CITY INTELLIGENCE. THE P. W. & B. R. R.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders-Changes in the Board of Directors-Report on the Operations of the Road During the Past Year,

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the hisadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company was held at Wilmington, on Menday after-noon. The election for directors to serve during the ensuing year resulted in the choice of the fol-

Issac Hinckley, of Whinington; S. M. Felton, of rennsylvania; William Sellers and Samuel Welch, of hiladelphia; Jesse Lane, Joseph Bringhurst, and samuel Harlan, of Wilmington; Thomas Keiso, knoch Pratt, Thomas Donaldson, Thomas Whitide, and S. M. Shoemaker, of Baltimore; Jacob Tome, of Port Deposit, and N. Thayer and Edward Anstin, of Boston.

The religing members of the Board are Prederick

nstin, of Boston.
The retiring members of the Board are Prederick
Curtis, of Newark, Del.; J. I. Cohen, Jr., and
otumbus o'Donnell, of Baltimore. The names
dded are those of Thomas Whitside and S. M.
hoemaker, of Baltimore, and Edward Austin, of

Shoemaker, of Baltimore, and Edward Austin, of Boston.

At the meeting of the new Board Isaac Hinckley was elected President; Enoch Pratt, Vice-President, and A. Horner, Secretary and Treasurer.

The annual report of the Board of Directors, showing the operations of the road for the year ending October 31, 1869, was read at the meeting of the stockholders. By this the receipts of the Philadelphis, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad are shown to have been \$2,565,302.31, and of the New Castle and Frenchtown Road \$77,856.61, making a total for both roads of \$2,643,138.92. The expenditures of the P., W. and B. were \$1,801,981.88, and of the New Castle and Brenchtown \$44,192.58, making a total expenditure for both roads of \$1,846,174.46, leaving a balance of \$756,964.46, to which is added the gain from the Delaware road, \$5,742.45, making the net earnings for the year \$965,706.91. Out of these earnings two dividends of four per cent, each were paid, amounting to \$776,151.58.

The passenger receipts were over 4 per cent, larger than those of 1868, and the receipts for freight, express, etc., over 12 per cent, larger. The gross earnings from all sources were over 7 per cent, greater than in 1868, and the operating expenses were over 15 per cent, larger. The mcrease in the operating expenses is wholly due to repairs, and but for this would have been smaller than in the previous year. An unusual number of steel rails and new cross-ties laid during the year swelled the repair account. In relation to steel rails, the report says:—

"The additional experience gained in the use of steel rails confirms our previously expressed opinion that true

laid during the year swelled the repair account. In relation to steel rails, the report says:—

"The additional experience gained in the use of steel rails confirms our proviously expressed opinion that true eccessmy demands their use upon your road in piace of son rails. Of over thirty miles laid with English steel rails upon your road, not one rail has been removed for any imperfection, and but two American steel rails, out of more than two thousand, have shown any imperfection. The best steel rails can be bought for delivery in 18% at but twenty per cent. advance upon the cost of best from rails, and unless henceforth there be a greater relative difference in the cost of iron and steel, the purchases of iron rails for renewals of your tracks will probably cease."

The business of the Delaware Railroad afforded a profit of nearly \$35,000. The prospects of the Delaware Railroad continue to improve. The peach crop of the peninsula was larger than ever before, although a large area of territory was entirely unproductive on account of late frosts. The quantity of peaches brought upon the road from the peninsular roads amounted to about two millions of baskets, or four thousand car loads. Most of the peninsular railroads are furnished with their car equipment from this company. The report alludes to the interruption of travel for seventy hours by the flood last October, but says but small inconvenience to the public resulted, a tolerably direct route having been temporarily opened via the Chester creek and West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, without change of cars. thout change of cars.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE YEAR 1870.—The year 1870 corresponds to the year 6583 of the Julian period; also to the 7378-79 of the Byzantine era, the 5630-31 of the Jewish era, and the 1257 of the Mohammedan era. It embraces the latter part of the ninety-fourth and the beginning of the ninety-fifth year of American Independence. The first day of January, 1870, is the 2,404,664th day since the commencement of the Julian period.

the Julian period.

The Jewish year 5630 is the sixth of the 297th cycle, and is embolismic, i. e., having time inserted to produce regularity. It began September 6, 1869, and ends September 25, 1870. It contains 13 months, or 385 days and 55 Saboaths. The year 5631 will have only 355 days and 50 Jewish Sabbaths. It will begin September 26, 1870, and end September 15, 1871.

have only 355 days and 30 Jewish sabadata. It will begin September 26, 1870, and end September 16, 1871.

The names of the Jewish months are Tisri, Marchesvan, Cisleu, Theoet, Sebat, Adar, Nisan, Ijar, Bivan, Tammuz, Ab, and Elul. The month Sebat corresponds very closely with our January, and Tisri, the first Jewish month, with our October. For the year 5630, the month Veader is inserted between Adar and Nisan.

The Mohammedan year 1286, of 355 days, begins April 18, 1869, and ends April 2, 1870. The year 1287, of 354 days, begins April 2, 1870, and ends March 22, 1870.

of 334 days, begins April 8, 1870, and ends March 22, 1871. The first month of the Mohammedau year is named Muharrem, and corresponds to our April. The names of the other months in their order are Saphar, Rabia I, Rabia II, Jomadhi I, Jomadhi II, Rejeb, Shaban, Ramadan, Schewall, Ds'l-Kadah, and Ds'l-Rejjah. The month Schewall corresponds

to our January.

The dates of some of the church days and festivals of the year are Ash Wednesday, on March 2; Palm Sunday, April 10; Good Friday, April 15; Easter Sunday, April 17; Ascension Day, May 26; Pentecost, June 5; Trinity Sunday, June 12; and Advent Sunday, Nov. 27.

ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1870.—During the year 1876 there will be six eclipses, four of the sun and two of the moon, none, however, visible in this

The first is a total eclipse of the moon on the morning of Jan. 17, visible in Asia, Europe, and the Western part of North America. In the region of California and the interior of Oregon, the moon will set totally eclipsed on the morning of the 17th at about sunrise. Near the coast in Northern California, Oregon, and Washington Territory, the total phase passes of before the moon sets. In Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska, the moon sets partially eclipsed.

A partial eclipse of the sun takes place on the Sist

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of January, but is visible only in the Antartic re-

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Another of the sun takes place June 28, but is not visible in America. It can be seen only in the Southern Pacific Ocean east of Australia.

A total eclipse of the moon will occur July 12, also invisible in the United States. Along the eastern extremity of South America, and of North America, at Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland, on the Atlantic Ocean, in Europe, and Asia, the eclipse will be visible. It will be a partial eclipse on the northeast coast of the British provinces at the time of the moon's rising. At Greenwich, England, the first contact with penumbra occurs at 746 P. M., and the last at 122 A. M. on the morning of the 13th. A slight partial eclipse of the sun, visible only in the Arctic regions, takes place July 28.

There will be a total eclipse of the sun on December 28. The line of total obscuration runs through Southern Spain, Algiers, Sicily, Greece, Turkey, and into Russia. It is visible as a partial eclipse at Greenwich, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Dublin, and other important places in Europe.

Local Opps and Ends.—Files are returning.

The annual meeting of the contributors of the Chidren's Hospital will be held at the Hospital, Twenty-second street, above Locust, to-merrow at 4 P. M.

The congregation of the Green Street M. R.

Church were suddenly plunged in darkness a few nights since. Cause—frozen gas-meter.

—The irrepressible President of the Board of School Control spoke thirty-four times in two hours yesterday.

—The annual meeting of the Managers of Penn Widows' asymm will be held to morrow.

Widews' Asylum will be held to-morrow.

—Why is it that one side of Evans street, Germantewn, is paved, and the other not?

—An election for officers of the House of Refuge is

to be held this afternoon.

—The Ludlow School house should be rented to some ice company.

—The Washington Literary Society is !thirty-three

The Governor of Tinicum favors free Cuba.

What are our street contractors doing?

Manayunk is now called Mud Town.

Sieigh-bells are rusting.

What ails the weather?

PROFESTY EXEMPT FROM TAXATION IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.—We publish below a short tabular statement of the assessed valuation of exempt city property, public and otherwise. It embraces the whole of such property as far as returned by the

Property of the U. S. Government	\$6,622,000
Property of the State of Pennsylvania	897,500
Public School Buildings.	2,120,100
Other city property	14,286,450
Other city property	297,810
Hospitals, Asylums, etc	2,784,050
Colleges, Libraries, etc	1,159,800
Fire Companies	432,700
Cemeteries	1,161,600
Halls	
Railroads and Canals	261,600
Church property	10,924,950

THEFT OR A SHAWL.—John Connor entered the residence of an old woman at Seventh and Shippen streets last night, and stole therefrom a shawl. He was captured whilst about disposing of it to a pawn-broker, and oh being taken before Alderman Bonsail was committed to prison.

Rimotion of Bang Dimetions.—This morning a number of banking institutions held their annual elections for directors to serve during the ensuing year with the following results:—

—Girard National Bank.—Directors—D. B. Cummins, Charles Rugan, William Gillespie, William Struthers, Washington Butcher, Thomas E. Wattson, S. Caldwell, Jr., William Hay, Edward S. Handy, George A. Wood, Thomas G. Hood, William C. Houston, and John H. Catherwood.

—City National Bank.—Directors, Wm. F. Hughes, Josiah Kisterbock, John Baird, Thomas Potter, S. D. Walton, A. Boyd Cummings, Charles E. Lex, Coffin Coikel, Frederick Willoox, J. F. Wetherill, C. Henry Garden, William J. Horstmann, and I. V. Williamson.

Henry Garden, William J. Horstmann and I. V. Williamson.

—National Bank of the Northern Liberties:—Directors.—Jsseph Moore, Joseph B. Myers, Charles J. Sutter, Edwin H. Fitler, Joshua Lippincott, Joseph W. Miller, James N. Stone, Michael Baker, Israel Peterson, William Overington, Alexander M. Fox, Jacob Hiegel, and Charles Young.

—Manufacturers National Bank.—Directors.—John Jordan, Jr., John Gilbert, Henry Geiger, W. D. Frishmuth, Michael Moyer, Emmor Weaver, John G. Repplier, William A. Rolin, and John W. Monty.

—Farmers and Mechanics National Bank.—Directors.—Edwin M. Lewis, John Ashburst, Anthony J. Antelo, Benjamin A. Farnham, Lindley Smith, R. C. Dale, Joshua B. Lippincott, J. Edward Farnum, George W. Farr, Jr., William H. Woodward, Charles H. Hutchinson, Henry P. Sloan, and Thomas McKean.

H. Hutchinson, Henry P. Sloan, and Thomas McKean.

—Mechanics' National Bank.—Directors—Joseph G. Mitchell, Benjamin W. Tingley, G. D. Rosengarten, Isaac F. Baker, John Woodside, George H. Stnart, Gustavus English, Ebenezer Maxwell, and Francis B. Reeves.

—Commercial National Bank.—Directors, James L. Claghorn, Joseph Jones, Daniel Haddock, Jr., Leon Berg, Samuel Huston, Charles B. Williams, Samuel Baugh, Alfred G. Baker, Joshua Lippincott, George Fales, Thomas H. Powers, Archibaid Campbell, and John Sellers, Jr.

—Union National Bank.—This Institution held an election yesterday, and the following named gentlemen were chosen directors:—David Faust, William H. Sowers, E. G. Reyenthalez, I. Binswanger, Robt. D. Work, Augustine Willcox, George W. Blaben, John Pearce, and C. F. Stadiger.

SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This morning the Sheriff and his minions assembled within the sacred precincts of the late Philadelphia Fire Insurance Company's office, together with a crowd of disappointed stockholders and disinterested persons. Previous to the sale one of the disappointed ones stepped up to the auctioneer, and stated his intention of entering a protest against the proceedings as inaugurated. Complainant stated that he was a stockholder to the amount of fifty shares, and was also insured in the company. The auctioneer intimated that if such was the case, it was rather bad for the complainant, and produced the seal of the court authorizing the sale. Complainant stated that in his opinion the thing was either legitimate or else it was a confounded fraud. This decision was acquiesced in by all parties.

founded fraud. This decision was sequiesced in by all parties.

Among the articles sold were desks, tables, stools, easy chairs, long the property of favored directors; a water-cooler, long since run dry; a clock, run down like the company; several whisky and champagne bottles in an excellent state of preservation; stacks of blank policies, never more to be used for their legitimate purpose; blanks for applications, powers of attorney, instructions to agents, business cards, boxes, the seal of the company, and the very curboxes, the seal of the company, and the very curtain which had formerly screened the president himself from the vulgar gaze. The business cards, which were scattered around in the greatest profusion, stated to the public rather inappropriately that this old and favorite company is now prepared to make insurances against loss by fire on reasonable terms. Doubtless the torms are too reasonable to terms. Doubtless the terms are too reasonable, on account of the oldness of the company. A line in large type also announces that this company have no unsettled claims. How figures and letters will its sometimes!

Colored.—At No. 1233 Pearl street reside two families named Selby and Wilson; directly opposite live two others, named Turner and Jacobs. They'are all Americans of African descent. Withithe Wilsons and Selbys, Jacobs, whose Christian name is John, is on terms of intimacy. Yesterday, after their husbands had gone to their work, Mrs. Selby and Mrs. Wilson left their house in charge of a lad, and went in search of a locksmith, to open a trunk which was stored in the third story of their cottage, which trunk contained \$15 in cash, the property of Mr. Selby, and a gold watch and chain, a lot of silver coin, and some small articles of jewelry, the property of Mr. Wilson. During their absence, Jacobs called, and being informed that the families were absent, took a chair to await their return. Soon he imagined he smelled fire, but the lad, after a search, quieted his apprehensions. After the lapse of a few moments, he asserted that there was a fire upstairs, and compelling the lad to remain below, he ascended to the third story. In a few moments he rushed down stairs and across the street to Mr. Turner, with the information that the place opposite was in danger of destruction. The two speedily returned to No. 1233 information that the place opposite was in danger of destruction. The two speedily returned to No. 1233 and found and extinguished the fire. On the return of the ladies it was discovered by them, that a bed had been fired in three places, and also that the trunk mentioned had been forced open and despoiled of its contents. Suspicion pointing to Jacobs, he was at once arrested, and will have a hearing to-day

AN OLD INCENDIARY.—In February, 1866, a slaughter-house and stable, located at Sixteenth and Race streets, was destroyed by fire, and with it is calves and a horse. Fire Marshal Blackburn, after careful search, succeeded in fixing the crime of setting fire to the place upon one Alfred Beck, who was tried, convicted, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. On account of his good behavior, Beck was feleased a few weeks since, and immediately returned to his eld haunts in the neighborhood of Broad and Race streets. Soon after this the forwarding house of F. D. Walley & Co., Broad and Cherry streets, was destroyed. The Fire Marshal at once concluded that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and now, believing that the same was caused by Beck, has had him arrested and placed in Moyamensing to await trial.

BAR ROOM TROUBLE .- James Gallager and Charles BAR ROOM TROUBLE.—James Gallager and Charles Williams were brought before Alderman Delaney by Charles Gallager, to answer the charge of making an aggravated assault. Charles Gallager keeps a hotel at Seventh and Lombard streets, where the two offenders went for the purpose of punishing the landlord. They found him behind his own bar. James Gallager held the door fast while Williams proceeded to administer the punisment with a pitcher from the counter, first taking the precaution to empty the ice and water upon the floor. The landlord, however, proved equal to the emergency. He turned upon Williams and returned the compliment handsomely, Williams and James Gallager were held in \$500 each to answer.

ALL ABOUT AN OVERCOAT .- On Monday last an ALL ABOUT AN OVERCOAT.—On Monday last an overcoat, valued at \$30, was stolen from the residence of Henry Schloss, S. E. corner of Twenty-fourth and Brown streets, and on Tuesday morning a number of papers, which had been taken with it, were returned by two little girls. This proceeding led Mr. Schloss to seek the aid of officer McShane, who, on inquiry, found that the girls were daughters of one John Valentine, an employe in a mill on the N. W. corner, and who had been a visitor at Schloss' on Monday night. A warrant was Issued, and Valentine's house, in Taylor street above Hart, searched, where the coat was found in a closet. The accused will have a hearing before Alderman Kerr this afternoon.

WHISKY AND WATER .- An unknown individual, whilst laboring under an extra load of whisky, last night attempted to walk into the Delaware at South street wharf. Officer Wible, of the Delaware Harbor force, noticing his condition, locked him up for the

night.

Another chap, a resident of Camden, who had been indulging rather freely in benzine, arriving at Market street wharf after the last night hoat had left, conceived the idea or walking across the Delaware, and was about stepping on the waters when Officer Morris, of the Delaware Harbor police force, "necked" him and provided him with a bunk at the station house.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—We notice that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of this old and well-known company, held on the 10th instant, Samuel C. Huey, Esq., was elected President. We are glad to be able to announce that hereafter the affairs of the company will be guided by one whose integrity and ability have long since been proven.

ILLICIT CIGAR MANUVACTURER. -- Aaron T. Kuns man, who carries on the business of cigar manufac-turing in Lower Saucon township. Northumberiand county, was brought to the city this morning, and was charged before Commissioner Hibler with manufacturing without paying the special tax. He waived a hearing, and was held in \$500 bail to appear at court

I. O. W. B.—An individual named James, who resides at Maiden and Long lanes, last night administered a severe heating to the partner of his bosom. The poor woman sustained injuries sufficient to compel the doctors now in attendance to pronounce her condition critical. The brute will have a hearing at the Contral Station this afternoon. he Central Station this afternoon.

MASONIC.—Covenant Lodge, No. 466, A. Y. M., was instituted to-day at noon, in the Masonic Hall, Chesnut street, above Seventh, by R. W. G. M. Robert A. Lamberton. The officers of the Lodge are—W. M., James Nelson; S. W., Joseph A. Southwick; J. W., Harvey E. Mole.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAH.—The members of St. John's Commandery, No. 4, Mary, No. 3, and Kadosh, No. 29, leave for New York to-day, to attend the recep-tion to be held there by the Morton Commandery.

THE STATEMETH WARD CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The committee of Common Council to whom was referred the contested election case of the Stateshth ward, assembled to-day at 1 o'clock P. M. is Common Council Chamber, George W. Hall in the chair. The contestant, William Hogeland, was present, aided by John Cochran, Esq., as counsel. The respondent, James Logan, conducted the case in his own behalf. Recorder James Givin stated that his Houer the Mayor and self acknowledged the receipt of the erder requiring them to produce the ballot boxes and the box containing the tally list of the Birteenth ware; after commitation with his Henor the Mayor the confusion was arrived at that neither had the right to bring the ballot boxes before the committee, and therefore but one box, that containing the tally list, is presented. While they do not deny the right of the seamnitude to count the ballots, nor their Jurisdiction in the case, yet, as the law relating to the ballot-boxes has been changed, and one box sew contained all the ballots for Governor, and all other officers voted for, they do not think that the committee should be allowed to open the box. It was taken into consideration also that many interests are at stake, and under the advice of a Jadge of the Court, they respectfully decline to produce the ballot-boxe.

Mr. Cochran suggested that as the box containing the documentary evidence has been produced, the investigation might be proceeded with.

William R. Russell, a clerk in the office office Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, was then sworn, and produced the return from the Sixth division of the Sixteenth ward that had been impounded by the court in another case.

Con the face of the return was an alleged alteration of the vote for Mr. Hogeland In which it was claimed 175 had

icenth ward that had been impounded by the court in another case.

On the face of the return was an alleged alteration of the vote for Mr. Hogeland by which it was claimed 179 had been changed to 139, thus making a difference of 40 votes in his favor.

The hex containing the papers of the division was eponed, and the return examined, Upon it the contestant was credited with 130 votes, but the figures were formed in an exactly similar manner as were those on the return impounded by the Court.

The figures on each paper were dissimilar in this particular vote to all the others on either paper, and expeedingly peculiar in its formation.

The committee then retired for consultation.

Hearings at the Central Station.—The following cases were heard before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Station, at a c'clock this afternoon:—John Valentine, charged with stealing an overcoat worth \$300 from Henry Schock, who resides at No. 1834 Ridge avenue. John amirms that he found the coat on Broad street. Held in \$600 ball to answer.

Mr. Whiliam J. and Mrs. Rilza M. Bruce, charged with disorderly conduct and annoying the neighbors, were held in \$1000 ball each for a further hearing.

James Daley a ladjof 16 years, was charged with stealing ply iron from the firm of Etting & Brother. Held in \$600 ball.

William Jamison, charged with stabbing his wife in the neck, was held for a further hearing.

Mary A. Davis, held for petty larceny, was discharged, as the amount was small and there was no desire to prosecute.

EMBEZZIEMENT.—C. F. & J. B. Diehl, two commission merchants of Philadelphia, was brought before Recorder Givin this morning on a charge of embezziement. Ebenezer Smith charges them with having cheated him out of \$839, on account of some wool which had been consigned to them. They returned the account of sale for the merchandise, but not the money. They were held in \$1200 each to answer.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A Mrs. Roberts, residing No. 1830 Walnut street, whilst walking along Chesnut street, near Thirty-second, yesterday afternoon, was struck on the head by a board, which had fallen from the roof of a new building, and seriously in-

Pie Inon.-James Duffle was yesterday caught in the act of stealing pig iron from the establishment of Messrs. Etting & Bro., North Wharves. This firm, during the past few months, have lost through petty pilferings about five tons of iron. The accused will have a hearing at the Central this afternoon.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 6 o'clock last evening some notion goods in the window of the store No. 1802 Ridge avenue ignited from the gas light, and soon the contents of the window were in flames. A few buckels of water extinguished them.

A WIFE'S STRATEGY.

Novel Cure for Drunkenness.

A devoted wife residing in the Twenty-first ward of New York has adopted means for the reformation of a dissolute husband that are worthy the attention of every wife similarly situated. According to the report of the police, at half-past three o'clock vesterday morning at half-past three o'clock yesterday morning Officer Trabold found a handcuffed man wander Omeer Tracoid found a nandeulited man wandering through Third avenue. Suspecting that he was a convict who had escaped from his custodians, he questioned him, when the man, who bore evidences of respectability, stated that his name was Lafayette S. Coates, residing at No. 315 East Twenty-third street; that while asleep some of the boarders had manacled him as a practical joke, and that he was in search of person to relieve him. The officer acco some person to relieve him. The officer accompanied him to the house, when the devoted Mrs. Coates told an entirely different tale. She states that occasionally Mr. Coates is in the habit of indulging immoderately in the use of liquor, and that during these periods he carries away from the house and rowns averything he can get his the house and pawns everything he can get his hands upon: she consequently hit upon this happy expedient of referming him and breaking him of his pilfering habits, and for that purpose purchased the handcuffs and applied them. The officer prevailed upon the lady to release her husband's hands and turned him over, about four o'clock in the morning, to her tender so-

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

"Wall street had another sensation to-day in connection with the dealings in the gold market, and for a time the excitement was very great. Reference was made yesterday to the action of Messrs. Trevor & Colgate in refusing to disposit their gold check with the Gold Exchange Clearing House unless a simultaneous return was made of a certified check for the money due them. To-day this action was repeated by the firm of Messrs. Marvin Brothers & Co., who, in tendering \$900,000 gold, demanded a certified check for the currency equivalent. The bank refused to accede, and the firm being resolute the bank threw out their statement and sent a notification to the Gold Exchange that no clearance would be made, and requesting members to take up their statements and checks again. The was done, and the business of the day was brought to a standstill. Subsequently, at an executive meeting of the Gold Exchange, Mr. Tasker H. Marvin, the representative of the firm, was arraigned on a charge of a viciation of the rules of the Board, and by a two-thirds vote expelled. A great deal of ill-feeling has been engendered by this course, and the friends of Mr. Marvin express themselves in bitter denunciation of the severity of his oppenents. However, it is contended on the other hand that he was well aware of the rules and was justly punished for an infraction of the discipline of the body. Moreover, it is charged that the effort to embarrass the Clearing House was a widespread conspiracy in connection with the speculative movements in gold, and hence the prompt measures taken to repress it. The effect upon the market was to cause a sharp decline. Gold had opened at 1223/4 and thence declined to 1213/4 when the statements were sent back from the Clearing House. Indeed, for a time the more apprehensive feared a renewal of the deadlock of last September, and dealings were virtually suspended. After the executive meeting and the determined action of the Board in sustaining the Gold Bank a cheerful feeling returned, and the price ran up to From the N. Y. Herald.

which would have been more operative had not the market been distracted by the above occurrences. "The stock market was heavy and dull at the open-ing, and exhibited the efforts which the cliques who have unloaded were making to buy their stocks back again. Business became very dull during the excitement in the Gold Room, where most of the brokers had gone to attend the executive session. After the meeting the buoyancy so perceptible in gold extended to stocks, and the whole market treat the low prices which followed the reacted from the low prices which followed the re-lection of clearances at the Gold Bank, especially as the money market, which had become active, closed

with an easier feeling.

"The rate on call in the earlier portion of the day had been seven on stocks and six to seven per cent. on Governments, but when the Marvin Brothers' statement had been thrown out and they were declared to have virtually failed on their contracts, there was a sharp demand for money at seven per cent. currency to seven coin, many borrowers in their excitement fearing another collapse like that of September last. However, the demand was satisfied, and at three o'clock there was a relaxation to the earlier rates. Foreign exchange was active and rates firm at previous quotalions.

In the market for Governments prices opened just as they had closed the provious day, but became firmer toward noon, when the Government boughtnearly two millions with the avails of yesterday's sales. Prices again went off in the attention owing to the unsettled tone of the gold market, but closed up firm again."

BLACKSMPTH,

No. 12 FETTER Lane,

East of Third street, above Arch street,

Returns his thanks for his former patronage, and desires
continuance of the same.

WASHINGTON. GENERAL NEWS

Probable Abolition of the Franking Privilege-General Butler Thinks He has been Slighted.

HARRISBURG.

Irwin Elected State Treasurer Over Mackey by a Vote of 70 to 61.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Franking Privilege.

Special Despatch to The Brening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The House Post Office Committee discussed the subject of abolishing the franking privilege for two hours this morning. The general sentiment of the committee was in favor of dispensing with franking entirely, and opposed to substituting the giving of stamps to Congress in place of allowing them to frank. It is probable that the bill offered by Senator Stewart abolishing the franking privi-lege, and devoting the money which it costs to maintain that luxury to building telegraph lines,

will be adopted.
New York and the Pifteenth Amendment. Fernando Wood presented a joint resolution of the New York Legislature, withdrawing the assent of that State to the fifteenth amendment. in the House to-day, and Eldridge (Democrat). of Wisconsin, said he wanted to have it read for the benefit of radicals. Garfield replied that the action of New York made no difference to the Republican party, which could get along without her.

General Banks. General Banks made his appearance on the

floor to-day during the session.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, has prepared a bill to abolish what remains of the Freedmen's Bureau. He thinks the time has now come when it can be wholly done away.

Butler and Bingham.

A letter has been received here from General Butler indicating his displeasure at the action of the Reconstruction Committee, in trying to dispose of the Virginia question in his absence.

Butler is chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, and he intended to take charge of the admission of Virginia himself. It is stated that he will take Bingham to task as soon as he returns, for offering his resolution last Monday.

The Covode-Foster Election Case, Despatch to the Associated Press. Washington, Jan. 12.—The Committee on Elections propose to take up to-morrow in the House the contested election case of Covode against Foster, and after that the case of Van Wyck against Greene. The other cases will fellow as soon as they can be prepared.

The Telegraph Strike. On inquiry at the Western Union Telegraph office this morning, it was ascertained that all business was closed up last night south of Washington before the closing hour, and the company to-day is prepared to receive business for all | points excepting Goldsboro', Raleigh, Newburn, North Carolina, and several smaller offices, which it is expected will be opened today. The force at Washington is only four men short of the regular force, and the business is progressing regularly.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM-SECOND SESSION.

House.

Mr. Wood (N. Y.) presented the joint resolutions of the New York Legislature, withdrawing the assent heretofore given to the ratification of the fifteenth amendment. Laid on the table.

Mr. Woodward (Pa.) made a personal explanation on the subject of a collequy which took place before the recess, between himself and Mr. Scoffeld, in relation to repudiation by Allegheny county, Pa.

Mr. Wilson (Minn.) introduced a bill granting lands to the State of Minnesota for a railroad to the Winnipeg boundary of the British possessions. Referred.

Mr. Garfield introduced a bill to amend the act establishing a department of education, and to abelish the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands. Referred.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill repealing so much of the act of August, 1846, as declares the Des Moines river a public highway. Passed.

Mr. Ferris, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported a bill to amend the act granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands. Recommitted.

Mr. Conger offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the necessity of removing the sand-bar and other obstructions across the mouth of Clinton river, Lake St. Clair, Mich. Adopted.

Mr. Upson offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to take into consideration the necessity of a suitable addition to the Custom House in Cleveland, Ohio, for the United States Courts and revenue officers. Adopted.

Mr. Kerr introduced a bill to repeal the act of June 17, 1862, defising additional causes of challenge, and prescribing an additional oath to Grand and Petit Jurors in United States Courts. Referred.

The House then proceeded to the regular business of the morning hour, being the consideration of the bill for the transfer of the Navy Yard to League Island.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Harrisburg, Jan. 12.—Mr. White offered a pre-amble setting forth that the Senate had refused to declare that Edward Scull had a prima facic title to a seat in the body, and a resolution that, therefore, the contestant, Hiram Findlay, be sworn into office, without interfering with the right of Mr. Scull to a leval contest.

without interfering with the right of Mr. Scull to a legal contest.

Mr. Findlay was accordingly sworn.

The following bills were introduced and referred:
By Mr. Connell, amending the charter of the Lincoln Institute.
By Mr. Henszey, as follows:—Any baggage master or express agent, stage driver, or other person, whose duty it is to handle baggage of bassengers, who shall wilfully ibjure the same, shall be punished by a fine of \$50.

who shall withinly injure the same, shall be punished by a fine of \$50.

By Mr. Lowry, declaring that Simon Cameron is entitled to praise for his course in Congress in regard to Cuba, and urging Congress to grant belligerentinghts to the people of that island, who are battling for their independence.

By Mr. Connell, a supplement to the City Park bill. The following Senate bills were considered:— Increasing the Governor's salary to \$7000, to take effect next term. Passed.

Increasing the Governor's salary to \$1000, to take effect next term. Passed.

Incorporating the Avondale Relief Association; incorporating the present trustees. Passed.

The Senate and House met in joint convention at noon, to elect a State Treasurer. The first ballot resulted as follows:—Mackey, 62; Irwin, 11; Daniel Barr, 85; Bishop Simpson, 1; Ames L. Henderson, 1; L. D. Shoemaker, 1. There was no election, and a second ballot was ordered. Those who voted for Mackey were all Republicans, and those who voted for Barr were all Democrats. The 14 scattering votes were all Republicans.

The second ballot resulted as follows:—Mackey, 63; Irwin, 66; L. D. Shoemaker, 1; Daniel Barr, 2. All of the Democrats voted for Irwin except two, viz., Beans and Brobst, who voted for Daniel Barr.

There was no election, and Senator White, Republican, moved to adjourn the Convention until tomorrow.

Irwin Elected on the Third Ballot.

The third ballot resulted in the election of Irwin the vote standing for Irwin, 70, for Mackey, 61.

The Sauthern Cotton Markets.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 11.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 24 %; saics, 350 bales; receipts, 1930 bales; exports, 1650 bales.

Accusta, Jan. 11.—Cotton closed duli and weak; middlings, 25 % 6 25 %; saics, 495 bales; receipts; 450 bales.

THIRD EDITION FOURTH EDITION FIFTH EDITION

The Paris Assassination—Brave Fury of Rochefort-New Developments in the League Island Business—A Strong Opposi-tion to the Transfer California and

FROM EUROPE.

Cuban News.

Rochefort and Napoleon. Panis, Jan. 12 .- The Marseillaise newspaper was printed in mourning yesterday, and contained the following leading article printed in

large type:—
"Murder Committed by the Prince Pierre
Napoleon Bonaparts upon the Citizen Victor Noir-Attempt to Murder made by the Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparle upon the Citizen Ulrie de Fouville.

"I have had the weakness to believe that Bonaparte could be other than an assasssiu. "I have dared to imagine that a fair duel was possible in that family, where murder and waylaying are traditional and habitual. Our colaborer, Pascal Grousset, has shared my error, and to-day we mourn our dear friend, Victor Noir, assassinated by the ruffian Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte. For eighteen years past France has been in the blood-stained hands of these cut-

for the purpose of slaughtering them at home. "People of France! have you not had decidedly enough of this?"—Henri Rochefort. The Marseillaise was very violent again today, and the entire issue was therefore seized by

throats, who, not content with shooting Repub-

licans in the streets, allure them into baited traps

the authorities. LONDON, Jan. 12 .- James! Frazier, who formerly was sent to America as commissioner to examine the common school system of the United States, has been appointed Bishop of

Manchester. Bright's speech, delivered at Birmingham vesterday, is greatly eulogized by the morning papers, and there is but little adverse criticism. This Afternoon's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

ANTWERP, Jan. 12.-Petroleum opened quiet and ANTWERP, Jan. 12.—Petroleum opened quiet and unchanged.

Panis, Jan. 12.—The Bourse opened quiet and closed quiet. Rentes, 73f. 80c.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—4-50 P. M.—Consols for money 92%, and for account 92%. American securities quiet and steady; 5-20s of 1862, 89; of 1865, old, 86%; of 1867, 865%; 10-40s, 84%. Railways steady; Eric, 17%; Illinois Central, 103; Atlantic and Great Western, 26. Liverpool, Jan. 12—4:30 P. M.—Cotton dull; Upland, 1134d.; Orleans, 1134d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Opposition to the League Island Scheme. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—A strong opposition

was developed in the House to-day to the bill transferring the Philadelphia Navy Yard from its present site to League Island. When it was brought up by Judge Scofield, the chairman of the House Naval Committee, Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, offered an amendment, which, if adopted, will make the bill read as follows. -"Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the

Navy is hereby authorized to transfer the working Navy Yard of the Philadelphia station to League Island as rapidly as is consistent with the interests of the service, and to sell said Navy located, as he consistent with public interest, but before any sales shall be ordered the Secretary of the Navy shall cause it to be accurately surveyed and laid off into lots and plots, on which said lots shall be duly marked and numbered; and all sales shall be for cash, and shall be, after public advertisement in at least two daily papers in each of the cities of New York and Philadelphia, for at least thirty days before the day of sale, which advertisement shall accurately describe which advertisement shall accurately describe
the property to be sold and terms of sale, and
all sales shall be by scaled bids, to be made in such
manner as the Secretary of the Navy may preseribe, who is authorized to reject all bids, if in
his judgment the price offered is inadequate.
Proceeds of all such sales shall be applied to

establishing the new Navy Yard. Mr. O'Neill offered the following proviso, which Mr. Washburn accepted:-

Provided always, opening of streets and lay-ing out of lots shall comply with the plans and surveys of the city of Philadelphia. All the members from Philadelphia, Kelley, O'Neill, Myers, and Randall, spoke in favor of the bill, and exposed the fallacies of Washburne's statements. Washburne is fighting the measure

on the pretended ground of economy. It is stated that it will be opposed by Dawes, of Massachusetts, on the same ground. The bill will be the special order every day during the morning hour until disposed of.

Presidential Nominations.
Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The President has nominated E. B. Moore Appraiser at Philadel-phia, vice Worthington, resigned. Anthony G. Kensby has been nominated United States At-

FROM NEW YORK.

Telegraph Strikers Resuming Work. ALBANY, Jan. 12 .- The striking telegrapher here have resumed work, declaring that they had been misinformed in the matter.

been misinformed in the matter.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW York, Jan. 12.—Stocks strong. Money 7 per cent. Gold, 122%, Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 1164; do. 1864, do., 1165; do. 1865, do., 1165; do. do., new, 1143; do. 1867, 1145; do. 1868, 1147; 10-408, 109%; Virginia 68, new, 57; Missouri 58, 87%; Canton Company, 52%; Cumberland preferred, 26%; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 22%; Erie, 23%; Reading, 94%; Adams Express, 61%; Michigan Central, 117%; Michigan Southern, 89%; Illinois Central, 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88; Chicago and Rock Island, 195; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 188. Westers Union Telegraph, 33%.

New York Produce Market.

Wayne, 188. Western Union Telegraph, 38%.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Jan. 12.—Cotton dull; sales of 500 bales middling upland at 25%c. Flour—State and Western dull and declined 5c.; State, \$4,00%6 10; Western, \$4,55%6 50; Southern dull and drooping at \$5.56%10. Wheat heavy and declined 1c.; No. I spring, \$1.25 for old; No. 2, \$1.26%129. Corn declined 1c.; old mixed Western, \$1.04%105 Oats heavy; State, 44,655c.; Western, 60c. Beef quiet, Pork heavy and declining; new mess, \$27.25%28; prime, \$24.624.50. Lard heavy; steam-rendered in tierces, 16%616%c. Whisky quiet at \$1.03.

933	FRILADELFINA STOC	BAULIANCE BALIBO.
U	Reported by De Haven & B	re., No. 46 S. Third Street.
e e	BETWEEN BOARDS.	
83		
Mil	\$1700 City 6s, New. Is. 1003	200 BR Read 18.80. 4750
2	\$5300 dols.100%	
	\$500 Hunt & B Top	100 do b30, 47 %
	1at mt 78	200 do2d. 4736
9	\$1600 Pa 6s 2d m 9634	100 do b30, 47%
31	\$250 Sch N 68, 82., 54	100 do 47%
20	50 th 13th & 15th 19	100 do b5&in. 47%
		100 dob10, 47%
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	\$400 City 68, Old 97	200 dols. 47%
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	100 nh Ph & E. b30, 28%	THE RESERVE AND APPLICATION OF THE PARTY.

THE LATEST NEWS,

FROM THE SOUTH.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The following telegram was received at the War Department on

Sunday:—

HEADQUARTERS, AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 8, 1876.—
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington:—The
law of April 10, and the proclamation of July 15,
1869, have been compiled with in the State of Texas.
The Constitution is adopted aimost unanimously,
and the following persons elected State officers.
E. J. Davis (by a plurality of 783) as Governor;
Flanagas as Lieutenant-Governor; Bledaoe, Computroller; Honey, Treasurer; Hencher, Chief of Police.
The above-named persons have been appointed
officers of the provisional government.

J. J. REYNOLDS, Brevet Major-General.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco Markets.

San Francisco Markets.

San Francisco, Jan. II. — Flour unchanged; Wheat weak at \$1.65; Legal-tenders, \$2½.

Shipping.

Arrived, ship Blue Jacket, from New York. Cleared, ship Ulcoats, for Liverpool, with 18,000 sacks of wheat. Salled, ships Charger, for Hong Kong; Wennington, for Liverpool; and Misko, for Sidney.

The following vessels salled from Honolulu in December:—On the 5th, ship George Howland and James Allen; on the 9th, ship Progress; 1ith, ship Islander; all with bone and oil for New Bedford. The following salled to cruise:—Ships Eliza Swift, Ohio, Europa, Active, Trident, and Wilhelm.

FROM CUBA.

Communication with the Interior Re-cotab-By the Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Jan. 12.—In consequence of the changed situation in the Cinco Villas district, communication has been re-established with Santo Espiritu, Cicgo, Avila, etc. It seems that the insurgents who recently operated in that section are moving off towards Puerto Principe.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Honolulu Advices-The Whaling Fleet. San Francisco, Jan. 12.—The United States steamer Mohican, Admiral Turner, has arrived from Honolulu. All well.

Advices of December 15 state that the barque

Advices of December 15 state that the barque Almena, from Baltimore for San Francisce, had put into Honolulu in distress.

The British gunboat Chameleon sailed for South America on the 13th ult.

The following whalers had sailed from the Sandwich Islands on cruises:—Ships Henry Taber, Cornelius Howland, James Dash, Cornelia, Emily Morgan, Norman, Daniel Webster, California, Adair, and Crocker.

CONGRESS.

Senate,

Washington, Jan. 12.—Mr. Conkling presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New York, withdrawing the ratification by that State of the fiveenth amendment. He said he thus discharged a distasteful duty, and regretted that a record so ill-advised and hastily made should have come from the State of New York. At the proper time he would show how little such a proceeding deserved the consideration of the Senate.

Petitions were presented for a line of first-class steamships between Norfolk, New York, and the ports of the Mediterranean.

Mr. Drake offered a resolution, which was laid giver, that Indian treaties shall be considered in open session.

Mr. Summer introduced a bill to anthorize the refunding and consolidation of the national debt, to extend banking facilities, and to establish specie payments. He said that while it embodied his former proposition of substituting bank notes for greenbacks, the bill also provided for the refunding and consolidation of the national debt in such a way as to make it easy to bear, while bringing the existing currency to a par with coin. The preservation of the national credit and the reduction of existing taxation were most essential at this time, the latter involving two things:—First, the reduction of the present annual interest on the national debt over succeeding generations. Posterity could easily bear this responsibility, and, as a matter of justice, should be compelled to shoulder it.

By economy of taxation now our business interests would be relieved. The bill contemplated the prompt extinguishment of the 5-20s of 1862, and upon a certain period of notice, say six months, so that distant holders in Europe may be advised, the interest on the 8-20s of 1862 shall cease, and the bonds be forthwith redeemed in coin.

Honse.

Mr. Washburn (Wis.) moved an amendment requiring the survey and sale in lots of the ground covered by the Philadelphia Navy Yard. A discussion on the merits of the bill occupied the whole of the morning hour, the bill being opposed by Messra. Washburn (Wis.) and David, and defended by Messra. Scofield, Kelley, O'Neill, Myers, and Randali, Finally, the morning hour expired and the bill went over until the next morning hour.

Mr. Judd proposed to call up the bill relating to the apportionment of representation, but as Mr. Farnsworth desired to get the original bill up for action, Mr. Judd yielded for that purpose, giving notice that he would call up his bill at the earliest opportunity.

tunity.

Bills were then introduced and referred as fellows:—By Mr. Judd—Repealing the duties paid on the organ of the Church of the Holy Family, Chicago, Illinois.

By Mr. Negley—Amending the act of February 29, 1867, for the election of Congressional Printer, and providing that he shall be chosen by concurrent By Mr. Crebs-In relation to the payment of pen

By Mr. Crobs—In relation to the payment of pensions.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to admit the State of Virginia to representation in Congress.

Mr. Earnsworth also reported the bill from the Reconstruction Committee, addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of it, and said that the new constitution of Virginia had received a more nearly unanimous vote of the people than the constitution of any other reconstructed State, the vote being 210,000 for and 2000 against it. As to the test oath, he coincided in the opinion of the Attorney-General that it could not be exacted from the members of the Virginia Legislature, for the new constitution provided what oaths should be required, which was an oath to observe and obey the Constitution of the United States and the constitution and laws of Virginia. Besides the test oath had not been exacted from the members of the legislature of any other reconstructed States, except in the case of Georgia, where it was required by the recent act of Congress.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE
CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JOHN H. DRAPER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and
adjust the account of EDMUND DRAPER and
ROBERT DRAPER, trusters of JOHN BRAPER,
under the will of JOHN DRAPER, deceased,
and to report distribution of the balance in
the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on
MONDAY, January 24, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his
office, southeast corner of WALNUT and SIXTH Streets
(second floor), in the city of Philadelphia.

1 12 wfmfst*

Auditor,

C URTIS' LIFE OF WEBSTER.
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