Mis Address before the Local Preacher Association yesterday afternoon-An Interesting and Eloquent Discourse on Christian

We have been furnished by the Rev. Samuel W. Thomas, the agent of the Methodist Episcopal Book Depository, No. 1018 Arch street, with the following verbatim report of the eloquent address delivered yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Bishop Simpson before the National Local Preachers' Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Bishop Simpson being present and invited to address the Association, said:

Mr. President and Brethren:—I appreciate highly your kind invitation, and yet I feel at a loss to know you as able and emolent co-laborers in the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ. I take an interest in this association because I have thought it might do much to develop latent power in the Church, now but partially developed in the form of the local ministry. We have just heard, in the letter read by the Secretary, that in England there are 14,000 local preachers, where the membership amounts to about 460,000 and the travelling ministry to about 1500.

In this country, with a travelling ministry to about 1500.

In this country, with a travelling ministry of 8000 and a membership of 1,200 000, we have a lay ministry of about 10,000, which shows the local ministry in England in numbers to be very far in advance, proportionably, of what it is in this country. How far this association will operate to increase the number may be a matter of doubt or difference of ording. I trust, however, that it will ference of opinion. I trust, however, that it will turn the thoughts of the Church towards the question, How much may be accomplished by the local ministry?

ministry?
1 need not say to you, brethren, that I believe in the utility of a local ministry. I would not be a thorough Methodist without it, for it has been the policy of the Church from its commencement to maintain and foster such a ministry. It is interwoven in all her economy; the thought of it permeates all parts of our system; and yet it must be confessed that some doubts are frequently expressed in reference to its utility. I base its necessity on two great facts. The first is, that there is a greater work to be done than can be accomplished by the number of men who can engage their whole time in the service of the Church, If we take the number of pastors in any section of the Church, and compare their number with the calls which are made by the world, the demands of society, the openings for usefulness, we shall see that the number is wholly inadequate for the accomplishment of the great work. And this number is limited by two things, as the power and disposition of the Church to support a ministry giving its whole time to this one work, and the supply of men who have been able to afford such time and expense as are necessary for a thorough preparation for the work of the pastorate. There are limits which can easily be reached, and when these limits are reached the regular ministry can go no further; but the work is not accomplished. We must either, then, limit our work or have laborers who can, while devoting the whole or a part of their time on week days for their own sustenance, give their Sabbaths and such other por-tions of time as they may be able to spare, without requiring support from the Church.

The second fact to which I allude is that men can

sometimes be more easily and powerfully influenced by what appears to them a disinterested ministry. The regular ministry assumes, in the eyes of the world, sometimes a mere professional aspect. The young man, they say, has selected his profession, follows his calling, is paid for his labor, and must preach as he does. However incorrect this position may be, it does affect to some extent the public mind. But against the local ministry no real objec-tion can be made. The lay preacher works with his own hands, generally bears his own expenses, and adds to his duties as a citizen and his labors as a man of business the work of preaching Christ. He toils without reward and frequently without honor from men. In this way, frequently, great strength is

The history of the Church in all ages shows that there has been a call for more laborers than could be maintained in the regular ministry. In the early ages of Christianity there were men who were not Apostles, and whose whole time was not occupied in this work, who did labor for Christ. The deacons set apart, of whom St. Stephen was one, for the temporal interests of the Church, also were preach-ers—were men full of faith and of the Holy Ghost and their labors were wonderfully blessed. In the persecutions that followed, when the disciples were scattered abroad, it is said they went everywhere preaching Christ. The Church was a preaching Church. Its members, under the pressure of persecution, went telling the story of the Cross, and God owned their labors, and churches were raised up. Some of the early fathers tell us it was the privilege of all of the members of the Church to preach; and one of the great councils, in the year preach; and one of the great councils, in the year 199, passed a special canon forbidding "a layman to preach in the presence of the clergy except they request him to do it," showing that it was the custom for laymen to preach, that the Church expected them to preach, and the canon simply limited, to a certain extent, the range of their ministration.

The only question now practically before the Church is whether it is better to have an order of men set apart by the Church as local ministers, or whether every man who feels that he can do some whether every man who feels that he can do some thing for Christ should at his own pleasure take

npon him this work.

Some of our sister churches are adopting lay agency without any system of recognition. Young Men's Christian Associations and other Associations there are encouraging preaching in the open air by men without license or without any approbation men without license or without any approbation from the Church, just as they are moved by their convictions of duty. They preach Christ, and some of them are very efficient laborers; and, I repeat, the only question is whether we should leave this matter to the personal convictions of every man to go and work wherever he can, or whether we should have men approved by the Church, sanctioned by the Church, to engage in this great work. Now I think for the sake of order, for the sake of the credit of the Church, for the sake of being able to control and make efficient the labor, it is much better to have men regularly set apart; and that has been the policy of our Church. We know the evil of irregularity, and how, sometimes, bold, thoughtless men take upon themselves this work and bring into discredit the active ministry. The Church ought to have some way to recognize these men and give them sentiate papers and give them sentiate papers and give them sentiates. men and give them sanction before the public. And yet I must frankly say, if the Church takes no interest in this subject and asks not the labor of these men, if it has no heart in this work, it may really be an injury to have this labor limited in the thought of an injury to have this labor limited in the thought of the Church to men thus set apart. To-day my con-viction is that too few men engage in the lay ministry, and that the young men of the Church ought to be aroused to feel that, though they be merchants, farmers, mechanics, men of business, they might also, many of them, preach Christ as well and do good among their fellow-men. I am not sure but that to-day there are some churches around us employing more lay agency than we not around us employing more lay agency than we—not lay ministers so-called, but their laymen are at work, and in some churches they seem to be nearly all at work, while with us the members of the Church excused themselves because there is an order of local ministers to work, and yet that order

There is, however, and there will always be work for the members of the Church, apart from the local ministry, and besides this work of preaching Jesus, which ought to be encouraged among our laymen more than it is. The ratio I have alluded to of the preachers in England, compared with the United States, shows us that they have succeeded in calling

out this talent much more than we.

[I think a part of the prejudice against local preach-(I think a part of the prejudice against local preachers, if I may use the phrase, and I use it without intending anything severe, in some sections of the country is because men licensed to preach do very lattle work. They get the honor of being ministers, and they do not work as ministers. They seldom preach Jesus. Now in assembling this association I think you will produce a public opinion among the local ministry that to maintain their position they work. You are working; and I wish must work. You are working: and I wish some method could be adopted by this association I should be glad to have at these associations a report from the bounds of every conference of what the lay ministry have done during the year-(Voice, "Amen.")—how many sermons they have preached; into how many new neighborhoods they have penetrated; how many Sabbath-schools they nave established; how much work of every kind they have done for Jesus; and I think this record spread before the Church would show that the local ministry, so far from being unnecessary, area great arm of power. But if there be a local ministry who will only preach on Sabbath when invited by the partor of the church, and then lie back on his laupartor of the charen, and then he back on his lag-rels to rest, he is of no use to your body; he does not meet the idea of a local minister. He is not supplementing the great work, and accomplishing but little for the salvation of sinners.

What we want is this supplemental, a iditional work. Occupy the pulpit when necessary, when it is a matter of propriety or necessity, but be working over and above what the regular ministry can do. That seems to me to be the grand call of the Church. A fair report of such labor would give you credit for what you do, and stimulate those who are not active to greater exertion; and I would like to see every local minister lay down his papers and give up his license who will not work to the utmost of his ability.

of his ability.
(Voices—"Amer.")
I wish to say another thing. I have observed that in those sections of country (and we have such) where there is little interest taken in the local-ministry and where but few are called to labor, by some means the number and power of our travelling ministry fall off. We need a large number of local preachers in preparation; we need a force from

whom we can make the proper selection. The local ministry must furnish the chief additions to the travelling connection; but where additions to the travelling connection, but where the local ministers are few there must be an exceed-ingly limited supply; and as the travelling ministry needs constant recruits it is evident that if the local ministry languishes the travelling minister must also languish. Again, if the travelling minister has no coadjutors who can labor, who can co-operate with him, there is little of aggressive work that can be

done.

How far your association can contribute to stimulate the local ministry and the Church is a question, I think, for you to consider. And you will allow me to say, with all deference to you, that while I take a deep interest in those general questions, in the leading questions of the day which you are discussing, I feel more interest in the question, What can the local ministry do to render itself more useful? I feel a greater interest in having a report of what is being done, and I wish there could be not only a report from the conferences of the labor not only a report from the conferences of the labor performed, but its brethren could rise up and tell not their personal experience. performed, but its bretaren could rise up and tell not their personal experience, but how and to what extent they have labored during the year, in such a manner as might be judged profitable, and to occupy such portion of time as might be assigned to this work. The main object of the association, I think, is to stireach other up. And yet the association will do great good in giving you a conviction of the strength of the local ministry in different places. Meeting of the local ministry in different places. Meeting from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, and the distant West and South, you learn to know each other and to love each other, and find that the spirit of sacrifice and moral heroism is still abroad in the Church. You are svength-ened, you join hand to hand and co-operate with each other. I think in this respect your association is doing, or will do, great good in promoting personal acquaintance, in mutual edification, giving an idea of the strength of the ministry, and in diffusing through the Church a thought of the necessity and power of a local ministry. I do not wonder that the circuit system in England produces more local ministers than the station system with us. I think we shall find genestation system with us. I think we shall and generally that on large circuits we have more local minsters in proportion to the travelling ministers than we have in our town and city congregations. The reason is that, working as we have done, there are more opportunities and more demands for their labor upon circuits. In passing to the station work each congregation has its own minister, and congregations not being very large the minister can do all that seems necessary to be done. Men ask, Why should there be any more local ministers? A local minister feels that he has no special field of labor. think in cities we are changing from this position. The discovery that a large part of our population is not reached by the Gospel is stirring the mind of the churches, and a fair field is opening for our local ministry. Other denominations may work temporarily, spasmodi-cally; they will call out the whole Church to-day, but they have no recognized band that will keep up this organization and this plan of working in desti-tute places; hence this class of work is liable to cease. What we want in our cities and villages is to occupy unoccupied ground, and while the chief Church is a fort there should be outposts all around as suburban work. There is not a station in a country village that is not suffering for want of this auxiliary or suburban work; the whole community is never reached by the pastor in the pulpit on Sunday morning or evening. Many are strolling through fields; the sick, infirm, and poor are away out yonder on the suburbs, and must have the Gospel taken to them or they will perish. Who will take the Gospel? The men who preach morning and evening, and are interested in the Sunday-school in the afternoon, have about as much as they can do; and, as a general rule, either the local ministry in some form, or the Church, rousing itself in all its departments, must go out to do this work, or these souls must perish. Wesley had a habit, when he preached in the church and found it not half full of hearers, instead of preaching again in the church, he gave out an appointment for the afternoon on the common, and the people crowding to hear him there, preached again at night to a full house. We h preached again at hight to a full noise. We have too little of that outdoor work, too little neighborhood work, too little of carrying the Gospel to the people scattered here and there. Though there may not seem to be much honor in preaching to small congregations in dwelling-houses and school-houses, still the Master may put great glory on those who do this work. It is said that Rowland Hill who was paster of Sarray Chathat Rowland Hill, who was pastor of Surrey Cha-pel, in London, where he preached to an immense congregation, one evening went to preach in a private house in which was a low window by the street. Having a strong voice he was neard upon the street. A poor little ragged boy came near, and his heart was touched. God's Spirit reached him as he stood without. Shortly after he was converted. He was found to be a promising little boy, and friends were interested in his education. He became a minister, and that minister ultimately occupied Rowland Hill's puipit in London; and not only so, but laid the foundation for a great independent missionary movement in England and projected missions all through the South Sea Islands. His name is embalmed in the memory of the churches. So far as human instru-mentality reaches, it was by that sermon preached by Rowland Hill in the little cottage this great work commenced; and I doubt whether Rowland Hill ever preached a sermon to a large congregation that had as much influence upon the cause of Christ. So it may be with us. Some of the best meetings I ever held were in private houses, and some of the most precious seasons I ever enjoyed were with a little handful in some sparsely settled neighborhood in

the country.

Go talk of Jesus. I cannot tell where the opportunity will be, but I know that if in the morning you sow your seed, and in the evening withhold not your hand, God will prosper you: I know that as the rain and snow come down from heaven and return not thither, so God has promised that His word shall accomplish that where more it is sent. We want work ere complish that whereunto it is sent. We want workers for Christ. Go on working; do not be anxious about large congregations. Contend not for honors. Let there be no jealousies. Work, work; souls are perishing. Go glean, if need be, in the corners of the fields. You may bring the ripest wheat and the best grains to the Master. I hall you as engaged in this work. I pray God to increase your number greatly, to raise up promising young men to labor in this field, and that when you fall, He may crown you

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES,-At the Aca-

demy of Music last evening a very large audience was in attendance to listen to the opening lecture of the "Star" course of 1870-71, which was delivered by Miss Anna E Dickinson. The subject chosen was "Joan of Arc," and it was evidently a congenial one with the lecturer, and she treated it with a real elegance that is often lamentably sheart from eloquence that is often lamentably absent from her political distribes. Miss Dickinson was fre-quently applauded, and the andience was evidently most favorably impressed with her discourse. A line orchestra was in attendance previous to the commencement of the lecture, and it added greatly to the enjoyable character of the entertainment by to the enjoyable character of the entertainment by its performance of several operatic selections.

The second lecture of the "Star" course will be de-livered to-morrow evening by Mr. George Vandenhoff, who will take for his subject Shakespeare's two plays of Henry IV. Mr. Vandenhoff has innerited many of the gifts of his father, who in a certain line of character stood in the front rank among the emi-nent actors of his day. He is himself an actor of ability, and as an elocutionist he has a well-deserved celebrity. His Shakesperean readings are marked by a rare power of developing the meaning of the author, and they invariably attract large and culti vated audiences. The two parts of Henry IV will afford Mr. Vandenhoff ample opportunities for the display of his fine abilities, and as he will especially

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS .- The will of the late Evans Rogers, Esq., has been filed in the Register of Wills' Office in this city. The charitable bequests are as

direct his attention to those portions of the two dramas which bring "Falstaff" upon the scene, those

who attend to-morrow evening may expect a rare

ollows:—
Pennsylvania Hospital, \$1000.
Anti-Slavery Society of Pennsylvania, \$1000.
Female Medical College, near Girard College, \$1000.
First Congregational Church, commonly called the nitarian Church, \$2000.

Franklin Institute, \$5000.

The residue of the estate, amounting to \$1,500,000, is principally left to his soo, Fairman Rogers, and his daughter, Helen Kate Furniss, His grandchildren

and other relatives receive bequests in sums from \$1000 to \$5000.

The deceased has appointed Fairman Rogers,
Horace Howard Furniss, and Franklia A Dick his

ORDER OF UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS,-The State Council of Pennsylvania met this morning at 10 o'clock at the hall corner of Fourth and George streets, and was opened in due form, State Councillor John W. Quigg presiding, and the other officers at their respective stations. The Committee on Credentials reported 185 representatives returned as correct. The report was received, and the new members were duly admitted in usual form, minutes of semi-annual session were approved. resolution was adopted regulating the sessions from 9 30 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 8 P. M. The hour of 12 having arrived, the State Council adjourned

DISORDERLY House,—John Scott proprietor of a low groggery at No. 1107 Hamilton street, was taken into custody yesterday upon the charge of keeping a disorderly house. The arrest was made in consequence of an amdavit setting forth that, the house was a resort for bummers, and that disturbances were of frequent occurrence. Defendant had a hearing before Alderman Massey and was committed in default of \$500 ball,

#### THE LOCAL PREACHERS.

The Fourth Day's Session of the Methodist Local Frenchers' Association—Discussion on the Education of Prenchers—General Bust

The Methodist Local Preachers' Association reassembled this morning, at 9 o'clock, in the Union M. E. Church, Fourth street, below Arch, the President, Mr. Gurney, in the chair. The proceedings were opened with devotional exercises.

The minutes were read and approved.

Several letters and communications were received and referred to the Business Committee.

Mr. Wallace, editor of the Methodist Home Journal, was introduced and made a short address.

was introduced and made a short address,
Several local preachers from various conferences,
who had just arrived, were introduced and invited
to take seats with the body.
The committee to whom was referred the choice

of the piace for the next meeting of the association, reported in favor of the invitation from the pastors of Indianapolis, Ind. They also recommended that C. H. Applegate, of New York, preach the annual sermon, and that the alternate be J. W. Grunn, of

The report was discussed by several members.

An amendment was effered to the report making he next place of meeting the city of Brook-yn, L. I.

An amendment to the amendment was offered making the place the city of Troy, N. Y.
The cities of Eric and Baltimore were also men-On a vote being taken it was found that Indiana-

polis had been chosen, and the report was taen adopted as presented.

Mr. C. H. Applegate was appointed by the President a committee to prepare return railroad passes for those living west of Pittsburg, for the return home

of the members for m the present session.

A report of the Embury Monument Committee was presented. The report states that \$2500 is needed for the erection of the monument, and asks that the monument be erected by the local preachers themselves, and that they shall try to raise the funds during the present year. The report closes with the following resolutions:

with the following resolutions:—
Resolved, That as the Troy Conference has appointed Rev. Author Mooney an unpaid agent to ollect funds for this purpose, we heartily endorse red, That this organization appoint the following brethren as additional treasurers; Brothers Evans, Ingraham, Forbes, Riddle, and Applegate. Resolved, That when the monument is erected it be dedicated during a session of the National Local Preachers Association, the convention to be held in

the city of Troy.

\*\*Reselved, That the committee of last year be continued for the ensuing year, with the name of A. Mooney inserted in place of E. Ball.

The report was received and the resolutions adopted.

The time of the next meeting was fixed for the third Saturday in October, 1871, at 10 o clock A. M., and the local preachers of Indianapolis were appointed the committee of arrangements.

The Business Committee reported back several un-important resolutions, which were adopted. The same committee also reported back resolu-tions upon the subject of a better education for local preachers, and others providing for a yearly report of the labors of each local preacher. The substance of these were given in the proceedings of yesterday morning It was moved to lay these last resolutions upon the

They were then discussed at great length, after which the words "or other ministerial labor" were inserred after the word preaching, so that a preacher would not lose his license from a failure to preach

Another amendment was agreed to, making it necessary for the preacher to furnish answers to the questions of the Quarterly Conference, whether they be present at the conference meeting or not. The Secretary here stated that resolutions passed last year covered the whole ground, and all that was necessary was to enforce them. He read the resolutions from the minutes.

A motion to lay upon the table was thereupon again offered, and this time it prevailed.

Rev. G. D. Paddock, of the New York Central Conference, a venerable white-haired man, and one of the fathers of Methodism, was introduced and made an address. He said that he united with the Church in 1804.

A resolution was presented from the Business Committee making it the duty of local preachers to study and master, as soon as possible, the standard theology of our own Church, and to keep read up on the great questions of the day, in order to meet the popular errors, expose their fallacies, and destroy their pernicious effects by the light and power of religious truth, and thus save our youth and the un-wary from being led astray by them.

The resolution was laid upon the table, but was

afterwards again taken up and considered. After a lengthy discussion it was referred back to the Business Committee with instructions that when it is again presented it be so altered as to recognize the Scriptures in connection with the standard the-A resolution was offered asking the State Conven-

tion, which meets this aftennoon in Horticultural Hall, to attend in a body the meeting of the local preachers this evening, and asking them to adjourn after their afternoon session until to-morrow so as to give all a chance to attend. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and

committee was appointed to apprise the State Convention of the action.

A letter was read from George H. Stuart, stating that in the proceedings of yesterday the statement

of Bishop Simpson that no other religious society but the Friends had been asked to co-opetate in the education of the Indians was a mistake. All the education of the Indians was a mistake. All the denominations had been asked.

The President said that Bishop Simpson did not say, however, that no others had been asked, but that he did not know of any.

A resolution was presented appointing a committee to carry into effect the action of last year on the effect of the committee to carry into effect the action of last year on the effect of the committee to carry into effect the action of last year on the effect of the committee to carry into effect the action of last year on the effect of the committee of the c

efficiency of the work of local preachers. Agreed to.
The special order of the morning session, the discussion of the subject of the Bible in the Public Schools, was made the first order of the day for the afternoon session.

The association then adjourned until 2½ P. M.

### FIRE.

A Cotton and Woollen Mill in the Fifteenth Ward Destroyed Loss, \$30,000.

As the watchman connected with the large mill situated at the corner of Twenty-first and Pennsylvania avenue was opening the establishment for the admission of the workmen, he discovered smoke on the upper foors. On ascending to the second story, he found flames in the portion occupied as a drying-

room. He gave the alarm, but of so inflammable a nature were the contents that the whole centre building, five stories in height, was enveloped on the arrival of the firemen. Finding it an impossi-bility to save anything in this structure, the firemen and insurance patrol turned their attention to the eastern attachment, four stories high, and the western attachment, two stories high. The insurance patrol were especially active in protecting the machinery, consisting principally of looms, with their covers. The fire burned subbornly for a couple of hours, when it was extinguished.

The floors of the centre building and the eastern

attachment were on the same level, and were occu-

pied as follows:-W. J. Dickey & Son, manufacturers of cotton and woollen goods, occupied the basement and the fourth floor. They had 120 looms in both apartments in full operation, and, in addition, one hundred cases of goods ready for shipment. They suffered severely, but mainly by water. Their insurance of \$18,000 in Eastern New York and Western companies will, it is thought, cover their loss. A part of the second and third stories was occupied by Smith & Pollock, cotton and woollen goods manufacturers. Pollock, cotton and woollen goods manufacturers. They also suffered considerably by water and fire. They have an insurance of \$10,000, which will probably cover the loss. Another part of the second and third floors were occupied by A. H. Turkington, in the same business. His loss will be about \$1200, which is partially covered by insurance. The remainder of the third story was occupied by William McIlvain and George Kelso, in the same business. Their loss is \$2000 each, and they are covered by insurance. The fifth floor of the centre structure was unoccupied.

The two-story western attachment, and the dry-The two-story western attachment, and the drying-room in which the flames originated, were occupied by S. Ramsey & Co., dyers. The material
destroyed in the drying-room was valued at \$1000,
and the damage done the dye-house amounts to
\$4000. This firm bave an insurance of \$2000.

The building belongs to the Reading Railroad
Company, and is damaged to the extent of \$2000,
which is fully covered by insurance. The origin of
the fire is attributed to accident.

A CBILD FOUND IN A CREEK—SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES,—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs.
Taylor, residing at Islington lane and Cohocksink
creek, noticed a man drive up in a doctor's gig and
throw something into the creek. After he had
driven off Mrs. Taylor went to the bank and discovered in the water a cigar-box, which she pulled
in to the shore and examined its contents. The box
contained a newly-born babe. The infant was yet
alive. Policeman Knorr was at once notified of the
occurrence, and the foundling was given into the
care of Dr. Backley, residing on North Eleventh
street, where it died about 9 o'clock last evening.
The individual who drove up in the vehicle is described as five feet ten inches in height, light complexion, with sandy whiskers. A sorrel horse was
attached to the wagon. The police are investigating
the affair. A CHILD FOUND IN A CREEK-SUSPICIOUS CIRCUM-

Oversoard.—About 10 o'clock last night an un-known man walked overboard at market street wharf on the Delaware. He was rescoed from drowning by Policeman McCusker, of the Fourth district, assisted by several citizens.

THE NOLEN SHOOTING.

The Coroner's Verdict—The Prisoner Craw-ford Justified, and his Discharge Ordered—He is Brought Before Judge Petrce on Habens

The promised conflict of authority between the Coroner and Magistrate Kerr which threatened yesterday culminated this morning in the matter being taken into court. Yesterday evening, after the testimony had been taken before the Coroner, the prisoner was taken to the Central Station to await the result of the deliberations of the jury. That body decided to meet again to-day, and then Deputy Coroner sees repaired to the station with a warrant committing Mr. Crawford until that time. He then discovered that Crawford had already been sent to prison under a commitment made out by Alderman Kerr. That magistrate was spoken to, but he gave little or no satisfaction. The Deputy Coroner reported the facts to Judge Allison, who directed Mr. Sees to send his commitment to prison, and in case of a refusal on the part of the prison authorities to deliver Crawford this morning, to

son, and in case of a refusal on the part of the pri-son authorities to deliver Crawford this morning, to report again to him.

However, this morning, Mr. Sees called upon Chief Mulholland, and handed him an order to pro-duce the body of Crawford at the Coroner's office, at 10 o'clock. The Chief detailed High Constables Mill and De liaven, and they went to prison in a carriage and brought the prisoner to the office.

The jury were then called together, and after a deliberation of an hour, rendered the following ver-

"That the said John C. Nolen came to his death from violence (a gunshot wound) received at the hands of alexander W. Crawford (a return judge of the Nineteenth ward), in the Supreme Court room, October 13, 1870. From the evidence before them, the jury are of the opinion that the shot was fired in selfclense, and was just stable."
On the rendition of the verdict the police took

charge of Crawford, who went with them to the Deputy Coroner Sees then issued a discharge and placed it in the hands of Lieutenant Thomas. Fearing that the prisoner would be held by the police autho-rities on the commitment of Alderman Kerr, the riends of the prisoner made an application to Judge Pierce for a writ of habeas corpus, which wrs granted and made returnable at 12 o'clock.

The Habens Corpus in Crawford's Csse— Postponement Until To-morrow.

The Coroner's Jury investigating the killing of John C. Nolen on last Thursday having exonerated Alexander Crawford from blame on the ground that he fired the shot in self-dofense, a writ of habeas corpus, returnable forthwith, was this morning ob-tained from Judge Peirce for his release from the charge of murder under the commitment of Alderman Kerr. The Court of Quarter Sessions met at

Mr. Hagert read the return of Lieutenant Thomas, Mr. Hagert read the return of Lieutenant Thomas, of the Central Station, which set forth that he held Crawford under a commitment by Alderman Kerr, dated October 17, to answer the charge of homicide. The writ having been also served upon the Coroner, his return was also read, setting forth that Crawford had been discharged from his custody by the verdict of his jury.

Mr. Hagert asked counsel representing the relator if they had subpossed the witnesses, and proposed to proceed with the examination, and was told that the witnesses examined before the Coroner had been subposned. Mr. Hagert said this was not right, for the prisoner was held by virtue of a com-mitment by Alderman Kerr, and the witnesses examined before him should be subponned. Immediately after the shooting, Crawford was arrested and taken before Alderman Kerr, who committed him to await the result of Noien's injuries, fixing the next hearing for Monday morning. On Sunday Nolen died, and at the hearing on Monday Alderman Kerr committed him to answer the charge of homicide. This writ wasunusual, and had been but an hour before made known to the District Attorneys, who were at the time engaged in public business, and they had not had time to consider it. Therefore they would have to ask a

Continuance.

Mr. Kneass said that instead of committing the prisoner to await the result of the Coroner's inquest, Alderman Kerr on Monday, knowing the Coroner's jury to be then sitting, committed him to answer the charge of homicide, thus invading the Coroner's exclusive jurisdiction of such matters. Now he thought this was a palpable wrong, and if Mr. Crawford, were detained an hour longer a great wrong would be committed. The District Attorneys were familiar with the whole case, and were as able to proceed now with the case as at any other time. Mr. Hagert said the Coroner had not an exclusive right in these cases, and he did not inquire into the question of crime, but simply into the nature of the death. The magistrate might go on with his investigation, though the party died pending it, and see whether there was a prima face case against the prisoner sufficient to send him to trial. The Coroner was simply to inquire whether death was caused by a particular person, and if so to commit him for trial. It was a dangerous precedent to allow the Coroner to become the arbiter of all the homicide cases in this county.

After further discussion counsel on both sides

agreed to postpone the hearing until 1% o'clock to-McMullp and Ahern Affair.

Alderman McMullin and John Ahern, names names have prominently in connection with the onslaught made on the Board of Return Ludges, this afternoon appeared at the Central Station and surrendered themselves into custody. Ahern waived a hearing, and was held in \$5000 bay to appear at Court on a charge of riot, etc. John Tobin, residing at No. 201 cansom street, appeared on the bail bond. Alderman McMullin entered ball in \$5000 for a hearing on the 20th inst. William V. McGrath, Esq., went the bail in this case.

Accidents.—About noon yesterday James Chambers, residing at Twenty-third and Meredith streets, was run over by his own cart, at Twenty-four and Poplar streets, and was seriously injured. The sufferer was removed to his home. About six o'clock yesterday afternoon Morris Penrose, aged eight years, residing at No. 1832 Green street, was run over by a carriage at Seven-teenth and Green streets, and was injured about About six o'clock this morning D. Lafferty had his hand crushed while stopping his engine at Richard Garsed's mill. Frankford. He was removed to the,

Episcopal Hospital for treatment. SERIOUS CHARGE, - James Gorman, John Mc-Bride, Michael McBride, Hugh Dougherty, and Morris Campbell were arrested yesterday on a war-rant charging them with assault and battery with intent to kill Patrick Kane, residing at No. 637 Fitz-

water street. Kane is foreman in the brewery at Tenth and Filbert streets, and the accused were employed by him. For some reason, it is alleged, they violently assaulted him. The prisoners had a nearing before Alderman Jones, and were comnitted to await the result of Kane's injuries, which are of a serious nature.

Mad Steer.—Yesterday afternoon an infuriated steer was shot and killed by Policemaa Burns at Girard avenue and Hancock street. The animal had injured several persons. At American and Master streets it gored and seriously injured a boy named Sands, who this morning was not expected TUMBLED DOWN .- On Chesnut street below Thirty-

sixth, a row of new four-story buildings are being erected. This morning at 10 o'clock the eastern wall of the row was blown down by a gate of wind and one of the workmen was slightly injured about the hands. The party walls are said to be in a dangerous condition.

Common Council.—The citizens of the Second ward baye selected Mr. John McGrath, cashler and busines manager of the Sunday Mercury, to represent them in Common Council. While we should have preferred to see a Republican elected, we must bear evidence to the ability and integrity of Mr. McGrath. AGAIN IN CUSTODY .- Jacob Ellinger was again

taken into custody yesterday, upon the charge of assault and battery on Mrs. Baker, residing on South Front street. The accused had a hearing before Alderman Lutz, and was held to answer. STREET WALKERS,-Lieutenant Flaherty made a

raid last night on the street-walkers who infest the neighborhood of Eighth and Spruce streets. He captured about twelve females, who, after a hearing before Aiderman Belshaw, were committed to prison.

FOUND DEAD.—The Coroner was notified this morning to hold an inquest at No 541 North Front street upon the body of a man found dead in bed. SLIGHT FIRE.—About six o'clock this morning a slight fire occurred at No. 449 Dickerson street.

NO. 1921 WALNUT STREET, CENTRALLY NO. 1221 WALNUT STRUMAS & SUNS, on TUESDAY, November 1. Lot 24 by 150 feet in 10 18 St

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Engraved in new and handsome styles. FINE STATIONERY. Arms, Monograms, Illuminating, Etc.

PHILADELPHIA. 9 13 tuthstep BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE can have a furnished second-story room, with board. Pleasant and central location. No. 1887 CHESNUT Street, below Nigeteenth. 10 18 50

No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,

to it is well that the second of the second

FOURTH EDITION | CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S

# LATER FROM EUROPE.

Condition of Strasburg.

Satisfaction with the New Order

The German Hospital Fund.

St. Cloud a Total Ruin.

Works of Art Destroyed

FROM EUROPE.

Condition of Strasburg.

BERLIN, Oct. 18 .- The people of Strasburg are generally satisfied with the new order of things, and the French sentiment, if there be any, has not shown itself offensively. Since the capitulation there have been one or two instances of firing on German soldiers patrolling the city from the windows of houses, and the culprits were immediately apprehended and brought to ustice, with the approbation of all classes of citizens. The official language in Alsace hereafter will be German.

German Hospital Fund. A gentleman has arrived at Versailles from England with £20,000 sterling, raised in that country for the German Hospital Fund. The amounts will be turned over to the German authorities immediately.

is a total ruin. All the pictures and tapestry have been destroyed by the fire from the forts. Popular Outbreaks.

LONDON, Oct. 18 .- Violent popular outbreaks have occurred at Honfleur and other towns in that vicinity, on account of the alleged inefficient conduct of the war.

General Bourbaki has been appointed commander of the Army of the North, and directed to operate in concert with Bazaine. A decree has been issued by the provisional government The Latest Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18-3 P. M.—At Manchester yarns and fabrics are firmer, with better prices, Cotton active; uplands, 8%@8%d.; Orleans, 8%@9d. The sales to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales. Tallow,

### FROM THE SOUTH.

The Death of General Lee.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 18 .- The intelligence of the death of General R. E. Lee spread a gloom over the city which is to-day externally visible in a general suspension of business. The stores are all closed and the fronts of the buildings are draped in mourning, indicating the grief that Galveston feels at his loss.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS .- The followng are the sales of stocks and real estate by M. homas & Sons, auctioneers, at noon to-day, at the 109 shares Central Transportation Co..... \$50 50

600.00

12 50

106:00

100.00

27 00 60 37

90%

56:00

15:37

40.12

\$1,100

share Arch Street Theatre, with ticket ... Season Ticket Arch Street Theatre..... Company. 2 bonds, \$500 each. Somerset county, Md.. 50 shares Guardian Fire and Marine Insur-

ance Co...

share Philadelphia and Southern Mail
Steamship Company.

share Camden and Atlantic Land Co...

share Surf House Association of Atlantic 

0 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co...... 7 shares Western National Bank...... 10 shares Kensington National Bank..... 10 shares Germantown National Bank... 18 shares Trenton Banking Co..... 22000 Green and Coates Streets 7 per cent. shares Continental Hotel Co...

\$500 bond Union League, 6 per cent...... 27 shares Kensington and New Jersey 14 shares Lenigh Crane and Iron Co...... 100 shares American Button Hole and Sew-

Co.... 50 shares Chesapeake and Delaware Canal 50 shares Chesapeake and Delaware Canal WALNUT STREET, No. 1418-Elegant Residence. Locust and Twenty-Third, N. W. corner

LOCUST AND TWENTY-THIRD, N. W. COFREY

Large and Valuable Lot.

VINE, No. 1119—Desirable Dwelling.

SIXTH (North), No. 506—Aladern Residence
FRANKLIN, No. 965—Modern Residence.
CHRISTIAN, No. 711—Genteel Dwelling.

The following property of the Central
Passenger Railway:—
Two Lots of Ground, Broad and Coates...
One Lot of Ground, Broad and Penn...
One Lot of Ground, Cor. Broad and Coates

One Lot of Ground, cor. Broad and Coates Four Steam Dummy Cars Balance of property of said Company..... THE METHODIST STATE CONVENTION .- At 3 o'clock this afternoon the Methodist State Convention for Pennsylvania commenced its sessions at Horticul-

Pennsylvania commenced its sessions at Horticultural Hall, Rev. Bishop Simpson, of this city, presiding. The spacious hall was well filled, and the sessions of the convention promise to be of unusual interest. The organization was completed this afternoon, and this evening a discussion will take place upon the subject of Methodism, its growth and present position in the State. Among the other subjects to be discussed at various times are the type of piety necessary to the highest prosperity of the Church, the charitable institutions of the Church, the Sabbath, temperance, the public school question, and the duty of the Christian to the Church. The full programme will be found in another column. The sessions will continue until Thursday evening.

POLICEMAN IN TROUBLE .- Policeman Joseph Martin, of the Fourth District, will have a hearing before Recorder Givin this afternoon, on the charge of larceny. John Hansler is the complainant. He alleges that on being taken into the station on the night preceding the election he was searched by Martin, who has failed to return the sum of 36 20 which was taked from him. Policeman Doron, of the same district, will have a hearing at the same time on a charge of conspiracy to imprison Hausler. The allegation is that the complainant was moved about from one station

to another by the defendant on election day, so that ie (complainant) would lose his vote IMPROVING.—Collector William J. Pollock, who was stricken with paralysis on Saturday night, is

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

do........ 15 do.....b30, 15%

SECOND BOARD. \$1600 Pa Inc Pl L .107 \$2000 N Penna 68 . 98 \$1000 Phil & E 7s . 884 100 sh Leh Na . 040 . 82% \$4000 Eimira 7s . . 924 100 sh Read . 860wn.50 56

Merino Hosiery and Underwear.

Just received, by steamer City of Brooklyn, 18 cases (900 dozens) of Cartwright & Warner's celebrated make of MERINO GOODS, embracing every

description of Men s, Ladies', Boys' and Misses' wear.

COOK & BROTHER,

Importers and Retailers of Hosiery Goods,

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FOR GENTLEMEN. Made on improved Lasts, insuring Comfort. Beauty and Durability.

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All old and young bachelors, as well as ladies who

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CELEBRATED PATENT SOFA BED. This is the only Sofa Bed that can be taken apart to cleanse it the same as a bedstead. All others are unsafe and hable to get out of repair. To be had only of the manufacturer and owner,

H. F. HOVER,

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34 SOUTH SECOND STREET. 34

CARPETINGS.

HAVING REMOVED TO OUR NEW STORE, We ?

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Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, State Mantels, No. 111 North SEVENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA. [9 22 thstu6mrp. JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. SURVEY NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS INTE-pressed in the alteration of the following Public Plans of the City are notified that the Court of Quar-ter Sessions of the City and County of Philadelphia, have fixed TUESDAY, November 23, 1870, at 10 A. M., at the Court Room, main building of the State House, to consider said alterations, and any objec-

House, to consider said alterations, and any objections against the same may be made by any free-holder then and there. The plans in the meantime may be seen at the office of the Department of Surveys, No. 224 S. Fifth street.

Public Plan No. 21, by revision thereon of the street lines and grades of part of the Fifth Section Tenth Survey District, bounded north by Allegheny avenue, south by Lenigh avenue, east by Kensington avenue, west by Filimore street, Twenty-third ward.

ward.
Public Plan No. 121, by revision thereon of grades, on Thompson street, from Twenty-sixth street to Thirty-first street, Twentieth ward.
Public Plan No. 179, by revision thereon of the street lines south of the Navy Yard and east of Front street, First ward.
Public Plan No. 240, by the location thereon of Paoil street, from Ridge avenue to Wissahlckon street.

Paoli street, from Rioge avenue of the Second tion of the street lines and grades of the Second Section, Kingsessing, bounded on the north by Wardington avenue, south by Darby avenue, east by Fifty-third street, and west by Sixty-second street, Twenty-seventh ward.

Public Plan No. 152, being a survey and regulation of the street lines and grades of the Third Section of Kingsessing, bounded on the north by Warrington avenue, south by Darby avenue, east by Sixty-second street, and west by Coob's creek, Twenty-seventh ward.

THOMAS J. WORRELL, City Solution

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