressed on all sides, retired to his original position. The action was hotly disputed, one brigade resisted for six hours. The losses are considerable on both sides.

Bourbaki, commanding the army of the east, telegraphs that he passed Tuesday night driving the enemy from houses in Villieres.

PESTH, 11.—The majority of the Austro-Hungarian delegation sympathize with France.

BERLIN, 10.—Paroled French officers escaping are to be treated as convicts when retaken.

The Berlin *Times* special says Prussia, seeing the Austrian antagonism to the Czar, on the question of the Euxine, seeks to postpone the conference.

Bismarck repudiates the article in the *Versailles Moniteur* on the English defenses.

LONDON, 11.—By an explosion in the Remshaw colliery, near Sheffield, twenty-six were killed and nine injured.

The columns operating against Chauzey, drove him within a mile of Lemans, capturing one cannon, three mitrailleuses, and two thousand prisoners.

Werder's loss at Villiers exceeds two hundred.

A large German army is being formed in the east, under special command, including the corps under Werder, Seastrow and others.

LONDON, 12.—Chunghow, the Chinese ambassador, reached Alexandria on Tuesday, going to France.

Faidherbe surprised the German rear guard, killing thirty and taking fifty-nine prisoners, losing none. The French have entered Bapaume.

A large fire is raging within Paris on the north side.

LONDON, 12.—The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg telegraphs to the Duchess as follows. After crossing the Rivulet of Haune, on Tuesday, we fought on the next day a hot but victorious battle, at Lambeon and Lachapele, taking nearly 10,000 prisoners. Our loss is inconsiderable. We are advancing on Lemans.

The Berlin correspondent of the *London Times* writes that the idea of a general occupation of France by the German forces, has been abandoned. Portions only of the French territory will be held. The French government, he says, is no longer to borrow money.

A Brussels dispatch, of the 11th, says: The result of the ten days' bombardment of the nine forts and seven French batteries between the forts, is, that no serious damage has been done and not a single gun dismantled; but three hundred and twenty Germans have been killed and wounded. Mount Avron was swept by the French fire and the Germans evacuated their position there. The guns at Clamant reach the Invalides and Champs de Mars.

Paris advices to the 8th say that shells are falling on Mont Marie and that persons have been killed in the Church of St. Sulpice.

LONDON, 11.—The *Tribune's* correspondent, at Versailles, writes that the batteries have been advanced a thousand paces nearer Issy and Vauvres. *Lavriete* says, that shells are falling in the Luxemburg Gardens. The population demand that the government make changes, and want a fighting General instead of Trochu. Other papers are very revolutionary. Mobile officers and soldiers are deserting. Noisy, Rosny and Noquet are visibly weakened. Many powerful new German batteries will shortly open. Manteuffel is here, but starts immediately to take command of the new army of the Loire, consisting of the 2nd, 17th and 14th corps, which are marching, via Troyes to the support of General Von Werder, and occupy the Lyons district. Manteuffel leaves Garbron in command of the 1st and 8th corps of the Landwehr division, which is enough to take care of Faidherbe.

A correspondent, at Paris on the 9th, writes that the city has been bombarded for three days; shells are falling throughout the districts of Anteuil and through the Hotel des Invalides and Pantheon. The damage is slight, a few civilians have been killed. Its moral effect is encouraging. There is a universal demand for a more energetic policy. Another blancque insurrection was plotted, but has been suppressed.

BRUSSELS, 11.—Arras has been summoned to surrender. Pass de Calais is overrun with Germans.

PARIS, 6; via Balloon.—The Red's revolutionary posters declare the government to be cowardly and incompetent, and claim that the people are starved while the favorite soldiers are over-fed. The posters were torn down by the government agents.

VERSAILLES, 10.—The ground is covered with snow.

BORDEAUX, 13.—A general battle was fought, on the 11th, under the walls of Lemans. The Germans attacked the French army of the Loire, along the whole line. General Jouesburg, who commanded the right wing of the French, held his position on the right bank of the Houisin and general Colouro, on the left and centre, fought desperately for six hours. The French maintained most of their positions. The Prussian forces engaged were estimated at 18,000. The extent of the French loss is unknown, but is serious.

BERLIN, 12.—The reinforcements now on their way to join the German armies in France, and those in readiness to go, number 200,000 men; thus raising the German force to one million.

LONDON, 13.—The *Times*, to-day, has the following: "A special dispatch, dated Versailles, 12, evening, says: The bombardment has been heavy up to this p. m. Several fires are to be seen within the French lines. The Prussians are crowding in to the front. A picket was surprised, near Clamarle, by a sortie. The French have erected new batteries."

LONDON, 13.—A telegram, just received from Versailles, brings the important news that mines and counter mines, around Fort Mount Valerian, are in such close proximity that a collision is momentarily expected.

Extraordinary exertions are being made to place the entire British navy in a seaworthy condition. The work on all ships, now in course of construction or repair in the dockyards, has been ordered to be pushed to completion, by the Admiralty.

Lemans was taken and is now occupied by the 3rd and 10th Prussian corps. A great quantity of stores was captured by the Germans, both at Lemans and St. Corville.

LONDON, 14.—The French Foreign office has protested against the bombardment of Paris on the ground that the war commenced without the formal notification required by the usages of civilized warfare.

TORONTO, 14.—The educational bill, now before the Ontario Assembly, is a most comprehensive measure. The chief changes are that all schools shall be free, and attendance compulsory. It is also proposed to introduce into the school course, the study of national history, chemistry and agriculture, and abolish industrial schools.

HAVANA, 14.—The steamer *Hornet* appeared off Pua Touches, two miles from Puerto Del Padre, on Sunday. The gunboat *Gamori* sighted her and fired several shots. The *Hornet* went to sea, chased by the gunboat, but on account of her superior speed, she escaped.

ATHENS, 13.—The Greek Government has given positive assurance, to the English envoy, that those Marathon assassins who are yet remaining alive, shall receive punishment for their times.

LEMANS, 13.—Frederick Charles entered Lemans at 11 o'clock, to-day. The Prussian army corps was fighting yesterday in the streets, but to-day the town is quiet.

Chauzey and Gambetta retreated towards Augens, pursued by Mecklenburg. The Prussians captured thirteen guns, two flags and eighteen thousand prisoners.

HAVRE, 14.—The Prussians at Dieppe, have made a requisition of 50,000 francs.

Dobb, the portrait painter, says that everything should be in character. For instance, search warrants should be printed on "tracing paper," and wedding notices on "fool's cap."

At a lecture in Liverpool, Dr. W. Hitchman triumphantly asked: "Where is the religiosity of the anthropoid quadrumana?" [Tremendous applause.] Ah, where indeed?

The Danbury *News* says that the reason school boys delight to dig and explore caves, is because of the recesses there.

Mr. Picker, of Auburn, carelessly laid his hand on a circular saw, which happened to be going. He didn't stop to pick it up, but went for a doctor.