RALLY! THE

The People Come Forth in their Might.

The Last Grand Effort of the Campaign.

MONSTER MASS MEETINGS.

"Invincibles"—"Boys in Blue."

A Magnificent Torchlight Procession.

ORATION BY HON, HORACE GREELEY.

Speeches by Vice-President Hamlin, Gov. Curtin, Gen. John Cochrane, and Others.

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

It may be that, some time within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, there has been in this good old Quaker City a political domonstration which, in magnitude and enthusiasm, surpassed the scenes presented by our streets last might. But if such is the case, it has slipped from our remembrance.

As soon as the sun went down the city began 20 stir. A stranger in our midst could then have easily divined that something unusual was Men, women, and children came forth from their dwellings by the tens of thou-sands. Hundreds of men were uniformed in caps and capes, and bore torches and flags on their shoulders, as they bastened hither and

thither to the respective places of rendezvous. This was the most perplexing part of the whole affair, as processions were to start from many different points, and consequently the hurrying throng disided again and again, as its component parts sought those localities in which they imagined they could catch a gimpse of the, to them, most interesting portion or the

The Procession.

Although thousands were attracted by the speaking at the Academy of Music and the Union League, evidently the most attractive feature of the evening was the grand Torchlight procession and its various accompaniments. From the first preparations for the affair it was seen that the procession would be too unwieldly to be formed into a continuous line, and for this reason it was deemed expedient to divide it into three grand divisions, entitled the "Southern," "Northeastern," and "Northwestern.

The First, or Southern Division, was formed under the Chief Marshalship of Colonel Edward Biles, assisted by a multitude of mounted Aids. It consisted of the delegations of the First Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Wards, each of which made an imposing display. In this division, as in all the others, there were many attractive transparencies, among which we no-2iced the following: "Andy, have you heard from Maine?"

"No Copperheads in the Eagle's nest." 'We propose to move on the enemy's works on Tuesday next."

"Andy Johnson, stay at home and keep Bober.' One of the banners of the Fourth Ward delestion contained a representation of a volunieer, musket on shoulder, and threatened from the rear by the fangs of a serpent. The said serpent was supposed to be Heister Clymer, Esq., and was labelled "The Spirit of the Age."

The Northeastern Division was under the marshalship of Colonel William B. Mann, and contained in its line the delegations of the Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Tairteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards, and the German Campaign Club. Among the most promment transparencies were the following:-"We are swinging around the circle,"

"As a roaring lion and a raging bear, so is a wicked ruler over the poor people."-Proverbs xxvin. 15.

"Which is the shortest way to Chicago?" "We have no renegades among us."

The Northwestern Division was under the marshaiship of Benjamin H. Brown, and comprised the delegations of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Wards. Many appropriate transparencies were displayed in this portion of the procession, among which were the following:-"If I had my way, I would build a fence

around the country, taking the negroes for posts and the Irish for rails."-Extract from a speech by John Welsh in 1856. The "Elephant Club," which marched with

the Twentieth Ward, were equipped in caps and capes, and had in their line the stuffed carcass of an elephant, which attracted great attention. There was still another division, composed of the "Republican Invincibles," and delegations from the Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth,

and Twenty-seventh Wards. The "Invincibles" made one of the finest displays of the season, numbering full 700 men, and marching with the atmost military precision. They carried with them the finest transparency that was ever witnessed in this or, perhaps, in any other demonstration of a similar character.

It bore a monstrous capital "I," in the body of

which was the crouching form of Andy John-son, bearing in his hand a scroll labelled "My Policy." This magnificent caricature placed in a wagon drawn by six horses. This magnificent caricature was

The Eighth Ward delegation likewise had a monster of a transparency, which was so large that a wagon was necessary to transport it. The principal motto was the following extract from Mr. Lincoln's address in Philadel-

phia on the 22d of February, 1861:—
"But if this country cannot be saved without giving up that principle, I was about to say I would rather be assassinated on the spot than Burrender it."

On the reverse was a representation of a mechanic standing by his anvil, with one hand resting on the head of a boy, who held an open copy of the Constitution of the United States. In the distance were a public school-house, a train of cars, and a ship at sea, thus represent-ing the four great sources of our wealth and prosperity as a nation.

The League House,

as is usually the case on such occasions, was a blaze of light. The main stand for speaking was immediately in front of this. Three other stands were erected at convenient distances. The crowd of people which assembled to listen to the words of cheer and patriotism filled the whole space of Broad street, from Market to Wainut streets. One of the most noticeable features was the presence of a far greater num-ber of ladies than is usually seen in such a

Many of the most prominent speakers in the country addressed the enthusiastic multitude at this point. Among others, were Governor Cartin, Hon. Hannbal Hamlin, Hon. Charles O'Neill, and Senator Cole, of California.

The proceedings were interspersed with a plentiful sprinkling of fireworks. An immense pumber of rockets and roman candles were dis-

charged, creating at times the liveliest appre-

an imposing effect was produced by the simultaneous discharge of many of these from one locality. The effect was grand and startling, and has probably never before been witnessed on so great a scale.

The speaking commenced at 8 o'clock. the processions began to arrive, heralded by torches, rockets, banners, and all the gorgeous paraphernalia of an army ready for battle. As they pressed their way through the multitude which packed the broad thoroughtare, they were the recipients of the wildest and most enthusiastic ovation that it is possible to conceive The scene at this time was one that beggars

all attempts at description. For the length of several blocks the street was ablaze with lights, and overhung by a canopy of smoke, through which pierced the flery trails of rockets without number; and every now and then the voice of a great gun was heard above the din of the drums and the cry of the surging

Beyond a doubt, the Quaker City last evening presented a scene such as has never before been witnessed throughout the length and breadth of

The Academy of Music. From the immensity of the crowds upon the street, one would have imagined that the Academy of Music was necessarily the witness of a sim audience. But such was not the case. Such an enger, enthusiastic crowd has seldom been congregated within its walls,

Hon. William D. Kelley was called to the hair, and introduced the orator of the evening, Horace Greeley, of New York, in the following

Ladies and Gentleman:-Expression of gratitude, like acts of justice, is ever in season, and my first duty to-night is to thank the committe having in charge this meeting for the distinguished honor conferred upon me in inviting me to preside at it, and present to you one of America's most honored sons (applause). the instructor of our generation, the expounder of the laws of political economy, which would strengthen a people, uphold a nation, and the disregardof which must lead to the commercial lesolation from which our country has so often uffered. The advocate of the rights of the aboring man-himself a model working man.

Some thirty odd years ago Horace Greeley conceived the notion that he would like to have a day's fishing, and as the fishing season has returned with each year, that desire has revived and somewhat strengthened, yet the day's fishing has never been enjoyed. I want the cople of Pennsylvania to enable him to enjoy it. He has always had duties to perform because dangers assailed the country, or some of its great interests. Let us on next Tuesday roll up fifteen thousand majority in Philadelphia, and fifty thousand in the State, and we will produce such an effect upon the November elec-tions that I am quite sure he will feel for once the country is sale, and make the trout of some mountain stream suder.

Without further detention I present to you the Hon. Horace Greeley, of New York. Mr. Greeley then came forward, and was loudly pplauded; after it had subsided, he spoke as ollows:-

Ladies and Gentlemen:-It is only with difficulty, and by speaking quite slowly, that I may hope to enable a majority of this vast and ence

to hear what I wish to say.
I did apprehend that in the very crisis, the agony of your great struggle here, that the cold, calm words in which I am accustomed to speak must tall tamely on the general ear. I am not accustomed to stir passions, nor even to attempt to do so; and what I would wish to-night, it I can be favored with your attention, is to cast some retrospect on the past history of the country, and strive to read and enable you to read the duties of the present, and a little more learly in the light cast upon them by the dangers and struggles of our forefathers, and your-

selves down to this day. I think you will agree with me, that the con-troversy concerning human slavery in this country is very near its close. Let us then try to see what mistakes have been made, what errors have been committed in the past, that imposed on us some measure of struggle and of duty to-day. I do not think to begin with that our lathers are justly censurable for the planting of human slavery in this country, now nearly enturies and a half ago. It was like all

vice, like all error—it crept in upon us.

No man ever deliberately resolved to be a bad man, and no nation deliberately originates and establishes permicious and evil institutions. They creep in upon us. Bad habits, bad laws, tad usages creep in unobserved, and then they come to attract attention, call tnemselves institutions, and claim from mankind that measure of respect and deference which the mass are always inclined to accord to that which has been established; and so, then; slavery slipped into this country under the favor of foreign rulers. Kings and ministers received bribes from slave-traders, and winked at its establishment here.

Our fathers had no such clear conceptions as we have of the rights of human nature, and stavery needed favor of sovereigns who realized the gratuities thrust into their pockets, and did notirealize the curses imposed upon this destined regeneration, who tolerated and shielded and protected it against the remonstrances of our ancestors—against the repeated and urgent demands that this evil should not be thrust and fastened upon us. Well, then, the first time our tathers had one fair chance to act on the subject efficiently—the American Revolution—it was just as clearly understood by the patriots of that day that liberty and slavery are antagonistic and incompatible, just as surely understood by them, as by any John Brown or William

Lloyd Garrison of this day.

They saw it not at the North alone, but in South Carolina and Georgia. The leading patriots of the Revolutionary times saw as clearly as Jefferson or Adams, that if liberty prevail and become the law of this country, slavery must die. No Seward was ever more urgent in proclaiming the irrepressible conflict, no Lincoln ever more cogently or tersely said the Union could not endure half slave and half tree, than Henry Lawrence, and Jefferson, and every great man or the Revolutionary age

This day we are entering on a great struggle with an immensely formidable power. We have a very large majority in our own land who are the loyal, devoted adherents of that power. Now, then, if we to-day make war on slavery; t we declare that the American idea is instant death to slavery here, we shall increase the number of our opponents; we shall increase the

power and venom of the Tory party in this country; we shall not add anything to our The thirteen independent sovereignties-coloies-then were made States. They were not a nies—then were made States. They were not a nation as we are. They were a league of independent sovereignties, and whatever Congress might do, whatever the patriots of the nation might do, the whole nation would have commanded but a slender measure of respect and obedience in the Southern colonies.

Well, now, surely we wished to see something done for liberty; something was done. The men

done for liberty; something was done. The men who made the Constitution believed that according to the field of human experience slavery was only kept alive by the continued importati men—African negroes. There was never an in-stance in human experience that human slavery had been sustained otherwise than by the con-

stant influx of slaves from Africa.

Here, then, our fathers gave Congress the power to prohibit the importation of certain persons, meaning African slaves. They fondly believed that they had insured the slow and gradual extinction of American slavery. It was an exploit of the slow and gradual extinction of American slavery. calculation based on an immutable experience. and yet the calculation was afterwards battled with by the invention of the cotton-gin and the

purchase of Louisiana. The great opportunity passed by, and passed by in the Missouri struggle, the Texas annexa-tion, the Mexican war, and other controversics which I need not mention because they are iresh in your memory. They were the natural results of that great mistake when we admitted Louislana, and allowed slavery to be the tundamental law of that great, magnificent, beautiful, fertile, genial region. The mistake was made than her collected. take we made then has colored all our subse-

The instant that acquisition of territory was made, that instant the spirit of alavery arose in our national councils, and made great pretensions and exactions, and day after day new demands, until the result was civil war. Now there are good men who call themselves conservative men, who have deprecated for the last forty years slavery agitation. Every one demanded for more, more, and more on the side of the slave, however, until finity a demand was made in the breadest possible terms:—You shall agree that ever foot of laud shall become a slave territory, in which every slave-holder or any staveholder has a right to take his chattels and there hold them in defiance of public sentiment, in defiance of local law.

The Democratic party was broken up at Charleston with deliberate intent, that it should be beaten in the election, in order that it should be cause for the destruction of this republic, and establish a slavery-extending empire, a martial and military power, despotism at the head, aristocracy and military in the framework, and having for its object the gradual acquisition of Mexico and South America and the West Indies, and the planting in the heart of the American continent of the greatest, the most terrible slavery-extending empire the world ever saw. This grand scheme of ambition destroyed the

Democratic party in order to give place to secession, rebellion, and the overthrow and division of the American Republic. There are thosegood men, wise men, patriotic men—who believe as I do, not that it was necessary in resisting the Democracy and overthrowing this conspiracylto qualify for it, not to ignore or subvert, Republic and of all true republicans that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. I do believe that this conspiracy was repug-nant to a majority of the people of the South. I believe it was concocted by violent, bloody, resiless, ambitious men whom slavery every where courts-the blacklegs, slave-traders, and corrupt men, who, not being rich enough, and being aristocratic and therefore too proud to labor to get riches and luxury and power with-

This class are in favor of rebellion, those who consider the world an oyster, which they are determined somehow or other to open and enjoy, but to say that the majority of the people in this Union ever deliberately desired to break up and destroy this Union, is to say what is not

Said Mr. William H. Russell, the able correspor dent of the London Times, to me in a com-munication, "What will you do with your Poland when you have captured it?" I said "I did not ki ow anything better to do than to liberate the Poles." (Laughter.) Says General Gantt, of Atkansas, whom goubtless most of you have heard:—"Sir, I tell you this is true. The Southpeople never were for this Rebellion. I was a Rebel," says he; "I was for it. I stood at the polls in my county (Washington) all the day of that election, and I never worked harder in my lite; and where I had been accustomed to carry seven-eighths of the votes with me I could not get a majority. Some of them may be ignorant, but not one of them was so ignorant as not to know that the mag with the stars and stripes was the flag of his country." This is not the testimony of one uen or ten men, but of hundreds of thousands.

A great majority of the people of the South thought this struggle was simply a device for taking down the North. They were forced into it. It was a conspiracy of two or three millions of people, wielding every resource, and the material and military power of ten millions. Four millions you say were slaves. But there must be men to till the fields, as well as to work the guns; and the four millions were just as effect tive, so long as they continued to till the fields as the men who were working the guns. Some said it was an impossibility to subdue the South: that it was a tuckly wooded rebellious region, and that large and smail armies would perish alike. It they were persistently a unit, they were not to be overcome in any way.

The emancipation policy was the only condi-tion, by which this tremendous conspiracy could overthrown. It was a call of four millions of Americans from slavery to liberty, from darkness to light, from nothing to be a something. It was denounced and execrated by the men who did not see that the Rebellion should be put down. It was said in New York and Philadelphia, as well as in Richmond and Charleston, that Lincoln's proclamation had royed the last hope of re-establishing Union.

When we came to the last Presidential election, you know how absolute, how dictatorial, how inconsiderate were the predictions. If you re-elected Lincoln you signed the death-war-rant of the Union. In spite of all we triumphed. (Applause.) In a few months after the President took his seat, the Union was recovered. and the twenty-years' guerilla war we were threatened with stopped. Let us see where we

are to-cay.

General Sherman was induced to make a cerain treaty which seemed to recognize the Rebel State Covernments as Governments, and turning the arms of the Confederacy over to them. In other words, to reorganize, recognize, and re-establish the Southern States on the Rebet basis. We have triumphed, not to re-establish those Governments, not to recognize them, but to create new Governments which shall be the ence of loyalty and in favor of sustaining the Union.

Andrew Johnson and his advisers repudiated the Sherman treaty, and demanded the sur-render of the Rebel arms, falling in the track of the general law stipulating for nothing but the rsonal salety of the surrendered soldiers of the Rebellion. We want that loyal people, black or white, should reconstruct and rule the Rebel States: that lovalty to the Government, not a tip profession, but an nonest, earnest, mithful devotion to the Union and to liberty, which is the essence of Union, should be founded in the new governments which would be started in the lately rebeliious States. (Applause.) This is the essence of the Constitutional amendment which Congress, after very great deliberationfor the subject was a very important one, and

very difficult one-submitted for approval. They met to decide upon what conditions the Rebel States should be reconstructed and readmitted to power in the Union. Congress, after due deliberation, favored what is now before the country as the Constitutional amendment, and said these are the conditions, and the conditions that almost every man would have

proposed. One of our Generals, and a very good one, placed in the year '63 '64 at the city of Vicksburg. Some gentlemen came to him one day and said they had a little cotton out here that they wanted to get over. I will make it all right. He sent them away, and they kept coming back until, finally, he wrote to Washington that he wanted to be taken away. First they offered him ten thousand, but it finally increased to two bundred thousand dollars. It I will be a rascal. they have got so near up to my mark that I dare not stay any longer.

He discussed the question of the assumption of the Rebei debt at length, and said there was not a logical reason which would admit sixty or seventy Repels into Congress that would not the Rebel debt. I do not believe you could call together an audience in this city who would say they were against the black man being a man. I prefer all men to have the same rights I have. Borne as we have been through greater perils, more trials, and struggies, I know we shall not fail in the contest still before us.

I know that the ark of freedom will move on majestically until the time it shall reach its d estined haven.

I will believe—I do believe—I know that we shall yet be united on the basis of universal justice, universal reedom, and universal obedience to law. In that tope I beseech you men of Pennsylvania do your duty for us, for your selves, for your country, and posterity, in the struggle now before you. (Ling-continued applause.)

Mr. Greelev then resumed his seat, when loud calls were made for Governor Curtin, who came upon the stage while Mr. Greely was speaking.

STARCH. - 500 BOXES WOOD'S PEARL and Gloss Starch, in s ore and for an'e by WILLIAM GULA TER.

This tust No. 59 N. FRONT Street

SPECIAL NOTICES.

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE NATIONAL BANK

THE REPUBLIC

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, October 1, 1868.

BESOURCES. 152,432 82

109,154:1354.075 54 2,788 10 7 699 23 b apreses and taxes 64.562-87 .. 8326,150 02

1. JOSEPHP MUMPORD, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, do solemn's swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and being.

JOSEPH P MUMPORD, Cashier

JOSEPH P MUMFORD, Cashier. OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL
AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The Stockholders of this company are hereby notified that the Loard of Managers have determined to allow the all ferrols who shall as pear as Stockholders on the Looks of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transiers, at 3 P M of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock at par, to the extention one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names Each shoreholder ettriled to a tractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscribing to a little share shall have the privilege of the subscribing to a full share.

The subscribing to a full share.

The subscribing to a share shall have the privilege of a 13 P M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an

tember 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1896
at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instainent of 2b per cent., or ten do lars per share, must be raid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be pald from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the lat of November, 1867. On an payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the lat of June 1867, discount will be shlowen as the rate of 6 per cent, per armum and on a longments made between that date and the ls of November, 1867, inforest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the lst of November, 1867, will be corrected to the use of the Company Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1 1867, and said stock, it paid up in full, will be entit ec to the November dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPBERD,

Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, No. 226 WALNUT Street. A Special Meeting of the *tockholders or the above-named Company will be held at the Office, on IUES DAA, the 23d of October next, at 19 o'c.ock, to take into consideration the curther development or the Com-pany's property. pany's property.

By order of the Board of Directors,
10 4 15t C. R. LIL DSAY, Secretary.

MEETING IN EIGHTH WARD.—A Meeting of the Union Republican citizens of the Eighth Ward will be held on MONDAY *VENING. October 8th at 7% o'clock, at the ochuylalli Hose House LOCUS 1 Street, above rwelith.

By order of Committee of Superindence.

JOAN C. MARTIN, President.

CLAYTON MCMICRAEL **ecretary. 1953t

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE—
FORTY-SECOND SESSION OF LECTURES

-The General Introductory will be cellivered on MONDAY EVENING ACM, October 8 at 7% P. M., by Preressor WALLACE. The regunal Lectures will begin the
day after, at 9 o'clock A. M.

10 2 5t ROBLEY DUNGLISON, Dean. UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,

101st - ESSION 1895-61.

The regular Lectures of this School will commence on MONDAY. October 8, and continue unni the 1st of March. Fee for the null course, 8140.

1634t BEDICAL DEPARTMENT,

1634t Dear Medical Faculty.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CRESCENT CITY OIL COMPANY will be held at their office. No 258 S. THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, October 9, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the ejection of officers.

M. BUZBY, Secretary. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE

harmless reliable, instantazious, the only periect ye. No disappointment, no risiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown, GET-UINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserved

and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness, Soid by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 335 JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES,

To be had use, for four stamps, by andressing Secre-tary New York Museum of Annomy, 868 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 Steam Lesting Apparatus. The rooms on the third and fourth floors are large (59x6s), well lighted and suitable for a Commercial College, or business of a apply at the Bank.

VALUABLE PROPERTIES IN THE BUSINESS PART OF CHESNUT STREET TO BE LET.—The valuable property at the N. W. corner of Eleventh and Chesnut streets. Also, Nos. 1113 and 1123, belonging to the Girard estate, are being vacated, and are to be let for business purposes. Applications for retting the same by parties who are willing to make the requisite alterations, or who desire the alterations made by the Trust, can be made at the Office, No. 18 S. FIF 1M Street.

18 Swths 3trp

S. S. CAVIN, Agent.

WALNUT STREET PROPERTY .- FOR Sale three Dwe lings in New Row West TWENTY FIEST Street, at 18,000 22:00, and \$28,000. Also, a superior medium size House No 2116 ARCH St 925 lmrp* FOR SALE-SOUTH SIDE OF CHERRY street fibra house west o' Twentieth, three-story ERI E RESIDENCE, double Back Bulloing, Instant possession, Apply to G. A. RAHN & CO. No. 52 8. The IRD Street

WEST WALNUT STREET. - OR SALE, at cost, our of the most elegant brown stone Mansions, superbly finished and frescoed, also, part of intrillare interiture (RI. Groon MCLAY, 10 634 4p* No. 429 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE.—HANDSOME FOUR-STORY residence, No. 1821 Spruce street, complete y fluished. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNICE. No. 154 S. FOURTH Street.

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED. The Latest London and Paris Styles. INITIALS. MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ET-STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRATIS.

The Finest English, French and American Paper and Envelopes. MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CRESTS, Designed and En-WHITING DESKS, TRAVELLING CASES, PORT-FOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, BACKGAM-MON BOARDS, and a very later stock of

FINE STATIONERY R. HOSKINS & CO., STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS. No. 913 ARCH Street.

DRY GOCDS.

E.R. LEE. SUCCESSOR TO W. WARNOOK.

No. 43 North EIGHTH St.

OPENING OF OUR NEW STORE,

(CLD STAND.)

On Monday Morning, October 8.

NEW GOODS.

ELEGANT BLACK SURS.
BEAVY SOLID COLUMED SILES.
HANDSOME + GLORED MODRE ANTIQUES.
HANDSOME PLAID POPLINS.
ELEGANT PLAIN FRENCH FOLLINS.
FLAIN 84 FINE FRENCH MUSLINS, for evening tress.

FRENCH MUSLINS GOLD SPOT, for evening dress A SPLENDID LINE OF ENGLISH HUSIERY, for A SPLENDID LINE OF ENGLISH HUSIERY, for ladies.
GENTS' FULL REGULAR & HOSE.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, extra cheap.
2006 CAMBRIO BAND'S Great Bargains.
A rull line of Housekeeping Goods.
100 dozen Large Size Fringed Toweis, 25 cents, 100 dozen Linen toweis nom New York Auctions, 50 pieces fines? Fronch Popilins, spieneld assortment.
1 case 10-4 Al endale Quilts 82.25.
25e dozen very fine Hem. Hokes, 25c.
160 dozen de do rom 25 to 75c.
Linen Edicks, 19 to 28c.
Gents' Linen Hokes—Great Bargains.
160 dozen Boys' Colored Border Hokes, extra fine, 19 cents.

Iniants' Waists, entirely new.

Real Val. irimmed Sets. 50 REAL VAL. FRINGED SETS, at one quarter o the value.
Luen Tuck by the yard, very low.
10-4 ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, \$6.50 and upwards.
CANTON FLANNELS, 20 conts and upwards.
HEAVY - HAKER FLANNELS, 50 cents, all wool. KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES

BEST JOUVIN KID GLOVES of our importation.
WHITE GLOVES (Cloth. French.)
50 POZEN KID GLOVES, at \$1.26.
EMPRESS KID GLOVES on y \$1.40 per pair. The above Goods have been purchased within the past week for CASH. Will be found worthy offigs pection, being

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 or Boop Salris at a GREAT RE-

DUCTION for want of foom. The Gabrielle Skirt, Red. Great Bargains in Skirts.

> E. R. LEE. SUCCESSOR TO W. WARNOCK,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street. Best Water-Proof Clonkings at E. R. LEE'S. Frested Beavers, a Bargain for Ladies' Cloaks.

PRICE & WOOD.

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT.

Have Just Opened

One case Unblenched Canton Fiannels, best in the city, for 25 cents.

Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels. All-Wool and Domet Flannels. Heavy Shaker Flannels. Heavy Twitled Fiannels. Fine quality Sack Fiannels. Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslims, at

Pillow-Case and Sheeting Muslins, JUST OPENED,

the very lowest market prices.

A new lot of 7-4 and 8-4 power-toom Table Linens. 7-4 8-4, and 10-4 B eached Table Linens. Napkins and Towels. Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard. Linen Huckaback, by the yard, etc. etc. A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves. Just opened, a new lot of Castor Gauntiets. Kid Gloves, a superior quality, \$1.25 for Jouvin's Rid Gloves, best quality imported.

Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants. PRICE & WOOD.

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street.

Have Just Received from Recent Sales:-Lupin's double-wiath All-Wool Delaines, choice shades and splend d quality, 95 cents, worth \$1.25.

Heavy Water Proof Clonking, 6 4 wide, \$1 50. Cassimeres for Boys' Wear, 85, 90, and 95 cents. Balmoral Skires, cheapest in the city. Ladies' Merino Vests, all sizes and qualities. Gents' neavy Mermo Shirts and Drawers, \$1 25. Ladies regular made Hose, from auction, 50 cents, Wide Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 31 and 40 cents.

All-wool Flannels, 35, 37, 45, 50c to \$1. Heavy yard-wide Shaker Flannel, 75 cents. Heavy Red and Grey I willed Flannels. harting Flannels, large assortment, very cheap,

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

Large size All-Weel Blankets, \$6 75 worth \$8. Crib Blankets, \$1.75; Grey Blankets, \$1 60. Unbleached Canton Flannels, 22, 25 28 to 37 jc B eached Canton Flannels, 28 31, 874, to 45c 25 cents for heaviest yard-wide Unbleached Mus in 25 cents for 5 4 Biesched Pillow Case Muslin. Blenched Mu-lins, 20, 25, 31, 24, 38, to 39c. Unbleached Muslens, 18, 21, 25, to 87# cents. Callebes, 15, 18f. 20, 22, and 28 cents. Brack Alpacas, 45, 50, 56, 624c to \$1. Plain and Hemstitched Hdkfs., Kid Gloves, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

9 2951 No 229 North NINTH Street, above Race S I Al P S O N 'S S O N S'.

Dealers in Linens, white and Dress Goods, Embroideries Hosiery, Gioves Corsets, Handkerchiels Ulain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth and Piate Brushes, combs, Frain and Fancy Soars, Periumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Nottons.

Always on hand a complete stock of Lades', Gents', and Chrusen's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in cotton Nerlino, and Wool.

All In Cracle and Red Blankets.

Mariellies, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts. Quilits.

Table Einens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Rordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash Buriaps.

Ent microsto Welsh, and Shaker Fisconels in all grades, a full time of Nursery Dispers of all widths at "I". SIMPSON'S SONS', So., 722 and 724 PINE Street

DRY GOODS.

FLANNELS CANTON GREAT BARGAINS.

1 Case Very Good, at 25 cents. Very Heavy Swansdown Flannels. Huguenot Canton Flannels. Fine Wide English Canton Flannels.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO., N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

FRENCH MERINOES. 1 Case New Shales, very good, \$1:124. 1 Case Lupin's, all colors, \$1:25. 1 Case Superfine Quality, \$1:50.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

RICH PLAIDS. 1 Case Heavy All-Wool Plaid Poplins, \$1:37å. 1 Case Very Rich Plaid Poplins, \$1:50. 1 Case Fine Cord Poplins, \$1:40. 1 Case Fine Cord, Very Rich Shades, \$1:35.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO., N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY

COUNTERPANES, LINEN GOODS, And Housekeeping Articles Generally, is at the Cheap Dry Goods Store of

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO., N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

(HEAPEST FRENCH MERINOES IN THE CITY. EMPRESS CLOTH POPLINS, ALL: WOOL REP POPLINS, SI: K AND WOOL POPLINS, HANDSUME PLAID POPLINS,

And a great variety of new and choice FALL and WIN TER DRESS GOODS, mostly of OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

And all at very low prices. (105 3t H. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street. COTTON GOODS AGAIN ADVANCING. Notwithstanding the recent advance in prices of Bo-mestics. We are still selling at the same low prices we GOOD QUALITY FAST COLOR CALICOES, 16, 18,

GOOD GUARTS.

G CENTS.

BLEACHED MUSLINS, 14 to 24 CENTS.

UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, 14 to 25 CENTS.

UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, 14 to 25 CENTS.

BEST MAKES CANION FLANNELS, 25 to 45 CTS.

WOOL AND COTTON SHAKER FLANNELS, 91 CENTS.
ALL-WOOL WHITE FLANNELS, 31% and 59 CTS.
YARD WIDE BALLARDVALE FLANNELS, 65

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH St. DEPOT FOR

H. STEEL & SON.

FURNISHING DRY GOODS. A CARD. SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON

No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET. Whose Establishment for the sale of

House-Furnishing Dry Goods Is unequalled in the extent and variety of its assortment, beg to announce to Housekeepers renewing

their supply, or persons about to furnish, that they are now receiving their FALL ASSORTMENT

Fresh Linen, Cotton, and Woollen Goods for Household Use.

SUCH AS Linen Sheetings, Cotton Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Pillow Muslins, Damask Table Cloths, Table Linens, Damask Napkins, Bordered Towels, Towellings, Quilts, Blankets, Table and Plano

Covers. And every other article suitable for a well ordered 9 14 6m tuths

Strangers and others will find at

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET A large and complete assortment of LACES AND LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS, LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC., In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESAUT Street. E 1GHTH STREET RIBBON STORE,
NO. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Four Doors from Arch.
I would most respectfully amnounce to the Ladles
generally that I have now open a most carefully selected stock of

FALL MILLINERY GOODS. Comprising
TRIMMING AND BONNET RIBBONS,
In all widths, qualities, and etyles.

VELVET RIBBONS, BUNNET VELVETS, SATINS, SILKS In all desirable shades. In all desirable shades.
Also, a handsome assortment of
FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, PLUMES, ETC.,
LADIES'AND CHILDREN'S HATS
Of the new est shapes and styles. Graments, Malines,
the best

the best FR. NCH and NEW YORK YORK BONNET FRAMES, which will be all sold at the lowest market prices. No trouble to show goods. yulius sichel.

27 191] No. 107 N. ElGutii Street.
Country orders carefully, as heretofore attended to.

STANDARD SCALES.



BANKS, DINMORE & CO., (SUCCES-OBS TO A. B. DAVIS & CO.) MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT STANDARD

SCALES, suitable for Weigh Locks Rai road Tracks, and Lepots, coal, Hay and Live Stock. Also, innerved Patent Scales for Blast Furnaces R ling sails Steam Forges, and Fortable Flatform feeles and Faten Beams and Fortable Flatform feeles and Paten Beams S. W. torser FIFTEN H and PENNS YLVANIA Avenue, Phisadelphia B 14 Imra C. M. Banks Lewis L Hount R Dimmore, Frederics A. Biebie.