THE DAILY EVENING BULLETIN PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1868.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

Tuesday, January 7, 1868.

"CHURCHWARDEN COCKNEYISM."

The phrase at the head of this article is of English origin. It is applied outside of Love-don to the narrow-minded bigotry, the willful ignorance and the sublime conceit of the people in that part of the old City of London that is presumed to be within the sound of Bow Bells. It is in that region that the principal papers, daily and weekly, of the Great Metropolis, are published. It is there that the public sentiment of England is presumed to be directed, at least, if not manufactured. The ideas there transferred from the manuscript to types are presumed to be of a rare superfine quality, and they possess a sort of semi-religious sanction from being developed and published in the region where the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's and the churchwardens of various different parishes are supposed to exercise a certain spiritual supervision.

Very naturally there are, at times, certain loud protests from the provincial towns of England, where more liberal ideas prevail, and where people recognize a world outside of England, against this species of London clericalcockeryism. The Liverpool *Post* lately uttered such a protest in an editorial article, wherein it told the London *Times* and kindred journals of the class, that a large part of the English constantly abuse their own intelligence, and shut themselves out from mankind by "a sort of churchwarden cockneyism" which cannot possibly be brought into any harmony with things as they are beyond the belt of water which surrounds and isolates England." Any one who reads the English daily and weekly papers as are here referred to, must see that there is a great deal of truth in the remarks of the Liverpool writer. The London papers are full of articles concerning all foreign countries that is ridiculous now, when the influence of England, as a nation, in the politics of Europe and America, is reduced to nothing, and when the people of other nations carry on their affairs, social, political and commercial, without asking or taking the advice of the Dogberries and writers of the churchwarden cockney school.

The Liverpool writer further exposes the futile vanity he describes, by saying: "There is no better example of our inability to deal with foreign affairs than our wretched failure as a nation represented by the *Times*, the *Saturday Review*, the *Pall Mall Gazette* (when not assisted by Mr. Conway), and other leading journals, to understand the doings of a people, like the Americans, of the same blood and kindred, and undivided from us by language or any of the other barriers which necessarily separate us more or less from continental people." The ignorance thus laid bare is so fully exposed during the war with the Southern rebels, that it might be supposed that it would have been corrected; or at least it might have been expected that some little modesty would restrain the writers for the London journals when they undertake to criticise American public men or discuss American affairs. But this is not so. They are as pompous and superficious as ever, and they find a pretty large number of people, in all parts of the world, that eagerly swallow all that is thus offered to them.

But, happily, whatever influence Churchwarden Cockneyism may have among people not able think for themselves, there is a large and energetic class, on the Continent of Europe and in the United States, who have enough independence of thought to disregard all such dictation. The Government of England, when it was carried on in utter violation of English rules, and in opposition to English advice, its results falsified all London prophecies except those of the London *Daily News* and a few other journals of liberal and enlightened views. The reconstruction schemes of Congress have been opposed in London as wrongly as they have been by the Southern rebels, or their present leader, Andrew Johnson. But this has effected no change in the policy of Congress, and although the Atlantic Cable newsman every now and then sends word what the London *Times* says about America, there is not one of the leading members of Congress gives the despatch a moment's serious consideration.

It is a good sign that there should be at last, in England, a show of manly opposition to the presumption of the London newspaper writers. In Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham and the other great provincial cities there is a much better comprehension of American affairs, and as the newspapers of these progressive towns gain confidence and strength, there will be a prospect of suppressing the "Churchwarden Cockneyism."

HANCOCK AND SHERIDAN.

Why Mr. Johnson should have will ully exposed General Hancock to the rebuke which Congress was compelled to give that gallant soldier yesterday, is difficult to guess. The preposterous message which the President sent to Congress, in reference to the inaugural order of General Hancock, complaining that the General had ordered him above all other soldiers in America, could have but one result. It was intended as a fling at and an insult to Congress, and it has been so accepted. When Mr. Eldridge yesterday put his neck into Mr. Johnson's collar, and proposed that Congress should stultify itself by passing laudatory resolutions in reference to General Sheridan's successor, he knew, and his master knew, that he was only invoking the official condemnation which was conferred on the House. The resolution, praising Hancock for restoring Johnsonism to Louisiana and Texas was tabled without debate by an overwhelming majority, and this officer has his professed friends to thank for being thus faced upon the records of Congress, as one that is worthy to be thrust into the place which he has chosen to accept in his new commission.

This is not the first time that Congress has voted upon a resolution of thanks to General Hancock. On the 11th of April, 1866, the House passed a formal vote of thanks to this distinguished gallantry at Gettysburg. There is joy for the former recipient, and death for his ambition.

It is a subject for honest regret that Mr. Johnson has forced General Hancock into this disagreeable position, and that he has consented to occupy it. It has only resulted, thus far, in fastening a rebuke upon an officer whose former record was a bright and unsullied one, and in conferring upon Sheridan, whom Hancock has been used to disgrace, new honors at the hands of Congress. Mr. Washburn's resolution, which passed by the same large vote which defeated that of Mr. Eldridge, utterly condemns the conduct of Andrew Johnson in removing that gallant soldier, Major-General Sheridan," and warmly compliments General Grant for his manly protest against the removal of Secretary Stanton and General Sheridan. This is all that Mr. Johnson has taken by his motion, and Congress could scarcely have done less, in vindicating its honor against the gratuitous and stupid insult offered to it by the President.

THE SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SYSTEM.

One of the most interesting departments of our State Government is the Department of Soldiers' Orphans, of which Col. Geo. F. McFarland is the able Superintendent. The extent of this noble institution in Pennsylvania may be partially comprehended by an examination of some of the statistics of its operations for the last year which have been carefully prepared and will appear in the Superintendent's forthcoming report. Since the inauguration of the Soldier's Orphan system by Governor Curtin, 3,446 children, the orphans of Pennsylvania soldiers, have been admitted into the schools, homes and asylums selected by the State for this purpose. Of this number 244 have been discharged, either on age or for other causes, and 2,8 have died, leaving 3180 in charge of the State on the 1st of December, 1867. Orders have been issued for 400 more, while 540 applications are still under consideration. These children, left destitute by the death of their fathers in the service of their country, are distributed among forty-five schools, in all parts of the State, and are divided in the proportion of 1,847 boys to 1,333 girls.

The cost for maintaining the system during the past year has been $449,925 80, within a small fraction of the estimated amount. At the last hours of the last Legislature the Senate very unwisely cut down the appropriation $100,000, and the deficit for the twelve months represents precisely that amount.

The good that is being accomplished by these orphan schools cannot be fully estimated. Four thousand otherwise destitute boys and girls are being well cared for by the Commonwealth, which thus recognizes a solemn obligation to those who went into the field under a pledge that their children should not want if they died by their death. The system is so administered as to raise the children to positions of usefulness in the State. Instead of placing them in the ranks of English education, by inculcating sound moral principles, by encouraging habits of neatness, discipline and industry, by instilling honest, laudable ambition and in all ways preparing them, as good men and women, to take honorable places in the community.

The Legislature, in its appropriations, should take broad and liberal views upon this subject. It is not only that the honor of the State is pledged to do a solemn duty to her fallen heroes, but the future prosperity of the State is to be proved by the education, improvement and elevation of these orphan children. Money wisely spent in this way is a safe and good investment, which will be returned a hundred-fold in the future, intellectual, moral and physical, which these children will exert as they come upon the busy stage of life.

A COMPLAINT OF THE POLICE.

A correspondent, who refuses to let the police at the side door of the tickets for the Dickens Readings, wrote to us, too late for yesterday's paper, the following note:

*Mr. Editor*: Permit me to call attention to the manner in which the police performed their duties this morning at Concert Hall. I went a special to be early enough to procure tickets, and he took his place in line at *three o'clock*, remaining there until a few minutes past *eight*, when I relieved him. There were about twenty persons ahead of me, and owing to the rude and boisterous conduct of those in the rear, these were huddled together in the door-way, remained at my place about half an hour, when, without any explanation, I was made a police raiser with upbraidings, and pushed as out into the street. My remonstrance was met with the injustice was met by a threat and a further assault. Finding it impossible to recover my place, I applied to Chief Ruggles, who referred me to the Lieutenant of the District (Fifteenth ward), and after the only satisfaction I received from him was that, if I had any complaint to make, I could do so *to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock*. My offer to substantiate my charge was treated as nothing. He knew nothing, and would not investigate it. Now, I desire to call the Mayor's attention to this matter, for if peaceable citizens, in the pursuit of legitimate business, are to be thus imposed upon by those who they are taxed to support, it is time the public were informed of it.

It is to be hoped that on future occasions of this kind there will be such orders given to the police on duty as will save gentlemen from the kind of violence and abuse described in this communication. The public do not care how parties employed by speculators may be watched, and it is there restrained. But even they have a right to be protected from such treatment as our correspondent suffered.

The French proposition that the coin of the civilized world should be unified by the adoption of some standard, to which all should conform, has found general favor in this country, and it has advocates among all persons who have transactions with foreign firms. The subject was thoroughly discussed, and the advantages of the system in doing away with complicated accounts, systems of exchange and the perplexities which beset travelers, have been amply proved. The matter assumed tangible shape yesterday when Senator Sherman introduced a bill to the Senate arranging for the adoption of a uniform coin, which, in case of a change to that of France, with the five-franc piece as the unit. This was the original design, and while it met with opposition from certain unreasonable patriots, who conceived that the United States dollar should have been selected as the unit, and all the world should have conformed to it, reasonable men perceived that the French coin was better for several reasons, among which was the fact that nearly every nation in Europe is already familiar with it and its subdivisions. The only really necessary qualification was that the standard should belong to a decimal system, and the French five-franc piece conforms to this requirement.

Mr. Sherman's bill is, upon the whole, a good one. The two principal objections to it, are that it proposes, first, to place upon the unified five-dollar gold piece, as an ornament of the coin, the figure of the Roman twenty-five franc piece, and of the British pound, if the English government conforms to the standard. If this is done in the case of all the nations who agree to the proposed plan, we shall have the whole alphabet and a few letters over, placed upon our cash, and the fair Goddess of Liberty, who has always reposed thereon amid her circlet of stars, will be *literally* crowded off. The second objection is that the bill provides for the addition of three and five cent pieces. With the first we can easily dispense, but the five-cent coin is necessary to the convenience of the people, and, as its existence does not conflict in any manner with the proposed unification, there is no good reason for doing away with it. The public will readily comprehend that the five-dollar coin will pass current in certain countries, without carrying about them metallic reminders of the fact, and they will agree more pleasantly to the alteration of the whole coinage, if they are not robbed of their small change. The bill has been referred to the Finance Committee, and it is to be hoped it will be subjected to these modifications when it is reported upon.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

J. B. Lippincott & Co. have received from Hurd & Houghton a new work on Spanish-America. It is called "Four Years among the Spanish Americans," and comprises the experiences and observations of the Hon. F. Hassaurek, late U. S. Minister to Ecuador. It is a matter of regret that so little is popularly known of the social, domestic and political condition of society in South America, and especially in the countries which are lying along the western and northwestern coast, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia.

Mr. Hassaurek has evidently written his book with a determination to tell the plain truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and a wonderfully picture it is that he paints of life in Ecuador and in Spanish-America generally. With a lovely climate, a productive soil and a healthy temperature,

"Every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile."

The personal habits of the people of Quito, the disgusting filth of the city, the wretched moral, intellectual and political condition of the country, the cruel administration of law, the general absence of all elements of personal or national nobility, industry, energy, or greatness of any sort, are all sketched by the author with a vigorous, unsparing and impartial pen. The volume is a valuable one, and sheds much light upon a portion of the Western Continent of which very little has been written or known. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Messrs. Ticknor & Fields have issued the fourteenth and last volume of their beautiful little "Diamond Dickens." It contains several "Uncommercial Travelers" papers, not included in any other edition, a number of Christmas Tales—contributions to the annual Christmas Stories—specially collected and revised for this Edition by Mr. Dickens himself, a complete index of characters introduced in Mr. Dickens's novels, and a preface by the principal illustrator of the works of the great novelist, prepared for this edition. The "Diamond Dickens" was a happy thought of the publishers, presenting a pocket edition of the great novelist not only wonderfully compact in form, but beautifully printed, illustrated and bound. Since Mr. Dickens has recognized Messrs. Ticknor & Fields as his authorized publishers, this enterprising house has issued three new and handsome editions, the "*Charles Dickens*," the "*Illustrated Library*" and the "*Diamond*," each of which is, of its kind, a model of typography and the book-making art. They may be found at J. W. Pitcher's.

"Child-Pictures from Dickens," is the happy title of a new volume just published by Ticknor & Fields. This volume contains "Little Nell," "The Marchioness," "Poll Sweedlepipe," "The Pet Boy," "Sketles," and "Oliver Twist." Each is told as a distinct story, preserving, in the main, the original language, with only such additions as are necessary to weave the fragmentary narratives into consecutive shape. The idea is a very attractive one, and is beautiful form in which it is presented, with handsome illustrations by Eytinge, it will be a most popular juvenile. For sale by G. W. Pitcher.

Harper & Brothers have just issued a new book of fairy tales. It is called "Comfort's Folks and Fairies." These fairy tales are written by Mrs. Mary Randall Comfort, and are lively and original productions. Fairy stories, like sugar-plums, never cease to delight the youthful palate, and this new contribution to the stock will be hailed with as much pleasure as it was the first time a new fairy story was published. For sale by T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

Ticknor & Fields have published Part III of their "Good Stories." This number is appropriately devoted to first-class Christmas Stories, including Mrs. Davis's "Stephen Yarrow," Hawthorne's "Christmas Banquet," "Three of a Trade," by Fitz-James O'Brien; Yehikho's "Adventures of a New Year's Eve; and one or two more capital tales. For sale by G. W. Pitcher.

T. B. Peterson & Brothers have published two more volumes of their "People's Edition" of Dickens, containing "Nicholas Nickleby" and "Great Expectations" in full. These are the ninth and tenth volumes of the edition, which is handsomely printed and bound, and profusely illustrated by George Cruikshank. The "People's Edition" of Dickens has already become an established favorite.

Lee & Shepard have out another of the "Young America" series, by Oliver Optic. It is called "The Red Cross," and detail the continued cruise of the Young America and her consort, the Josephine. Oliver Optic has become a great favorite and well deserves it. He is one of the best writers for boys in this country. "The Red Cross" is for sale by G. W. Pitcher.

Pitcher has received two more volumes of Appleton & Co.'s cheap edition of Dickens. One volume contains the "Pickwick Papers" complete, for thirty-five cents, and the other "Christmas Stories," for twenty-five cents, in portable form and admirably printed on good paper.

DOWNING'S AMERICAN LIQUID CEMENT, FOR Glass, China, Marble, Alabaster, Ivory, Wood, Leather, Paper, &c. Ready to be applied, or the Cement. Always ready for use. Price 25 cents.
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FIFTH EDITION.
4:00 O'Clock.
BY TELEGRAPH.
LATEST CABLE NEWS.
Financial and Commercial Quotations.
FIRE AT CHICAGO.
LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.
STATEMENT OF PUBLIC DEBT.

By Atlantic Telegraph.

LONDON, Jan. 7, Evening.—The steamship Cambria, from New York, arrived at Southampton, at 3 P. M., to-day.

Consols 92 for money and 92¾ for account.

Erie 48¾; other securities unaltered.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 7, Evening.—Five-twenties, 76¾.

PARIS, Jan. 7, Evening.—Rentes are strong.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7, Evening.—Cotton easier and unchanged. The Manchester advices are unfavorable. Wheat, 40s. 3d.

Sugar quiet and steady.

Destructive Fire at Chicago.

(Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—A destructive fire occurred this morning at nine o'clock, destroying the Farwell Hall, one of the handsomest edifices in the city. The fire originated in the dormitory.

The building is owned by the Young Men's Christian Association, by whom it was recently dedicated. It is estimated from the discovery of the fire the building was completely enveloped in flames, the walls falling on all sides, making a total wreck.

The weather is intensely cold, causing the firemen much difficulty.

Old Bull, the tragedian, gave an entertainment in the hall last evening, and was to have given another this evening.

The building was erected and owned by the Young Men's Christian Association, at a cost of nearly $200,000. The insurance policies will probably amount to and thirty thousand dollars, equally divided between eastern and western companies.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The following is the usual statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST. | |
| Old demand and legal tender notes | $356,020 00 |
| Fractional currency | 1,000 00 |
| Total | $356,020 00 |
| DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN. | |
| 6 per cent. bonds | $20,000 00 |
| 5 per cent. bonds, 1881 | 2,000 00 |
| Total | $22,000 00 |
| DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST. | |
| Six per cent. bonds | $20,000 00 |
| Three per cent. interest notes | 2,000 00 |
| Three year 5-20 bonds | 2,000 00 |
| Three year ctf. certificates | 20,000 00 |
| Total | $24,000 00 |
| MATURED DEBT NOT PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT. | |
| Three year 5-20 bonds | $2,000 00 |
| Total debt | $2,000 00 |
| Total debt bearing no interest | $356,020 00 |
| Total debt bearing interest in coin | 22,000 00 |
| Total debt bearing currency interest | 24,000 00 |
| Total debt | $402,020 00 |
| Amount in the Treasury | $2,542,336 33 |
| Coin | $109,432,555 87 |
| Currency | 2,000,000 00 |
| | 111,432,555 87 |
| Total debt less cash in Treasury | $108,889,218 54 |

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books and records of the Treasury in the Department on January 1st, 1868.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

XLth Congress—Second Session.

HOUSE.—Mr. Cobb (Mo.), offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of passing the Revenue bill of the Ways and Means Committee on the same footing in reference to the three months extra payment allowed to the Internal Revenue officers for the period of the Civil War, as the four months extra payment allowed to parties who were entitled to the extra pay to certain officers of the Army.

Mr. Hopkins (Wis.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to report a bill for the purpose of relinquishing to each of the Territories of Nebraska and Colorado a sufficient quantity of public lands to be set apart for school purposes, and authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents for such lands, and granted or reserved to aid in the construction of railroads in said Territories.

Mr. Sweat presented communications from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the report of the Director of the Mint in relation to the coinage of the mints of Ways and Means.

Mr. Washburne presented the Secretary of the Interior, in relation to the expenses of the Department of War and Interior, and General Halleck, relative to the expenses of the Department of the Pacific, and the Territory of Alaska. Referred to the Committee on Public Expenditures.

Mr. Ward sent to facilitate the management of soldiers' home, taken up as the unfinished business of yesterday. After the consideration of the bill, the Senate amendment was proposed as a substitute, a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the officers of the soldiers' home, the difference between the amount of pay they have received since the 1st of July last, and the amount they would have received if their pay had been increased in accordance with the Paymaster-General's letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated Nov. 1st, 1867, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the officers of the soldiers' home, the difference between the amount of pay they received since the 1st of July last, and the amount they would have received if their pay had been increased in accordance with the Paymaster-General's letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated Nov. 1st, 1867, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the employees