OBITUARY.

REV. ALBERT BARNES.

On Saturday afternoon the long, eventful, industrious, and singularly useful career of the Rev. Albert Barnes was brought to a sudden but serenely peaceful close. In company with his daughter, he had left his residence, at No. 4209 Walnut street, West Philadelphia, to pay a visit of condolence to an afflicted family residing about a mile distant. He walked the entire distance, but soon after entering the house he fell back in his chair and expired without a struggle or a word.

Albert Barnes was born in the town of Rome, New York, on the 1st of December, 1798. His father pursued the calling of a tanner, and in this laborious occupation he was himself engaged until he had attained the age of seventeen. A year later he entered Hamilton College, New York, and graduated from that institution with the class of 1820, at the age of twenty-two. Concerning his inner life at this period he has said:—

"I began life a skeptic in religion, and I early *fortified* and *poisoned* my mind by reading all the books to which I could find access, that were adapted to foster and sustain my native skepticism. Up to the age of nineteen, though outwardly moral, and though, in the main, respectful in my treatment of religion, I had no belief in the Bible as a revelation from God, nor was I willing to be convinced that it is such a revelation. Circumstances which related rather to the choice of a profession than to any question about the truth of religion, led me to some reflection on the general subject of the future and to the course which I should pursue in the world. I should have shrunk at that time from its being understood that I read the Bible, and I should equally have avoided any book that would be understood by my associates to suggest the thought that I was a serious inquirer in regard to my salvation. Among them, however, I was not ashamed to be seen reading a book which was in all our hands, the 'Edinburgh Encyclopædia,' then in the course of publication. One of the numbers of that work had an article by Dr. Chalmers, entitled 'Christianity.' I read it. The argument to me was new. It fixed my attention. It commanded my assent. It convinced me, intellectually, of the Divine origin of the Christian religion."

"But," he continues, "with this intellectual conviction I paused. I formed a purpose on the subject of religion which I then intended should regulate my future course in this world. It was to lead henceforth a strictly moral life; to say nothing against religion; not to be found on any occasion among its opposers; but to yield to its claims no farther. I resolved to frame my life, in this respect, on what I understand to be the character and views of Dr. Franklin."

A year later a religious revival commenced in the college, and Mr. Barnes was firmly resolved upon maintaining the resolution expressed above. But in this endeavor he was providentially frustrated, in the following manner:—

"A classmate, recently converted, stated to me in simple words, and with no appeal to me personally, his own feelings on the subject of religion, described the change which had occurred in his mind, and left me. His words went to my heart; led me to reflection my condition, and were the means, under God, of that great change which has so materially affected all my plans in this life, and which I anticipate and hope will affect my condition forever."

This changed the whole current of his life, and in November, 1820, he commenced the study of theology at Princeton; was licensed to preach in April, 1824; and was ordained and installed as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Morristown, N. J., in February, 1825. Referring to the early portion of his career, he has said:—

"I began life with no wealth and with no patronage from powerful friends. I was blessed with virtuous and industrious parents, and entered on my course with the advantage which was to be derived from their counsels and example. I was dependent on my own efforts. I claim no special credit for this, or sympathy on account of it, for this is the way in which most men begin the world."

He remained at Morristown for five years, signalizing the close of his pastorate, in the spring of 1830, by the delivery and publication of a sermon on "The Way of Salvation," which at once drew to him the attention of the whole Presbyterian denomination. The Church was just entering upon that memorable struggle which ultimately rent it asunder, and this sermon on "The Way of Salvation" was made the basis for an ecclesiastical persecution of its author, which was conducted with great earnestness for six years, until its object obtained a complete triumph over all his adversaries.

He was called to the First Church of this city in 1830, as the colleague of the Rev. Dr. J. P. Wilson, with the hearty concurrence of the latter, there being but one vote adverse to his settlement in fifty-four which were cast upon the question. Having signified his acceptance, the congregation, according to the custom of the Church, asked leave of the Presbytery of Philadelphia to prosecute the call. The motion to grant leave raised a stormy discussion, which was prolonged through four days, several prominent members of the presbytery declaring that Mr. Barnes' sermon on "The Way of Salvation" contained fundamental errors in doctrine, and asserting their unwillingness to countenance any innovation by his reception. Leave to prosecute his call was finally granted, by a vote of 21 to 12, it being understood that as soon as Mr. Barnes was received into the Presbytery he should be placed upon trial for heresy; and on the 18th of June, 1830, he presented his certificate of dismissal and recommendation from the Presbytery of Elizabethtown. A fierce opposition was again arrayed against his reception; but it finally prevailed by a vote of thirty to sixteen. An attempt was then made to arrest him his formal installation, by the presentation against him of charges of unsoundness in doctrine; and in November, 1830, by express command of the Synod, these charges were heard by the Presbytery, but in a manner which, according to the claim of Mr. Barnes and his friends, was entirely unconstitutional. The matter was finally taken before the General Assembly of 1831, which decided that there was "a number of unguarded and objectionable passages" in Mr. Barnes' sermon; but ordered the presbytery to suspend further proceedings in the case, and recommended such a division of that body as would promote peace and harmony in the Church. This compromise was stoutly opposed by the adversaries of Mr. Barnes, and the recommendation of the Assembly was not fully and satisfactorily carried out until the year 1836.

Mr. Barnes meanwhile entered upon the discharge of his new pastoral duties with many misgivings, by reason of his youth and inexperience. In a sermon on "Life at Three-score," preached on the 28th of November, 1858, he says:—

"I came here a young man, with but little experience, with no personal acquaintance with the manners and habits of a great city, and with no such reputation as to make success certain. I had never preached before the congregation when I was called to be its pastor. I came at that early period of life, and with that want of experience, to succeed the most learned, able, and eloquent preacher in the Presbyterian Church; a man occupying a position in this community which no other man occupied; a man who had ministered here more than twenty years; a man whose opinions secured a degree of respect which few men have ever been able to secure; a man beloved and venerated by the congregation to which he had so long ministered. I came to take charge of one of the largest and most influential congregations in the land. I came when I was fully apprised that I must encounter from without a most decided and formidable opposition to the views which I had cherished and to the doctrines which I had expressed. I found my venerable predecessor already, by anticipation, my friend. He defended my views. He indorsed my opinions. He exerted his great influence in the congregation in my favor, commending me, in every way, by his pen and his counsel, to the confidence and affection of the people to whom he had so long ministered. For six months, the time during which he lived after I became the pastor of the church, he was my friend, my counsellor, my adviser, my example; he did all that could be done by man to make my ministry here useful and happy."

But Mr. Barnes' difficulties with those who were opposed to his peculiar doctrinal views did not end with his successful installation. While he has been widely and favorably known as an earnest and efficient pastor, and as a clear and impressive pulpit orator, his fame throughout this and other lands has been chiefly owing to his able commentaries on different portions of the Scriptures. In his sermon on "Life at Three-score," he thus refers to the origin and composition of these remarkably successful works:—

"My attention was first directed to the subject by what seemed to me to be a want in Sabbath-schools, the want of a plain and simple commentary on the Gospels, which could be put into the hands of teachers, and which would furnish an easy explanation of the meaning of the sacred writers. I began the work, and prepared brief notes on a portion of the Gospel of Matthew, when I incidentally learned that the Rev. James W. Alexander, D. D., was engaged in preparing a similar work. Not deeming it desirable that two books of the same kind should be prepared, I wrote to him on the subject. He replied that he had been employed by the American Sunday-school Union to prepare such a work; that he had made about the same amount of manuscript preparation which I had done; that he regarded it as undesirable that two works of the same character should be issued; that his health was delicate, and that he would gladly relinquish the undertaking. He abandoned it, as I have always felt, with a generous spirit. I have prosecuted the work until a result has been reached which I by no means contemplated at the outset. All my commentaries on the Scriptures have been written before 9 o'clock in the morning. At the very beginning, now more than thirty years ago, I adopted a resolution to stop writing on these notes when the clock struck nine. This resolution I have invariably adhered to, not unfrequently finishing my morning task in the midst of a paragraph, and sometimes even in the midst of a sentence."

In consequence of the arduous duties thus voluntarily assumed, in addition to the pressing labors of his pastorate, and the fact that they were accomplished mainly in the hours which are devoted by other men to repose, Mr. Barnes entailed great physical suffering upon himself, and came near losing the use of his eyes. But he reaped a rich and unanticipated reward for his self-sacrifice. No works of a similar character have attained such a widespread popularity and circulation among all denominations of Christians and in all countries. They have been translated into several foreign languages, and in 1856 his "Notes on the New Testament" alone had attained a circulation in this country of nearly half a million volumes, while a still larger number had at that time been printed abroad. In the sermon from which we have already quoted, Mr. Barnes thus referred to his responsibility for the success which attended his literary efforts:—

"I cannot now recall those books. I cannot control any impression which they may make. It affects me also deeply to reflect that the sentiments in those books are most likely to come in contact with minds through which they will exert an influence when I am dead—the minds of the young. And yet I would not recall them if I could. With all my consciousness of their imperfection, and with my firm expectation that some man will yet prepare a commentary on the New Testament far better fitted to accomplish the end which I have sought than my own writings are, and with the feeling that, at my time of life, I cannot hope to revise them, and to make them conformable to what I would desire them to be, I still believe that they contain the system of eternal truth; that they defend what is right; that their influence will be to illustrate, in some measure, a great system of doctrines, which is closely connected with the salvation of men; and that, with all their imperfections, they give utterance to just sentiments of the nature of true piety and the duties of practical religion."

The work of preparing these commentaries was commenced by Mr. Barnes soon after his settlement in this city. The "Notes on the Gospel of St. Matthew" were issued in 1832, and in 1835 the volume of the Epistle to the Romans was completed and published. Some of the doctrinal views expressed in the latter were regarded as especially objectionable by those who had previously been alarmed at the spread of innovations in the Church. The late Dr. Junkin, at that time President of Lafayette College, became the accuser of Mr. Barnes, although he was at that time a member of another presbytery, and not even connected with the same synod. Dr. Junkin made formal charges against Mr. Barnes, in which he studiously avoided the use of the objectionable word "heresy," as ambiguous and calculated to prejudice him in public opinion. In these accusations Mr. Barnes was charged with holding that sin consists in voluntary action; that Adam, both before and after the fall, was ignorant of the fact that the consequences of his sin would extend beyond a natural death; that unregenerate men are enabled to keep the commandments and convert themselves to God; and that faith is an act of the mind, and not a principle, and is itself imputed for righteousness. The charges of Dr. Junkin also maintained that the author had denied the covenant with Adam, and the imputation of Adam's sin to his posterity; that mankind are liable to punishment by reason of Adam's transgression, that Christ suffered the proper penalty of the law as the vicarious substitute of His people, and thus legally took away their sins and purchased pardon; the imputation of Christ's active righteousness; and that justification was other than simple pardon.

The presbytery gave a patient hearing to the case, which resulted in the justification of Mr. Barnes. The presbytery pronounced the evidence submitted in support of the charges to be mere "inferences drawn from Mr. Barnes' language," which were not legitimate, and which, even if they were legitimate, could not be used to convict of heresy or dangerous error, according to a decision of the assembly of 1824. Mr. Barnes was therefore triumphantly acquitted of having promulgated "any dangerous errors or heresies, contrary to the word of God and the standards" of the Church.

This decision was unsatisfactory to Dr. Junkin, and the latter appealed from the presbytery to the synod. The presbytery refused to give up to the synod its record of the trial, and Mr. Barnes put in a plea to the jurisdiction of the latter body, declining to stand his trial before it. The synod thereupon decided that the presbytery had acted disorderly in this refusal, and merited a censure. Dr. Junkin was then given a full hearing before the synod, and as Mr. Barnes refused to appear and argue his cause, he was convicted of holding fundamental errors, and by a vote of one hundred and sixteen to thirty-one, a motion to refer the whole matter to the General Assembly having been previously voted down, was "suspended from the exercise of all the functions proper to the gospel ministry" until such time as he should retract his errors and "give satisfactory evidence of repentance." Mr. Barnes acquiesced in the suspension, abandoning his pulpit for the time being, and gave notice of an appeal to the General Assembly.

An effort was then made by the adversaries of Mr. Barnes to reconstruct the presbyteries so that he should fall to the lot of one which would be able to manage him. One divine declared that the only true course was the extirpation of the obnoxious presbytery, "root and branch." Others were in favor of distributing the members of the presbytery; but this was opposed on the ground that it would be "like spreading poison," and result in the contamination of the whole synod. Still another advocated the exclusion of the presbytery from the watch and care of the synod, hoping thus effectually to free it from "wolves in sheep's clothing." The dissolution of the presbytery was finally agreed upon, its members being ordered within six months to seek admission into other presbyteries, failing in which they were declared to be *ipso facto* cut off from the communion of the Presbyterian Church. The members of the presbytery which it was thus attempted to dissolve appealed to the General Assembly of 1836, which met at Pittsburg. A week was devoted to hearing the appeals of the presbytery and of Mr. Barnes, and both were sustained, the latter by a vote of one hundred and thirty-four to ninety-six. His suspension from the exercise of his pastoral duties was reversed by a vote of one hundred and forty-five to seventy-eight, and he again appeared in his pulpit, to the great rejoicing of his people, having triumphantly sustained and finally overcome a persecution for his religious views which lasted through six years. Mr. Barnes himself paid the following high tribute to the noble manner in which he was sustained throughout this trying ordeal by his congregation. He said:—

"During these six years of conflict, notwithstanding all the efforts made from without to crush a young man, and to divide the congregation, it never swerved or hesitated. None were drawn away; none among us attempted to make a division. In every new phase of the now almost forgotten struggle before the presbytery, the synod, and the Church at large, the entire congregation stood by me until the great result was reached which gave us peace."

For thirty-seven years he remained in the pulpit of the Washington Square Presbyterian Church of this city, discharging his pastoral duties with great acceptance, and working unceasingly at his great literary tasks. But in October, 1867, he was forced by the increasing infirmities of age, and especially by the partial failure of his eyesight, to abandon the regular discharge of his pastoral duties, in which he was succeeded by the Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D. His connection with the congregation which he had served so long and so faithfully was not severed, however, and he occasionally appeared in his old pulpit, as well as in the pulpits of other city churches. On Sunday morning, December 18, less than a week before his death, he preached to his old congregation, and on the afternoon of the same day his last sermon was delivered, his congregation on this occasion being the inmates of the House of Refuge.

The later years of his life were not signalized by such stormy scenes as marked his early career, but they were none the less industriously employed. In addition to his "Notes on the New Testament," he published a similar commentary on portions of the Old Testament, including the books of Job, the Psalms, Isaiah, and Daniel, ten volumes of sermons and miscellaneous discourses, and other works, among which were "A Life of St. Paul," "Evidences of Christianity," and "Scriptural Views of Slavery." The just fame which he earned as a commentator and a pulpit orator caused the degree of Doctor of Divinity to be tendered him by several institutions, English as well as American, but with characteristic modesty and on conscientious grounds he invariably declined the honor. Happily, his years were so far prolonged that he was permitted to witness the reunion of the Church whose disruption had been so intimately associated with the great persecution he had undergone in his early life, and this grand consummation gave him unfeigned joy.

There has seldom been in the Christian pulpit a man whose life displayed more true nobility, whose labors resulted in greater good to his fellow-men, whose influence was more earnestly and effectually exerted on the side of truth in all its forms and phases. For he did not restrict his indomitable energies and his varied scholarly acquirements to any one field of labor; but was found as zealous and as efficient in the advocacy of temperance, of justice to the oppressed, and of maintaining by the strong right arm of the nation those political principles which were bequeathed to us by our forefathers, as in the mere discharge of his duties as pastor of a single church. We cannot better bring this sketch of his life to a close than by quoting the following extract from a letter written by him to a friend, on the seventieth anniversary of his birth, December 1, 1868:—

"I have a great desire to live. I am not tired of life, nor disgusted with the world, nor discouraged or disheartened in regard to the future. I believe that there are glorious things in prospect for our earth, and that it will be a greater thing to live for the next half century than it has been to live in the one that is past, and where we have had something to do. You have the advantage of me in another respect. You have the use of your eyes. I have not, and am obliged to write this letter by the aid of a machine, and this I can use but little. I preach a little, but have no charge, and am a practical farmer—with a farm of one acre. I remember the scenes of other years to which you refer. They are gone, and cannot be recalled. There are brighter scenes and even happier lands, and there will be prolonged and unbroken friendships beyond the grave—that grave which is but little before us."

The funeral of Mr. Barnes will take place on to-morrow afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the church on Washington Square, the interment to take place at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—John Spear was met by a party of rough people at Fourth and McIlvaine streets on Saturday night late, and was badly beaten by them and robbed of a gold watch and some money.

—Early on Sunday morning five houses were burned down in "Dutch Row," east of Trenton avenue, above the Reading Railroad. The loss will amount to $2500. The origin of the fire is unknown.

—On Friday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, the residence of Mr. Frank Haas, on Seventh street, above Market, was entered by thieves through a rear second story window, and robbed of $3000. The family, at the time of the robbery, were in the lower part of the house, the front portion of which is occupied as a saloon.

—At 7 o'clock on Saturday morning a man named John Hamill was attacked by a man named Patrick M. Roe, at Seventh and Bainbridge streets, with a chair, and badly beaten about the head. It is thought that Hamill will die. His assailant is in custody.

—On Saturday evening a police officer attempted to arrest a man named Edward McKnight, at Thompson and Leopard streets. McKnight turned on the officer and knocked him down. The policeman arose promptly and fired a pistol at his assailant, but unfortunately missed him and wounded a person named Alfred Helverson, who was passing by at the time.

Domestic Affairs.

—The exact population of Ohio, according to corrected returns, is 2,663,681.

—The latest reports from Georgia are to the effect that the recent election makes the State strongly Democratic.

—Advices from Utah are that Justice McKean is not and will not be a candidate for the Governorship of that Territory.

—Reports from all quarters of the United States concur that Saturday was by far the coldest day that has been experienced this winter.

—About 2 o'clock on Sunday morning the Spottswood Hotel, at Richmond, Va., was burned, and a number of the guests and employes of the house perished in the flames.

—John H. Surratt, the ex-conspirator, who is now engaged in lecturing upon the part he played in the proposed capture and subsequent assassination of President Lincoln, has just had the doors of a hall closed upon him in Washington.

Foreign Affairs.

—General Faidherbe, with 60,000 men, was routed by General Manteuffel, on Friday, near Amiens. Two Prussian divisions only were engaged.

—A despatch from Brussels says General Faidherbe is being surrounded by the Germans, and that the Prussians have occupied Soissons and Sessone.

—Havre is now so strongly fortified that no fears are apprehended of an attack. All the works about the city are fully manned and supplied, and there are several war vessels riding at anchor before the city.

—The London *Post* predicts for the Prussians great hardships and losses during the coming winter, because the Parisians have demonstrated their ability to resist indefinitely.

—The congratulations of Queen Victoria to the King of Prussia, on his acceptance of the title of Emperor of Germany, were presented to his Majesty by Odo Russell.

—Austria, Prussia, and England have offered an asylum to the Pope.

—It is understood the King of Prussia has granted Fulda, in Hesse-Cassel, to the Pope as a residence.

—The first meeting of the conference on the Eastern question is fixed for the 3d of January. Prince Charles, of Roumania, calls the attention of the powers to the fact that his position, as settled by the treaty of Paris, is no longer tenable, thus bringing up another question to be settled.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·23	MOON SETS	10·32
SUN SETS	4·39	HIGH WATER	5·41

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATHAM, J. PRICE WETHERILL, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 1
Batavia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 3
Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Dec. 7
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 10
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 10
C. of Manch'tr	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 10
Samaria	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Dec. 13
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 14
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 14
C. of Brooklyn	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 15
C. of Merida	Vera Cruz	New York v H.	Dec. 16
Ocean Queen	Aspinwall	New York	Dec. 18
FOR EUROPE.			
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Tyrian	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 28
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 29
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 31
Hansa	New York	Bremen	Dec. 31
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 31
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 31
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 4
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 7
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 7
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 11
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Rattlesnake	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Dec. 28
Cleopatra	New York	Havana	Dec. 29
Tybee	New York	St. Domingo	Dec. 29
Norwich	New York	Port-au Prince	Dec. 30
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Hong Kong	Dec. 31
Cuba	Baltimore	N. Orls. via K. W.	Dec. 31
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Jan. 3
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Jan. 7

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, Wilmington, N.C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamship Norman, Nickerson, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Fanita, Doane, New York, John F. Ohl.
Bark John E. Chase, Davis, Antwerp, Workman & Co.
Schr E. B. Shaw, Shaw, Wilmington, N. C., Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr Samuel McMenamy, Nowell, Cienfuegos, E. F. Cabada & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, fm New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig Almon Rowell, Nichols, 32 days from Pensacola, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott—vessel to Warren & Gregg. Off Hatteras, had severe westerly gales.
Schr R. & S. Golt, Truax, 2 days fm Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

ARRIVED SUNDAY.

Steamship Rattlesnake, Winnett, 48 hours from Boston, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.

(*By Telegraph.*)

LEWES, Del., Dec. 24—A. M.—4 brigs and 14 schrs in harbor this A. M., and steamer George Chaffee, from New York via Maurice River.
Wind N. W. Thermometer, 18.

P. M.—The Howard reports went to sea yesterday, barks Providence, Nettie Merriman, Smith; brigs Roanoke and Hyperion; and schr Elizabeth Magee.

In harbor, brigs Planet, Robin, and Charles Miller, bound out; brig Glance, 22 days from Matanzas for Philadelphia; schrs Iris, fm St. John via New York, and Albert Thomas, for Philadelphia, and 10 schrs unknown. Wind N. W. Thermometer, 25.

CAPE MAY, Dec. 24.—The steamer Ariel, from Boston, came ashore on the morning of the 23d, at 7 o'clock, on Hereford Bar. A boat was launched to take soundings, which was soon upset. The boat had on board one mate and four colored men, and all five perished. Three were drowned and two perished in the bottom of the boat. Two of the bodies were found at Cape May.

MISCELLANY.

Br. brig Sharon, from New York for Constantinople, was run into by an unknown vessel on the night of the 15th, 70 miles E. S. E. of Sandy Hook. The captain and crew were saved by the schr Chas. F. Heyer, from Portland, and arrived at Savannah on the 25th inst. The brig sunk, her decks being under water, and was left in that condition.

Schr F. Nickerson, Kelley, from Philadelphia for Boston, while getting under weigh on the 24th inst. in Flushing Bay, drifted afoul of the schr F. L. Porter, for Providence, splitting mainsail, broke wheel and steering gear, stove boat, and parted maintopmast backstay. Will have to be detained a couple of days, the mainsail having been sent to New York for repairs. The F. L. Porter received no damage.

Schr Hattie Low, Shearer, from Leachville, N. C., for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 24th inst. Came by way of Long Island Sound, having had very heavy weather the whole passage, with nothing but N. W. and W. gales; was twice blown off the coast, the second time as far E. as long. 40 07, lat. 37 05; lost jibboom and mainjib, part of deck load of shingles, and leaks considerably.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wsm 6m

LEGAL NOTICES.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon WILLIAM MORRIS, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of January next, there to answer WILLIAM H. WITTE and MARY ANN, his wife, in the right of said MARY ANN, of a plea of covenant, etc., sur ground rent deed, by indenture dated the 19th of October, A. D. 1853, recorded in Deed Book T. H., No. 105, page 500, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the 17th day of December, in the year of Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy. (L. S.)

B. E. FLETCHER, Pro Prothonotary.
12 19 82t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon CHARLES P. BETHELL, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden in Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of January next, there to answer WILLIAM H. WITTE and MARY ANN, his wife, in right of said Mary Ann of a plea of covenant ground rent received by indenture, dated the 28th day of June, recorded in Deed Book R. D. W., No. 46, page 48, etc., of a plea, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARE HARE, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy. (L. S.)

B. E. FLETCHER, Pro Prothonotary.
12 19 82t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon ZEBEDEE DOBBINS, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of January next, there to answer GEORGE J. RICHARDSON, et. al., of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent. Deed dated July 14, 1848. Recorded in Deed Book G. W. C., No. 51, page 116, May 3, 1850. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy. (L. S.)

GEORGE T. DEISS, Pro Prothonotary.
12 19 2t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon ZEBEDEE DOBBINS, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, in and for the said City and County of Philadelphia, the first Monday of January next, there to answer GEORGE J. RICHARDSON, et al., of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed. Dated July 14th, 1848. Recorded May 3, 1850, in Deed Book, G. W. C., No. 51, page 120, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy. (L. S.)

GEORGE T. DEISS, Dep. Prothonotary.
12 19 82t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon THOMAS FITZGERALD, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said City and County of Philadelphia, the first Monday of January next, there to answer ALEXANDER YOUNG, assignee, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed. Dated November 12, 1801. Recorded March 20, 1812, in Deed Book J. C., No. 20, page 283, etc. And you have then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the 6th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy. (L. S.)

B. E. FLETCHER, Pro Prothonotary.
12 19 82t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon HENRY E. WRIGLEY, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of January next, there to answer AARON KIRK, assignee of ALFRED B. JUSTICE and wife, of a breach of covenant sur ground rent. Deed dated July 12, 1864. Recorded in Deed Book L. R. B., No. 145, page 531, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy. (L. S.)

GEORGE. T. DEISS, Dep. Prothonotary.
12 19 82t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of January next, there to answer THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, assignees of ISRAEL PEMBERTON HUTCHINSON, executors and trustee in the will of Margaret Hutchinson, recorded 29th of February, 1845, in Deed Book R. L. L., No. 33, page 465, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy. (L. S.)

B E. FLETCHER, Pro Prothonotary.
12 19s2t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon JOHN LINDSAY, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of January next, there to answer CHARLES DUTILH, assignee of Isaac M. Pennock and Annie E. Pennock, heirs by law, etc., of Harriet Pennock. Registered in Will Book No. 28, p. 364, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy. (L. S.)

GEORGE T. DEISS, Dep. Prothonotary.
12 19s2t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon SAMUEL PALMER, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of January next, there to answer EDWIN W. LEHMAN and JOHN L. BUZBY, who survived John Crean, Sr., surviving executors and trustees of William Crean, deceased. Deed dated June 19, 1854. Recorded in Deed Book T. H., No. 153, page 426, etc. Breach of covenant. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy. (L. S.)

SAMUEL B. WELSH, Pro Prothonotary.
12 19s2t

TO JOSEPH E. SMILEY.—THE ORPHANS' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, upon petition filed, has granted a rule on you returnable on the 14th day of January, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why you should not be dismissed as Trustee of the estate of SARAH ELIZA COULTER.

AMOS BRIGGS, Attorney for petitioner.
December 10, 1870. 12 12mtf

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Connecticut River Ticking, etc. No. 102 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia. wfm

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ½ to 8 o'clock.
CHRISTMAS WEEK—"OURS."
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
the great Military Drama,
OURS,
with all its grand effects, march of the troops, etc.
By Mrs. John Drew and Company.
Last Ours Matinee on
SATURDAY.

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth,
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH.
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
FAMILY NIGHT EVERY FRIDAY,
On which occasions the entertainment will be conducted upon the same principle as the Saturday Matinee. Refreshments will not be allowed in the Theatre, and everything will be arranged to amuse and delight a Family Audience.

P. F. ROTHERMEL'S GREAT PICTURE OF "THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG" will be open to the public on SATURDAY, December 24, and daily thereafter until further notice, at No. 1003 CHESNUT Street.
Admission, 25 cents; Children, 10 cents.
Special arrangements will be made in a few days for the admission of Soldiers and Sailors of the War and the Children in our Public Schools. 12 24stuthtf

CONCERT HALL.—EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
Commencing MONDAY, Dec. 26.
SAM SHARPLEY'S SILVER SHOW.
The Great LOGRENIA, the Royal Conjuror.
The EUROPEAN TROUPE of TRAINED BIRDS, MICE, and CATS, all performing together and being in perfect harmony in the same cage; and the CARNIVAL OF CRŒSUS, giving each auditor an ELEGANT PRESENT, ranging in value from 25 cents to $25.
Admission, 25 and 50 cents. Children, 25c. 12 20 6t

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ARCH Street, above Tenth.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
Every evening until further notice Robert Fraser's new Christmas Pantomime of
HUSH A BYE BABY;
OR, HEY DIDDLE DIDDLE.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.
Matinee every Saturday. 9 5 tf

TEMPLE OF WONDERS.
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
COME AND BE HAPPY, COME AND BE GAY,
COME, AND SEE BLITZ, BOBBY, and BIRDS PLAY.
SIGNOR BLITZ AND SON.
100
ATTRACTIONS.
EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at 3 and 7½.
EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at 3 and 7½.
Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c. 12 27 4t

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES
From all parts of the World.
THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.
The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.
Admission