ARE THE STATE OF A THEORY AND A

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

AN UNBULY CROWD .- During the after-AN UNRULY CROWD.—During the afternoon of election there was quite a disturbance at the
polls in Haddington. A gang of roughs, who had
been lounging around all day, made an assault upon
some peaceable citizens during the afternoon. One
man, named David Cattem, who it appears is a
Ward Constable, was injured very severely, being
beaten about the head in a shocking manner. Another man, Mr. Culp, was also beaten by the gang.
There were several others injured but their names
could not be ascertained. Fat, McDonneil, the ringleader of the party. William Smith, William Brooby,
Patrick Hogan, Michael Hogan, William Hogan,
and David Krup, were arrested yesterday merning
for being engaged in the riot. They had a hearing
before Alderman Allen this morning, and McDonneil was held in \$1400, and the others in lesser
amounts to answer at Court for assault and battery, amounts to answer at Court for assault and battery,

FIRES IN THE CITY.—There were an usual number of fires this morning. A slight fire broke out in the drug store of Dr. Fleming, at the corner of Third and Monroe streets, about half-past I this morning. The counter and floor of the store were slightly damaged by the flames before they could be subdued.

A slight fire broke out in the cooper shop at Swanson street and Krider alley. The damage was

out a quarter of an hour before midnight last night a fire broke out at the Franklin Engine House, but was extinguished before much damage was done.

About 4 o'clock this morning a sight fire broke out in a dwelling-house in Harmony street, above Fourth. Amount of loss very trifling.

CARRYING CONCEALED DEADLY WEA-PONS.—This practice has been greatly on the in-crease during the past few years. It is only when some one gets under the influence of bad spirits that the fact is made known and the few isolated cases that appear in print are no criterion of the number who go out into society armed as if they were going through a savage and lawless country. Samuel Bailey was arrested yesterday evening whilst acting in a disorderly manner, at Ninth and Locust streets, and on searching his person a loaded revolver was found. He had a hearing before Alderman Switt, wholeid him in \$800 to answer for carrying concealed weapons.

A COWARDLY ASSAULT .- Mathew Easler a German, committed a cruel and cowardly assault upon a young child only six years of age, the son of Day-Sergeant Jeffries. Last Sunday afternoon Easler went to the house of Sergeant Jeffries, at second and Reed streets, and took the child from out of the vestibule of its faiher's house, and draged it along the pavement until itt screams and cries attracted the attention of its father, who, rushing out of his house, found his child in the grasp of the cruel wrotch. Sergeant Jeffries immediately rescued his child and arrested Easter. The prisoner had a hear-ing before Alderman Pottinger, who neld him in

ROBBING THE MAIL-Alfred Delestatius was arrested by Officers Waltace and McGowan for robbing the mail-boxes along the streets, this morn-ing. He was arrested at Sixteenth and Pine streets, and when arrested had the evidence of his guilt upon him. He is a locksmith by trade, and had made himself a kev to un ock the boxes containing the letters. He bad succeeded in reling three or four boxes before he was a rested, and had secured a \$10 note, a 50 cent note, and other trifing articles. His operations were witnessed by three boys, who testified against him. He showed a willingness to cor fess when arrested. He was handed over to the

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN .-Mr. Isaac B. Baxter, Sr., who was for many years in the hardware business on Second street, above South, died on Thesday evening, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. His perseverance and enter-prise had enabled him to retire from business some years ago with a competency. Since his retire-ment from active business, his time has been devoted to horticultural pursuits, being a mem-ber of the Horticultural Society. He was very widely known and much respected, a sincere Chris-tian, without ostentation, his charities are only known to the recipients. His loss will be deeply jelt amongst his large circle of relatives and friends.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER,-On election ASSAULTING AN OFFICER,—On election day here is always expected to be more or less drinking and fighting by the minor political hangers-on of the various varies. This last election had at least is full share of such little incidents. A man namet Jacob Cartwright made an as-ault and battery of Officer Joanson, of the police, and beat him rather sever-ly before he was taken in charge. The afair occurred on the afternoon of election day, at the polls, corner of Second and Noble streets. Carlwight had a hearing before Alderman Toland. Cartwight had a hearing before Alderman Toland, who, after hearing the incis of the case, held him in \$1000 bail to answer.

DISORDERLY HOUSE — The place kept by Mrs. Reyers, at Thirteenth and Callownili streets, was vaited by the authorities last evening, and the ropretress arrested for keeping a disorderly house, is aleged that the place has been an annoyance to the peaceable citizens in the neighborhood for some time part, and complaints have been made about i. Mrs. Myers had a pre immary examina-tion before Alderman Beitler, who held her in \$1000 to awat a further hearing.

STEALING GARMENTS. - Two colored boys were arrested early this morning for appropriating to their own use, without going through the cer mony of paying for them two coars. They were then from a house in Union street. Their names are Edward Fortuer and Isaac Matthews, and thy are only nine or ten years of age. They were arested at Fourth and Soruce streets, and had a hearing before Alderman Butler, who held them to answr in \$400.

A ROTOUS PARTY .- A gang of roughs, of whon it is said one Parrick McGowen was ring leader, tere last evening eneaged in a street fight at Twentylist and Market streets. The affair grew out of lolitical differences, and for a short time stones aid sticks were very freely used. One man named Baird was beaten very badly. Pat Mctiowa, the leader of the party, was arrested, and baring before Alderman Jones, who held him to \$100 to answer.

SAVAGE ASSAULT .- James Gorman Was arrested resterday for committing an aggravated assault all battery upon a man at the Blue Bed divern, of the afternoon or the day before election. Gorman itacked him, it is said, with a club, and beat him a a brutal manner, breaking his jaw. The affair was one arising out of boltical differences. Gorman hd a hearing before Alderman Allen, who held him a \$800 to answer.

LIGHTFINGERSD. - Henry Thomas was suddenly bought up with a round turn for scealing a piece of alice from a store Sixth and St. Marv streets last evening. He had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, who committed him to

THE PRIM GRAPE VINE -Its graps in glossy blackness shine, Just highlis broadcoth coat of mine, Bough from-you know v here; Their firor is as rare and sweet As 'tis with prices lov to meet,
Like lose they ask you there.
Its clustrs thick you cannot count;

They sem to rival in amount The custmers that flock, this fall, To try th styles of Tower Hall. We are pregred with an unusually full and com-prehensive sick of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Fill and Winter Ching, which we are selling at MUCH LOWER PRICEPHAN HAVE BEEN KNOWN FOR SEVE

HAL YEARS. ongratulating our patrons and the public general upon the decline in the prices of materials which enders this possible, we invite an examination.

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MARRIED.

HALE-KILBURN.-On the 10th instant, at the residence of Dr. William Gardener, by the Rev. Lewis 1) Briggs. Mr. HENRY S. HALE, of Massa-husetts, to Miss FRANCES E., daughter of Cheney Knburn, Esq., of MEREDITH-SPRINGER .- On Tuesday evening, Octoher 2, by the Rev. Alfred Cookman, EDMOND J. MEREDITH to MARY, second daughter of Lewis R. Springer, all of this city.

DIED. BAXTER —On Tuesday evening, the 9th instant, ISAAC B BAXTER, Sr., in the sist year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Horticultural Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, N. E. corner of Fisch street and Washington avenue, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Bonaldson's Cemetery.

GILLIES.—On the 8th instant, after a lingering illness, Mr. fileO. A. GILLIES, in the 82d year of his ago, an officer of the War of 1812.

The relatives and riends of the family, also the Soldiers of 1812, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 288 S. Second street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

LEVERING -At Lafavette, Indiana, on the 7th in stant, ABRAHAM LEVERING, Sr., in the 77th year or The relatives and relends or the family are invited to

The relatives and Flends of the family are invited to ittend his uneral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. David Morzan, Lower Mercon, Montgomery county, in Friday morning, the 12th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to the Koxborough Baptist Church.

SMITH.—On the 9th instant, WILLIAM H. SMITH, in

the 31th year of his age,
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully
interested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No.
920 S. Sixteenth street, on Sunday, the l4th instant, at 2
o'clock F. M. To proceed to Mt. Vernon Cemetery. \$55 WORKNOT.—October 10. at the residence of her bro-ther in- aw. William Heiffricht, No. 240 S. Front street, MARY CAMPBELL, edest daughter of the late Conrad Due notice of the funeral will be given.

THE ALLIGATOR AND SEVERAL OTHER styles of patent and regular Stove Plate and Poor sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 830 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., onlow Ninth

THEET ZINC FOR PUTTING UNDER HEET ZINC FUR PUTTING UNDER
stoves, cut to suit; Mica for stove doors; Steve
Polish of superior quality, and a variety of Goal Hods,
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- un 454 mario 100

Latest Style Sack and Walking Coats. THE RESERVE THE BOYS' CLOTHING,

contract entered into by the detendants to carry the mail. In this case also there is a motion for a preliminary injunction.

In support of these motions a great number of affidatis have been submitted, and a very large number have likewise been presented on behalf of the defendants. Much that the affidavits have sworn to has no bearing upon the real questions involved in the motions. But it is certainly established that the complainants in the first bill are receividers and worshippers in different churches along the die of the defendants railway, or residents and owners of dwelling houses shousts on said line and that the defendants are engaged in running their cars over and along the said reliway on the first day of the week, called sunday, and that they propose to continue so running their cars hereefter on sundays. So far the facts are clear. They are not wen disputed.

The facts averred in the second bill are also tully made out by the proofs, and they are not contradicted.

In considering whether injunctions ought to begranted, the first question to be met is whether the acts of the defendants complained of and proved are contrary to law. In regard to this I have no difficulty. The act of running cars over a bussenger rallway on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, and running them, as it is snown the detendants have done, and as they propose hereafter to do is the performance on that day of what is their ordinary worldly employment or business. It is the same business as that in which they are engaged on all other days, conducted in the sume manner namey, too hire, and for the same object, which is gain. In view of the whole course of our statutory encurred to the decision or this Court, I do not see how it can be doubted that it is a palpable violation of law.

Christianity is a part of the common law of this State,

of law.

Christlanity is a part of the common law or this State. In saying this I utter no new doctrine. It was part of the common law or angiand long be ore this state was settled. There is a mul itude of decisions to this effect to be found in the books, and it has been decided in England that it was an indictable offence at common law to write or speak of Christianity contemptuously and maliciously. The old common law of England is a part of the common law or the state. Our six hers prought it with them when they settled the wilderness and founded this new commonwealth. And there is abundant evidence that the purpose of Wi liam Penn and those who came under his anapices, was to found a Christian State.

and founded this new commonweals. And there is abundant evidence that the purpose of Wi liam renn and those who came unner his anaptees was to found a Christian State.

While the amplest provisions were made ito secure liberty of conscience, and exemption from molestation for religious persuasion or practice in matters of worship, there was the most unmistakable recognition of Christianity as a par of the law, both in the laws agreed upon in England," on the 5th of May, 1933, declared to be iorever fundamental in the government of the province, and in the 'Chartero Privi eiges' granted by william Penn to the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, at declared to be unaiterable by any law or ordinance, without the consent of the Governor and six sevenths of the Assembly met. Equally did the Great Law," enseted at Chester on the 9th of December, 1632, proceed upon the basis that Christianity was a part of the fundamental law of the land. I do not propose to go over the argument. No one one has ever yet been able to raise a respectable doubt that, this part of the common law of England belongs inseparably to the institutions of this State.

And even if there could have been doubt, the decisions of this Court have set the matter to rest. In treegraff vs. The Commonweatth. Ilw. & R. 334 it was somminy decided that Christianity is a part of our common law. In that decision all the Judges of this Court concurred. They were eminent Judges, Tilghman Gibson, and Duncan, men whose opinions to this day command universal respect and they fortified their judgment by an unauswerable argument.

But it hristianity is a part of the common law, it carries with it a civil obligation to abstain on the Lord's day from a I worldly labor and business except works of necessity and mercy. Christianity without a sabbath on the lord.

But it hristianity he common law so obligatory, to a certain extent. It is immaterial now to what extent. But William Penn and the early settlers of this Comband to which I have lee to so equipment decision and the wor

to protect the inhabitants of the province and State in the undisturbed worship of God, according to the distates of their own consciences.

The cases I have before me, bowever, do not demand maintenance of the position that the acts of the defendants, of which the bills complain, are in violation of the common law. The statute of 15th is still inforce It imposes a penalty upon any person who shall do of perform any worldly embloyment, or business whatso ever on the Lord's Bay, commonly called Sanday works of necessity and charity only excepted. There is however a proviso taking out of the operation of the act certain descriptions of business, or work, no one of which is the work in which the defendants are engaged. I need not send time to prove that when a statute imposes a penalty for doing an act it impliedly organized the act, makes it the legal. It, therefore per organized worldly business on Sanday were not against our mon law, this act or Assembly makes it un awatel in that the excepted cases. And the work in which the defendants are engaged, which they promise to can tinue, is not embraced in any of the exceptions.

A large part of the argument before me in opposition to these motions was directed to show, it possible that running street cars on passenger railways in this city on sunday is a work of necessity, and there ore not in violation of the common law, and not probabled having the set of 1794. The argument was based a now hundred as also the agen and infirm, to go and return on the processional visits; that it is necessary to afform the last it is necessary to about the state it is necessary to the health and common to the convenience of the december, of the assembly, within the meaning of the Act of Assembly.

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Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila

COACHMEN'S COATS COACHMEN'S COATS. HUNTING COATS.

HUNTING COATS.

Missems, G., Sowmes, S. Sow, No. 685. Chestrate and the contraction of the contract of the con

or necessity. Judges Lowrie and Knox concurred with him.

No one of these judges has ever departed from the ground taken in that onse. And in Commonwealth vs. Jeanded 2 Grant 506, my brother i homo-on, another judge of this court, announced in substance, the same doctrine. He declared that driving a public conveyance for hire is doing worldly employment within the provisions of the act or 1774 beyond doubt. His whose opinion is an assertion that running cars on city passerger railways on Sundays is contrary to aw hit is, than, beyond controversy, that the conduct of these defendants which the complainants seek to restrain, is a parpable violation of the laws of the Commonwea th. And I cannot doubt that it has been so considered by the detendants themselves.

pable violation of he laws of the Commonweeth And I cannot doubt that it has been so considered by the detendants themselves.

Their conduct in seeking protection under a contract to carry the mails, before they began to run cars on Sanday shows that such was their coinion. I have, then, before me a corporation, a creature of law, to which the Commonwealth has granted very large privileges at the expense of the public palpably and persistently delying the laws of the State which gave it being. To use the language of the act of June 16 1836, its acts are contrary to law and prejudicial to the interests of the community.

I come next to the question waether these complainants have shown themselves entited to ask for the intervention of this Court to restrain this illegal action of the defendants. It must be admitted that it i essential to such a right, that they should show they are sustaining a particular highery. And I think it is incumbent upon them to show that the illegal acts of the de endants interier highery, with the rights of property. I agree that equity will not enjore a penalty, or enjob a gainst the commission of a crime, when it is merely a crime, and not also an injury to private rights of property. But an act may be a public offense and also a private

merely a crine, and not also an injury to private rights of property.

But an act may be a public offense and also a private wrong. Of this there are many examples. A public nuisance is one. And when private individuals suffer an injury quite distinct from that of the public in general, in consequence of a public nuisance, they are entitled to an injunction and relief in equity, which may thus compel the wrong doer to take active measures against compel the wrong doer to take active measures against allowing the injury to continue, 3 Sim. 133, 9 Paige 375. I am not called upon now to define minutely every class of cases in which equity will interfere. The act of the 186 gives to this Court power to restrain the commission or continuance of acts contrary to law, and prejudicial to the interest of the community, or the rights of individuals. For the present I assume that the rights of individuals

For the present I assume that the rights of individuals spoken of are rights of property. Such, I think is tone meaning of the act. What rights of property, then, if any, have the complanants with which the likegal conduct of the defendants interieres injuriously? They own and occupy dwelling bouses along the line of the defendants railway. They own pews in caureches situate also on the line of the railway. As owners of dwelling houses they have a right to protection against all unlawful noise and disturbance of domestic quiet.

Noise is an unnoyance which may be complained of, and of which cours will take notice. The celebrated and of which courts will take notice. The celebrate case of an injunction granted against ringing, beils, 2 sim. N. R. 133, is an example. My brother Thornson granted an injunction against attamath, at the suit of a householder disturbed by the noise of his business. It is plain that the enjoyment of real property may be se-riously damaged by noise alone. Constant firing of can-non or beating of drums before a dwelling house would ender it untenantable Now what is the nature of the enjoyment which the

Now what is the inture of the enjoyment when the law secures to every owner of a dwelling house in the Commonwealth on Sunday? I am not inquiring whence his rights come, whether from the common law, or the act of 1794. Their origin is immaterial. It is very plain that a man has a right to a different enjoy nent of his house on Sunday from that which he can claim on any nonse on Sunday from that which he can claim on any other day of the we-k.

Especial v jare pewholders entitled to protection in the enjoy ment of their pews, as pews are designed to be enjoyed. Fews in churches are real property recog-nized as such by the law. They are the subject of safe,

be enjoyed. Fews in churches are real property recognized as such by the law. Those are the subject or safe, and they often bring prices equal to the value or many small farms. An action may be maintained for disturbance of their enjoyment. But the whole value of a new consists in the mallitles it affords tor joining in public worship, and for receiving the instruction given in the church. To render it unfit, in any way, for the pur towes for which such property is designed, or used is its metruction; and it may amount as fully to an irreparable private wrong as is any unawhr, art against which a chancellor cuj ins.

uch being the rights of property of the complainants, Sparnawk and others, the next question is whether he unlawful acts of the defendants interfere with these rights. On this subject the proofs leave no doubt. One of the complainants has sworn that the running of the cars nast ble house on Sunday so disturbs the quiet of his house as to compel him to keep the front windows cosed, and when reading about to his family to abandon the front rooms. He considers this such an invasion of his chipyment that it depreciates the value of his property. A the other complainants who charse unlewful interference with the lawful enjoyment of their dwelling houses, assert, on oath substantially the same grievances. They are driven from the front rooms of their houses; their meditations and their Sabnatz rest are broken up, and the lawful uses to which they desire to devote their property are made in possible.

they desire to devote their property are made impossible.

The question before me is whether the complainting are disturbed; which it is true that no man can be completed to any form or degree of worship, it is equally true that no man can be disturbed in that worship which he may desire to render to his sovereign God.

Nor are any of the number of the sovereign God.

Nor are any of the number of the sovereign God.

Nor are any of the number of the sovereign God.

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In a complete the complainants of the sound of the complainants of the substate of the sound of the complainants of the complainants of the complete are disturbed.

I need not say that what may be no annovance to one man naw be an unlawful distarbonics to another. In his land of religious treedom, a man may, if he pleases, regard the Sabbath as secred, the Lord's day, as it is called in the act of Assembly. Another may not, the

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FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS IN GREAT VARIETY.

may use his bouse as a place of meditation, quiet, and repose. a place for family instruction and devotion. Another may devote his property to no each uses. They are, however, lawful uses. The first may not in seriere with any lawful use to which the other may apply their property. They may not interrupt his lawful use of his own. It is very obvious that to one desirous of devo ing his touse to referous uses on the Sabbath, what would be no annovance on a week day would be a very serious one on Sanday.

An ontory at the dead hour of the night, or near a sick chamber is a very different thing from a similar noise at any other time or pace. So a business or a noise which would be manotheed on a week day compels attention, and positively disturps on Sunday. It was to this that my brother Thompson aliaded when he snoke of the 'peace of the Sabbath' in Jeandel's case, a right of the public involving a corresponding duty or individuals, larger on Sanday than on any other day. This public right has a corresponding private right in the chilzen.

The result of all this is that the compalanants, Spar-

richals, larger on Sunday than on any other day. This public right has a corresponding private right in the citizen.

The result of all this is that the complainants, Sparhawk and others, have in my opinion, a clear right to my interposition to protect them in the enjoyment of their dweiling houses and their pews to which I have shown they are entitled by law, it may be that there is a formal error in the joinder of plantidis having distinct interests. If there is, it is remediable by amendment. And the very eminent contosel of the defendants who have arrued these cases with signal ability, as well as with fairness, have properly deel ner to avail themselves of the error, seeking only a decision upon the merits of the controversy. In the case of Spathawk against the Union Passenger Bailway Company is shall thereupon grant the liniunction for which I am moved. In this case, therefore, as well as in the other, an injunction will be awarded.

Spathawk et al. vs. The Union Passenger Railway Company of Philadelphia.

Let an injunction issue, to continue until final hearing, restraining the defendants, their officers and servants from running or permitting to run, siny car over any of the streets of the city of Philadelphia, on the railway of ine derendants, or otherwise, on the first day of the week, commonly cutled Sanday, on the complainants giving bond in the sum of \$500 with two sureties to be approved by me, conditioned to indemnity the effection vs. the same and others.

detendants for all damages they may sustain by reason or this injunction.

Kenion vs. the same and others.

Let a similar injunction issue, and also an injunction to restrain the defendants, their officers, conductors, and agents from doing any not whistsoever under, or by reason or any contract or a leged contract entered into by them or any of them for the carrying of the mails, on the complainants giving bond with two sureties in the sum of \$550, conditioned to indemnity the defendants for all damages they may sustain by reason of this injunction.

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The receive, the aged and all those who have in any impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the blokrone to be what its name implies—a lie-rejuverator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the reclings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enter bled in its functions this superb preparation will remove bled in its innotions this supero preparation with remove that cause at once and forever.

Blokkene cures General Debility, impotency, Ner-vous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression Loss of Appa-tite, Low spirits, imbecility, Mental Indolence. Emacia-tion, Ennul It has a most designful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and art who are in any way proctrated by nervous disabilities are earnessly advised to seek a cure in this most excel out and unequalled preparation.

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It is also a grand Tonic, and will give re lef in Dyapep sia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will ienovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

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PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

Denial of a Sensational Report.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, October 11. The publication in the Northern papers of an exciting report embodying certain questions which it is alleged have been proposed by the President to the Attorney-General, is not borne out by facts.

I have the best authority for saying that the President thinks and acts upon the constitutional questions involved in his policy of his own accord entirely.

The question as published has been alfuded to in political circles, but the President desires it to be known that he will abide by the will of the people at all times, and that he will obey the

popular mandate. He will take no extreme step unless he feels

that he has the support of the people. It is believed here that the inflammatory publication was made for the purpose of monetary speculation or something worse.

From Vermont.

MONTPELLEB, October 11 .- The Vermont Legislature assembled in this place to-day. The Senate organized by electing Henry Clark, Esq., of Poultney, for Secretary, James S. Peik, Esq., of Montpelier, as Assistant Secretary, and the Rev. Mr. White, of Coventry, as Chaplain. In the House of Assembly, the Hon. J. W. Stewart was re-elected Speaker, J.S. Flagg, of Bennington, Clerk, and Rev. N. P. Foster, of Burlington, Chaplain. Governor Diflingham's message wilt be delivered to-morrow.

Canada.

TOBONTO, C. W., October 11 .- A despatch from Ottawa to the Leader says:-"Military men say that the object of the British Government in sending additional troops to this country is not so much to guard against Feman attacks as to be prepared for more serious consequences."

The number of passengers who have arrived at Quebec since the opening of navigation is 27,000, an increase of 9000 over the same period.

Heavy Storm at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 11. - The heavy rains which set in yesterday afternoon increased rapidly during the night, and an immense quantity of water fell. The streets are flooded. In some of the lower portions of the city the water is several feet deep, filling the cellars, etc. The streams are all very high, and several railroad bridges near the city have been washed away. The rain still continues.

General Butler Nominated for Congress. SALEM, Mass., October 11 .- The Sixth Congressional District Republican Convention was held here to-day, and Major-General Benjamin F. Butler was nominated for Congress. He received 166 out of 168 votes cast on the first

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION .- The Convention reas embled this morning, and was opened with singing and prayer. The reports of vamous committees aware then read, after which Dr Nadai read an essay on

Childwood and the Church The speaker took broad ground in favor of the admission of infant church membership. If the children of the Church are to be brought into the Church they should be brought under the influence of the Institute at an early period. In placing the child under such influences we but do for it what it is entitled to. The infant should grow up with the Church, so that when it leaves this period of life and buds into larger growth it may have fermed on it that impress which it will carry into more mature growth. The young much can easily be east in the growth. The young mind can easily be cast in the Christian mold. The divine form of society indi-care that the children are born into the same intere-ts with the parents. He is brought into the spiritual church through the influence of the parent if such influence is of a proper kind. The great question is as to the true theory of infant church membership. After the reading of the e-say, a movement in favor of its publication was made, but the matter, after considerable discussion, was finally laid upon

The weekday power of the Sunday School was then considered at length, and the Convention ad-journed at twelve o'cleck. Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 11

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1866.

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