REJECTED STONE."

Lecture by Miss Anna E. Dickinson at the Academy of Music Last Evening.

"My Policy" Rebuked in Scathing Terms.

Equality and Justice the Corner-Stone of the New Republic.

SPECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE EVEN-

Last evening every available seat in the spacious Academy of Music was occupied by those who assembled to hear Miss Dickinson's new lecture on "The Rejected Stone." The audience was not a whit behind the others which have crowded the Academy this week, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, and Miss Dickinson may well regard the occasion as one of the triumphs of her triumphant career. During the delivery of her lecture she was frequently interrupted by applause, which at times was long-continued and almost deafening. At a quarter-past eight the fair orator appeared, and was introduced by Rev. R. Purvis in some appropriate remarks.

At the close of these, Miss Dickinson appeared and spoke as tollows:-

My Friends:-It is not the President who can make or mar the destines of America, but Americans themselves. I recognize that we owe to the generalship of Sherman, to the dash-ing brilliancy of Sheridan, to the heroic determination and prowess of Farragut. I say, I recognize to the full what we owe to these men and others for the victory they won; and I recognize what the nation owes to those who were not generals. Yet it was not one or two, not the leaders, but Americans themselves who saved America. It is not a statue of the par-tisan, but the statue of the people, that must be

elevated in commemoration of this great deed. Since one man, however great and commanding, could not save us, one man cannot destroy nowever infamous or humble he may be. (Applause.) The power that crowns or dethrones ue, that honors or debases us, that saves American liberty or destroys the American republic, lies not in the bands of an assassm-made President, but in the hearts and consciences of the men and women before me. (Applause.) Place "My Policy" in the scales, and justice will weigh them down until it is nurled like a feather to the

Does he attempt to clog the wheels of the great engine of progress? It presses forward until he is crushed beneath them. The victims of tyranny cry aloud for freedom, and the world re-echoes with the sound, until its accompaniment is lost in the magnificent retrain.

Said a great general upon one occasion:—
"The business of battle is victory." But to-day
the matter at issue, the subject of the strife, is not a mere present triumoh, not a mere success. To-day the loyal millions are battling for very life, for their own existence,

I desire to extenuate nothing, to set down naught to malice; and so intending, I believe I will state a plain matter of truth when I say that this people's position is not lowered one whit or atom within the last eighteen months. American liberty is now, as then, at stake: Northern traitors are as numerous now as then, perchance more dangerous; and loval men. North and South, are now as bitter fees of Rebellion and slavery as they then were. Indeed,

the only change has been in commanders on the part of our opponents, in substituting Andrew Johnson for Jefferson Davis, the White House at Washington being better headquarters than the prison cell of Fortress Monroe. (Applause.) Nor can you rejoice that the contest has been transferred from the field to the polls, that ballots have been substituted for bullets. "My Policy" still has its triumphs in blood. plause.) The idea that was deleated in Maine was triumphant in the streets of New Orleans.

On the one hand stands the President, with a party of traitors and office-holders; on the other, he great and loyal masses, with their representatives in Congress. Said the Richmond Ex-aminer-I believe it was in May last-"Will Sumner and Stevens dare go before the supreme forum of the people, where the contest must at last be decided?" Will they dare go to the supreme forum of the people? They have so dared; they have so appealed.

The contest has been decided in Vermont, in Maine, will be decided in Pennsylvania within the next ten days. (Applause.) Shall Rebels, eleteated in battle, dictate terms to their loyal conquerors? Shall the cause that was seemmgly defeated on the field dictate terms in the Legislature of the nation it failed to destroy Shall slavery, crushed in war, revive in peace Shall loyally yet be made odious and treason respectable in America? Shall the true and tried and long-suffering servants of the republic be destroyed, while traitors are again elevated to power?

This is the difference between the President and Congress. This is the question which the people are called upon to decide.

Pennsylvania has more than once—ay, more than a thousand times—been declared to be the keystone on which hangs the safety of the re-public. Never before did the keystone bear a burden of such weight as to-day; and to-day she recognizes this weight, this great responsibility. Thank God that we can believe it!

To-day our great need, our pressing necessity, is to elect to Congress, the Fortieth Congress, men who know the right, and knowing it, dare maintain it—a Congress so overwhelming in its majority against the President, that it may laugh to scorn his threat at St. Louis "to veto every one of its measures that may brought before him"—a Congress so overwhelming in its devotion to the people that the paitry minority will not dare enter into a countries will be president—a Concress so surpassingly strong that it can impeach Andrew Johnson, and try that it can impeach at the bar of the people he will not dare enter into a coalition with the and sentence him at the bar of the people he has betrayed, whose liberty and authority he

has trampled under foot. (Applause.)
Consider, my friends, what may be the result if the party of this Congress is defeated at the polls by the party that now opposes it. Who constitute this party? What representatives did it send to the Convention which polluted our city on the 14th of August last? It sent Rives, Pollard, and John Forsyth, who did more through their respective papers to uphold and sustain the Rebeilion than an army in the field, and who now mourn over it as their 'lost cause." Things lost, my friends, are often found

Of the men sent to this Convention from Georgia, there were but three who had not served as volunteer officers in the Rebel army. From North Carolina it sent eighteen men, but three of whom were not active and open seces sionists during the war. From Arkansas it sent the man who drew a revolver on the heroic old man who is now the loyal Governor of that State, when he refused in the Convention to

sign the ordinance of secession From Arkansas it sent Albert Pike, who placed himself at the head of the Indian regiment which outraged, murdered, and scalped our heroic blue coated boys. From South Carolina it sent its Governor—the State that has five times refused to remains its Babel area determined. times refused to repudiate its Rebel war debt. It sent F. W. Hughes, who declared that the heart of Pennsylvania was with the South. It sent the Recorder of Memphis, who in the midst the flame and carnage urged on the Rebel

It sent Vallandigham! The Convention re-seived Dick Taylor, Jeff. Davis' brother-in-law,

who first had loyal men dig their graves, and then had them shot where they stood. But the Convention that could receive such men with honor into its midst, saved its reputation by shutting out Clement Vallandigham. (Applause.) It sent Governor Parker, who six years agohie words are rather indefinite, sid I know not precisely what they mean—announced that the sreets of New Jersey would flow with blood, ere a regiment left its borders to contend against the South. It sent Wade H'ampton, Pendleton, and a host of others like them.

was know who represented the party that stabbed the Governmen', in the back. The men who were too cowardly to contend for their principles were mest admirably represented by the men who made Andrew Johnson President.
It is not necessary to mention the respectable lawyers among 'hem. It sent Doolittle and Cowan, the mer, who were twice requested to resign by the r constituents, but was regarded the rules of Ponor as we observe the stars-from

These boing the men who represented the party of Andrew Johnson, what was it that they proposed to do? To re-enslave the blacks; to prevent, any advance of free labor; to resume their place in Congress; to regain their former power; to replenish their cockets; to recuperate their strength; and this they proposed to do, in coahtton with the Copperhead party of the North, in a Congress which shall ignore the one

rightly elected by the people.

They will coalesce with the President, and go forth as the legitimate Government. If they do this, they will succeed in plunging the country into a new civil war, and to the horrors of which those of the old one will be nothing in comparison. They will bring a majestic republic to woe, to misery, to anxiety, even to destruction and death itself.

You say these are the raving of a radical, fanatical brain. My friends, I but quote from Raymond and Blair, from the New York Times, the New York Acus, the Richmond Examiner, the Marches and Property of the New York Acus, the Richmond Examiner, the Memphis Avalanche. The New York Times, in July last, said that the whole South will select whomever they please to be their repre-sentatives, and that, with their Northern alices, they will organize the next Congress. My triends. I know of but one way to prevent such a consummation, and that is to render their representatives when they come to Congress, like the audience which the Irish priest characterized by saying, "The present company appears to be mostly absent." (Laughter and applause.)

On the 18th of last July Mr. Blair said if Congress persisted in its determination to exclude the Southern States from representation, if i persisted in shutting out their Senators and Reresentatives, that their Nort iern friends would coalesce with them, and the result would be two Congresses and two Presidents—one recognized by the Constitution, the other by the radicals; that the result would be war, a war not carried on in the South nione, but began in the North, and sweeping across Pennsylvania and Massa chusetts. What does the South say to this plan On the 17th of July the Ricemond Whig called for a proclamation of the President, announcing that the South has the right of representation, and that Congress could not deny them their representation if they were elected in accordance

It is needless and useless to sum up the vulgar, disgusting, and intamous aguse, vituperation and hatred heaped upon the representa-tives of the people in Congress. It is useless, I think, to repeat the contempt and oftum that have been east upon them by the man who has called Congress a set of radical bounds, a pack of usurpers, tyrants, and slanderers. These titles have been so oft repeated, that our hearts, stunned by the sound, fail to grasp their enor-mity, their falsehood, in their out-time repe-

Not content with calling the lawfully elected Senators and representatives of the United States usurpers, he goes on to announce that they are endeavoring to break up the Govern-ment; that, in shutting out the South, they are making themselves officious; that they are par-tisans, who have no respect for the Constitution of their country; that their present course, if persisted in, will terminate in the establishment of despotiem, and finally of monarchy; that they have the power to lorward the restoration and harmony of the Union, but will not use it. But Congress, I tell you, is endeavoring to per-petuate this Union, that its destruction may not be inevitable.

And now that these acts of theirs are double colous and nateful, what are the enunchations of men standing on the verge of the Govern-ment? To what does all this tend? If Andrew Johnson succeeds in making the country believe that our Congress is a set of tyrants, traitors, and usurpers, he will tell the people that it is his duty as Fresident to recognize another Con-eress in its place. He goes further than this. He approunces that he alone will stand between the machinations of this body, bent on the ruin and destruction of the people. I, Andrew Johnson, the tribune of the people, will singly and alone

It reminds one of the story somewhere told, about an old cat that went to pay a visit to a friend—a chicken in distress. It undertook to help its friend. "Could it not bring this for it, help its friend. "Could it not bring this for it, or that?" It appeared full of anxiety and solicitude. "Thank you, thank you," said the chicken; "I thank you kindly, but I taink I would get well if you would only leave me alone!" (Laughter.)

Now he boasts of his devotion to the people in

not proclaiming himself Dictator. He says he has the power to do so. He announces that Congress is usurping the most unheard-of powers; that Congress is ignoring his rights and very existence, and is endeavoring to make him a Dictator: and that they have refused to recognize even his legal authority as President. Consistency-bas it not somewhere been said that thou art a jewel? Where there is a tyrant, there must be slaves. We are not yet ready to bear his name in our foreheads, nor to wear his chains on our limbs! (Applause, and cries of 'Good! good!")

They say in the South, that they guarantee free speech to every man who may come within their borders. But what did the Memph's Avlaanche do? It published a black list of the of the men who honored us by assembling in convention in this city on the 3d of September, men who were marked for banishment, for destruction, and for death. Free speech is guaranteed within their borders! Is it so? We constantly hear that these men are repentant for sins of omision and commission. But Henry A. Wise has said that he desired no par don, that he had committed no crime that he had simply obeyed the commands of those whose right it was to give them.

The newspapers of the South that have reached us since the 14th of August have repudiated the declarations set forth in the resolutions and address then and there issued. They deny that the South has been in rebellion; that they stand as Rebels; claiming that they fought in self-defense; that the national Government had no right to interfere with them. They declare that the failure to secode was but a failure to suc-ceed. Some one declared to his daughter, who had said to him that the thing for which he was wishing had been dropped:—"That which is postponed is not given up."

There is a continual a sertion, too, that peace

has settled down with her bright wings over the South. The President announces this in his declarations. His friends and supporters de-clare it. Ah! my friends, I ask you what are these declarations and proclamations of our enemies, from the President up? (Laughter. Let the loyal men men mercilessly staughtered Texas, since the proclamation, answer! Le be robbings, burnings, mobbings, shootings, and hangings, with which every Southern paper

filled, answer! Let the thousands of loyal citizens escaping from death into the Northern States, answer! Let the voice of the living, the cries of the wounded, the groans of the dying, the ghastly

stillness seen and heard in the turid glare of Memphis, answer!

Let the Rebel Congressmen and traitorous city officials; let the perjured President, who is responsible for the massacre at New Orleans, with level where the streets were streaming with loval wordering world, that the proclamation of peace was a proclamation of war, waged on loyal men wherever found; that it was nothing more than an attempt to destroy the friends of

the Republic at the hands of its enemies! (Ap-

Andrew Johnson declares that Louisiana is as thoroughly a State as Pennsylvania. Whence, then, came his right to interfere in the acis and loings of this which he calls a sovereign State? It you and I held a meeting here in Philadel-phis, what would we think, as Philadelphians, if the President of the United States should in-terfere from Washington with the peace and tranquillity of this city?

It strikes me very forcibly that the aforesaid Andrew Johnson, the President of the United States, would have been very apt to discover that we had such a thing as a municipal government; that the State government was able to take care of itself; that Philadelphia has a Mayor with whom he could not interfere. (Laughter and appliance) (Laughter and applause.)
Within the boundaries of this sovereign State

this convention met, or attempted to meet. It was a leguimate body, and there was no power in the land, from the President up (laughter), that had a right to interiere. It was simply a body of citizens who had a perfect right to meet and discuss their own grievances, and the trou-bles of their State. If the authorities of this city or State imagined their action would hurt the public peace and welfare, then it was their duty under the State laws to arrest them by

Who gave Andrew Johnson the right to decide the legality or the illegality of this convention Who gave him information in regard to it Where did he searn anything concerning it? By what authority or right did he interfere in its

Where was the invasion, where was the domestic violence, where was the appeal from the executive? Andrew Johnson passed by the Executive of the State, ignored its Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and placed our magnitudence. cent Sheridan under the command of a Rebel

he has the right and power to interfere in the affairs of a State, to ignore and trespass on the rights of its lawfully constituted and elected officers, to interiere with the city municipa authorities; if Andrew Johnson, the President can do this, if the supporters of his policy and his friends, the Rebels, can do this, Cougress has the same authority to interfere for the preservation of the republic and the detense of the lives and liberties of its own friends. (Ap-

Miss Dickinson then reviewed the question and history of secession, maintaining that those who attempted to go out of the Union should be received back into it only on such terms as those whose duty it is to determine shall pro-pose. She then discussed the question of representation under the old apportionment, as compared with the effect of the amendments to the Constitution proposed by Congress, showing the mjustice of the former system under the changed condition of affairs. All that is now required of them is simply the justice of a white man in the North being equal to a white man in the South, and no more.

All their papers, from the New York Herald m or down, are coming over to these views. they all see that if the South continues to go on in its incendiary course, they will so disgust us as to provoke and lorce us to adopt measures to ake care of ourselves; they will compel us to put the ballot into the bands of the four miltion colored people of the South. (App ause.) It these people must be represented in Congress-let them be represented by those of their own choice, and not by those whose feelings and imagined interests prompt them to misrepresentation. (Applause.)

The servid, News, and other papers are urging the South to accept the terms that Congress has proposed. They should not permit this oppor-tunity to slip from their grasp. It is the voice of the people that these terms shall be accepted. The voice of the people is the voice of God, and it cries aloud to all men and women that justice, liberty, and equality shall prevail throughout the land. (Applause.)

What reason, then have we to wait? Shall we wait to review the arguments of the enemies of our country? Those men do not argue—they do not reason—they fight on binary. Will you wait till the South yields to the force of events? Will you wait until your prayers for restoration and peace are answered? Will you wait till peace settles down upon the South? [No! There is no reason to wait! Now is the time for exer-cising prompt and efficient action. The country has been rescued from the hands of its desota

tors. The victory effected most be maintained.

An appeal had been made to arms. That appeal resulted in war, in desolation, in an immense public debt, in tears, and blood, and sufering, in four hundred thousand graves Leware how you leave the settlement of this question in the nauds of those who wrought all this evil. We have yet to figut the pattles of liberty—of independence—of equality. After these battles have been fought, then can we settle down, and not till then.

Will you leave the liberated slaves in the hands of their enemies, now that our triumph is almost complete? A ship has neared the shore after a long voyage; the auxious voyagers behold the lights, the land, and rejoicingly expect soon to reach the homes from which they were so long absent, and grasp the hands of friendship and of love; but a storm arises, and they are suddenly driven far back upon the ocean or belplessly wrecked upon the rocks. And shall it be so with us?

We have struggled with the seas. We have approached the desired haven. The shore is just in front. Behind us is treachery that opens its hungry jaws to devour us. Will you wait until the storm arises that will render you powerless? Will you wait until the wheels of Government are so clogged that they cannot move? It is not backward that the North must look, but forward. It is not to the past, but to the inture that America must look. The country was in less danger when the cannon roared against her in the strife of battle than while politicians wrangle.

Will you wait till Congress has done more Never was there a Congress that did so much to promote the best interests of the country. They tid all they could do for others, regardless of themselves. They were abused -spit upon; they submitted to the fiercest trials that tyranny could inflict. They were intimidated by every means that could be imagined that were dis-gusting and odious. Bribes and threats were alternately resorted to by the man at the White House. To all this have your Representatives been subjected. But by the voice of the people they have been upheld.

Some of them, it is granted, are feeble and timid. But they only wait to hear from the people. They hear from over there a voice that cries out, "Don't interfere with the Constitution tors who framed it." Let us ask the simple question:—"Do not the people of the present time know better what the nation needs than did those of a century ago?" (Applause.) This argument about our ancestors would, if carried out, stop all improvement-all progress. You respect the improvements in manufactures, in science, and a thousand useful things: why not that, then, which is of far more importance than all? (Appleuse.)

There has been given to us the corner-stone of equality and justice. To-day our corner stone is once more offered to us. It is the corner stone of liberty, equality, justice. Whomsoever shall fall upon this stone shall be broken; but upon whomscever it shall fall-whether they be traitors North or South-it shall grind them to powder. (Tremendous applause.) There is no need for us to make haste in the

or consideration should be given. There is no wil in delay.

Miss Dickinson then adverted eloquently to the colored race, confessing that to this long-tried and much-suffering people, so marvel-lously devoted and so friendly, she could not do full justice. In conclusion, she said:— Oh! Great God, open the eyes of this people, that they see, and the ears of this people, that they hear, the cry of the needy!

settlement of this important question. Time

I do not come here to-night to consure to condemn, or to entrest. I stand here, my countrymen and women, to be each of you that you press onward in the magnificent race you are now running. Above sounds, above growns, above petitions, above sighs, clear and thrilling. I hear a voice that cries to heaven:—"Let the good fight go on!" Will you to-night respond?

For the sake of the four hundred thousand

graves, filled with the dead that Liberty Viight live; for the sake of these, let the good fight go

Miss Dickinson then retired, followed by the most enthusiastic applause.

POLITICAL.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES PHILADELPHIA, October 8, 1865.

ORDER No. 16. I. Members will assemble at 7 o'clock, THIS (Friday) EVENING, To participate in the GRAND UNION REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION.

IL All the TORCHES belonging to the Club MU-T BE RETURNED to these Seadquarters for this occa-BY ORDER OF GEORGE TRUMAN, Jr.,

MARSHAL.

W. HARRY MILLER. Assistant Marshals. MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY

The Executive Committee of the UNION REPUBLI-CAN PARTY of the

TO-NIGHT.

EIGHTH WARD,

Earnestly request that the LOYAL CITIZENS of the Ward will assemble TO-NIGHT at the corner of BROAD and LOCUST Streets, to participate in the Grand Closing Demonstration of this most successful campaign. Fireworks have been secured, and a magnificent Pyrotechnical Display is insured.

JOHN C. MARTIN, President. CLAYTON MCMICHAEL, Secretary.

EIGHTH WARD UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

> MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY. BON. CHARLES O'NEILL. BON. JEREMIAH NICHOLS. Assembly, HON JOSEPH 1, THOMAS, Select Council, ALEXANDER L. CODGLON. Common Council
> ALEXA DER J HAMPER.
> School Directors.
> MORRIS PATTERSON,
> JOAN H. ATWOOD,
> J. F. GAYLEY, M. D.

> > CARPETINGS.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO..

CHESNUT STREET.

Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

NEW CARPETINGS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Just Received Per Steamer "Melita

French and English,

Axminster, Royal, Wilton 6-4 Velvets,

Crossley Tapestries.

NOVELTIES IN FRENCH GOODS. NEW STYLES OF

6-4 Velvets, Axminster, Wiltons and Brussels.

Carpets for Halls, with Borders. English Oil Cloths.

English and American Three-Plies Ingrain and Venetians.

Druggets, Cocoa Mattings, Rugs, Mats, Linen Crumb Cloths.

No. 626 CHESNUT Street. Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,

NEW CARPETINGS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. FALL IMPORTATIONS,

JUST OPENED. 19 22 2m4p

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON. No. 807 CHESNUT Street,

HAVE NOW OPEN

A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF AMERICAN AND ENGLISH CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS, COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, ETC.

LEEDOM & SHAW, WROLESALE AND RETAIL CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 910 ARCH STREET. ARE, OPENING AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

Foreign and Domestic Carpetings, In every style and variety, (9 43m5n

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING,
ITE v 62-MR. SARGENT'S ord rs are received as
usual (during the past cight years) at MASON & CO.'S.,
No. 507 Chesnut street Ptonos releathered without removing, to sounce as cood as new.

9 22 im rp

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE OF CHERRY BRI K HESIDENCE, double Back Butteing Instant possession. Apply to G. A. BAHN & CO. No. 52 S. THIRD Street.

FOURTH EDITION FIFTH EDITION

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Orders for the Retirement of the French Army.

NEW YORK, October 5.-A letter from Paris of the 18th or September says:-

"In consequence of some important news received from Mexico on the 15th of the present month, the Emperor of France, who had already despatched General de Castlenau, his aid-de-camp, to Maximilian, sent him an order to come back to St. Cloud, where his instructions are to be revised and modified.

"Marshal Randon, the Minister of War, was present at this interview, which I am assured was of the most important character.

"According to the version generally accepted based, I understand, not merely upon the criti-cal condition of affairs in Mexico, but also upon the firmness of the attitude recently assumed by the Cabinet of Washington, the intention of the French Government is to bring about a speedy settlement of the Mexican question, so as to get rid as soon as possible of a perpetual subject of solicitude and annoyance.
"To this effect the fleet of transports collected

at Brest and Cuerbourg for the purpose of embarking and bringing back to France the first instalment of troops is to be largely increased, as to be capable of carrying the whole of the French contingent, and to evacuate Mexico all at once. All that will remain of the French army will then be small garrisons in each of the barbors where the Custom House duties conceded to France by Maximilian are to be

'Such are, I am assured, the measures just adopted in Cabinet council in reference to Mexico. I must say, however, that the Paris Patrie is not quite of that opinion, and asserts, on the contrary, that General Castlenau's mission has not for its object to put immediately an end to the intervention of France in Mexico."

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON. [SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH] WASHINGTON, October 5.

The Cholera at the Capital. There are several cases of Asiatic cholera in the city, but most of them yield readily to medical treatment. One death occurred last night, Ebenezer Moore, in the central part of the city. Amount of Public Debt.

The statement of the public debt for October I shows the amount of debt, less cash in the Treasury, to be \$2,573,336.941.68.

Nommations in Nevada San Francisco, October 5 .- The Union State Convention of Nevada has nominated H. G. Blassdell for Governor, and D. R. Asbley for

The Democratic Convention renominated John D. Winters for Governon, and H. S. Mitchell for

ATTACKED THE WRONG PLACE.-About 1 o'clock this morning, as the Bucswalter Club was passing in the neighborhood of Frankford road and York street, some one in the vicinity fired off pistol. It was supposed to have been clone accidestally, as no one is known to have been done accidentally, as no one is known to have been hart. But the Euckwaiter Club is said to have seezed on this as a prefext to make an a tack on what they thought was the headquarters of the Usion League of the Nineteenth ward, but which proved to be a private dwelling over Mr. Hartiey's grocery store, the corner of Frankiero road and York street. The windows of Mr. Hartley's house were smashed in and other damage done to the muiding. The rioters attacked the police and beat them, it is alleged,

with their torenes RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT WEST PHILAoccurred on the West Chester Railroad, in West Philade phia, near the Amstonse wall, by which the entire train was wrecked. It seems that one of the flanges of the engine truck flow out of place, and was caushed, stocome to locomotive rather sud-denly. The angineer and fireman of the train were crushed under the debris, and when the bodies were extricated they were found to be lifeless. No others are reported to have been minred. The train was almost entirely broken up, and the damage done is considerable.

E. R. LEE,

SUCCESSOR TO W. WARNOCK,

No. 43 North EIGHTH St.

OPENING OF OUR NEW STORE, (CLD STAND.)

On Monday Morning, October 8.

NEW GOODS.

ELEGANT BLACK SILKS.
HEAVY SOLID COLUMED SILKS.
HANDSOME ! OLORED MOIRE ANTIQUES.
HANDSOME PLAID POPLINS.
ELEGANT PLAIN FRENCH POILINS.
BICH FANS.
PLAIN 8 4 FINE FRENCH MUSLINS, for evening

gents' Full Regular & Hose. Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, extra cheap. 2000 CAMBRIC BANDS Great Bargains.

2006 CAMBRIC BANDS Great Bargains.
A ini line of Bouseacep'ing Goods,
100 dozen Large Size Fringed Towels. 25 cents.
1000 dozen Linen lowels from New York Austions,
36 pieces finest French Poplins, spiene id assortment.
1 case 10-4 Al endale Quits \$2.25
HDKFS.
200 dozen very fine Hem. HdKs, 25c.
1000 dozen very fine Hem. HdKs, 25c.
1000 dozen boys' Colored Border Hdkis, extra fine. 19 cents' Linen Edkis—Great Bargains. Inlants' Waisrs, entirely naw.

Real Val. 'rimmed Sets.
50 REAL VAL. FRINGED SETS, at one quarter of the value.

L nen Tuck by the yard, very low.

L nen Tuck by the yard, very low.

14-4 ALL-WOOL BL. SKLTS: \$6:50 and unwards.

CANTON FLANNELLS. 30 cents and upwards.

HEAVY * HAKERERIANNELLS. 30 cents at wool.

Best make of Ballars vale Flannels.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES BFST JOUVIN KID GLOVES of our importation. WHITE GLOVES (Cloth. French.)
40 TOZE KID GLOVES at \$120.
EMPRESS KID GLOVES on y 31-99 per pair.

The above Goods have been ourchased within the NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS. Balance of Bankrupt Stock, consisting of White Goods, etc. etc., closing out at extremely low prices.

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS! Closing out Balance of Voor Sa'rts at a GR AT RE-

DUCTION for want of Yourn. The Gabrielle Skirt, Red. (rest Bargains in Skirts.

E. R. LEE. SUCCESS OR TO W. WARNOCK,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.

Best Water-Proof Cleakings at E. R. LEE'S. Frested Beavers, a Bargain for Ladies' Cloaks.

UNITED STATES FINANCES.

Condition of the Public Treasury to October 1.

TRIAL OF THE FENIANS IN CANADA.

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

Statement of the Public Debt of the United

States on the 1st of October, 1866. WASHINGTON, October 5 .- The following is a tatement of the public debt up to the 1st Debt bearing coin inte-

Navy pension fund. . . . 11 750,000 00 -\$1,810,065 941-80 Debt bearing currency

interest, six per cent. 58.522 000 00 bonds. \$8.522 000 00 Temporary loan. 22,500,000 00 Three-year compound inferest notes....... 155 512 140 00 Three-year 7:30 no.es... 748 906,050 00 930,930,190 00 Matured debt not pre-

posit...... 11.057,640 CO

437,252,205 83

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st or October, 1866.

Hour McCulloca, Secretary of the Treasury.

Funeral of Rear-Admiral Gregory. NEW HAVEN, October 5 .- Minute guns are being fired, bells tolling, and national flags displayed at half-mast throughout the city, in respect to the memory of the late Admiral Grezory. The funeral will be attended this afternoon with m litery honors, the 2d and 6th Regiments having been ordered out to do escort

The Canadian Confederation. OTTAWA, October 5,-It is reported on good authority that the Canadian delegation to Eng-

the Confederation will consist of the Hon. Mr. Carter and Mr. Longevin, of Lower Canada, and Mr. McDonald and Mr. McDougall, of Ufper Canada. Three colonels of engineers have arrived here, t is supposed with the view of forthying the city.

A. T. Stewart. New York, October 5.—At a private dinner last evening, Mr. A. T. Stewart latimated his readiness to give \$1,600,000 for the erection of

telement-houses for the deserving poor of this city, on condition that the land required should Trial of Fenians. Toronto, October 5.—Preparations are actively progressing for the trial of the Femans captured last June, at the approaching Assizes. The best

legal talent of the city is engaged on both sides. It is understood that M. C. Cameron, M. P., is ngaged on behalt of the Fenians.

From Montreal. MONTREAL, October 5.—The war-ship Niger bas arrived here. The weather is clear and cold, with a sharp frost last night,

The Steame: "City of Bath" Boston, October 5 .- The steamer tity of Bath, for Savannah, before reported ashore, got off last night without damage, and will sail this

Arrival of the "Persia." New York, October 5, 3-20 P. M .- The Persia s signatted at Sandy Hook; she will not arrive

up before 5 P. M.

Latest Markets by Telegraph. New York October 5.—Co for duil and declining. Up ands, \$9@40c.; Orieans 41@42c. Four 5 cents tigher. saies of 14 500 barrels; State is quoted at 88 @12 65; Ohio \$11@14; western \$8@11 65 Southern unchanged but firm Corn has advanced by the sales of to,000 bushels at 944c, affoat, and 95@96c in store. Pork tuoyant at \$88 25.683 27; for Mess. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whicks duil.

quet and unchanged. Whisks dull.

NEW YORK, October 5.—Stocks are lower.
Cheago and stock Island, 107; Cumberland preierreo, 54; Ilbnois Central, 126; Michigan Southern. 89; New York Central, 116; Readum, 116;;
Virginia 68, 45; ex-Courons, 80c.; Missouri 68, 90;
Western Umon Te erraph Company, 55; United
States Coupons. 1881, 111; do. 1862, 112; do. 1865,
169; Ten-fortier, 89; Treasury 7:30 Notes, 106.
Geid, 149; @149;

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 5 deported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street BETWEEN BOARDS

#ETWEEN BOARDS

\$2000 C & A 6s 89. 914 800 sn St Nich Coal. 2\$
\$10.0 do. 91 20 sn do. 2\$
\$5560 U S 6s 81 coap112 100 sh do. 2\$
\$1000 Aller Ce 5s. 76 20 sh Comi Ek .2d 5s
\$560 do. 76 100 sn Ph & E. 38\$
\$1600 City 6s new 100 100 sh Cata pl. 85 815
\$500 do. 92 100 sh do. 05 315
\$500 ao 92 100 sh do. 05 315 50 th do...... 58] SECOND BOARD.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEASEOR THE

INTHE COURT OF COMMION PLEAS FOR THE CITY OND COUNTY OF PHILADELPH A. WILLIAM E. BATEMAN VS. JULIA ANN BATEMAN. December Term 1866. No 72. In Divorce Madam:—You will please notice that the Court have planted a ru e on you of how cause why a divorce from the bends of matrimony should not be decreed in the above case. Irriturnable on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., personal notice having inited on account of your absence GEORGE W WOLLASTON.

Attorney for Libelant.

To Julia Apn Batcman. October 4, 1806.

\$100 REWARD.—A REWARD OF ONE flundred Dollars will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person of persons who opened the hatchway at the foot of the stairs leading to the Union Republican licadquarters of Tenth Ward on Wednesday evening last, whoreby the lives of many ladies and gentlemater changered.

A. II. FRANCISCUS.

President.

STARCH. - 500 BOXES WOOD'S PEARL and Gloss Starch. in s ore and for sale by WILLIAM GULA''MR.

9 27thsur6t No. 50 N. FR :NT Street.

CAPE MAY RAILROAD COMPANY. Notice is hereby given, that the present arrange-rient of the Trains to and from (upe May will be CONTINUED, viz — Leave Phi adelphia at 3 P. M., and Cape is and at 8 A. M., daily. J. VAN RENS-ELWAR, Superimendent, Beptember 3, 1866.