Evening Telegraph

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET. Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cente per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1867.

General Sickles on the Congressional Plan of Reconstruction.

THERE has been no clearer or more triumphant vindication both of the policy and constitutionality of military reconstruction under the laws of Congress, than that furnished by General Sickles in his admirable speech in Washington, night before last. And we would commend the perusal of this speech especially to conservative Republicans and war Democrats. The judgment of General Sickles is that of a man educated in the Democratic party, honored by it repeatedly with high official position, yet who subordinated all the demands of party to the call of his country in her hour of need, who fought skilfully, bravely, at the head of troops that he himself had raised and led to the field; who, since the war, has studied the problem of reconstruction on the ground, has viewed it in all its lights, has seen the practical workings of all the plans tried, and who may fairly be supposed to bring to the consideration of this vexed subject an amount of practical information and sound common sense which should entitle his views to the favorable consideration of all intelligent citizens. He is more than a mere soldier. He is a General who has the cultivation and breadth of view of a statesman.

It is not necessary to more than allude to General Sickles' line of argument in vindicating the constitutionality of the military governments in the late Rebel States. He takes the strong and safe ground that the authority of Congress to provide for the security of persons and property in conquered territory until legal civil governments could be established, is distinctly recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States in a familiar case reported in the twentieth volume of Howard, in the New Mexico case. The Supreme Court decided that the military occupation of the territory of an enemy superseded all civil government existing there, and furthermore, that the orders, ordinances, and regulations made by the military commander remained in force until superseded by Congress, or by a local civil government created by the authority of Congress. It may, therefore, be maintained that in the Reconstruction acts Congress has exercised no power not sanctioned by the highest legal tribunal in the land.

This is the safe, common sense view of a lawyer who appeals to the law as declared by the Supreme Court. There are other and independent grounds upon which he might have vindicated the action of the Government, but this was sufficient.

He next proceeds to discuss the very important question whether this constitutions power has been exercised oppressively or cruelly in the Rebel States. It is not enough that a measure be constitutional; it should also, in the highest sense, be politic. A perfeetly constitutional power must not be made an instrument of injustice or oppression. Perhaps there is no impression which those opposed to these military governments endeavor more sedulously to create in the public mind, than that they are being made the instruments of tyranny over the Southern people. We are treated to daily distribes on this subject, until we have no doubt that in many minds the conviction has established itself that the power of the Government is being prostituted to purposes of eppression. Nothing could be further from the truth. On the contrary, the Rebel States never enjoyed as many of the blessings of good government as they have under the military governments temporarily established by Congress. We have just seen an instance of this in the case of General Sickles' celebrated "Order No. 10," which for political purposes was denounced as everything evil by parties outside of his district, but which Governor Orr testifies was a measure of protection to the people, and endorsed by a very large majority of them. General Sickles thus happily summarizes the acts of administration of our military commanders in the Rebel States:-"If it be true that military commanders have

"If it be true that military commanders have been lawgivers, it is also true that their orders have been milder and more humane that the laws they superseded. Imprisonment for debt has been abolished; the death penalty heretofore imposed for larceny has been confined to cases of homicide and offenses of equal gravity. The semi barbarous yet legalized custom of whipping men and women for misdemeanors has been prohibited. That usage of feudal times, according to which the landlord, by his own warrant, summarily seized the goods and chattels of his tenant, and turned an imchattels of his tenant, and turned an impoverished and helple's family out of doors, has been abrogated. The freedmen have been clothed with civil rights, and admitted to all the simployments of life. The crucities of prison discipline have been ameliorated; the mischievous practice of carrying weapons, that baneful source of affrays and dis-orders in Southern communities, has been reorders in Southern communities, has been re-pressed. The various forms of coercion em-ployed by a dominant class to subjugate and humiliate the laborers dependent upon them for employment have been swept away, and the laws made applicable alike to all the in-habitants; and where famine threatened to starve those left by a conscription which robbed the cradie and the grave, military authority was exercised to rescue the home of authority was exercised to rescue the home of the widow and the orphan from relentless cre-ditors, and enable even an utterly bankrupt population to cintivate land enough to obtain the necessaries of life. If these acts are oppressive and cruel, then let condemnation fail upon the Government and its agents, who have tried to treat even their, adversaries with magnanimity and benevolence.

Not only this, but the military governments temporarily maintained in the Rebel States have been of vast and incalculable positive benefit to the South and to the country at large. On this point General Sickles elo-

quently remarks:-"The system of free labor has been inaugu-

rated, and under military supervision two million bales of cotton were raised in 1888. Millions of emancipated slaves have been gradually assimilated with the civil polity of the States where they belonged; tranquillity and order have been maintained during the most critical period of transition, from the relation of master and slave to the relation of man and man—the relation of political equality. Under the guarantees which military occupation afforded for the tees which military occupation afforded for the security of life and property, Northern capital and Northern enterprise have been rebuilding the cities and cuitivating the fields, restoring the railroads and navigating the waters, constructing bridges and establishing telegraph lines, reopening commerce and reviving industry, opening schools and building churches, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande; and it has been recently affirmed by authority than which none can be higher in all the South, that our presence and our measures have saved their public records from destruction, and their own civil officers from lawless violence. Nay more; it is acknowledged that to the conside rate acts of military administration they are indebted for the opportunity of providing means to subsist their families, and for producing the present crop, which promises to be, in many respects, and in many sections of the South, the most important and the largest which has been grown for many years. I. which has been grown for many years. It would be easy to prove by abundant testimony that, without military occupation and control, the restoration of the Rebel States would have been delayed for years, and, if ever attained, yould have been reached only after various inervals of anarchy and conflict."

We have space to allude to only one more point made in this admirable speech, and that is with reference to the suffrage of colored citizens in the Rebel States. General Sickles cannot be stigmatized as a fanatic upon this question. He simply takes the case as he finds it, and as a soldier and a statesman considers what ought to be done. He sees, as every intelligent man must see, that to leave the colored citizen without a vote in these States is to leave him utterly destitute of the means of self-protection, and is to invite the wildest scenes of cruelty and violence in the future. It is also to concentrate a monopoly of political power in the hands of the very men who have just laid down the arms wherewith they madly sought to overthrow the Government. Let conservatives who are so alarmed at the idea of negro suffrage in the Rebel States, read these wise words

of General Sickles:-"Enfranchisement is peace. Liberty without "Enfranchisement is peace. Liberty without rights, and the means to protect them, is war. The only condition upon which military occupation may cease in the Rebel States, is to give the bailot to the smancipated race. With that pation may cease in the Rebel States, is to give the ballot to the smancipated race. With that shield of salety, they will be secure from op-pression, and the country protected from sedi-tion and treason. (Renewed applause.) It follows, therefore, that the peace, prosperity, and welfare of the South have depended upon a temporary military control over their local governments, to be exercised only until legal civil authority could be established until legal civil authority could be established in accordance with the requirements of Con-gress. The events of the Rebellion taught us gress. The events of the Rebellion taught us that the enfranchisement of all the loyal people of the Rebel States was an essential guarantee of present and future security and repose, and that unless the freed people were enabled to protect themselves by the ballot, they would have been compelled, in self defense, to seek refege in the loyal states, and overcrowd all the channels of industry, or else to prevent that exodus of millions of blacks, flying from oppressors. The Government world have been oppressors. The Government world have been compelled to protect them at home, by prolonging military occupation until the Rebel State Governments voluntarity afforded adequate securit, for the lives and presessions of the loyal colored people; and it remains to be said that the military officers on duty in the Rebel States were sent there by the authority of Congress, and with the sunction of this loyal people who put down the Rebellion, expressed through their representatives. Comrades, it is impossible to undo that noble act of justice which has elevated the loyal freedmen of the South to the rank of citizens. From many points of view there is no loyal freedmen of the South to the rank of citizens. From many points of view there is no
reason to apprehend that a subordinate race
can do more than defend their rights. A law
of gravitation controls the moral as it does the
material world. The weak cannot overcome
the strong members. Culture and destiny combine to assure the dominion of the white race.
It was Mr. Fore, I believe, who called a reaction the most dangerous form of a revolution.
Such would be the character of a reaction that restored the Rebels and their friends to power. May that day never dawn!"

Our Welcome to a Hero.

THE Councils of Philadelphia, with a rare unanimity, have extended the freedom and hospitalities of our city to General Philip H. Sheridan. In accordance with their invitation, that distinguished officer will visit us this afternoon, and all the people of our great municipality will go out to meet and welcome him. The arrangements for his reception have already been made public, and we do not doubt that there will be such a display of hearty endorsement, such a turning out of the patriotic residents, as has never before been witnessed. In giving this great display, a double end is achieved. Not only do we honor the man who most deserves it, but we also slight that public servant who has so richly merited a slight. General Sheridan is as much under disgrace as the action of Mr. Johnson could make him; he is, nominally at least, a censured and condemned man, and for the great City of Brotherly Love to rise up as one man and bid him welcome, and commend him and endorse him, is as bitter a rebuke to the President as the people can conceive.

Not only is the tacit rebuke thus given to Mr. Johnson, but a direct censure is thus shown him. When the President passed through Philadelphia, was there a flag flying? was there a crowd to cheer, or a committee to escort? The Quaker blood of Philadelphia cannot tolerate deceit, and, at a slight sacrifice of courtesy, the principle of not receiving one we despised has had its effect. But now what an outpouring! From every street will come hundreds, and from every ward thousands, to welcome the Hero of New Orleans, as well as of Winchester. We have no doubt but that the reception will be worthy of the man to whom it is extended. The indications of the desire of the popular heart are too plain to admit of a doubt, and Sheridan will be received with such wild enthusiasm as will cheer him in his loyal course and speak in thunder tones of condemnation to the man who sought to effect his disgrace.

The Senate and Democratic Officeholders.

THE New York World insists upon holding the Republican party responsible for the rascalities and frauds of Democratic Federal officeholders, because the Senate, which is a Republican body, confirmed them.

We do not quote the statement to comment upon its fairness or truthfulness, but simply to call the attention of Republican Senators to the use which is being made of their generosity in confirming Democrats. We have long been of the opinion that the Senate should refuse to confirm any officer for any position who was not a sound Republican in politics.

General Lyle's Speech-A True Copy. THE Democratic politicians are fearful lest General Lyle's speech, which he made before the Convention that nominated him for Sheriff, will injure him and their ticket, and therefore deny the correctness of the report of it as published in the city papers. They even say that their own Democratic paper's report of it was incorrect. To set this matter right, we publish the speech below, as it was reported by Mr. McAran, a professional reporter and phonographer, who is well known in this city, and who is a Democrat. Mr. McAran has sworn before Alderman Ogle that the following is a correct report of General Lyle's speech:-

"Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Convention:—I have to ask one grace of you, and that is, not to ask me to make a speece. I can work, but I cannot talk; but I can say that I owe this Convention a debt of gratitude that I never can pay. This is, I think, the first time in the history of the party where they have in the history of the party where they have given the nomination twice by acciamation as they have given me. The work, gentlemen, is just commenced. This is the commencement of it. Let us canvass our preciacis, and sty this colonization. Officers of election, where we are in the minority, should attend the meeting, and the Return Judge, where we have one, should attend the meeting next morning, for there is where the damage is done, particularly where we are in the minodone, particularly where we are in the minority. If westop this cheating, the lowest man on our ticket will be elected by from 6900 to 8000 majority. I have travelled the county over for the last three months. I have met many people in the canvass. I have seen and conversed with many people, and I have tailed yet to meet the first man who does not know from one to twenty was have support their only meet the first man who does not know from one to twenty who have changed their opinious from last year. We were not beaten last year. I WAS ELECTED BY A HANDSOME MAJORITY; but I was counted out. The right way is not to let these RA OALS do it again. I can do no more than thank you from my heart for the position in which you have placed me. I will leave nothing undone for the success of the tickei."

Such was Garaged Lude's great. Such was General Lyle's speech. Its ma-

lignity and injustice are only equalled by the ridiculous character of its assertions and the speaker's evident vanity. The average Republican majority was over 4000, and this General Lyle asserts was the result of "cheating," although he knows that his own party had election officers at every poll, and knows that he himself was invited to be present, and was represented by a friend, at the general counting off. How could the Republicans have cheated their opponents to this extent, with chosen representatives of the latter watching every movement and every vote that was taken throughout the city? If there were any truth in General Lyle's reckless statement, it would argue that his own political friends were false to him and their party, and that they were parties to the "cheating" and to the "counting out" of their own candidate for Recorder of Deeds. But General Lyle was not only "counted out" of a majority of votes, and thus "beaten," but he was "elected by a handsome majority." This "handsome majority," whatever it may be, must be added to the four thousand and odd votes constituting the Republican majority, to show to the full extent the cheating done by the radical "rascals" referred to by General Lyle. If the General's idea of a "handsome majority" is as magnificent as his idea of his own popularity, he must have been most unhandsomely and tremendously "cheated." The vanity of the General's speech is remarkable for a man so modest, retiring, and unassuming as our hero's friends are fond of representing

But perhaps the most noticeable points in Peter's outburst of unaccustomed eloquence and unexpected vanity, in the shape of his remarkable speech, are its impolicy and its evident ingratitude. Its ingratitude consists in its stigmatizing as "rascals" a party of men some fifteen hundred or more of whom voted for him last year, and its impolicy is seen in its abuse of those from whom he must receive several thousand votes, or be defeated this year. General Lyle ought to have used honeyed words, thanking the Republicans who voted for him last year, and "expressing the sweet hope sweetly" that they would repeat their kindness this year. His speech is an insult to all the Republicans in Philadelphia, and not one of them who entertains a proper self-respect will vote for a man who has stigmatized them as "cheats" and "rascals," while all sensible men, of whatever party, must be disgusted with the evidence of overweening vanity that accompanies his vituperation.

The Boiler Question.

WE regretted exceedingly the action of the Common Council on Thursday of last week, by which final action on the bill providing for the inspection of steam boilers within the city limits was again postponed, after the adoption of only one section. We are entirely at a loss to divine the reasons for this delay in providing our citizens with the protection from instant death which they have so long and so loudly demanded. There is surely no objection to the bill which cannot be overcome by a modification, and it is just as easy to modify a bill as it is to kill it by the lingering torture of parliamentary tactics. The fearful disaster on Sansom street is yet fresh in the minds of the people, and two dozen families are still in mourning for the untimely fate which befell their supporters on that melancholy occasion. The value of the property destroyed by that one explosion would have been sufficient to meet all the expenses attending the execution of the ordinance for several years, while the human lives which were summarily terminated by it cannot be represented by mere dollars and cents.

Moreover, a few weeks only had elapsed before our community was visited by another disaster of a similar character, although not so terrible in its proportions. If the first warning had been heeded, there would have been no second warn ng; and even the former might have been averted, if previous disasters of the same kind had taught wisdom and human sympathy to our rulers. The Coroner's jury in the last case, the explosion on South Ninth street, were very outspoken in their verdiot. They were practical engineers by profession, and they unhesitatingly declared that the accident was to be attributed chiefly

to "gross carelessness and a want of practical knowledge concerning steam and machinery on the part of those having charge of the boiler." But this was not the sole cause of the disaster, for the verdict further declared that the engine was "totally inadequate to perform the work required of it, without causing a greater pressure in the boiler than it was able to bear." Future explosions, said the jury, "must necessarily occur under the present system of management."

And yet "the present system of management," or rather the want of all system at present, is still in force, and weeks have elapsed since this verdict was given to the public. The term of office of many members of the present Councils is rapidly drawing to a close. When we glance back upon the record made by them in the performance of the trust reposed in them by a generous and confiding people, we find much to condemn and but little to commend. There will be an opportunity to-morrow afternoon for action in this one matter which will do a great deal to elevate them in the estimation of the public, and in their own consciences as well, if they will but take the trouble to consult the feelings which they should possess as men, even if they ignore them as politicians. We hope this opportunity will not be neglected.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN is a noble example of the rapid strides which some of our Western States are making in the cause of education. From present indications, the number of students in all its departments for the current college year will be as high as one thousand three hundred. When it is remembered that the standard of scholarship in this institution compares favorably with that of our best Eastern colleges, such a measure of popularity as is chronicled in these figures is truly remarkable. Some explanation of it may be found in the fact that Michigan has one of the best systems of common schools of any State in the Union. These are the great feeders of its splendid University.

AMUSEMENTS.

For additional Amusements see Third Page. O P T A C O N C E B T.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.

THUR-DAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1867.

FROGRAMME,
PART I.

Mr. J. Graf.
PART II.
L. Solo. Violin, The Witch Dance...
Mr. Wentzel Kopta. .Pagaulni 2. Adelnide... Beethoven Mr. J. Grat. 3. Scena and Aria. Opera Ernant.
Mad. Clara M. Briskerhoff.
4. The Village Blacksmith.
Mr. Aaron K. Tay or. ...Verdi Warden

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—
By CARL SENTZ'S ORUH "STRA Of 40 Performers.
EVERY THURSDAY APPERNOON
(Commencing October 3, 1867), at 3 o'clock.
Vocalist—Mr. William Hartmann, from the German Obera. man Opera.

SINGLE ALMISSION, 50 CENTS.

Package of four Ti-kels for \$1.

Package of four Ti-kels for \$1.

CET THE BEST!

Chesnut street, and at the door,

& Co.'s Music Store, No. 110

COMPARISON THE ONLY TEST.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE The First Prize at the Paris Exposition,

MAKING FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES WITH SELF-ADJUSTING TENSION IN SHUTTLE.

WHITNEY & LUKENS,

GENERAL AGENTS, 9 25 wamtf NO. 1193 CHESNUT STREET.

ACENCY OF THE Union Pacific Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF DE HAVEN & BROTHER. NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1867, We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments. We would to-day give these bonds and pay a dif-

ference of \$197-56 taking in exchange U. S. 6-20s of 1862, 5-20s of 1864, 5-20s of 1865, do. do. do. do. do. 5-20s of 1865, 5-20s of '65, 5-20s of '67, 5 P cent, 10-40s, 7-3-10 Cy, June issue, 7-3-10 Cy, July issue, (For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security,

DE HAVEN & BRO.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS, NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF VENETIAN BLINDS AND

WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and fixest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES. Repairing promptly attended to.

STORE : HADES made and lettered, 9 25 2mSp A NY ONE HAVING RECEIVED A 4-4 A Brussels Stair Carpet, about ten ya da long, from the Presion Steam Laundry in mistake, can receive information in regard to their own carpet by applying to B. T. MILLIGAN.

No. 26 N. ELEVENTH Street.

DATENTED.-PANTS SCOURED AND Preprint Bloam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209
NINTH Street and No. 786 RACE Street. 9 1715 STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTURED BY "CORLISS." Frovidence, Bize of cylinder, 20 inch diameter by 48 inch stroke—about one hundred and ten horse power. Apply to W. R. LE VAN, Cor. of WOOD and TWENTY-FOURTH 848., Phila. RECEPTION OF SHERIDAN.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Philadelphia, Sept 25, 1867.

Orders.

The undersigned having been appointed Chief Mar-

Major General Phil. H. Sheridan,

U. S. A.,

BY THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

ON THIS DAY.

Appounces the following ORDER OF ARRANGEMENTS

For the information and guidance of all concerned:

The Line will form at 5 30 P. M., and move at or about 6 P. M .- to wit: on the arrival of the train from

II.

The order of Parade will be as follows, 1. First Division of Pennsylvania Militla, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General Charles M. Prevest commanding.

Major General Phil. H. Sheridan and Staff.

Mayor and Committee of Councils, Mayor and Councils of Wilmington, Del., Councils of Cincinnati, in car, iages. Union League.

Brev. Msj. Gen. H. G. Sickel, Marshal. Fire Departmest.

Oha les Parragh, Marshal, 5. Republican Invincibles.
Civic Societies, Ward Associations, and citizens Col. S B. Wylie Mitchell, Marshal.

III.

Divisions will take post as follows: FIRST DIVISION. On Broad street, left resting on Weshington avenue. BECOND DIVISION.

(Carriages.) Broad street, below Washington ave-THIRD DIVISION.

West side of Broad street, right resting on Uarpenter street-facing cast. FOURTH DIVISION.

West side of Broad street, right resting on Christian street-facing east. FIFTH DIVISION.

West side of Broad street, right resting on Fi zwater

IV.

ROUTE OF PARSDE.

Up Broad street to Arch street, down Arch street to Tweifth street, down Tweifth street to Chestant street, and down Chestant street to the Continental Hotel, and there dismiss. Citizens on the route are requested to illuminate their houses and display fings

The following gentlemen will act as Alds to the Chief

STEPHES T. SOUDER, Etq. BODERT R CORSON, Ecq. HENRY W. GRAY, Esq. Lieut GALLOWAY C MORSIS. Col. GEO. E. WAGNEB. Major CLAYTON MACMICHAEL.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly. M rabals of Division, their aids, the aids of the Chief Marshal, and the leaders of Bands will report at the Select Council Chamber at 9 A. M., for further

Marshais and their aids will report, moun'el, at the Union League House, Broad street, at 5 P. M BHABP.

All citizens desirons of taking part in this demon stration of welcome are requested to attach them

LOUIS WAGNER,

Ohief Marshal

SHERIDAN AND SICKLES

Foldiers' Grand Mass Meeting.

National Hall, Friday Evening, Sept. 27.

Soldiers who intend to take part in this grand de-mo stration will be guided by the following instruc-tion : Delegations from the First, Second, Third Fourth and Twonty sixth wards will assemble at croad and Fitzwater streets, at half past seven o'clock P. M., and will march up Broad to Market, and down Market to National Fall.

Col James Givin i assigned to the command of
this Division. He will be obeyed and respected ac-

croingly.

Del-gatious from the Fifth Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Teuth. Twenty fourth and Twenty seventh wards will assemble at Broad and Market streets, at half past seven o clock, and will march thence to Mational Hall.

half Pass seven below, and the library and the com-tional Hall.

Major Bichard ELLIS is assigned to the com-mand of this division. He will be obeyed and respected coordingly.

Delegations from the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twen-tieth and Twenty-eight wards, will assemble at Thir-lies there Spring Garden streets, at 7 o'clock. Will

relegations from the Fourteenth, Fitteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-eight wards, will assemble at Thirteet the end Spring Garden streets, at 7 o'clock. Will
then march down Spring Garden to Ninth, there to
swait arrival of delegations from Twenty-Brst and
Twenty-second wards. Upon the arrival of this detachment the whole force will march down Tenth to
Arch, up Arch to Twelfth, Twelfth to Market street,
and National Hall.

CAFT, Will J. MACKAY is assigned to the commend of this division. He will be obeyed and respected
as cordinally.

mend of this division. He will be obeyed and respected as cerdingly.

Delegations from the 'overteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteen h and Twenty flith wards will assemble at seven o'clock, at the corner or Frankford Boad and York street. Upon the arrival of the delegation from the Twenty third ward, with band of music, the delachments already named will join the column, which will then march down Frankford Boad to Master street, the march down Frankford Road to Master street, the march down Twelfith to Market acd the Hall. The delegations from the Eleven h Twelfith. Thirteenth and dixteenth wards will assemble at fixth and Buttonwood, and on this column at that point.

CUL JOEN OLARK is assigned to the command of this livision. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

The Chiefs of the several ward delegations will assemble their commands in simple time to report to the Division commander at the appointed rendersons punctually at the hour stated.

Division Commanders are requested to report at 132 outh THIRD Street this afternoon, at five o'clock.

By direction of the Committee in charge.

CLAYTON MACMICHAEL.

Chairman.

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES: ATTENTION!

Philadelphia, Sept. 25, 1867.

All members of the Club are requested to assemble at the UNION CLUB BOOMS, 1109 Chestaut street, THIS 5 O'CLOCK P. M., SHARP, to participate in the reception of Major General SHEBIDAN. Dress-Dark clothes and Uniform Cap. By order of the Executive Committee

> WM. McMICHAEL, President, GEO. TRUMAN, Jr., Marshal,

RECEPTION OF SHERIDAN.

UNION LEAGUE

The members of the UNION LEAGUE are requested

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.

THIS, WI DNESDAY, AFTERNOON.

To participate in

THE RECEPTION

GENERAL P. H. SHERIDAN.

By order of the Committee.

JAMES H. ORNE, Chairman.

Robt. R. Corson, Secretary.

MEMBERS OF SELECT AND COMMON COUNTY OF THE SELECT AND COMMON MEDICAL STREET OF Philadelphia Will meet in their respective Chambers on WEDNESDAY, September 25, 1867, at 4% P. M., to take part in the reception of Major-General Sheridan. Also, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 12% P. M., to tender the hospitalities of the city to General Sheridan.

DANIEL P. RAY, Chairman.

Attest—Arraham Stewart Clerk. 9245

UNION

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,

ASSOCIATE JUDGE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,

COUNTY OFFICERS.

SHERIPP,

JOSEPH M. COWELL.

WILLIAM Y. CAMPBELL.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.

CITY OFFICERS.

CITY COMMISSIONER.

BENJAMIN F. URWILER.

SENATE-THIRD DISTRICT.

1-DAVID FOY. 2-ROBERT C. TITTERMARY.

3-A. M. WALKINSHAW.

5-EDMUND S. YARD.

6-Col. CHARLES KLECKNER.

9-F. W. THOMAS.

10-Col. ELISHA W. BAVIS.

11-CHARLES EAGER.

12-ALEXANDER ADAIRE.

15-JAMES HOLGATE.

16-Col. MARSHALL C. HONG.

17-Col. JOHN CLARK. 18-JAMES N. MARKS.

Committee. WM. R. LEEDS, President.

UNION LEAGUE.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

At a meeting of the Committee appointed by the Union League on the 18th, it was Resolved, That Public Meetings of the citizens of

Philadelphia be called for

AND

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5. The meetings to be held on BROAD STREET, in

ROBT. R. CORSON, Secretary.

BROAD STREET.

AT 5 O'CLOCK.

MEMBERS OF SELECT AND COMMON

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

HON. HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

HON. M. RUSSELL THAYER

REGISTER OF WILLS.

RICHARD M. BATTURS.

CITY TREASURER.

JOSEPH A. BONHAM.

ASSEMBLY.

4-WILLIAM W. WATT.

7-JAMES SUBERS. 8-JAMES V. STOKES.

13-ENOS C. RENNER. 14-GEORGE T. THORN.

By order of the Republican City Executive

JOHN L. HILL, ISAAC MCBRIDE, Secretaries.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER SS,

front of the LEAGUE HOUSE,

NIC N REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION,
KIG HTKENTH WARD, will mest on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 25, 1887, at the Hall of
the Association, MAHLBORDUGH and RICHMOND
Sirests, at 8 o'cleck. Colonel wm. B. Mann, Joseph
H. Bonham, Charles H, Sidebotham, and others, will
address the meeting.

WM. L. FOX. Secretary. W. RARBY MILLER, MZRA LUKINS, A. P. COLEMBERRY, HENRY BAIN, Assistant Marshals.7