MARRIED.

AVERY-HUTTON.—At Friends' Meeting House, wickley, Pa., on the 15th inst., Dr. William Savery. Philadelphia, to Rebucca, daughter of the late Joel ef Philadelphia, to Mebucca, daughter of the late Joel Hutton, of the former place.

SIMPSON—ALDERSON.—On the 15th instant, at Friends' Meeting House, Builington, N. J., Joseph Simpson: of Mayfield, Ashburne, England, to Agnes eldest daughter of Harrison Aldersen, of Burlington,

ECK ERT.—On Friday afternoon, Sept. 16th, Henry urner Eckert, son of the late Dr. George N. Eckert, in 122d year of his age.
His friends and those of the family are respectfully inted to attend the funeral, from the residence of his other, 1031 Spruce street, on Tuesday afternoon, the dhinar, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill. **
KING.—At Chelwood, Bucks county, Pa., on the 15th September, Hannah Wharton, wife of Dr. Charles King. of September, Haunan Whater, Lower Dublin, Phila-R, King, Services at All Swints Church, Lower Dublin, Phila-delphia, at 11% o'clock, precisely, on Monday, 19th inst.

LESSIG.—In Philadelphia, on the morning of the 16th
inst., Lizzle A., daughter of Eliza and the late John O.
Lessig. of Pottaville.

Lessig. of Fottaville.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to
attend the funeral, from the Pottaville Depot, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., upon the arrival of the 12.45 train.
Pottaville and Reading papers please copy.

EYPE & LANDELL OPEN TO-DAY—

6 New Shades of Brown Silk.

5 " Green Silks.

4 " Modes Silks.

Scarabee, the new fall Shade.

Plain Silks from \$125 to \$6 per yard.

DURE COD LIVER OIL, CITRATE Magnesia.—JOHN C. BAKER & Co. 718 Market st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Boys' Youths' Children's Fall Fall Suits. Suits.

Fall Over Coats.

Coats.

Custom Work,

Fall

JOHN WANAMAKER'S. 8:8 and 820

> Chestnut St.

REMEMBER, THE ORIGINAL 1/E XTER'S. 25 South Fifteenth st. sell tu th s littp? DEXTER'S DELICIOUS WHITE Mountain Cake can be had only at 215 South Fit hith street. Also Plan and Fancy Cake, Ice Creams , made of the best material. WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF science will commence October 3d, (Monday). It HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518

and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.

-Medical treatment ad medicine furnished gratuitously

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Washington Square.—Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10% o'clock. It

Church. Locust street, above Fifteenth., Rev. Dr. Humphrey. Pastor. Services at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M. It FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, corner of Seventh and Spring Garden streets.—
Rev. Thos. X. Orr. Pastor, will preach to morrow at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M. Strangers welcome, it SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Spruce below Sixth.—Rev. J. P. Conkey will preach to morrow at half past 10 A. M. and duarter be fore 8 o'clock P. M. ST. CLEMENTS CHURCH, TWENtieth and Cherry streets.—Service (Choral) and
Sermon, to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock. At this service the scats will be free. REV. C. WADSWORTH, D. D.,
Pastor, will preach to morrow in the Third Reformed Church, Tenth and Filbert streets. Services 10%
in proruing, and 8 in evening. REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., WILL

Preach in the West Arch Street Presbyterian
Church, corner of Eighteenth and Arch streets, to-morrow, at 10% A. M. and 8 P. M. "THE CITY VIEWED THROUGH "THE CITY VIEWED THROUGH
Spener Kennard, in the Tenth Baptist Church, Eighth,
above Green, Sunday evening.

WELCOME TO ALL.—REV. J. JAY
JOICE, Jr., will conduct the opening services of
Trinity Union Mission, to morrow evening at 78,
o'clock, in Union Mission, to morrow evening at 78,
o'clock, in Union Mission Hall, Eleventh street, above
Girard avenue. Come.

CLINTON STREET PRESBY-CLINTON STREET 1 Street below Spruce — Divino service, to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 10% A. M. Rev. Samuel Miller Hugeman will preach. All cortics of the service of the s JOSEPH'S EXALTATION IN

Egypt."—Sormon by Chas. Compbell on this subject to morrow evening at 7% P. M., at Spring Garden Hall, N. W. corner Spring Garden and Thirteenth. ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, Broad street, below Arch.—Preaching Sunday morning at 10% o'clock by Rev. James Neill and evening at 7% o'clock by Rev. C. H. Payne, D. D. Strangers invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN
Thompson streets. Preaching by the Paster, Rev. Jas.
Y. Mitchell, at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M. Sabbath School at 234 P. M. THE THINGS CONCERNING THE Coming Kingdom and the Name of Jesus.—Benjamin Wilson, of Illinois, will (D. V.) preach the last two sermons of the course on the above topic at the church, Fourth sgreet, above Catharine, to morrow, at 10.30 A. M., and 7.30 P. M.

VERY INTERESTING-THE REopening of Trinity M. E. Church, Eighth street,
above Race.—Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. by
Rev. B. I. Ives, D. D., of Auburn, N. Y.; at 3P. M. by
Rov. Dr. Withrow; at 7% P. M. by Rev. W. J. Stevenson.

ST. MATTHEW'S P. E. CHURCH. N.E. corner Eighteenth and Girard avenue. The Sunday School connected with the Ohnreh will resume its regular sessions to morrow, the 18th inst. Morring nession at hine o'clock. Afternoon session at three CHURCHOF THE EVANGELISTS,

CRUROLOG THE EVANGEMOTO,

Catharine street, above Seventh.—The Rector,
Jacob Miller, will preach to morrow morning at
Subject.—The Real Strength of a Believer. Evenservice at 8 o'clock. Subject.—The Prodigal Son.

OPEN AIR SERVICES UNDER the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, SABBATH AFTERMON (D.V.)

Market House, Second and South streets, 3 o'clock.

Oemetery Lanc, Kensington,
Second street, above York,
Seventh and St. Mary streets,
Independence Square, Preaching by
Independence Square, Preaching by
Roy. W. Y. Brown, of Denver City,
Gray's Ferry road and Bainbridge St.,
Nineteenth street and Ridge avenue,
Fourth and Bainbridge streets,
Jefferson Square,
Jefferson Square,

Dood and master streets, Freaching, v. Peter Stryker, D. D.
Dlymple Grounds, Twenty-fifth and flerson streets,
Broad and Coates streets,
Broad and South streets,
Broad and South streets,

road and Arch streets,
road and South streets,
wenty-second and Federal streets,
ront and Dauphin streets, 5:4.
ashington avenue, above Front street, 6:4.
fith and Germantown avenue, 6 o'clock,
ncline street, rear of Ninth and Balauridge streets,
& o'clock. irty-sixth street and Lancaster avenue, 5 o'clocks

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL

Church, Eighteenth and Green streets.—Bev.

Edward Hawes will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M.

Subject for evening—Lessons from History of Queen of Shebn. BETH EDEN CHURCH, BROAD and Spruce streets,—Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, D pastor, will preach Sunday morning at 10½ and ping at 7½ evening at 732.
Interesting opening services at Beth Eden SundaySchool, commencing at 332 o'clock, P. M. Special music for this occasion. Addresses by Rev. John
Uliambers, Rene Guillou, Esq., and pastor. Strangers
cordially invited to be present at any of the services. It POLITICAL NOTICES.

R NOTICE.

REPUBLICANS, AROUSE!

There remains but

SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY

for your names to be placed on the

EXTRA ASSESSMENT LIST

We earnestly urge upon all Republicans to

Every name left off the list is a vote lost!

Go, therefore, to your Precinct Houses and

examine for yourselves. JOHN L. HILL, President Republican City Exec. Com. JOHN McCullough, MARSHALL C. HONG, Secretaries.

1870.

1870.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

SHERIFF.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN
Naturalization Committee will set daily at Mr. N
SOBY 8, 416 Library street, from 10 until 2 o'clock,
JOSEPH R. ASH,
Chairman.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADEL-PHIA. GERMANTOWN AND NOBRISTOWN BAILEOAD COMPANY.

INSTRUCTION.

R. TAYLOR'S SINGING ACADEMY. A. R. TAYLOR'S SINGING ACADEMY,
A. 812 Arch street, is now open for Class and Private Instruction. Evening classes for Ladies and Gentiered. For beginners, on Tuesday evenings, at 75 a clock. Torms per quarter (12 lessons), 82; commetcing September 20th. For advanced pupils, on Thursday evenings, at 75 o'clock. Terms per quarter (12 lessons) 83; commencing September 20.

Alternoon classes for Ladies and Evening classes for Gentlemen, for the Cultivation of the Yolce, Sight Singing, &c. each class consisting of four pupils. Terms, \$20 per pupil, for a quarter of Twenty-four Lesson.

MISCELLANEOUS. VORYIDE, OR IMITATION OF WHITE

en use we have filteren use we have a sond metal-handled kinie, with a full line of ivery and other regular styles of Table Cutlery. TRUMAN & SHAW. No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth. TO KEEP YOUR BOY FROM STREET Associates and evil companions, give him a Chest of Tools. This will bring out his mechanical and inventive talents and keep him at home. A variety at TRUMAN & SHAW S. No. 825 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

PLOUR DEALERS' PINCERS, HAM T and Cheese Testers. Tinned Cheese Knives, Bung-Drivers, Box and Barrel-Scrapers, and a variety of other Store Tools. For sale by TRUMAN& SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth. BOOKS BOUGHT IN ANY QUANTITY

AIR TIGHT JARS, JELLY TUMBLERS.

GRIFF IT & PAGE. Archstreet. WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT
Bings of solid 18 karat fine Gold-a specialty; a
(all assortment of sizes, and no charge for engraving
names, &c. FARB & BBOTHER, Makers,
my24 rp #f 424 Chastout street, below Fourth

AMUSEMENTS.

somewhat remarkable of actors will appear A somewhat remarkable combination of actors will appear at the Academy of Music during next week. The company includes Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. John B. Studley, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. Charles Morton, Madame Penisi, Miss Josie Orton, and Miss Jennie Parker. Every one of these persons is a first-rate axist and any placement of the second of the se rate artist, and any play presented by them will be well worth seeing. The first performance will begin on Monday night, when Julius Casar will be presented. On Tuesday night, London Assurance will be offered.

At the Walnut Street Theatre, this evening Mr. Albert Cassedy will have a benefit tendered him by his friends, when a splendid bill, in which are Jesse Brown, or The Stege of Lucknow, and The Courier of Paris, or The Attack Upon the Mail, will be presented. -A good bill will be presented at Carneross & Dixey's Eleventh Street Opera House

—A first-class minstrel entertainment will be given at Simmons & Slocum's Arch Street Opera House.

-A good miscellaneous performance will be offered at Fox's American Theatre to-night. The play Fernande will be presented at the Arch Street Theatre this evening, with a

-The Fall term of the National Conservatory of Music has opened the season of 1870-71. The class-rooms are at the southeast corner of Tenth and Walnut streets. This corner of Tenth and Walnut streets. This school enters upon its fourth year under the able management of its founder, Mr. Carl Gaertner. The accommodations are conspicnous for their neatness and completeness, and the instruction is supplied by the ablest staff of professors that can be assembled from the very best centres of art. The Conservatory Orchestra, which will consist of the finest amateur talent, joined to the professional ability associated with the Conservatory, will make itself known to Philadelphians through make itself known to Philadelphians through four grand concerts, to be given at the Academy of Music during the season, while numerous soirées of classical chamber music will take place at the rooms of the Conservatory. This enterprise which has for its object to make every fireside the home of good music, is fully worthy of the most cordial encouragement of our citizens, and it is earnestly hoped, and confidently expected, that they will respond heartily to every appeal made to them to assist and sustain an institution devoted to so important a means of south education and improvea means of sould education and improve-

—A man being dissatisfied with the bill of an expressman, was allowed to express his feelings without charge.

FIRST EDITION.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE

THE SITUATION IN PARIS.

[By Cable.]

Paris in Her Isolation -- Cut Off from the Outside World -- Left to "Herself Alone" -- Street Scenes in the Crists -- Working and Drilling -- Soiled and Duil, but Resolute and Devoted.

solute and Devoted.

Paris, Sept. 16, 1870.—A feeling of profound quiet, peace I may term it, came over the city today; a peace occasioned by the general realization by the inhabitants of a sense of their complete isolation from France outside. For the first time in the history of the siege the Parisians experienced and acknowledged the fact that they were cut of almost entirely from the busy world which moves beyond their fortifications, and that they have been thus rendered completely and utterly dependent upon their own exertions and grand ef-In the Streets.

The only symptoms of eith buttle incide it.

The only symptoms of city bustle inside just now are those which are presented by the movement of artillery from one place to another; almost the only noise which one hears is that sent forth by the measured tread of infantry marching, countermarching, and in "double quick" to the most effective points

The last vestige of good, dear old Paris— Paris full of gayety, life and brilliancy and joy or dissipation—has vanished. Henceforth Paris must apply itself to earnest work. Deprivation of almost every social comfort, per-sonal terror, sudden death, must from this hour forth be the momentarily experienced or expected lot of all who remain inside the

Resolution for Defence,

The people of Paris continue terribly calm. They exhibit no outward evidence of fear, make no bravado, employ no flourish for effect. Where their spirit of intense patriofism is uncontrollable and manifested at all audibly the exhibition assumes the character either of floreness or of desperation.

of fierceness or of desperation.

Last night I passed through the printing office of the Electeur Libre, the semi-official newspaper of the new government of France. The compositors were waiting for "copy." They stood ranged in line, however, and were busily engaged in nne, nowever, and were busily engaged in practicing the manual at arms exercise as they remained expecting the manuscript. They wished to become perfect in the use of the muskets. In one department quite a number of the men were found deeply absorbed in the work of that trade. absorbed in the work of their trade.
Orderly, but Suffering.

I passed subsequently through a large portion of the city. There was not a single policeman visible, yet my appreciation of public order, tranquility and social security was never more perfect, even in the happiest moments, heretofore. The only change which I remarked more immediately, and never more perfect, even in the happiest moments heretofore. The only change which I remarked more immediately, and it was sufficiently painful, was that which had taken place from the old time wonderful cleanliness of the streets. Garbage and household refuse of every description were laid about anywhere and everywhere as I went along These were everywhere as I went along. There was no approach towards the removal of the nuisance. The sidewalks were unswept Matters of much more momentous import than these held the attention of the public. The Parisian mind was engaged, as it is now, in consideration of the best means of self-preservation. Life or death trembled in the balance for the people and it was known and felt servation. The of death trembled in the bar-ance for the people, and it was known and felt that the blow may fall on the life both of the city and of the French nation at any moment.

The People in the Van. A clever hit was made in Paris yesterday by the authorities. They placarded the city with extracts from the Berlin newspapers dewith extracts from the Bernin newspapers de-nouncing the republic as the work of the democracy of the gutter," the placards wind-ing up with the terrible words:

"La Canalille---C'est 1792."

The feeling among the working classes is literally tremendous. It recalls all I have ever read of the stern Democracy of old. The government has fearlessly offered arms to all classes, and there are nearly seventy battalions of the case of labor now daily drilling for the classes, and there are nearly seventy battalions of the sons of labor now daily drilling for the defence of the ramparts. A "school of the barricade" has also been established in the quarter of the Luxembourg, where a large force of young men, under the chief command of Henri Rochefort, daily exercises itself in the construction of street barricades.

There can be no doubt that the dominant neonle of Paris to-day are perfectly prepared.

people of Paris to-day are perfectly prepared people of Fails to day are perfectly prepared to exact the life of an enemy and to give the life of a Parisian for every stone of the city's walls and streets. I have seen nothing like it since the Western armies before Donelson.

[By Cable.] PEACE DIPLOMACY.

M. Thiers's Proposals to the British Government-Jules Favre's Offer to Bismarck---Probable Action of the Prussian Government.

London, Friday, Sept. 16.—Up to 6 o'clock yesterday atternoon, M. Thiers had submitted no other tangible proposal to the British Government than that the neutral Powersshould simultaneously exert their good offices for the restoration of peace. Lord Granville was inclined to act upon this suggestion, but Mr. Gladstone thought that such an effort was sure to be misunderstood; it would appear like a league against Prussia, and was a measure not to be adopted unless the parties thereto were ready adopted unless the parties thereto were ready to support their representations by force if they were not accepted—views which, of course, involved the total rejection of M. Thiers's proposal. Following this rebuff, M. Thiers's purpose was to alarm England by declaring that a general republican movement was imminent throughout Europe, and only to be repressed by strengthening the present moderate government in ening the present moderate government in France. On the advice of friends, however, he abstained from addressing this menace to the English government. It is absolutely true, as before telegraphed to you, that M. Thiers is here without instructions, credentials or the power of offering any guarantees. power of offering any guarantees on the part

of France.

Independently of M. Thiers, and before his arrival, the French Government, which does not conceal from the English Cabinet its anxious desire for an armistice, has besought Earl Granville to transmit to the Prussian headquarters certain overtures tending to negotiations on specified terms. The answer received from Prussia takes the form of two questions.

questions:

-First—Supposing the terms of the armistice agreed on between you and us, can you undertake that the French army will abide by them—meaning by the French army all forces under Bazaine, in Strasbourg, the Army of Lyons, and all other organizations? Second-Supposing the army accepts, will

the nation? M. Favre replied: "We undertake to answer for the army as for the nation. We will convoke the Constituent Assembly in the shortest possible time, a fortnight at most, and submit conditions to that Assembly which should be free to express the actions. Hens can hardly be said to meditate an attack on their owners; yet they frequently in the first said to meditate an attack on their owners; yet they frequently in the first said to meditate an attack on their owners; yet they frequently in the first said to meditate an attack on their owners; yet they frequently in the first said to meditate an attack on the first said to meditate an attack on their owners; yet they frequently in the first said to meditate an attack on their owners; yet they frequently in the first said to meditate an attack on the first said to meditate an attack on their owners; yet they frequently in the first said to meditate an attack on the first said to meditate and the first said t will be a full guarantee to Prussia.

Obviously, this answer admits that the preent Provisional Government cannot give any guarantee which, even if followed by an immediate armistice, might not be repudiated by the Assembly. Prussia's reply, however, is awaited, and meantime an attempt is making to bring about a personal interview between Favre and Bismarck.

Favre and Bismarck.

As to the supposed purposes or Prussia to treat with the Regency for peace, as telegraphed by the Tribune's Berlin correspondence, he writes by post that his information came direct from the Berlin Foreign Office. From other information, I presume it to begin the view held and urged by the Tory party at Berlin—that Court faction which does not share Bismarck's views. but which Berlin—that Court faction which does not share Bismarck's views, but which lias always retained considerable influence over the King. In any case, it does not extend beyond negotiations for peace, leaving France to decide her own destinies thereafter. Persons in close relations with Bismarck insist strongly that he holds very different views, and that in the negotiations for peace he will not discuss technical questions, nor ask by what title any French Government holds power, provided it can guarantee the execution of the terms of peace to which it agrees. peace to which it agrees.

[By Cable.1

An Anglo-Prussian Unpleasantness.
London, Sept. 19.—The London papers of to-morrow will publish an interesting correspondence between the Prussian Ambassador at pondence between the Prussian Ambassador at London, Count Bernstorff, and the English Foreign Minister, Earl Granville. Count Bernstorff complains of the violation of English neutrality involved in extensive sales of English arms to France. He refers to various cases which have come within his knowledge, and winds up by saying that England will be morally responsible for the blood shed on foreign fields through the agency of a few English tradesmen. Count Bernstorff claims, herein copying Mr. Seward very closely, that the war would have ended sooner, and that fewer Germans would have been killed, had not England permitted these abuses to be perpetrated. Earl mans would have been killed, had not England permitted these abuses to be perpetrated. Earl Granville replies in a despatch, dated only yesterday, by traversing the assertions of Count Bernstorff. He goes on to say that during the Crimean war Prussia, pretending to be neutral, permitted the Russian government to bring arms bought in Belgiam through the Prussiah territory. He repels the accusations leveled at Great Britain; declares that the at titude of England should be one of benevotitude of England should be one of benevo-lent, not malevolent neutrality; and says that the sort of neutrality which Prussia asks would have been nenessarily hostile to France. The markets of England should be, and must be, open to both parties.—World.

Prespects of the War.

London, Sept. 16.—Without attempting to prophesy, allow me to warn Americans against expecting a speedy end of this war. No vital blow has yet been struck at France. The season is far advanced. The German armies are in a country always exposed to malarious fever, and before a great city armed to the

There are in the field against them now nearly half a million of well-armed troops, and there will be a million within six weeks. The very best military authorities here consider it certain that the war must be protracted into the next year at least.

THE BESIEGED CITY.

The Sewers and Catacombs of Paris. A Paris letter in a London paper says: From the suburbs of Asnieres to the Place de la Concorde an enormous subway runs, which is sixteen and a half feet high, eighteen feet broad, and more than three miles long. Besides this are below the city three spacious galleries on each side of the Seine, the whole being provided with air-traps at regular intervals. being provided with air-traps at regular intervals, and lighted with oil lamps. Descend into either of these, and you find them to be as well built as those beneath the city of London, and with facilities for cleaning them, which are extremely suggestive of their great which are extremely suggestive of their great value for strategical purposes. The subterranean drains, or galleries, are furnished with iron tramways, along which small carts run, which are pushed by three men, and furnished with a drop-plank, which fits exactly into the drain, and pushes the mudbefore it as it advances. On the turbid waters before it as it advances. On the turbid waters of the great collector, between Asnieres and the Place de la Concorde, a good-sized boat is navigated, and the wildest stories are abroad respecting its possible uses to the enemy. Most of these may be dismissed as idle, but I am in a position to affirm that a careful inspection of these subterranean works has been made, and that Paris is preparing itself, down even to the waters under the earth, for the possible reception of its foe. If guupowder will blow up iron traps, water will spoil gunpowder, and the sanitary rite known as flushing the sewers would effectually dispose of an intruding force. The catacombs, again, into which seventy different staircases lead, and which extend not merely under the Fauhourgs. St. Germain, St. Jacques and St. Marcel, but under such important buildings as the Palace of the Luxembourg and the Pantheon, have had more attention paid them within the last two down they have had not a product the fauthen within the last two down they had pefore it as it advances. On the turbid water Pantheon, have had more attention paid them within the last two days than has been the case for years. Their uses under contingencies, which it is inexpedient to name, their size and value as repositories, are all canvassed eagerly, and nothing shows more plainly the anticipation of the people of Paris than the keene interest they display in such topics as

Defensive Preparations. Nothing can exceed the activity with which Nothing can exceed the activity with which the defensive preparations are hurried on. Every gate leading through the ramparts has been blocked with heavy mounds of earth, strengthened by palisades on the interior, technically known as lunettes. The stumps of the trees up to the edge of the glacis have been sharpened so as to form a serious obsticle to

trees up to the edge of the glacis have been sharpened so as to form a serious obsticle to the march of troops, and stout wire is to be interlaced among them, a few inches from the ground. But I do not see the abattis which might have been made with the fallen timber after the manner of those in the Virginia forests during our own war. All this, of course, is only a precaution against a coup de main. There are twenty-five hundred cannons on the ramparts, there are two hundred thousand the ramparts, there are two hundred thousand men behind them, ammunition for a twelvemouth; but in spite of all this, the true de fences of the capital are the forts. There are fourteen of these, and until they fall Paris cannot be invested; each one will require time and a great sacrifice of men in its reduction, but on the day which care the day wh but on the day which sees the capture of Mont but on the day which sees the capture of stone Valérien, Bicetre or Vincennes, we shall hear of a humble deputation of citizens asking King William to stop firing and take up his lodgings at the Tuileries.—Paris Correspondent.

THE LASH IN VIRGINIA.

Barbarianism Revived. The Baltimore American contains the fol-

EASTVILLE, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, VA., Bept. 12, 1870.—A. colored man; nearly eighty years of age, was tried before our Court this morning for attempting to steal a piece of rope valued at thirty cents. The only evidence introduced was simply the statement made by two witnesses that the piece of rope compared with a coil of rope in the store of one Nottingham, of this place. Notwithstanding the old man had been lying in jail since last May, he was sentenced by the Judgo of the Court to twenty-four hours' imprisonment—and—tan lashes upon the bare back. This is a specimen of Democratic justice.

A RESIDENT. Democratic justice. A RESIDENT.

This is pretty nearly as bad as Delaware, where a child of 13 years, for stealing seventy-five cents' worth of iron, has been whipped with ten lashes, imprisoned six months, and made to pay costs of the tetal.

Operations in the Lehigh Region

The Mauch Chunk Coal Gazette has the fol owing report for the week: Shipments.

There was transported over both the rail-roads and the canal, south from this place, last week, 122,257 17 tons. The preceding week there was shipped 130,059 19 tons, a decrease of 7,802 02 tons.

The corresponding week last year the shipments amounted to 75,827 11 tons, an increase for the week of 1870 of 46,430.06 tons. The Trade

The trade is but little, if any, improved since our last report. Some sizes seem to be brisk enough, but generally speaking, business is rather dull.—There is no prospect of a better demand until cold weather sets in. Then it is expected, that a very large husiness will he demand until cold weather sets in. Then it is expected that a very large business will be done. If prices do not soon advance it is hardly probable that Schuylkill can keep up. There has already been serious thoughts of a stoppage in that region. The action of the Reading Railroad Company in virtually advancing tolls nearly fifty cents, meets with general disfavor, if for no other reason, because the market is not able to stand it. Last week the Lehigh region shipped nearly 2,000 tons of coal more than the Schuylkill region by the Reading Railroad and Canalo. Much of this coal came from the Lackawana and Mahoning regions. At Audeenied, in the Lehigh honing regions. At Audenried, in the Lehigh region, the Honey Brook Coal Company's men are out, on some local difficulty.

THE PROPOSED MONUMENT TO GEORGE FOX.

American Quakers Opposing the Scheme. The "Friends" of this country, through The Friends Review, oppose the scheme on foot in England to erect a monument to George

in England to erect a monument to George Fox. The editor says:

"An English exchange makes mention of a movement in Drayton (Leicestershire), the place of George Fox's nativity. to erect as a monument of him a simple stone, with an appropriate record. The instigator, a member of one of the oldest Warwickshire families, is in no way connected with Friends, but reof one of the oldest Warwickshire families, is in no way connected with Friends, but regards the matter from a national point of view. The Vicar of Drayton contends that the monument be placed within the church-yard. It is intended as an acknowledgement that England owes much to him in the direction of religious liberty.

"We are glad that Friends are not connected with a movement was more passed."

nected with a movement which is not based apon the principles of the Letcestershire weaver. The best memorial which his own people can raise to his memory is indicated in the verse of Young:

"' They mourn the dead who live as they desired." The worthy elder who was content with the The worthy elder who was content with the simple signature of G. F. had a just sense of the creature's nothingness. It is well that the truths he enunciated and his services for truth should be appreciated by the world; but the present is not a day—there never was a day—for Friends to fix their gaze upon any man as their ultimate nattern or to follow day—for r riends to nx their gaze upon any man as their ultimate—pattern, or to follow any persons save as they are followers of Christ. To look beyond man and his teachings is a lesson indicated by the signs of the

times.
"It was a strong testimony of George Fox not to receive honor from man, and while, without collusion between his right hand and his left hand, he freely gave his money to the poor and distributed to the necessities of saints we cannot picture him the history we cannot picture him the poor and distributed to the necessities of saints, we cannot picture him to ourselves, under any supposable circumstances; as subscribing money toward any manifestation of hero worship. 'Not unto us. O Lord,' would be him leaving of that have the but pure The be his language, 'not unto us but unto Thy name give glory.' It is fresh in our remembrance, when the people of Durham would in grateful commemoration of his public services, that honored and venerable elder and consistent Friend forbade and prevented them. George Fox's record is on high.

The record book before the throne his memory shall cherish.'"

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S WILL.

Disposition of the Dead Hero's Estate-his War Trophies as a Legacy to His Son--The Obsequies--A War Steamer to Convey the Remains to This City. The following is the literal text of the will of The following is the literal text of the will of the late Admiral David G. Farragut, offered for probate before Surrogate Hutchings, in the city and county of New York:

I. David G. Farragut, of the city, county and State of New York, Admiral of the United States Navy, being of sound mind and memory, and considering the uncertainty of this frail and transitory life, do make, publish and declare this my latest will and testament in manner following, to wit:

sound mind and memory, and considering the uncertainty of this frail and transitory life, do make, publish and declute this my lasts will and testament in manner following, to wi:

Rivit-1 I declare all my just debts and funeral and testamentary expenses to be paid as soon as may be reasonable after my decease.

Second-1 Leve and bequeath all my trophies of war to my sob. Loyall Farragut.

Third-1 give, devise and bequeath the house and lot af land known as No. 113 (one hundred and thirteen).

**East Thirty-sixth street, in the city of Now York, where I now reside, together with all the furniture therein contained, to my wife, Virginia D. Farragut, to be used and enjoyed by her during the term of her natural life, and from and immediately after her decease I bequeath the same to my son, Loyall Farragut, his heigs and assigns forever.

Fourth-1 give, devise and bequeath all the rest, residue and remainder of my estate, that is, to say, all the rest, residue and remainder of all the estate of whatsoever pame and nature treal, personal and mixed), which shall belong to or be owned by me at the time of my death, to my said wife and my said son, to be divided equally between them, share and share allice, and I hereby direct and declare it to be my will and testament, to my said wife, are to be accepted and received by her in liew of dower.

Fifth-1 constitute and append my said wife, Virginua D. Farragut, to be the sole executrix, without security, of this my last will and testament, to my said wife, are to be accepted and received by her in liew of dower.

*Fifth-1** Constitute and append my said wife, virginua D. Farragut, to be the sole executrix, without security, of this my last will and testament, and I hereby revoke all former and other wills and testaments by me made.

In testimony whereof I have hereoute subscribed my name and set my seal this lift day of December, in the last will and testament, in presence of us, who, in his sight and in presence of each other, have signed our names as

FIRE IN EMPORIUM. Heavy Losses.

We learn from the Independent that a fire occurred in Emporium on the 13th instant which destroyed an entire block, being the most destructive conflagration that ever visited the place. It commenced in what was known as the "Felt Block," owned by Rev. B. F. Barrett, of Philadelphia. The entire block of seven store houses, with dwellings over them, was destroyed. The fire raged terribly, the flames rising to an immense height, lighting up the valley for miles almost equal to a midday sun. C.C. Eav's dwelling and saloon situated west and Flay's dwelling and saloon, situated west and adjoining the block, shared the same-fate-though giving time to remove a part of his goods. His barn and ice-house, with contents, were also destroyed, as well as the barn of Thomas Huff. A. Haupt's dwelling situated a little to the east of the block, was with great difficulty saved from the devouring, element, though badly scorched. The office of the Independent was barely saved through the efforts

THE COURTS.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Purson.—Court was held in the old court-room this morning, for the purpose of disposing of habees corpus cases. Among them was one in which the father of a child sought to retain the custody, his wife having separated from him for no assignable cause, he then being in declining health. The child is about six years of age.

The Judge awarded the boy to the father.

[From the American Fxchange and Beview, Sept., 1570.] ROYAL INSUHANCE COMPANY.

The Royal Insurance Company with its report for 1869 completes the history of operations for a quarter of a century. Its twenty-lifth annual exhibit vindicates the past, and is rich in promise for the future. The whole record of the Royal demonstrates a steady financial growth scarcely disturbed by the cord of the Royal demonstrates a steady financial growth scarcely disturbed by the fluctuations of business. Its present stock cash capital is partly surplus capitalized, and the annual dividend for the twenty-fifth year is equal to twenty-five per cent of the capital as paid in by the shareholders. At the close of 1868 the Royal had, by the American standard, a net earned surplus over capital of \$1,079,273, deducting all life and fire liabilities. The special reserve surplus fund alone of this company, set apart out of profits to guard the capital from impairment, was increased through the result of 1869 by the splendid addition of \$591,880. This reserve now amounts to a sum nearly equal to the cash capital. Total assets about nine million dollars.

The fire department shows for 1869 a less ratio of loss to premium than the business of the previous year. With such a wide distribution of hazards, excessive losses in any particular country are generally compensated by successes elsewhere. The heavy American

or the previous year. With such a wide distribution of hazards, excessive losses in any particular country are generally compensated by successes elsewhere. The heavy American fire losses of 1869 of the Royal, merged in the vast extent of the underwriting, have a very slight effect upon the aggregate result. American policy-holders will appreciate the value of a security which is lifted out of the contingencies besetting fire insurance here. In insurance, as in war, the more avenues for resources that are kept open the better the chance of ultimate safety. To give an idea of the details of the Royal's position, we present an abstract of the last annual report:

The annual general meeting of the shareholders was held August 5th, at the head office of the company, North John street, Liverpool.

Report for the Year 1869.

The Directors have the pleasing duty of reporting that the results of the year 1869 are highly satisfactory to both departments of the Fire Department.

The premiums for the period amount to £485,180 5s. 9d-(\$2,425,900), and the fosses to £290,685 10s. 11d. (\$1,483,425), being an increase of premium and a decrease of loss as compared with the corresponding totals of the preceding twelve months. The net profits of the department, including interest, amounts to \$78,154 3s. 5d. (\$30,770). With a single exception, this is the largest surplus that has been announced as the result of a very's overse. been announced as the result of a year's opera-tions since the establishment of the company; and it is satisfrctory to state that most of the branches any contributed to it in some measure, the American department being the only important one that shows a mail adverse balance.

ance:
Your Directors have repeatedly had to refer to the fluctuations to which fire insurance business is exposed. The year now under review has been marked by the absence of fires of any serious extent; but it has been succeeded by a period equally distinguished for the number and severity of the losses which have occurred in various parts of the world. The Boyal has shared in many of these, and so favorable a report as the one now presented can not, therefore, be anticipated for 1870.

Life Department. It will be in the recollection of the share-holders that the results of the quinquennial valuation of the liabilities of this department now fall to be reported. Your directors feel that more than the usual interest attaches to this investigation, in consequence of public attention having been prominently drawn, during the next trades and the first the contract of the first trades and the first the first the first trades and the first trades are the first trades a elve months, to the financial position of life offices by the failure of one large company and the rumored difficulties of

For the better security of the public, a bill, which has just received the approval of the Legislature, will compel all life companies to publish, periodically, important information respecting their financial position and the means they proved the received the second of the companies of the proveder of the control of the companies they proved the control of the c means they possess of meeting their engage-ments. Your Directors approve of the salu-tary provisions of the measure which enforce the publication of accounts upon all compa-nies; and, in order to afford an adequate con-firmation of the accuracy of the statements of mics; and, in order to afford an adequate confirmation of the accuracy of the statements of this company, your Directors have adopted a further check, which they are satisfied will commend itself to every shareholder and assurer. A valuation of the life liabilities has been made by the officers of the company as heretofore, and a totally independent valuation has been obtained from Mr. Samuel Brown, one of the most experienced actuaries of the day. It is satisfactory to state that their results, although in the one case each policy was valued separately, and in the other were grouped in classes according to ages.

It is unnecessary to enter upon the details here, as they are given fully in the accompanying reports by the Manager and Consulting Actuary, and it only remains to make the announcement that the amount of profit accruing to the shareholders for the transactions of the latting vary is CER 1022 C. 24 COND. firmation of the accuracy of the statements of

ing to the shareholders for the transactions of the last five years is £81,933 6s. 8d. (\$400,665). The results of the business for the last twelve months have been as follows Totalincome

after deducting £213,420 14s. 8d. (\$1,067,100) reassurances 248 new prothe year have

contributed, £19,003 7s. 8d. net..... The interest from The claims, in-

cluding payments of bonus additions....£104,383 9s. 6d.

New annuities and on dowments, purchase money and premiums..... The interest .. £16,827 4s. 2d.

.£7.185 5s. 4d.

penses of every description, the amount added to the life funds for the year is...£133,059 7s. 8d. Dividend and Bonus.

accounts.....

nuities and ex-

The Directors beg now to recommend that a dividend of 3s per share and a bonus of 4s per share, and on the present occasion a further bonus of 3s. per share from the life profits, together with 10s. per share free of income

Funds. After providing for payment of dividends and bonuses, the funds of the company will stand as follows: Capital paid up., £289,095 Reserve fund and profit and loss account.. £286,92510s. assurance funds..... £1,173,401 98, 1d. (\$5,867,005)

-Caution to ball-goers-Never wind up the evening with a reel. -A cold snap-trying to fire a percussion