# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH .- PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1866.

# A PHILABELPHIAN IN IRELAND.

#### George H. Stuart, Esq., Before the Presbyterian General Assembly at Belfast-His Meception and Speech, Eic.

### From the Banner of Ulster, June 14.

The report of the Continental Mission having been appointed for the evening, and the Free Church Deputation coming after, it was nearly 10 o'clock before Mr. Stuart was called upon by 10 c'clock before Mr. Stuart was called upon by the Moderator. The church was crowded to excess, and the entrusiasm with which the gen-tleman was welcomed on the platform as the President of the United States Christian Com-mission was very great. For about an hour and a half the immense audience listened with such intense interest as is rarely witnessed in a public assembly.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH FOREIGN CHURCHES.

Professor Porter brought up the report of this Professor Porter brought up the report of this Committee, which recommended that there should be an interchange of deputations be-tween the General Assembly and the American Churches. He then proceeded to introduce to the Assembly Mr. George II. Stuart, of Philadei-phia—a man whose name was a password to all Irishmen, and especially to Irish Presbyterians. (Applause.) He was not only one of the mer-chant princes of America, but one of its most noble-hearted Christian men; and while he was a parter the had never forvotten that by de-

noble-hearted Christian men; and while he was a patriot, he had never lorgotten that by de-scent he was an Irishman. (Applause.) Mr. G. H. Stuart, on coming forward, was re-ceived with loud applause, which was again and again resumed. He proceeded to express the pleasure he left at standing for the first time be-lore a General Assembly of the Irish Presby-terian Church, being himself an Irishman, not by descent only, but by birth. (Applause.) There then sat before him some familiar taces from whom, thirty-five years ago, he had heard blessed words of Jesus. There was his venera-ble friend, Dr Moorehead, of Donacloney, and another whom he had met at the baptismal font another whom he had met at the baptismal font -G. H. Shanks. But he missed many beloved faces in that Assembly. He missed the impres-sive form of Dr. Edward M. Dill, the distinguished advocate of Presbyternanism. He was sorry to Mr. Macnaughtan submitted a resolution to the House to the following effect:—"The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland welcome their distinguished friend, G. H. Stuart, Esq., of Philadelphia, and recognize in him think, also, that he could not get the firm grasp of the hand, and feel the throbbing heart of one of their fathers, Dr. Edgar, or hear the silvery notes of Ireland's most distinguished minister, Dr. Cooke, (Applanse.) the representative of their common Christianity. They request their Moderator to convey the Speaking from the bottom of his heart, and speaking for Irishmen in America, he carnestly thanks of this Assembly to him for his deeply interesting address, and desire that he would convey to their brethren in America their prayed that Dr. Edgar and Dr. Cooke might long be spared to throw the light of their eloquence on Presbyterian homes. Glancing around him affectionate greetings, and carry with him this message—That the Presbyterian Church in Ireon Presbyterian homes. Glabeling around him he saw many familiar faces. He believed there was then standing before him a man who car-ried him on his back to a day school-Mr. Mar-tin of Tulleyallen (applause)-and there was Jonathan Simpson, of Portrush, a name that land rejoices in the termination of the bloody struggle in America, and gives thanks to God that the result of that conflict has been the abolt-tion of slavery in the United States; that they have heard with deep admiration and gratitude to God of the labors of the Granten Complexity Jonathan Simpson, of Portrush, a name that was well known in America. He well recollected the sensation created when Dr. E. M. Dill and Mr. Simpson visited America. They brought away with them a few pounds, but that was nothing to the good they effected in America. It might be said that this house was at present crowded, but it was almost empty when com-pared with what he had seen in America when these brethren visited it. He was going to say that there were at one of these meetings as many persons as there were in Belfast. God of the labors of the Christian Commission, and of its unwcaried zeal in the holy acts of love, by which it sought to mitigate the horrors of war and be the means of instruction of the salvation of Jesus to the dying soldiers; finally, that they desire to draw closer the bonds of union between the great Presbyterian family in America and their members in Ireland," Mr. Macraughtan, after a few preliminary remarks, in which he adverted to the behavior of the Christian Commission, and gave expression to the admiration with which he had listened to Mr. Stuard's invaluable address, remarked that it was for the interest of the world and of Christianize that America and Patient many persons as there were in Befrast. (Laughter and appiause.) They issued tickets for admission to these meetings in America, but when these had all been given out, one man eame to his (Mr. Stuart's) office, and said he must have a licket to hear Jonathan Simpson, if he should walk over dead men's bodies. (Applause.) As he had said, tickets were issued of Christianity that America and Britain should be drawn into closer communion. For what were the two great contests that were before them in the world at present? There was the contest between liberty and despotism that had not yet been lought out, and there was the for these meetings, but when these were exhausted, with the ingenuity of Irishmen it was thought no harm on the part of those who contest between truth and error that had not yet been finished. When these battles begin to rage in all their fury, whence were the chamhad been ansucessful to go to the printer and get a few hundreds struck off on their rage in an their tury, whence were the cham-pions to be drawn who, in the name of the Lord of Hosts, would carry on the war? Where was liberty to find her defenders if not in Britain and in America? As in the army, though the colors were often held by a weak stripling, yet two color-sergeanis—the bravest and strongest that could be got—were chosen to defend their flag while there was any engrave in the insert more own account. (Laughter.) Another deputation had visited America, consisting of Dr. Edgar, Dr. Dill, then of Ballymena, and now of Derry, and last, though tall as any of them, Dr. Wilson, their Moderator. (Renewed laughter.) They, in America, did not care how often the Assembly sent out such deputations, if they only sent them three such noble Irishmen. (Applause.) They had heard a great deal that evening about relationship-about French and Scotch cousins; but they did not claim kindred of that kind in America. They were their sons and daughters, for there were more Irishmen in America than in Scotland and France put together; and at present he (Mr. S.) did not know whether he was Irishman or an American. (Laugh-) In the observations he desired ter.) address to them he would reter the Church of his land previous to the war, in the war, and since the war. The various branches of the Presbyterian Church in America number 6000 ministers of Jesus Christ, That was a large constituency, but they were divided into six or seven sections, all adherin to the Westminster Conlession of Fath. He was glad to say, however, that they were now looking upon each other more lovingly than they had ever done before, and that the barrier which stood between them had been taken He referred to that cursed system of down. human slavery. (Applause.) God had taken the matter into His own hand, and He had removed that barrier forever. For the first time since 1837, the Assemblies of the Old School and New School Presbyte-rians had met together at St. Louis-the two Moderators occupying two chairs on the same platform-and one of the most eloquent speeches delivered on that occasion was by a man whose name is not unknown among them-selves-Dr. McCosb. He (Mr. Stuart) believed that no pen or living tongue could describe the crusis through which the Church had passed during the year of the terrible conflict that de vastated his country. When Abraham Lin-coln-(loud applause)-a name that would live as long as aistory-called the nation to arms, there was a noble response. Not less than two millions of men bore arms for the preservation of their country, and they were not men who went out to do battle for thirteen dollars a month; for he knew an instance where a gentleman had taken a ticket for Europe, and whose name would be accepted for one million of dollars, tear up his ticket and enlist as a private soldier. (Applause.) It was a fight for liberty, and the Lord was, as He always is, on the side of the right. They never lost hope in God, and the result was that they had got rid of slavery, which had ground down four millions of their black fellow-creatures, Having referred to the labors of the United States Christian Commission, of which he gave an eloquent description, Mr. Stuart gave several instances of the work of ministers during the war-where all was earnestness, all devotion, and burning love to Christ. The delegates of the Christian Commission knew no difference they only knew they were surprised at the reception they met. They said, "We cannot understand you Northern men when we meet you in the field you fight like devils, but when we tall into your hands you treat us as would angels." (Applause.) He had seen many soldiers die, the unbediever, the infidel, the general, the colonel, but he had mer none who did not feel one want, and that was Christ. They had been constantly engaged in presenting truth to dure many and the the presenting truth to dying men, and in the worl in the army simply 4859 men and some two hun dred ladies had been employed—and the work of grace that had gone on was most abundant and blessed. The Spirit of God had come in mighty power, and a cloud of blessing had seemed to hover over the armies. And no wonder. Why? Is are from earnest, believ-ing prayer. He believed there never was an army for whom such earnest, zealous prayer had been offered to God. Never were there much earnest compression. such carnest congregations, never such atten-tive assemblies. The difficulty was not in tive assemblics. The difficulty was not in getting men to listen, but in being able to spead long enough and often enough. According to the last computation there had been heid 77,744 prayer-meetings, and about 58,000 sermons had been preached. As illustration of the labors of the Commission in cating for the bodies of the troops, it was mentioned that there had been dispensed by the agents in person, in three months, 25,000 shirts and drawers, 38,200 cups of candied milk, 18,178 cans of tomatoes, 15,609

lent of her sons. Among "the live men" of your land you stand preservation, and we thank the Church's Head for the grace bestowed upon you, and by which in the Church and Subbah School you have been enabled to promote the interests of His kingdom and advauce His cause in the land of your adoption. But it is in connection with "The Christian Commission" your name is known in every land where the history of your war is recorded, and will go down to posterity as the enduring memorial of your labors and your life. We rejoice that the States you repre-sent are at peace again, and that your Churches are being mapired with new hie and vigor, and receiving a tresh baptism of the Spirit of God. I cannot close without acknowledging through you the generous sympathy and practical was assorted fruits, and many thousands of such j assorted truits, and many thousands of such other articles as the exigencies of the case de-manded, including 468,500 envelopes and sheets of paper to inform the dear ones at home of their relatives on the field of danger. For the spiritnal wants of the men during the war 1,466,748 copies of the Scriptures were distri-buted, 1,370,953 psalm and hymn-books, 8,308,052 knapsack books, and 18,126,002 religious news, japers. To enable men to be identified who fell on the field, a small parchment label, with name and accress, and the name and address to which a report should be sent, with the text, John in. a report should be sent, with the text, John in. 15, inscribed on it—(applause)—was placed on the person of the combatants. (Renewed ap-plause.) He gave many illustrations on the subject. The liberality of the people was un-bounded. Church extension had been carried on to a great extent in the army. No less than two hundred churches existed in the camps at the same time, in nearly all which there was daily service, with preaching. The soldiers sometimes laid the foundation-stone in the moning, and the dedication services were performed in the evening. (Loud applause.) These churches were constantly open morn-ing and evening. It had been said that when the army was disbanded their sol-ders would have a demoralizing influence. They now left their influence in favor of the present revival in the American Churches, and he hoped that, as formerly, that blessed tide would have a demoralizing and the sole in the solution. I cannot close without acknowledging through you the generous sympathy and practical was dom of your representative and public men to-wards Brittin at the present time. The best in-terrsts of the world are involved in the mainte-nance of peace and concord between Great Britain and America. They are the great Pro-testant nations of the world. To their Churches have been committed the oracles of God. To them is entrusted the conquest of the world for Christ. The only jealousy between them should be a holy jealousy between them should be a holy jealousy as to which should do most to advance the cause and spread the kingdom of their common Lord upon the earth. In the bonds of a common love and com-mon faith we seek through you to bind the Od mon raith we seek through you to bind the Old and New World together in this great Christian enterprise. Westward we stretch our hand and and he hoped that, as formerly, that blessed tide would roll across the Atlantic and again visit grasp yours stretched eastward towards us, and with hand and hand together we claim the world for Jeaus, and lay it at His feet, and crown Him Lord of all. Tell the Churches in America the Irish Presbyterian Church. (Applause.) It he mistook not the signs of the times, they were he mistook not the signs of the times, they were approaching some woulderful events in the Church's history. He had been told by a dis-tinguished friend, that after the events which had bappened in America a great revival would occur in the Churches; and he prayed to God, that even before they separated, the influence of the Spirit might be tell in its power. He felt he mould be dong injuries to he own toolling how deeply we are interested in their prosperity and labors. Tell them of our joy at the tidings of the abolition of slavery, and how carnestly we encourage them to stand fast in the liberty where with Christ makes His people free. Tell them of our gratitude for the hberal gift laid upon the altar of God, and put into our hand through you, and the late Dr. Murray, to be employed for the glory of the Church's Head in he would be doing injustice to his own feelings if he did not return thanks for the deputations which had come from them to America. He hoped they would again send over a deputation, not for the purpose of getting money, but of promoting brotherly intercourse; and warm as the reception they had given him, he would promise the deputation a still warmer. Mr. Stuart concluded amid great applause. this land. And that you may be long spared as an active laborer in the great field, and be blessed in your person, and work, and family, is the earnest prayer of this General Assembly on your behalt.

## A Ten Years' Litigation.

From the Troy Whig.

The Court of Appeals has ordered a new trial in the case of Ernst against the Hudson River Railroad Company, which from the length of time it has been in the courts and the vigor with which it has been contested, may fairly take its place among the celebrated causes of the State. The history of the case is substantially as follows:-

Henry Ernst was an industrious teamster, rediding in the eastern part of this county, with a wife and six children dependent upon his labor for support. On the second day of December, 1855, he started with his team for the city of Albany. He arrived at the village of Bath, halled a moment to await the ferry boat, and, in passing with his team over the moment in passing with his team over the railroad cross-ing, came in collision with the local train moving south, and received an injury which, within two days, resulted in his death. Soon after, his widow commenced this action to recover damages for causing his death, employing E. Wooster, now member of Assembly from this county, as her attorney. The cause was first tried in 1859 before Mr.

Justice Gould. The result was a nonsult, Judge Gould holding that the negligence of the de-ceased contributed to the injury, and refusing to

submit that question to the jury. From that decision the plaintiff appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court. A new trial was granted by the majority of the Court, Judge Gould dissenting. It was again tried in 1860 before Judge Hoge-

boom, and the plaintiff obtained a verdict of \$2500.

Appeals, where the case was argued at the June term, 1862. Judge Gould was then on the bench of the Court of Appeals, and his associates of that Coart agreeing with him as to the law of the case, the judgment of the General Term was reversed, and a new trial ordered. The cause was tried at the Circuit for the third time before Judge Miller, in November,

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T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD. N. E. OFFLRS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH Panel 1st com , 2d com , 3d com., 44, 5-4, 68, 84, White Pine, seasoned Fist and second quality Yellow (44, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards Fitt and second quality one and two sides Fence Boards Shelving Board's Bass, Ash Planks and Boards, White Pine (11), all sizes Step Boards, 44, 5-4. Hemiock Joist and Scanting all sizes. Prime lot Sprue Sils and Scanting Pisetering Lath (English and Calais) Plokets. Fhingles Cheenut Fosts etc. Mahogany, Walmut Flanks and Boards. All kinds of Building Lumber cut and iurnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 65 lm	white sets ( last to th On stree 631 ( Mail Day ) Faoli Faoli
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NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILBOAD.

CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKEST BARRE. At 730 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch thunk, Hazleion, Williamsport, and Wilkes-barre. At 330 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Faston, etc., reaching Easton at 645 P. M. At 515 P. M., tor Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk. For Doylestown at 835 A. M., 230 and 415 P. M. For Doylestown at 835 A. M., 230 and 415 P. M. For Lansdale at 615 P. M. White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Pascenger Cars run direct to the depot. TRAINS FOR THILADELPHIA. Leave Bethlehem at 625 A. M. and 1235 Noon, and 15 P. M. R NEW YORK, ---THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Raliroad sany's Lines. FROM FBILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK Way Places, from Walnut Street Whatf, will leave lows, vizi-Leave Definited at 6 20 v B. and 1. 10 1. . M., Vin Camden and Amboy, Accomu oda TARE

From this judgment the railroad company appealed to the General Term, where the case was again arraigned. The judgment was again affirmed by a majority of the Court, Judge Gould again dissenting. From the judgment of the General Term the railroad company appealed to the Court of

that could be got—were chosen to detend their flag while there was any energy in their system or a drop of blood in their velps. So, in the battle for treedom, let them have on the defense of that flag the genius of America, as personified in Mr. Stuart. (Applaose.) And let them have the genius of Britain in any of her worthies; and then with America and England on the side of liberty against the world, he would not fear if all the despotism of the earth were combined -the cause of liberty would triumph. (Applause.

Dr. Dill, in seconding the resolution, said :-Modelator, were this an ordinary occasion, it would be unpardonable to attempt to detain the Assembly by any additional observations at this late hour of the evening. But this is no ordi-nary occasion. We are proposing, sir, not only to offer an address of warmest welcome to our beloved brother, George Hay Stuart, but we are also, through him, speaking to the Christian Churches and people of America, (Hear, hear.) S:r, the presence among us of Mr. Stuart, and the noble address which he has delivered, will do us all good. We need at times to have our sluggish blood stirred by such a spirit as his. remember when, in company with yourself, sir, in New York, in 1859, we were bringing our begging business to a close, and when our was nearly tull (laughter), I wallet made a call upon a certain merchant who had not been very successful in business, and who had little sympathy with our mission. He asked me how much we had got. I told him above £6000. He expressed his astonishment at our success, and added, "It was George Stuart got you that money, but he's mad-decidedly mad." (Laughter.) He has some method in his madness, I replied. He is as energetic in the magnetic barbara schedule for some method. the pursuit of business as he is fervent in tian spirit. He has been, I understand, very successful as a conjmercial man, and at all events he has never tailed. (Hear, hear.) Such men he has never lanced. (rear, hear,) Such men as Mr. Stuart can, under such circumstances, wield a mighty influence for good; and I am persuaded, should the occasion arise (which may God forbid)! they will be found acting in a manner worthy of Irishmen, who have deeply imbibed the spirit of the Master, and who have learned lessons of peace and love at the feet of Him who was meek and lowly in heart. I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution of thanks and welcome to Mr. Stuart proposed by Mr. Macnaughtan. (Applause.)

The Moderator add ressed Mr. Stuart in the terms of the Assembly's resolution. In reterring to the rapid progress and prosperity of the United States of America, he said some two centuries ago few while men's feet trod the vast seaboard of America. Forests were owned, and rivers and lakes were crossed by savage tribes. Driven out by oppression and tyranny at home, Puritans and Presbyterians from Ireland, and Scotland, and England, and the Continent of Europe, sailed for and settled in America. They carried with them the Word of God, which makes men and nations tree. At the period of the Revolution, when they grasped the sword of man, they let not tall the sword of the Spirit. Lately you had war again an ong yourselves, as citizens and States. Nations, like families and individuals, require chastening at the hand of God. The curse causeless dots not come. Slavery was the blot which stained your stripes. In the name of this Assembly, I can assure you that, during of this Assembly, I can assure you that, during your late fratricial war, its members never ceased to cherish the hop, and pray that your land might be purged by the blood that was being shed upon it, and that out of the flery baptism God's Spirit might be poured out niore abundanily than ever upon all the Churches of your land. It affords me peculiar pleasure to be the channel of conveying to you our putted and cordial thanks for the stirring speech you have cordial thanks for the stirring speech you have delivered, and the interesting information you denvered, and the interesting internation you have communicated. I shall never torget your great kindoers towards myself during my ville to the Churches of the States on behalf of the Home Mistion work of this Church, nor shall I forget the easy access I had through you to all these churches through all the Northern States, and to-night I have the satisfaction of thanking yob or all your kindness. This Assembly welcomes you back to the Church of your fathers, though for a brief seaso and recognizes in you one of the greatest and noblest, one of the most generous and benevo-

1865; Wooster, Parmenter, M. I. Townseud, and Beach appeared for the plaintuff. The defend-ant was represented by T M. North and Judge Gould, who had by this time ceased to be judge. and had resumed practice at the bar. At the conclusion of the plaintiff's evidence the de-iendant moved for a nonsuit. This motion was ably and earnestly resisted by the counsel for plaintiff, the defendant relying upon the decision of the Court of Appeals. Upon the authority of that decision Judge Miller granted a nonsuit.

From that decision the plaintiff again appealed to the General Ferm, where the cause was again argued. The Court unacimously affirmed the judgment of nonsult. Again the indefatigable counsel for the plaintiff determined to appeal to the Court of Appeals, and the cause was again argued there in April last. That Court has just rendered a decision revers-ing the judgment of the General Term and Circuit and granting a new trial, holding that the question of negligence must be submitted to the ury.

So that this case, after three trials at the Circuit, three arguments before the General Term and before the Court of Appeals, is now sent back for a fourth trial, and it now appears as the plaintiff, after a ten years' contest though in the courts, was in a fair way to recover damages for the wrongful killing of her husband.

# WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC. CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street. It snything was wanted to prov the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it there is no accololle stimulant known commanding such eccn B theating i on such high sources:-"FillabettiPita, September 9, 1536 We have carefully fested the sample of CHLSNCH Ghovi. Which is the characteristic and find that it contains soore or time roleoworts structance known as stist of, which is the characteristic and injurious in gredient of the which is the characteristic and injurious in gredient of the which can be an end. BOOTH, GARBETT & CAMAC, Analytical Chemist

NEW YORK. September 3 1859. I have analyzed a sample of CHLENUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mir charles Wharton, Jr., of Thiskelphia: and having carefully tested it, I am ple std to state that it is entire y FREE FROM POISONOU on DELETIBIOUS substances. It is an unusually pur Thisdeiphiat and it is entire it is an uncomplexed to state that it is entire it is an uncomplexed on DELETINIOUS substances. It is an uncomplexed on DELETINIOUS substances. It is an uncomplexed of the state of th

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial sam ples of CHESNUT GEOVE W HISKY, which provents to irred item the heavy Fusil Olia, and perfectly pure as unadulterised. The fine flavor of this whisky is derive "tem the prior unced in manufacturing it." hespectrally. A. A. HAYES, M. D. "Alte Assayar, No. 16 Boylston street

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excepted. At 7:50 and 11 A. M., 3, 3:30 4:30, 5, and 6:45 P. M and

At 7 and 10 1 A. M., C 3 of 7 do 5, and 6 to 17. M and 5 idn. pht. for Briefol, Trenton, etc. At 7 and 10 15 A. M. 12 M. 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Corn-we 1's, Forrisdale Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10 15 A. M or Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M for Holmes-

Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 5 P. M. for Holmes-burg and intermedia.estations. At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Durkirk. (anandaljus, Elmira, ithaca, Owego, Ro-ches er Binghsmoton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose Wikesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Helvidere, Easton, Lamberiville, slemington, etc. 7 he 3:30 F. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethie hem etc.

hem etc. At 5 F. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations. June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMEB, Agent.

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THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSFORMATION COMPANY TREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALMUT Street what fat 6 of content of the second strength of the second strength.
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The Advance of the same day.
The above lines will leave New York at 12 no. and 4 and 8 P. M.
Treight for Trenton Princeton. Kingston, New Brunsford, and 4 and 8 P. M.
Treight for Trenton Princeton. Kingston, New Brunsford, and a sind 8 P. M.
The Service To aware the Freehold and Jamesburg and the Bet Gere. Delaware and Freinington the New Jersey the Freehold and Jamesburg and the Betware Provided and Jamesburg and the Joints on the Oral ware, Lacksawarma, and Joints 10 P. M.
The Service To awarding to synaccese, Buffalo, and the Lebish Valley Railroad, and at Manundat, received and the Serve Center Railroad connects at Fhillipstor, with the Lebish Valley Railroad, and at Manundat, and the Power Heat road, forwarding to synaccese, Buffalo, and the Serve Center Railroad connects at Fillabeth with the New Jersey Lailroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Lailroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Lailroad and at Newark with the New Jersey Lailroad and at Newark with the Meter Railroad connects at Fillabeth with the Meter Serve The Serve Jersey Center Railroad.
As henemorandum, necellying the marks and number New Jersey Lailroad connects at Fillabeth with the New Jersey Lailroad connects at Fillabeth with the Meter Jersey Railroad.
As henemorandum, necellying the marks and number New York Jersey Lailroad connects at Fillabeth with the Meter Jersey Railroad.

be sent with each total of goods, of no technic with a given. N. B.-Increased incluies have been made for the transfortation of live stock. Drovers are invited to 'ry the route. When sock is uraished in quan ittes of two carloads or norse it will be delivered at the foot of For the h street near the Drive Yard, or at 'Pier No 'L North River as the shippers may designste at the time of shipment. For terms of other information, apply to WALLER SELENAN. French Agoni. No. 226 N DELANT BE AVENUE, This advicula

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EXFRESS TRAIN

ton at 5 10 P. U. EXPERIENT TRAIN Lasve Washington dei v including sundays at 5 05 P. Mand arrive at 1 ynchong at 6 00 A. Leave Lynchonge at 6 00 A. The seve Lynchonge at 6 00 A. The seven as a first seven and at Washington to the seven as a first seven and at Washington to the seven as a first seven and at Washington to the seven as a first seven and at Washington to the seven as a first seven as a first seven as a first to the seven as a first seven as a first seven as a first to compare the seven as a first seven as a first seven as a first to compare the seven as a first seven as a first seven as a first to compare the seven as a first seven as a first seven

W EST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM Commencing THURSDAY, May 31 1866, LEAVE PHILADE, PHILA AS FOLLOWS :--8 A. M. Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all interme-diate stations

diate stations 9 A. M. Mail for Cape May, stopping at Woodbury, Glassboro', Vinciand, and Milivilie, and all stations beow all iville. Due 12:35 M. 3 F. M. Accommodation, for Cape May, stopping at Woodbury and Glassboro, and all stations below Glass-boro, Due 8:5F. M.

Woodbury and Glassboro, and all stations below Glass-boro. Due 8'.5P. M. 330 P. M. Passenger, for Bildgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations. 6 P. M., Woodbury Accommodation. 7 Bridgeton ? A. M. and 3:50 P. M. 7 Bridgeton ? A. M. and 3:50 P. M. 7 Salem 6:45 A. M. and 3:50 P. M. 7 Salem 6:45 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. 7 Salem 6:45 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. 7 Salem 6:45 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. 7 Salem 6:45 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. 7 Salem 6:45 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. 7 Salem 6:45 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. 7 Salem 6:45 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. 7 Salem 6:45 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. 7 Salem 6:45 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. 7 Salem 6:45 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. 8 Salem 6:45 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. 7 Salem 6:45 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. 8 Salem 6:45 P. M. 9 Sa

day ight Delivery, No. 228 S. DFLAWARE Avenue J. VAN RENSSALAER, Superintendent Frei 5 31

1866 -PHILADELPHIA AND ER'E RAIL ern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Frie on Lake Frie II has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA. Arrive Eastward-Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Train 12 M

Leave Westward-Erie Mali, P. M.; Erie Express Train E M. Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mai and Ex-press trains both wars between Fhilade phila and Frie. NEW YOEK CONST.C:10.0. Leave New York at 9.4. M. arrive at Erie 9.30 A. M. Leave New York at 9.4. M. arrive at Erie 9.30 A. M. Leave New York at 9.4. M. arrive at New Tork 4 10 P. M. Elei ant Sleeping : ars on a 1 the night trains. For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRFIE H and MAKKIT Streets Phila. And tor ircight business, of the 'ompany's Agonts, S B. Kingston J.: corner thirteenth and Market streets Philadelphiat J. W. Reynolds, Arie; William Bitown, Agent N. C. K. R. Builimore H. T. HOUN'ON, General Freight Agent, Phila, H. W. GWINNER General Freight Agent, Phila, A. TTLLE General Sup't, Williamsort. TOHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND

Leave Cheenat Hin 7 40 minutes A. M., 1240 640, and 926 minu es 7 M F R (ONSHICHOCKE'S AND NORHISTOWS, Leave FE interpline 6.850 minutes, 11405 A.M., 149, 25, 53, 45, 565 minutes, and ifb P. M. 3 enve Noire-iown 5%, 7, 756 9 H A., M., 12, 434, 656 at d5 F M. The 5% P. M. itain will stop at School Lane, Wissan bickon, & anayunk, Spring Min, and ( onabohoo kon only ON SUND 178, 1 cave Phila cipita 9.A. M., 254 4 and 756 P. M. Leave Noiristown 7.A. M. 1, 5% and 5P. M. Leave Phila cipita 9.A. M., 254 4 and 756 P. M. Leave Phila cipita 9.A. M., 254 4 and 756 P. M. Leave Phila cipita 9.A. M., 254 4 and 756 P. M. Leave Phila cipita 9.A. M., 254 4 and 756 P. M. Leave Philadelphia 5, 6 250 minutes, 11400 A. M., 146, 25 556, 655, 855, and 15 M M.

D. P. M. ON SUNDAYS.
 Leave thilsdeiphis 6 a. M. 28 4. and 18 P. M.
 Tente Manayunt 18 A. M. 18. 6 and 58 P. M.
 W. S. WILCON, General Superintender L.
 Diepoit NINTH and OREES streets