## CITY INTELLIGENCE

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## "VOX POPULI."

THE FRIENDS OF THE UNION MARSHAL THEIR FORCES.

A Brilliant Gathering in Front of the Union League on Saturday Night.

Speeches of Kelley, Bond, Matthews, O'Neill, Etc. Etc.

The monster mass meeting of the loyal citi-zens in front of the Union League House last Saturday night was one that will long be remembered for its brilliant surroundings and for the thrilling eloquence that, coming from the mouths of the illustrious speakers, swayed the yest multitude but with one purpose, that of loyalty to the great party that is how battling for freedom and equal rights. The vast audi-ence could be numbered by thousands; and the intensity of purpose that glittered in the up-turned eyes and faces argued a fixity of pur-pose that meant to do or die in the approaching crisis. Broad street was jammed, and the inspiriting strains of music and the brilliant disof fireworks did much to render it a scene

that will be remembered for years to come.

The League House itself was most splendidly illuminated with the names of our principal Generals in jets of flame. At 8 o'clock, amidst intense enthusiasm, the meeting was opened, and John Price Wetherill, Esq., called the meeting to order, and moved that Colonel John W. Forney be selected as the chairman of the meeting. The motion was carried, and as Mr. Wetherill retired, Hon. William D. Kelley stepped forward and said:—

You are cheering the wrong man; but, for the time being, I am Colonel John W. Forney. I am here to return you that gentleman's thanks for the cordial manner in which you have received his name as chairman of this meeting. It is a matter of profound grief to him that within a few hours has been found himself release to the control within the control with he has found himself voiceless—not without thought, not without sentiment, not without burning conviction that he desires to lay before you, but wanting the physical voice to give it utterance. Since his return from Europe he has been able to deliver but one address, and that was to our colored fellow citizens, in whose behalf, since he has seen the oppressions of Europe, he feels profounder interest than ever. (Great applause.) He begs me, therefore, to thank you heartily, and to say that he hopes to have the privilege of addressing you before the election, and letting you know from his own lips, as you learn from his pen daily, the deep interest he takes in the issues now pending, and the breadth he attaches to those issues.

It will now he my pleasant office to introduce to

It will now be my pleasant office to introduce to you a tearless southern Republican. (A voice—
"Is he loyal?") Is he loyal! Aye, gad he is—it
is the Hon. Hugh L. Bond. (Cheering.) It is Hugh
L. Bond, of Maryland, the successor of Henry
Winter Davis. (Renewed cheering.)
Judge Bond has endeaved himself to Philadel—

phia for his fearless advocacy of the Union and of the rights of manhood. When he showed himself to the people there went up a mighty shout of welcome. He spoke thus:

My fellow-citizens of the United States: It has

been with any intention of making a speech that I have come here to night, but rather to re-peat to you the prayer of the loyal men of the bor-der States. (Applause.) I come here to-night to look at you, the people of Pennsylvania, as we of Maryland used to look at you during the great war we have just fought, when the ballot as an agency for protecting the government was as potent as the sword, and I want to see whether there are any people here who are going to come to our rescue in this great struggle in which we are

now engaged.

When in 1864 the national differences were being fought out upon the line of the Potomac, at a time when the armies of the United States were almost disheartened, and when you were running a man named Woodward for Governor of this State; at that time with what interest and anxiety did we watch your canvass, and how our hearts thrilled with joy when Pennsylvania sent up that noble response to Mr. Lincoln that the war should be carout to the bitter end. I recollect with what ried out to the bitter end. I recollect with what manifest earr 1613 and real sincerity that great man of our f (e, Henry Winter Davis (applause.) came up here to help you. And to-night, my friends, the same issue is presented to us. Though the army is disbanded, though our troops have gone home, the same issue lives, and cannot be repressed. (Three cheers for Judge Bond were here proposed and divers)

fellow-citizens, when our fathers fought out the Revolutionary war, and came to form a na-tional government, the representatives from that side of Mason and Dixon's line from which I come agreed that the dominant institution of that come agreed that the dominant installed to the section should exist but temporarily. They looked to its ultimate abolition, for they expressly and boldly declared that all men were born free and equal. That declaration was the living breathing principle of their Declaration of Independence, principle of their Declaration of Independence, and not a meaningless, glittering generality, born of the enthusiasm of the hour. It formed the groundwork of that great paper, which was put forth to the world in justification of their revolution. However, in the course of events, it so happened most materials. tion. However, in the course of events, it so happened—most unfortunately, it is true—that my people reached the conclusion that cotton was destined to be king; and, instead of abolishing slavery, they cherished and fostered its interests in every possible way. That which should have been endured only as a blight and a curse, finally came to be considered by them as a blessing; and thus it was that an institution which at first was only to be tolerated for a time became a dangerous ulcer upon the body politic, and the failure of our fathers to deal justly with a great wrong brought their children face to face with this rebellion. We have put down that rebellion, and now the ques-tion with us is whether we are going to maintain that all men who have been created free and equal are going to remain so. (Great applause) Therefore it was that in your Southern Loyalist Convention, which met here in 1866, the declaration was made that we must come back to negro suf-

The speaker further stated that in the wars of the Revolution and 1812 we had called upon the colored man, and he had given his services in our behalf. In 1861 they were again called upon, and again they flocked to our standard. But now they colored you without reason, "What have we gained again they flocked to our standard. But now they asked, not without reason, "What have we gained by the war? Are we not just as much oppressed to-day as we were before? Are not our houses invaded and our children taken away? Have we any of the privileges of American citizenship?" He argued that if the people of Pennsylvania and the north did not want to be compelled to keep a standing army in the south their only resource was to give the colored people of that section the means of self-protection; in other words, that the only remedy for the wasting condition of things was to confer the ballot apon them. The objection of the Democrats was that the negro would be made the equal of a white man. The speaker said that if it did not make the loyal black man the equal of a rebel he did not want him to have the equal of a rebel he did not want him to have the

Referring to the threatened intervention of the militia of Maryland in the difficulties between Congress and the President, the speaker said that the 19th of April might be re-enacted but for one the 19th of April might be re-enacted but for one thing, which was, that since the rebels have been arming the blacks have not been idle, and if the former intended to go to Washington, so would the latter. Nor did the loyal element of Maryland propose to wait, as in 1851, dutil the loyal north came down thus far, but would light the battle without their assistance. The speaker then asked who was it that objected to the fair and righteous demands of the loyalists of the south. Was it not the rebels alone? And who cared for their objections? They objected to your Union soldiers coming down there, but did their objections amount to anything? there, but did their objections amount to anything!
They object to every measure proposed by Congress, and to every step taken by the loyal people of the country.

of the country.

Judge Kelley now called for three cheers for the gallant Judge Bond. The people gave them in triple measure, while another salvo of bangota lights traversed the broad ether. Judge Kelley be-

ing called for said:

I have recently travelled through eight of the Sintes of the Union, getting buck but yesterday. Everywhere that I went, the question came to me, What is Penneyivania going to do? will she falter now, or will she demand the impeachment of Audrew Johnson? ("Yes," and great cheering.) I said she would do the latter; that the people remembered their sone and brothers siain in the war, that they meant to revivity and to maintain the Union. They do not know in Ohio, Missouri, Maryland, and elsewhere, who is running for Sheriff or Judge in Philadelphis, they did not ask me whether Lyle or Cowell was to be slected; they me whether Lyle or Cowell was to be elected; they

asked about Johnson, the traitor, and whether we were going to tolerate him. (Great applause, and cheers for Kelley)

We have here to-night gentlemen from one half the States of the Union, and we propose that you shall hear some of them. It is now my privilege to introduce to you my old friend and co-laborer in the Thirty-seventh Congress, the Hon. A. G. Riddle, of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Riddle was welcomed with three cheers. He asnounced that he came from the District of Columbia, in which the White House was located, wherein Andrew Johnson was contained, and from whence at present emanated an odor which the peowhence at present emanated an odor which the peo-ple did not at all like. He was not despondent, for he was firmly convinced that the great underlying forces now at work would be sufficient to carry the

country safely through its present transition state, and would not permit the loyal element of the na-tion to sit still or slumber.

The speaker entered into an able and exhaustive

argument of the reconstruction policy of the go-vernment. He remarked that of all the questions about which ingenious sophists had troubled them-selves, the most useless, in his judgment, was as to whether the ten crushed and ruined southern States were in or out of the Union. Practically it made no difference, for the State governments, so made no difference, for the State governments, so far as the United States and the loyal people were concerned, had ceased to exist. So far as the loyal people of those States were concerned, they were remitted to the original right of self-government, and the government of the United States representing a sovereignty for the time being would maintain the rapidly pages among them.

maintain the public peace among them.

In conclusion, Mr. Riddle congratulated his hearers upon the frustration of the President's designs in the reconstruction measures, and reasserted his conviction that Johnson would be removed from the Executive chair, as an obstruction to the execution of the laws.

moved from the Executive chair, as an obstruction to the execution of the laws.

He referred to the negro suffrage movement in the District of Columbia, and declared that the political knowledge and general capacity of the African race had been sadly and terribly underestimated by the people of this country. What had happened in Washington and Tennessee would happen all over the south, and the emancipated and enfranchised Republicans of that section would take care of those States. It was for Pennsylvania to do her duty; the south would do here.

The following gentlemen acced as officers of the

The following gentlemen acted as officers of the

dwin H. Fitler.

John F. Lewis, Adolph E. Borie, Samuel E. Stokes,

Jay Cooke, Thomas Webster,

Thomas Tasker,

Merrit Gibson.

W. B. Bement.

Jas. Irwin.

Henry Davis, Isaac A. Sheppard, Sami. Armstrong,

Chas. H. Cramp,

James McDongal

Fred. Fraley.

Adam Hill, James H. Paul, Capt. Richard Donegan, Thomas Megear, Chas. W. Ridgeway, John Hazletine, Peter Williamson, William Devine, Maj. W. McMichael, Edward C. Marsden, Joseph W. Bullock, Joshua Spering, Alan Wood, John L. Anderson, Milton J. Harris, Peter A. Keyser, Wm. B. Stevens, Gen. Horatio Hubbell, Dr. Eliab Ward, Jos. R. Lyndall, Col. Wm. B. Thomas, Geo. J. Young, Edwin R. Cope, Col. Fred. M. Newhall, Richard Garsed, Accept H. Control Joseph H. Cousty, James M. Sellers, John H. Southworth, Col. Thos. Crawford, Capt. Thos. Bringhurst, Benj. H. Brown, Thos. Craven, James Dobson, Dr. R. S. Kenderdine.

David Oliver, J. Vaughan Merrick, SECRETARIES Sergt. George Flake, Capt. W. J. Mackay, A. J. Antelo. John J. Hartman, Edward Stokes, Thomas Vandusen, Dr. John Jackson, Jos. T. Balley, H B. Ashmead Alex. Benson, Jr., Francis Blackburne, Jr Col. Jacob M. Davis, Joseph H. Dallas, Capt Hubert Price, Capt. Robert Gillespie, James H. Dingee, Capt. Henry Koch, Jabez Gates, Jesse Cottman, Stephen Miller. Edward J. Kenney, David Banks, Major Richard Ellis, Major Richard Ellis,
Washington H Giipin,
John L. Young,
Capt John McCollough,
James E. Neill,
Capt. Job W. Rickards,
Capt. Joh W. Rickards,
L. D. H. Fraley.

Col. R. Stockett Matthews, of Baltimore, was next introduced, and lustily app auded. He said America was a free home and strong nation, and one which provided the beneficence of free schools, shed its laws around the firesides of the humblest, and crowned labor with prosperity. In all characteristics it was a nation of vizor, and promised greater national development than any other, for none was so competent to send so many words of hope to generations to come than was America. Great as it was as resplendent as it was in history, as rapid as its advances were in civilization, it could not afford ndvances were in civilization, it could not allord to give up its political affairs to men who have no sympathy with mankind. During six long years the Democratic party had misled, cheated, and defrauded the people who clung to it, and to strip this rebel Democracy of its Japan-glosses, warnish and sophistry, would be to show two questions for the consideration of the men of the nation. The first one would be, "Should loyal men be ruled by traitors and their aiders and abettors!" and the second would be "Shall the public debt created for the maintenance of the government be created for the maintenance of the government be repudiated simply because the rank and file of the Democratic party never invested one cent in a government bond, and don't care whether they are repudiated or not!" Shall the rebels rule! No, never as long as the last nursling on its mother's breast lives, nor so long as the hearts of loyel men pulsate. The daring, true, and sublime sacrifices aiready made would be followed by others equally as grand before treason shall become a virtue and

loyalty a scandal.
In referring to the Democratic party, he meant In referring to the Democratic party, he meant as a part of it Andrew Johnson and Jefferson Davis. It is said birds of a feather flock together, but in this case they don't flock, as one cannot leave the cool springs of Canada at present; but he will probably be about when Mr. Johnson takes possession, or as Mr. Seward blaudly, subtly and sneakingly says, "He might be Dictator." Lee and Rousseau might be included in this Democratic party, but, perhaps, it would be as well to take Rousseau and Steadman to pair off with Lee, and that was not doing the latter any high compil-

take Rousseau and Steadman to pair off with Lee, and that was not doing the latter any high compliment. Then there was the bully, blustering Robert Toombs, and he knew of no better Democrat to pit against him than Wm. B. Reed.

The people of this nation never would nor could forget the systematic process of starvation practised on our soldiers with a malignity unprecedented. It was not upon rebels that this scientific torture was practised, but upon men we trusted, lived with and loved. All remembered how our ived with and loved. All remembered how our men went forth, and how they came back to us.
They started out capable of enduring all the hardships incident to the life of a soldier, and they
came back as spectres.
Then the assassination of Union men must not

he forgotten-the shooting down of men in their be forgotten—the shooting down of men in their tracks simply because they were loyal to the best government that ever existed on the earth. The same necessity existed now for action as when troops were called to the field, the only difference being that our soldiers were now citizens. These rebels proclaimed they would carry the black flag, which meant they would shoot down every man who were the blue. They made the people shud-der by telling them of the atrocities that the Union men would commit if they were victorious, and thereby enkindled a bitter hatred, which kept up the fires fast dying out in the hearts of their solthe fires fast dying out in the hearts of their sol-diers. These rebeis not only told the people, but men living in the city of Philadelphia who claim to be learned, aristocratic, well bred and culti-vated, had the same lies in their mouths, the same malice in their souls, and hated us as bad as the rebels did. The only difference between these southern and northern rebeis was that the former southern and northern rebels was that the former had the courage to take up arms and fight, and the latter had the cowardice to take up lying. Once exhaust these people of their facilities for lying and they are bankrupt, and they will have to sp-peal to the law for a clean sheet to start business again. It is idle to talk of this rebel Democracy having any principles, as all they desired was power, plunder and the spoils of office, such was

power, plander and the spons of the war and the their mendacity and iniquity.

More than one-half of the cost of the war and the losses on the battle-field were occasioned by the action of these rebsi Democrats for five years, baction of the war. action of these rebel Democrate for five years, be-cause of their opposition to the war. Without the left wing in the north, the right wing of the rebels in the south would have been benten in two years. They were not entitled to the treatment extended They were not entitled to the treatment extended to great political organizations, for they had never attempted to put a good law on the statute books. It would not do for them to say they were in the minority, for the great loyal party would cheerically have adopted any wise law, no matter from whence itemanated. Their mottoes were: "There ought not to have been a war;" "The government of the United States has no rights that ought to be respected;" "The rebels were in the right, and of the United States has no rights that ought to be respected;" "The rebels were in the right, and ought to have been given their rights;" "The Damocratic party cannot get along without the distribution of offices and the full share of the plunder, and they should be given to them;" "The government of the United States was made for the Democratic party, and the Democratic party for the government."

During six years past the loyal men of the south have loosed to Pennayivania about the time the leaves fell, and they found the Democratic party fall son afterwards, and would to heaven it would within a many contracts. wither away, as did the leaves! (Long continued

The speaker concluded by enjoining upon Pennsylvanians to recollect that they would not vote for men to hold effices, but for the maintenance of the great principles which had existed since the cleation of this government—for right against wrong, liberty against slavery—and enjoined upon his hearers not to strengthen the hands of the des-pot who presides at the White House. pet who presides at the white House.

He concluded smid hearty applause from the

He concluded smid hearty appliance from the limmense audience.

Judge Kelley then introduced Senator A. G. Cattell, of New Jerssy, who said:

Never, in his opinion, aloce the formation of the government, had the voting become so important as at the coming elections in the north. He had heard some say that the election in this State was only a local one, which he admitted; but, while it was such, it was also for an eternal principle. The great question is, shall those States lately in rebeition come back loyal or rebeition come the contract of the policy which they have adopted, or shall a recreant President receive encouragement in his suicidal course? suicidal course?

sulcidal course?

He was a upon his sudience that it was a solemn duly to ignore side issues and support the candidates of the Republican party for the moral effect which a victory would bring. Congress asks for an expression of confidence in them, and an expression in opposition to the reconstruction acheme of Andrew Johnson. They asked this as the representatives of the government, which is crople. He concluded by imploring his listen-as they loved their children and valued their hat piness, to go to the polls and speak in such

ones as not to be misunderstood.

Judge Kelley now sold, in response to a renewed all for him, that he had just returned to the city liter having spent a few days in the canvas in Disc and several of the more western States. He canght good news from Ohio, where, he said, no one doubled the success of the Republican party. He had passed through Pittsburg, the home of the candidate for the Supreme Bench. There the great Sinte Fair was going on, at which he had met many prominent gentlemen from western Penn-sylvenia. They had told him that the firee of sylvenia. They had told him that the fires of loysly are burning pure and bright in the valleys, on the hill-side and mountain-tops of that part of the commonwealth. They knew Mr. Williams well as a judge on the beach for years. In point of learning, inquatry, legal ability, he is equal to our distinguished citizen who is the bominee of the Democratic party. The speaker called upon those present to remember that while Judge Sharswood had declared that the legal-tender notes were unconstitutional, and that Congress had no right to pass such a law, Judge Williams had held that the greenback represented a dollar in the payment of the debt of the United States. The Democratic party now claim that both parties should be represented on the bench, yet in 1851 they did not hold to such a doctrine.

The Judge then indulged in some highly complimentary remarks upon the character of Hon. M. Russell I hayer, the candidate for the justiceship of the Common Pleas. No man, said the speaker.

of the Common Pleas. No man, said the speaker, enjoys a higher character for professional honor, enjoys a higher character for professional honor, or more untiring devotion to his client than Mr. Thayer. He then alluded to the Democratic candidate for City Treasurer, Mr. Joseph N. Piersol, who had written to the New England Senators urging them to vote against the League Island bill, as that site was too unhealthy to permit any person living on it. The Judge charged that the delay in getting the bill passed was owing to the strenuous exertions of this man.

Hon. Charles O'Neill, Judge Pitkin, of Louisiana and other gentlemen, successively and most

ana, and other gentlemen, successively and most acceptably addressed the assemblage, and at a very late hour, with an exhibition of standing pieces of pyrotechnics in patriotic designs, the dense multitude, with cheers for the Union cause and the Union ticket, separated for their homes.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING IN GERMANTOWN. -The Republicans of Germantown were out in considerable force on Saturday evening, at the Town Hall, to listen to addresses by Governor Geary, M. Russell Thayer, Esq., and others. The meeting was organized by the selection of William G. Spencer, Esq., as Chairman.

Governor Geary was received with much ap-plause, and said that when approaching the beautiful village of Germantown his mind was filled with recollections of the times long gone classic ground—of him who once trod that historic, classic ground—of him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." past, and of him who once trod that historic,

The speaker felt assured that he and his heroic comrades among us at this time would be with us; that he would be with that party that was for the Union for which he had perilled his life. A crisis is approaching, and it requires men to meet it. Now is not the time to criticize candidates. We must not inquire which man is the best, but should sacrifice our personal feelings, and vote the whole ticket, and nothing but the

He referred to the fact that every vote cast against any candidate of the Republican party was a vote for Audrew Johnson, a man who would be king, and who intended, if the approaching elections in Pennsylvania and New York went Democratic, to consider it as an in dorsement of his infamous policy, and that then he would place his foot in the middle of the Constitution, unfurl the old flag over his head, and declare himself the Government, and all who oppose him-Congress and all-raitors. He however, continued to speak in his usual impressive manner for an hour and twenty min-ntes. When he ceased, round after round of cheers were given for Governor Geary, M. Russell Thayer, and the whole ticket.

Speaker Hall, of the State Senate, followed.

In the course of his remarks he gianced at the whole ticket, but enjoined especially upon the people of Philadelphia to defeat Mr. Peter Lyle, the man who had said that he did not want, and would not have, the nomination of the radical

He was followed by General Littlefield and M. Russell Thayer, Esq., after which the meeting adjourned.

OUR FIREMEN.-A meeting of delegates from various fire companies intending to visit Lancaster on the 17th proximo, was held Saturday afternoon, at the Marion Hose house, Queen street, below Sixth.

The Phoenix Hose Company of Poughkeepsie, will arrive in Philadelphia this evening, at 7 o'clock, by the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The visitors will be met at the wharf by the Perseverance Hose Company and a delegation from other companies, and conducted to the house of the Perseverance, where the carriage of the Phonix will be housed. After partaking of a collation, the visitors will be conducted to their headquarters. While in the city they will visit the public institutions and other places of

The new steam fire engine built in this city for the Pioneer Fire Company of Hazleton, Pennsylvania, was tried on Saturday atternoon. She threw a stream 230 feet through a 1+ inch nozzle. The steamer will be shipped to Hazle

ton on the 7th of October. The Hibernia Fire Company, No. 1, will visit Lancaster on the 17th of October. They will take with them seventy men, and a full band of music. They will also take their steamer. The following Marshals were elected on Saturday evening:—Chief Marshal, William F. McCully; Assistants, John T. Doyle, Richard Wafer, Edward F. Casey, and Edward J.

The Hand-in-Hand Fire Company will also rish Lancaster on the 17th of October, for the our, ose of participating in the Firemen's parade. They will take their steamer.

The carriages of the following companies are now at the shop for repairs:—The Pennsylvania and Niagara Hose, Fairmount Engine Compaly's, and the steamer of the Resolution Hos Company.

PAYING TEACHERS' SALARIES.-The Secretary of the Board of Controllers will issue the war rants for the salaries of teachers in the following order:-From twentieth to twenty-seventh sec tion inclusive, on Thursday next; tenth to nine teenth ditte, on Friday next; first to ninth ditto on Saturday pext.

SEVERELY INJURED .- Patrick Hatton was seriously injured on Saturday afternoon, at Thirteenth street and Montgomery avenue, by a bank of earth caving in upon him. He was taken to his home, on Front street, above Arch.

THE SCULLING MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP. The sculling match for the championship of the Schuylkill Navy took place on Saturday afternoon, 28th instant, and was won by Mr. Charles Brossman.

THE THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT,-Among | the interesting features of the present political campaign in Philadelphia, the Nagle Donovan imbreglio in the Third Senatorial District is not the least worthy of notice. Caplain C. M. Donovan, the present Senator, was a candidate for renemination, and it was generally believed by outs ders that he would be successful, or that, if he should fail, George A. Quigley would be the Democratic nominee. But when the Convention assembled Mr. David A. Nagle proved to be Captain Donovan's strongest opponent, and the friends of Mr. Nagle claim that he recerved the nomination.

The friends of Donovan, however, deny this. They say that Mr. Nagle's friends secored posession of the hall in which the Convention advertised to be held (which is used for an armoly), and posted guards at the door armed with havoreded muskets, who swore that the would kill any Donovan delegates that should attempt to enter, and thus were enabled to nomi-nate Mr. Nagle. It is also asserted that despenate Mr. Nagle. It is also asserted that desperate characters were imported from New York to assist in this forcible and fraudulent nomination of Mr. Nagle. After the nomination of Mr. Nagle in this high-handed manner, the friends of Donovan assembled and nominated him. They adopted the following preamble and resolution, in which the character of the Nagle Con-

vention is vividly portrayed:-

Whereas. The Democratic party and its principles are cover with the Government, and its manges are paramount to individual advancement, and it with regret and shame that we view the action of bullies, whose motters "Bule or Rulin!"

And whereas. A convention of men, usurplus power not delegated to them, hended by supprincipled men of the Third Senstortal District, with the massistance of the arm not only of Philadelphia, into New York, and others, destroyed the legal certificates of those elected to the Third Senstortal Convention, whereby the wishes of the Democracy, through their corosentatives, were trustrated; the bisologue and knife very freely used, and the these of men threatened, because they dured to advocate the claims of Captain Donovan. He has prived filmself, by his constant advocacy of Democratic principles, a representative man, whom the people love and revere for lisadetermined op osition to all monopolies injurious to the masses, and as an inentify fitted for the position:

And whereas, it was evident that Captain Donovan, being the choice of the Democracy of this Senatorial D strict, his enemies saw the necessity of perverting the well-known wishes of the Democratic party. Therefore

Ecological That we, as the representatives of the

the well-known wishes of the Democratic party. Therefore

Resolved, That we, as the representatives of the Dimocratic party of the Third Senatorial District, elected in accordance with its usages, hereby call upon the Democracy in its partly to similar the legal nominee of the party, Captain Donovan, and as a Convention do hereby pledge curseives to devote our energies to his election, and repudiate all disormanizers.

This is a preity picture of a Democratic Convention, painted by Democrats. The beauty of "builies," the "bludgeon and the knife," and "bulles," the "bluggeon and the knite," and the "threatening of men's lives," is equalled only by the innocent eloquence of the appeal to "the Democracy in its purity!" In this connection, "purity" is decidedly good. To what extent "the people love and revere" Captain Donovan "for his opposition to all monopolies injurious to the masses," we are not prepared to say; but it would seem, if we may judge from the quarrel under consideration, that there are at least a few De-mocrats in the Third District whose love and reverence for the Captain are neither very fer-

vent nor very profound.

To settle the question as to whether Donovan or Nagle was legitimately nominated, an appeal was taken to the Democratic City Executive Committee, which decided in Iavor of Nagle, regardless of Donovan's argument of bludgeons, knives, and bullies. "Bully for Nagle!" seems to have been the verdict of the Committee.

In obedience to this decision, Donovan is pre-

sumed to be out of the field; but his friends are as determined as ever that Nagle shall be defeated. They are fighting him in an organized manner, like soldiers. They have held secret meetings in nearly all the precincts of the District to drill and fit themselves for efficient action at the polls, and they yow vengeance against Nagle, avowing their preference for Bonbam. They say that "Democracy in its purity" would suffer more in the triumph of purity" would suffer more in the thumph of Nagle's wrong-doing than in the election of a Republican, and, while vindicating the purity of their doctrine, they desire to administer a fitting rebuke to Mr Nagle's more prominent backers, among whom may be mentioned Alderman McMullen, Samuel Josephs, William V. McGrath, Samuel J. Randall, and others. The triends of Donovan include a large proportion of the property of the state of the sta The friends of Donovan include a large proportion of our Irish fellow-citizens, who leel sorely aggrieved, not only because of their Senatorial countryman's deleat, but because the Democrate, whom they have served so long and so faithfully, have not deigned to place a single son of Erin upon their city and county ticket. They are "exceeding wroth," and Mr. Nagle is likely to find the Jordan of the Third District "a hard road to travel." His party's sins were enough for him to carry, and the chances are that the addition of his own and his friends' violent action in the Convention will make his load greater than he can carry, and win. His com-petitor, Mr. Bonham, is a popular man, represerting the popular party, and, having no quarrel on his hands, will very probably be able to overcome the Democratic majority in that District.

Asice from political preference, it must be conceded that the election of Mr. Nagle, who has been thrust before the people of the district in the disreputable and violent manner de scribed, would be a reproach to the community A meeting of roughs and ruffians, many of whom were self-constituted delegates, and some of whom were not residents of the district armed with guns, pistols, knives, and bludgeons, and acting in utter disregard and defiance of law, ought not to be permitted to choose a State Senator for the people of Philadelphia, and it is believed that the voters of the Third Senatorial District will so decide.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION .- A question involving the constitutionality of the Act of Assembly, passed last year, in regard to the payment of a State and County tax, will be argued this week before Judge Brewster. On Saturday Mr. I. Newton Brown made application for a rule on Mr. Richard Peltz, Receiver of Taxes, to show cause why a mandamus should not issue against him and his sub-receivers to prevent them from demanding the poll tax of titty cents, the Constitution requiring that the assess ment shall be a State or County tax of twenty five cents, to be paid once in two years, and not once in fourteen months, as the Receivers now require. The rule was granted by Judge Brew-

FLAG RAISING .- On Saturday evening the Republican citizens of the Second Precinct of the Tenth Ward assembled in large numbers at the corner of Ninth and Cherry streets, and fung to the breeze a large and beautiful na-tional flag, containing the names of the standardbeaters of the party.

MEETING OF CAVALRY OFFICERS .- A meeting of cavalry officers was held at the County Court House on Friday evening last for the purpose of organizing a cavalry squadron, to be composed

LEG BROKEN.—Charles Robinson, aged seven year', son of Officer Robinson, tell from a scal lold, yesterday, at the new school-house, Twenty-second and Brown streets, and broke his leg. He was taken home.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT THE ACADEMY OF Music the Black Crook will be presented this and every evening during the week and on next Saturday afternoon. Pepita, Eetty Higl, Antoneno, Frank, Albertini, Emily Rigi, and all of the star dancers appear to-night. AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the Black Crook

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.-Mr. James E CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. James E. Murdoch commences an engagement this evening in his fine character of "Young Mirabel," in the capital play of The Inconstant; or, Wine Works Wonders. Mr. Murdoch is so well known and so universally liked in this his native city. That the above announcement will prove sufficient to ensure the attendance of many change. friends.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. E. Eddy, supported by Miss Henricita Irving and the whole company, will produce his great new prize play this evening, called The Life and Times of Richard III, which has been everywhere received with approbation. This is Mr. Eddy's last week at the Arch.

On Monday next Mrs. John Drew announces the production of Edmund Falconer's new play of Innisation, with new scenery and appointments. Miss Kate Reignolds and Mr. Falconer (the author) will sustain leading parts. Miss Reignolds has been very successful in the

role of "Maggie Maguire," in Boston, Providence, and all of the cities of the East. WALNUT STREET THEATRE,-Mr. and Mrs. W. Gomersal will close their engagement during the present week with the original edition of Ctate. Mrs. Gomersal appears as "Polity Eccles," and Miss Lena Prentice as "Esther." The other six roles will be given to good artistes. Mrs. Gomersal takes her farewell benefit on Friday right, upon which occasion she will appear in three capital pieces, with singing and dancing. Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal go to New

Orleans next mouth. AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE, the variety troupe will appear in a splendid bill to night, and in the principal ballet divertisement, the Parisian rainbow fountain, invented by Pro-lessor Konigsberg, will be exhibited.

Tunison & Co. are still doing a splendid business at their New Opera House, in Seventh street, below Arch. Sam Sanford, Eph Horn, Frank Moran, W. Budworth, and other "sable Such a combination of talent is rarely met with.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY, at the Eleventh Street Opera House, are quite successful with their Hurrah Trip Around the World, and announce, in addition, a burlesque Black Crook

MR. J. L. RINGWALT will continue this week his popular lecture at the Assembly Buildings, on "The Plains and the Rocky Mountains." Mr. Ringwalt has been visited by full houses, and his lecture is illustrated by beautiful views of scenes and people he met on his Western

Miss Lillie, the adopted daughter of Mr Edwin Forrest, has been supporting that gen tleman in New York in most of his leading parts. She is much admired in the "Empire City," and the critics think she will make a great octress.

MAD'LLE FANNY JANAUSCHER, the Ristori of Germany, has arrived in New York. She will play at the Chesnut Street Theatre, in this city, for one week in November, supported by a full German company,

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page,

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA-THIS DAY, 

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE, HENRY WINSOR, CHARLES WHEELER, JAMES T. YOUNG.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS

C. of Antwerp. Liverpool. New York.
Hibernian Liverpool. Quebec.
Scotis Liverpool. New York
Saxonia Hamburg. New York
FOR EUROPE.

Russis. New York Liverpool.
C. of Cork New York Antwerp.
Bremen. New York Bremen.
Columbia. New York Havana.
Antwerp. New York Liverpool.
Denmark. New York Liverpool.
Britannia New York Liverpool.
C. of Antwerp. New York Glasgow.
C. of Antwerp. New York Civerpool. Britanns New York Giagow.
Lof Antwerp New York Liverpool.
Baltic New York Brenen.
St. Laurent New York Havre.
Hammonis New York Hamburg.
Lof N. York New York Liverpool.
Thicago. New York Liverpool. Corner New York Liverpool Oct. 9
Chicago New York Liverpool Oct. 9
Java Boston Liverpool Oct. 1
H. Hudson Philada Charleston Oct. 1
Star of the Union Philada Charleston Oct. 2
Ploneer Philada Wilmington Oct. 3
Tiogs Philada New Orleans Oct. 3
Tiogs Philada New Orleans Oct. 5
Monterey New York Nassau Oct. 5
Wyomlng Philada Savannab Oct. 5
Wyomlng Philada Savannab Oct. 5
Ban Francisco. New York San Juan Oct. 10
H. Chaoncey New York Aspinwall Oct. 11
Alliance Philada Charleston Oct. 12
Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, 56 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton and naval stores to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Barque Schamyl, Crosby, 43 days from London, with mose, to H. Karsten.

Barque Effort, Hussey, 42 days from Liverpool, with mose, to John R. Penrose.

Br. barque Maggie, Futnam, 12 days from Windsor, with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.

CLEARED SATURDAY.
Steamsbip Alliance, Kelly, Charleston, Lathbury,
Wickersham & Co.
Steamsbip Roman, Boggs, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamsbip Roman, Boggs, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Schr L. Hunter, Perry, Newport, Rommel & Hunter,
Schr Mary Ann Westcott, Hartford, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Mary and Frances, Boyle, Petersburg, Dovey,
Bulkley & Co.
St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Greves, Jr.
St'r Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r New York, Marshall, Washington, do.
St'r Claymont, Carr, Richmond, do.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Alien, for Baltimore, with a tow
of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

SAILED. Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, for Savannah.

ARRIVED SATURDAY,
Steamship Saxon, Matthews, 44 bours from Boston,
with incise, to H. Winsor's Co.
Schr C. Merrick, Montgomery, 4 days from Cape
Ann, with stone to captain.
Schr Etta Hall, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, with
grain to J. L. Bewiey & Co.
Schr M. C. Burnite, Richards, 1 day from Camden,
with grain to J. L. Bewiey & Co.
Schr L. A. Orcutt, Butler, from Bangor.
Schr Mary and Frances, Boyle, from City Point,
Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, from Salisbury.
Steamer Norfolk, Vance, from Richmond, with
indise, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Washington, with
mose, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos, Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a
tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos, Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a
tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange,
Lewes, Del., Sept., 27-9 P. M.—There is a barque
beating in the Capes.
The following vessels from Philadelphia went to sea
to day:—Berque Imperador, for Pernambuco; brigs J.
Aviles, for Portland: Jacques, for Havre; and Prince
Altred, for Halifax.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 28th inst.
Brig Williebaid, Mutrel, hence, at Swinemunde 11th instant. Brig E. Allen, Allen, hence, at Stettlu 12th inst.
Brig E. M. Heslen, Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared
at Boston 27th inst.
Brig Julia E. Arey, Babbidge, hence, at Bangor 25th
instant. Instabt,
Echr Golden Eagle, Howes, for Philadelphia, salled from New Bedford 27th Inst.
Schrs Ald, Smith: Sarah Louisa, Shute; and John Stroup, Crawford, hence, at Salem 35th Inst—the Sarah Louisa for Biddeford.
Echr M. S. Hathaway, Cole, hence, at Gloucester 25th Inst. Echr M. S. Hatbaway, Carlon Machias 15th Inst. Echr N. Jones, Huntley, hence, at Machias 15th Inst. Echr Maggie McNeil, Snow, for Philadelphia, at St. Mary, Ga. 22d Inst. Schr Reading RR. No. 45, hence, at Richmond 28th Schr L M. Read, Hogg, hence, at St. Marys, Ga., d inst.—loading to return. Schr John P. McDevitt, McDevit, hence, at Norwich th last, Schr E. A. Barth, Smith, hence, at Newburyport Schr E. A. Barth, Shitti, heade, at Newsday phreeth inst.
Schr D. McQueen, Thompson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Hallimore 27th inst.
Schr W. G. Dearborn, Foster, and M. Vancleaf, McCobb, for Philadelphia, at Wilmington, N. C., 26th Steamer Alexandria, Platt, hence, at Richmond 27th

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that a green buoy, marked with the word "Wreck," has been inid 20 fathoms 8, of a yeasel sunk outside the Cross Sand.

The buoy lies in 18 fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following compass bearings:—
Corton Lightvessel W. by S. 1/2 S., distant five miles, South Cross Sand Buoy NW, by W. 1/2 W., distant three and two-tenths miles. three and two-tenths mlies.
By order.
P. H. BERTHON, Secretary,
Triulty House, London, Sept. 11, 1867,

## FERTILIZERS,

A MMONIATED PHOSPHATE

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertiliser contains Ground Bone and the bes erdising salts.

Price \$50 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the punishturers.

> WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists, No. 724 MARKET Street.

## AMUSEMENTS.

C A D E M Y OF M U S I C.—
J. R. McDONOUGH Lesses and Manager.
EXCITEMENT IN (REASING,
HOUSE THRONGED NIGHTLY

with the ELITE AND BEAUTY OF PHILADELPHIA, to witness the most gorgeous spectacle eve GBCCD.
THE BLACK CROOK, THE BLACK CROOK,

and the magnificent PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
who are received nightly with
SHOUTS OF ADMIRATION.
NOTICE—Residents of adjoining towns have now
an opportunity of witnessing this Grand Spectacle
and return home at ancarly hour. The performance
closes at 16% o'clock.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY
APTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Feats secured without calra charge at LEE &
WALKER'S Music Store, CHE'NUT Street, above
Seventh street, and at the ACADEMY from 16 until
3 o'clock.

N EW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,

COMMENCE SEASON,

ENGAGE MENT OF

THE GREAT HISTRIONIC ARTIST,

JAMES E, MURDOCH,

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N.E. cor. NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at 7%.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 30, 1867.
First night of the new Comedy of
CASTE!
The manuscript of this celebrated English Comedy
has been

has been
PURCHASED FOR THIS THEATRE
from the Author's Agent, and may, therefore, be pronounced the only correct and authentic copy in this
city. To conclude with the laughable Farce of
MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE. M. R.S. JOHN F DREW'S ARCH STREET

THEATRE. Doors open at 7; commences at 7½.

First Week of Mr. E. EDDY. Last Week of Miss
HENRIETTA IRVING, MONDAY and TUESDAY
EVENINGS, the new historical play of
THE LIFE AND TIMES OF RICHARD III.
Richard III.

Richard III.

Mr. E. EDDY
Princess Elizabeth Miss H. IRVING
BRIDAY-Benefit of Mr. E. EDDY.

AN FXTRAORDINARY BILL OF ATTRACTION.
MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1867, with new scenery, Falconer's
Play of INNISFALLEN, in which Miss KATE
REIGNOLDS will spacer.

HOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE,—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY
AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
In Grand Ballets Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances,
Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts. etc.

NEW PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch. GREAT SUCCESS OF TUNISON & CO.'S MINSTRELS.

L. V. TUNISON and H. PARSONS...... Proprietors SAMUELS, SANFORD ......Stage Manager OPEN FOR THE SEASON WITH EPH. HORN, FRANK MORAN. W. BUDWORTH. C. CHURCH, AND THE LARGEST AND MOST TALENTED COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

Seats can be secured in advance without Extra Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance begins at 8. NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,

ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT. THE FAMILY RESORT

OPEN FOR THE SEASON, CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, THE GREAT STAR TROUPS OF THE WORLD.

IN THEIR GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES. J. L. CARNCROSS Manager

R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. C O N C E R T H A L L,

CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH,

BLIND TOM'S CONCERTS,

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.

In order to give parties who have been unable to hear him an opportubity.

Will appear at the above Hall

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK AT 8 O'CLOCK,

FAREWELL MATINEES,

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,

October 2 and 5, at 2:30.

So cantal

Admission. Tickets at Charles W. A. Trumpier's Music Store,
No. 928 Cheanut street; also, at the Hail. 9 30 at
Balcony reserved for colored persons, Admission, 25c.

A SEEMBLY BUILDING.

A "THE PLAINS AND ROCKY MOUNTAINS,"
J. L. RINGWALT'S ILLUSTRATED LECTURE
having proved eminently successful, will be repeated
every evening ouring the week, commencing

MONDAY, September 30.

WUNDERLICH'S MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS,
a litustrative of Plain and Mountain Scenery, and
many other large and accurate views, will
be exhibited every evening.
Admission, 50 cents. Children's tickets, 25 cents.
Secured seals, without extra charge, at Trampler's
music store, No. 225 Cheanut street; also at Turner Hamiliton's bockstore, No. 105 South Tenth street. Doors
open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8.

9 30 64.

THE MEAGHER TESTIMONIAL

MAJOR GENERAL THOMAS F. MRAGHER
WILL BE ON EXHIBITION
AT NO. 710 SANSOM STREET.
FROM OCTOBER 18T, UNTIL THE 5TH,
THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED. 9 30 68\* BY CARL SENTES ORCHASTRA Of 40 Performers.

EVERY THURSDAY APTERNOON

(Commencing October 3, 1867), at 3 o'clock.

Vecalist—Mr. William Hartmann, from the German Opera.

Package of four Tickets for \$1.
To be had at Bener & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1102
Chesnut street, and at the door, 925 lm FRENCH STEAM SCOURING.

man Opera. SINGLE ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO. NO. 182, SCUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND NO. 510 RACE STREET. MOMWI CAUTION. - ALL PERSONS ARE CAU-

tioned against purchasing or negotiating Cer-ates of Deposit No. 179 for \$928, and No. 180 for Parties to whom the same may be offered are requested to give notice at the Company's Office.

B 24 if

No. 421 CHESNUT Street,

JOHN CRUMP.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER! SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1738 CHESNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

COACH MAKERS, New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Par ticular attention paid to repairing W I L I I A M S. G R A N T COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 38 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broms. Crocker Bros. & Go.'s Yellow Metal Bheathing, Bolts, and Nalls.

COTTON AND FLAX,

BAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Falss, from one:
Al