MEWS SUMMARY.

Olty Affairs.

-The report of the fifth annual Convocation of the Grand Circle of the State of Penn sylvania, B. U. (H. F.) C. of A., just issued states there are fifty-three Circles, exclusive of two Degree Circles, in the State, of which nineteen are in this city. The membership

now numbers nearly 5000.

The wife of Michael Klotz, No. 1227 Moyamensing avenue, was the victim of a swindle yesterday morning. Mr. Klotz keeps a shoe store. One man entered under pretense of inquiring about a house to rent. He was soon followed by two others; one negotiated for repairs to a pair of shoes, and the third, while making some inquiries, stated that he had goods from Germany at the Custom House and had no funds to pay the duties. He exhibited a gold watch shain and ring for advances. His confederates offered \$5, which he refused, and finally Mrs. Klotz gave him \$38, all the money in the house, only to discover after the parties left that she had secured a quantity of bogus jewelry.

-Patrick Gorman, a resident of Chancery lane, while passing Second and Arch streets a night or two ago, was attacked by two men, one of whom knocked him down while the other assisted to relieve him of his watch and chain. Yesterday a young man who gave the name of Oliver Curley was arrested as one of the offenders, and on a hearing at the Central Station was fully identified by Mr. Gorman, who said he had seen him before the night of the robbery, and knew him to be the man that knocked him down twice. Alderman Kerr committed Curley to answer.

-Yesterday afternoon, about half-past 4 o'clock, as Mr. Clark and his son John were havling bricks to a new building, Susquehanna avenue, below Hancock, the walls of the third story fell, crushing the young man. He was soon extricated, and died in a few minutes. The deceased was about 17 years of age, and resided with his parents at No. 722 Budd street.

-The Board of Trusts held its monthly meeting yesterday. The committee having charge of the Girard Real Estate reported that repairs and improvements had been made and that the general condition of the property was very favorable. The estate had collected during the last month \$11,000 of arrearages of rent.

-The Executive Committee appointed at a recent meeting of the friends of the proposed Industrial Exhibition of this city held a meeting on Tuesday evening, when committees on buildings, correspondence, and on printing were selected.

Domestic Affairs.

-Gold closed yesterday at 1101. -The Rev. D. H. Howe Allen, D. D., of the Lane Seminary, died at Granville, Oaio,

-By a late arrival at San Francisco, the ship Japan, from Liverpool, is reported having been burned at sea.

-During an election riot at Baton Rouge on Monday evening four persons were killed

and twenty were wounded. -The general freight agents of the United States and Canada held their regular semiannual meeting yesterday at Chicago.

-Mr. William R. Sayre, an ex-member of the New Jersey Legislature and a prominent citizen of Newark, committed suicide by hanging yesterday morning.

THE ELECTIONS.

Last Night's Returns.

The latest returns from New Jersey elect Forker, Dem., to Congress in the Second district, making the delegation stand three Republicans to two Democrats. The Republicans have three majority in the Senate and eight in the House. In Illinois, Ingersoll, Rep., is reported de-

feated in the Fifth Congressional district by Stevens, Independent Democrat. Merriam, Rep., in the Eighth district, and Farnsworth, Rep., in the Second district, are also reported defeated, the latter by Stoughton, Temperance candidate. In Missouri conservative gains are re-

ported, though the returns are meagre, and Brown, conservative Republican candidate for Governor, is said to be elected by a majority estimated as high as 30,000. Wisconsin gives 16,000 Republican ma-

jority. In the First district Mitchell, Democrat, is reported elected to Congress by over 3000 majority.

In Michigan, Sutherland, Democrat, is elected to Congress from the Sixth district by 800 majority. In Arkansas, the Democrats claim to have

carried all the Congressional districts, gaining them from the Republicans. In Tennessee the Democrats are reported

to have elected their candidate for Governor and five of the Congressmen. They also have a majority of the Legislature. The returns of the Alabama election, re-

ceived in Montgomery, are meagre, but it is believed that the Democrats have carried the State, and elected three Congressmen. In Kansas the returns indicate large Republican gains.

GRANT VS. COX.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE-THE M'GARBAHAN

Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.

THE FOLLOWING statement may be regarded as semi-official, and its publication authorized by an act of Congress, passed July 8, 1870:

Considerable disscussion having taken place in the newspapers relative to the retirement of ex-Secretary Cox from the Gabinet, and allusion having been made to the existence of other correspondence between the President and Mr. Cox besides that covering the resignation of that gentleman, it is thought proper, in justice to all parties, to give to the country the letters relating to the withdrawal of Mr. Cox from the Cabinet. It has been intimated that among the reasons for the resignation of Mr. Cox was a difference between the President and himself as to the propriety of issuing a patent from the Land Office in what is known as the McGarrahan claim. Upon this point the following correspondence will explain itself:

LONG BRANCH, N. J., August 22, 1870.—Hon. T. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior—Dear Sir: I understand that you have appointed one day this having been made to the existence of other corres-

derstand that you have appointed one day this week to hear arguments in the McGarrahan case. That is well enough, because if Congress should fail to settle that case we may have to do it, and fail to settle that case we may have to do it, and the sooner we know the points of it the better. However, as the matter had been taken in hand by Congress before the incoming of this Administra-tion, and as so much fraud is charged and believed to exist on both sides, I am not willing that my name should be signed to a patent for either party until Congress has either decided or declared their isobility to do.

until Congress has either decided.

I wish you would say to Mr. White, secretary for signing patents, not to put my name to that one except on special orders from me through you. He must not take orders from Mr. Wilson in the matter. I have grown suspicious of Mr. Wilson and will tell you only when I go to Washington next.

Vours truly,

U. S. GRANT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, August 23, 1870.—My Dear Sir: Yours of yesterday is this morning received, and I have given your directions in regard to signing a putent to the new luria Company to Mr. White by letter, he being confined to his bed by sickness. As I am informed on the subject of the McGarrahan business itself, I

think you must have been misinformed as to its status in Congress.

According to the formal opinion given by the Attorney General last year, the case is in no such sense before Congress as to interrupt or impede the action of the Department under the laws; but the parties have the same right to insist upon a hearing and decision there that they have in any other case where they claim a decision upon their rights under the explicit provisions of the statutes. Congress has assumed no peculiar jurisdiction of

McGarrahan petitioned the last Congress, as he McGarrahan petitioned the last Congress, as he had the two preceding Congresses, to make him a grant of lands in California, including within the boundaries named in a pretended grant to one Gomez, which the Supreme Court of the United States declared void in 1865. He has appealed to Congress in vain. At the last session it was again before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, and the parties consented to suspend the contest in this Department till that Committee should pass upon the matter of the petition.

The committee did pass upon it, and by a vote of

The committee did pass upon it, and by a vote of 7 to 3 determined to report against granting the prayer of his petition, and directed Mr. Peters of prayer of his petition, and directed Mr. Peters of that committee to draw up their report. Mr. Peters' statement of these facts is filed with the papers in this department. The New Idria Mining Company now claim that their business should be taken up and disposed of. McGarrahan claims, on the other hand, that the fact that the committee dld not find the opportunity to make their report to the House, should hold the other parties to still further delay until the next session of Congress.

To this the other side reply that it was the action

To this the other side reply that it was the action of the committee that they consented to await, and quote the pointed statements of McGarraban's quote the pointed statements of McGarrahan's counsel before the committee, to the effect that if the committee decided against them they would make no further contest. The departments, as the Attorney General decided, was not authorized to delay its performance of duty under the law at all except by common consent of the parties in interest, and has only taken the responsibility of delay in cases where manifest equity required it, and where action by Congress is probable, after careful inquiry and investigation.

careful inquiry and investigation.

I think it clear that neither of these conditions exist in the present case. McGarrahan's original exist in the present case. McGarrahan's original claim has been now for five years decided by the Supreme Court to have been utterly fraudulent and void. He immediately made his effort to obtain relief from Congress, and five years of the most industrious and, as I believe, unscrupulous effort have been fut le. Pending these petitions to Congress, he attempts to obtain a patent from this department on the ground that the lands were only agricultural lands, and did not contain gold, silver or quicksilver mutes, and might therefore be

agricultural isings, and did not contain gold, silver or quicksilver mines, and might therefore be bought at \$1 25 per acre.

This was refused by Mr. Browning, my predecessor, on the ground that the 1 nds were mining lands, and the new Idria quicksilver mine was notoriously the bone of contention. McGarrahan then sought to force the department to issue them a patent by a writ of mandamus from the court of this district, and after the unprecedented action of that court in allowing the writ against me after Mr. Browning's retirement, the Supreme Court of the United States reversed and annualled the proceedings in the court below in a judgment which reflected with great severity upon all concerned in

procuring such action. McGarrahan stands before the department, there McGarrahan stands before the department, therefore, as a fraudulent claimant, who has twice been folied and condemned in his fraud by the highest court of the nation, and whose efforts to procure favor from Congress have also failed. His claim for still further delay, in order that he may try whether he cannot yet obtain legislative action in his favor which may give him that which the courts have determined that he has no right to under the law, seems to me worse than baseless, and I should feel as if I were a party to a wrong upon Congress were I willing to do anything to subject them to further annoyance from such source.

Under the opinion of the legal adviser of the government, therefore, and in full accordance with my own sense of right and duty, I have said that the Department will no longer delay in proceeding with its business, according to law. At this stage I find myself met by another effort at

ceeding with its business, according to law. At this stage I find myself met by another effort at obstruction. McGarraban brings suit in the same Court of the District for an injunction against the new Idria Mining Company to forbid them from applying for a patent for the lands they claim under the statute, and that, too, although the company is in California, wholly out of the jurisdiction of the Court, nor is it pretended that lawful service of the writ can be made on them.

Their attorneys here are made defendants, and the Court is asked to forbid them from prosecuting their client's case before the department which has jurisdiction, and this is too, when, in the manda-

jurisdiction, and this is too, when, in the manda-mus last winter, the Supreme Court decided that the jurisdiction of the department was exclusive and absolute, with which no court could lawfully interfere. The department is not a party to this suit, yet I have to-day a notice served upon me to appear before the court on the 30th instant, and to show cause why an attachment should not issue against me for directing the Land Office to go forward with its business. If the Federal Executive is to be at the mercy of such proceedings as these, we shall justly become the contempt of the nation

and of the world.

To show you still further the unblushing knavery of McGarrahan's conduct, a gentleman allowed me to read a letter directed to him by one of McGarra-han's attorneys, in which the attorney offered for McGarrahan, stock in his California claim to the amount of twenty thousand dollars for the use of his influence with me to procure favorable actor for him in this department. As to appearing be fore the court, I am at a loss what to do. torney General has gone to Georgia, and leaves no assistant who is an experienced advocate, his department, as you know, not being fully organ-

The District Attorney, who would be the one to whom I should naturally go next, is Judge Fisher, who was one of the two judges who signed the writ of mandamus last year, and of course he could not defend the department without condemning him-self; and Congress last winter, in the act organizing the Department of Justice, took away from the other departments the right to employ special coun sel. My belief is that no question more gravely af-fecting the dignity of the Executive and its inde-pendence will be likely to arise during your administration, and I think the situation fully warrants your telegraphing the Attorney General, if not all the Cabinet, to meet you here before the 30th.

For myself, as I am conscious of having only for the control of t

fought the fraud with such vigor as I could, I can make no compromise, and if I fail to secure to the fullest extent your approval of my course I must beg you to relieve me at once from duties in which, without your support, I shall utterly tail. In begging to be remembered with greatest land. Mrs. Grant, I remain, very truly yours,
J. D. Cox, be remembered with greatest respect to

To the President.

Mr. Cox's last letter to the President, already published, is dated October 3. It will be observed however, that, in his letter of August 23, Mr. Con intimates strongly his determination to resign in case the President refused to support him in his views about the McGarrahan claim. To this letter the President made no reply, thus refusing to aban-don the position he had taken on the question of issuing the land patent. With regard to that part of Mr. Cox's last letter, which seems to imply an interference on the part of somebody with the Indian policy of the Administration, it should be un-derstood that the President had no issue with Mr. Cox on that subject, nor did he permit any outside

interference.

The only thing that could possibly be construed in this was the President's indorsement on a letter from Senator Chandler, of Michigan, addressed to him at Long Branch, and which was afterward sent to Secretary Cox. This letter presse in earn-tip Michigan, and which was afterward sent to Secretary Cox. est terms the appointment as Indian agent in Michigan of Mr. Brockway, a Methodist clergyman, residing in that State, who had successfully labored as a missionary among the Indians. He had already served as such agent, and had been superceded when the Indian agencies had been pucharge of military officers. The President's dorsement on this letter was to the effect that the person recommended by Senator Chandler might inted, as it would not change the policy which had been adopted in regard to appointments

for that branch of the service.

The President added at the same time that he was anxious to meet the wishes of Senator Howard, who concurred in Senator Chandler's request. The indorsement about the appointment was merely of an advisory character. It is generally known to the country that President Grant is the author of the policy now being pursued by the government toward the Indians, and the people may rely upon the fact that no departure will be made from that policy so long as he is President, no matter what change may take place in the Cabinet.

With regard to the reforms in the civil service, allusion to which is made in the last letter of Mr. Cox, it is well understood here and elsewhere, by all who have anything to do with the executive departments of the government, that since the inaugura-tion of President Grant's administration particular attention has been given to this matter. The Presi-dent himself, with every member of his Cabinet, has, without any formal parade or show, made it a condition that no person shall receive an office with-out first undergoing an examination, the object of which is to ascertain, first, his fitness for the place, and, second, his character for fidelity and integrity. As a matter of course preference is given to per sons who are known to entertain the same political views as the President and the members of his administration. Without this no one, so far as is known, has been allowed to override the other necessary qualifications for office. The general misunderstanding which seems to exist with regard to the causes which led to the retirement of hir. Cox from the Cabinet seems to call for this statement

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THIERS' MISSION-AN IN-TERVIEW WITH NAPOLEON-STRENGTH OF THE COMBATANTS ABOUT PARIS.

London, Nov. 9.—[Special to the New York World.]—To-day is Lord Mayor's day, but a fog of almost unprecedented denseness has settled over the city, wholly obscuring the show. Nothing can be seen at a distance of twenty feet, although the gas is all lighted. The procession seems to be composed of spectres, presenting an indescribably gloomy appearance.

A correspondent of the World, writing from Versage 1.

gloomy appearance.

A correspondent of the World, writing from Versalles under date of the 7th, gives the following comprehensive review of the present situation and prospects of both beiligerents: At Paris General Trochu has a force of 230,000 men fit for offensive service in the field. Paris is absolutely impregnable to attack and can be conquered only by starvation. There is an abundance of food in Paris, sufficient to last two months longer. There are six armies outside of Paris numbering 530,000 drilled and well armed men in the field besides numerous detachments of Francticeurs, garrisons and regular troops.

rous detachments of Franctireurs, garrisons and regular troops.

General Paladine, with 120,000 men; the army of the west, General Keratry, 100,000 men; the army of the north, General Bourbaki, 65,000 men; the army of the centre, General Trissant, 90,000 men; the army of the Rhine, General Michel, 100,000 men, and the army of the Vosges, General Cambriels, 45,000 men. All these are well supplied with everything save artillery, which dediciency is rapidly being remedied. The army of the west has fifty-five breech-loading field pieces. In no quarter is there any deficiency in money, provisions, ammunition, clothing or horses.

munition, clothing or horses.

The army besieging Paris continues to suffer greatly from sickness, which is constantly increasing. A recent morning report of the condition of the army showed an average of 300 man of each battalion (?) on the sick list. Each battalion has a nominal strength of 1000 men. No more restrements can arrive from Germany. inforcements can arrive from Germany. The last recruits, nearly all boys under nineteen years, are

now on their way.

Former reports concerning the disposition of the army of Prince Frederick Charles were incorrect.

army of Prince Frederick Charles were incorrect. His tenth corps has gone to Paris, and the eighth to Thionville. The seventh remains at Metz. The first is at Lille, third at Troyes, and the second and ninth at Lyons.

Berlin, Nov. 8.—The Provincial Correspondence names the twentieth of the present month as the probable time for the meeting of the North German Parliament. The principal business before the Parliament will be to raise means to continue the war and to provide for the admission of the southwar and to provide for the admission of the south-ern States into the confederation. The purpose of

Bayaria alone is uncertain.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 9, noon.—Several æronauts, captured from balloons which fell within the Prussian lines, have been sent to fortresses in Germany It is said papers found on them seriously comprowhose honor has been trusted.

The Fourth Prussian division has arrived in the vicinity of Versaelicd, and the third is at Chateau Thierry. Prince Frederick Charles has arrived at

Tours, Nov. 9.—The following account of Thiers mission to Paris and Versailles is given on the best

Thiers was first notified that permission had been given for his passage through the Prussian lines to Paris by a dispatch from General Von Detersan at Orieans. He immediately left Tours for Orieans, whence he travelled to Paris in a carriage drawn

whence he travelled to Paris in a carriage drawn by heavy Prussian artillery horses. His progress was necessarily slow, and he was, moreover, greatly delayed by the condition of the roads, which had been cut and otherwise obstructed.

In many places the country was desolated and the houses deserted. On reaching Versailies Thiers was obliged to wait three hours for a pass, and as soon as it was obtained he drove to Paris without seeing Bismarck or any other Prussian diplomar, though he was constantly attended by army officers. Having consulted with the government at Paris he returned to Versailles, where he was received by Count Bismarck, and had one or more interviews with him daily during his stay, on the question of revictualling Paris. Bismarck represented that the King was inflexible as to elections in Alsace and Lorraine. The King did not want electoral agitatic ns there, but the Constituent Assembly itself could appoint as delegates citizens deemed worthy to represent those provinces, to which the worthy to represent those provinces, to which the King might be induced to consent. During the conversation on this point the Prus-

sian Minister sarcastically observed that if elecwould be the finest ever held there. On the morn-ing of the 6th Thiers received the final decision of Prussia. He then met by appointment Jules Favre and Gen. Ducrat at the bridge of Savres, informed them of the Prussian terms, and they went back to Paris, M. Thiers awaiting their return at Sevres.

As soon as they had consulted their colleagues.

they returned and stated that they had resolved to refuse the armistice, because it did not concede the revictualling of Paris. This resolution was communicated to Count Bismarck, and the negotiations were broken off. trations were broken off.

It is reported to be the opinion of M. Thiers that
the Prussians have renounced their intention of bombarding Paris, fearing the universal condem nation of civilized nations, but they will make at-

tacks in force and probably shell the forts. Thiers praises highly the conduct of Mon-seigneur Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, who re-mains in the city, and is unremitting in his efforts to mitigate the severities of the enemy. London, Nov. 9.—[Special to the New York LONDON, Nov. 9.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—The correspondent of the Herald at Ver-sailles on the 5th inst, writes that "news has reached us to-day creating great excitement, and leads to a feeling that something on a large scale may be expected at any moment. Preparations to meet it are being made. Reports from the south of France are of an extraordinary nature. Fifteen departments have absolutely second from the rest of France, and in conjunction with Algiers are en-

gaged in the organization of a separate govern-A correspondent of the Herald had an interview with Napoleon at Wilhelmshohe. He found the Emperor well and in fine spirits. During a lengthy conversation, in which the Emperor was mainly occupied in defending himself and decrying the republic, he made the following statements about

"I can only liken recent events to an earthquake. The reports that I said I was betrayed are false like so many others. What I may have said, and what was probably said by many members of the government, was that probably we had deceived ourselves as to the strength of our army, as well as that of the Prussians. As for myself, basing my opinion upon present conviction, I have often cau-tioned my Ministers against erroneous estimates. "I well recollect how often Marshal Neil pointed to the drawers of his desk, and told me in the confident mien that the army was complete and ready for every operation. It was no less the case with Marshal Lebouf. It was probably not the fault of heart but of head that they would not listen to me, when I told them we could not compete with Prussia's military establishment; that our effective

strength, as compared to her, was insufficient.
"This was the deception, the fault of which must
be shared more or less by all of us, which led to the most disastrous results. We were to have ready at a moment's notice two hundred thousand reserves.

a moment's notice two hundred thousand reserves.
When needed not more than one-half of them were
at hand, and these only after a delay of a week.
Thus the Prussians got the start of as.
'Notwithstanding the bravery of our troops with
double our number, they obliged us to yield them
casy victories. France needs peace; but the conditions imposed by Bismarck are too exacting altogether. What government could accept them, and at the same time maintain a foothold? France cannot endure the deep humiliation of loss of ter-

When asked if he ever should resume the reins When asked if he ever should resume the reins of government, should a favorable opportunity be afforded, Napoleon replied: "When I consider the uncertainty, looking in the road to such an aim; when I consider the vast impediments to be removed, I really feel little ambition. I would rather be independent—would even rather be as I am now, a prisoner, and never step again on French soil. Not even for my son, could I wish it. I love him too much to desire for him chances of dead certainty. If these cannot be avoided, he would be certainty. If these cannot be avoided, he would be far happier in private life, without overwhelming

far happier in private life, without overwheiming responsibilities, attaching to such a station, in a country which can never forget humiliation."

The Emperor denied in the most positive manner the reports as to his wealth. The statements made by Pietrie, he said, were authorized by him and were correct. He added that he had no property whatever in America. The report that he owned twenty-three millions of real estate in New York was an utter fabrication.

It is encouraging to find a writer in North Britain protesting against slowness in psalmsinging, and we therefore gladly quote the following lines from a Scotch programme which has been forwarded to us:-"The modern dirge-like style of singing the 'Old Hundredth' (now happily numbered among the things that were) is clearly a perversion. It is one of the liveliest of all ancient tunes, and the version adopted on the present occasion is in accordance with the direction of

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see Pirst Paus. ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RIBBS. 641 MOON SETS. 632
SUN SETS. 447 HIGH WATER. 231

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE WASH. BUTCHER, ISBARL W. MORRIS, COMMITTER OF THE MONTH. JAMES DOUGHERTY,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STRAMSHIPS.

	FOR AMERICA.	
а	Guiding Star. Havre New York Sept.	17
	Denmark Havre New York Sept.	27
2	C. of Mexico. Vera Cruz New York v H., Sept.	2
	C. of Manch'tr Liverpool New York Oct.	1
	CalabriaLiverpoolNew YorkOct,	1
	Nebraska Liverpool New York Oct.	7.00
	Nebraska Liverpool New York Oct. Pennsylvania . Liverpool New York Oct.	. 8
3	Dorian Marseilles New York Oct.	14
	Britannia Glasgow New York Oct.	1
	BritanniaGlasgowNew YorkOct. C. of DublinLiverpoolNew YorkOct.	13
	City of CorkLiverpoolNew York v. H.Oct.	22
	CaledoniaGlasgowNew YorkOct.	24
	FOR EUROPE.	-
	Batavia New York. Liverpool Nov.	15
	Lafavette New York Havre Nov.	15
1	Batavia. New York. Liverpool. Nov. Lafayette. New York. Havre. Nov. Queen. New York. Liverpool. Nov.	15
	Enrona New York Glasgow Nov.	11
	City of Paris. New York Liverpool Nov.	19
	Pennsylvania. New York Liverpool Nov.	19
	Deutschland New York Bremen Nov.	15
	C.of Baltimore. New York Liverpool v. H Nov.	
	C. of Cork New York Liverpool Nov.	13
	Acadla New York Glasgow Nov.	16
	Nevada, New York Liverpool Nov.	14
	C. of London New York Liverpool Nov.	15
	DorianNew YorkBremenNov.	15
	Caledonia New York Glasgow Nov.	15
	Colorado New York Liverpool Nov.	23
	Ville de ParisNew YorkHavreNov.	20
	C. of Brooklyn. New York, Liverpool, Nov.	20
	Anglia New York Glasgow Nov.	2
	COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.	
	St. Louis New York New Orleans Nov.	
8	PantherPhiladelphia SavannahNov.	
	Empire Philadelphia Charleston Nov.	1
	Juniata Philadelphia New Orleans Nov.	33
9	J.W. Everman. Philadelphia, Charleston Nov.	11
	Pioneer Philadelphia Wilm'gton, N.C. Nov.	1
	Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the reg	u.
	lar lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call	8
	Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call	8.1
	Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Con	H.
	nent call at Southampton.	
	CLEARED VESTERDAY.	
-	THE A PENT PENT PROPERTY.	

CLEARED YESTERDAY.
Steamship Com. H. A. Adams, Temple, Newbern via Norfolk, C. Haslam & Co.
Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Wiasor & Co.
N. G. bark F. Beck, Denker, Bremen, Workman

& Co. Br. bark Sir Colin Campbell, Robertson, London, B. Crawley & Co. Schr Judge Hopkinson, Baker, Petersburg, Va., David Cooper.
Schr Annie M. Edwards, Hinson, Richmond, Va., via Wilmington, Del., David Coeper.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New fork, with mase, to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. M. Baird & Co. Br. bark Venus, Purdy, 20 days from Shields, with

mose, to order.

Brig John Welsh, Jr., Vanselow, 2 days from Havana, with sugar to George C. Carson & Co.

Brig Anna M. Knight, Davis, from Portland, in ballast to Warren & Gregg. On the 7th inst., lat. 39
20, long. 73 09, signalled sohr E. H. Hatfield, of Provinced own dismasted, working northward, under incctown, dismasted, working northward, under urymasts. Brig Delmont Locke, Graham, 8 days from Bangor,

with lumber to Bailey & Sons-vessel to Warren & Gregg. Schr Sabino, Currier, 10 days from Jacksonville, with lumber to order—vessel to S. L. Merchant & Co. Sailed in company with schrs Willie Dill, George, and Uncle Tom, for northern ports.

Schr Lizzle Batchelder, English, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Tennessee, Creed, 3 days from Vinalhaven, with stone to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Addie Ryerson, Houghton, 18 days from St. John, N. B., with laths and pickets to J. W. Gaskill Sons-ve-sel to Warren & Gregg. Schr L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, 5 days from Boston, n ballast to Chas. Haslam & Co. Schr A. Hammond, Paine, from Boston, with linsced to order.
Schr J. W. Haig, Brower, 4 days from Hingham, in ballast to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr Samuel McManemy, Nowell, 7 days from Charleston, with phosphate rock to Charleston

Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, 8 days from Boston, with mose. to B. W. Cloud.
Schr Casco Lodge, Pierce, 6 days from Portland, Me., with mose. to Dayld Cooper.
Schr Emma, Robinson, 2 days from Chesapeake City, with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Daniel Corbits. Floriday. Schr Daniel Corbitt, Eldridge, 1 day from Egg Harbor, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr R. J. Conner, Terry, 1 day fm Magnolia, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co. Schr Mary E. Hobson, Blocksom, 2 days fm Leba-on, Del., with railroad ties to Jas. L. Bewley & Co. Schr Northern Light, Ireland, from Fall River.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegranh, EASTON & MCMAHON'S BULLETIN. New York Office, Nov. 9. - Eight barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light. or tow to-night, for Daitimore, fight.

C. F. Nagle and J. J. Wolcott, with shooks; and
P. Tanney, with logwood, for Philadelphia.

Baltimore Branch Office, Nov. 9.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:— Enterprise, J. Lovett, A. Newcomb, and Ella, all Enterprise, J. Lovett, A. Newcond, with coal, for New York.
Melissa, with coal, for Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 10. — The
Mary X, with coal, for Baltimore, left last evening.
12 regular and 3 transient barges, light, for Baltileft this port vesterday.

L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph,
HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Nov. 10.—The following boats left this morning in tow :-J. R. T. Ryan and S. W. Arnold, with lumber to

R. Woolverton.

Samuel Christ, Helen, and Harry and Renova, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

John and Salile, with lumber to D. E. Trainor & Co. Edwin, with lumber to Watson & Gillingham.

J. P. Packer, with lumber to Maule, Bro. & Co. Tow detained by heavy E. N. E. wind.

(By Telegraph.)
LEWES, Del., Nov. 9-A. M.-A herm. brig passed n at daylight.

In harbor, 2 brigs and 7 schooners.

P. M.—A barkentine steamer passed in at 2-30. In harbor, 1 brig and 12 schooners. Wind S. W.; squally. Thermometer, 74.

MEMORANDA.

N. G. steamer Thuringis (new), Ehlers, from Hamburg 27th ult., at New York 8th inst, with 874 passengers. Br. steamer Europa, McDonald, from Glasgow 22d, via Moville 23d ult., at New York 5th inst., with 355

passengers. Br. steamers Scotia, Judkins, and Idaho, Cutting, for Liverpool; and Iowa, Ovenstone, for Glasgow, cleared at New York yesterday. Steamer The Queen, from Liverpool, at New York yesterday. Steamer Samaria, Martyn, from Liverpool, at New York yesterday.
Steamer City of Cork, Allen, from Liverpool, at Halifax 7th inst., to sail next day for Boston and

New York. Steamer City of Merida, Deaken, for Havana and Vera Cruz, cleared at New York yesterday. Steamer Helvetis, Griggs, for New York, s'id from Steamer Rosa, Philpot, from Wilmington, Del., at

Savannah Sth inst.

instant.

from Savannah 9th inst. Steamer Salvor, Herring, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 7th inst. Steamer Achilles, Colburn, hence, at Amesbury Point yesterday.
Steamer James S. Green, Vance, hence, at Norfolk 7th inst., and sailed for Richmond.
Steamer Centipede, Willets, hence, at Newbury-

Steamer Leopard, Hughes, for Philadelphia, sailed

N. G. bark Dora, Brawn, hence, at Baltimore Sth nst, to load for Rio Janeiro. Bark Horace Scudder, Gould, for Philadelphia, s'id from Charleston yesterday.

Bark J. M. Churchill, Seavey, for Philadelphia, remained at Leghorn 28d ult.

Brig Herald, Hanson, hence, at Matanzas 28th ult.

Brig J. Blekmore, Henley, hence for Portland, at

es' Hole 8th inst. Schr Florence Nowell, Fennimore, hence, at Jack-Schr E. A. Conklin, hence, at Norwich 7th inst.
Schr Rightaway, from Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia, salled from New London 7th inst.
Schrs Mary Anna, Burns, and Gale, Shropshire, from Trenton, at New Haven 7th inst.
Schr St. Clair, Edwards, hence, at Charleston yesterday. sonville 3d inst. via Savannah.

Schrs M. A. McGahan, hence for Rockland, and B. G. Irwin, Johnson, do. for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 5th inst.
Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, for Philadelphia, sailed from
New Bedford 6th inst. Schr Niagara, Townsend, hence, at Mobile 6th

Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, hence, at New Bedford 8th Schra S. H. Cady, Wood, for Salem; Lilly, Mur-Ravenscroit in 1021, that pealms of rejoicing | Bedford; and Edith May, Higgins, for Plymouth, all be sung with a swift and jocund measure."

Schr Almira, Wooley, from Gloucester; M. M. Weaver, Weaver; Alanantico, Stackpole; and Bonny Boat, Kelley, from Boston; Joseph E. Cates, Endi-cott, from Somerset, all for Philadelphia; and Roan-oke, Barrett, from Hartford for Trenton, passed

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Galveston Light-Vessel is now undergoing repairs in consequence of damages sustained by breaking adrift on the 18th ult., and will be replaced as soon as practicable. A first-class fron buoy, painted black, has been placed temperarily two hundred yards southwest from the Light-vessel's former position.

United States of America—New York.—Removal of the "Wreck of the Scotland,"—Light-vessel.—Official information has been received that the wreck of the Scotland has been removed, and that there is a depth of 21% feet water, at mean low tide, where the wreck was, which is a greater depth than in places in the immediate neighborhood of the wreck. The Light-vessel placed to mark that obstruction will be removed on the 5th day of December next, and that light station will be from that

By order of the Lighthouse Board,
W. B. SHUBBICK, Chairman,
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 2, 1870.

INSURANCE. INSURANCE COMPANY NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated 1794. STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS. First Mortgages on City Property...... \$766,450 United States Government and other Loan | RailFoad, Hank and Canal Stocks. | 55,708 |
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620	
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558	
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	Accrued Interest	20,357
Tremiums in course of transmission	95,108	
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900	Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia....

DIRECTORS. Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, T. Charlton Henry. Alfred D. Jessup, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman, Clement A. Griscom, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Barrison. William Brockie. ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President. CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President MATTHIAS MADIS, Secretary. C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

THE MUTUAL PROTECTION Life Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA

Offers life policies, PERFECTLY SECURED, at less than ONE-HALF THE USUAL RATES. It is the only Life Insurance Company in the United States doing business on the "Mutual Classification" plan, and its rates are so low that all classes may enjoy its benefits.

THE FULL AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS GUARANTEED. We confidently invite the attention of the public to the claims of this Company, assured that its plan, combining, as it does, ECONOMY with the HIGHEST

Circulars, containing full explanations of our system, rates, etc. etc., can be had from any of our agents, or at the

DEGREE OF SECURITY, will commend it to gene-

OFFICE,

No. 247 S. THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES H. BILLINGTON, President. J. E. HACKENBERG, Secretary. Good men wanted as Agents. 10 13 thstu2m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870. Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St

Assets Aug. 1, '70 \$3,009,888'24 INCOME FOR 1870,

LOSSES PAID IN 1869. \$10,000. \$144,905 42. Losses paid since 1829 over \$5.500,000 Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Libera

The Company also issues policies upon the Rent of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Morgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM. DIRECTORS. Alfred G. Baker,

Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, George Fales, Gustavus S. Benson ALFRED G. BAKER, President. GEORGE FALES, Vice-President. JAMES W. MCALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19 THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825-Charter Perpetual. No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence This Company, favorably known to the commu nity for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Build-ings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise

generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund. is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted secu rity in the case of loss.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Isaac Hazlehurst, H. Thomas Robins, J. John Dayson, J. Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, John Devereux Franklin A. Comly. DANIEL SMITH, JR., President. WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street. INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL \$200,000. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by

Perpetual or Temporary Policies DIRECTORS. Charles Richardson, Robert Pearce, Charles Richardson,
William H. Rhawn,
William M. Seyfert,
John F. Smith,
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CHARLES RICHARDSON, President,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-Presidet
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary.

TMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1868. Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, 88,000,000 IN GOLD. PREVOST & HERRING, Agents, No. 107 b. Lailaid Biron, Failedesphila

OHAS. M. PREVOCT

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AMUSEMENTS.

A MERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE SALEOF RESERVED SEATS FOR SINGLE NIGHTS COMMENCES THIS MORNING at the Box Office and F. A. NORTH & CO.'S Music Store, No. 1026 CHESNUT Street, for the first waste of the GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMBINATION.

week of the
GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMBINATION.
MRS. C. RICHINGS BERNARD, C. D. HESS & CO.,
Directress of the Operas. Managing Directors.
THE ONLY OPERA COMPANY IN THE FIELD
for the season of 1870-1871, and essentially a
CONSOLIDATION OF THE TWO GRAND COMPANIES OF LAST SEASON.
The Directors refer with pride to the record of the
Company thus far this season; the artistic and pecuniary successes they have achieved, the immense
work they have done in the production of so many
NEW OPERAS, and the fact that the EXTRAORDINARY ARTISTIC and NUMERICAL
STRENGTH of the COMPANY, while it enables
them to produce the HEAVIEST OPERAS with unexceptional completeness, has precinded the necessity too common of changing the Opera on account
of sickness in a single instance.
With a REPERTOIRE which enables them to
give FORTY OPERAS WITHOUT A REPETITION, and a CHORUS and ORCHESTRA carefully selected from the great amount of the best
talent left unemployed by the absence of all other
operatic organizations, they confidently promise the

operatic organizations, they confidently promise the

BEASON OF UNEXAMPLED BRILLIANCY.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, Nov. 14.
MONDAY,
H. TROVATORE.
TUESDAY,
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
B. BOWLER.
ALBERTO LAURENCE, TUESDAY,
BOHEMIAN GIRL,
WEDNESDAY,
BUGUENOTS,
THURSDAY, S. C. CAMPBELL, HENRI DRAYTON, EDWARD SEGUIN, ARTHUR HOWELL, J. H. CHATTERSON, DINORAH. FRIDAY, MARTHA.

M ARIESEEBACH TO-NIGHT,
THE GREAT TRAGEDIENNE,
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS THURSDAY, November 10,
SCHILLER'S ANNIVERSARY.
EXTRAORBINARY REPRESENTATION.
Schiller's celebrated Tragedy,
LOVE AND INTRIGUE (Kabale und Liebe).
After the play, Madame Seebach will declaim
Schiller's celebrated poem, "The Song of the Bell"
(Die Gloike).

Schiller's celebrated poem, "The song of the Bell' (Die Gloik+).

TO-MORROW (Friday), LAST NIGHT,
Goethe's sublime creation, FAUST.
Seebach in her world-renowned role of Marguerite.
Admission, \$1; Reserved Seats, 59 cents extra;
Faurity Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.
SATURDAY—SERBACH MATINEE, Jane Evre.
At the Matines admission to all certs leaded to At the Matinee, admission to all parts, including reserved seats, \$1. Family Circle, 50 cents.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS ATTM.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Nov. 10,
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE.
ELEVENTH AND LAST TIME
of a new farcical comedy, in 3 acts, by John D.
Stockton and the late William Brough, entitled FOX AND GOOSE

To conclude with NICHOLAS NICKLEBY.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. J. S. GLARKE,
AMONG THE BREAKERS.
SATURDAY—FOURTH, CLARKE MATINEE,
When will be performed OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET
THEATRE BEGINS & to S o'clock.
ROSEDALE—TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,

J. Lester Wallack's great play, ROSEDALE; OR, THE RIFLE BALL. MRS. JOHN DREW AS ROSA LEIGH. alded by the full company
FRIDAY-AS YOU LIKE IT.
SATURDAY-GREAT TRIPLE BILL. MONDAY NEXT-EDWIN DROOD.

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE, Return of Mrs. JAMES A. OATES' COMIC OPERA COMPANY. The Philadelphia favorites, MONDAY EVENING, November 14. M USICAL FUND GERMANIA ORCHESTRA. HALL

MATINEES
EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3% o'clock. CARL SENTZ, Conductor. A. G. EMERICK, Manager, Tickets, 50 cents. Package of four, \$1, At the office of the Germania Orchestra, North's Music store, No. 1926 Chesnut street, and at the

CORNER BROAD AND WALLACE STREETS,
ADAM FOREPAUGH'S
GREAT MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS,
NEW ATTRACTIONS JUST ADDED,
A HERD OF DROMEDARIES,
THE LARGEST EVER IN AMERICA.
YOUNG DOUBLE-HUMPED BACTRIAN CAMEL.

First appearance of
THE WONDERFUL BRAZILIAN FAMILY IN
PHILADELPHIA.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, at 1 and 7 o'clock. Admission 50 cents; children under ten years of age, 25 cents.

ADAM FOREPAUGH, Proprietor and Manager. age, 25 cents.

FOYER ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—CARL WOLF. FIRST MATINEE, ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MRS. SAUVAN, the Celebrated Contral ... will make her first appearance. For further particulars see the programme. 1174t

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.

NEW ATTRACTIONS.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee,
PEDANTO, THE GREAT GYMNAST.

THE FOUR BLONDES JESTER, THE MAN WITH THE TALKING HAND SAM LONG, THE FUNNY CLOWN, with 100 other Star Artists. in a New Orlginal Can-Can.

DUIREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
NOT MASSACRED AS REPORTED.
HITHER WE COME; SAFELY HOME AGAIN. GRAND OPENING NIGHT

MONDAY, November 7, and continue EVERY EVENING THE SEASON. Return of the world's favorites.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S

MAMMOTH GIGANTIC MINSTRELS,
From their GRAND CALIFORNIA TOUR. Crowned with new laurels and great success, ntroducing an extra original programme
FOR THE OPENING WEEK,
BY OUR FOURTEEN BIG GUNS.

First time new descriptive Finale, entitled
FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN,
embracing our entire Summer Tour. [1157t]
25 cent Matinee, Saturday Afternoon 2% o'clock.
C. H. Duprez, Manager. C. H. Keeshin, Agent.

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ARCH Street, above Tenth.
THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S
MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
With the best Minstrel Organization in the world.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. for the ale of reserved seats.

FURNITURE.

LUTZ & KLEIN, (SUCCESSORS TO I. LUTZ),

No. 121 . ELEVENTH Street. Have now on hand a full assortment of first-class FURNITURE, which their friends and customers are respectfully invited to examine before purshasing elsewhere.

Also, lately received a large invoice of FRENCH FURNITURE,

Manufactured by the best house E Parl , which we offer to sell at Paris pa ic prices.