BUROPE.

The Terrible Shipwreck on the English Coast-Reception of Secretary Boutwell's Report in Germany_It does not Make a Favor-

able Impression.

ENGLAND. Shipwreck on the Goodwin Sands.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Everybody has heard of the treacherous "Goodwin Sands" and of their fatal character to unwary or inexpert mariners An exciting shipwreck occurred there last Thursday. On the morning of that day, during a strong northeasterly gale, a vessel was seen to have struck on the sands. The Ramsgate steamer Aid and the lifeboat Bradford thereupon proceeded out to her through a very heavy cross sea. On arriving near the east Goodwin buoy, about a mile and a half from the wreck, which was found to be en the Southeast Calliper Sands, the lifeboat was slipped from the steamer, when sail was made and she proceeded towards the vessel through a terrific sea. On arriving within fifty fathoms the anchor was let go and she was veered away towards the vessel's port quarter, three or four of the crew being seen on that part of the vessel. With their assistance a hawser was got into the lifeboat, and after very great exertions on the part of the lifeboat men the boat was hauled to within ten or twelve fathoms of the wreck; but the mountainous sea and strong eddying tide prevented them getting any closer. The ship was fast breaking up, and masts and spare falling; and the master then made an attempt to reach the lifeboat by sliding down the hawsers, but when half way between the boat and his vessel a very heavy sea swept him away. Fortunately he fell within a few yards of the boat, and succeeded in grasping a life buoy that was thrown to him. There being no time to spare, if the men left on board the wreck were to be sayed, the lifeboat men were compelled to leave him for a time, and they then made some desperate attempts to get nearer the vessel. Meanwhile one of her crew followed the master's example, and came down the hawser, but he also was washed away, being, however, got safely into the lifeboat. There now remained only one man and a boy on the wreck; the former made a rope fast round his body and plunged into the water, but, notwithstanding every exertion made to save Lim, he unfortu-nately sank and was drowned. The poor boy was now the only one left, and his screams to the lifeboat men to save him were heartrending. For half an hour the brave fellows made every effort to do so. Then a tremendous sea struck the ship, nearly broke her in two, and the lad was washed overboard. The cable of the lifeboat was then cut and she steered clear of the wreck, when providentially the boy floated near the boat, was seized by the boathook, and hauled in. He was then apparently dead, but after some time the men succeeded in bringing him to. A search was then made for the master, and he was found floating with the life-buoy amid the breakers, and af er several attempts he also was saved, although in a very exhausted state. The lifeboat then joined her consort the steamer and proceeded with the rescued men to Ramsgate harbor, where she arrived early in the afternoon.

GERMANY.

Secretary Boutwell's Report on the Frankfort Bourse-Sales of United States Securities American Competition for Capital.

FRANKPORT, Dec. 28 .- The financial report of Mr. Boutwell has not made a favorable impres-sion. The excellent state of the finances was known beforehand; but the corroboration of the reports about a reduction of the interest in-duced many holders to sell. Money is now worth five to six per cent. in this country for the very best investments, and the time is, therefore, ill chosen to offer four and a half per cent. interest on foreign bonds. The high price of English consols and French rentes nothing to do with the question, for our people do not buy them. They are mostly for long years in the same hands, who keen them; and, though everybody might admit, with the Secretary for Finance, that the credit of the United States is equal to that of the very best States, there is so large a demand for capital for railway purposes in Germany, Anstria, and Russia that the immense majority of American bondholders will not accept for the present as interest of four and a half per cent., and that Mr. Bontwell ought to be satisfied that French and English capitalists will step in for German holders before he comes forward with his pro-

Besides European bonds there is such a com petition for capital on our market on account of American States and companies that people will find no difficulty in investments. There are seven per cent. California State bonds sold this week at 9216; St. Louis city bonds, six per cent., are sold at 76. Chicago and other currency bonds and the long, ever-increasing list of rail way mortgage bonds all offering seven per cent. on their bonds at 70, an offer of four and a half per cent. on United States bonds has not the least chance of being accepted. The consequence of a failure of the attempt once made will be most fatal and tell heavily on the preminm of gold. I am certain that of all concoctors of this ill timed project, not a single on will engage for a large sum of four and a half per cent. to take them at par or some per cent. below from your Minister; all they want is to try whether they can make a profit by a commission without any risk. They, at least, ought to know better, as five per ceut. ten-forties re-deemable in 1874 are sold here at eighty-seven

"PAR EXCELLENCE" AND HIS COAT.

William Horace Lingard in Court—He Charges His Dresser with Stealing His Wardrobe. Yesterday morning William Horace Lingard, alias "Jinks," appeared before Justice Shandley, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, New York, as a complainant, charging that Henry Sinclair, his dresser, who sometimes appears in the rote of "Rhadamanthus" in the play of Pluto, had been appropriating a large number of his shirts, collars, handkerchlefs, neckties, a scal-skin coat valued at \$275 in gold, and worn by Lingard in his character of the "Swell Par Excellence:" also a purple velvet vest presented to him by

Jay Gould.
Mr. Lingard stated that about eight months ago, while performing in Boston, he surmised the prisoner was pillering from him and discharged him, but upon his making an engagement with Prince Erie, at the Grand Opera House, he again took him in his employ. On Wednesday night, Sinclair falling to put in an appearance, "Captain Jinks" was greatly disapointed, and commenced examining his wardrobe, when the above articles were found to be

At the conclusion of the performances Detec zives McCafferty and Butcher, of the Sixteenth precinct, proceeded to the sample room of Sandy Spencer, on Broadway, an mucle of the prisoner and former partner of Lingard, where he found the prisoner, who was arrayed in the vest, shirt and collar of his employer. He admitted taking the coat and gave up the pawn ticket for it, stating he had pawned it in the Bowery, under the name of Johnson, for fifteen dollars. He was taken to the station-house and incarcerated for the balance of the night, and yesterday morning arraigned before Justice Shandley, where a complaint was preferred against him by Lingard, to which he was committed to answer in default of \$1000 ball. In his informal examination he stated he was twenty-three years of age, born in New Jersey, resides in New York, by occupation a dresser, and in reference to the charge stated:—"I did not look on it as stealing. I expected to return the property before any fuss was made about it."

Westminster House, where it had been left as security for his board bill, Lingard identified several wigs, silk leggings, shirts, etc., which had been stolen from his dressing-room at the Grand Opera House.

BABES IN THE WOOD.

and Fate of the Wynockie Children The Three Dead Bodles Found on the Mountain. On New Year's Day, three children, sons of Mr. Joseph Wyhle, a respectable laboring man, residing near Pompton, in Passaic county, N. J., at the base of the Wynockie Mountain, left home for the purpose of "going nutting" in the woods on the mountain.

It was 4 o'clock when they left home, so that their failure to return before nightfall occa-sioned but little alarm. After that, hawever, their continued absence rendered the distracted parents almost frantic. The fearful rain storm which prevailed during the night and part of next day fearfully intensified the feelings of the bereaved father and mother, lnasmuch as their little darlings had not yet been seen nor heard

On Monday a search was made by a number of the country people, but nothing could be discovered of the whereabouts of the missing children, whose ages were respectively ten seven, and five years. The entire neighborhood at length joined in the search, and it was not till

Tuesday last that the mystery was solved. The innocent trio were found lying dead, side by side, on the south side of the mountain, some en or eleven miles from their home. It was quite thickly covered with timber where the bodies were discovered. From the appearance of the latter it is thought that the children existed for several days on the nuts they had gathered previous to being benighted, and having lost their way were overtaken by physical exhaustion and starvation, which resulted in The bodies were removed to the home of their heart-broken parents, for whom the entire community evince the deepest sym-

CITY INTELLIGENCE. CITY FINANCES.

Annual Report of the City Controller. City Controller Getz yesterday submitted to Councils a great mass of statistics, representing the concils a great mass of statistics, representing the condition of our finances. The report sets forth that the expenses of the city during 1869 amounted to \$14,013,124. This sum includes loans of various kinds, leaving the actual expenses of the departments at \$5,477,246. The loans redeemed during the year amounted to \$102,598, and the funded debt of the city on the 1st of January, 1870, was \$42,401,933. The cash balance in the Treasury on January 1, 1870, was \$1,504,012. The Controller makes some very important suggestions in his report. It says:

The amount of unpaid taxes upon the books of this department has awakened a lively interest in your honorable bodies, and deserves prompt attention and necessary legislation to prevent an accumulation of indebtedness to the city of a like character

lation of indebtedness to the city of a like character in future years. By reference to the schedule of outstanding taxes, it appears that the amount of 3.885,095 16 is due the city for taxes prior to January I, 1869, yet from a careful examination of the books of the Department of Receiver of Taxes, I am satisfled that the same is largely in error. The amount estimated to be received into the City Treasury is based upon the rate of those levied upon the aggre-gate amount of property furnished by the Board of

First. The false basis upon which the estimate is made. It is plainly apparent that in the valuation of property, as made upon the books of the assessors, thousands of dollars' worth of property is included which has been exempted from taxation by either general or special legislation, viz., churches, public institutions, colleges, cemeteries, etc.

Properties have been assessed in duplicate—that is, fronting on two streets, and assessed upon each

is, fronting on two streets, and assessed upon each frontal. Errors have been made in copying the duplicates, etc., which errors are only discovered when parties are about settling their bills, and have been rectified by the City Commissioners or Board of Re-vision granting certificates of allowance. The de-ductions from or additions to the original returns of the aggregate valuation of property to this depart ment have never been returned to the Controller Consequently, credit has never been given for said orrections, and outstanding taxes are still debited

Second. The utter impossibility of collecting a large amount of taxes that are nearly due and should be paid, and it is here where the faulty and bungling manner of making the assessment is most apparent. The inefficient manner of locating and describing properties assessed, the neglect of ascer-taining the names of the owners of properties at the time of the assessment, act as a bar to the collection of taxes due by the fling of a lieu. In the collection of unpaid taxes upon the books of the department the custom has been that, after a lapse of five years, liens are filed against the property, but from the faulty descriptions obtained from the assessors books the same are set aside or fall valueless, and the city not only suffers the loss of the tax levied

but the cost of suit likewise.

In the assessment of the value of personal property, the death, removal of the owner, or sale of the same makes the tax a total loss. same makes the tax a total loss. The whole default may therefore be traced and made chargeable to our system of assessment, the assessors themselves, in a majority of cases, being totally incompetent to perform their highly responsible daties, and the whole system, as now in practice, is a farce upon a well-ordered financial system that ought to prevail.

The Controller then states that the creation of the Board of Revision has tended to correct a number of the abuses above referred to, but it is suggested that further legislation is required to enable the board to accomplish all that is desired.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS .- The ice men still cherish a hope of a colder day a-coming.

—Select Council Chamber yesterday would have admirably served all the purposes of a vapor bath.

A little more ventilation, Mr. Johnson.

—Why does not some enterprising Councilman introduce a bill for the abolishment of the "ancient brick pavements?" This day, fifty years ago our ancestors were sleighing, skating, and barbecuing on the Delaware.

Our milkmen need looking after. Some of the

fields styled milk are abominable The firemen are jubilant over the veto of the appropriation bill.

Cochran, of the Fifth, is the Chesterfield of Select Council.

Rabbits are scarce.

-Manayunk signifies "Our place of drinking." "Whistling Mose."—"Whistling Mose" is one of the characters of Philadelphia. For some time past he has been in the habit of visiting stores on Eighth street, soliciting aims, and insulting the attendants in case he was refused. The merchants along that thoroughfare have been considerably aunoyed by the conduct of "Mose," and yesterday a committee of business men waited upon Mayor Fox and entered complaint. The result was the arrest of "Mose." He is locked up at the Central Police Station, where he is continually whistling, much to the displeasure of the officers on duty. "Mose" belongs to the Almshouse, and in all probability he will be sent back to that institution.

**ROBBERT ON NINTH STREET.—On Wednesday night the store of E. H. Myers, No. 115 N. Ninth street, was entered and robbed of ribbons, silks, and satins to the amount of about \$2000. The thieves effected an entrance through a second-story window, by means of a ladder placed against the side wall. The thieves first rangacked the second story and dethieves first rangacked the second story and dethieves first rangacked the second story and dethieves first ransacked the second story and de-scended to the first, which they cleared of all the valuables. Although there are two private watch-men employed by the firm neither of them discovered the robbery. Upon being questioned they stated that they noticed the window-shutter of the second story open, but supposed it had been so left through care-

AGAIN IN CUSTODY .- Dan Redding was arrested at Third and Reed streets yestrrday on the charge of assault and battery on Mr. and Mrs. Becker. Mr. Becker keeps a tavern at Fourth and Watkins streets, and Redding is alleged to have assaulted him and his wife because they refused to give him a drink of liquor. Defendant was held for a hearing before Alderman Kerr at the Central Police Station the afternoon.

RAILEOAD TICKETS FOR THE INAUGURATION-Any person or persons who may wish to attend the inau-guration of Governor Geary, which takes place at Harrisburg on next Tuesday, the 18th inst., can procure insaguration railroad tickets by calling at the National Union Club, No. 1:05 Chesnut street. The tickets are good for a round trip, and can be pro-cured either by way of the Pennsylvania or Reading Railroad. The fare for the round trip is two dollars.

FIRE.—About a quarter before 1 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the cellar of the wine and liquor store of John Maler, No. 13 Letitia street, near Front and Market streets. The alarm was given, and the prompt exertions of the firemen confined the flames to the cellar, rendering the damage

FATAL ACCIDENT.—This morning a girl employed in a cotton mill in Naudain street, west of Twenty-first, was caught in the machinery of the mill and instantly killed. The Coroner has been notified.

COLLAPSED.

Pewnfall of the Rouse of J. W. Prector & Co.

— Limbilities \$1:23,000 — Prector Left for
Parts Unknown, with \$30,000 in Ready
Cash, According to Appearances.

No little excitement has been occasioned within
the past few days by the discovery that M. John W.
Proctor, sole representative of the firm of J. W.
Proctor, sole representative of the firm of J. W.
Proctor & Co., retail ary goods and cloaks, No. 220
Chesnut street, had absocheed.

Mr. Proctor first obtained prominence in business
circles as a wholesale and retail cloak manufacturer
and dealer, at the site named. He did a thriving
business, and was considered "good" whist engaged
in the business. He also held an interest in a
brewery on Third street above Brown.

Enlarging his store accommodations, he launched
into the dry goods business, and for awhite prospered; but being inexperienced he met with misfortune, and the result was failure. On consultation

perce; but being inexperienced he met with mistor-tune, and the result was failure. On consultation with his creditors, he was failure. On consultation with his creditors, he was failured and immediately set about retrieving past losses; but little time, however, elapsed until he again sought protection from his friends. Many of them supposed the man to be honest, and it was again agreed that he should

have another chance.

A short time ago he made an assignment to H. C. Meore & Co., white goods dealers, Chesnat street, above Sixth, and an attempt was being made by his creditors to obtain a settlement of fifty cents upon the dollar. This was postponed, and Mr. Proctor continued to dispose of his goods as agent. On Tuesday of last week Mr. Moore on calling at the store found that he was absent. Nothing was thought of this, and Mr. Moore patiently awaited his return. Not putting in an appearance up to Monday last, Mr. Not putting in an appearance up to Monday last, Mr. Moore became alarmed and called upon the wife of Mr. Proctor, who informed him that she knew nothing as to his whereabouts.

The store safe being locked, Mr. Moore inquired for the key of the safe, and upon search it was found in the pocket of Mr. Proctor's coat, Mr. Moore then returned to the store, and in the presence of several witnesses opened the safe, the inner doors being securely locked, and the key missing. A lockmaker was called in and the locks picked.

A thorough examination of the contents disclosed the fact that Mr. Proctor was nothing less than an absconder. The cash books of the firm, together with various other papers, had been either carried off or desiroyed, and but 52 cents were left of the receipts. An examination of his bank account showed a pairry balance of \$68.95. The gentlemen present at once determined that Mr. Proctor had carefully gathered together all the available funds, supposed to amount to between \$10,000 or \$40,000, and then left. This cash is the proceeds of goods sold under the last extension; he also had produced goods since to the value of about \$83,000, making a sum total of liabilities of \$123,000.

The following are some of the losers by this trans-Bunting, Durborow & Co.....

names are not ascertainable at present. From Henry Ashley, of the firm of Henry Ashley & Co., No. 227 Chesnut street, he some time ago borrowed \$20,000, which of course is lost with the rest. On visiting Mr. Proctor's store this morning, we found collected a number of the creditors, together with Mr. Moore, who is in charge. The salesmen and saleswomen were loltering around, and things generally looked gloomy. Nothing is known as to the present place of residence of Mr. Proctor. Some suppose that he is still in the city, whilst others allege that he has field to New York. Be that as it may, the fact is plain that he has ended his career here are business man.

here as a business man. HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION .- The folowing cases were heard before Alderman Kerr this

George Weaver, for breaking open the stall of Mr.
Abbott, in the Spring Garden Market-house, and carrying of hams, was committed in default of \$800 ball.
"Whistling Mose" had a hearing for annoying storekeepers on Eighth street, and was sent below for thirty days as a vagrant.

William Jameson had a further hearing, charged with assault and battery, with intent to kill his wife. Dr. Tracey testified that Mrs. Jameson was lying at her residence on Maiden lane in a very critical con-dition. Defendant was held for a further hearing. Joseph Smith, for attempting to rob a shoe store on Ridge avenue, above Tenth street, was held to bail for a further hearing to-morrow.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.-A man named Joseph Smith was arrested last night by Policeman Wilson, while in the act of breaking into a shoe store on Ridge avenue, above Tenth street. Defendant will have a hearing at the Central Police Station this afternoon. HOUSE ROBBERY .- Between 10 and 12 o'clock

terday morning the residence of Mrs. Thousman, No 2100 Brandywine street, was entered by thieves and robbed of eight silver spoons and five silver forks. The occupants were in the upper portion of the house at the time the theft was committed.

Missing.—Mary E. Sharkey, a little girl, aged ten years, has been missing from her home, No. 127 Lombard street, since Monday last. Her parents are in great distress concerning her whereabouts. POCKET PICKED.—At the Academy of Music last night General W. W. Averell had his pocket picked of a pocket-book, containing \$50 in cash and some

papers of no value to any person except the owner. THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

"There was a perfect cessation of hostilities to-day between the different parties in the Gold Room, and it is likely that no further dispute or trouble will arise with the Gold Bank, inasmuch as all dealers possess the privilege of making their clearances through that institution, or privately with each other as they choose. The clearances to-day were only twenty-eight millions, and hence the inference that the bank has lost considerable patronage; but a portion of the decrease is doubtless due to the du-ness of yesterday's business. The market to day was heavy during the Board, and the price, which opened at 121%, declined to 121%. Late in the afternoon a telegram from Paris announced collisions between the citizens and police, and in the apprehension of a civil war in France the price of gold suddenly ran up to 122%. From this point it declined again to 121%, the brokers being inclined to ridicule the news; but despite their levity the market was feverish and sensitive, the sale or purchase of comparatively small amounts easily effectives of comparatively small amounts easily effecting a fall or rise between the limits of 1212 and 122. "Holders of gold paid from 6 per cent. to 132 to have their balances carried. The lower figure was paid toward Clearing House time, which relaxation is the reflection of the generally easier feeling in money and perhaps also of an accession to the short interest.

"The Stock market opened quite brilliantly, the operations in Northwest and New Jersey Central carrying those stocks up to 75% and 100 respectively. Hannibal and St. Joseph is also again on the upward turn, and the clique who are manipulating it use precisely the same arguments employed last spring when it was run up to 13%, and then unloaded on the public. Indeed, the history of last spring is repeating itself in many other of the active stocks. Erie fell to 22, on account of the strike on the road, but recovered at the close to 22)6. Pittsburg rivalled New Jersey Central in activity, and rose to 92. Rock Island was steady and strong. After the boards there was a sharp downward turn in the general list, and prices fell off one to two per cent. for some of the more active railways. Exceptionally Pacific Mail was strong, and rose from 39% to 41% upon large purchases to cover epeculative sales, especially as it was obscurely intimated that the company would pay the next quarterly dividend. In final street quotations the market railled from the lowest point of the day. The amount of business was rather below the average, the speculative spirit which opened the 'ball' moveuse precisely the same arguments employed has

the speculative spirit which opened the 'bull' move ment last week seeming to be resting or to be await-ing new developments in financial circles."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 46 S. Third Street,

DETWEEN	BOARDS.	
10000 City 6s, New 1001	6 sh Pennals.	543
\$1500 do100%	13 do, Monday	543
\$2500 dols.100%	17 do	
\$2500 dols.100% \$2500 do2d.100%	50 do	
\$500 Sch Nav 6s, '82 52	5 do	
\$1000 City 6s, Old., 9736	20 dob80.	55
	200 sh Read R 530.	
20000 5-20s, '65, May	100 do . rg&in.	
& Nov11514	500 do.ls.rg&i.	
12 sh Leh V R 53	50 sh 18th & 15rh St	19
	50 do	
100 sh Big Mount 65		
7 6h Girard Bk 57	THE OWN NAMED AND PARTY.	TEROCE
BECOND	BOARD	
\$5000 Leh Val n bds.		471
Ch OK	700 do la	

\$1000 Phil & E 7s. 8434 500 do. ... 18 4745 500 Harrisbg Rbs. 89 4 48 Cam & A R. 12056 5000 U S 5-20, 64-rg.115 10 sh Penna RR. 5434 COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.

remitmen were elected Directors of this Law.

In Marroughs, Bonnel K. Ashtos.

Paul P. Keller.

John Wanamaker.

C. H. Duhring.

Theo. Wilson.

And at a meeting of the Board held this day RDWARD P. MITCHELL, Kod., was manimously re-elected President; JAMES P. MITCHELL, Selicitor, and RDMUND B. BADGER, Notary.

1143: Gashier.

THIRD EDITION FOURTH EDITION | not necessary for any high

JENERAL

Congressional Reports on Pensions and Appropriations-Army Orders-The Project of the Removal of the Capital to St. Louis.

FROM WASHINGTON. Military Orders.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Recent orders from headquarters announce that the following regiments will interchange posts during the spring and summer of 1870, viz .: - 18th Infantry with the 7th Infantry, and the 8th Cavalry with the 3d Cavalry. The Commanding General of the Military Division of the Missouri (Sheridan) will give such orders as will accomplish this transfer at the least cost to the United States,

He will first cause such part of the 3d Cavalry as can be spared to be put in motion for Arizona as early as the season justifies, and the remainder in detachments as fast as similar detachments arrive from Arizona. The Commanding-General of the Military Division of the Pacific (Hancock) will cause as large a part of the 6th Cavalry as can be spared to march to New Mexico as early as possible, and

and at the least risk to the military interests in-

the remainder of the regiment when the first detachment of the 3d has reached Arizona. The military division commanders will correspond by telegraph, and so arrange that the move-

ments shall coincide. Captain Francis S. Haggerty has been appointed Inspector of the Seventh Lighthouse District, vice Captain Crasher, placed on waiting orders. Chief Engineer E. S. Deluce is ordered to duty at the New York Navy Yard. Lieutenant Commander R. W. Wallace is detached from the Richmond and placed on waiting orders. The orders of First Assistant Engineer John Purdy to the Congress have been revoked, and he is ordered to the Tallapoosa. First Assistant Cleland Lindsley is detached from

the Tallapoosa, and ordered to the Saugus. Pensions and Appropriations. The Chairman of the Committee on Appro priations reports that the Appropriation bills before his committee are much behind. His intention is to call up the Pension Appropriation bill already reported as soon as the Virginia bill is out of the way.

The Tariff on Coal. The Committee of Ways and Means will probably refuse to reduce the tariff on coal. The Telegraphers' Strike.

The National Labor Union are to hold a mesting at 1 o'clock to-day, by telegraph, in this and other cities, to sustain the strike among Western Union telegraph operators.

FROM THE WEST.

The Removal of the National Capit il. St. Louis, Jan. 14 .- The meeting at the Southern Hotel to-night, to consider the subject of moving the national capital to the Mississippi valley, was well attended, many prominent citizens being present. A resolution was adopted, providing for a committee of five to correspond with the Governors of all the States. requesting them to ask the legislatures of their respective States to memorialize Congress to appropriate no more money for the erection of new or extending the present public buildings

in Washington. The committee was also instructed to prepare a paper containing all statistics possible bearing on the subject of the removal, and showing the extent, magnitude, and variety of the Mississippi Valley, and send to each member of the different State Legislatures.

Several speeches were made and much interest manifested in the matter.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York Money Market. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 .- The money market is nery easy at 7 per cent. on mixed collaterals, 6 per cent. on Governments, and 5 per cent. when borrowers on the latter security are willing to accept national bank notes. The receipts from the West are large and come mainly in this form. Governments are dull at a decline of 1/8. Gold opened at 121%, and has since ranged between % and 1/4. The threatening aspect of affairs in Paris seems to have lost its influence on the market. Stock sare dull at a decline of about of per cent,

New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, Jan. 14.—Stocks stendy. Money 7 per cent. Gold, 1212. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115%; do. 1864, do., 116%; do. 1865, do., 115%; do. do., new, 114%; do. 1867, 114%; do. 1868, 114%; 10-408, 112%; Virginia 68, new, 60; Missouri 68, 87%; Canton Company, 52; Cumberland preferred, 27%; Consoll dated New York Central and Hudson River, 91%; Reading, 94%; Adams' Express, 62%; Michigan Central, 1374; Michigan Southern, 83%; Michigan Central, 139; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91%; Chicago and Rock Island, 105; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 187%. Western Union Telegraph, 32%.

FROM THE WEST.

The Ohio Senate Ratifies the Fifteenth Amendment. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 14 .- At 11.30 A. M. to-day the Ohio Senate adopted a resolution ratifying the fifteenth amendment, by a vote of

FROM EUROPE.

This Afterneon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 14—2 P. M.—Consols, 92% for money and 92% for account. American securities quiet; U. S. Five-twenties of 1868, old, 86%; of 1867, 86. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14—2 P. M.—Cotton—the sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. Stock of cotton afloat, 267,000 bales, of which 171,000 are American. Wheat, 98, 1d. 2698, 2d. for California white; 78, 9d. 278, 10d. for red Western, and Ss. 6d. 288, 7d. for red winter. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 15,000 quarters, of which 12,500 quarters is American. Flour, 21s. Corn, 27s. 9d. Lard, 69s. Tallow, 44s. Tallow, 448.
LONDON, Jan. 14—2 P. M.—Spirits petroleum, is.
6d. Spirits turpentine, 29s. 3d. 3,29s. 6d.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Jan. 14.—Cotton—Offerings light, with sales at 25c. Fior r dull and unchanged. Wheat dull-except for choice; prime to choice Maryland, \$148 (£145. Corn firm; white, 95c.@\$102; yellow, 90@ 92c. Oats steady at 54@57c. Rye firm at \$105@1-93. Mess Pork quiet at [\$29.00@8150. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 16%c.; clear do., 17c.; shoulders, 15%@14c.; hams, 20c. hard quiet at 17%@13c. Whisky firm and held at \$101 for wood and fron-bound barrels, with small sales.

Baltimore Produce Market.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1038 OHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS RANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
Sewim; No. 394 OHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

NEWS. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Situation in France-The "Times" Thinks it Alarmingly Critical-The Pope will Probably Dissolve the Geumenical Council - Latest Quotations.

FROM EUROPE.

British Columbia Aunexation. By the Anglo-American Cable

LONDON, Jan. 14. - The Morning Post, in an editorial to-day, thinks the proposed trans-continental railway alone will save British Columbia from annexation to the United States.

Paris Tranquil. Paris, Jan. 14.-The city is tranquil. No further danger of outbreaks being apprehended, the troops collected from the neighboring garrisons have been ordered back to their posts. The "Times" on the French Situation. London, Jan. 14.—The Times has an edito-

rial to-day on political affairs in France. Referring to the Victor Noir murder, it regrets M. Ollivier's indulgence of threats publicly made, and thinks it impossible to exaggerate the danger of the situation at Paris.

The French Amnesty to Political Offenders. PARIS, Jan. 14 .- Grego and other conspirators against the life of the Emperor, who were tried and sentenced to transportation in 1864, are is comprised in the general amnesty to political offenders.

The Œcumenical Council to be Dissolved by the Pope. BRUSSELS, Jan. 14.—A private letter from ex-

cellent authority, just received here from Rome says the Pope is chagrined at the drift of the Œcumenical Council, and that he will dissolve that body before midsummer. Ship News.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 14.—Steamship Hammonia, from New York, touched hore this morning, on her way to Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 14.—The steamship Helvetia, from New York, arrived yesterday.

The Latest Quotations. LONDON, Jan. 14—430 P. M.—Consols for money, 92%, and for account, 92%. U. S. 5-208 of 1862, 87; of 1865, old, 86%; 1867s, 86; 12-408, 85. Stocks quiet. Eric. 17%; Illinois Central, 99%; Atlantic and Great Western, 24%.

LIVERPOOL, June 14—430 P. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; ind fling Orleans, 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.

The sales have been 12,000 bales, including 2000 for speculation and export. Cheese firm. Pork dail. Refined petroleum, 1s. 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. Turpentine, 28s. 6d.

LONDON, Jan. 14-430 P. M.—Sugar dull at 28s. 9d.,

Pants, Jan. 14.-The Bourse closed dull. Rentes. 73f. 72c.

HAVRE, Jan. 14.—Cotton opens quiet, both on the spot and affoat; on the spot, 136f.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Admission of Virginia.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—A despatch received here from Iowa states that a Republican legislative cancus which met to day, Judge Wright was nominated for U.S. Senator for the term commencing March 4, 1871, and J. B. Howell to serve out the unexpired term of Senator Grimes.

Iowa Senators.

It is expected that a vote will be reached in both houses to-day on the admission of Virginia. It is thought that Mr. Bingham's resolution for unconditional admission will be adopted. Opposition to Sumner's Bill.

Senator Sumner's financial bill is likely meet with strong opposition from the Secretary of the Treasury, who thinks it discriminates in favor of foreign holders of our bonds. It gives five per cent. Interest to the Five-twenties of 1862, nearly all of which are held abroad, while other issues are put down at four and a half per cent. Secretary Boutwell is of the opinion that it will be easier to negotiate a loan abroad at a low rate of interest than at home. The Finance Committee of the Senate are against Sumner's

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 14 .- The Committee con Ways and Means to-day refused, by a vote of two against six, to make bituminous coal free: rejected the motion of 50 cents per ton, by three against five, and the proposition of a dollar per ton was lost by a tie vote. Coal, therefore, re-

General Campbell, Governor of Wyoming, is here to procure legislation for the Territory rela-

tive to the Indians, and other objects. CONGRESS. FORTY-FIRST TERM-SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 74 .- Petitions were presented by Mr. Hamlin for an appropriation in support of the destitute poor of Washington. By Mr. Scott, from the Lehigh and Schuylkill region of Pennsylvania, setting forth that the Special Commissioner of Revenue in his report had incorrectly estimated the cost of the manu-

facture of pig iron.

By Mr. Drake, in favor of the abolition of the franking privilege, who declared himself not only in favor of the proposition, but wished to incorporate with it another reform by discontinning the immense publications of public documents, thereby lessening the expenses of the Government.

Mr. Pratt, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably the bill relative to the acknow-ledgment of deeds in the District of Columbia. Mr. Willey introduced a bill to abolish the franking privilege, and to establish the letter-carrier system in cities of five thousand inhabitants. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Scott offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate the information or data upon which the Special Commissioner of Revenue had based his statements relating to the average cost of the manufacture of American pig iron in the valley of the Cumberland and the anthracite regions of

Pennsylvania.
The discussion was further continued Messrs. Sherman, Cole, and Cassiday, without action on the motion, the Virginia bill wrs taken up, the question being on Mr. Edmunds' amendment, offered yesteray, and Mr. Conkling speaking against it.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the House resumed the consideration of the Vir-

Mr. Fitch expressed his regret that Virginia had not been admitted to political equality in the Union at the same time with Georgia. He believed that it would have been better for Vir ginia, better for the country, and better for the Republican party. He was quite convinced that no act could be done so hurtful to the Republican party, so injurious to the best interests of the whole country, and so especially damag-ing to the speedy and honest reconstruction of the South, as to exact now from Virginia any other or political conditions than those prescribed by the act of April last.

The war had been waged to build up, not to demolish; to protect, not to destroy; to disentiral, not to disfranchise. If they should give to simulated apprehensions and to the spleen of disappointed politicians such legislation as was embraced in the bill, in violation of the implied compact, in excess of previous conditions, and

they would company for any high purpose whatever, company rave or endorsed by the people. The virginia would provide in her State constitution for giving colored men the right to hold office, she would be admitted. She had fulfilled that condition, and now it was proposed to admit her, with a fundamental condition that she would not change or alter her Constitution in those particulars. Did not gentlemen on the Republican side of the House see Republican side of the House see that they were measurably giving away their position, that they were surrendering their fortress to the enemy, when they admitted that Virginia could observe the second could be seen to b ress to the enemy, when they admitted that Virginia could change her organic law by disfranchising her colored citizens? He appealed to his own side of the House to be logical if not magnanimous, wise if not confiding. Why should they insult and harass and worry and destroy that unhappy Commonwealth? What has she done to deserve such treatment? She was a State that had given four Presidents to the republic; that had entered with hesitation into the conspiracy to destroy the Government, and whose people had been punished as never people had been punished for their folly and their erimes. Shorn

her calamity, nor mock when her fear cometh,"
Republican though he was. She was a part of
his country, and he would not insult her sorrow. On the courtary, he could find no words
for her but those of welcome, and confidence,
and cheer. and cheer. Mr. Upson, a member of the Reconstruction Committee, stated that he had concurred in reportury the bill from the committee, and that he would vote for its passage because he believed that all its provisions were necessary, reason-

of raiment, despairing, she stood at the door of the Capitol, meekly asking not to shape the policy of the country, not to fill the capital with her sons and retainers, but for

the right to rule herself and to shape her own local laws. For himself he would not "laugh at

Mr. Hawley supported the bill, and would even exact further conditions from Virginia if

Mr. Asper said he had been originally in favor of admitting Virginia without conditions, but he was now induced to believe that the interests and liberties of the whole people of that State were not safe if she were admitted without conditions. He would support this bill, and if the conditions were struck out he would vote against

the admission of Virginia. Mr. Ward, from the Reconstruction Committee, referred to the singular position in which the bill was placed by the action of the gentle-man from Illinois (Mr. Farnsworth), who had been deputed by the committee as its organ to present the bill to the House. He was surprised to hear the opposition made by that gentleman to the provisions imposing an eath upon the State officers. The committee had reported the bill in good faith, with the understanding that the gentleman from Illinois should defend it in the House. If that gentleman could not consistently do so, he should have passed it over to some other gentleman on the committee-for instance. to Mr. Beaman-who would defend it and press it to a vote.

Mr. Farnsworth said that he had pursued in the House the course which he had intimated in the committee he should take, advocate the bill with the exception of the provision in regard to the oath. It seemed to him that the members of the committee who had thus far addressed the House, except Mr. Upson, had not advo-cated the bill as much as he had. When the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Paine) was addressing the House, he (Mr. Farnsworth) had been inquired of as to which side that gentle man was on, and upon a careful examination of his speech since, he was at a loss to determine whether the speech was in favor of the bill or against it.

FROM NEW YORK.

Suit for Slander.

HUDSON, Jan. 14.—The suit for slander instituted by Mrs. Mary Ann Rivers against herfather, Henry G. Beecher, of Livingston, which has been on trial before Judge Hogeboom, terminated this morning by the jury bringing in a verdict of \$3500 damages for plaintiff.

verdict of \$3500 damages for plaintiff.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Jan. 14.—Cotton stendy; sales of 500bales midding upland at 25%c. Flour—State and
Western dull and declined 5&10c.; State, \$45566590;
Western, \$4406625; Southern dull and declining,
with sales at \$5556975. Wheat dull and declined
1@2c.; No. 2 spring, \$145; winter red Western,
\$14261426; white State, \$750 for choice. Corn dull
and declining; new mixed Western, \$1965c.; old
do., \$1966198, the latter price an extreme. Outs
dull and lower; State, 50c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet;
new mess, \$2725@2750. Lard dull; steam-rendered
in tierces, 164660. Whisky quiet at \$101.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Desperate Fight with Burglars.
Louisville, Jan. 14.—Last night, as three robbers were entering the house of Mr. Hiram Smith, who lives a few miles from this city, he fired at them with a double-barrelled shot-gun, killing one instantly and fatally injuring another. The third robber fired into the room, fractured Mrs. Smith's arm and badly wounded a child The robbers are supposed to have followed Mr.

summated a large hog sale. -Amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during week ending Thursday, Jan. 13, 1876:-

Smith from Cincinnati, where he had just con-

From Schoyrikili Haven
From Auburn
From Port Clinton
From Harrisburg and Dauphin Total for week paying freight...... Total all kinds for week........................

TO CREDITORS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXI-CO .- The undersigned are now prepared to prosecute claims before the joint commission created under a recent treaty between the reputile of Mexico and the United States, and would invite the attention of claimants to the necessity of an early ap-

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