OUR BELLIGIOUS COLUMN.

6

SOBRIETY.

Every man should be sober sometimes. I once knew one so unfortunate as to be sober all the time, and yet an honest man ! We have known men that never smiled, or seldom, whose face was rigid as an iron mask, and yet they were kind, simple, and realty reliable. But such are exceptional cases. Uniform sobriety is presumptively very much against a man. He who gives no play to the gentler feelings has so nething the matter with him that should be looked into before one trusts him far.

Mirth itself is not always honest. But it tends to openness, to sincerity, to sweetness. Mirth has better stuff in it to make a man of than sobriety has. It, too, is used sometimes as a mask for hypocrisy. But not half so often as sobriety is.

Only consider how many men quite empty and worthless, inwardly neither rich nor forceful, are kept agoing by the mere trick of gravity. When some men come to you it is like sunrise. Everything seems to take new life, and shines. Other men bring night with them. The chill shadow of their sobriety falls upon every innocent gaiety, and your feelings, like birds at evening, stop singing, and go to their roost. Away with these fellows who go owling through life, all the while passing for birds of paradise! He that cannot laugh and be gay should look well to himself. He should fast and pray until his face breaks forth into light!

Here, too, are the immortal dullards who, it is to be feared, will never forsake the earth. Dull good men! They live with the uniform consistency of stagnation. They are said to be reliable. You always know where to find them. Safe men they are. They are none of your highflyers, pever extravagant, always where you found them last! Over their blessed faces hangs the twilight of sobriety. They are immense negatives. Nothing saves them from pity but their sobriety. Men worship that, and so dullness passes for consistent plety.

Behind the mask of sobriety how many pretenders pass themselves off! Every one knows how wretchedly inconsistent with honor their out-door life is, but they have such a power of gloom in meetings that mea respect their religlous experience! And so the young are taught that one can be eminently religious without being strictly honest or reliable.

Public sentiment is purifying itself. Men are beginning at last to understand that nothing is so cheerful, so full of liberty, so genial, and joyous, as true religion. Christ called this sort of men children of light. He ridiculed and denounced the long-faced hypocrites who ostentatiously prayed and prayed, and got further from grace and humanity the longer they prayed. After Him came the apostles, who cry out to all good and true men, "Rejoice in the Lord alway, and again I say, Rejoice."

With all this, sobriety ought not to be denounced. Men have a right to be solemn, in spots, and on just occasion. If men of inelastic natures and of rigid face live truly kind and upright lives, their sobriety should be considered a misfortune, and not a fault. But such men are not the types of Christianity. The typical Christian hangs full of the fruit of every faculty which God planted in the soul. A man of reason he is; a man of instinct and intuition too; a man capable of suffering, full of light and shadows; stern, if need be, but relenting, placable, and mild; capable of hating, choosing rather to love; strict with himself, lenient with all others; loving this world dearly but loving the other even better; abhorring wickedness, and yet the best friend of wicked men; gay and guileless as a child, sensitive as woman; loving joy in himself, inspiring it in others; a lover of activity, and a lover of rest; full of thunder and full of peace after it-this is the man which the true Gospei breeds. Ascetics, cynics, eremites, mere sobriety-

Fairfax county. Our informant adds his opinion that the training which Congregationalism gives to individuality makes it an excellent educating power in the South, "where individuality was to long trampled down in Church and State by

the slave power." -'l he Cincipuati Gazette says: -A noticeable feature of the progress of the religious work in this city is the disposition among the Pressy-terian churches to abandon the policy of selling yews, and to raise the funds required for the support of the Church by other means. The Virst Presbyterian Church led off in this matter, opening their pews to all, rich and poor alike, making the weakest member of society feel that he had a right to a seat in the charch no less sacred than that enjoyed by his affluent neighbor. The Fifth Presbyterian followed very soon, if it did not occur about the same time. Now the Third Presbyterian Church falls in line, having lately, at a large meeting, declared for "free pews," by a vote of 178 for to 10 against. From pre-ent appearances it will not be long before every Fresbyterian church in this city will be clear of a custom that the poor have looked upon with jealousy, and which has, to some extent, stood in the way of a free Gospel and church progress.

METHODIST.

-The Baltimore Methodist Conference voted not to forward money to the New York treasurer of their Sunday School Society, because, as one of those implicated in the late difficuities in the Book Concern, he does not command the confidence of the entire Church.

BAPTIST.

-The Baptists of Ireland have doubled since the revival of 1859. They employ 20 mission-aries, who preach in 100 stations, mostly in the north of Ireland.

-Of the twenty recent additions, by baptism, to the First Baptist Church of Newark, N. J., the Rev. A. S. Walsh, a young Congregational preacher, was one.

The precious revival enjoyed during the past winter by the Baptist churches of Baltimore has resulted in the baptism of nearly four hun-

dred young converts. -- Rev. J. L. Barlow has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church of Dundee, Illinois, because his church required him to baptize a candidate for membership who is an adhering Mason.

-The story that in an Immersionist church in Columbus, Ohio, several young ladies refused to enter the baptistery after a colored man had been immersed is indignantly denied by the paster of the only Baptist church in the town.

-The Rev. Dr. Pendleton baptized nine candidates, on a late Sunday, at Upland, Pa. Among them were the eldest sons of Professor Osgood and Robert Crozer, youngest son of the late John P. Crozer, and the only remaining member of the family who was not a Christian. In addition to these, President Weston, of Crozer Semi-

-The first Protestant sermon preached west of the Mississippi was by Rev. James Kerr, Baptist, at St. Louis, October 20, 1799, on the occasion of the funeral of his wife. The first Protestant sermon in New Orleans was preached November 17, 1805, by Rev. Philander Chase, of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

CONGREGATIONAL.

-Rev. Newman Hall has been so seriously ill since his separation from his wife, whose temper is said to have been unendurable, that prayers have been offered for his recovery in meetings in London.

The Congregationalists have 191 churches -The Congregationalists have 191 churches in New Hampshire and 200 ministers; but there seem to be difficulties in bringing them together, for only 84 ministers are pastors and 69

are stated supplies. —The same day that Dr. Buddington, of Brooklyn, N. Y., received about seventy, the church, in another portion of Brooklyn minis-tered to by the Rev. Dr. H. M. Storrs, received nearly fifty new members to its communion.

-The largest number of Congregational churches is in Massachusetts, 427; the largest church is Mr. Beecher's, with a membership of 1853. Of the pastors 100 are in foreign mission There are 605 vacant churches, and work. about 500 ministers not in the pastoral or evangelical service.

-In 1852 the first Congregational church in Missouri was organized in St. Louis, under the charge of Dr. Post. Now there are 57 such churches in the State, and in St. Louis itself and suburbs there have six churches gone off from the original one. But two churches in the

-Rev. J. E. Roy says in the Congregationalist that of 3043 Congregational charged country 1550, a little more than one-half, are in New England, 336 in the Middle States, 32 in the South, 64 on the Pacific coast, and 1177 in the interior (ten States), more than one-third. Of the 300,362 members 189,859 are in New Eugland, 74,642 in the interior, 110,574 out of New England. Of the 144 churches organized last year 10 were in New England, 90 in the interior, nearly two-thirds, 18 in the South, 19 in the Middle States, and 7 in the Pacific States.

THE HIGH COURT AT TOURS.

Its Constitution and Forms of Procedure. The French Constitution of January 14, 1852, establish a High Court of Justice, which adjudicates in cases of attempts against the life of the Emperor, or a conspiracy against him or the security of the State. Its juris. diction also includes the trial of members of the imperial family charged with grave offenses. This court is only convoked by imperial decree. It consists of a Chamber of Accusation and a Judgment Chamber, formed of Judges taken from the Court of Cassation, with a High Jury composed of members from the Councils-General of the Departments. Each Chamber is composed of five Judges and five Assistant Judges. They are named annually by the Emperor. The President, Procureur-General, and other magistrates required for the organization of the court are named by the imperial decree which summons it.

This body consists of thirty-six jurymen and four essistant judges. When the decree of convocation is issued, the first President of the Court of Appeal in such department is required within ten days to draw by lot, in open court, the name of one person from the list of the members of the Council-Gene ral, to serve as juryman under a heavy penalty. The thirty-six who are to form the jury are taken from these jurymen when the court convenes. Various officials are ineligible to act on the High Jury. The Council General from which the High Jury is thus selected is, it may be added, a body in each department which legislates upon the concerns of the department in regard to internal improvements and the collection of taxes. It consists of as many members in each department as there are cantons, but the number is in no case to exceed thirty.

An electoral assembly in each canton, con sisting of electors and citizens found on the jury list, elects a member to the Council-General. Members thereof must be aged over over 25 years, and pay 200 francs an-nually in direct taxes. Some officials representing the Imperial Government are not eligible as members. Councillors-General are elected for nine years, but it is so arranged that one-third retire every three years. It is apparent from these details that the High Jury is constituted in a very distinguished manner.

When an Imperial decree notifies the High Court to exercise its functions, the Chamber of Accusation, which is to a great extent equivalent to the Grand Jury in this country, enters upon its duties. If the charge is not sufficiently grave for the High Court it remits it to an ordinary tribunal. When it pronounces that the matter shall be heard before the Judgment Chamber, the Emperor convokes the Chamber of Judgment, and names the place where the trial is to take place.

In the case of Prince Bonaparte, the Chamber of Accusation directed by an order dated on the 18th day of February, that he is to be tried firstly for having committed homicide on the person of Victor Noir, which was preceded or followed by an attempt on the person of Ulrich Fonvielle; secondly, for having attempted the homicide of Fonveille. This order places the Prince under Article 304 of the penal code, the punishment being death. In case of extenuating circumstances the Court can lessen the sentence by two degrees. Upon the announcement of this decision the Emperor convoked the High Court, which is now in session. In this decree, Counsellor Glandaz is named Presiding Judge. He has had an experience of thirty-nine years in the legal profession, and belongs to a family eminent for the distinguished men it has contri-buted to the bar. The duties of Procureur-General are intrusted to M. Grandperret, Procureur-General of the Imperial Court of Paris, assisted by M. Bergognie, his Deputy. An important regulation at the High Court is that the declaration of the High Jury finding the accused guilty, or finding that extenuating circumstances exist, must be rendered by a majority of more than twenty votes. It

SEWING MACHINES. FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE THE SECOND GREAT FIRE IN TESTIMONY THE AMERICAN FAVOR GALVESTON. ONE MILLION DOLLARS OF PROPERTY DESTROYED! **Combination Button-Hole** MARVIN'S PATENT HERRING'S SAFES PRESERVE THEIR CONTENTS IN EVERY INSTANCE, WIILE SOME OF OTHER MAKERS FAIL. GALVESTON, TEXAS, Feb. 25, 1870. Mesars. Herring, Fariel & Sherman, New York. DEAR SIRE:—We beg to inform you that during the night of the 23d inst. another very destructive conflagration took place in this city, destroying pro-perty valued at not less than one million doilars. There were a number of your Safes in the fire, and every one thus far opened has proved entirely satis-factory, while the contents of other makers' were more of less injured. SEWING MACHINE Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, RASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the aniform excellence of its work, throughout the enr less injured. A. W. & E. P. CLEGG. more or tire range of sewing, in FOR SALE BY Yours, SPECIAL DESPATCH BY TELEGRAPH. Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, A FURTHER ACCOUNT. WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, } GALVESTON, TEXES, March 3, 1870. } Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, New York. Your Champion Safes have stood this second large fire splendidy; saved their contents in every in-stance; some safes of other makers burned up. J. J. GREEN. Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work, HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES. "the most reliable protection from fire now known." Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other HERRING'S NEW PATENT CHAMPION similar invention. BANKERS' SAFES, This is the only new family machine that embodies Combining wrought iron and hardened steel, and any Substantial Improvement upon the many old from weided with the Patent Franklinite or "Spiegel Eisen," afford protection against burgiars to an ex-tent not heretofore known. Dweiling-house Safes for silver plate, valuables, jewelry, silks, laces, etc. All safes warranted dry. machines in the market. It Certainly has no Equal. Jewelry, silks, inces, etc. All sales walranted of f FARREL, BERRING & CO., Philadelphia, HERRING, FARKEL & SHERMAN, No. 271 BROADWAY, corper Murray street, New York, HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans. 8 15 tuths 6t It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics. Call and see it operate-and get samples of the work. E MO V A We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN, beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. FARREL, HERRING & CO This machine does all that is done on the Combina HAVE REMOVED FROM tion except the Overseaming and Button-hole work. DIME SAVINGE FUND, SLATINGTON, PA., March 18, 1869. Measrs. Marcin & Co., Phila. DEAR SIRS:-The Spherical Safe I purchased from you (your size No. 3) arrived a few days ago and is how in the Bank. I can work the combination lock with man as its movements more the schemes for No. 629 CHESNUT Street Office and Salesrooms. No. 807 CHESNUT St., S. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut. PHILADELPHIA. 1 27 thstnSmrp PHILADELPHIA. Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes Yours truly, A. J. SCHNACKENBERG. FOR SALE. (WITH DRY FILLING.) FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY HARRIBBURG, PA., June 3, 1869. property, the residence of the late HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York. COMMODORE ENGLE. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARREL & CO., New Orleans. 1911 n Burlington, N. J.; being a neat, commodious two-story cottage, with gas and water throughout, situated on Broad street, opposite St. Mary's Church, with four acres of gar-J. WATSON & SON, J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON, den and laws and stable; or, if desired, the buildings with a lot of 60 feet front and 160 foot deep. Will be sold sepamay make on it. The combination lock is the snucthest working piece of mechanism of the kind that we have ever used. Very respectfully, JOHN. A. BIGLER, Cashler. a lot of 60 reet if of any lied for early. rately. A bargain if applied for early. O. J. FELL & BRO. FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF No. 120 S. FRONT St , Phila. 3 25 31* WEST TULPEHOCKEN STREET, GER-MAATOWN. FOR SALE. A BARGAIN! A delightful double dwelling heaves, in excellent repair, and having all the modern conveniences. Location unsurpaised. Lot 100x216 feet, handsomely improved; room tor stable on rear end. Owner wishes to realize during the coming month. Address with real name, Box B, Philadelphia Post Office. 324 thstu 5t* SAFE STORE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF YORK, YORK, PA. June 14, 1869. Messrs. Marvin & Co., Phila. NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, A few doors above Oheannt st., Phila DRUGS, PAINTS, FTO. Respectfully, D. E. SMALL, President, ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., vault. FOR SALE, AT CHESNUT HILL, A very complete Stone House, near a station.-Con-tains parler, oning-room, library, two kitchens, eight bed-rocms, two bath-rooms, and all the modern conve-niences. Part city property taken in exchange if desired. Apply to J. C. SIDNEY, No. 2048, FIFTH Street, or to W. C. MACKIE, GRAVER'S Lane. 325 mt* N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts., FROM THE YORK DEMOCRATIC PRESS, YORK, JUNE 4, 1869. A BURGLAR PROOF SAFE. - The First National Bank PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUCCISTS, In porters and Manufacturers of FOR SALE, AT GERMANTOWN, ELE-WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH

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CHROME-IRON SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFE. MARVIN & CO., 721 CHESTNUT Street (MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA. VINELAND, N. J., July 28, 1868. Mesars. Marcin & Co., Phila. GENTLEMEN :-- I have waited over six months fo the development of your Spherical Chrome-Iron the development of your spherical Chrome-Iron Safes, and in the meantime have succeeded in drilling every specimen of metal presented to me by the other makers upon which they rely for security sgainst burglars; but from the tests I have made on the 20-inch ball (your No. § Spacical) i purchased of you, I am satisfied that no steel drill can cut it, and as for sledges and wedges, I think its shape utterly precludes any successful attack with them. I will as for siedges and wedges, I think its shape utterly precludes any successful attack with them. I will further say that I have been assisted in my tests by these claiming to be experts, and I have off-red twenty-five dollars to any person that would drill the ball, preferring it should be drilled for pay, rather than by the burghst for plunder. They gave it up. You are at liberty to refer to me at any time part any information in my possession to any one inquiring. Yours truly, J. CROSS. J. CROSS.

with case, as its movements work like a charm. It affords ne pleasure to announce its giving universa satisfaction to all the directors. I enclose mycheck.

CITY BANK.

Messrs, Marvin & Co., Phila. GENTLEMEN: -- The Spherical Safe (No. 4) which we pulchased from you gives entire satisfaction. We pulchased from you gives entire satisfaction. We use it for the storage of our own Bonds and for valuable special deposits. We have entire confi-dence in its ability to resist any attack that burglars.

Messre. Marvin & Co., Phila. GENTLEMEN:--The Spherical Safe (No. 4) was duly received and subjected to such tests as we required, and we are glad to say that it withstood all the assaults made upon it. It is now in use in our Bank

A BURGLAR PROOF SAFE.—The First National Bank on Tuesday placed in their Vault one of MARVIN & CO.'S CHROME IRON SPHERICAL BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, which was purchased from their agent, Mr. Hervy Herman, formerly of this place. The safe was sold to the Bank subject to such tests as the Directors saw fit to put it to. They invited machinists and others to try their hand at safe breaking and boring. The Bank employed Major Epley, one of the best machinists in this section of the country, to "drill the safe, if possible." The Major, with the assistance of his son, spent several hours in preparing his drills and tools, and having secured a strong leverage, went to work and after entirely using up his drills, and hardly making an impression on the safe, gave his opinion that drilling through, inside of two weeks, was out of the ques-tion. The safe was then attacked with heavy sledges, The safe was then attacked with heavy sledges. Messrs. Small, Billmeyer & Co. were called upon for three of their best Blacksmith Strikers, who were furnished with heavy sledges. After placing the safe is the middle of the sidewalk, they commenced whacking away in regular forge style, dealing blows that were heard for squares, but with no effect on the safe. It may be imagined with what strength they dealt their blows, when they were sufficient to crack their sledges and render them useless. The triak created quife an excitement and all were satisfied that a BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE HAD AT LAST BEEN FOUND.

FOR SALE, AT GERMANTOWN, ELE-manding an extension, situated on high ground, com-manding an extensive view of the surrounding ecountry. The house is new and complete in every respect, and accessible by steam and horse cars. Stone stable for four horses, Cow House, Carriago House, and all the appurto-nances of a first-class establishment. Address J. S. at this Office. 3 23 tuthsoft MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.-BUILDING sites for sale, five minutes' walk from Welwood for cash.

mongers, are all bastards.

"Whatsoever things are kind, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report * * * think on (ponder) these things," Henry Ward Beecher in the Crhistian Union.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

-The Episcopalians have a "Clergyman's Mutual Insurance League," numbering 529 mem-bers. On the death of any member his brethren each send two dollars to the heirs. —Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, who is tra-

velling in Europe for his health, had a gift of twenty thousand dollars presented to him for the endowment for the Episcopal College of a professorship, and one thousand dollars worth of books. The presents were made from the

Oxford University. —The Irish Episcopal Church, just disesta-blished, has been holding a long session to arrange itself to its new position. One question very earnestly discussed has been whether the bishops should form a third house, separate from the clergy and laity, and having a veto on their action. This measure has passed, although it has caused the withdrawal from the Church of Lord James Buller. It was asserted that Miss Burdett Coutts would give the Church \$500,000 if the bishops were allowed the veto.

-The threatened ecclesiastical trial of Rev. Colin C. Tate, of Columbus, O., will not come off. It will be remembered that he wrote a letter last .)ecember to Bishop McIlvaine announcing that he had at last concluded that he would in a month obey the episcopal mandate and discontinue a surpliced choir and professional singing. The letter was not satisfactory to Bishop Melivaine; but the standing committee of the diocese had agreed to accept the ungracious surrender. The class which has been wait-ing for confirmation in Mr. Tate's church since December 11th, 1867, the date of the last episcopal visitation, will now be confirmed.

PRESSTTERIAN.

-The Presbyterian church, Stamford, Ky., of which the Rev. G. O. Barnes is pastor, has lately received nearly forty on profession of faith.

-The Northern Presbytery (New York and vicinity) of the Reformed Presbyterian Church has voted against the proposed union with United. Presbyterians.

-The Cumberland Presbyterians have their strength on the Border States, and yet did not divide during the war. They have 140,000 members.

-Two Presbyterian chutches of Covington, Ky., have been for years disconnected with any assembly. By mutual arrangement and the dismission of members from one to the other, the First Church has just joined the Northern and the Second the Southern branch.

-An atterly unintelligible ocean telegram states that "union between the English and Scottish Presbyterian bodies approaches com-Meetings have been held in Liverpool pletion. and elsewhere in support of union, attended by United, Reformed, and, we believe, English Presbyterians, but no immediate union is probable

-Rev. J. R. Johnson, pastor of the Congre-gational church at Herudon, Va., knows more about Presbyterianism in that county than the writer in a Presbyterian paper on whose authority it was stated that there is not a Presbyterian church in Fairfax county, Va. Mr. Johnson states that there is one such flourishing church at Falls Church, and another small one at Lewinsville. A third church at Chantilly was destroyed during the war. The Congregational church of twelve members at Herndon is also in

CATHOLIC.

-It is stated that the Pope has refused to allow admission to the council of a representative of France. -Two hundred Canadian Zouaves have

finished their two years' service, and and on their

way bome from Rome. - In Wilmington, Ill., a Roman Catholic church has just raised nearly \$3000 by a fair and lotteries An elder in the Presbyterian church and the superintendent of its Sabbath School presided as judges at the drawing of the lot-teries, and the superintendent of the Methodist

school drew a prize. -The Tribune says that visitors to the Vatican Council are shown in the Church of St. Augustine "the cord with which Judas Iscarlot hanged himself; a wing of the Angel Gabriel; the comb of the cock that crowed when Peter denied his Lord; the beard of Noah; and the staff with which Moses divided the Red Sea. And the electrone has plenty of authentic relies for sale.

-The Pope forbade the French prelates from celebrating mass for the soul of the Count de Montalembert, considering it a demonstration of hostility to the Œcumenical Council. An Italian bahop officiated, and the Pope attended in one of the galleries. As the ceremonles took place while the Council was in actual session, few of the bishops could assist.

-At the late Pittsburg Convention, the call to which was addressed to members of all creeds, Josiah Cohen, Esq., a Jewish citizen of Pittsburg, arose to speak against the proposed amendment recognizing Christianity in the Constitution; but was informed that no argument on that side was allowed, but only as to the form of the amendment and how to secure its adoption.

-About 4000 Armenian Catholics, headed by -About 4000 Artigeman Catholics, headed by thirty priests, have secended at Coastantinople from Rome. There is great excitement among them, and on a recent fele day the patri-arch had to be protected by four hundred police. They think the Pope is asserting too much power. A telegram dated Rome, March 20 states that the arrival is evented from Com-20, states that the arrival is expected from Constantinople of an agent of All Pacha, charged with obtaining concessions to calm the agitation of the Armenians, caused by the infringe-ment of their privileges by the Papal Court.

-Mr. T. E. Harkins, of this city, has accepted the leadership of the choir of St. John's Catholie Church, Thirteenth street, above Chesnut, and purposes making it one of the grand choirs of Philadelphia. Mr. Harkins was many years ago in charge of the choir at St. John's, which was then famous for its fine music, participated in by the Misses Donnelly, M'me Josephine Schimpf, and other like fine talent. The new and powerful organ recently placed in the church by the Messrs. Stanbridge is undoubtedly one of the best in the city, and as it is now in the competent keeping or Processing Newland, a performer of experience, judgment, and tact, its beauties are shown off to great ad-We predict this choir will soon exceed even its former eminent prestige.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says that Whittier is admired in the South quite as warmly as he would be if he had never written a single "song of freedom."

thirty-one members of the jury agree to A verdict of guilty to render it of effect. It is evident that the chances of disagreement are very great.

The High Courts of Justice are invariably held away from the capital in order that their deliberations may be uninfluenced by popular demonstrations or Government intrigue. On this occasion the Emperor directed that the Court should hold its sessions in the city of Tours, in the Department of Indre-et-Loire, formerly the province of Touraine. The genial climate of the exuberant soil and varied productions of this ancient provinca have secured for it the name of the Garden of France. Its greatest glory, however, is the wide and majestic Loire, which flows through it. The borders of this splendid river display nature in her grandest and most luxuriant form, while elegant villas and ancient chateaux add to the interest and attractiveness of the scene. The city of Tours forms the capital of this historic prevince. It has a population of 41,000, and is about 136 miles southwest from Paris. It is beautifully situated at the junction of the rivers Loire and Cher, and was formerly a place of great prosperity. This was due to Louis XI, who induced workmen to come there from Italy and Greece to engage in the manufacture of silk. Under the ministry of Richelieu 69,000 persons were employed at that industry. The surrounding country was covered with mulberry trees. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes, which destroyed French industry for a time, inflicted a blow on the prosperity of Tours from which it never recovered.



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LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!-WALL PAPERS and Lines Window Shades Manufactured, the chaspest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1035 SPRING GARDEN Street, balow Eleventh. Branch, No. 507 FEDERAL Street, Osmden, New Jersey.

BANKING HOUSE OF J. B. NEWTON & Co.,

BANKING HOUSE OF J. B. NEWTON & CO., EMPORIUM, PA., JUNE 25, 1869. Messrs. Marvin & Co., Phila. DEAR SIRE:-We enclose draft on the Union National Bank in payment of Spherical Safe size No. 4. The President of the Lock Haven National Bank and Moore, Simpson & Co., Bankers, of Lock Haven, were here yesterday and examined the safe. They were well pleased with it, and said they would each purchase one. Yours, very truly, J. B. NEWTON & CO., Bankers,

STROUDSBURG, PA., Feb. 2, 1870.

STROUDEBURG, PA., Feb. 2, 1870. Messre. Marvin & Co., Phila. GKNTLEMEN: —The safe you sent me (No. 4 folding-door fire-proof with No. 1 Spherical inside) arrived safely, and I should have notified you of the fact sooner, but have delayed until I could have it tested. This was done yesterday, and the result was entirely satisfactory. An experienced blacksmith with the hardest cold chisel he could make failed to make the slightest impression on the Spherical Safe. The alightest impression on the Spherical Safe. The operation was witnessed by a number of gentlemen, all of whom seemed entirely convinced that the little ball was invulnerable

Yours truly, THOMAS A. BELL, Banker. FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK,

Mesers. Marvin & Co. PITTEBURG, February 4, 1870. Mesers. Marvin & Co. GENTLEMEN: --We have had the two Spherical Safes which you furnished us (size No. 2) tested, and we take pleasure in laforming you of the result. We had two experienced workmen from James Markhall & Co. 26 four dry and puechtos theor with

We had two experienced workmen from James Marshall & Co.'s four dry and machine shop with good sledges and drills. The Safes were placed in our Banking room and the men pounded away on them (making a great deal more noise than any bur-glars would dare to do) nutil we were completely satisfied that the Safes could not be broken by sledges.

sledges. We then tried to drill them, and not succeeding in We then tried to dril them, and not succeeding in getting a drill fastened to work at the top, we placed one of the Safes between two brick walls, where the men worked at it without making any impression on anything but the paint. It affords us pleasure to state to you that we feel that our funds are perfectly secure when loside your safes. Yery respectfully. F. L. STEPHENSON, Cashier.

Besides the above, we can refer to hundreds of persons, scientific men, experts, iron founders machinists and others, who have critically examined our SPERICAL SAVE, and willingly give it a preferrence over Safes of any other manufacture.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE THE SPILERS CAL SAFES.

MARVIN & CO.

721 CHESTNUT Street (Masonic Hall),

PHILADELPHIA.

265 BROADWAY, New York, and 108 BANK Street, Cleveland, Ohio. 8 12 s315p AND FOR SALE BY O''R AGENTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.