but a few weeks since, will give a million-tongued response to the initial cries of Vermont and Maine. He rejoiced that the contest was so clear, the issues so prominent and diversified. But he saw everywhere prominent evidences of the grand and glorious victory of November next, when the overwhelming cry of the country would be seconded by the vote for Grant and Colfax. After further speaking in the same strain, he concluded amid great cheering and enthusiasm.

WALNUT STREET STAND.

The meeting at this stand was organized by the selection of the following officers:—

PRESIDENT—R. RUNDLE SMITH.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Edward S. Mawson,	Thomas Dolan,
Benjamin Allen,	Charles M. Prevost,
Caleb Cope,	Robert M. Lewis,
Charles Grosholtz,	Isaac G. Gideberry,
John Rocky,	John Callahan,
Theodore Keil,	David Bruner,
Henry C. Townsend,	John G. Kohler.

SECRETARIES.

John B. Kenney,	H. Gates Jones,
J. G. Rosengarten,	George Stuck,
M. Hall Stanton,	Seth Pancoast, M. D.

Mr. R. Rundle Smith introduced

Hon. William D. Kelley,

Who spoke as follows:—

Mr. Smith tells you that you are not only to be addressed by your present Representatives, but your next Representative. That is true; your Representatives will be elected, and will represent the First District. You heard the news from Maine, and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana will settle all the dispute in this section.

The Democracy will require two of those States to give them there figures, and when Pennsylvania and those States have rolled up our majorities there will be an end to the contest. The *World* speaks of the gain in Maine. True, the Republicans elected every member to the Senate, which they had never done before. We carried the Governor by double his majority, and seven-eighths of the Lower House by a majority we had never done before, yet the *World* and *Age* call it a Democratic gain. It is a great gain; but they lost all they ever had.

These copartnerships between the bloody people of the South—Wade Hampton, Lee and others who murdered our men, with Jerry Black, Seymour and others have no stop; it ends where it begins.

They come up here, and within all the Southern States they have but one man who was ever in the Union army. There were more Rebel major-generals there than had ever been in the Union army since its organization.

The soldiers of the North could not send their men to degrade themselves so. The one man was a quartermaster-Sergeant, Joseph Williams, who had no stomach for fighting, and when ordered to the ranks, took the back track and deserted, was court-martialed and degraded, deserted, and was saved by Andy Johnson; and now he says he would be a bad man if he did not go for Andy and the Democracy. And he, a deserter and a coward, was a delegate for Tennessee. He is a darkey, and the Democracy say the darkey who votes the Democratic ticket has no bad smell.

What has been done in Vermont and Maine will be done in every Northern State. The Democratic party have but two certain States; we accorded them three, and one shows signs of desertion. We gave them Delaware, Kentucky and Maryland, but New Castle looks Republican, and we may carry little Delaware. It could not be otherwise than that the North should rally against the aristocratic Democratic party. We would have to forget a quarter of a million of men who died for us, the widows' tears and orphans' woes. Not only will they have to forget their gratitude to the dead, but they must consent to forego all their own interests before they can vote for Seymour, who sustained the Rebel action throughout the war.

His face and influence were against every act that redounded to the credit of the government. (The Grant and Colfax Club of the Twenty-third Ward joined the meeting, amid cheers.) The Judge thanked them for coming, and continued—The bloodiest men of the South nominated Seymour, in conjunction with those who would have been Rebels had they possessed the courage to fight. Not one among them was made illustrious, either civil or military. Some were brave soldiers, but in an evil cause; none that will live and shine like the illustrious Birney, Kearney and others.

(The Fourteenth Ward Club joined at this point, and were greeted with cheers, followed by the First.)

Fellow-citizens, those men worked well in that Convention; they made a platform that would ruin all the interests of the country. They propose an equal tax on every product of the country. The Republican party have refused to tax the farmers products and implements.

The Democratic party wish to tax every article of consumption. The Republican party has no tax for flour and bread, and cheese, hay and fodder, and corn; but it taxes whisky, segars, tobacco, and snuff. It does not tax your furniture, but it does tax the billiard table; while the Democratic platform would tax every thing you own.

Grant will be elected by a greater majority of votes than Abraham Lincoln was, and on the second Tuesday of October will be telegraphed to Ulysses, "Pennsylvania stands by you in peace as she did in war, and will give thirty thousand majority."

Hon. Charles O'Neill

Was introduced and said:—I know when my colleague speaks the hearers leave impressed, and I feel I would like to address you as he has done. I will endeavor to do so as best I can.

In the history of the last fifteen years I do not think we have met under so favorable auspices as we do to-night; for if our enemies have not been satisfied with the news from Vermont, they must from Maine, and we will make them give it up on the second Tuesday in October.

The Democratic party in 1864 were moving on the same platform as they are now. A convention met at Chicago; the same platform was presented; McClellan was nominated, and it was given to the world that the war was a failure; and that same platform is presented to-day.

If a fair election is held next October the Republican party will roll up a majority of eight or ten thousand. Our danger is in the Democratic party polling fraudulent votes. As goes Pennsylvania in the State election so goes the country. The doctrines of the Democratic party are false and deceptive to every man in the Union and without foundation in truth. (The Invincibles passed, presenting a very fine appearance.)

This is a glorious night, if not a word had been uttered—a glorious commingling of brothers determined to save the Union. If the old State of Pennsylvania does not send a greeting of twenty thousand to Maine I am mistaken in what I have said.

The Invincibles organized in 1860 for the one campaign, but had to reorganize for the war, and have now reorganized to save the country by the ballot.

The Democratic party would make you believe the Republican Congress has done nothing for the country; but it has always done everything to save the country when there has been a Republican majority in Congress. They must be simpletons to think that taxes are not necessary to pay the debt that Rebels and Democrats have created.

By the present taxation you are saved a vast amount each year. Taxation on luxuries can be borne for a while, though those taxes have been heaped on us by the Rebels and their Democratic allies of the North. The Democrats have ever endeavored to destroy protection to American industry. Wherever the public debt and tax can be reduced it will be done till with a settled country we will be free, and scarcely believe we ever had it hanging over us. But what we must do to keep up the feeling, we must work! And on the Presidential election it will go forth to the world that Philadelphia is true to the country.

Remarks of Mr. John Goforth.

Mr. O'Neill was followed by John Goforth, Esq. He said that the favorite cries of the Democrats—"Anti-Taxation" and "Anti Nigger"—meant nothing at all when properly sifted but that the real drift of the party did mean a great deal, and would work the country untold disaster if it should succeed in the coming elections.

That drift was neither more nor less than a joining hands with the leaders of the Rebellion—a joining of principles with the principles of the Rebellion. This was so plain that it was a never ending wonder that a single decent, good man could be found to vote for Seymour. When Goforth concluded the crowd around the Walnut street stand slowly merged into the nine tens which by this time were forming into line for the grand countermarch, and moved northward.

THE GERMAN STAND.

The following were the officers at this stand:—

PRESIDENT—H. RUMPF.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

John J. Celshancser,	F. Hans,
B. Wahl,	John Hemmeholzer,
Dr. Zoller,	John Doerr,
F. Schlegh,	Louis Heck,

John M. Becker,

SECRETARIES.

William Scefeldt,	Dr. Keller.

It was nearly nine o'clock before the German Campaign Club arrived on the ground, and, in the absence of German speakers, an address in English was first made by

Frederick Dittman, Esq.

He said he preferred to designate those present as "his friends" rather than "fellow citizens," as he believed it to be more expressive and truthful in its character.

Two years ago a monster demonstration was held in this place, and he then saw patriotism beaming in every face, as was also the case now. At that time it was dangerous to be loyal in some places, but the old spirit of 1776 was both then and now in the hearts of the people. It was that spirit which carried the State of Maine and would also carry Pennsylvania. He charged that the Democracy of the North was nothing but the right wing of the Rebel army in times of former trouble, and the same feeling animated them now.

The organs of that party had published that the election of the Republican candidates would be the signal for the disruption of the Union, while professing to be in favor of the perpetuity of the Union. Had it not have been for the people of the North, rebellion would have triumphed; and, in 1861, so strong was was the feeling under the Buchanan administration that, when Fort Sumter was fired on, it was almost impossible to get the employes of the national offices to raise an American flag, but the good President Lincoln went on to bravely battle for the Union, for liberty and happiness.

The German Campaign Club arrived at this point, with gay banners, transparencies, music, and an immense turn out of members. Mr. Dittman suspended his remarks, and addresses were then delivered in German.

Mr. Kunkely

Was the first speaker. He referred to the many dissensions and troubles which in their own country worked so much trouble and want of united strength; and in this glorious country of their adoption, if the Democratic party was to have success, it was known that they sided with rebellion and disunion, and he had no apprehension that such a result would receive aid from his German brethren.

Mr. Siegman

Was the next speaker. He said:—First of all, let me ask, have you heard the news from Maine? (Cries of "Yes, yes.") Let us, then, give three cheers for the State of Maine and its glorious majority. (These were given with a will.)

The German Republicans of Philadelphia, with a view of assisting in the success of the party at the coming election, had turned out in their strength to take part in this magnificent demonstration, gotten up under the auspices of the Union League.

The Republican party was the friend of law and order, and eternally pledged for the perpetuity of the Union, while the course of the Democratic party, in this connection, was well known. He referred to the eminent fitness and capacity of Grant and Colfax for the positions to which they were nominated, and showed the necessity of every patriotic citizen giving them their support in this struggle. To not do so, would be to give assistance and aid to those who sympathize with rebellion and treason, rather than with the true friends of an undivided republic.

[The Tanners' Club here arrived, and were received with loud cheers, as were also the large delegation from the Fourteenth Ward. The latter had with them a wagon, on which was the inscription, "The longest pole knocks the most persimmons." The First Ward Club followed in line, and were received with loud cheers.]

Mr. Siegman concluded amidst much applause, and was followed by

Mr. John Rockey,

Chairman of the German Republican Club. He adverted to the evils which the Democratic party had inflicted on the country by advocating and supporting rebellion and secession, and could not believe that his countrymen would lend their votes and influence to place in position the representatives of such a body.

The condition of abject slavery which the Democracy favored for the Southern States could not be endured by the German population, and with such illustrious candidates as Grant and Colfax there were no fears of an illustrious and glorious success. The recent victories in the States of Maine and Vermont were referred to as an omen of that victory to be given in Pennsylvania, and in which the Germans would take a prominent part.

Frederick Dittman, Esq.,

Then made a capital speech in German, interspersed with anecdotes and happy allusions to the faithfulness of the German element in Philadelphia to the Republican cause. Shortly after he commenced his speech he was obliged to desist, in consequence of the marching and countermarching of the ward and other organizations past the stand, accompanied by bands of music.

He paid a glowing compliment to the bravery of General Grant, who should be remembered with gratitude by the American people, for rescuing the nation from the evils and national horrors with which a successful rebellion would have plunged it, had it not been for his noble and patriotic defense. The time had now come for testifying to him a nation's gratitude, and this would be done in this State, after the example set by the States of Maine and Vermont.

EUROPE.

FRANCE.

The Napoleon-Rochefort War—The Journalist Bids Defiance to the Emperor.

Of course the *Lanterne*, No. 14, published in Brussels on Saturday, is easily to be had in London. But the demand for it there must be lukewarm indeed compared to what it is in Paris, where, in spite of all obstacles, the supply is so great, that almost everybody who wishes may get a sight of a copy. It is not surprising that M. Rochefort, having renounced the attempt to do tolerated opposition, and knowing that No. 14 would not be legally circulated in France, should write stronger in this number than in any of the former ones. He thus declares open war against the Emperor and his dynasty:—

"The imprudence of the persecution against me sufficiently indicates its object. The intention of the Greeks who 'mampulate laws as they would cards,' (see Victor Hugo), is to bury the *Lanterne* dead or alive. Now the task I have set myself is to prevent the premature interment of the *Lanterne*. My publication must be a source of terrible uneasiness to you, since it makes you brave the enormous unpopularity which you get by your scandalous manœuvres to put it down. You must confess, Commander Pinard, that I should be too simple, if while I can continue to show you up in your true colors to France and Europe, I should give up the game when all the trumps are in my hands. Before accepting martyrdom, I will prolong the combat. The wrestler who feel able to go on renders a greater service to his cause than the victim whose sole heroism consists in resignation. To suppose that any good can be done with the men of Dec. 2 by stretching out your wrists for their handcuffs, and saying 'Here am I, do with me what you will,' would be stupid indeed. Such a course would be duly justifiable when one feels impotent to be of any more use. This is not my case. I shall redouble my blows in order to precipitate the *denouement*. Ah! you sentence me to sixteen months' imprisonment. Here is my answer. I condemn you to two years of the *Lanterne*. Your idea is to put down a journal which frightens you; mine is to persecute you by the persistence of this journal. To give up my personal liberty in pursuance of your sentence of imprisonment would be to kill the *Lanterne*, which lives by me alone. The only way to extinguish the *Lanterne* would be to expel your glorious Emperor from the Tuileries. Whenever that devoutly-to-be-wished consummation happens I will put out the *Lanterne* with my own hands. Belonging, as I do, to a political and literary school diametrically opposed to that of Bolleau, I am quite willing to leave off writing, but Napoleon must first cease to reign. (This is an allusion to Boileau's celebrated courtier-like line, '*Grand Roi cesse de vaincre ou je cesse d'ecrire.*') Now, I announce this—that every Saturday the *Lanterne*, illegally strangled in France, will appear in some foreign country. It will filter through the French frontiers, and be circulated in Paris to an extent that will astonish you. Your police pretend to be formidable, but my contraband police will be found to match them. You may send to every railway station as formidable armies of police agents as you please; while they search innocent travellers and find nothing, the *Lanterne*, which so alarms you, will be distributed by mysterious bands in workshops, in drawing-rooms, and in barracks—in barracks especially, for there our soldiers are beginning to read my writings, and I will continue to teach them that love of country is even better than love of discipline, and that they must beware of the adulterated drinks which it is customary to serve out to them on the eve of a *coup d'etat*. I am perfectly aware that the 'strong' French Government will lose no time in demanding my expulsion from Belgium. But I have already taken every precaution not to embarrass this generous country, which puts ours to shame by its respect for law, its communal franchises, and the energy of its liberalism. I am ready for the French Government on that ground. My domicile will be here, and there, and everywhere. I resign myself to play the part of a wandering journalist and a literary preacher. One day I shall date the *Lanterne* from Geneva, another from London, Baden, Heidelberg, Ostend or Cologne; and when you come to demand my expulsion you must apply to some fifteen Governments, of whom fourteen at least will laugh in your face."

Interesting Particulars of the Journalists' Duel, Near Paris.

The *Figaro* gives the following details of the late duel near Paris, the authenticity of which it guarantees:—"When the signal was given the two adversaries approached each other with calm step and steadfast eye. After eyeing each other for a minute, M. Lassagary attacked, while his opponent kept himself simply on the defense, and manœuvred about the number of paces distance allowed by the rules of the duel. A long and energetic set-to then followed, M. Lissagaray continuing to force the fight, and M. Paul de Cassagnac confining himself to parrying his opponent's thrusts. After a succession of rapid thrusts and parries, M. Lissagaray's foil was whipped out of his hand, and his fingers a little disfigured. The seconds here proposed a pause of a few minutes, which was agreed to, during which M. Lissagaray bathed his hand in a reservoir close by the scene of the encounter, which was at Vesinet. Time having been called, as *Bell's Life* would say, M. Lissagaray again commenced a vigorous attack. Both parties up to this time had preserved the utmost *sang froid* and prudence. The game of M. Paul de Cassagnac was evidently to tire out his opponent, and then make his *coup*. Five minutes passed away, and nothing new took place in the tactics of the duellists, when suddenly M. Paul de Cassagnac made a thrust towards the belt of M. Lissagaray. The latter, however, parried the *coup* most brilliantly. This appeared to please M. Paul de Cassagnac so much that he cried out politely, 'I don't think, sir, I ever saw such a splendid parry as that.' Nevertheless, M. Lissagaray, who had all along been forcing the fight, now became visibly fatigued, and at the end of another *pas* he lost his foil for the second time. He himself, by the force of the *contre coup*, slipped down and rolled over on the ground. Another pause of a few minutes here intervened, and M. Paul de Cassagnac, on the permission of the seconds, took a draft of water from the tap of the reservoir; M. Lissagaray likewise refreshed himself, and bathed his arms and hands. The third 'round' now commenced. It was easy to see that M. Lissagaray was very much weakened; his thumb was swollen, and it was with difficulty he grasped his foil. Feeling his strength diminishing, he cried out to his opponent, 'But why don't you attack me, sir? It is evident you want to tire me out.' M. Paul de Cassagnac replied by a gesture which seemed to say, 'That's my affair.' After a few seconds, M. Paul de Cassagnac changed his tactics, and went in for a vigorous attack. M. Lissagaray, however, had no longer the strength to parry his adversary's *coups*, and in a short time received a deep wound in the right breast. The seconds held him in their arms until the arrival of a doctor. At this moment M. Paul de Cassagnac advanced towards him and said:—'Will you allow me to shake your hand?' 'No, sir,' replied M. Lissagaray. 'And yet,' urged the other, 'it is only a question of bravery.' M. Lissagaray again replied, 'With me, sir, it is a question of principle and political dignity.' 'I regret it very much,' added M. Paul de Cassagnac, as he turned away, 'for I should have been glad to shake you by the hand.' At this instant M. Lissagaray fainted away, and, as the wound did not bleed, the doctor, who had by this time arrived, applied leeches. When he returned to himself, M. Lissagaray wished to recommence the combat; and it was only on the urgent advice of his seconds that he consented to be taken to his hotel. The wounded man, according to latest accounts, is doing well, but he will be fighting again as soon as he is sufficiently recovered.

MEYERBEER'S COMPOSITIONS.

De Bury's Lawsuit Decided in Favor of the Composer's Heirs—Extract From Meyerbeer's Will.

The suit brought by M. Blaze de Bury, a dramatic author, against the widow and heirs of Meyerbeer, the musical composer, alluded to a few days since in our Paris correspondence, has just been decided before the civil tribunal of Paris. The plaintiff had some years back written a drama, entitled "The Youth of Goethe," one act of which was to be played with a musical accompaniment, which Meyerbeer undertook to compose. The latter had completed his share of the work, but proposed to modify some of the combinations, when he died, leaving a will of which the following is an extract:—

For a long time past I have been in the habit of making notes, on a special music book, of every inspiration which comes to my mind and pleases me, either when I am sitting at the piano or at any other time. I entirely forbid the placing of these fragments in the hands of a living composer for him to make a new work out of them, or to complete my unfinished compositions, and afterwards give them as my posthumous works; for such a fate has too often befallen other artists, and damaged considerably their future glory. My family does not require any such resources. It would be equally painful to me if, by neglect, these music books fell into some treacherous hands, and my thoughts were used by other musicians under their own names. My express and positive desire is that, a few days after this will is opened, the above-named books (five of them minutely described) be removed from my other papers by my wife and executors, and sealed, and carefully preserved in a special box. If, some day, one of my grandchildren evinces real taste for music, the books containing my musical thoughts are to be delivered up to him, as well as the diary kept by myself since the end of 1846. No one, without exception, must be allowed to look over the aforesaid books, or my unpublished compositions, or my diary. If none of my grandchildren are endowed with a taste for music—of which my executors are to be sole judges—these books, compositions, and diary must be destroyed. This, be it understood, is only to be done when my three daughters are no more, and when my grandsons have attained an age enabling my executors to judge with certainty of their aptitudes. I inflict no penalty in the case of non-accomplishment of the desire expressed above concerning my manuscripts, etc., but I appeal to the love and piety of my cherished wife, of my children and executors, and eagerly entreat of them to entirely fulfil these my last wishes. MEYERBEER.

The only exception made was for the opera of the *Africaine*, for which he has made special arrangements. The score of *The Youth of Gœthe* was, in accordance with the wish thus expressed, locked up with the rest of the composer's works. M. Blaze de Bury put forward a claim to a joint ownership in the work, and brought the present action to have it excepted from the others, and performed. The Court, however, decided that the music and the *ahretto* of an opera were quite independent of each other, and that the writer of the one had no right to compel the production of the other. A verdict was in consequence given against the plaintiff, who was in addition condemned to the payment of the costs.

Foreign Miscellaneous Items.

—The first street railroad in Stutgardt, Wurtemberg, was duly inaugurated on the 28th of July last.

—The canal constructed for the purpose of supplying the town of Cannes, France, with fresh water from the Saigne was recently inaugurated with great ceremony.

—The Bavarian Government has decided upon the destruction of the fortress of Wurtzburg. Orders have already been given to have it razed.

—The remains of a chamois hunter, who lost his life in the crevice of a glacier in the Aragnouet Mountains, in the Pyrenees, twenty-seven years ago, have been lately recovered by the splitting of the ice and buried by his former companions.

—At the inquest held on the victims of the recent railway disaster in England, the present Lord Farnham, on the part of the relatives and friends of those killed, declared that the coroner was not competent to conduct the investigation.

—Count Gustav Chorinski, the wife murderer, is confined in the Fortress of Rosenberg, and is treated the same as any other criminal, having the prison allowance of twenty-seven kreutzers daily. He affects great piety and is very punctual in his devotions.

—The winner of the $20,000 in gold of the Bordeaux Park Lottery, on presenting his ticket was arrested for forgery, because one of the clerks imagined that the figures had been tampered with. The holder of the winning ticket asserts his respectability and intends sueing for damages.

A recent number of M. de Girardin's journal—the *Liberte* of Paris—contains a large strategical map of the country between Paris and the Rhine. The accompanying text endeavors to prove the right of France to the Rhenish frontier, and argues that she should go to war in order to obtain it.

Still another victim has to be recorded among the tourists to Chamounix, in the person of Count Louis de Gambaceres, who, while descending by the valley of the Tete Noire, made a false step and was dashed from rock to rock down a precipice about five hundred feet deep.

Vienna was lately the scene of a shocking tragedy. A widow of good birth and education, finding herself on the point of being thrown on the street on account of her reduced circumstances, poisoned herself and three children. The surviving boy has been humanely adopted by a philanthropical sculptor.

At one of the military swimming schools near Stettin the officer in command would not permit the men to retire before passing a certain time in the water. One of them being unwell clung to the landing and begged to be allowed to get out. The officer replied by pushing him off, whereupon he sunk to rise no more. Such is military discipline in Prussia.

A female Blondin, while recently performing on a rope at Pesth, Hungary, lost her balance, and dropping the pole succeeded in clinging to the rope. However, before assistance could be rendered, she lost her hold and fell to the ground. Much to the astonishment of the spectators she picked herself up unhurt from the dreadful fall, but her hands were much lacerated by the rope.

L'Opinion Nationale of Paris, referring to some disturbances that lately occurred in that city, mentions:—We have a complete report of the case that has just been tried respecting certain disturbances on the Boulevard St. Michel. The sentence, of which we have a copy, states that the cry of "Vive *La Lanterne*" is not an act of sedition. Thank God for this.

The Empress of Austria spent the month of August with her children at her brother's estate in Possenhofen, Bavaria, and was joined by the Emperor, who passed his thirty-ninth birthday in her company. Before leaving the Emperor had an interview with the King of Bavaria at Garatshausen, and also with the Prime Minister at Munich, but the subjects discussed are kept in profound mystery.

On the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the promulgation of the Constitution of Baden, recently held at Carlsruhe, the Minister of War, who is the Prussian General Beyer, mentioned the following in a speech:—"During the short period that has elapsed since my arrival in this country I have already become a good citizen of Baden, which, however, was no great difficulty, as it did not prevent me from being a good Prussian at the same time—that is to say, a good German, as I have always been."

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6 15m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Sept. 12, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 12, 12 M.

Sunday, Sept. 13, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A.M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Monday, Sept. 14,	10 A.M	Monday, Sept. 14,	2 P.M
Tuesday, " 15,	11 A.M	Tuesday, " 15,	3 P.M
Wed'day, " 16,	11 A.M	Wed'day, " 16,	3 P.M
Thursday, " 17,	12 M.	Thursday, " 17,	4 P.M
Friday, " 18,	1 P.M	Friday, " 18,	5 P.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9 50 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9 50 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6 30 A. M., 12 30, and 3 30 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3 tf

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Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS, Captain.

4 28 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 3 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M., and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 6 11 tf

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND No. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

1 22 PHILADELPHIA.

COTTON AND FLAX,

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

Of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,

No. 105 JONES' Alley

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

Dealers in all Government Securities and Foreign Exchange.

Letters of Credit issued on Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,

AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELLERS' USE THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

Bills on all the principal cities.

Government Securities bought, sold, exchanged.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

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7 10 PHILADELPHIA.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR

The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co.

We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 18 tf

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.

FOR SALE AT 87½,

And Accrued Interest from JULY 1, 1868.

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

January and July.

The aggregate amount of these Bonds issued by the Company is $400,000, upon their works estimated to cost over $1,000,000.

From a careful examination of the uses which will be made of the water in the city and suburbs, it is estimated that the Company will be able to pay LARGE DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK.

ONLY A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS ARE FOR SALE AT THESE PRICES.

APPLY TO

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

9 4 PHILADELPHIA.

NARR & LADNER,

No. 30 South THIRD Street,

DEALERS IN

GOLD,

STOCKS, and

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit sold on all parts of Europe.

UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

BOUGHT AND SOLD. 8 29 2m

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 8 2m

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

FINANCIAL.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 102,

And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 103,

And Accrued Interest.

FOR SALE BY

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Stock and Gold Brokers.

QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS

ALWAYS ON HAND. 6 12 tf

E. GLENDINNING, JR. JOHN E. DAVIS

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET,

HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, FIRE PROOF SAFE, MIRRORS, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC., ETC.

On Thursday morning.

September 17, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture; comprising handsome walnut parlor suit, covered with reps; oiled walnut chamber suits; rosewood piano-forte, made by Freeman; fine French-plate mantel and pier mirrors; wardrobes, book-cases, extension tables, china and glassware, beds and bedding, fine hair mattresses, office furniture, superior fire-proof safe, made by Evans, Watson & Co.; 2 iron chests, large punching press and dies, platform scales, fine-plated tea set, fine oil paintings, engravings; handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning,

September 17th, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

9 11 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 200 PIECES FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

September 18, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venitian, list, hemp cottage, and rag carpetings, 500 pieces oil cloths, etc. [9 12 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

September 21, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [9 15 5t

LARGE SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

Sept. 22, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [9 16 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 331 North Second street.

STOCK OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE, CANE-SEAT CHAIRS, COTTAGE FURNITURE, ETC., ETC.

On Thursday morning.

Sept. 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 331 North Second street, will be sold, the entire stock of a Cabinet maker removing, comprising an assortment of Walnut Hair Cloth Parlor Furniture; in suits and separate; Centre and Bouquet Tables, with marble tops; Spring Seat Rocking Chairs; Walnut Chamber Suits; Jenny Lind Bedsteads; Dressing Bureaus; Washstands; Wardrobes; Secretaries and Book-cases; Sideboards; Extension Dining Tables; Cottage Furniture, etc.

CANE SEAT CHAIRS.—Also, a large assortment of Walnut and Oak Dining Room, Library and Chamber Cane Seat Chairs.

Catalogues will be ready, and the furniture can be examined the day previous to sale. 9 15 2t

Sales at 1110 Chesnut street.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, SEWING MACHINES, PIANO-FORTES, PARLOR ORGANS, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, GUNS, ETC.

On Friday Morning.

Sept. 18, at 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior Household Furniture, comprising Walnut Parlor suits, in plush, brocatelle, and hair cloth; walnut chamber suits, Library suits, office furniture, secretaries and book-cases; etageres, marble-top tables, fire-proof safes, sewing machines, guns, etc.

PIANO-FORTES—Several superior piano-fortes.

PARLOR ORGANS—Two superior parlor organs.

SEWING MACHINES—Several superior sewing-machines made by Ladd & Webster, Wheeler & Wilson, and others.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Two fire-proof safes, made by Evans & Watson.

GUNS—Also, an invoice of fine guns.

FOSSIL REMAINS—Some fine specimens of fossil remains, found in Boone county, Ky. 9 16 2t

C. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 12

LARGE TRADE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES BROGANS, ETC.

On Thursday morning,

September 17, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will hold our first Fall Trade Sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, a very desirable line of Ladies', Misses', and Children's wear, direct from city and Eastern manufacturers.

To which dealers will find it to their interest to attend, as we intend to make this sale one of the largest of the season. Included in our sale we will have a line of Hats and Trunks. 9 12 4t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons) No. 239 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

SALE OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, ON THURSDAY EVENING,

At 7½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 239 Chesnut street, by catalogue, a collection of Miscellaneous Books, from libraries.

Catalogues on Thursday morning. 9 15 2t

Sale at No. 2124 Spring Garden street.

ELEGANT WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, HANDSOME ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

29th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 2124 Spring Garden street, by catalogue, the entire furniture, including elegant walnut and plush drawing-room suits; 2 handsome suits walnut chamber furniture; oak chamber set; 3 suits fine cottage furniture; fine toned r