

FIRST EDITION

THE ENGLISH MINISTRY.

The recent changes in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet—Forbes and Hartington, the New Ministers.

A cable telegram from London announces that the Right Hon. Chester Fortescue has been appointed the successor of John Bright in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, as President of the Board of Trade, the Marquis of Hartington becoming Mr. Fortescue's successor as Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Right Hon. Chester Fortescue.

Chester Samuel Parkinson Fortescue is the younger son of the late Lord Fortescue, of Fortescue, and brother and heir presumptive to Lord Clermont. He was born in 1822, graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1844, taking first-class honors in classics, and in 1846 obtained the chancellor's prize for the best English essay. He has represented the county of Louth in the Liberal interest since 1847; was an Irish lord of the treasury from 1854 to 1857; Under Secretary of State for Colonies from 1857 to 1860, and again from 1859 to 1865, and was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland November 20, 1866, retiring with Lord Russell's administration in June of the next year, and reappointed to the same important position by Mr. Gladstone in December, 1868. He was also sworn as a Privy Councillor in 1864. Throughout Mr. Gladstone's administration he has remained Chief Secretary for Ireland, and in that capacity has had to deal with all the vexatious questions which have rendered Ireland so troublesome during the past two years. Although he has not succeeded in keeping Ireland in entire subjection, he has succeeded tolerably well in suppressing Fenian demonstrations, and his removal to the Presidency of the Board of Trade is a tacit acknowledgment of the failure of his Irish policy.

The Marquis of Hartington.

The Marquis of Hartington, who succeeds to the Irish Secretaryship, is the eldest son of the great Duke of Devonshire, the head of the Cavendishes. Though still young, the Marquis is not only, in consequence of the vast estates of his father, one of the most influential members of his party—he is also one of the ablest. In Palmerston's government he was first a Lord of the Admiralty, then Under Secretary for War, and finally Colonial Secretary for War, and member of the Cabinet. At the election for members of Parliament in November, 1868, the Marquis of Hartington was the Liberal candidate for North Lancashire, against Colonel Wilson Patton, Secretary for Ireland, and the Hon. F. A. Stanley, youngest son of the Earl of Derby, whose career and influence in the course of the present century, both parties were accused of having spent immense sums for bribery, but the Marquis of Hartington was defeated by more than 1000 majority. Another seat was found for him, however, and he was appointed Postmaster-General by Mr. Gladstone, continuing to hold that position until his transfer to the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland, during the civil war. It is not surprising that the Marquis paid a visit to New York, and rendered himself extremely obnoxious to the American people by exhibiting a lively sympathy with the cause of the Southern Confederacy.

FRENCH BICKERINGS.

Generals at Odds—Specimens of Parisian Notes.

A correspondent of the London Daily News writes from the inside of Paris:—"We are by no means a very happy family. General Ducrot and General Blanchard have 'warred' in the courts, and the cause of the dispute, said to the former, 'If your sword were as long as your tongue, you would be a wonderful warrior indeed.' Ducrot and Trochu are the literary generals, Vinoy and Blanchard the fighting generals. It is reported also that General Fave is to be superseded, although his redoubt may be said to have saved the army from a greater disaster. While, however, the military men differ among themselves, they are somewhat united in their opinion that the National Guards, who they irreverently call 'Les Charcutiers—the pork butchers' when La Gare aux Boues was carried by Admiral Pothuau and his sailors, two battalions of these heroes followed in the rear. The Admiral and the sailors were some of the bravest in the ranks, and it is in the order of the day hardly anything was said of those who really did the fighting, but that the 'pork butchers' were lauded to the skies. General Trochu on this wrote a letter to the Admiral, informing him that it was necessary for political reasons to encourage the National Guard. "While the battle was going on at Villiers and Champigny, the marching battalions of the National Guard were drawn up almost out of shot. An order came to form them into line. Their commander, General Demolez, replied that this would be impossible, as they would be taken into action. Notwithstanding this, General Trochu congratulates them upon the moral support which they afford him. It is not surprising that the real soldiers should feel hurt at this system of humbug. They declare that at the next sortie they will force the Parisians to fight by putting them in front, and firing on them if they attempt to run away. It may be remembered that these fighting battalions consist of young unmarried men, and if Paris is to be defended, there is no reason why they should not be exposed to danger. The inhabitants of the city seem to consider themselves a sacred race; they clamor for sorties, and vote for them in the country, and then wish to do it by procuration. I am utterly disgusted with the difference between their words and their deeds. The Mobles and the line have as yet done all the fighting, and yet, to render the Parisians more supine, suppose that the National Guards, who have kept well out of all danger, have 'covered themselves with glory.' Since the siege commenced they have done nothing but swagger about in uniforms, and go in turns on the ramparts. They have learned to knock a penny off a cork at a distance of ten yards, and they have carried on a very successful campaign against the sparrows."

THE CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

The Work of the Police During the Year 1870.

Table showing the number of arrests made during the year 1870, compared with that of the previous year, by police districts.

A Comparative Summary Since 1864.

Table showing the number of arrests during the year by months, in comparison with the number of arrests during the corresponding months of several previous years.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

The Siege of Belfort.

A Prussian Assault Repulsed.

Soldiers Frozen to Death.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

Caucuses and Preliminaries.

FROM EUROPE.

The Cold Weather—Soldiers Frozen to Death.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The intensely cold weather causes a fearful mortality among the German wounded. Nearly all the occupants of fifty-five carriages filled with soldiers wounded at the assault upon Belfort, on the 31st of December, were frozen to death before the train reached Chateaufort.

Reported Repulse of Prussians at Belfort.

A despatch from Besancon reports that another unsuccessful assault was made by the Germans on the fortifications of Belfort, in which the besiegers lost 1400 killed and wounded.

Another English Vessel Sunk in the Seine.

A despatch from Havre says that the Germans captured another English collier at Rosen on Saturday last, and sank the vessel in the Seine.

FROM THE STATE.

The Opening of the Legislature—Rumors of Organization of a National Union.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 31.—The Republican members of the lower house of the Legislature have nearly all arrived at the capital, in order to be present at the preliminary caucus which meets this afternoon at 2 o'clock. There is little or no excitement, although there are all sorts of rumors with reference to the organization of both houses. It is said that Senator Buckalew will not support Senator Wallace for the Speakership, and that the seats of Senators Dechert, Nagle, and Randall are to be contested. The same source also gives publicity to the fact that the Democracy will contest the seats of several Republican members of the House, with a view of controlling that branch of the Legislature. The State Treasurer fight excites no interest whatever, as the members come here pledged to stand by the caucus. Mr. Mackey, it is conceded, will receive the nomination, and the Democracy again show a willingness to defeat him if some arrangement can be made by which they will be benefitted in some future legislation. Messrs. Taggart, Irwin and Coleman are still in the field, and will make a desperate effort to have in charge the Treasury of the Commonwealth.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Evening Telegraph Office.

There is a very brisk demand for money today to meet obligations of various kinds, and the pressure both at the banks and outside is considerable. The rates at yesterday's advance are firmly maintained, but not materially changed except in cases where loans are pressed by borrowers having doubtful claims for favors. The brokers are fortunately moderate in their demands, though some effort has been made here, in connection with similar movements in New York, to create an excitement in Reading and Lehigh Navigation.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 48 S. Third street.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Allison and Ludlow.

The following judgments were entered this morning in Equity, Paxson, J.—The Junction Railroad Company vs. Allison, P. J.—Estate of Martha R. McBride—Exceptions to auditor's report. Report confirmed as to all but two of the exceptions.

AN IMPORTANT INJUNCTION.

The Junction Railroad Company vs. Henry M. Boyd, in Equity, Paxson, J.—The Junction Railroad Company, by the terms of their charter (Act of May 15, 1857, P. 1, 78) were authorized to construct a railroad, commencing at a point upon the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and at or near the bridge of said company, near Peter's Island, in the river Schuylkill, thence by the best route to a point upon the Pennsylvania Railroad, within one mile east of George's run, at the village of Haverhill, thence by the line of the Pennsylvania Road by the most direct and practicable route to a point upon the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 31.—Cotton dull but firm, and offerings light; middling upland, 15c; low middling, 14 1/2c. Flour quiet but firm. Wheat firm and stock scarce, but prices are entirely unchanged. Corn firm and stock scarce; white, soft, yellow, 70c; oats higher at 66c. Provisions dull and nominally unchanged. Whisky, 92c.

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Bombardment of Paris.

Shells Thrown into the City.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The New Year's Receptions.

Gold and Currency Statements.

Defaulting Paymasters.

FROM EUROPE.

The Bombardment of Paris.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—(Special to N. Y. Telegram.)—A despatch from a correspondent at Paris on the 29th states that shells were thrown into the city from the neighborhood of St. Ains, at a range of 7000 yards, (nearly four miles.) An attack on Belleville. A despatch from Karlsruhe of the 30th states that an attack will be made immediately by the Prussians with shot and shell upon Belleville, Villeite, and St. Antoine. Nothing can be done by the German army of the Loire, it is expected, for a fortnight. Chiefs of Artillery. Prince Hohenlohe and General Lamche are appointed supreme chiefs of artillery.

FRANCONIA REINFORCEMENTS.

Reinforcements to the number of 15,000 men are arriving, to recruit the German army.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Low Water in the Merrimack.

LOWELL, Dec. 31.—The Merrimack river is very low, and causes some anxiety for the manufacturers as to their winter supply. The flow of water is less than at any time since 1807, and the reservoirs are exhausted. The utmost economy in the use of water is enjoined on the corporations by the agents of the Water Power Company. The closing of the past six months accounts of many of the cotton mills of this city, Manchester, Lewiston, and other places are said to show a better condition than was anticipated. The ice in the river is about nine inches thick. The cutting of ice will begin on Monday.

A LIGHT SNOW.

LEWISTON, Me., Dec. 31. A light snow fell here last night.

FROM NEW YORK.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The steamship City of Brooklyn takes out \$100,000 in specie.

FIRE AT HOOSICK FALLS.

HOOSICK FALLS, Dec. 31.—Fowler & Brown's block, Peter's drug store, and other buildings at Hoosick Falls, were destroyed this morning. Loss between \$30,000 and \$40,000.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Evening Telegraph Office.

There is a very brisk demand for money today to meet obligations of various kinds, and the pressure both at the banks and outside is considerable. The rates at yesterday's advance are firmly maintained, but not materially changed except in cases where loans are pressed by borrowers having doubtful claims for favors. The brokers are fortunately moderate in their demands, though some effort has been made here, in connection with similar movements in New York, to create an excitement in Reading and Lehigh Navigation.

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VITAL STATISTICS.

The Mortality of the City During the Year 1870, Compared with the Previous Year.

From Mr. George E. Chambers, the Registrar of Deaths, Births, and Marriages, we receive for publication this afternoon a preliminary report on the mortality of this city during the year 1870.

The number of interments in the city in each month of the year 1870, compared with the three previous years, was as follows:—

Table showing the number of interments in the city in each month of the year 1870, compared with the three previous years.

In the following table is given the aggregate number of deaths in the city during the past ten years:—

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The following table gives the number of deaths in detail in each month during the year 1870:—

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Of the aggregate number of deaths in the city during the year, as compared with the previous year, was as follows:—

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EXTENSION OF THE CITY.

The Progress of Building Improvements During the Year.

In the following table is given the number of permits for the erection of new buildings issued by the Building Inspectors during each month of the year 1870:—

Table showing the number of permits for the erection of new buildings issued by the Building Inspectors during each month of the year 1870.

THE PROGRESS OF BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS SINCE 1866.

The following table shows the number of dwellings for the erection of which permits were issued in each year since 1866:—

Table showing the number of dwellings for the erection of which permits were issued in each year since 1866.

THE NUMBER OF BUILDINGS OF DIFFERENT KINDS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED DURING THE SAME PERIOD IS SHOWN IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE:—

Table showing the number of buildings of different kinds for which permits were issued during the same period.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

SATURDAY, Dec. 31.—BARK—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercorn at \$25.20 per ton. Seeds—Cloverseed comes forward slowly, and is in steady demand, with sales at 11 1/2c, and Timothy is nominal at \$5.00 and Flaxseed at \$3.00.

There is less activity in the Flour market, but prices are well sustained.

There is less activity in the Flour market, but prices are well sustained. About 1600 barrels changed hands, including superfine at \$4.75, extras at \$4.87, and No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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FOURTH EDITION

Important Treasury Statement.

Discharges of Army Officers.

Ways of the West.

St. Louis Fire Record.

Terrible Outrage at Sea.

Coolies Murder a Ship's Crew.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Year's Receptions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Upon reflection the President greatly regrets the abandonment of the New Year's reception, as it brings disappointment to so many persons, especially members of the diplomatic corps. It is proper to state that it was done without the consent of Secretary Belknap or any other member of the cabinet.

The Three per Cent. Certificates.

The Secretary of the Treasury having been appealed to by the Western interest regarding the large balance sheet of currency and gold on hand, and the fact that several leading financiers from the Northwest and other sections that he would be required under the law of Congress to redeem the three per cent. certificates as fast as the currency was paid out under the applications of the national banks for circulating notes, as authorized by the act passed at the session. The amount already issued up to December 1 was four millions. Two millions more are asked for in the month of December.

Applications for New Banks.

The Comptroller of the Currency says that there are applications for new banks to the extent of thirty millions from various localities. He estimates that at least fifteen millions of this will be taken up for banking purposes within next year, and that the Secretary will have to provide for the redemption of a similar amount of three per cent. certificates.

Gold and Currency.

The amount of gold and currency on hand January 1st, 1869, was twenty millions of gold and about eight millions of currency. At the present time the amount on hand is about thirty millions of gold and twenty-four millions of currency.

The January Interest.

which is thirty-two millions, will reduce the gold balance to forty-eight millions. In addition, there are ten millions for interest not yet drawn out, but able to be called for at any time. The Secretary cannot, therefore, with safety, make any change in his program, unless to make the sales and purchases less than they are now.

Defuncting Navy Paymasters.

has been closed, and the findings of the Court in most cases are very severe. The papers are all before the Secretary of the Navy, and he will give them careful consideration, as in many cases the court-martial decision will send many of them to the Penitentiary.

Army Officers Discharged.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The following army officers have been honorably discharged:—Captains—W. H. Nicholson, Charles N. Graves, James C. Ripley, James T. Grimes, George W. Higin, and Nelson Thompson, unassigned; Charles J. Wilson, 14th Infantry; Henry F. Brownson, 25th Infantry; C. K. Kier, 23d Infantry, and James W. Long, 25th Infantry.

Currency Report.

Receipts of fractional currency during the week, \$1,565,000. Shipments—Notes, \$1,567,000; fractional currency, \$700,000. The Treasurer holds a reserve for national bank circulation, \$346,288,700, and for deposits of public money, \$18,519,500. Multitude of currency burned during the week, \$241,870. Total amount burned, \$366,625. Bank currency issued for bills destroyed, \$249,520. Total amount issued for bills destroyed, \$366,625. Circulation outstanding at this date, \$384,966,840.

FROM THE WEST.

St. Louis Fire Record.