What is the question for our decision? Un-hesitatingly I answer, the question before the people of Pennsylvania is not negro suffrage. The men that are striving to create prejudice among our fellow-citizens, endeavoring to divertheir minds from their duty to the country, are stimulating prejudice upon a question of that kind. Now, I can in the course of three min-utes convince every candid mind that that is not the question before the people of Penn-

sylvania. By the first section of the third article of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, in defining elec-tors, it uses these words, "Every white freeman of the age of twenty-one years." Therefore, before the negro can be allowed to vote in Pennsylvania, the Constitution of the State must be smended by crasing the word "white." By the tenth a ticle of the Constitution of Pennsylvania. amendments to the Constitution are to pass two successive Legislatures of the State, and then to be voted on by the people. No amead-ment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania can e voted on by the people more frequently once in five years. In the month of August '64, the people of Pennsylvania voted on the amendnt giving the soldiers in the field the right to vote (cheers); therefore-by no possible way, f it had passed both Houses of the Legislatuce for two successive sessions, it has passed neither one—under no possibility could the question of negro suffrage come before the people of Pannsylvania until five years from August, '84, which

will be August, '69. (Applause.) Now, what is the question before the people: The Pennsylvania Convention of the Democratic party, that met on the 4th day of March, 1866. at Harrisburg, resolved "that the people of the seconded States have a right to be forthwith represented in the Comress of the United States." The Union party say that they ought not to be represented in the Congress of the United States until they shall have given certain guarantees (applause); not as indemnity for the past, but as security for the future (applause); those guarantees have been shaped into certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States. It will be perceived that this is a question of vital importance to the Union itself, and it therefore, at the very outset of the argument, becomes a matter of grave importan e to know who now are, and who have been during the recent past, the friends of the Ameri-

I do not question but what there may be, and are, honorable and patriotic citizens who agreed to the resolutions that have been adopted by the Democratic party. The leaders of that party are those that will carry out the resolutions of their Convention. Now, while there may be, and are, in the rank and file of the Democratic party honest and patriotic men, all through, from the beginning to the end of the war, the eaders of the party have been false, and traitors. (Cheers.) Let me prove it to your satisfaction. It was the leaders of the Democratic party that split that grand old organization that Mr. Lin-coln might be elected President, and then seized on his election to split the Union in twain. James Buchanen, the President elected in 1856, was sustained by the Demo-cratic party. He declared that the Constitution of the United States gave no power to prevent a State from seceding from the Union. These are the men who, in the city of Philadelphia, at National Hall, on the 14th day of January, 1861, when the fires of Rebellion were lighting up the whole South, declared, not impulsively, not on the moment-but read their resolutions, and mark the words:-"It is our deliberate judgment that, if the Southern States were compelled to secede, Pennsylvania would determine whether she would not also secede." Was not this a bold, audaclous admission of the doctrine of

seccesion? These are the men who, on the 224 of February, 1861, four days after Jeff. Davis had been inaugurated as Provisional President of the Southern Confederacy, declared in State Convention that they would not aid the Republicans in power, which meant the incoming administration of Mr. Lincoln, to make war on their brothers of the South; but would do all they possibly could to prevent them.

These are the men who, on the 12th of April, 1861, when the Rebel cannon were thundering at the walls of Sumter, who declared in the Legislature of the State that they would not arm Pennsylvania to prepare her for the conflict.

These are the men who sustained Franklin Pierce, who said the war should be north of Mason and Dixon's line. These are the men who, during the gloomy times in 1862, declared, ave, these lovers of Union declared, that New England should be left out in the cold. They don't say a word against treason in the South not a word against the bloody Rebels that were destroying the hope of mankind; not a syllable against them; but New England, that sprung to arms at once at the first alarm (applause); who stood by the Union from the first, and watered the streets of Baltimore with blood on the 19th of April, 1861, they declared that she should be left out in the coid.

They were men who refused to do what they could to sustain the Government. They met in Philadelphia upon the 1st day of June, 1863, to sympathize with that audacious traitor, Vallandigham, of Ohio.

I read a letter not long ago, the ending of which was in these words:—"Let us strike at the cause—declare for peace and against the

These are the men who, at the Cnicago Convention in 1864, said it was their deliberate judg-ment that hostilines should cease, because the war was a failure. These are the men who, from beginning to end,

did all they could to dampen the energy of our soldiers, that rejoiced in our deteats, and would gladly have given the victory to the Rebels.

These are the men who opposed the draft, opposed conscription, opposed the enlistment of negroes; and, in fact, opposed everything that

was for the good of the country.

I can have no enough with the mass of my fellow-citizens who may differ from me. but I confess it, that while I am full of the milk of human kindness, that in my heart of hearts I detest and hate the men that were the enemies of the country in '64. (Applause.)

Talk of bringing them back to power! Let the Union party have the success they deserve for their devolion to the country. The Demo-cratic party, if they were to live for fifty years, will never be clothed with any power by the people of Pennsylvania. (Applause.) If we allow them to live in our midst, protected in person and property, they may thank their good

fortune and the magnatimity of the people.

Now, who are the friends of the Umon? They are the men who, at the very first moment struck hands together upon the altar of their country, sacrificed personal profit, political ambition, everything, and determined and re-solved, so help them God, that, in victory or defeat, whether the war was raging along the shores of the Southern gulf, or in the heart of Pennsylvania, living or dying, they would stand by the Union of the States. (Tremendous ap-

We did stand by it from the first to the last. (Applause.) No sacrifice was too great. Do you remember the days of '63? Do you remember the time the Rebels invaded our State? What did those Democratic leaders do? They published in a presence that was under They published in a newspaper that was under their control the names and residences of the members of the Union League, so that, if the Rebels came to Philadelphia, they could murder them. And we are to forget this! A man who would forgive the enemy of his country would

forget the soldier who fought for it. (Applause.)
No, we are the friends of the Union; we long for the day when there shall be reconciliation with our brothers of the South. We hope and pray for a periect Union, but we desire to see he foundatious of our reconstructed republic laid so deep and strong that neither the storms nor the battles of centuries can shake them;

The leaders of the Democratic party say "that the people of the seceding States have a constitutional right to be represented in the Congress of the United States," If they have a constituprived of this right? How comes it that right is questioned? I presume the Democratic party has lorgotten it, but we have not forgotten it. It is because these States by solemn enactments d ssolved all connection with the American Union, and formed themselves into a separate Consederacy. Their Representatives and Sena-tors described their scats in the Congress of the

Inited States. The ordinances of their Legis-atures decided our sovereignty.

They claimed our territory; seized our forts, our custom houses, and our arsenals; plun-dered and bore away our ships upon the high seas; starving our prisoners; setting fire to Northern caues, and infecting them with dis-case; begging upon their bended knees the aid England to divide our nationality; they mashalted armies, and for four years carried on a gigantic, tiend-like, and cruel war, in which thirty five hundred millions of dollars was expended; in which a million of our soldiers were wounded which brought the desolation of death to the homes of three hundred thousand orphans and widows, and it only ended when their power was crushed, their armies surrendered, and their power annihilated. (Applause.) Now this is to a plain man treason, high treason, which by all the nations of the world, ancient or modern, civilized or uncivilized, has been punished by the severest penalties.

England, up to the time of George III, punished a traitor by drazging him to the scalfold and hanging him by the neck, cutting him down, taking out his entrails and burning them before his face, cutting his body into four quarters, and hanging it up in the market-place. This was treeson. We must not alone punish the culprit, but we must make that crime execrable and infamous. We are to forget all and forgive these men! These men are not to be punished; they are to be elected back to the seats they left! Ay! even before the smoke has risen from the battle-field. Five hondred thousand of our soldiers have not recovered from the wounds they received.

I am afraid I shall get so energetic on this subject that I won't be able to get on, but I will try to keep myself down. Now I say, that before we allow them to come back into the government of the United States, it is the duty of the President-I will say no more of that (laughter)—it is the duty of the Congress of the United States—(vociferous cheering)-it is our duty, to examine into the record of these States since the lall of the Rebellion; to examine the record; not to be misled by any protestations of repentance. Every pre-sumption is against them; they have betrayed the country; therefore I say, scrutinize their acts, examine into their record, and make such guarantees as are not in violation of justice or

public of the United States security and peace in the future. (Applause.) Now, the President says they have amended the ordinance of secession; let us look at that. Two Etates have not annulled it. South Carolina has repeated it; so also has the State of Georgia. You recollect one legislature has a right to make a law, and another has the right to repeal it—a third legislature has the right to

Christianity, which will guarantee to the re-

repeal the repeal. South Carolina and Georgia can repeal this ordinance, and it would stand as before. There has not been one of these ordinances submitted to the people. Here, in a country like this, we have a right to demand that things like this should be submitted to the people. All that is necessary is to let the people examine and approve it. Here, in Pennsylvania, no amendment can be made to the Constitution unless it

is voted on by the people. The speaker stopped here for some time to look at his notes, and as the audience were continually applications, he thought they were impatient, and sale:—I assure you, my fellow citizens, it is not because I have forgetten anything in my notes, but because I am getting hoarse.

They say they have accepted the amendment abolishing slavery. Three-fourths of the States who elected Lincoln are in favor of amending the Constitution as to slavery. Some of the Southern States have adopted the Constitutional amendment, but let us look into the record of those States, and see how they have agreed to this amendment. I will call your attention to South Carolina. South Carolina agreed to the amendment to the Constitution as to slavery in these words:-"The slaves of South Carolina have been emancipated by the action of the United States authorities." That is the way she has agreed to it—not because it was right; not because there was a horror for slavery; not because it was in violation of every rule of Christianity; but because the slaves of South Carolina have been emancipated by the action of the United

States authorities.

It they had sufficient power they would repudiate the amendments to the Constitution. Some people say the South have repudiated the Repel debt. How have they repudiated it? Has it been done? North Carolina, October 12, 1865, refused to repudiate it. October 17, they received a note from the President of the United and they afterwards concluded, for political pur-poses, to acquiesce in it. North Carolina finally repudiated the debt by a majority of twelve,
Mississippi refused entirely to repudiate the

Rebel debt. They have passed a law there now appropriating twenty per cent, of all revenues of the State for the purpose of supporting the widows and orphans of the Rebelsol hery. They want to be represented in Congress and in the Senate, Who has Georgia elected Senators? Herschel V. Johnson and Alexander H. Stephens. Stephens was the Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, and Johnson was a member of the Senate. Now, of all the traitors, with the exception of John C. Breckinridge, the meanest and the worst is Alexander H. Stephens. (Applause.)

No one will question his ability; no one prior to the war questioned his integrity. He gave a most magnificent oration in favor of the Union that ever fell from human lips, but a short time afterwards turned against his oath, turned against his country, and planted his foot in a high place in the Southern Confederacy, and then proclaimed that that government was the greatest government that ever lived in tide of

Mr. Herschel Johnson and Mr. Alexander H Stevens are both elected United States Senators from Georgia, and declare, since the Rebellion closed, "they still adhere to the r doctrine that a State has the right to secede.

"They believe in the sacred principle set forth in the Declaration of Independence, that every people have the right of self-government, and the right to change and alter their Government as they may see proper.

"They expressed their purpose of living separately from the North; this was all. They didn't invade the North. It was not their purpose to wage war against the Northern States, but to live peaceably by them as neighbors and friends, They said they had the right to secode from the Government, and they attempted to exercise that right; that's all! (Laughter.) For this attempt they have been conquered and subjued. "There was a Paradise lost and a Paradise regained, and there will be a paradise regained in this country. The blood that has been spilt is too precious. I should not believe in God II I did not believe that a special providence would yet come and give victory to, and secure the

triumph of, civil liberty in this country. I tell you old Virginia is not at home; she will come back some of these days. Let them make the most of it, and if I am a traitor why don't they try and hang ms? I have lost all my lands and property. I would clean boots in your streets sooner than bow to usurpation. It we had tri-umphed, I should have favored stripping them

(the North) naked."

Suppose we had been defeated, what terms would they have offered us? Why, when the little town of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and the little town of Frederick, Maryland, were invaded by these Southern Rebels, bafore they would release them they demanded a ransom of hundreds of thousands of dollars. And the Richmond Enquirer, in 1862, then the mouthpiece of the President of the Southern Confederacy, said that the terms of pacification should be the yielding of everything on the part of the North, and nothing on the part of

"I would have stripped them naked, Pardon! -they might have applied for pardon, but

could have seen them d-d before I would have granted it. For myself, the boot is on the

other leg."
"Again," says the National Inlettigenoer "may not the majority of the Senators and Represen-latives duly elected by the people, and who have their certificates of election from the Governors of the respective States, and who are now denied their seats in the Congress of the United States, organize and proceed to business as the Congress of the United States?"

This would be a bold measure, but Andrew Johnson is a bold man. This year there was a celebration of the "Richmond Blues," and among other toasts that were proposed were the following:-"Virginia, right or wrong."

"General Robert E. Lee, the soldier, the 'Stonewall Jackson, the unconquered gentleman and Christian nero, whom even his ene-"The Lost Cause," which was drank standing

And now, ladies and gentlemen, I come to declare the opinion of an American General, the gallant hero of the battle of Nashville; and what does General George H. Thomas say? In answer to the question:—De you know anything from information or report about secret organizations in the South, said to be hostile to the Government? he replied, "I have received several communications to that effect."

"The persons who gave me this information have desired that their names should not be mentioned. Steps have been taken to ascertain the truth of the matter. The persons that communicated with me are worthy and truthful. and I believe their statements are correct in the main, but how far this disaffection extends I

"I do not apprehend any real danger at present, because the military authority and power of the Government is not only feared in these States, but I think it is ample to put down any Mr. Dougherty continued his review of the

situation South, and concluded as follows:-On resuming their seats, our peers in power and masters in intrigue, aided by Northern allies, they will repeal the test oath, abolish the pensions to the widows and orphans of the war, repudiate the national debt, and take from the archives and crase from the records every vestige of their infamy. They will tear down the pictures and tumble over the marble statues of the heroes whose bright swords led our legions

to victory.

They will reaffirm in State resolves and in national conventions and enroll in laws the doctrine of secession. Brecklaridge may again preside in the Senate, and Cobb and Thompson rule in the Cabinet. Lee may command the army he betrayed, and Semmes walk the quar ter-deck under the dag that he roved the seas to destroy. Somer or later the fires of civil war will be again ignited, and the days of human progress be no more.

After all the sacrifices of this generation, shall this be our doom? Just as the world is begin ning to recognize the stability and blessings of republicanism; just as the millions of Europe are rising, shall the American people, talse to their duty, and to Heaven's behest, fall, and be driven forever from the paracise of political liberty?

a bloodier vision rushes red upon my sight! If we fad in the approaching elections, and our Northern opponents gain sufficient to form with the South a majority, the traitors who have access to the President will good him on to make good the threat to recognize the Representatives and Sepators of the Southern States, with their Northern allies, as the gress of the United States. This will be the signal of a war, not alone in the capital, but in every Northern city, house with house and friend with friend, ending with anarchy and

Oh! then, my countrymen, fling away all meaner thoughts, and rise to the altitude of the nation's peril. Oh! for the sake of the dead, who died that America might live; for the sake of the widows and orphans of the slam, who, on their knees implored you not to desert them in their lonely poverty; by all the incentives that can inspire patriot action in noble minds-rive and rescue your country as she shricks for help. This is the final struggle. If we conquer now, the Republic from her ten thousand hills will reverberate with the shouts of joy that in verity and truth treason is at an end. Rebellion crushed, stavery dead, the Union preserved, and liberty triumphant.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Eighth Page.]

DEMOCRATIC MEETING-SPEECH OF SEN-ATOB COWAN. - A large audience gathered in front of Independence Hall last evening, for the purpose of listening to the Hon. Edgar Cowar, Senator from Penusylvania. He was introduced

by John W. Stokes.

Senator Cowan spoke as follows:—In what other city than Philadelphia could a people more appropriately meet to restore a broken Union? What is the meaning of the parase. "All men were created (ree and equal?" It means just what it said. Not that all men were white, or all men black, or all men yellow. It merely meant to assert that all men were entitled to fair play in a court of justice. Pennsylvania was a tree State in 1776, immediately after the Declaration of Independence.

She is a tree State now; when the rights which she now enjoys are taken away, she then ceases to be a free State. I purpose to examine the proposed amendments put forth by the present radical party of the country. What is the first amendment? It was agreed in the Senate that all the States should stand upon an equal footing. That is so now. As to the House of Representatives it was agreed that the number of the people should be the basis of representation. Those were the terms upon which they were

The first proposed amendment is not very materral at this time. The second says that if you don't allow the negroes to vote you shall not count them in making up the ratio of repre-sentation. Well, we have a hundred thou-sand negroes in Pennsylvania and a Congressman based upon their representation. If they are not counted, Pennsylvania loses that Congressman. South Carolina would lose half her representation if such should be the case, and so with the other Southern States in proportion. What do they mean when they say these men shall not be counted? They mean that they shall vote. I tell you, my friends, that no person outside of Pennsylvania has a right to tell us or to dictate to us who we shall let vote or who we shall not let vote. It is none of their business. We say, as the President says, that the State should have the right to let whoever she pleases vote. Massachusetts, or any other State, may let whoever they please vote; but I think the State of Pennsylvania should have the right to say who shall have power within the borders of the State. You are told that a white man in South Carolina has twice as much power as a white man in this State. The fact has been, down there the white man voted an i the negroes did not. What accounts for the power wielded?

I know that the majority in Congress contend that they do not want to compel the people to accept negro suffrage. But if the amendment does not imply this very thing, I should like to know what it means. If they don't want to force negro suffrage upon us, then

they want to take away the power we have,

The next amendment says to the Southern people, that none of their lead ng men should ever hold office, as a punishment for having en-tered the Rebeltion. That provision is a viola-tion of the very Constitution itself. The Con-stitution says that no bill of attained or expost facto law shall be passed. Both bills of attain-der, from time immemorial, and ex post facto laws, have been nothing but engines or tyranny. The British Parliament passed bills of attan-der, but none half so bad as this. Our fathers put these things in the Constitution, and upon der, but none half so bad as this. Our fathers put these things in the Constitution, and upon them rest our liberties to-day. There is not a man in the country who is not as much interested in the preservation of that intact as they are in the lives of their wives and children. They tell you that it is to punish red-handed traitors. That is well enough to tell to inflammatory people. At the outset of this Rebellion we did not treat these people this way. We

considered them as victims of seditious leaders. You can't try Jeff, Davis until a true bill is found against him. That is for your security, not his. These men should be tried according

to law. Whenever you hear these blatant fellows going around talking about punishing Rebels, just ask them how many Rebels they have put in the way of being punished. It being a fundamental principle of the Constitution that no man should punished unless by due process of law, that no bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed, it became necessary for these men to go round this or to dodge it. To the close of this amendment they have attached both a bill of attainder and an ex post facto law.

There was another amendment after this, and

a most extraordinary one. It is to the effect that the validity of the national debt shall never be questioned. Who ever thought of questioning it but the persons who framed the amend-ment? The national safety is wrapped up in the

ralidity of the national debt.

It is astonishing to me that the men who fought upon a hundred battle-fields should be contented with the broken, sham Union which we have now. Restore the Union, make it as it was before, and the bonds of the country will be worth to the bondholder twenty per cent. more than they are now.

When the Rebellion was put down to secure

obedience to the Constitution, why should we not be satisfied now that we have that obedience? The trouble is that the party in power feels that it is in the minority, and it wants to secure help before the power is taken from them. The radical programme is to take the ten Southern States and reconstruct them.

The meeting adjourned with cheers for President Johnson, Senator Cowan, Hiester Clymer, and the Union. At the conclusion of the meeting the members of the Keystone Club, who were present during portion of the speech, proceeded in a body to

the Continental, and serenaded Senator Cowan.

REPUBLICAN MEETING .- A large Republican meeting was held last evening at Front and Girard avenue. Colonel William B. Mann presided, assisted by the following Vice-Presidents:—M. H. Staunton, C. S. Grove, J. H. Campbell, Lewis Audenried, M. H. Dickinson, Isaac A. Sheppard, M. Landenberger, William Craig, Jacob Neatie, Cotonel J. M. Davis, A. Warthman, and Captain J. Back. Colonel Mann, on taking the chair, addressed

the meeting at some length upon the issues o the day, and urged that Congress was the only power to deal with the question of admitting the Representatives from the Southern States.

The Hon, Mr. McPherson, of Washington, tollowed, after which a series of resolutions were offered, among which were the following:-Resolved, That the Union Republicans of the Third Congressional District, in mass convention assembled, express their warm approval o the patriotic record and distinguished ability of their well-tried Representative, Hou. Leonard Myers, and their confident belief that a grateful constituency will re elect him to the seat in Congress he now so worthly holds. He has faithfully guarded the business interests of the city and State; he has been the untiring advocate of protection for the rights of labor; he has given ceaseless attention to the wants of the ddiers and sailors. Above all, he has been true to the sacred cause of the Union, for the preservation of which they fought and bled.

Resolved, That to Congress, and not to the President, belongs the question of representa-tion from the States lately in rebellion. Speeches were then made by Hon Leonard Myers, General Owen, and others.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR .- A stated meetng or the Board of Guardians was held yesterday. President Erety in the Chair.

The House Agent reported the census of the House, for the week ending Saturday, September 20, at 2848; same time last year, 2665; increase, 183; admitted within last two weeks, 2.3; births, 11; deaths, 38; discharged, 126; eloped, 56; number granted lodgings within the last two weeks, 3; meals, 75,

The inmates are classified as follows:-Men's In-ane Department, 215; Women's Insane Department, 375; White slen's Out-ward, 325; Hospital 270; Colored Men's Out-ward, 19; Hospital, ; White Women's Out-ward (cholera), 1; blored Women's Out-ward, 41; Hospital, 24; Children's Asylum-Boys, 111; Nursery-White, 192; colored, 25; healthy males under 60, 110; number of men employed, 384. Total-Males.

1218; females, 1630 The Steward reported house receipts at \$25.60. The Board of Visitors made their monthly report, from which it appears that during the month of September out-door relief was granted to 1500 persons, of whom 785 were children. Of the adults, 438 were foreigners and 357 Americans. Number sent to Alm-house, 270; refused, Total expenditure for out-door relief

A committee of five was, on motion, appointed to confer with the Committee of Councils in reference to the erection of a House of Correc-

A communication was received notifying the Enard of the election by Councils of Mr. Jacob Naylor as a member of the Board. Mr. Naylor appeared and took his seat.

D's. Ludlow, Ziegler, Stille, and Rhoads were elected physicians of the Medical Department. The election of a Chief Resident Physician of the insane Department, after several ineffectual attempts to elect a candidate, was pospoued until the next meeting. The nominees were Drs. Butler and Richardson. The present Steward, House Agent, and Clerk

vere re-elected for the ensuing year.
The election of Visitors and Out-door Physirians was postponed. Resolutions of an appropriate nature on the death of Dr. De Benneville, late Resident Phy-

tician, were adopted.

The Committee on Accounts were instructed to ask Councils for a transfer of certain items of

the appropriations for the Board. The usual requisitions were granted, and the Board adjourned.

ATHLETIC AND ATLANTIC BALL MATCH -No GAME PLAYED. The proposed game be-tween these two well-known rival clubs ended in disappointment yesterday. The assemblage of speciators was so very great as to encroach on the field, and interfere with the players. An attempt was made to play one inning. The Athletics went to the bat and made a score of The Atlantics then took the bat, but the crowd continuing to press upon the players, the umpire interiered, and several efforts were made to clear the field. It was ineffectual, h over, and so the Captains agreed to "call the game," leaving it a "draw." When game was "called" the Atlantics had two men on the bases and one man out. The concourse of spectators was far greater than on any similar occasion, a careful

on any similar occasion, a careful estimate, based upon an actual count of one section of the field, showing that there could not have been less than thirty thousand persons present, inside and outside of the enclosure. Columbia avenue was entirely blocked up with vehicles of all descriptions, and so were all the surrounding streets and lanes. In extricating There was also considerable damage done to the fences. The stands were filled with ladies, and their gay dresses, with the dense lines of speciators and the ranks of carriages, gave the scene very much the appearance of Ascel or Ensom on the great race days. We noticed, with regret, that a spirit of gambling prevailed to a considerable extent among the visitors, and that large sums were staked on the result of the game, This should be discouraged, or base-ball grounds will soon fall into as much disrepute as race-courses.

Last night, at a meeting of the Atlantic and Athletic nines, it was decided not to play their match in this city. It will accordingly be played next Monday in Brooklyn. The return

MYSTERIOUS OCCURRENCE.-About two clock yesterday morning, two men appeared on one of the coal wharves in the extreme southern part of the city, and after terrifying the watchman by a display of pistols, got into one of the small boats fastened to the wharf, and rowed off with it. When a short distance from the shore, the watchman heard the cry o morder, and soon after one of the men awam back. He said that he had a fight with the other man, and that both had fallen overboard. in support of his assertion about a fight, he showed a severe cut in the back of the neck, which had bled profusely. The beat was afterwards found, with considerable blood in it. The man who swam a hore was arrested yesterday and committed by Aiderman Tittermary for a further hearing. He gave the name of Robert Lee, and says he belongs to Prince Edward Island. The other man is missing. Whether he was drowned, or swam to another whart is not

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL
AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADRIPHIA, August 29, 1866.
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified
that the Board of Managers have determined to a low
to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the
Books of the Company on the 8th of September next,
after the closing of transfers, at 3 P M of that day the
privilege of subscribing for new stock for every five shares
then standing in their names Each shareholder entitled
to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of
subscribing for a full share.
The subscribing holes on SATURDAY, December 1, 1865
at 3 P. M.
Playment will be considered due Jame L. 1867, but an

l'ayment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an rayment will be considered due Julie 1, 1991, but an masslacent of 20 per cent, or tru doilsrs per share, must be caid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the lat of November, 1887. On all payments, including the aforesaid instanment, made before the lat of June 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 of June. Sef, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and on a logiments made between that date and the is of November 1857, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not ead up in full by the lat of November, 1867, with the ioriested to the use of the Company Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June I. 1857 and said stock, it paid up in full, will be entit of the November dividend of 1867, out to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,

8 30

Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CRESCENT CITY OIL COMPANY will be held at their office. No 286 S. THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, October 9, at 12 o'clock, noon, nor the election of officers.

9 20 171*

M. BUZBY, Secretary. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the RATHBONE PETRO-LEUM COMPANY of Pennsylvania will be held at their office Ao. 468 S FOURTH Street, on TUESDAY, 16to October, at 3 o'clock P M 9 29 02 9 164t J W. SANBORN, President.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WOALD.

Harmless reliable instantaneous, the only perfect
dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous timis, but true
to mature black or brown. GENUINE 18 SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR,
GENUINE 18 SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR,
Regezerating Extract of Milleflours restores, preserves
and beautypes the hair, prevents baldness, road by all

and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness, Soid by all Druggists, Factors No 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 230 JUST PUBLISHEDBy the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Nigetter English of their the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES,

entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,
To be had nee, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Ann'emy,
No. 618 I ROADWAY, New York.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

OR RENT. A VALUABLE STORE,

No. 809 CHESNUT STREET. In the National Bank of the Republic Building. APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS

FOR RENT IN THE

National Bank of the Republic Building, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street, The Building is supplied with Gas, Water, Water Closets, and a team menting Apparatus. The rooms on the third and fourth floors are large (50x60). Weil lighted. and suitable for a Commercial College, or business of a

similar character. Apply at the Bank. A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED

AND VENTILATED RCOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE

"Evening Telegraph" Building, No. 108 South THIRD Street, TO RENT.

With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY modern Brick Residence No. 1821 SPRUCE First, 22 feet front, with three-story double back buildings, and lot 133 feet deep, to Dobbins street; has two bath froms, water closets, permanent basins and replete with every extra modern convenience Price \$26.000, clear of all incumbrance Terms accommodating, can be seen on application to WILHAM M. FARR, No. 324 CHESSULT Street. Ne 324 CHESNUT Street. 9 27 71*

WALNUT STREET PROPERTY .- FOR Sale three Dwe lings in New Row West TWENTY FIRST Street, at 18,000 22:00, and \$28,000. Also, a superior medium size House. No 2116 ARCH St. 9 25 limp*

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET Being neatly fitted up, will open for FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS

ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER. Two large Cos n-unicating Rooms on the second floor well adapted for a tamily.

ISE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS FOR

HORSES AND CATTLE.

It cures Worms. Betts, and Colic. It cures Colds, Coughs, and Bide-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 Danyman should be without it. For sale in Philadelphia by DVOTT & CO. No 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & UOWDEN, SO 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Drug-gists throughout the country. Address al. orders to

STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,

No. 209 DUANE Street, New York. DOWN RIVER LINE. -STEAMER SWAN from Second Pier above ARGH Street, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATUR-DAY Morning, at a o'clock, for Chester Pennagrove, New Castle, Delaware City, Port Penn, Bombay Hook, Deakyne's Launing, Smyrna, Leipsic, and Dover, Passenger and Freight line. 922 2w LI EADSTONES, MONUMENTS, ETC. ETC.

LARGE COLLECTION,
LOW PRICES.
TWELFTH STREET, ABOVE RIDGE AVENUE,
920 lue
CHARLES FINNEY.

W I L L I A M S. G R A N T COMMISSION MERCHANS.
No. 35 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia. Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Paker & Co 's Chocolate. Cocos, and Broms Crocker Bros. & Co 's Yellow Metal Ebesthing. Bolt and Nails

COTTON AND FLAX

BAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

of all numbers and brands.

Tent Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cov. Juck. Alsa
Paper Manufacturers' Drier Feits, from one to: 3 f sw
feet wide; Paulins, Belling, Ball Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,

No 102 JONES' Alley

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC. FURNITURE.

GEO. J. HENKELS, LACEY & CO.,

THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA. Suits of Walnut Furniture in Oil. Suits of Walnut Furniture, Polished. Euits of Walnut Parlor Furniture in Oil Suits of Walnut Parlor Furniture, Polished. Suits of Rosewood Chamber Furniture. Suits Pempeii Chamber Furniture. Suits Pompeii Parlor Furniture. Suits of Walnut Dining-Room Furniture. Suits of Walnut Library Furniture. Suits of Walnut Hall Furniture.

A large assoriment finished, on hand. GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACEY & CO .. 921 1m5p) Nos. 1301 and 1303 CHESSUT Street.

FURNITURE.

The Largest Stock in the City AT REDUCED PRICES.

Cottage Chamber Sets, Walnut Chamber Sets,

Velvet Parlor Suits,

Hair Cloth Suits,

Reps Suits, Sideboarda,

Extension Tables.

Wardrobes. Lounges, and

Mattresse A. N. ATTWOOD & CO.,

No. 45 South SECOND Street. DUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.S.

Union Depois, corner NINTH and MARKET and Nos. 37 and 33 North St. COND Street.

The margest, cheapest, and best stock of Furniture, of every description, in the world. Send for Printed Catalogue and Price List. The soundness or material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for 1 arior, Drawing room. Chamber or Bed room, Dining-room, Library. Kitchen, Servants' rooms. Offices, Schools, Churches, Odd Fellows, Masons, or other Lodges, Ships. Institutions Chubs, Colleges, Pablic Buildings Hotels Bourding Houses, Hospitais, Pairs, or a single piece of Furniture.

Drawings and estima es jurnished when required. Orders sent by post will be executed with depatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be suppled on the same liberal wholesale terms that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our leaker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chesnu, street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by Express, Check, or Post Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured. 9 15 stathimrp PHILADEL HIA.

GOULD & CO., N. E. corner N1NTH and MARKET Streets and Nos. 37 and 29 North SECOND Street, 2 105p Philadelphia.

PLEASE OBSERVE THAT

RICHMOND & FOREPAUCH'S

Is the Cheapest Place in this city TO BUY YOUR FURNITURE. Our stock is the largest and most varied, as our prices are the lowest.

ON'T F' RGET TO CALL before purchasing elsewhere in order that we may have an opportunity of proving the truth of the above assertion.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH.

9 25 tuths2mrp] Fo. 40 South SECOND St. west side. BEDDING, MATTRESS,

FEATHER WAREHOUSE, WILLIAM B. DREW.

No. 813 MARKET St. PHILADELCHIA. (9 18 tutasim TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety or FURNITURE

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting or-PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE BUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
FARLOR SUITS IN VELVET HIUSH
FARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PAPLOR FUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases
Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE
N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795. A. S. ROBINSON

French Plate Looking-Glasses. ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC Manufacturer of all kinds of Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Pic

THIRD DOOR APOVE THE CONTINENTAL, PHILADELPHIA. FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

ture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

A Large Assortment of the Latest Styles On hand, and will be sold this coming season at very n oderate prices, at

L. LUTZ'S Furniture Establishment, No. 121 South ELEVEATH Street. 9 5 3m

PRINTING AND STATIONERY CAN BE OBTAINED AT BRYSON & SON'S,

No. 8 North SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, At rates and with accommodation equal to any other establishment in the city.

Co.niry merchants supplied with BLANK BOOK 5 of super'or binding and tuling, and STAPLE STATION RY at great bargains.

WEDDING CARDS in imitation of engraving, at half the price of plate work.

Call and indge for yourself.

98 stathim

THE CHEAPEST JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

IN PHILADELPHIA, HADDOCK & SON'S,

No. 618 MARKET Street, 9 14 3mrp Entrance on Decatur street. O12 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATEARY, ETG.—VANKIEK & CO would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elecapt association of GAS FIXTURES. CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARPS. those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices with ind it to their advantage to sive us a call before purchasing elsewhere. where, N. B.—Seiled or tarnshed fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices. 84 cm VANKIRK & CO

DRIVY WELLS-OWNERS OF PROPERTY-The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and d s-nfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Pondrette
810 S GOLDSMITHS' HALL LIBBABY Street