THE DOWNFALL OF CLICHY.

BY HORACE GREELEY. The midnight stars of the night which sepa rated the 23d from the 24th day of July last looked down on a memorable sight at the north end of the great, gay, witty, weeked city of Paris the self-chosen metropolis of civilization and of Christendom. As the last stroke of the clock knelled the close of the expiring day, the great, grim gates of the spacious and substantial stone edifice. No. 70 Rac Clichy, were thrown open, and there issued in hasty, irregular procession, the whole body of prisoners for debt hitherto confined in that metropolis, save the hapless few only who, having no home, no friends, no money, had begged of the keeper the poor boon of retaining till morning their narrow rugged paliets; so that they might walk forth in broad daylight to renew their unequal struggle with a stepmother world. For some of the luckier majority, friends and carriages were waiting; but the greater number trudged away soberly and steadily, in quest of such poor lodg-ings as were ready for them, or as their scanty resources would still suffice to command. Next morning that prison was empty of all inmates but its officers, and ready to be devoted to other uses than that of incarcerating men and women The credit of abelishing in France imprison-ment for debt-not, indeed, for the first, but I trust for the last time-I judge is mainly due to

trust for the last time—I judge is mainly due to Napoleon himself. His upholders, the self-styled conservatives of that country, still blindly, obstinately cling to every venerable abuse, to each moss-grown iniquity, each barnacled oppression, as though Church and State would tumble into choos if it were given up. "Liberty, indeen! What does France want of more liberty? Would you have Robespierre and Marat, the Terrorists, with their Noyades, back again, to butcher us as our grandfathers and grandmothers were butchered? No! we have at length the were butchered? No! we have at length the tiper caged and muzzled at a fearful cost—let us take care to keep him so!" To this large, powerful, apprehensive, determined class—the owners and masters of France—Louis Napoleon is but a tool, a truncheon, a weapon; should he break in their hands, they must be quick to grasp another—if possible, a stronger and better. They have many chances: he has but one—to keep what he has clutched, knowing that, once lost, it can never be recovered nor replaced. To maintain his hold on power he oust be, as well as seem, not merely the swordmust be, as well as seem, not merely the sword-arm of the conservatives, but their moderator— not merely necessary to them, but humaner, wiser, more democratic than they. And, schooled as he has been by those rigid pre-ceptors, adversity and need, it is quite probable that he really feels much that his cousin Jerome Napoleon more frankly expresses, and would fain be King of the Commons, provided the playing of that role do not involve a risk of ceasing to be king at all. However this may be, it is morally certain that the abolition of imprisonment for debt was fairly wrenched from the legislative bodies by the Emperor's resolute, persistent demand. The French inherit from their Roman lawgivers of twenty centuries ago not only the civil law, but the spirit which dictated it. A resident among them may violate without re-Last of a Famous Blockade Runner.

the seventh) so long as he can pay; but woe to him who, living in Paris, cannot respond punc-tually and amply to a pecuniary demand. No-where else in Christendom is bankrupicy so odious or so terrible.

Twelve years ago, I spent two days, by urgent request, in the Maison Clichy. I had hated imprisonment for debt before, but did not clearly know why. I have not since been at all confused on that point.

proach several of the commandments (especially

Not that "jail birds" are all samples of injured innocence, nor anything like it. Many of them are prodigals; some are incorrigible profligates and swindlers. I made the acquaintance of both of these classes during my brief sojourn at No. 70 Rue Clichy. But mixed with them were as upright and worthy men as tread the earth—victims of fraud, of oppression, and of crime. I met there men of diverse nationalities, who had been put there expressly that schemes of rapacity and rascality, which they, if at liberty, would defeat, might be fully consummated— men whose imprisonment involved their own pecuniary ruln, with heavy losses to other good

men. Let me give two instances:An Englishman of decided ability and inventive genius was deeply involved in the manufacture of a patent pall at Bouen. His French partner, taking fright, hastily gathered up the ready means of the firm, and vanished. The Englishman called his creditors together, laid a full statement of his affairs before them, was advised by them to go on, and assured that he should be sustained. No real creditor of the concern dissented. But a French sea-captain who had been employed by the firm and discharged for dishonesty, and who actually owed it a large sum, now set up a claim as creditor; and, on this claim, had the remaining partner arrested and imprisoned. The feather was a neavy one; the camel's back was already bent; the concern must go to wreck, and honest credi-tors be defrauded out of many thousands, to glut

the vengeful matics of a single villain.

Again: A London merchant failed, owing heavily. His exhibit was so satisfactory, howheavily. His exhibit was so satisfactory, up at ever, that his creditors at once said:—'This is ever, that his creditors at once said:—'This is ever, that his creditors at once said:—'This is simply misfortune; you have done no wrong, and must not go under. We will sign your certificates of bankruptcy and extend to you new credits." So his debts were cleared off, his store filled up airesh, and he began anew with fair prospects and sanguine hooes. But among his creditors was a French house, which wrote him, 'We, too, will trust you alresh, like your other creditors; come over and arrange the matter." He obeyed the invitation, called on the French house, by which he was politely rethe French house, by which he was politely received; and the next hour saw him snug in Clichy, not to be let out till he paid the last tarthing of their claim—\$4000—for his British certificate of bankruptcy was mere waste paper in France. He could have paid these by rob-bing his other creditors, who had treated him so generously; but this he would not do-choosing rather to write over to London to have his goods returned to their rightful owners, his store given up, and he left to rot in jail. The world does move! In spite of innumera-

The world does move! In spite of innumera-ble frauds, and wiongs, and woes, and crimes, mankind are less selfish, less cruel, less brutal than they have been. Bad as we still are, it is something to have lived in the age which has witnessed the virtual overthrow of chattel slavery and the abolition of imprisonment for debt. Doubtless, there is much yet to do: debt. Doubtless, there is much yet to do; wherefore, let us rejoice over the encouragement afforded us by the good so visibly, so recently achieved. And in the light shed on our path by the triumphs or humanity, let us reverence, gratefully go forward!— New York Independent.

Evangelical Alliance.

This body closed its meeting at Amsterdam by what was termed a great national open air missionary meeting. The gathering took place at Vogelenzang, a few miles from Amsterdam. Upward of 10,000 persons assembled, and the day was kept as a general holiday. The Rev. Pastor Heidring opened the festival at 10 o'clock, and was followed by Pastor van Rhijin. of Wassenbar, who delivered an introductory speech upon the subject of Christian missions.
Mr. Looman, the Secretary, then gave an account of the state and manner of working of the missionary associations in the Netherlands, after which the people divided themselves into three groups before three tribunes, from which they were addressed in English and French, Dutch, and German. There was pleaty of singing, and some very good band music, and at the close of the proceedings the visitors to the Conference were hospitably entertained. On the preceding day, Lord Radstock, on behalf of the English visitors, and Dr. Prime, on

the part of the Americans, expressed their sense of the handsome manner in which they had been entertained. The entertainment of so many visitors must have entailed considerable cost. About three hundred and fifty sat down every day to dinner while the Conference lasted, in addition to which excursions to various points of interest in the neighborhood and free admissions to the Zoological Gardens and evening concerts were arranged for by the executive committee. Nothing seems to have been left undone to insure the comfort of their guests. The King of the Notherlands gave a liberal description of the comfort of their guests. donation towards the expenses of the Conference

A Sharp Letter from Bishop Coleaso. The following letter appeared recently in the Scoteman. At is a rected to Mr. Henry Mon-

"BISHOPSLOWS, Natal, May 10, 1867.—Sir:my attention has been called to an address de-livered by you to the Young Men's Christian Association at Glaego w, on January 14. In that address, as reported by the Scotsman of January 19. you have charted me indirectly with dishonesty, duplicity, and cowardice, and you have stated directly as follows:—'I have not read Bishop Colenso's book, I must fairly avow. Bishop Colenso doubts whether the Pentateuch in inspired. It is a strange doubt for a bishop of the Church of England.' I venture to think of the Church of England. I venture to this that before attacking publicly in this way an absent man it would have been right for you, as a Christian addressing a 'Christian Association' of young men, to have first assured yourself of the truta of the accusations which you made against me by first reading the book which you confess not to have read.

"In a letter published in the Guardian about two years ago, when I was in England, I gave a positive contradiction to a similar statement made in that journal, as I now do to yours. I have denied that the Bible is in every line and letter iniallibly true; I have denied that the Pentateuch is the work of a single writer or of a single age. I have not 'instanated doubts,' but in the most open manner have stated my disbelief of the Mosaic authorship of certain portions of the Pentaleuch, and I have laid openly before all men my reasons for holding these opinious, which are not peculiar to myself, but shared by the great majority of Biblical critics. But I have never denied or doubted its inspiration, or rather the inspiration of its writers. And I now call upon you, as a Christian gentlemen, either to prove by quotations tian gentlemen, either to prove by quotations from my book that I have devied or doubted it, or else to express publicly your regret for so grave a misstatement, which, coming from an eminent lawyer accustomed to weigh evidence and not to trust to popular clamor, is the more surprising, and, you must allow me to say, the more unjustifiable. If you mean to say that I have denied the infallibility of the Pentateuch, or of the Bible generally, that is perfectly true. I believe that to be a most dangerous dorma, and likely to land many who dangerous dorma, and likely to land many who attempt to adopt it into insidelity. But the in-fallibility of acripture is a totally different thing from its inspiration, or rather, as I have said, from the inspiration of its writers. I request your perusal of the copy which I send by this post of the first two sermons preached by me on landing in this diocese, and would call your landing in this diocese, and would call your attention especially to the language used by me in page 6 and page 8. These sermons form part of a volume published in England, and therefore accessible to you, if you really wished to know my views before making your remarks upon them, at the time when your address was delivered. I beg the favor of your sending any reply which you may think it right to send to this letter to the Weekly Scotsman, to which I shall forward a copy of this for publication. "I am, sir, yours faithfully, J. W. Natal," "I am, sir, yours faithfully, J. W. NATAL."

Admiral Simon, commander of the French flect in Greek waters, gives the following account of the destruction of the famous blockade runner Arcadi, one better known in Western waters as the Confederate war ship Sumter:waters as the Confederate war ship Sunter:—
"On Monday morning, the 20th of August, after I had received some women and children at Selno, I sailed for St. Roumeli to take others from that port. During the day the captain of the Izzedin, a large Turkish steamer, which cast anchor near my ship, visited me, and told me that on the previous exercing the Arcadi me that on the previous evening the Arcadi had been to St. Roumeli, and landed a part of her cargo; but not having sufficient time to discharge the rest, she had sailed for Gabdon, and that he expected her back on Monday evening, when he intended to attack her. On Monday afternoon, after I embarked the women and children, I started for Athens; but two hours afterwards I heard guns behind me, Going on deck I saw in the distance two steamers, one chasing the other, and fighting. In a short time they approached me, and I saw that one was the Arcadi and the other the Izzedin. The Izzedin reached the Arcadi and gave her a broadside, to which the Arcadi replied in the same manner. As soon as the two steamers were close together the sailors began firing with their rifles. While the fight was hottest, two Turkish men of-war made their appearance round the Cape of Krio-metopo. The position of the Arcadi then became very peri-lous. At that moment the captain of the at presence of mind an ness, turned his little steamer, faced the three enemy's vessels, and passed through them at speed, amidst a tremendous fire from the large guns, and a shower of bul-lets. The Arcadi soon approached the land, and after coasting some distance along the small bay, arrived near the Cape of Krio-metopo, where the captain ran her aground in order to save the crew. The fight lasted till 1 o'clock in the morning. At that time the three Turkish vessels cast anchor near the Arcadi. I heard a sharp firing of rifles during the rest of the right, and stayed until morning to ascertain the result. I then saw the Arcadi in flames, but I could not learn whether she had been fired by her captain or by the enemy. The Torkish boats were full of wounded, who were transported to the Turkish vessels, and the Izzedin steamed away in a very damaged con-

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CHOICE PANEL AND IS COMMON, IS feet long.
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BUILDING!
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54 CAROLINA FLOORING,
64 DELAWARE FLOORING,
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
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BAIL PLANK,
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JACOB H. TAYLOR, President, A CADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIFER Streets.—The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 2. Application for admission may be made at the Academy during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Hend Master,

PUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN LAND AND ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college.

A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1224 CHESNUT Street.

8 12 2m

AW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will begin on the lat of October next. The Introductory Lecture will be delivered by the Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, on MONDAY, September 39, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the usual Lecture Room.

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC —Class Rooms corner of TENTH and WALNUT Streets. Circulars may be obtained and pupils entered at the Office, No. 1214 OHESNUT Street, from 10 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. 9 16 6t* THE MISSES BOGERS HAVE REMOVED

T from No. 550 S. Fifteenth street to No. 1914 PINE Street, where they will reopen their School for Young Ladles and Children, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3. 941m FRENCH, LATIN, AND GERMAN TAUGHT In schools and families.

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Applications will be received at Mrs. J. Hamilton's
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8 31 1m CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET The CLASSICAL ISTITUTE will be reopened SEPTEMBER 2d.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WASHINGTON. September 7, 1897.

On the petition of MATHEW STEWART, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 3d day of January, 1894, for an improvement in Floor Plates of Matt Elins for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 3d day of January, 1898.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 16th day of December, 1857, at 12 o'clock Mr.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days if her filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the "Republican" and the "intelligencer," Washington, D. C., at d in The F vaning Telegraph, Philadelphia, Pa., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

F. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

On the petition of JOSEPH NOCK, of Philadelphia,
Pæ, praying for the extension of a patent granted to
him the third day of December, 1823, for an improvement in Hinge for Inkstand Covers, for seven years
from the expiration of said patent, which takes place
on the 18th day of December, 1853.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the
Patent Office on MONDAY, the 25th day of November next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified
to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said
petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file
in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth
in writing, at least twenty days before the day of
hearing all testimony flied by either party, to be used
at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in
accordance with the rules of the office, which will be
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F. C. THEAKER,

913 15t

Commissioner of Patents.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

On the pe ition of LUCIAN R. FLANDERS of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 6th day of December, 1883, for an improvement in Raplacing Cars upon Railroad Tracks, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 6th day of December, 1887.

It is ordered that the said polition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 18th day of November, 1867.

It is ordered that the said polition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 18th day of November next, at 12 o'clock M; and all persons are notified to appear and abow essue, if any they have, why said petition ought tot to be granted.

Persons opposing the extendion are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twen y days before the day of hearing; all resimony filed by either party, to by used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, a mat be filed in the Office twenty days before the day of hearing; the testimony.

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F. C. THEAKER,

Commis

F C. THEAKES,

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH

OF PENNSYLVANIA;

Due After July 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 1, 1833, due April 10, 1863.

" April 5, 1834, due July 1, 1862, April 13, 1835, due July 1, 1865.

February 9, 1889, due July 1, 1864. March 16, 1839, due July 1, 1864.

June 27, 1839, due June 27, 1864. January 23, 1840, due January 1, 1865.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw

interest after September 30, 1867.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

JOHN W. GEARY,

AUDITOR-GENERAL.

WILLIAM H. HEMBLE, 8 16 fm wtaho STATE TREASURER.

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And the accrued interest rom this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is paysble semi-annually.

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Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

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fall to please.
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Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children. Also, Crapes, Sliks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 5 16]

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W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN

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SALE OF

RAILROAD PROPERTY AND FRANCHISES. Notice hereby given that by virtue of a decree

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A. D. 1887, at 12 o'clock, neon, of that day, all and singular the RALLROADS AND RAILWAYS, LANDS, TRACKS, LINES, RAILS. CROSSTIES, CHAIRS, SPIKES, FROGS, SWITCHES, and other IRON. BRIDGES, WAYS and RIGHTS OF WAY MATERIALS. HOUSES, BUILDINGS, SHOPS, PIERS, WHARVES, ERECTIONS, FENCES, WALLS, FIXTURES, DEPOTS, RIGHTS AND INTERESTS, and all and every other property and estate, real, personal, and mixed, of, belonging or appertaining to the RENO OIL CREEK AND PITHOLE RAILWAY COMPANY, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges of, or belonging to the said Company, together with all and singular the Locomotives and other Engines, Trenders, Cass, Machinery, Tools, Materials, and Implements, as well as materials for constructing, renairing, replaining, using and operating said Railroad and Railway, All of which said property is situate in Venago County, in the State of Pennsylvania, and being the same property, rights, privileges, and franchises which said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 28d day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Venago County aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 545, etc., on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1868, granted and conveyed to the undersigned John S. Saurade, at trust, to secure certain bonds therein mentioned, And which the said Company by indenture of mortgage, dated April, 3, 1866, and duly recorded in the office of said Recorder of Leeds of Venago County, aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 545, etc., on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1869, granted and conveyed to Morta R. Jessup, and the undersigned William J. Barr, in trust to secure certain debts therein mentioned. This sale will be made under, and in pursuance of a decree entered by the said Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1867, in a cause pending in equity in said court, upom a bill filed by the said John S. Sauzade, Trustee, against the said Company, and the said mortgaged premises. The terms and conditions of sale will be a 15TH DAY OF OCTOBER,

llows;— First. The mortgaged premises will be sold in one arcel, and will be struck off to the highest and best

First. The morteaged premises will be sold in one parcel, and will be struck off to the highest and best bidder for cash.

Second. Five per cent, of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned at the time of the sale by the purchaser, and he must also sign the terms and conditions of sale, otherwise, the sale pramises will be immediately resold.

Third, The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned, at the Banking House of Drexel & Co., No. 28 S. Third street, Philadelphia, within thirty days from and after the day of sale.

WILLIAM J. BARR, Trustee WILLIAM J. BARR, Trustee JOHN S. SAUZADE, Trustee. PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1807. M. THOMAS & SOME, Auctioneers, 7 Stufsm



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