Annual Report of the Managers of the Newsboys' Home Association—The Operations of a Worthy Enterprise.

We have received an advance copy of the annual report of the Managers of the News-boys' Home Association. As this worthy enterprise has been in operation one year only, we present the report in full, as follows:-

"The Newsboys' Home Association was incorporated by an act of Assembly approved the 14th of April, 1869, and was organized under the act in the following May. It was created for 'the purpose of educating and protecting such newsboys, and other friendless, boys of Philadelphia, as may voluntarily place themselves under its care and protection. It has power to apprentice any of its wards who are over the age of litteen years, at their own request, on such conditions as may be approved by the Orphans' Court.

"The Association purchased the property No. 915 Locust street, at a cost of \$5500, of which \$3000 was paid in cash, and the balance secured by mortgage. The enlargement of the house, and the introduction of suitable bath-rooms, with the necessary heating and cooking apparatus, cost, in addition to the first outlay, about \$7000. It is now furnished with everything required \$7000. It is now furnished with everything required for a comfortable home, capable of accommodating sixty permanent boarders. In anticipation of the future needs of the association, the adjoining property was subsequently purchased for \$8500, of which \$3500 was paid in cash, and the balance secured by mortgage. This property is now/leased to the city for school purposes. We refer to the Treasurer's report for a full account of receipts and

soursements.
The Home was opened on the 1st of December, 1869, and all boys who applied for admission under the age of eighteen years were received, without re-gard to their occupations. School was opened every gard to their occupations. School was opened every night in the week, except Saturday, and a Sunday-school organized and placed under the charge of competent and experienced teachers. A morning and evening meal were provided daily, and a home was thus furnished in which a boy could live decently and very comfortably, with the benefit of a night-school and Sunday-school, for 1s cents per day. During the year ending on the 30th of No-During the year ending on the 30th of November, nine thousand eight hundred beds were occupied at night, and sixteen thousand meals served in the house. The rate of board has recently been increased to 25 cents a day. The receipts from this source fall far short of the expenses, as was expected.

The experience and observation of a few months "The experience and observation of a few months satisfied the managers of the necessity of excluding boys over a certain age. Many of the older ones were incorrigibly victous, and their evil example tended to the corruption of others, who were yet susceptible of good influences. For the sake of these, a rule has been adopted excluding boys over the age of twelve years, with exceptions founded the age of twelve years, with exceptions founded

upon good behavior.
"At present we have twenty-six wards in the house, whose ages range from nine to sixteen years. The larger number of these have been with us ever since the house was opened. They with us ever since the house was opened. They came to us voluntarily, from nurseries of vice and of crime; some of them orphans, others abandoned or neglected by drunken parents, and all of them destitute and friendless. One brave boy, a bootblack, thirteen years of age, rescued his little brother, four years younger than himself, and with him sought our protection. The boy carns not only his own living, but pays the board of his orphan brother, and sends him to a public school, which he has been attending daily for nearly a year. The young hero who is thus for nearly a year. The young hero who is thus struggling with adversity, and leading his chile brother to the paths of virtue, is punctual in his at-tendance at the night-school, where he spends two hours in diligent study before retiring to rest. Another boy, about nine years of age, is supported in the same way, and sent to a public school by a

in the same way, and sent to a public school by a brother a few years older, who is not an inmate of the Home, but pays his board promptly and cheerfully every week.

"A boy twelve years of age has placed himself under our care, who has three older brothers in jail and another in the House of Refuge. This little fellow, who never before had a friend in the world is now striging with all his might to germ world, is now striving with all his might to earn

an honest living.
"A boy acquitted of a charge of burglary some having no other home or friend. It has been observed that this boy never retires to rest without first kneeling at his bedside in prayer. By his good conduct he has won the con-fidence and respect of the managers. Nearly all of our boys have now voluntarily sus-

pended their street occupations on Sundays.
"Other interesting incidents might be given to
assure our contributors that the bread which they have cast upon the waters has not been lost. It may be remarked generally, that the boys now in our charge have greatly improved in their conduct and morals. They are not permitted to leave the house after the evening meal, which is served between six and seven o'clock, and are thus protected from many temptations to which their wandering

from many temptations to which their wandering habits have, heretofore exposed them. They cheerfully submit to discipline, are interested in the school, and attentive to their duties, and are becoming more and more earnest in their efforts to improve their condition in life. We have confidence enough in the good results of our undertaking to prosecute it with renewed energy, and we leave it with you and with others to say whether the means to that end shall be provided. shall be provided.

"Society is responsible for the condition of these boys. It legitimates the business of making drankards, which in the eye of the law is as reputable as any other. 'The peace and dignity' of the Commonwealth are offended by it only when the person engaged in it fails to pay lifty dollars for the privilege. That sum paid to the State gives him a license to seil his polsonous mixtures every day in the year, and to send the contemporary home to their ranged and staying his customers home to their ragged and starving children, penniless and drunk. Here is the main source of all pauperism and crime, and here the apology for a class of boys for whom this association asks the sympathy and help of the com-

"It should be remembered that the children who are thus driven by destitution and despair into the are thus driven by destitution and despair into the haunts of depravity which abound in a great city constitute the growing crop of criminals which is ripening for our jails. The good may preach to them and pray for them, but the crop grows on, and another and a larger will succeed, unless it can be transplanted in some better sold in inless it can be transplanted in some better soil be fore it is too late, where constant care and cultivation may improve its character. This is the task which we have now begun—the task of transplanting. We appreciate its difficulties, but are convinced they may be overcome, if a more general interest in the work can be awakened. We invite our contributors to visit the institution whenever they may feel so inclined, and observe for themselves the results of their Christian benevolence.
"CHARLES GIBBONS, President.

"Philadelphia, Dec. 21, 1870." The officers of the institution for the current

year are the following: -President-Charles Gibbons, No. 182 South Third Vice-Presidents—W. G. Moorhead, No. 114 South Third street; Edward S. Buckley, No. 388 South Tenth street; and L. V. Williamson, No. 24 Bank

Treasurer-Frank H. Clark, No. 35 South Third Secretary—Enoch Lewis, northwest corner of Fit-teenth and Market streets.

SPECIAL SALE OF DRY GOODS .- A special sale of fine dry goods is now going on at the store of Cooper & Conard, S. E. corner of Ninth and Market streets. This firm, find after taking an account of stock, that although the sale of dress fabrics has been unprecedentedly large, there is still a large surplus on hand, which they want to sell immediately. To do this they have marked down many dress goods to prices much less in currency than they would cost in gold. The sale will be continued until the entire winter stock is converted into money. A price list of some of the goods will be found in another

MEMBERSHIP UNDER THE NEW FIRE DE-PARTMENT .- This morning the Secretary of the Fire Commission began the distribution of blank forms of applications for membership under the new Fire Department. Judging from the num-ber who applied and took applications away for signature, we should say that the Commissioners will have ample opportunities for the selection of competent men. About five hundred positions are open under the new regime for the firemen of this city.

HARNESS .- At an early hour this morning a couple of negroes were arrested at Thirtleth and Chesnut streets having in their possession a bag marked G. & W., containing a set of double harness. The articles were ascertained to have been stolen from a house on West Chester road. The accused were sent to prison by Alderman

LARGENY OF A COAT .- Richard Brown, a colored man, yesterday snatched a coat from the front of a store at Second and South streets. He was pursued, captured, and Alderman Lutz sent him to prison.

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SO-CIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.—A stated meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society was held last evening at its hall. In the absence of the President, Mr. William S. Vaux, first Vice-President, occupied the chair. This being the appointed time, the annual report of the treasurer was presented, which showed the finances of the society to be in a more flourishing condition than on any previous year. A number of donations to the library were announced and

several letters read. Mr. Charles Henry Hart read a very interest ing article on some Indiau Bibles lately found near Monongahela City, in this State, and Mr William Grier Hibler followed with a sketch of some remains of an unknown race found on Easter Island in the Pacific Ocean.

A very handsome antique seal was exhibited, and a description of the same read from the owner, Hon. Alexander S. Johnson, of Utica, New York.

valuable bibliographical essay on "The First American Edition of the English Bible, from the Rev. Dr. Joseph A. Murray, of Carliele Pa., a corresponding member, was read, in the

absence of the author, by Mr. Hart.

The following is an abstract of the essay:-The following is an abstract of the essay:—
Although it was in 1457 that our country had been
discovered to England by Cabot, under Henry VII,
yet the first permanent colony did not arrive till
1607, on the cast of Virginia—the very year in which
our present version of the Bible was commenced in
the mother country. In 1620 the sturdy and virtuous "Pilgrim Fathers," having their English Bibles
with them, reached their New England home. And
during almost the entire reign of eight sovereigns in during almost the entire reign of eight sovereigns in succession the Sacred Volume had been uniformly imported. During all that time not a man or family possessed an English Bible—not a copy was read of heard read—that had not been brought across the Atlantic. True, the printing press had been set up in our land as early as 1639, and though other books were printed, yet the early settlers could not print the English Bible without being subjected to a prose-cution from those in England and Scotland who privilegio, as did the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Nor did the mother country—guilty of such restriction or monopoly—ever grant this permission to her colonized children, until at last it was wrested from her. So that the first Biole in English with an American imprint was not published till more than one hundred and sixty years after the arrival of the Mayflower, or about eighty-years ago! In 1664 the Rev. John Eliot had printed at Cambridge, Mass., the Bible in the language of the Natick Indians. This was the first Bible printed, but not being in the English language, a patent royal or com privilegio was not requisite. In 1743 Christoher Sauer or Sower, at Germantown, Pa., pub shed the first German edition of the Bible, "after lished the first German edition of the Bible, "after having been three years in the press." But it was not until about one hundred and seventy years after the first English colony had been planted in America (at Jamestown, Va., 1897), that the Bible, in the English language, was printed. During this long period, as stated, the colonists were dependent upon the press of the old country for their supply of the sacred Scriptures. After independence had been declared, however, such was the scarcity of Bibles that Dr. Allson, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphis, and others, memorialized Congress on the subsect, and that body, in 1777, appointed a committee ect, and that body, in 1777, appointed a committe to confer with printers, with the view of having pub lished thirty thousand copies at the expense of Con gress, "to be reimbursed by the sale of the books."
(Journal, Sept. 11, 1777.) The difficulty of obtaining
type and paper induced the committee to recommend
to Congress to direct the Committee on Commerce to import, at the national expense, twenty thousand English Bibles from Holland, Scotland, or else-where; and Congress ordered the importation. But afterwards, when the unsettled state of the country and its commerce prevented the execution of this

order, Congress resumed the subject of printing, which was referred to a committee of three, in which the Rev. George Duffield of the Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. William White of the Episcopal Church, Chaplains of Congress, assisted. And the first American edition of the Bible in the English language was printed in 1781-2, in small duodecimo form and broader type. brevier type.

This Bible was printed and published during the Revolution, and such were the difficulties attending the undertaking-apart from the disadvantages of the art of printing at that early period, compared with the great improvements and facilities of the present day-that "Mr. Aitken, in the midst of hise work, was obliged upon one occasion to remove his ype and materials hastily out of the city and bury hem under a barn, in order to save them from d struction by the British soldiers." And yet—to quote from a communication which originally appeared in the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal of 1781—"under all these freeman's Journal of 1881—"under all these disadvantages, a complete, an accurate, and elegant edition of the Bible was published in this very city in four years from the time of the evacuation by the British. The very paper that has received the impression of these sacred books was manufac-tured in Pennsylvania; the whole is therefore purely American, and has risen, like the fabled Phoenix, from the ashes of that pile in which our enemies supposed they had consumed the liberties of Ame-

As peace soon after occurred, and commerce was no longer in danger, Bibles were imported in such quantities as made it necessary for Mr. Aitken to sell his under cost, and he lost by the operation "more than three thousand pounds in specie." See his memorial to Congress in 1789, in which he mentions this fact, and asks Congress to grant him "a patent, authorizing him, his heirs, and assigns, ex-clusively, to print the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments for the term of fourteen years within the United States," under proper restricons, which memorial, however, was laid upon the table. But his lasting memorial is, and will be, that of having printed the first American edition of the of having printed the first American edition of the English Libie. And though Congress did no more than superindend by committee the printing of the work, and afterward approved it and recommended it to the pecple of the country, yet in only so doing they showed their profound veneration for, and their high appropriation of, the sacred Scriptures; and it is to be hoped that their successors in office, as well as the successors of their constituents, through all generations, will not in any manner undervalue the religious patriotism, or the Bible whence it was drawn, of that noble body of great and good men—the priceless fruits of which we see all around us in the grand elements of our national greatness.

After the reading of the essay a vote of thanks o the author was passed, when the society ad-

ourned. PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL .-The third annual meeting of the Philadelphia Orthopædic Hospital was held at the Institution, No. 17 South Ninth street, last evening. The report of the Board of Managers showed that 191 patients had been treated at the Hospital during the year, of whom 111 were from this city, 56 from seventeen other counties in this State, and 24 from eight other States. The cases embrace single and double club foot, club hand, urvature of the spine, knock knee, contraction of the joints, and kindred affections, in-cluding paralysis. Most of the patients, but for this charity, must have remained life-long cripples and charges upon their friends or the com-

The Treasurer's report showed that the contributions received had been barely sufficient to meet the current expenses of the year, while hundreds of cases, such as must culist the symathies of every philanthropist, have, for want of means and accommodation, been for the

resent turned away. The managers again appeal to an evergenerous public for aid to enable them to continue their work, and, if possible, increase the usefulness of the hospital by the purchase of a more commodious building. Contributions may be sent to any of the fol-

lowing gentlemen, who were unanimously elected officers for the ensuing year:— President-Charles Macalester, No.

Secretary-Alfred Jones. No. 19301 Wallace Treasurer-Joseph C. Turnpenny, No. 813

Managers—Charles Macalester, Edward Hop-per, Joseph C. Turupenny, Dilwyn Parrish, Charles Ellis, Alfred Jones, Joseph Jeanes, Henry Davis, Richard K. Betts, Hon, William pruce street. S. Peirce, George W. Childs, Thomas J. Hus-

Surgeons—Professor J. D. Gross, M. D., George W. Norris, M. D., Thomas G. Morton, M. D., H. Ernest Goodman, M. D., D. Hayes Agnew, M. D., S. W. Gross, M. D., B. Weir

CANDY STAND RIFLED .- A candy stand at Water and South streets was broken open last night and most of the stock of fruit and candy carried off. Two boys, named Frank Devlin and Samuel Binder, were subsequently arrested for being concerned in the affair, and were held for further hearing by Alderman Devitt.

SUDDEN DEATH, -- John C. McNairy, aged 42 died suddenly at his residence, No. 861 North Twentieth street, to-day at noon. The Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest.

MEETING OF THE BAR IN REFERENCE TO THE DEATH OF JOHN BRODHRAD, Esq. A meeting of the members of the Philadelphia bar, to take action on the death of John Brodhead, Esq., was held at one o'clock to-day in the United States District Court room.

Mr. Brodhead died on Tuesday last at Port Jervis, New York, in the 48th year of his age. He was a native of Pike county, in this State, and was admitted to the bar in this city. He did not pursue the practice of law, but engaged in other business. Between the years 1858 and 1863 he was President of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company, during which time he did much to establish and advance the prosperity of that road. Mr. Brodhead was at one time the nominee of his party for City Council, but was defeated. He was also the candidate for City Treasurer, and was defeated at the polls by Mr. Bumm. In 1860 he was a candidate for Congress against Hon. E. Joy Morris and Hon. Henry M. Fuller, in the old Second Dis-trict. Mr. Morris being the successful candidate and Mr. Brodhead receiving the next highest vote. Mr. Brodhead was largely engaged in the lumbering business on a large tract of timber land in Sullivan county, New York, inherited from his father.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. George Northrop, who called Mr. Richard Vaux to the chair. Messrs. Wister and Barger acted

as Secretaries. The President stated the object of the meeting briefly. Messrs. Northrop, Mann, and Judge Ludlow were appointed a special committee, who reported a series of resolutions lamenting the loss of the member and condoling with the family on the event. Mr. Northrop spoke of the good qualities of

the deceased. The resolutions were seconded by Judge Cadwalader in a short speech.

Judge Ludlow spoke of the large-heartedness
of Mr. Brodhead, stating that he himself

was indebted to the deceased on several occa-The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Judge Cadwalader, Messrs. Northrop, Ran-dall, Valentine, McCandless, Sheppard, and

the officers of the meeting were appointed a special committee to wait upon the family of the deceased. PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON .- The moon will rise at one minute before 5 o'clock this evening, with a partial eclipse. At present indications our citizens will not have the pleasure of witnessing this rare phenomenon, as the heavens are filled with heavy, dark clouds. The

eclipse will continue until 5.47 P. M. ALLEGED LARCENY .- William Mahoney and Thomas W. Quillen were arrested at Seventh and South streets last evening on the charge of having stolen a knit shawl and some other shawls. The accused were bound over for a further hearing by Alderman Collins.

LARCENY OF FURS .- James Allen was arrested yesterday at Seventh and Alaska streets by Officer McCullough, for the theft of a fur cape and muff. The goods were obtained from a neighboring pawnbroker's shop. Alderman Col-lins committed the prisoner.

CHOKED TO DEATH.—The Coroner was notified this afternoon to hold an inquest, at No. 208 South street, upon the body of a man named Brady, who choked to death while eating a piece of meat.

KICKED BY A HORSE .- A boy named Mcanany was kicked in the head by a horse at Eleventh and Carpenter streets, about 11 o'clock this morning, and had his skull fractured. He was conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

VULGAR FELLOW .- Sergeant Duffy yesterday afternoon arrested one Patrick McCarthy for insulting several ladies on South street. Patrick was committed by Alderman Bonsall.

GRASS BURNED .- A field of grass on the property of Mr. Pickering, at Villa Grove, was set fire to last night and consumed.

FRANKLIN SQUARE, -- Workmen this morning commenced to cut down the dead trees, of which there are quite a number, in Franklin Square. PERSONAL,-General Winfield S. Hancock and Adjutant-General Rodman are in town and

stopping at the Girard House. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. BETWEEN BOARDS.

9 sh Penna R 6234 100 do 8334 S sh Mech Bk 8134 50 sh O C & A R 46 21 sh Read R 18 495 10 do 510, 4934 5 sh Acad Mus 90 do 4934 500 sh Sham'n C.2d 434 \$ECOND BOARD. \$500 W Jersey R 75 98 500 sh Read.,b30wn. 49% \$200 Sch N 68, 82, 73 26 do ...ls. 49% \$1100 City 68, N. 18.100% 100 do49.31 do.....49-31 \$2600 Leh 68, 84. 833/ 1000 Phila & E7s., 85% 100

4 sh Cam & Am R.119 100 sh O C & A R ... 46 100 sh Penna...b30. 623 463(60 do..... 62) 60d.saf10... 46 do....b60, 46 % 60 do...... 62% 7 sh Cata Prf.... 88 do 45% WHY DO

WHY DO people come from all parts of the city to buy CAR-PRIS at the Arch Street Carpet Store? Because they are good and cheap! Remember the place, No. 832 Arch street, two doors below Ninth. WILLIAM GETTY.

WHY DO

TO NIGHT - BENEFIT OF DATALIE, ANGELA, and YOUNG ZEPHYR, at CIRCUS. See advertisement.

MILLINERY. R S. R. D I L L O N, NOS. 823 AND 331 SOUTH STREET. FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Feit, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments

and all kinds of Millinery Goods. NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 427 CHESNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6, 1871.

fealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals, Con-struction and Repairs," will be received at this office until 1 P. M. MONDAY, the sixteenth day of January, 1871, for the following supplies, which must be of the very best quality, to be delivered at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, free of charge, subject to the usual conditions of inspection, approval, etc., viz.:-One (1) Planer, to plane 30 inches wide by

30 inches high and eight feet long; to be put up in complete running order, with shafting, belting, pulleys, etc. One (1) twelve (12) inch Shaping Maching, to be put up, etc., as above.

One (1) Lathe, to swing 22 inches over V slides, and 14 inches over rest carriages, etc. Full specifications of the requirements in the above tools can be seen on application at this Office, or to the Naval Constructor at the Navy

Bidders must state in their bids the time within which the articles can be delivered. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the above, in con-formity with stipulations on the blank forms for olds, to be had at this office; otherwise bids will not be entertained.

A. W. RUSSELL, Paymaster U. S. Navy. 16 fmw3t

GETTY'S CARPET STORE.

No. 852 ARCH STREET.

Having purchased the stock now on hand at a

Having purchased the stock now on hand at a very low price. I am prepared to offer GREAT BARGAINS IN BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN AND VENETIAN CARPETS.

Also, in OIL CLOTHS. Remnants in Brussels at \$1 per yard; remnants in Ingrain at 50 to 75 cents; remnants of Oil Cloth at 25 to 50 cents; Druggets for \$8, old price \$10 and \$12.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

No. 832 ARCH Street, two doors below Ninth, south side.

WILLIAM GETTY.

THIRD EDITION FOURTH EDITION

The Illinois Revenue Troubles. **Orville Grant Interiewed** Republicanism in Delaware. Railway Accidents In the South LATERFROMEUROPE ANOTHER HOTEL BURNED The Battle of the Seine.

FROM EUROPE.

Particulars of the Bactle on the Scine. LONDON, Jan. 5 .- (Special to the New York Evening Telegram)-A despatch from Havre of January 5, morning, confirms the despatch already published of a great battle on the left bank of the Seine. The battle was of a very fierce and sanguinary character, and lasted several hours, but as far as can be ascertained no decided advantage was gained. The loss of the Prussians was very heavy and the French troops showed remarkable spirit and daring,

FROM THE WEST.

Orville Grant Interviewed. CHICAGO, Jan. 6 -The Republican this morning gives an interview with Orville Grant concerning the charges against Supervisor Bloom-field and Collector Jussen, preferred in a private letter telegraphed from Washington to the Cincinnati Commercial. While acknow-ledging that he wrote a similar letter some time ago, he expresses regret at the publicity of it and the injury done to those officers, whom he now fully exonerates.

He says: "When that letter was written I was misinformed and prejudiced against both gentlemen. I have since found that I did not rightly understand the matter at all, and I wrote not long since a letter to the President expressing my regret for having unintentionally prejudiced him against honorable men and good officers, and also in that last letter recommended that Bloomfield and Jussen be retained

Mr. Grant very frankly apologizes to Bloomfield and Jussen, who are regarded here by Republicans as highly honorable, who are also gratified that the President's retention of these men in office is so well explained. In reply to a question by the reporter that the President would be much annoyed over the publication of the letter. Mr. Grant said, "Yes, of course he will that annoys me more than my own personal feelings in the matter. My near relation to the President has always up to this time kept me out of even meddling with political matters. As I said before, I am a plain business man and know nothing about polities The President has enough to worry him without having me dragged into public notice. I am very sorry for the whole thing."

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Ballroad Accident in Tennessee. MEMPHIS, Jan. 6 .- The officers of the various railroads here, after an inspection of the late railroad disaster, publish a card exonerating the officers of the road from all blame, as the breaking of the axle could not have been foreseen. All the wounded are doing well, and it is believed they will all recover.

Accident on the Mississippl Central. Another accident occurred to the express train for New Orleans on the Mississippi Central Railroad south of Grenada last night, caused by the train running off the track. Three cars were crushed. Louis Marble, the engineer, was severely and probably fatally injured. The fireman was also injured, but the passengers fortunately escaped.

Prisoners Sentenced. During the term of the Circuit Court just ended, fifteen persons were sentenced to the penitentiary, the aggregate of whose terms is seventy-eight years. One man named Horace Crawford, convicted of morder in the first degree, was sentenced for life.

> FROM DELAWARE. A Renegade Republican.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph. WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 6 .- At the regular meeting of the City Council, held last evening, George H. Walter, a Republican member, was nominated for Superintendent of the Water Works by the Democrats; and, by means of voting for himself with the Democrats in opposition to the Republicans, was elected. Walter thereupon voted with the Democrats to repeal

which had been recently passed by a strict party vote when the Republicans only had a majority N. Y. MONEY MARKET OF YESTERDAY.

the ordinance creating a Paid Fire Department,

From the Herald. "The disbursement of currency by the Sub-Treasury in payment for the bonds purchased yesterday, as well as the daily increasing re-serve of the banks, led to considerable relaxation in the money market, but the change was in tone rather than in rates. Seven, gold, was paid early in the day, but the business of the afternoon was generally at seven, currency. Towards 3 o'clock large balances were suddenly offered at as low as six per cent., but without takers, as accounts had been made up early. Among the Government dealers the rate was six to seven per cent.

"Commercial paper was dull and bayers manifested more caution, owing to the recent suspension of Messrs, Gardner, Bacon & Co., a prominent and reputed wealthy cotton commis sion house, and reports of further failures in Boston and Chicago. The Evening Telegram of

to-night says:-The faffure of Gardner, Bacon & Co. is the subject of much discussion in Wall street circles to-day, and excites considerable surprise, as the firm was thought to be wealthy. It is stated that their present embarrassment is one of the consequences of the suspension of the Ames Plough Company, and of kindred operations in Union Pacific on the part of the senior partner, such as produced the failure of Oakes Ames. They were intimately associated in business, and ex-Governor Gardner is a director of the New Orleans, Mobile, and Chattanooga Railroad, which is now endeavoring to negotiate a loau of which Oakes Ames is one of the trustees, of £600,000 in the London market. The convic tion is freely expressed that the firm will come out all right, the senior partner, it is farther said, having large sums invested in various dry goods jobbing houses in town.

"Foreign exchange was firmer, and at the close sterling was quoted 109@1001% for prime bankers' sixty-day bills and 100% @100% for

sight.
"The Government list, despite a sharp improvement in the last quotations of the European market, was heavy and prices gradually settled down 3/6% per cest. At the close the decline seemed to have been arrested, for the market left off strong. "The gold market was stagnant, even the sale

of the Government treasure falling to arouse more than transitory interest. The bids were twenty-two in number for a total of \$3,600,500 in gold at 110 60@110 01. The award was made at 110 60@110 51. While the masket was generally dull its activity was intensified, if the expression be permitted, by the absence of to-day's London quotations, the cable again fail-ing to work. The only prices were 110% and 110%."

The Recent Fighting in France. Terrific Series at tles. Matters at Washington. the Mississippi.

Panic Among the Guests.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Battle on the Seine. LONDON, Jan. 5 .- General Manteuffel telegraphs from Amiens on the 3d instant that General Bentheim, with troops from the 1st Army Corps, attacked the French early on the morning of that day Tuesday) on the left bank of the Seine and captured three cannon, three flags, and five hundred prisoners. General Bentheim himself telegraphs from Elouen on the 4th confirming the above intelligence, and adds that he has pursued the enemy beyond Bourga-

chard. The battle lasted throughout the day. The Bombardment of Paris. VERSAILLES, Jan. 4, via London, Jan. 5 .- The bombardment of the southern forts of Paris was to have commenced at 9 o'clock this (Thursday)

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press. Washington, Jan. 6 .- Passed Assistant Surgeon D. S. McMurtrie is ordered to the Naval Academy. Assistant Surgeon Jerome Kidder is ordered to the Naval Hospital at New York. Lieutenant C. M. Anthony is detached from the Idaho and placed on waiting orders. Master Charles P. Hutchings, from the Asiatic fleet, and placed on waiting orders. Passed Assistant Surgeon W. S. Borien, from the Naval Hospital at Chelsen, Massachusetts, and granted leave. Passed Assistant Surgeon James Flint, from the Naval Academy, on the 14th instant, and ordered to Boston Navy Yard. Passed Assistant Surgeon Winslow, from the Boston Yard, and ordered to Chelsea Naval Hospital.

Rivers and Harbors. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Select Committee on Commerce, who have charge of the bill for the improvement of rivers and harbors, are nearly ready to report. They have in some instances exceeded the estimates of the engineers.

The debate on Paraguay is still progressing in the House, the Senate not being in session. Large numbers of Senators are

The White House.

The President has a Special Message on the condition of the Southern States nearly ready, and will send it to the Senate on Mon-

FROM THE WEST.

German Meeting at St. Louis. St. Louis, Jan. 6 .- A numerously attended meeting of Germans was held last night, at which resolutions strongly protesting against the Government selling arms to France were

unanimously adopted. Destructive Fire in Missouri. An entire block of business and other houses in Plattsburg, Mo., were burned yesterday.

Loss not reported. The Cherokee Nation in Trouble. A member of the Cherokee National Council, now in this city, states that an order passed that body granting to the Atlantic and Pacific Railway the right of way through lands of the Che-

rokee Nation; also, the right to cut timber for

the construction of the road. Steamer Sank in the Mississippl. CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 6 .- The steamer Minneola brings intelligence of the sinking of the H. S. Turner near Island No. 16 on Wednesday night. She struck a hidden obstruction, supposed to be a sunken flat, and lies near shore badly twisted, with water up to her boiler deck. No lives were lost, but the cargo, chiefly sugar, is a total loss.

Captain Rusk thinks she can be saved.

A Broken Shaft. The towboat Sam Parker and barges, with 1700 bales of cotton for Cincinnati, is lying at Island No. 26 with a broken shaft.

Hotel Burned at Dayton, Ohlo. DAYTON, Ohlo., Jan. 6 .- At about 8 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the Beckel House, in the third story. Many of the guests and boarders were compelled to fly in their night-dresses. The efficiency of the Holly Water Works saved the whole block. Nobody was hurt. The loss is over \$10,000. The hotel is to be closed for repairs.

There was a Brilliant Wedding.

at the Episcopal Church last evening. The parties were Mr. Henry Parrott and Miss Mary Young, of the oldest families in the Mami

FROM NEW YORK.

Pretended Cable News. NEW YORK, Jan. 6 .- Despatches alleged to bear date of London, Jan. 6, have to-day been furnished to bankers and others. The latest advices by cable are London, afternoon of the 5th. A portion, if not all, of the pretended news is taken from New York papers of to-day.

Health of Sir R Marchison. New York, Jan. 6.—English papers of Dec. 22 state that Sir R. Murchison is out of danger, but much shook by his recent indisposition.

Reported Safety of Dr. Livingstone. There is a report that Dr. Livingstone has arrived at Mozambique, and was waiting a vessel bound to England.

Oblinary. New York, Jan. 6.—General Samuel T. Richards, of Warrensburg, died this morning.

Baltimere Produce Market.

Baltimore, Jan. 6.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands, 14%@14%c.; low middling, 14%@14%c.; Flour active, and City Mills high grades advanced 25@56c. Howard street superfine, \$5@550; do. extrs, \$6@675; do. family, \$675@570; city Mills superfine, \$5.50@575; do. extrs, \$60675; do. family, \$675@570; do. family, \$8@1040; Western superfine, \$5@5522; do. extrs, \$6@662%; do. family, \$675@750. Wheat firm and stock scarce, but prices are entirely unchanged. Corn firm; white, \$6@81c.; yellow, 78c. Oats firm at \$6c. Mess Pork firmer and in improved demand at \$2050. Bacon firmer, with an improved demand; rib sides, 11%c.; clear rib, 12c.; shoulders, \$1c.; hans, 16@18c. Lard dull at 12%c. Whisky quiet at \$1@92c. Builimere Produce Market.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM-THIRD SESSION. House of Representatives.

Wasaington, Jan. 6.—Mr. Sargent advocated the resolutions, and denounced the sanguinary character of the is. President Lopez.

Mr. Beck also supported the resolutions, and criticized severely the action of Admirals Godon

and Davis. Mr. Dawes regretted the necessity of voting on the resolution censuring Admirals Godon and Davis, but said that he could not vote no

without approving their conduct, and he could not in his heart say that he did approve it.

Mr. Banks, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, said that the resolution had been drawn very mild by the committee, and did not amount to a censure on any naval officer. The language was that these officers had failed The language was that these officers had failed to discharge their duty. The reason why they failed to discharge their duty was the fault of the Navy Department, and it was against the policy of the department that the Committee on Foreign Affairs protested most solemnly. On that point he quoted from the testimony of Additional Committee of the miral Porter, showing that naval officers may disregard the advice of United States Ministers, and were not to be governed by it unless they had instructions from the Navy Department.

He also quoted the following paragraph from Admiral Porter's testimony:— We look upon it that a minister is sent abroad to preserve peace. and not to make war; and naval officers having so much intercourse, with the world consider that they are perhaps as well informed about diplomatic matters as persons who have entered upon their diplomatic duties for the first time. Now in England it is different. "There persons are educated for the diplomatic

profession, and a British naval officer in many cases is put under the orders of the minister. In case we had any difficulty with a foreign power, the Navy Department would instruct the admirals at that point to co-operate with the minister in that particular case, but in no other Mr. Banks went on to say that the committee

did not; censure Admiral Godon or Admiral Davis, but censured the practice and policy of the Navy Department, which set itself upagainst the State Department and against the Government of the country, and assumed to hold itself the judge of what should be done for American citizens in foreign countries.

Mr. Maynard offered an additional resolution, censuring Fleet Captain Ramsey and Lieutenant Commander Kirtland for going to the camp of Lopez and acting with the inquisitors who ex-torted false confessions from Bliss and Masterman, an act in which they were guilty of a grave offense, dishonoring to the American navy and to the country, and for which they merit the censure of the House. He spoke in support of the resolution.

Mr. Farnsworth offered an additional resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to institute proceedings by court of inquiry or court martial for the trial of Admirals Godon and Davis for the offenses described in the report. He said that if these officers had only carried out the order of their chief, then these resolutions should not be passed, no matter how mild they were. They should not be even mildly censured, but should be commended for doing

Mr. Wood referred to the whole matter as a mere controversy between individuals, and argued that the whole trouble grew out of the vagueness and indefiteness of the law governing the relations between the diplomatic and naval officers of the Government. Under these circumstances he did not wish the House to pass censure on either party. If the officers of the navy had done wrong they should be court-martialled; but for the House of Representatives to act as a court of inquiry and punish naval officers without having all the testimony and facts before them was wrong in principle and dangerous in practice. He was therefore in favor of laying the whole subject on the table, and he hoped the House would take that course.

New York Produce Market. New York, Jan. 6.—Cotton dull and nominal; sales 2400 bales uplands at 15c.; Orleans at 15/c.; Flour easier but unchanged; sales of 11,000 bbls. Wheat dull and market favors buyers. Corn firmer; sales 34,000 bushels new mixed Western at 78@49c. Oats firmer; sales 19,000 bushels Ohio at 61@62%c. Beef quiet. Pork steady. Lard dull; steam, 11%@12%c.; kettle, 12%@12%c. Whisky

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The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled and richest portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security. A small quantity of the issue only remains unsold, and when the enterprise is completed, which will be this fall, an immediate advance over subscription price may be looked for.

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