## THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION

Soldiers and Sailors in Council.

Gen. John E. Wool Made Chairman.

Speech of the "Little Old Hero of a Hundred Battles."

Proceedings of the Convention Yesterday.

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

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 17-The Soldiers and Sailors' Convention, in response to a call from those favorable to the policy of President Johnson of and action of the Philadelphia Convention, August the 14th, met in this city to-day. A pavil-ion, 160 feet in length by 60 in breadth, had been erected in the park for the use of the Convention, and at 3 o'clock the delegations entered, preceded by a band of music, and were seated; after which the crowd from the outside was admitted, and filled the tent to its uppost energity.

filled the tent to its utmost capacity.

Previous to the organization quite a spirited scene was witnessed—the delegations rising and scene was witnessed—the delegations rising and cheering with all their might successively for the "Old Flag," and Generals Custer, Rousseau, Wool and McClellan; the Constitution, the thirty-six States and Andy Johnson, and after a brief breathing spell, for Grant, Secretary Seward, the American Army and General Steadman and Gov. Bram-

lette, of Kentucky.

As the cheering was called for and given in each case, there was a scene of the wildest enthusiasm, the delegates and spectators rising and swinging their hats and shouting most vigorously.

By previous arrangement Governor Bramlette nominated Major General John E. Wool, as the oldest Major General in the United States, and probably in the world, as the temporary President.

General Wool was received with loud cheers, and addressed the Convention as follows: Gentlemen: A greatful heart thanks you for your cheering welcome. A more flattering and cheering position could not have been assigned to me than the one just conferred, as presiding officer, although but temporarily, over this assemblage of patriots and heroes—the true defenders of their country and the Union. Be assured it will ever be remembered as the most precious incident of a long military career. The object of this great mil-itary Convention, if I understand it correctly, is to consider the principles demonstrated by the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, and the restoration policy of President Johnson. On these subjects I would simply remark that the sooner Congress recognizes the States declared by a majority of its members to be out of the Union as constituted parts of the Union, and admit their loyal representatives to seats in the halls of Congress, and permit them to participate in the na-tional legislation of the country, the sooner will be allayed the fears and apprehensions of the peo-

ple, of the dangers which again menace the peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union. With the most bitter and vindictive feelings a war of words for thirty years was carried on be-tween the northern radical abolitionits and the slaveholders of the southern States. Everything was done and said to promote and keep alive the controversy. It finally culminated in a rebellion in the spring of 1861, which for atrocity, the sacrifice of lives, the expediture of untold millions of money, the loss of property, followed by pesti-lence, famine and desolation, has no parallel in the history of nations.

This bloody and desolating war was brought to a close in the spring of 1865, when the rebels, un-able longer to carry on the war, surrendered, with their armies, to our gallant Generals Grant, Sherman and others. The rebel armies were permitted, under parole, to return to their homes, and there await the orders of the United States govern-ment, the officers and soldiers of their armies pledging themselves to become true and faithful supporters of the Constitution and the laws of the United States. Such were the terrible results of a four years' war, caused by the institution of sla-

A few days after the surrender of Lee and his army, President Lincoln was assassinated. This army, President Lincoin was assassinated. This atrocious crime, greatly mourned by the nation, placed Vice President Johnson in the Presidential chair. His elevation was halled by acciamation throughout the land, and this, too, because of his love and devotion to his country, and his boldness while Senator of the United States in advocating the preservation of the Union in opposition to every other southern Senator. Few men, north or south, were subjected to greater sacrifices on account of patriotism than Andrew Johnson; and although plundered of his property and driven from his home, he returned again, and by his independent of the preservance, with other controls and personance. domitable energy and perseverance, with other patriots of his State, reclaimed Tennessee from treason and rebellion.

This bold and daring friend of the Union can be This bold and daring friend of the Union can be no traitor! But, strange as it may appear, he is denounced as a traitor, and threatened by the radical members of the Republican party with impeachment. It may be asked, with propriety, what has President Johnson done that he should what has President Johnson done that he should be denounced as a traitor, and threatened with impeachment? Is it for anything more than for the exercise of the most noble and generous efforts to conciliate and bring back into the folds of the Union a brave people, and make the United States what they should be—a united, great people?

It ought not to be forgotten that the cause (slavery) which engendered the rebellion has been removed. Three or four millions of slaves had been declared free by an amendment of the Constitution.

declared free by an amendment of the Constitution.

Those of the southern States most interested in the abolition of slavery, which deprived them of a large amount of what they called property, and which they had considered all important to their interests and welfare, quietly submitted to the amendment. Those who prepared the amendment omitted to guard against what would follow when

It was discovered that the freeing of 4,000,000 of slaves would increase the southern representation in Congress, from twenty-five to thirty Represenin Congress, from twenty-five to thirty Representatives. This was to be overcome, lest the abolition radicals should lose their control of the government. You ask of Congress another amendment of the Constitution. Failing in these efforts,
all that bitterness of feeling has been revived
which existed for thirty years between the radicals
of the east and north and southern slaveholders.
Another civil war is foreshadewed unless the
freedmen are placed on an equality with their
previous masters. If this cannot be accomplished.

previous masters. If this cannot be accomplished, radicals partisans, with a raging thirst for blood and plunder, are again ready to invade the southern States, and lay waste the territory not already desolated. With the sword on the one hand and the torch on the other, these revengeful partisans would leave their country a howling wilderness for the want of more victories to gratify an unsparing cruelty. If they should succeed in inflicting on the country another war, it would be more terrible than the one from which we have just emerged. It could not be confined to the southern States, but would extend itself over the length and breadth of the United States, and only close with the over-throw of the best government ever devised, and the destruction of the finest country on the face

If such should be the fate our great republican empire, the cause must not be sought for in our military camps, but in the forum, througed with inmilitary camps, but in the lordin, thronged with in-fiammatory orators and aspiring demagogues, with souls dead to their country's honor and spoiled with corruption. I need not tell this great assem-blage of officers, soldiers and sailors, most of whom have been engaged in many perilons battles defending their country and their counbattles defending their country and their country's honor, that war is a great evil, indeed, the greatest that can befall any country or people. It has ever been the curse of nations and the cause of all the oppression imposed on the people of Europe. If you would guard your once free and happy and prosperous country from oppression and oppressive taxes, beware how you encourage war. Encourage not demagogues who, to gratify ambition or revenge, would drench their country in blood. The loss of liberty commences with oppression, and war follows oppression. The United States as conquerors can afford to be just and magnanimous; the brave are always merciful and generous. As President Johnson said, "We have had war enough; let there be peace."

Eccollect that the recent rebellion, engendered by radical abolitionists and those slaveholders, leaves the northern States with more than a hundred

the northern States with more than a hundred thousand pensioners, besides thousands and tens of thousands of widows and orphans to weep over the graves of their only protectors and the defenders of the Union. Yet there are those among as who are not sufficiently satisfied with blood

and plunder, and cry for more war! In conclusion I would call upon you, officers, soldiers and sailors, to stand by the Union, which, in a war of four years, when blood flowed in torrents, by your gallantry, and indomitable persaverance and courage was saved from ruin and destruction. I entrest you to spare no efforts to preserve this republic intact—the last hope of the oppressed of the world.

the world.
With confident expectations that you will, as hereiofore, prove yourselves the saviors of your country, I again gratefully thank you for the honor you have this day conferred on me, and assure you that I ever will be with you in the defence of our glorious Union.

The speech was greeted with applause through-

out, and long continued cheering at its close.

The passages declaring that Johnson can be no traitor, that the brave are always generous, and that, as the President says, "we have had war enough," were obsered with particular enthu-

Prayer was offered by Captain W. C. Turner, formerly of the 49th Ohio Infantry.
On motion of General Lewis, of Kentucky, Capt. J. C. M. Furbish, of Maine, and Major Duval English, of Kentucky, were elected the Secretaries.
On motion of General Deaver a Committee on

On motion of General Deaver a Committee on Permanent Organization, consisting of one from each State, as follow, was appointed:
Maine, Gen. A. S. Daggett, Massachneetts, Col. Eli G. Kingsley; New York, Gen. M. T. McMahon; New Jersey, Gen. W. H. Penrose; Pennsylvania, Capt. W. McClelland; Maryland, W. Purcell; District Columbia, Capt. P. Young; Ohio, Gen. Henry Wilson; Indiana, Col. Frank Emerson; Wisconsin, A. O. Doolittle; Missouri, Major E. S. Farnsworth; Kansas, Gen. O. A. Bassett: Nebraska, Gen. H. H. Heath; Illinois, Sürgeon W. A. Osgood; Kentucky, Lient, Jas. A. Davison; Minnesota, Gen. W. A. Corman; California, Gen. J. W. Denver; Tennessee, Major J. F. Carter; Louisiana, Col. E. M. Joul; New Mexico, Capt. John Sheridan; Michigan, Gen. O. Loomis; Georgia, Major Heury F. Fitch.

On motion of Hon. L. D. Campbell, of Kentucky, the rules of order of the United States House of Representatives were adopted until otherwise or-dered, with a provision that all resolutions pertaining to principle be referred to the Committee on Resolutions and Address, without reading or

On motion of James T. Boyd, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the Presidents of the different State delegations report to the President of the permanent organization the names of all the members of their respective delegations who are known to be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, and that such persons so reported be not allowed to participate in the proceedings of this Convention.

this Convention.

General Custer announced that many of the delegations were not yet full, that members were now on their way, who ought to have an opportunity to participate in the business of the parmanent organization, and he therefore offered a resolution to adjourn until ten o'clock to-morrow morning. Subsequently this resolution was withdrawn, and Mr. Campbell moved that General Thomas Ewing, Jr., of Kansas, now address the Convention. In response to calls from all sides, General Ewing appeared upon the stand, and was introduced by the President saying: "If you have any cheers to give, you can give them." Loud cheers greeted this suggestion and General Ewing, who proceeded to address the Convention at great length on all the political topics of the day.

He said they had assembled to consult as to their duty and action in the impending political con-

duty and action in the impending political con-flict; they owed allegiance to no political party, but to the country and its laws. Before the war many to the country and its laws. Before the war many of them had been Republicans, many of them Democrats, with varying opinions on the question of slavery. That question was decided in the contest of 1860. At the close of the contest eleven States withdrew from the Union, and the President called upon the people to come forward and suppress the revolt. The call was promptly responded to by Democrats, Republicans and Bell and Everett men, and after four years of war the rebellion was suppressed.

rebellion was suppressed.

What bound us together in that conflict of arms!

Not hatred of slavery; for on that question we differed. Not love of war; for we all desired peace. Not hatred of the southern people; for they were our countrymen. No, it was the sentiment of nationality, the determination that the ment of nationality, the determination that the Union should be preserved and made perpetual—that was the only purpose of the war, and was so recognized by the army and navy of the United States. That was the sentiment that raised all our armies, and the guide of them all. Neither army, nor navy, nor people had any other purpose. Lincoln adhered throughout the war to that purpose.

When it was said that the rebellion was staggering and about to fail, the radicals began to consider how the contest could be wound up so as to perpetuate their power and promote their sectional theories and interests. A month after the amnesty proclamation of Lincoln they presented their plan of reconstruction through Henry Winter Davis, declaring the authors the support declaring the southern States annihilated, and requiring the readmission of the same as territories. Lincoln refused to sign it, and they then opened their seconds. their assaults on him the same as now upon John-son, and for precisely the same reason a conven-tion was called at Cleveland to denounce Lin-

tion was called at Cleveland to denounce Lin-coln's plan.

The speaker here read the call for that Conven-tion, which he said sounded like a blast from the bugle of Greeley or Forney. At the present day the same men are now threatening to impeach Johnson, The same men who stood by Lincoln then, stand by Johnson now, with the single ex-ception of Mr. Lane, of Indiana. The Presiden-tial canvass came on, and the party that had car-ried on the war met in convention at Baltimore and renominated Lincoln by acclamation. That and renominated Lincoln by acclamation. That Convention passed a resolution, drawn by Hon. H. J. Raymond, that the only declaration of peace and restoration were the surrender of the rebel army and the return of the southern people to their allegiance. The radicals clung on to the skirts of the war party, and thereby secured their re-election; but nothing daunted, they renewed their onslaught on the President.

In the light of this recital, is it Johnson or Con-gress that has turned traitor to the principles on which he and Lincoln and Congress were elected? Congress still wishes to blow the embers of war while Johnson desires peace. They will have no peace except on terms which secure party and sectional dominion, while Johnson desires union on the basis of the Constitution. The secessionists drove the States into rebellion by the dreaded cry of the abolitionist, while the radicals keep the Union separated by the still more dreaded cry of traitor! That cry had no terror to the soldiers. Their oath taken on entering the army bound them to preserve the Union by every means in their power. They owed allegiance rather to the Constitution than to philanthropic theorists, however right. To save that Constitution they were ready to strike hands with the Democratic party, and labor with it so long as it remains true to the

The speaker discussed at length the question of the constitutional amendment, holding that we will look in vain for the south to vote to degrade 200,000 of their ablest men, or to surrender onefourth of their representatives as a penalty for re-fusing suffrage to the negroes. The Louisiana Convention intended to make rulers of the ne-groes and slaves of the whites, and when Con-gress reassembles they will probably do it. The army with which Grant split the confederacy in two would not be able to preserve order. Anarchy would ensue, and probably another civil war, whose ashes would cover the foundations of the

government. General Ewing elaborately argued the variou constitutional questions at length, being greeted with great applause, and, at the close, loud cheers and the thanks of the Convention, which resolved to publish the speech in their proceedings. There speaking during the evening by various speakers.

The Convention then adjourned pursuant to the resolution offered by Gen. Custer.

## SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL-CALLING semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails.

"CITY OF MANCHESTER". Wednesday, September 19

"CITY OF LIMERICK". Wednesday, September 22

"CITY OF LIMERICK". Wednesday, September 28

"CITY OF LONDON". Saturday, September 28

"CITY OF LONDON". Saturday, September 28

"CITY OF DUBLIN". Wednesday, Cotober 3

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at
noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin, Gold. \$50 Steerage, Currency. \$35

To London. 95

To London. 40

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin,
8100; steerage, \$36. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage trom Liverpool or Queenstown, 840, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their triends.
For turiher information apply at the Company's offices.

B7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philads.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELdelphia Steam Propelier Company Desuatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal
leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all
Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating
terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BARD & CO.,
3 16 No. 1528. DELAWARE avenue

SUMMER RESORTS AND HOTELS I SURF HOUSE.

ATLANTIC CITY.

CHOICE ROOMs can now be had at this favorite House

W. T. CALEB.

OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1. MERCHANTS HOTEL

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Botel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEP-TION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public. McNUTT & MASON.

PROPRIETORS. FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing TUESDAY, August 28, 1866. Trains will cave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as

follows:—
3 P. M., due at Cape Island at 7 P. M.

Returning will leave Cape Island—
8 A. M., due in Philadelphia at 11:37.

Tichet Offices, at Ferry loot of Market street, and No Stache office, at Pery loot of Market street, and No Stache nut street, Continental Hotel.

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No 828 Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Extress.

5 VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

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

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

It anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it there is no alcoholic sulmilant known commanding such each mendation how such high sources:

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and that that it contains none of the Foisonore substance known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious in gredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAO,

Analytical Chemists

New York, September 3, 1859,
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE
WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., 1
Phindelphia: and having carefully tested it, I am
pleased to state that it is entirely FRRE FROM POISONOU
OR . s. 5, MIGUS Substances. It is an unusually pur
and fine s. v. red quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemis

Boston, March 7,1859 I have made a chemical analysis of commercials am ples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which provests be free from the heavy Fusil Olis, and perfectly pure an unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derive

from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,

State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street. For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 43

M. NATHANS & SONS IMPORTERS

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS

Etc. Etc. No. 19 North FRONT Street. PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS, HORACE A. NATHANS, ORLANDO D. NATHANS,

FRED. BALTZ & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc. SOLE AGENTS FOR Riviere, Cardat & Co.'s

COGNAC. No. 116 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMPAGNE. Just received, in bond and store, a new Champagne

far superior to most of the Wines now in use in this country. Imported exclusively by the subscriber. Also on hand (and the only place where it can be procured in this city) the very celebrated South

ANGOSTURA BITTERS. GEORGE M. LAUMAN. No. 128 S. NINTH 8 reet.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST

SADDLE AND HARNESS

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

> LACEY, MEEKER & CO., RETAIL HOUSE,

No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET. WHOLESALE HOUSE,

No. 630 MARKET STREET.

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE: SADDLES, 200 styles, 2006 qualities HARNESS from \$15 to \$500 per set.

Mountings, Bridles, Bits, Whips, Blankets, Combs, Brushes, Robes, Government Harness, Plough Bridles, Hog Collars, Padded Hames, Wood Surrups, Travelling Bags, Trunks and Vallses, Lunch Baskets, Chamois, Blacking, Boots, etc. We call the attention of merchants visiting this

market, also the city retail trade to our large, cheap and varied stock. LACEY, MEEKER & CO.



HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HAR-NESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HAR-NESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc. bought at the recent Government sales-to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Tegether with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE. WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

Re. 114 MARKET Street. 215 COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cov., Duck, Alse
Paper Manufacturers' Drier Feits, from one totorsw
feet wide; Faulins, Belting, Ball Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
No. 103 JONES' Aller No los JONES' Alley

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE TO Authorize the Purchase of certain Lots of Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do orasin. That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby directed to examine the title to all that certain lot of ground situate on the west side of Tweith street, commencing about twanty feet north of Fitzwater street; containing in frost or breadth on said Iweith street one hundred and or breadth on said I weith street one hundred and eight feet, and in death, westward, husety feet; and if he approve of the same, to have a conveyance prepared of said lot of ground to the city of Philadelphia in fee; the consideration therefor abad be an annual ground rant of five hundred and ninety-four deliars to be charged thereon.

Section 2. That the City Solicitor be and is hereby directed to examine the title to all that certain lot of ground situate on Cherry street, east of I wentieth, containing in front, on Cherry street, fifty-five feet, and extending in depth back to Ioland street one

and extending in depth back to Ioland street one and extending in dopth back to I cland street one thundred and twenty-nue foet; and if he approve of the same, to have a conveyance prepared to the jetty of Philadelphia of said not of ground in fee; the consideration therefor abail he an annual ground rent of three hundred and fifty-soven dollars and fifty contains.

to be churred thereon.

Section 3. That the City Solicitor be and is hereby directed to examine the title of all that certain tot of ground situate at the corner of Fourth street and Montgomery avenue containing to front on Fourth street one hundred and forty feet, and extending along Montgomery avenue a xty-one feet five inches to C. ymer street, thence north one hundred. five inches to C.ymer street, thence north one hundred and twenty-eight sect ten and a had inches, thence eastward one hundred and ten feet two inches to Fourth street, and it be approve of the same to bave a conveyance prepared ito the city o Phi adel-phia of said lot of ground in fee; the consideration there or to be an annual ground rent of six hundred

dollars to be charged thereon
becom 4. That the City Solicitor be and a hereby
directed to examine the title of all that certain lot
of ground situate at the southeast corner of Seventeenth and Christian streets, containing in frost or teenth and Christian streets, containing in front or breadth on Christian street one hundred and twenty-mine feet, and extending in length or depth on Seventeenth street one hundred and twenty-nine feet to Montrose street, and if he approve of the same, to have a conveyance prepared of and lot of ground to the city of Philaderphia in feet the con-sideration therefor to be an annual ground-rent of six hundred and forty-five dollars to be charged

Section 5. That the Mayor be and he is hereby sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of this organace.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,

President of Common Connect.

President or Common Council BENJAMIN H. HAINES.

Clerk of Select Council.

JAMES LYND. President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of September, Anno
Domin one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866). MORTON MCMICHAEL,

Mayor of Philacelphia.

A N OR DINANCE
To Au horize the Commissioner of Markets.
Wharves, and Landings to Transfer the Lease of

Wharves, and Landings to Transfer the Lease of Arch Street Wharf.
Section I. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Commissioner of Markets, Wharves, and Landings be and le is hereby authorized to consent to the transfer of a certain lease made between the city of Philadelphia and William J. Taylor and William R. Sherborne, trading as Wilbarn J. Taylor & Co., of the property known as Arch Street Wharf, on the river Delaware, dated June 30, 1806, to the New York and Philadelphia Steamboat Company, the same to be approved by the Mayor or the city of I hiladelphia.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, President of Common Council, ABRAHAM STEWART,

Assistant Cierk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,

President of Select Council.

Approved this fourtseath day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON MCMICHAEL, 9 18 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

A N ORDINANCE
To hake an Appropriation to Pay Police Magistrates for the Year 1866
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordam, That the sum of one thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of paying the respective Police Magistrates the amount of costs received by them, and paid into the City Treasury during the present year, in pursuance of and under "An Orpresent year, in pursuance of and under "Au Ordinance to Provide for the Payment of Police Magistrates," approved April 26, 1859; and the warrants for the payment thereof shall be drawn by the Mayor in accordance with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM 8. STOKLEY. Attest-ABRAHAM STEWART.

Approved this fifteenth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866). MORTON MCMICHAEL

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propelers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being july prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Mwrine, R ver, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of diherent sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of patternmaking made at the shortest notice High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgungs of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roil Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed. The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, talls, etc etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C NEAFIE,

JOHN P. LEVY.

BEACH and PALMER Siree's.

I. VAUGHAN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICE

OUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND SOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADRLPHIA.

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, hiver, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either fron or brass
Iron Franc Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc. Iron Frame Room for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, saw, and Grist Mills, Vacquum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Fitters, Pumping Engines etc.

Sole Agents for N. B'lleux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centritugal sugar Draining Machine.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS. No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our

well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning,
and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works. ALFRED JENKS & SON,

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS

HORSES AND CATTLE. It cures Worms, Botts, and Colle.

It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound. It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing. It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinder No Farmer or Darryman should be without it.

For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTI & CO., No 233 Sorth SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Drug-iats throughout the country. Address all orders to STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors, No. 209 DUANE Street, New York.

FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street

PHILADELPHIA.

The late management having relinquished their entire ontrol and interest in this Bank, the business is now being conducted under the following entirely

NEW MANAGEMENT.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH T. BAILEY, Of Bailer & Co., sewelters. EDWARD B. ORNE, ... Of J. F. & E. B. Orne, Dealers in Carpetings. NATHAN HILLES, Pfesident of the Second National Bank.

WILLIAM ERVIEN, Of Myers & Ervien, Flour Factors. OSGOOD WELSE.

Of S. & W. Welsh, Commission Merchants. BENJAMIN HOWLAND, Jr., Of B. Bowlans, Jr., & Beether, Coal Merchants. WILLIAM H. RHAWN. Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.

> PRESIDENT. . WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER. JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Late of the Philadelphia National Bank.

JAY COOKE & CO..

No. 114 South THIRD Street.

BANKERS

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881.

LADIES.

5-20s, OLD AND NEW. 10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS 7-80 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stecks Bought and Sold on Commission. Special business accommodations reserved for

MATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street. The entire interest of the late management of this Bank having been purchased with the view of effecting an entirely new organization, shares of stock will be disposed of in limited quantities, to respectable parties in business, who may have an interest in a bank in this

location. Applications for the stock will be received for a tew days, after which a distribution wil lbe made. WILLIAM H. RHAWN,

SECURITIES. 8.

A SPECIALTY. SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS. 16 S. THIRD ST. 3 NASSAU ST. PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK

STOCKS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS No. 225 DOCK STREET.

BANKERS AND BROKERS. BUY AND SELL UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s. UNITED STAYES 73-10s, ALL ISSUES. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS. Aiercantile Paper and Logns on Collaterals negotiated Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1315

5208.-FIVE-TWENTIES. 7'30s - SEVEN-THIRTIES WANTED.

No. 40 S. THIRD STREET. GAS LIGHT

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

For Private Residences, Mills, Hotels, Churches, Etc. Etc. Furnishing from Ten to Six Hundred

Lights, as may be Required. This machine is guaranteed : does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week. The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of

those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE, No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

Where the machines can be seen in operation. FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O.

Send for Pamphlet. UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
HIGHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 48 CHESNUT STREET,
Noaris Opposite the Post Om
Families supplied Scient from the Country p santis
aded to MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI. WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP PRINCIPAL DEPOT.

No. 771 South THIRD Stree Price, \$1.00 per Bottle; \$5:00 for half-s dozen.

Price, \$1.00 per Bettle; \$5.00 for half-a dozer.

The undershined chizens take piensure in cheerical recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup to coughs colds, consumption whooping-cough, spotted ever, two community on whooping-cough, spotted ever, two communities in the breast, tronchide, inflammation, and restriction of air vesses in the lamps, etc., the remoty should be in every tamily self-and in the lamps, etc., the remoty should be in every tamily self-and in the lamps, etc., the remoty should be in every tamily self-and in the lamps, etc., the remoty should be in every tamily self-and in the lamps, etc., the remoty should be in every tamily self-and in figure. Some Notes, for the lamps, etc., the lamps, the lamps in the lamps and police T steph. Fith and a hesmut streets.

A Randolph. Front and sombard street.

John Woodside No. 122 franklin street.

John Woodside No. 123 Franklin street.

John Woodside No. 123 Franklin street.

John Seymour, No. 518 S. second street.

John Seymour, No. 518 S. second street.

M. W. Howsen, No. 32 Sansom street.

A Berthy No. 10 Everth's albay George Wilson No. 33 Race street.

W. F. Brooxa, No. 53 Race street.

W. F. Brooxa, No. 50 South Street.

S. Seymour Bose Busilisting.

Char as Bogers, No. 31 South street.

R. T. We ing on, second and Quarry street.

R. T. The mas, No. 16 South Street.

R. T. The mas, No. 16 South Street.

S. S. Sannord, Opera Manager.

John Masionis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.

Mr. William R. Wright:—

Sin; We it ske blessure in recommending wars the

Mr. Wiltem B. Wright:—
Sin:—We take blessure in recommending your FTAR
SYUUP of which we have already seld considerable
quantities; as a most excellent and effectious remedy
for the complaints set torth in your printed bill already
submitted to the public. As a statisting act to sufferin
humanity we will observe the recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to
cure. Yours, etc..

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets!

For sale also at

For sale also at JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN 8, DYCTT & CO'S,
A ud all principal Druggists and Dealers. The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fail orders and forward the Syrup t any part of the country. Persons desiring other intermstron by mail with inclose a postage stamp, and sawwer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit Address

320 No. 771 S. THIED Street, Philadelphia, Co.

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE. BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDT and PRIMAN SEAT CUME of all diseases arising from excesses in youth Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IN NEGESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fall to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS. Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Del lars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small.

Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from, using a single box

In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration ha affected the system.

BELL'S TONIC PILLS Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world. A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility, In extreme cases of Deblity,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY

Price I wo Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be use
to good advantage.
It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pulls,
will effect a complete Restoration

A Pamphlet of 160 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH,
designed as a Lecture and Cau ion to Young Men, sent
tree, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

It you cannot purchase Bell's Specific Reserves of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician, No. 819 BROADWAY. New York, And you will receive them by return of mail post-pass.

and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. SAMARITAN'S GIFTI

SAMARITAN'S GIFT! THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED "TES, A POSITIVE CURR" FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM INDIS-

Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury, Only Ten Pil's to be Taken to Effect a Cure. They are entitely vegetable, having no smell nor any impleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach of bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours.

Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, \$2. Female, \$3.

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES, The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for Scrofula, Uicers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, Scales, Boils, Etc.

For the above complaints the Samariten's Root and Herb Juices, is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every par-ticle of the venereal poison. Will remove every rosting of imparities from the system as well as all the had effects of mercury. Price, \$1°25 per bottle.

SAMARITAN'S WASH Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Julcos. Full directions. Price, 25 cents. The old sickening and disgusting drups have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste, an A POSITIVE CURE.
Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW, and by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW, and by Drugaists.
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street, Philadelphia.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC. CULVER'S NEW PATEN

DEEP SAND-JOINT HOT-AIR FURNACE.

ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS. FOR BALE BY CHARLES WILLIAMS.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

No. 1132 MARKET STREET, THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER. OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furbaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

519 stuthem No. 209 N. SECOND Sixet

NAVY DEPARTMENT. A Board of Naval Officers, of which Commodore S P. Lee is President, will meet at Hartford, Connecticut, on the 5th of September next, for the examination of Volunteer Officers who have served not less than two years in the Navy for admission into the Regular Service, in accordance with the provisions of the "Act to define and regulate the appointment of Officers in the Navy, and for other purposes," approved July 25, 1866.

All persons who are entitled to examination and

purposes," approved July 25, 1866.

All persons who are entitled to examination and who wish to avail themselves of its privileges, will at once notify the President of the Board, by letter addressed to Hartford, Conn., g. ving their own Post. Office address. In due time they will receive from him, in reply, a notification when to present thomselves for examination. Those who fail to report at the time specified for them to do so, will forfeit all claim to precedence for examination.

GIDEON WELLES,

9.5 12t

Scoretary of the Mavy. THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES

No. 64 BROADWAY.

Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers farnished to Mining Companies.

Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgies and Obemical Questions, at the office of the Buress.

GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President. DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 2 19 tutts re