THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1867.

and see

sanitary measure-that no such vegetable should be brought into the city or sold; and if it hap pened that some old farmer, who had spent his labor in raising fat cucumbers and plump cab-

a terrible scourge. So far as intemperance

what a wonderful change has

come when forbearance has ceased to be a vir-tue, and when the evil must be abated. All reputable men ought to join hands in this mat-ter, and sast aside all party distinctions what-soever. Let these differences be entertained on other subjects, and advocated in their proper places, but here, for the good of our chlidren, our brothers, our friends, our clients, our asso-clates in business, of all who are to live with us or after us let us be united. or after us, let us be united.

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Thomas Potter, Esq., was then introduced. He said:-Mr. Presi-dent:-I find in a communication from the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, the follow-

and the disgrace of exposure." That was the language of the Mayor in re-sponse to a resolution which was passed by Councils, requesting the Mayor to enforce a Bunday liquor law, and all laws prohibiting the sale of liquors to minors, and all wilful abuse of the sale of intoxicating drinks through-out the city. He also states "that under the ex-lating laws," as we then understood them, "he head no authority to correct the sylls" which had no authority to correct the evils" which he has so vividly pictured in his sommunica-tion, which was made to Councils in the early

part of the month of May. A law was enacted at Harrisburg a short time since, which has excited a great deal of interest, since, which has excited a great deal of interest, particularly among those who are engaged in the liquor traffic. It appeared to have been framed to meet precisely the exigencies which have been complained of by the Mayor in this communication—to clothe the authorities with the power to enforce the laws which already existed in Pennsylvania in regard to the observ nce of the Sabbath, and prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks on that day. The law in question is that which you are called upon this evening to consider and give your approbation. (The speaker then read several extracts from the law, with which the public in general are familiar.)

He then resumed, as follows:--

He then resumed, as follows:--The concluding clauses of the law just read provide for the enforcement of it by the police authorities, and provide for the deficiency in the laws in regard to enforcement, and the pro-visions of laws that have existed for a long time past, and which have been a dead letter in consequence of a want of authority on the part of the police officers to enforce them. Mr. Potter then read the following resolutions, which were

peace of families, and are the chief cause of orime and poverty in all civilized communities; And whereas, An act, estitled an act to enable police officers to enforce order in iteensed houses, and to ex-terminate the unlicensed traffic, approved April 17th, 1867, in spirit accords with former enactments of the Leginlature of Pennsylvania, on the subject of selling intoxicenting liquots to minors and habitual drank-ards, and the necessity of preserving order and de-cency in all houses licensed for the sale of spirituons liquors, wines, beer or ale, and the closing of such houses on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, except for the reception and lodging of per-sons travelling;

homes on the first day of the woek. commonly called sunday, except for the reception and lodging of per-sons travelling: And whereas, Said law has been denounced and spoken sgainst: and a systematic effort insugurated by certain liquor dealers to have said law repealed at the next meeting of the Legislature, we, the clinens of Philadelphia, without distinction of party, have as-sembled to give expression to cur opinions respecting said set of Assembly, and our opinions root that all its provisions are eminently when that its strict en orce-ment in Philadelphia, by the Mayor through his po-lice force, will decrease crime, will promote good or-der and sobriety, will stay the progress of intemps-rance, will cause the earnings of many mechanics and loboring men to be expended for the comfort and good of their families, which otherwise would be expended for intoxicating liquors. Therefore, Basel and the earling of many mechanics and loboring men to be expended for the comfort and good of their families, which otherwise would be expended for intoxicating liquors. Therefore, That section first, which requires persons licended for tasfic, meets with cur unqualified approval. That section first, which requires persons licended in provisions and in beet by the discort the nearest officer persons and units and the earlies to clease the place utili order and quiet are restored. Is of the highest impor-ting away or disposing of any strong or spiritous ing away or disposing of any strong or spiritous ing away or disposing of any strong or spiritous ing away or disposing of any strong or the set of in-tracting liquors to habit and inverties of the state of in-tracting liquors to habit and inverties of the set of master or father, mother, guardian, is also judi-cine and person. The section third, which prohibits the sale of fa-toricating drinks to person s sainst the request of any wife, hausend, parson to child, is else a proper provisione. The section fifth, which requires all licensed houses to be close di it. 'c

I hardly knew what a veteran was until I met when with General Ander-on I was called to aid in raising our flag over Fort Sumter. I didn't know what it cost us to put a flag up until after it was done, and our hearts were full of patriotism and thankfulness to God. A young man came up and asked for an introduction. I ordially shook hands with him, feeling sure that he was a brave fellow. Presentive I became acquainted with his bistory. I found that at Antietam a ball had passed through his body, entering the breast and coming out of the back, passing through his lungs. That didn't stop him. He said "he collisted for the war." He htm. Hc said "he enlisted for the wat," He recovered in time to take part in the battle of Gettysburg, and helped in achieving that vic-tory, but lost a leg. That didn't stop him; he got a patent leg; he had "enlisted for the war and wanted to see it out." It we have that spirit here to-night, it is per-fectly easy. For I tell you the conflict will be just as great as that of Gettysburg. You may not all know that we are bound hand and foot by the Liquor Legsue.

by the Liquor League. Thank God that the noble brotherhood of Odd Fellows, fifty years ago, in setting their principles determined never to hold their meet-ings in a tayern. If we had followed their example, would we have been here to-night? No. Grog is our political master. Hardly an elec-tion has been gained except through its agency. The money that we contribute, that is spent in giving "free treats," is putting a halter around our necks. If we do not play the man to-night

our necks. If we do not play the man to-night it will be on our necks for years. You may not know how deep this thing is. It was once my privilege to be a Director of the Girard College. One of this Liquor League, in liquor time again, was in the habit of babolug. Some of us were startled by a murder that oc-corred not long since. We ought to begin to see how it is fastened upon us. How can we shake it of? Nearly all our elections are held in such precincies. It is no easy thing. It will take veterans to do it. What hinders them from nominating the Judges of our Court? They want the power, and they mean to have it. They see that other laws on our statutes it. They want the power, and they mean to have it. They see that other laws on our statutes books have not been carried out. For instance, the law in regard to prohibiting minors from running to fires. The papers reveal the fact that two lads were killed by the fall of the wall on Walnut street the other evening. You know that there has been a law upon our

statute-books that, would have obliged every order-loving citizen to close the grog-shops on Sunday; but because there was no power to enforce it it remained there dead. You know that it is illegal to sell liquor to minors, yet they have been going down to the grave from the use of intoxicating drink by the hundreds and thousands. We know that there is a law prohibiting them to sell liquor to persons who are in the habit of getting intoxicated, yet those who have anything to do with it know that, throughout he whole year, there are men who have every dollar taken from them, when they are known to be habitual drunkards by those who take it. Now, then, something on the other side. They have usage; but why give us a law when we are to have no use of i!! When I heard of it, it brought to my mind the lines of the poet

"God made the country, But man made the town,"

that--

If it had been left to our residents in the city we would never have had it. We can thank those in the country for it. (Applause.)

You are here to-night to meet this. It is a grave thing. I know there is one way in which it can be done. We might have our whole city transported to Pittsburg. I happened to be there on a Saturday evening, and as is my usual custom, I went among the working peo-Those who were in the habit of drinking. and those who ought to know, told methere was not a back-door of a grog-shop open, and that

they could not get a class of grog. What is the matter? Why! they have a Mayor who enforces the law. I thought I would go and have a look at him on Monday morning. (Laughter.) I went and took him by the hand, and thanked God that there was a place where the law could be enforced, and it gives me courage. No man clothed with mere authority in a republic like this can execute the law unless he is supported by the community in which he lives. Now it is the question to-night whether you will hold up the Mayor's hands, and if this law is not strong enough, let us understand what words will make it stronger. and have them there. I hold that the law is strong enough. How

can we have it executed? It is not being done. The first Sunday the Liquor League gave orders that no back doors should be open, that nothing

me for the discussion of the interesting subject before us. We are living in the midst of stirring events, and, as I hellow, upon the threshold of a brighter day than man has very yet witnessed, a day when the rain and the sunshine and the dew of millennium grace is to descend upon the world; when the light of the sun of righteous-ness, that now only touches the hill-top-land the mountain-tops of earth, shall pour bis benut and grandeur and brightness upon the hearts of the whole human tamily. The late William H. Seward (prolonged hughter and applause) said there was an "irre-pressible conflict" in this country. There is and has been an irrepressible conflict. We have

pressible conflict" in this country. There is and has been an irrepressible conflict. We have just passed through one in this country. I think it was Oliver Crom well who remarked that there were such things in the history of the human race as "Providential births," and when any great event occurred some nation would be in travail, and in proportion to the agony and blood would be the "greatness and the glory of the human race and the event born." I believe that this nation has just passed through one of those "Providential births," that the irrepressi-ble conflict that has been going on since the Figrims landed at Plymouth Rock and the slave-ship landed at Jamestown, has just culmi-nated in this land of ours. nated in this land of ours.

There is an irrepressible conflict between virtue and vice, between light and darkness, and between ignorance and intelligence; and I believe that it is our mission, now that the old Temple of Liberty has been preserved, to garnish its walls with pictures of moral beauty, and fill its niches with statues of regenerating humanity. We have made more progress in everything that concerns man's best interests as an inhabitant of this earth in the last fifty years. than was made in the whole six thousand years

Our faihers were born barbarians. They didn't know much about anything. (Laughter.) There has been a condict going on between free and educated labor, and slave and ignorant labor. We are upon the threshold of the greatest struggle the world ever witnessed. (Applause.) We are now occupying a position among the nations of the earth (thank God and our "Boys in Blue!"), and have an equal footing with all the nations of the earth, and have arrived at the summit of human excellence and greatness and glory.

and we will cover and crowd the whole blue with stars, so that, like the great sun, it shall bear the light of civil and religious liberty into the dark places of the earth and the places filled with the habitations of horrid cruelty. The subject this evening is one of those moral

conflicts for which we may look, that while the wilderness and the sultry places are being made to blossom as the rose, while our physical world is putting on its garments of beauty, and while, by educated labor and improvement and enterpise, we are to build our tabernacles beside the Western Ocean, and our school-houses and our churches are being built upon every hill-top and in every valley; while our manufactories are built upon every stream, and the busy hum of industry is heard all over our land, the question comes home to us-Shall lamentation and woe be hushed, and thanks-giving and the voice of the multitude break forth in all our dwellings? Shall this land be redeemed from the blighting, withering, blasi-

ing, damning influences of carsed drink ? The resolutions that have been presented here to-night meet my most hearty approval, and so they ought of any intelligent man, woman, and child in the country. Every one's conscience and intellect ought to approve of this matter. Don't you believe that the educational and the pocuniary interests, the peace, and, in fact, every interest dear to the people of Philadelphia, would be promoted by the closing up of every grog-shop in this city? You may be a good Democrat or a Republican, a Presbyterian, Baptist, or Methodist; but if you acknowledge the justness of the traffic of liquor on Sunday, you are dishonest.

You are false to yourselves, to your families, and traitors to your God, unless you are willing to take hold and help close the dram-shops up altogether. (Applause.) Would not the public peace be promoted? It you close all the grog-shops of this city on Sunday, your policemen can go to church morning, noon, and night (laughter and applause), and the people will be better protected then than they are now with all the police you have, and you may bring the New York police here too. (Applause.) Don't you think that the peace of this city would be better without policemen if grog-shops were closed on Sunday, than now with your police? (Cries of "Yes, yes,") Certainly it would be. It would be an insult to the most ignorant and stupid person in this house to attempt a contra-demonstration. Why not close them? Because they do not want to be closed. (Laughter.) You have closed the dry goods stores, (cries of "that's so") and other places of business of your city on Sunday; they do not hold meetings to determine that the law is oppressive. What apology have they for keeping open on that day? One of the reasons is that they are licensed to make drunkards in the city of Philadelphia, and are paid for the privilege of doing it, and that they help to support the Government. Where do you get the money from to support the Government, Mr. hquor seller? You get part of it from the dry goods men. One or a dozen of your customers on Monday would buy a dress for his wife, if you didn't take his money from him. (Applause.) The grocer who sells his flour and sugars, the provision dealer loses money, and you (rum-seller) get it. You take the little all from the wife and child of the mechanic, what they need, many of them ! oh, so bad ! Out upon all apologies for the liquor sellers. They are the men who are not paying anything for their living, but live at your expense. Every man who consumes what other people produce, and produces nothing in return that is valuable, is a pauper. (Applause.) What does the liquor seller produce? Or what does he give you in return for the money he takes from you on Sun-Does he earn it by the sweat of the brow Hard labor from dawn till dusk ? No! He takes that which comes from the toiling of some sturdy mechanic, and should have given sup-port to a loving wife and pratiling ones, to sus-tain himself in idleness; filches all that has been earned by the workman during the week to support himself in ease the coming six days. They say you cannot make men moral by law nor by legislation. Nobedy proposes to do that. No use whatever of legislating on moral questions. You have the whole Decalogue upon the statue books of Pennsylvania. "Thou shalt not steal, nor kill, nor swear falsely, nor break the holy Sabbath Day." You cannot here legislate on such questions, because God has thundered from Sinal that no man shall take another's blood, and shall not steal. But suppose they do steal ? It becomes, then, a sacred question affecting the well-being of society, and as such you will legislate upon it by right of personal interest and municipal and national wel/are. Not because it is a moral question simply, but because the public peace and safety require it. "The safety of the people is the Supreme Law,' is the language of an old and memorable axiom. there are more men in this city who attend these rum-shops-places of lowest and most degrading vice and evil-on Sunday, than there are who worship in all the temples dedicated to the living God; more drunkards than upright men; more grog-shops than churches ! These liquor men are continually running an opposi-tion line. Many advertise a "free lunch" at their places, just about that time in the morn-ing on the Sabbath when the young men pass by, wending their way to the house of the Most High, entice them in, and forever after have gained their custom. A paper states that it is all folly to prohibit the sale of an atticle where the use of it was not an offense" and says that all the laws passed prohibiting great evils are based on that prin-ciple. In Oblo, we thought that the political excitement was enough without any of the per-netions influences of layers. nicious influences of liquor, and we accordingly passed a law that on election day all grog-shops should be closed! In olden times, when the former state of affairs was in full blast, a half peck or bushel of gouged eyes would hardly suffice for the rightful ending of an election day, while now, under the new second we because suffice for the right in ending of an election day, while now, under the new regime, we have numbual peace and quiet. Now, understand, liquor sellers, the law prohibits the sale and the use. If a man were to enter the city with a parcel of obscene books, there would be no law for any and any any any distanced from law to prevent any who was so depraved from

| applause, which spoke for the faudience their great interest in his remarks. Speech of Rev. Dr. Hall.

The President then introduced the Rev. Dr. Hall, of Dublin. Dr. Hall being welcomed to a demonstrative manner said:--Mr. Chairman and Christian friends:-It would be very improper for me, as a British subject, and though I am a stranger-yet inasmuch as I have not been ireated like a stranger. I feel more like an old friend to advance or course! riend-to advise or counsel you in matters that directly concern yourselves, your own legisla-tion, and the great duty due the laws which you tion, and the great duty due the laws which you have established among you. But it may not be improper for me to give, in a few sentences, a slight idea of the condition of affairs, and how this question stands, in the countries from which I come. In Great Britain the liquor dealers are licensed on the Lord's day from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until 12 at mid-night, and it is supposed that they are bound in the hour during which morning services are proceeded with in all the chorebes to shut up all their places, but after the first hour men-tioned they were allowed to open their drambages, should arrive within the limits of the city bages, should arrive within the limits of the city during that period, some officer would dash up, and, in an authoritative manner, tell him that if he offered to sell, and should sell any of his vegetable stock, be would throw horse and wagon and cabbage into the Ohlo river. No one objected to this, because it was a require-ment processing of the authoritation of the second tioned they were allowed to open their dram-shops. I will mention this one fact, as illustra ment, necessitated for the safety of the city from tive of what has been done to change that order of things, and which may be regarded by the tax-payers of Philadelphin as throwing some who suffers the most, the poor, destitute of all drunkard? What a life to live? Destitute of all light upon the controversy now pending. In the city of Edinburgh, during the same year in which Forbes McKenzle's act was passed to close the shops from 11 o'clock on Saturday night to 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, the Coun-cil of that city carried a private bill through the House of Commons to assess twelve thousand comfort, bereft of all happiness, a home of pov-erty, starving to death, the poor woman and little child linger out a miscrable existence, while the father damns his soul, blights the happiness of his wife, casts an evil influence on every hand, while the barkeeper, cold-hearted, caring oaly for money! money! chuckles behind his bar, near his warm fire. It is a hard thing, mothers and fathers, to pounds sterling upon all the property in the city in order to make an addition to the State Prison for the accommodation of the increased number of criminals. In the same year when this bill was to have gone into operation, Forbes McKenzie's act passed. The Town coun-cil seeing that there was a greater need for money think that one must live under the curse of being the child of a criminal. Two hundred thousand children there are in Pennsylvania, elsewhere, passed another ensciment, that the money should be used in erecting an asylum for who to-day are suffering and destitute with drunken mothers and besotted fathers. They have a right to seek and demand the protection money should be used in erecting an asylum for drunken women, where, by God's help, some might recover and live in the paths of honesty and putity. This was evidence of what the city had gained by allowing the whole night to be left to drunkenness, debauchery, and carousals. It was worth my while to come here and listen to the admirable and the noble speech of the of the law. Close up the rum-shops on Sunday and go witness the result which will be attained when snares and pitfalls, more horrible than imagination can depict, will once again be cradi-cated, and men freed from those heilish influ-ences which concentrate about the dram-

gentleman preceeding me. There is no end of public spirit-there is no limit of patriotism in the manner in which the publicans and the liquor sellers regard the poor of Great Britain and Ireland. shops. Close up the rum-shops, and soon the prison doors may be opened, and there shall go out those who will reform, and no more will the barred gate fall back to hide from the world that misery and woe accomplished by the seeth-ing cup. Close these places, and on some bright Monday morning glance over your police reports, regard the poor of Great Britain and Ireland. Yet they, one and all, send up a cry against the law—their liberty is to them no liberty, because they are in the midst of oppression, because they cannot go out on the Lord's Day and drink as much beer as they desire, and come home besotted wretches. We tell them, as you have been told to-night, that if we consult the mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters in the matter, we find they desire no such legislation— to destroy their husbands and fathers and ruin themselves—in the matter at all. They do not been wrought in this vast community. When those who once were drunkards may return to their happy bomes, once the scenes of misery untold and desolation unutterable, sober men, rejoicing in strength of body re gamed, moral elevation, and the satisfacton of a fair and honest name among brothers re-established. It is meet that we should have one day for rest in the seven—yes! in order that themselves-in the matter at all. They do not feel any infringement upon the rights which feel any infringement upon the rights which are thus legislated for, or bad in the enactment which they themselves fight and clamor against. At one time, but shortly ago, there was a gathering of workmen to promote the cause of temperance in their midst. Many of them had been redeemed from a drunkard's life, and among others one got up seemingly afraid to utter a word. He trembled, abashed, and his tongre clove to the roof of his there may be rest even for devils. We all need it-the very beasts of the field require it, and man cannot live in strength and good health without this recess in life's labor. This ques-tion is one of great import now to all the interests of society-the moral, teligious, educa-tional, and one which presses down home to the heart of every person in the community. abashed, and his tongue clove to the roof of his mouth. But being pressed by an urgent re-quest, he said that his own reformation and the Is there a father here that has a family, and among his sons one who has become endeared to him by warm sympathy of feeling: one boy who is more promising for good works and deeds than the others, who has the finest suswelfare of his family had been effected in a curious manner. "It was the little shoes that did it." He said to the gathering, eager to know what this meant, "I was in a public house on a ceptibilities, a generous nature, and a gushing heart which goes out to all who come within its winter's night, cold, dreary, and tired. The landlady brought her little daughter, and contact? Father, have you such a one? If you have, let me say he is in the most danger walked her about the room, while it showed me of certain destruction from these dram-shops and groggeries. For should he start once on the road, he steps on the fast descending volute, and will be dashed to pieces—a life blasted and hopes withered ere its beautiful new shoes, and seemed so com-tortable and joyous. Soon after my own little girl came to the door, and entreated me to go home. I did so, and taking her up, found that the long way she had travelled in bare feet, you are aware. Such are the men who fall, the fong way she had travened in bare feet, over the frosty ground. Tears started to my eyes. I opened the bosom of my waistcoat, put the tiny little feet in there, and hastened home, resolved that my little daughter should have new shoes too: that no more money would I spend to clothe a rumseller's children, and let mine go naked." Our best men, our noblest men, many of them Our best men, our noblest men, many of them simply because their natures were softer than others, more generous and sociable, were the first to fall. They are not like your cold-blooded, phlegmatic, surly individual, whose pulse does not best more than fifteen times a minute! No danger of their becoming drunk-ords, they have been blooded by drink

Concluding Proceedings.

ards—they have become liquor proof by drink-ing the evil for fifty years—you take them by the hand, and it feels as if you were grasping the caudal appendage of a dead fish. They have drank so much that their brains seem to have George H. Stuart, Esq., and the Rev. A. A. Willitts spoke enthusiastically in a few short remarks, alter which the former moved, "That when this meeting adjourn it adjourn to meet Hall, 0 Fourth of July," which was carried unanimously. The American Vocalists, who were especially favored, by their sweet singing, with the enraph attention of the audience, sang "We are all Home," The proceedings were closed with a benediction by the Rev. Mr. March, and the great assem-blage dispersed, all pleased and interested with what they had heard and seen. WILLIAM WITTFELD. MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN 1400 CABINET FURNITURE, NOS. 64, 66, AND 68 NOBTH SECOND ST., Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia, Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, comprising :-SOLID ROSEWOOD. SOLID WALNUT, PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH, TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH, any othe ELEGANT CHAMBER AND COTTAGE SUITS BEET DINING ROOM AND KITCHEN FURNITURE. ALSO. WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS, ETC., All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere. N. B.-Goods packed and sh pped to all parts of the 615smthlm country. No. 1101 OHESNUT Street. E. M. NEEDLES & CO., N, W. Cor. Eleventh and Chranut, OFFER AT A GREAT SACRIFICE WHITE FRENCH BRILLIANTES. Ladies who have used THESE GOODS will not fail to appreciate them at the prices, 25, 30, 35 Cents. No. 1101 CHRENTUT Street. DATENT MOSQUITO BAR JUST ISSUED. EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE. Fortune to be made in every State. Call and see one of them. Can be manufactured very low. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE BY HOLLAND & HIBBS, NO. 1981 BROWN STREET. 6 161 80 GET THE BEST-THE HOLY BIBLE-HARD Ing's Editions-Pamily, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful fatyles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic pertraits of families. WM. W. HARDING, Publisher, No. 225 CHESNUT Street below Fourth FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, OROQUET ARCHERY, FTG.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. Cor. NINTH and WALNUT-Begins at a.

Maseppa. Buckstone's deightful Farce. LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS. Mr. Golightiy. Mr. Golightiy. ARCH STREET

Mr. Golightiy.......Mr. J. JEFFERSON M. R.S. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE, Begins at so'clock. THIMD WEEK OF G. L. FOX, C. K. FOX, AND TO-DAY (Saturday), st 3 o'clock, A GRAND FAMILY MATINEE for Ladles and Children. Also. THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, the glorious Pantomime of M. DUCHALUMEAU. THE FOUR LOVERS, AND SLASHER AND CRASHER, by G. L. FOX, C. K. FOX, TROUPE, AND COM-PANY. MONDAY-REVIVAL OF JACK AND GILL, TDIERSTART'S LAST CHEAT DAIMSTRO

BIERSTADT'S LAST GREAT PAINTING THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO SEMITE, now on exhibition, DAY AND EVENING,

in the Southeast Gallery of the ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

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H O! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AL H 0! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AL EXERCISE-THE BATH-ENTERTAINMENT OF THE LEST KIND. MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER respectfully informs her irlends and the public gene rally that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasur. Ground known as SMITH'S ISLAND. On SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to com. and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite sum mer resort. 304

PROPOSALS.

DHILADELPHIA DEPOT

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIBARD STREET, June 29, 1867.

No. 1139 GIEARD STREET, June 29, 1967. J Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, for the immediate delivery at the United States Store-house, Hanover Street Wharf, the following described Quartermaster's Stores, properly packed, and ready for shipment, viz.-100 Tail Boards for Army Wagons, "Army Standard"

Standard. 50 Wagon Tongues, ironed complete, "Army

Standari 300 Halter Straps with Roller Buckles, "Army

Standard. 20 Pairs Double Lines.

20 Pairs Double Lines. 100 gross Harness Kings, "Assorted." 644 Rings, "D." 5 lbs. Saddler's Silk, "Yellow." All of the above-named articles to be of the best quality, and to be subject to inspection. Samples of the Lines, Rings, and Silk must be delivered at this office twenty-four (24) hours provident to the opening of the bids

deilvered at this office twenty-four (24) hours previous to the opening of the bids. Each bid must be guaranteed by two respon-sible persons, whose signatures and residences must be appended to the guarantee, and certi-fied to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Col-lector, or other public officer. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed unreasonable, and no bids from a defaulting contractor will be received. All proposals to be made out on the regular forms, in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which

application at this office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which must accompany each proposal. Envelopes to be indorsed "Proposals for Quar-termaster's Stores." Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the proposals. By order of Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN, Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A. HENRY W. JANES, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster, 6 20 4t Brevet Major U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

A UCTION SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING

A DEFUTY Q. M.-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, JUNE 18, 1887. A large amount of ULOTHING, CAMP, and GARRISON EQUIPAGE, will be sold at Public Auction, on July 9, 1867, 12 M., at the Clothing Depot in this city, No. 120 South EUTAW Street, consisting of 681 Uniform Artillery Coats. 1087 Uniform Infantry Coats. 145 Uniform Cavalry Jackets. 822 Uniform Light Artillery Jackets. 222 Uniform Light Artillery Jackets. 222 Uniform Veteran Reserve Jackets. 298 Footmen's Trowsers. 927 Horsemen's Trowsers. 608 Horsemen's Great Coats. 1018 Footmen's Great Coats. 128 Wool Biankets Wool Biankets. 1084 Rubber Blankets. 1500 Sack Coats—lined and unlined. 900 Pairs Boots and Bootees. 682 Pairs Stockings. Pairs Stockings. Uniform Hats and Ostrich Feathers 522 Forage Caps. 123 Hatchets and Handles. 107 Shovels. 524 Knapsacks. 1056 Canteens, etc. etc. etc. The above articles are all new and in good condition. There will also be sold at the same time and place a small quantity of CLOTHING which has been worn and condemned, Terms of sale-Cash STEWART VAN VLIET, Deputy Q. M. General U. S. A. 6 20 17t SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, June 19, 1867. Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 409 Wash-ington street, NEW YORK CITY, on TUES-DAY, the 9th of July next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following described pro-perty:--25,234 pairs Machine-Sewed Boots. 25,224 pairs Machine-Sewed Boots. 55,289 pairs Machine-Sewed Bootees. 18,500 pounds of Wall Tents. 6,900 pounds of Common Tents. 18,600 pounds of Common Tents. 10,600 pounds of Sheiter Tents. 7,555 pounds of Canvas. Samples of the above may be seen at the depot and further information obtained. Terms-Cash in Government funds; ten' pe-cent. down, and balance before goods are taker from the depot, which must be within five days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase. Byt. Maj.-Gent. D. H. VINTON, 6 20 13t Asst. Q. M. G., U. S. A: GAS STOVES FOR COOKING AND HEAT. ING BY GAS AND AIR COMBINED. THE JAR! The Best, the Chespest, the Surest, the most Reliable the most easily cleaned, the self-scaling, self-testing, Fiexible Cap CARLISLE JAR. THE REPEATING LIGHT. PRICE, 75 CENTS. PATENT ICE CREAM FREEZERS, CHARLES BURNHAM & CO., NO. 119 SOUTH TENTH STREET, 6141m Corner of Sansoni, WESTCOTT & GEORGE. SUCORSOONS TO PHILIP WILSON & CO. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN GUNS, PISTOLS BIFLES, CRICHET, AND

RASE BALL IMPLEMENTS.

NO. 400 CHESNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA

118m

that preceded.

We have preserved the stars upon our banner

any wife, husband, parent or child, is also a proper probibilion. That section fifth, which requires all licensed houses to be closed at 13. 'clock at night, and not opened until manrise, and to remain closed during the whole of San-day except for the reception and lodging of persons traveling, is in accordance with the oldest laws of the Cosmonwealth; that in the language of one of our judges, the profanation of the Lord's day is an offence against God and religion, for besides the cotoriou in-decercy and scandal of permitting any secular business to be publicly transacted on that day, in a country pro-fessing Christianity, and the corruption of morals, that usually fol ow profanation, the keeping one day in the seven holy, as a time of relaxation and refreshment, as well as for public working, s of admirable service to a Stite, considered merely as a civilins, itation. It enables the industricus workman to pursue his occupa-tion in the censuing week with health and cheerfuiness; and it imprints on the minds of the people tha sense of cheir duty to God so necessary to make them good citizens, but which yet would be worn out and defaced by unremitted continuances of labor, without any sinted time of receiling them to the worship of their Maker. Eccived. That waiving all debatable questions re-

resolution the audience manifested their approbation by the loudest applause.

William Welsh, Esq.,

Was next introduced, and spoke as follows:-Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens, I thank God for the privilege of seconding those resolu-tions. (Applause.) For one I am not prepared to surrender my manhood to any "Liquor to surrender my manhood to any "Llquor League." The simple question we are to deter-mine to-might is, whether we have a law making

and a law-enforcing power. It may not be known to all that this is a me-morable night. Not only memorable in deter-mining whether we are to be bound slaves and mining whither we are to be bound slaves and be the laughing stock of the whele community-whether we are to go again to New York and ask to be taken under its patromage; but memo-rable because lour years ago a little band were approaching the borders of our State and de-manding of us "to be let alone," that they might fasten slavery upon our Constitution, and have it riveted there forever. They asked the privilege of destroying law, order, and everything that we hold dear, and me were utterless powerless, because we were

rder, and everything that we hold dear, and e were utterless powerless, because we were alzed. We bad the municipal strength, water-logged. Thank God, a power to to save us-a little band of vete-that on the Fourth of July made we flesh and blood were in that deep interest in it.]

should be given to the community, to force it to give up the law. It was really a Christian Sabbath day. In some sections of the country it was beautiful, Houses that had been frequented by tipplers, and where lewdness, profanity, and highling had been indulged in, were as still as death. Good Christians congratulated each death. other, and took courage. But when they found there was no reaction in public sontiment, the change commenced, and from that time to this, first the back gate, then the back window, and last Sunday the side door, and in some of our saloons on Chesnut street, in the course of the evening, the front doors were thrown wide open (a voice, "All day, too)." That is the progress, because we have had no meetings. They thought we had surrendered everything to the Liquor League.

It is with you to say whether it shall or shall not be entorced. It is enforced in other cities, and I know that if this community rise up and say that it shall be put in operation here, that it will be. (Vociferous applause.)

If we can, let us return to primitive usage, When I was a boy, when anything of this kind occurred the citizens patrolled the streets and atded in upholding the law. I think we can muster a much larger number to-day, if six or eight hundred policemen are not enough. If we cannot have our laws enforced by the police, let us do without them and become police our selves. (Applause, and cries of "Good, good." To be practical, we may meet and talk, but action is necessary. Without organization there will be no power. I never have been a member temperance society. I thought Christian Church was strong enough. I frankly contess that to bring anything like politics into the Church is injurious, and therefore we must fall back on that society that has called this meeting to-night. We need them. They have veterans in it.

The suggestion I have to make in closing is this. Let them arrange as well as they can, between this and the Fourth of July, to have as many meetings as they can, and let us assert our independence, or yield the ground entirely. To what nobler use can we put that day than either to surrender all claim to manhood or determine to be law-abiding citizens? Talk about independence and yet have a Liquor League holding us by the neck, haltered ! It seems to me to be preposterous. But yet that is the very thing we are doing now. We have it in our power to perfect the work, and with the aid of this organization we can do it. I judge from your countenances that none here are dispose o yield their manhood and their independence Let us determine then that we will rally around this Temperance Society and enlist for the whole war.

war. Some, I dare say, will be maimed; but sup-pose they should get a ballet through their lungs or lose a leg, if they say they enlist for the war and want to see it out, and on the Fourth of July declare their independence, I think we shall all breathe freer and will not see a mem-ber of the Liquor League a Judge of the Su-preme Court, and all our offices filled by them, and our city surrendered to them. If we do, 1 trust all in this room will move out to Pittsburg where there is a law. (Lond applause.) (At the conclusion of Mr, Welsh's address, several gentlemen sang "Carry me back to my Mountain Home," and "Father Come, Home," with a melodeon secompainment, The pieces were rendered exceedingly well, and the an-dince applauded them heartily.)

dince applauded them heartily.)

General Carey's Address.

General Carey, of Ohio, was then introduced. He was greeted, as he came forward, with yo-cliferous applause and cheers. After these had subsided. be permitted to stand in your presence this evening. I regret that the fatigue consequent upon a leogthy speech in the open air this after-noon, to an immense multitude of people, in a neighboring city, has in a measure disqualified.

stematically body, without concentration, and their natures are deadened to all good influences. Far different are they from the noble young men, of whom so many are finding a pauper's and drunkard's grave. We are losing one thou-sand every week of just such young persons in this noble land of Washington and Lincoln (applause), until along our pathway are long tombs strewn with broken hearts and desolate honce. And Philadelphia is reserved her share of this great sacrifice. Countrymen, think of it! They are the very ones we can least spare. The very men who, if we wanted money to send to the heathen, or distribute neces-saries to the poor, or build churches, would sink their arms to their elbows in their pockets to aid us; and yet we see them sinking fast on every hand, engulied in that yawning abyss --intemperance. If we could exchange and turn over the 50,000 of those old and impenetrable drinkers to the sexton and the devil, and save the 50,000 young men, a vast good to the nation would be accomplished! The world would be bettered, society would be elevated, and morality would become more deep-seated in the communities. But the liquor seller claims that his freedom is curtailed, that he is op-pressed by the law. Is that any abridgment of the law which requires that a liquor seller shall observe the same rules and regulations in community the same as the man? And we see that no other busi-ness-even [of such untold superiority over the infamous liquor traffic-is carried of on the Subbath day. The coopers do not split their staves nor pound their barrels; the smith does not labor at the forge nor heat the iron; the grocer does not sell his provisions nor keep his cart moving through the neighborhood with his produce; and why should he who selis liquor, which cannot aid man in any whatever, and tending only to his speedy de-gradation? Another thing we know. A nation of drunkards cannot be a nation of freemen, and unless something is done immediately to stop this awful sway of intemperance; unless there be counter currents or bulwarks, to prevent the perpetuation of this evil, it will result in a terrible storm of vice, and all that is peruicious in the extreme, to the speedy ruination of this people; and in the pineteenth century we will have 1,900,000 drunkards in the land. Shall it be that this thing shall go on? Oh, stand by your authorities in this legislative enactment, which, if carried out, will give the people the best liberty in the truest sense. Ladies, you have comething to do in this matter-a grand-a noble work is left in your hands! Ob, I know how true the women are, and how they labored when the storm of civil war burst with its rear of artillery and clashing arms upon this land! See that tender woman, how in that hospital, 'mid the dying, she toils like an angel of mercy, as she is to many a sick and dying boy. See how she binds the wounds and smooths back the hair of some poor soldier, sliding between the rows of couches, she speaks a kindly word to all; now she writes a letter to that father who will never see his boy again, and now hark! that murmured prayer, as she bends over the dying boy, and kisses the lips for that mother far away, who will never kiss her son again. Oh, I tell you how noble and persevering our women are! Barns never spoke persevering our women are! Burns never spoke a truer sentiment than when he said, "We are i rutes without you." You have a noble and grand duty to accomplish. You to a great de-pree are the only ones who can do it. May it succeed, and the time come when shall be opened the prison rates throughout the land, when echoes shall ring from God's Holy Moun-tain with the songs that fell from angel's lips, to be watted over the plains of Betblehem in strains of heavenly music, and waken up re-sponsive echoes, that shall resound from the granite hills to the golden sands of the Pacific; irom north to south, shall float the holy anpriorite fills to the gorden salos of the Facility, from north to south, shall float the holy an-them "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace and goodwill toward men." General Cary retired from the platform amid a storm o