CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

R. STOCKETT MATTHEWS.

What a Loyal Marylander Thinks of the Situation.

The Great Mass Meeting at National Hall Last Evening.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Last evening, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, National Hall was nearly filled with the citizens of the Ninth Ward, to listen to the addresses of R. Stockett Matthews and others upon the issues of the day. The assemblage was very enthusiastic, and as Mr. Matthews appeared upon the platform, cheer after cheer rent the air. He was introduced by the Chairman, and, after the applause had subsided, spoke nearly as follows:—

Mr. Chairman, Only with a simple plea upon my lips, and only with an intense yearning in my heart for the good of our common country, do I appear before you to-night. You will pardon me if I say that I lack adequate words in which to give expression to the profound gratification which your warm and cordial greeting has awakened in my heart. The little boys who were born seven years ago have spent their brief life in the midst of civil discord and elements at strife.

The men with venerable heads who looked forward seven years ago with longing eyes towards the repose of the tomb, if they die now will pass into the dark valley so full of shadows with the sounds of contentions and anger, controversy and fierce debate, lingering upon their ears. "After life's fitful fever they may sleep well, but they leave men in the prime of manhood, and those who are just passing beyond the bounds of youth into the active arena of struggle, to carry on to its ultimate, its inevitable, and I believe its triumphant conclusion, the prolonged contest in which our countrymen have been engaged, and which has so widely divided them.

They leave us to carry on the old battle—the battle that was not alone a political, but a philosophical necessity, in the midst of which such strong and brave and irresistible moral energies and ideas had been eliminated, that the people of this land, by their own sense of right and by their inherent and ineradicable devotion to justice, have compelled the representative men of the nation, in all departments of the Government, little by little, step by step, to elevate themselves to the high level of the national demand and of the national necessity, until to-day in the republic there has been bred, in the midst of the fires of civil war, scorching all by its conflagration, but warning all by its regenerating heat, a race of men who will not rest until the last crowning capstone has been put upon the superb structure of universal, exact, and liberal freedom to all men, which is, in all save foundation, the work of their hands. (Applause.)

As the issue is an old one, so are the contending parties who appear before the tribunal of public opinion, and ask each for itself a verdict at your hands. It may be better, in a brief and condensed summary, to recall to your minds the leading incidents and events which distinguish the career of each, and, contrasting them, enable you to determine which of the two most merits your confidence and your sympathy, and the fruition of confidence and sympathy, which is your suffrages. If one of your acquaintances should approach you in the ordinary relations of business, and ask from you a partial investment of your capital in some adventure of his own, or, what is bolder, perhaps, seek to induce you to intrust him with the exclusive management of your affairs, it would be the part of a prudent and wise man, trained in all the discipline of practical life, to investigate his claims to your faith, and to see upon what basis he would ask to be permitted to risk your fortune, your honor, and your reputation.

Because not merely by that would you be putting your reputation and wealth at the perils of future engagements, but it might be that he would bring into that copartnership all his own antecedents, all the entanglements of his past life, all the embarrassments from which he had not been able to rid hims if, and the new concern might upon the very first day of its creation be covered over with the contempt, the stigma, and the reproach which would come from a union with a disreputable and unreliable partner.

Now, if I can show to you, my countrymen, that the present unhappy and distracted condition of the country menaces us with more perils than those through which we have passed, and that we are opposing, not a brave and generous foe, but an enemy the more to be dreaded because he professes to be a friend—if I can show you that there has been no epoch so fraught with imminent hazard to the unity of our people, and the security of our institutions, you will then join with me in the inquiry whether the hour of placemen who ask you to surrender into their hands the pacification of the vexed questions of our doubtful peace. The end of war is peace—the harvests of peace should be gathered by those who sowed its seeds—the men who conquered a reluctant peace, full of honor and dignity, should reap the rewards of our future dealing with those who scattered the seeds of war. The nation's brave and loyal men—not its secret and subtle foes—must work out an ample salvation for us.

We look back upon the perils through which we have gone, and through which we have borne ourselves so proudly, so boldly, and so valiantly, and we know that these were dangers which brave men in the exercise of honorable intelligence, and by putting forth all the inborn strength of the nobility and manhood of our people, could meet and overcome.

But the hazards which confront us in these times are those which spring from perjury, recreancy, and turpitude in high places; from the malign and corrupt ambition of public servants notorious for their perverse and dogged wills, for their crooked and tortuous temperments; from men of implacable resentments, the fires of whose seething passions are lighted and kept hot by the machinations of debauched and bankrupt politicians, the jackals and parasites who surround the President and his Cabinet Ministers; and to-day there reigns, with terrible power for evil, in the lofty places of the republic, a wretched cabal of plotters of discord and brewers of mischief, who are prepared to risk anything upon the chances of the hour, for the attainment of their purposes, although the consummation of their schemes may beget the ruin and desolution of the land.

There are two parties—the one with a short record of but seven years. 'Tis scarcely seven years since Liberty, driven from your Capitol, sought asylum in the eyrie of the eagle, and borne upwards upon its wings, sent through all the land her lamentations over the perverse ruin which the existing dominant party of the time was seeking to bring upon the country, and sailing over the fastnesses of the mountains, over the recesses of the rural hamlets, over the towns, over the workshops, over the country, over every place where the men of the nation piled their daily toil and earned their daily bread, awakened every man to the necessity of organising a new party; and in the summer of 1860 the Republican party, as it is now called, first sprang into existence as a national organization—(applause)—and demanded the support of the franchises of the American people.

What has been its career since then? There never yet has lived in any land a poet who could give us an epic that would tell its daily glories. There never yet has lived a painter whose skilful brush, dipped in the colors of the rainbow even, could give us the radiant splendor of its achievements, as from day to day it has carried forward the accomplishment of God's holy purposes, and the working out of justice and right among all men. (Vociferous applause.)

No sculptor amid the classic traditions of Rome, no statuary amid the the palaces of art of the Old World, filled with the inspirations of antiquity or of modern times, can be found to execute a figure or group or figures that would fitly tell posterity, in symbolical grandeur of attitude, grace, and amplitude of outline, and symmetry of proportion, what this new party, this party of a new epoch, born amid tribulation, has done, not alone for the United States, not alone for the continent of America, but for all lands, for all continents, for all people, and for all time. (Renewed applause.)

It sent its first representative man to the home of our Presidents, with a simple, unsullied unadulterated Western nature, who needed no kingly trappings, no insignia of royalty, for Nature herself had adorned him with all that was strong and lovely—(applause)—and had given him her patent of nobility, with seals upon it that are indestructible and imperishable, so that hereafter, when men come to write of the proudest lineage in our land, they will place the simple birth, rise, growth, expansion, usefulness, and fame of Abraham Lincoln above all the deeds and line of all. (Tremendous applause, continued for several minutes.)

As the President stepped over the threshold of amazing responsibility, and duty too vast for his prescience to compass—trembling with apprehensions for the next step in the nation's seeming headlong rush to destruction—diffident of his own faculties to bear the vast cares which were imposed upon him—horrified by the widespread auguries of evil which confronted his vision on every side—he met his weak and wretched predecessor rushing forth into infamy and execration—walking forth from the halls where he had presided over the intrigues of the nation's conspirators, to contemplate in retirement the sad record of a recreant Administration, pregnant with unutterable degradation—walking forth from four years of misdeasance and crime—the fitting incarnation of Democratic proclivities, and only inferior to John Wilkes Booth in the logical consummation of the Democratic maxim, "Ruin to the country—spoils to our party."

Abraham Lincoln went, already burdened, into the White House, if I may call it by that name. He found Freedom not tottering upon her pedestal, but found her prostrated in the dust. He found the sceptre of the republic broken, the reins of government thrown on the backs of careering steeds, and the car ship of state ready to be dashed in irremediable ruin. He found the Senate and House of Representatives full of his enemies. He found the nation alarmed, sensitive, apprehensive, gloomy, distrustful of him, treading, as it were, upon the burning crest of a volcano that was seething within its bosom, with pent up fires that threatened at any moment to break forth and overwhelm the land, as Herculaneum and Pompeii had been overwhelmed years and years ago.

He found, too, that commerce was singing to itself pleasant promises of security, found that trade was busy with its manufactures, the merchant in his counting room, counting over his palmy profits; he found every man fulfilling the behests of his daily life, and throughout all the hot on a reluctance to believe that there was danger ahead, an unwillingness to think that our Southern (!) brethren (how much that word "brethren" has cost us in toils long struggle) actually, bodily, and meaningly meant to take up arms for the purpose of asserting the rights which they claimed to have, and claimed to have been violated and trampled upon by the Congress of the United States, as the representatives of the people.

There was not a single man in the whole North who had courage enough to say the people of the South must not succeed, and the people of the North must take up arms and enter into the arena fully armed from head to foot prepared to fight in reality, and fight to exterminate, if need be, rather than the Rebellion should succeed. (Applause.) William H. Seward prophesied as from day to day that we would have peace, that the war would not last more than thirty days.

From the 4th of March to the 15th of April, 1861, there was plenty of trickery, chicanery, corrupt diplomacy, and not a single man in the land who said to the Southern people—as he ought to have said, and as all our public men should have said—at that time, "Be it so. The very moment you unsheath the sword we will not only follow your example, but we will do more: we will throw away the scabbard from our own. You tell us that this civil war shall be waged over all our land, and you expect to be exempt from its horrors and its devastations, that you alone will be able to bear its hardships.

"We tell you we will not permit the flaming line of combat to cross the borders that lie between the capital and the new country which you promise to establish upon the ruins of the Union; that we will march down into the South, not with a single army, but with army after army, with all the implements of modern warfare; and wherever you invite a struggle you shall have it at your doors, at your firesides, in the midst of the graves of your forefathers, on the wide savannas of the South, by your winding rivers, at the feet of your lofty mountains, and we will push you step by step, and step by step, to the surges of the ocean and the gulf, and the longer you resist, the worse it will be for you.

"We intend to fight on until we have made you realize that the institutions of the Government of the United States are the best not only for us, but for you and your children; and although you have never appreciated them, and have derided them for years, because you sought to put an antagonistic institution above them, we will wipe out that antagonism, and will destroy the single institution which has been the sole source of your arrogance, your pretended devotion to a republican form of government. We will give you equal and exact laws, and institutions in which you can cherish a feeling of pride, and be blessed. And we will show you that the republic, which had its birth-place on the battle-fields of the Revolution, that has gone through two foreign wars triumphantly, can go through a civil war, save, preserve, protect, and defend all the purposes which are embodied in our organic law, and make a grander, a nobler, and a more potent civilization than we have ever had before as a heritage for your posterity." (Loud applause.)

There were no men in 1861 to utter such brave words. There have been those since then to do such brave things (renewed applause), and what was not foretold as menacing or as prophecy, has been realized as fact, and stands as immutable as the everlasting hills. You remember what transpired from the 15th of April. I want to go over the first year of the war, and I mean to do so as rapidly, but as succinctly, as is possible.

You know how difficult a task it is to condense into a speech of an hour the leading events in the grand march of the people up to a higher life, higher honor, higher privileges, and higher usefulness, and the consciousness and self-respect of the individual dignity and individual value which none of us had until we wiped slavery out and learned the first lesson of real liberty. I forget with you, for the time being, Sumter, with its starving garrison, which the Rebels would never have taken if God, in His wise and inscrutable providence, had not seen that it was best for us that the fortress upon which we set our hopes, and upon which centered our fears for so many thrilling and anxious days, should yield to His will, and not to the guns of the batteries which were planted around the Horse Shoe in Charleston harbor.

I won't recall to you Baltimore, with its bloody streets—with the attack upon United States troops—I won't recall to you that spirit of loyalty which swept over the land and carried men away from their places of business to combat with those who attempted to dissolve the Union. I won't speak to you of Big Bethel, nor of Bull Run, nor of Ball's Bluff, nor of the army that, week after week and month after month, was permitted to lie in idleness and inactivity within and beyond the fortifications at Washington.

I won't speak to you of the march to Yorktown; I won't tell you of Manassas, with its quaker guns, but I desire to speak of the year 1862, when doubtful men were called upon to put out their flags, when doubtful journals hung out their banners, and when those who sympathized with the Rebellion were compelled to be silent at least, and respectful, if they had no love for and no faith in the institutions of the country.

After that the Democratic party, throwing aside all disguises, all attempts to mislead and deceive, came out openly, flagrantly, as the acknowledged and confessed allies, aiders, abettors and sympathizers with the people of the South, who were in arms against the Government of the United States. I take the two parties from that hour. The Republican party has been the right arm, the heart, the brains, the motive power, the treasury, the army, and the Congress of the United States. The Democracy has been the whining, wretched, whimpering, political blackguardry.

The speaker then proceeded to review the course of the two parties at length—characterizing the Democracy as the friends of the Rebels and the enemies of the Government, doing all they could during the Rebellion to overthrow the institutions of the Government, aiding the Rebels in their attempts to establish slavery as an institution of the country on a firm basis. The speaker also referred to the course of the Democratic judges, condemning in strong terms their decisions in regard to the national currency, and the law in regard to minors enlisting in the army and navy. He closed by exhorting his audience to stand by the Republican party, and elect their candidates by an overwhelming majority at the election on Tuesday next.

We regret that we cannot give the succeeding portions of Mr. Matthews' exhaustive argument, particularly his exposition of the gradual inroads upon the purity of the Bench which had been made by Democratic Judges, and the conversion of our Courts into manufactories of Democratic precedents. His peroration, which was interrupted by frequent and prolonged applause, was a superb portraiture of the Republican party, and a grand outburst of eloquent prophecy of the growth and expansion of our country. Those most familiar with the speaker pronounce the effort of last night far superior to any of his former speeches in this city.

HEARING AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—George Brotherton, Thomas Brotherton, and Peter Burns had a further hearing before Alderman Beitler at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

James Reynold testified—Work in wareroom, Phœnixville Station; live northward on the Hill; two barrels of flour came there on the 15th ult., marked "A. Hughes;" George Brotherton called for them, and I delivered them to him; he did not take them away; another gentleman was with him.

Mr. Henry McGucken testified—Reside in North Ward, Phœnixville; am in the flour, feed, and coal business; saw prisoner at Phœnixville on the 18th of September; I met him on the street; he said he had two barrels of flour at the depot, misdirected; asked me to buy them, and I did so; paid $10 per barrel; I went to the depot and examined the flour; the barrels were marked "Red Stone Mills;" "A. Hughes" was marked on the other end of the barrels.

Mr. Reynolds, recalled, said the flour came from Philadelphia.

Mr. Mordecai M. Ellis testified—Live in South Ward, Phœnixville; am engaged as clerk at depot; saw prisoner on the 18th of last month; he settled for two barrels of flour consigned to A. Hughes, thirty-two cents; he purchased two tickets for the 5:30 train for Philadelphia; had a person with him, five feet six inches high, with long black hair and whiskers.

Mr. Frank Manning testified—Am a salesman for Bunting & Turner, at Second and Chesnut streets; on the 16th had my attention called by an officer of the Corn Exchange Bank to Thomas Brotherton at the paying teller's desk of Corn Exchange Bank; he was counting money; he left the bank and went over to the corner of Chesnut street, and down Second quite fast; he was quite pale while in the bank.

They were held in $800 bail, each, to answer.

THE PHILADELPHIA BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—The trustees of this Association have made the following report:—Balance in the Treasurer's hands for general expenses, $42·47; building fund, $121·45. The Honeywell School Fund is gradually increasing, and now amounts to the sum of $3768. Four trustees are to be elected at the present session, two in the place of Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D., and George W. Lee, Esq., whose terms expire by the charter; one for the unexpired term of Rev. James B. Simmons, and one in place of Rev. Reuben Jeffrey, D. D., who are now no longer pastors within the bounds of the Association. The committee on time and place of next meeting reported in favor of the first Tuesday in October, 1868, at Calvary Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.—A large Republican meeting was held last evening at Town Hall, Germantown. General Owen presided, and on taking the chair stated that he had just returned from a trip through a number of the western counties of the State, and was glad to say that the prospects of a brilliant Republican victory were very encouraging. Speeches were made by Hon. James M. Campbell, General Littlefield, and others.

A Republican meeting was also held at the Commissioners' Hall, Thirty-seventh and Market, and speeches were made by the Hon. William D. Kelley, Colonel Louis Wagner, ex-Governor Pollock, and others.

ESCAPED.—Yesterday afternoon, after the adjournment of the Quarter Sessions, Thomas Jones, convicted some time since of robbing the American Hotel, escaped from one of the court officers. There was a motion for a new trial pending in his case. Shortly before the adjournment Jones feigned sickness, and while out of the court room the van left for prison. The officer in charge then started to walk to the prison. On the way Jones escaped by running up an alley.

LECTURE BY JOHN B. GOUGH.—A lecture is advertised to be delivered by this gentleman on Wednesday evening next, at Horticultural Hall. The subject of the lecture, "Eloquence and Orators," is one which will at once attract the attention of our lecture-going community, as it is one of his very best platform efforts. Another lecture will be given by the same gentleman on Thursday evening, when he will deliver his world-renowned "Fact and Fiction." Tickets at Ashmead's on Wednesday morning.

CAPTAIN BROWN BACK AGAIN.—Captain Brown, who was taken from the custody of Superintendent Perkins, of the County Prison, by a New York judge, when held on a charge of contempt of court, was surrendered to Mr. Perkins yesterday.

THE SHARES now being sold in aid of the Riverside Institute are going off so rapidly that it is hoped the final distribution of presents will take place before January next, the time announced. Those who contemplate assisting in the endowment of this home for soldiers' and sailors' orphans should act at once. Office No. 1225 Chesnut street.

CHEAP SOAP! GOOD SOAP!—Natrona Refined Saponifier or Concentrated Lye. Two cents a pound for soap. Hard Soap. Twelve pounds of Soft Soap for one cent. Every family can make their own Soap. All varieties of Soap as easily made as a cup of coffee. This is a new concentrated lye for making Soap, just discovered in Greenland, in the Arctic Seas, and is composed mainly of aluminate of soda, which, when mixed with refuse fat, produces the best detersive Soap in the world. One box will make 175 pounds of good Soft Soap, or its equivalent in superior Hard Soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full recipes with each box. Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount, of all the wholesale grocers and druggists in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY GOODS.—Messrs. Cook & Brother, No. 53 North Eighth street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia keeping *all grades* of Hosiery at *Retail* who import their own goods. They feel assured—

1. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade, they save their customers at least 25 per cent.

2. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control, using the best yarns, and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.

3. That, having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North Eighth street.

"THE CAPTURE OF RICHMOND!"—This rebellious town was attacked on Friday with a detachment of Marines from the Navy Yard, conveyed to the front in four horse-cars of the Second and Third streets line. Immediately on arriving in front of the enemy, our forces got off the rear platform and deployed around the back streets to hunt for "worms." The enemy, in leaving the mash-tubs, were heard to exclaim, "Och, me Relintmend, wid all her faults I love her still." The Marshal, after having destroyed the illicit distilleries, returned the Marines to the Navy Yard, and bought himself a new suit of clothes from Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental, in place of the one he spoilt in the war.

SOONER OR LATER, a neglected Cold will develop a constant Cough, Shortness of Breath, Failing Strength, and Wasting of Flesh—the avant courriers of Consumption. In some instances the same cause will produce Bronchitis, a disease full of danger to the windpipe. In all affections of the Pulmonary organs, as well as in Bronchial Complaints, Jayne's Expectorant is both a palliative and a curative, as the testimony of thousands and its world-wide reputation attest—while in Coughs and Colds it acts speedily, and when taken according to directions, promptly removes them. Why not give this standard remedy an immediate trial? Sold by all Druggists.

WHOLE COLUMNS MIGHT be written on the effective and beautiful operations of the Great American Sewing, Over-seaming, and Buttonhole Machine, all happily combined in one instrument; easily understood, and not likely to get out of order. It is the last made, and certainly the best of all the sewing machines. It is placed before the public, on its own merits, as the only perfect sewing machine in the market. Call at the Exhibition rooms, southwest corner of Eleventh and Chesnut Streets, and be convinced of the truthfulness of this statement.

THE AMERICAN Combination Buttonhole Overseaming and Sewing Machine Company, are now pushing their business tremendously to keep pace with the demand for their machines. They have brought the quality and finish of their workmanship to great perfection, and can now defy all competition. Salesrooms at the corner of Eleventh and Chesnut.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—We would call the special attention of the trade to the large fall sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by McClelland & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street, on Monday morning, October 7, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

REIMER, Second street, above Green, photographer, has been established nineteen years. Long experience has made the photographs emanating from this gallery superior. Six cards, or one large picture, $1. Twelve ferrotypes, 50 cents.

IS COMFORT ON THE SHOULDER WANTED?
Purchase the "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt."
Purchase the "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt."
Purchase the "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt."
MCINTIRE & BRO., No. 1035 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

TREMENDOUS ASSORTMENT
Tremendous Assortment
Tremendous Assortment
Tremendous Assortment
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Latest and Best Styles!
Latest and Best Styles!
Latest and Best Styles!
Latest and Best Styles!
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·01	MOON RISES	11·12
SUN SETS	5·37	HIGH WATER	7·03

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
HENRY WINSOR, CHARLES WHEELER, JAMES T. YOUNG. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 21
Saxonia	Hamburg	New York	Sept. 21
Melita	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 21
C. of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 21
Weser	Southampton	New York	Sept. 21
W. Metropolis	Southampton	New York	Sept. 24
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 25
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 25
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 26
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 28
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 28
Etna	Antwerp	New York	Sept. 28
New York	Southampton	New York	Oct. 1
Germania	Southampton	New York	Oct. 2

FOR EUROPE.

Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 5
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Oct. 5
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 5
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Java	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
America	New York	Bremen	Oct. 10
Cella	New York	London	Oct. 12

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Georgia	New York	Vera Cruz	Oct. 5
Corsica	New York	Nassau	Oct. 5
Monterey	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 5
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 5
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 5
San Francisco	New York	San Juan	Oct. 10
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 11
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Oct. 12
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Oct. 15
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 17
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 22

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 YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Brig Mary, McCulloch, Antwerp, C. C. Van Harn.
Schr Fanny Keating, Daniels, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Ruby, Lee, Newburyport, Wannemacher & Co.
Sl'p J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Philadelphia, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, from Havana 24 days, with sugar, etc., and passengers to Thomas Wattson & Sons.
Barque Istria, Sewell, 38 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to order. Towed up by tug E. A. Souder.
Schr E. S. Reeves, Gheen, 7 days from Rappahannock river, with posts to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr J. Weeks, Vanderslice, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr S. D. Ingraham, Dickinson, 4 days from Middletown, with stone to captain.
Schr Lottie, Taylor, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Clayton and Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Steamer Diamond State, Talbot, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship L. Skolfield, Skolfield, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 23d ult., lat 48, lon. 36 21.
Schr R. R. Townsend, Townsend, hence, at Galveston 25th ult.
Schr Ida Nicholson, for Philadelphia, at Savannah 1st inst.
Schr John Atwood, from Provincetown for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 1st inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 41, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 2d inst.
Schr E. W. Pratt, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Edgartown 29th ult.
Schr J. G. Babcock, Fisher, hence, at Salem 2d inst.
Schrs A. Mason, Rose, and I. Thompson, Baker, hence, at Georgetown 3d inst.
Schr W. G. Dearborn, Foster, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington 2d inst.
Schrs T. C. Smith, Lake; A. M. Flanagan, Cain; A. E. Martin, Lloyd; J. Kenzie, Lake; Rescue, Kelly; C. E. Paige, Frink; Eliza and Rebecca, Price; Restless, Baxter; E. G. Willard, Parsons; M. Milnes, Burdge; J. Alderdice, Jackway; C. E. Elmer, Haley; and L. S. Levering, Corson, hence, at Boston 3d inst.
Steamer New York, Jones, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown 3d inst.
Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

MISCELLANY.

Schr George Edwards, hence, was ashore yesterday on Sandy Hook. There were two fore-and-aft schrs ashore on the Romer Shoal. A despatch from Sandy Hook, dated noon yesterday, says the schr George Edwards had bilged, and is full of water. She lies well up on the beach.
Schr Clara Bell, Amesbury, for New York, sailed from Key West 1st inst., with the damaged cargo of the steamship George Cromwell.

A SHORT RECEIPT TO CHEAPEN COAL—Buy a Patent Ash Sifter of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THE SYNOPTICAL NEEDLE CASE HAS four sizes extra quality needles, each in its separate compartment, enclosed in an ornamental case. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

"THEY COST TOO MUCH!"—THAT IS, A Clothes Wringer at from $7·50 to $15. Why a few months' abstinence from cigars and rum toddies would provide the means, and your wife and family would think the better of you for the sacrifice. Several kinds are for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 26]

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by J. L. CAPEN, 8 28wsm5p at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17]5p

HORSE BLANKETS. CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. No. 631 MARKET Street, Where the BIG HORSE is in the Door. [4 11 tuths5p]

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH street, below Chesnut. 8 5p]

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD, FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER, No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street PHILADELPHIA 22 5p]

RODGERS'AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality. Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 15 5p]

WILLIAMS, GRANT & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24]

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions. Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. P. J. JORDAN, No. 420 PEAR Street, Below Third, and Walnut and Dock. 11 7]5p

ROOFS, WALLS, DECKS, ETC.—AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT COMPANY, Office No. 503 N. THIRD Street. For preventing all roofs from leaks, to keep walls free from dampness, and decks, tanks, cisterns, and joints of every kind tight, and bottoms of ships, etc., from worms, ends of posts that go into the earth sound, and materials generally from corroding and decay, this Paint stands unequalled. For sale in cans or casks, ready for use at all times, and suited to all climates. 10 3 1m JOSEPH LEEDS.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPOT, IRONING TABLES, SAFES, STEP-LADDERS, COAL HODS And a general variety of Kitchen Utensils, at B. A. WILDMAN'S, 8 28 tuths5p] No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

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NOTICE. ARRANGEMENT OF NEW YORK LINES FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT. On and after MONDAY, October 7, 1867, passengers for New York will take the 9 A. M., 1·30, and 6 30 P. M. lines. FARE ... $1·25. Returning from New York to West Philadelphia Depot at 10 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. 10 4 3t W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

BONNET OPENING. WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT STREET, WILL OPEN FALL BONNETS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3. [9 30 2mrp

MRS. R. DILLON, NOS. 323 AND 321 SOUTH STREET Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children. Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16]

BONNET OPENING, WEDNESDAY, October 2. E. P. GILL & CO., 10 2 2t] NO. 720 ARCH STREET.

CURTAINS.

CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT. The subscribers are now receiving their FALL ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND ELEGANT MATERIALS FOR DRAWING-ROOM, CHAMBER, LIBRARY, AND DINING-ROOM WINDOW CURTAINS, LAMBREQUINS, CHAIR AND SOFA COVERINGS, ETC. Comprising the Latest Importations and Newest Designs and Fabrics, in RICH PLAIN SATINS, BROCATELS, LAMPASADES, SILK TERRY, COTELINE, SATIN DE LAINE, PLAIN WOOL REPS, NEW STYLE BROCHE AND SATIN STRIPED REPS AND TERRY, French Embroidered Lace Curtains, The richest imported, and a very large assortment of NOTTINGHAM, SWISS AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, TASSELS, ETC., all of which will be PUT UP when desired, in the newest and most tasteful manner, in town or country, by experienced and reliable workmen. SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON, 9 18 ws6t NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

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