DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1867. THE

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1867.

THE following is an extract from a speech delivered by Judge Ludlow in the Hall of the Washington Engine Company:---

" IF WILLIAM H. SEWARD SHOULD BE ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, I WOULD BE IN FAVOR OF A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION, and, moreover, the South would be justified in dissolving the

Union in case of such an event."

The Democratic Party-Its Record and Its Proposed Policy.

THE effort which is being made to seduce Republicans into the support of the Democratic party makes it proper that the record of that party should be carefully considered. If it is to be entrusted with political power, we want to know what use it will make of the trust-Whither will it lead us? We can only judge of the future by the past, and, judging by the past, we certainly can find very little encouragement for trusting to Democratic leadership. For thirty years preceding the Rebellion the Democratic party had almost upinterrupted control of the Government. How was that power used? Was it employed to build up and strengthen and consolidate the Union, to ortify the principles of free government, and to extend the area of free institutions: to develop true nationality of sentiment and patriotic devotion to the great Republic itself, as the noblest and dearest inheritance bequeathed to us by the great and good men of former times? By no means. On the contrary, its power was used to further the ambitious and sectional schemes of the slave oligarchy-to extend the area of human bondage, to break down the most sacred safeguards of civil liberty-to oster State pride at the expense of devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and to prepare the way for the final catastrophe of the Rebellion-a catastrophe which, in the intentions of its leaders, involved nothing less than the total overthrow of free institutions on this continent, and the erection of a vast slave empire on their ruins ! The Rebellion of 1861 was but the natural sequence, the necessary outgrowth, of the principles and policy of the Democratic party. The period between 1830 and 1860 will stand as the darkest era in American history. It covers the suppression of the right of petition in the House of Representatives, the violation of the mails by the slave oligarchy, the passage of the infamous Fugitive Slave bill, the repeal of the Missouri compromise restriction, the Kansas outrages and the attempt to force the pro-slavery Lecompton Constitution upon a protesting people, and the prostitution of the Supreme Court to the shameless avowals, the false history, and the false law of the Dred Scott decision. These are the monuments erected along the pathway of the Democratic party. These are its credentials, its certificates of character, its recommendations to public confidence and favor. But the later record of this party is still more atrocious. The Rebellion of 1860-61 was nothing more or less than the Rebellion of the Democratic party. The Rebel leaders were the leaders of the Democratic party, and its supporters, both North and South, were Democrats alone, A Democratic President played into their hands; and the Government was passed over to the Republicans with eleven States in open rebellion; a hostile Confederacy fully organized; armies in the field, armed and equipped with munitions stolen from the United States; ships, forts, and arsenals treacherously delivered up to the traitors; and the whole fabric of the Government apparently trembling to its fall. This was the pass to which thirty years of Demooratic rule had brought us !

unpardonable folly and crime of erganizing Rebel oligarchies in each of the Rebel States. It would leave loyalty at the South without a shred of support, without a shadow of protection. It would put the vast powers of State organizations, with their revenues, resources, arms, arsenals, militia, etc., into the exclusive hands of men who are bitterly, implacably hostile to the Union and to the principles of free government on which it is founded. Democratic reconstruction means a Rebel oligarchy at the South and a Rebel balance of power throughout the nation. Are the people prepared for this? Is this to be the result of all our sorrows and sacrifices for four ong and bitter years ?

The record of the Democratic party shows that it is unfit to be trusted with political power. Its proposed policy for the future equally condemns it. For the great purposes of free government, national growth, individual prosperity, and public renown, the people must seek some better and more worthy organ. What better, or what more worthy, than the great Union Republican party ?

Where the Workingmen of Philadelphia Stand.

We notice in our sister city of Pittsburg the nomination of three Legislative tickets by the citizens of the great workshop of our State-a Republican, a Democratic, and a Workingman's. We regret this triangular fight, not because we consider that the workingmen should not have made their nominations, but because it was the duty of the Republicans of Pittsburg to ratify their selection, and not place a party ticket in the field. The reason why we favor such a coalition is founded on the natural sympathy and unity of interest between the laborer and the Republicans. Why, the very birth of the Republican party was caused by the desire of the people to elevate labor, and do away with the degradation in which it was held in the Southern States ! And if the hands of our great party were stretched out to help the blacks, who had no claim but pity, how much more does our heart beat in unison with the injuries of our own citizens whem the oppression of capital is seeking to enslave ! The Democratic party, on the contrary, is essentially opposed to the true interests of the Pennsylvania workingmen. It is composed either of the newly imported foreign element or of the rich and powerful moneyed men, who naturally seek to secure a tyranny of wealth, an aristocracy of capital. The Republican party is a party "of the people, by the people, and for the people," and those of its members who seek to play into the hands of the capitalists, if such there be, are acting in opposition to the moving spirit of the organization throughout our State.

The workingmen of Philadelphia send greetings to those of Pittsburg. A common battle is being fought. They, too, in the Quaker City are having as severe a struggle as their brethren in the West. Here they are working as zealously against Judge Ludlow for the Common Pleas as we hope the citizens of Pittsburg are striving to defeat Judge Sharswood.

The battle is going on over the same grounds. Judge Ludiow, the nominee and pet of the Democratic party, has declared himself to be the enemy of trades unions of all sorts and kinds, and denounces them in the most unmeasured terms as tyrannous. The issue, hence, is clearly made up. The trades union men of all classes are to-day striving together to defeat the common enemy, and to defeat the party which has endorsed his infamous doctrines of oppression and wrong. We hope that our friends in the West are doing likewise. There, as here, the real enemies of the workingman are the sycophants and time-servers who, under the false title of Democrats, are seeking to gain political power at the expense of the working classes, and by pretending to favor their cause. Workingmen, they do but use you to gain an end, and they will abandon you at the beck and call of their leaders, who are all of them the rich capitalists of the State. Wealth, in the Democratic party, is the only criterion of power, while the Republican party is seeking, with all the strength of a great, living organization, to give power to brains. With brains, and skill, and numbers, we do not fear a contest between capital and the bone and sinew of the land. We speak advisedly, and we speak for the Republican party of this section of our State, when we say, that the supporters of Judge Williams sympathizes thoroughly and only with the workingmen in this contest, and that the success of Pittsburg's favorite son will be esteemed by the workingmen of Philadelphia as a triumph for the great doctrine of the rights of labor as against the exactions of

from the ground. Yesterday the victory was on the side of law and order, and a clean and thorough sweep was made as far as the raid extended. It is the plain duty of the United States authorities to push forward the work undertaken until every illegal still is broken up. If the marines are not strong enough in point of numbers to carry out the programme, it is the duty of Marshal Ellmaker to call upon the Grey Reserves and National Guard for assistance. Let these two gallant regiments occupy the ground and establish a permanent encampment thereon. until the task of the civil authorities is completed. When the stills lately in operation are all suppressed, it will be a comparatively easy task to prevent their reëstablishment. The question of expense should not be taken into consideration, as ten thousand dollars devoted to the suppression of these open violators of the law will be returned to the Treasury a hundred-fold in the shape of duties on liquor legitimately manufactured.

Our Ticket and the Soldiers Upon It. THE Democrats who, in their hypocritical professions of love for the soldier, attempt to make a point against the Republicans because the latter placed no soldiers on their city and county ticket, are careful to say nothing of the fact that there are four Colonels, who did good service in the war, on the Republican egislative ticket of this city. Looking over the entire tickets of both parties, we find that the Democrats have nominated only three soldiers, while the Republicans have nominated four for important offices. These are:-Colonel Charles Kleckner, of the Sixth District; Colonel Elisha W. Davis, of the Tenth District; Colonel Marshall C. Hong, of the Sixteenth District; and Colonel John Clark, of the Seventeenth District. These are gentlemen who are well qualified as civilians for the positions to which they will be elected, and they have proved themselves true and gallant soldiers in the war for the Union, besides.

Colonel Kleckner, who originally enlisted in the 48th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteersand afterwards became Colonel of the 172d. and then of the 184th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was with the Army of the Potomac during the whole war, and participated in nearly all of the hardest-fought battles of that army. His military record has already been published and commented upon in a complimentary manner in the Sunday Dispatch and other journals of this city, and we notice that the Snyder county Tribune, the Pottsville Miners' Journal, the Mifflinsburg Telegraph, and many other papers in the interior of the State, have noticed the fact of Colonel Kleckner's nomination, and have spoken of his military services and his high character as a man in terms of warmest praise. Colonel Kleckner's opponent, Mr. Barney McNally, is also something of a warrior, but his battles have generally been fought under a roof. In the present campaign, he has received several wounds at and by the hands of his own constituents.

Colonel E. W. Davis, of the Tenth District, was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 121st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Chapman Biddle, in which capacity he did good service.

title him to office at the hands of the Philadelphia public.

While we have no fear that a single Republican will "scratch" the name of Mr. Batturs and substitute the name of Mr-Megary, we can confidently appeal to every proper-minded citizen, whatever may have been his past political affiliations, to vote for Mr. Batturs, who is so well known as being in all respects an eminently proper man to elect to the office of Clerk of the Orphans' Court.

"JUDGE LUDLOW .- The public are cautioned "JUDGE LUBLOW.-The public are cautioned to place ho reliance upon the anonymous com-munications, pretended reports of speeches, or alleged expressions of opinion by Judge Lud-low, with which the partisan press now abounds, and also to beware of all *last cards* and teleorame."

-We clip the above advertisement from a Democratic contemporary, and republish it without charge, as it tends to shake our faith in a matter which before we gave credence to. It casts a suspicion on the authenticity of Judge Allison's letter. It is a last card, and one which cannot be contradicted, and we may be wrong in treating it as generously as we did. Is it genuine ? The warning in our Democratic neighbor looks very much as if it was not. We now doubt it ourselves. It is well for the people to accept with many grains of allowance such publications as come from writers in Europe, which it is impossible to contradict at once. Let Judge Ludlow stand on his own record, and don't call in the aid of foreign travellers to support the sinking

THE SUNDAY NIGHT SERVICES .- In conse quence of some strictures having been made at the Chesnut Street Theatre on Sunday evonings, the managers have concluded to allow no ings, the managers have concluded to allow ho more to be held there. The committee in charge of the meetings have determined upon continuing them at the Horticultural Hall, commencing to-morrow evening, when the Rev. Dr. Newton will officiate.

-We are happy to see that our opposition to the claptrap species of religion has at last produced the desired effect. In the new place of worship, without the surroundings of the theatre, we may hope for some genuine religion; and not the sensational order of services which have been occurring at the building on Chesnut street.

AN ELOQUENT ORATION .- We publish on our third page to-day a full report of the able address of Hon. R. Stockett Matthews, of Baltimore. It was delivered last night to an enthusiastic and crowded audience in National Hall. It is strong, eloquent, and logical, and well deserved the cheers with which it was greeted.

JUDGE SHARSWOOD AND SECESSION .- Judge Sharswood is a life-long and conscientious believer in the doctrine of secession. We do not say this for partisan purposes, but merely as a fact which would not be denied by the Judge himself. He did not actually aid the Rebellionn or was he a traitor, yet for years before the war, or the war was thought of by the people, he declared his conviction that in theory and under our form of Government a State had the right to secede. This is announced in his Commentaries on Blackstone again and again, as every student of that work can testify. Those who vote for him vote for one who is an original secessionist. and who was so consistently, and we believe is so still. Can any loval man place in power one who held this doctrine? Can any soldier who has fought for the maintenance of the Union

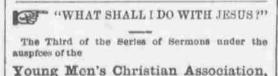
"REWARD YOUR ENEMIES."-The people of Philadelphia have their votes claimed for Mr Joseph N. Peirsol for City Treasurer entirely on the ground of the scriptural injunction to love and reward your enemies. That gentleman, having done all he could to injure our city, is now to be rewarded by being made City Treasurer. A good opportunity is afforded for the doctrine of the Sermon on the Mount, Let Mr. Peirsol present his own claims for our votes. expressed in his letter on the report of League Island as a Navy Yard:-"I have been informed. and I believe, League Island has been wholly reclaimed from the river Delaware, and is only prevented from overflow by large banks of stone and earth. It is surrounded, except upon one side, by a marsh, and for this cause, as well as from insalubrity, it has been unimproved and unoccupied, except as pasture laud, at a moderate rent, since its reclamation. Thus the gift of the Island would be dear, and still dearer if \$2,000,000 were added to the ailt towards fitting it for use. The place has only to be visited and seen to demonstrate its unfitness, and I would humbly suggest a visit by a committee of Congress for the purpose, before so great an outlay is incurred or promised, where performance is impossible."

LONDON GAS .- There is a proposal to amalgamate the thirteen London gas companies into four, assigning to the four separate districts. The companies in the first district, in the year 1866, supplied 2,650,832,000 cubic feet of gas; the second, 2,761,017,000 cubic feet; the third, 1,690,340,551 cubic feet; and the fourth, 1,551,328,000 cubic feet.

QUEEN VICTORIA .- Since the death of the Prince Consort, the Queen has played only sacred music, and that chiefly on the harmonium. The eminent musician who taught her this instrument is now engaged in arranging for it, for her Majesty's use, all the modern oratorios by Costa Schachner, etc. The arrangements are ultimately to be published.

-A new theatre is about to be constructed at Naples, on the spot formerly occupied by the convent of St. Orsolo, and will be called after Donizetti.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.



Will be preached by

REV. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D. on the above subject.

IN HORTICULTURAL HALL.

The further use of the Chesnut Street Theatre having been withdrawn by the proprietors). TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING.

AT 75 O'CLOCK.

After the above services, a Prayer Meeting will be held, conducted b) GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., just returned from the great religious services in Calcago, Seats free, All are invited.

BO REV. J. F. MCLELLAND HAVING CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race, will preach on Sabbath next, 6th inst., at 10% A. M. No service in the evening.

BEV. G. A. PELTZ WILL PREACH TABERNAULE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth. Services at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M.

MEMOBIAL BAP INT CHURCH. ATHLETIC HALL, THIRTEENTH Street, aboy



SPECIAL NOTICES.

JUDGE LUDLOW.

A letter has been received from Europe from Hon. Joseph Allison, in which he says --

"I have seen the address to JUDGE LUDLOW, so numerously and respectfully signed, and cannot permit myself to doubt the result. You are at liberty say, privately and publicly, THAT I AM FOR HTS RE-ELECTION " 10 4 41 JUDGE ALLISON'S OPINION

JUDGE LUDLOW.

In 1862 A. D. Bolleau was arrested by the United States authorities for treasonable language. Judge Ludlow instructed the Grand Jury to find a true bill against the United States officers, and promised to use all the force of the Court to cause their arrest. Upon hearing this Judge Allison hastened to the Court Room, countermanded the order and gave his opinion of its propriety and loyalty. He said-

Noom, countermanded the order and gave his opinion of its propriety and loyalty. He said:---"I would be derelict in my duty as a Judge of this Court, if, by my silence. I might even seem to sanction its and if, in speaking, i did not place upon it my most emphatic condemation, * * * It was unwise because it places this Court in a false position before the country, as anxious for, and of its own motion is to precipitate a collision between the state and general Government, when such collision should by all proper means and to the last possible extremity be avoided, that the true and constitu-tional Government, and hereas the infit collision should by all proper means and to the last possible extremity be avoided, that the true and constitu-tional Government, on the infit man infamous Repellion which defees its authority tramples on its flag, imperia its existence and which has filed that and with lamentation and woe. * * * I have upon a matter of great public moment; f could not and loyal clitzen, with the community of which I am and loyal clitzen, with the community of which I am and loyal clitzen, with the community of which I am a member and an officer, and with my cunnity, which has a right to know, in this the hour of her extreme peril, that as a clitzen and magistrate my personal and official amport shall be given to it."

that Judge Allison was determined to place his loyalty on record, but could not answer for his colleague, whose action he reversed. Which is of the most import, the tardy and solicited assent in 1857, or the spontaneous rebuke in 1862?

EIGHTH WARD

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Representative, EDMUND S. YARD.

> Common Council, JOHN C. MARTIN.

School Directors. ALFXANDER P. COLESBERRY. WILLIAM F JUDSON. ROBERT NA WILLSON. 10 5 24

TEIRTEENTH WARD 125 UNION MEPUBLICAN TICKET.

ASSEMILY-SEVENTH DISTRICT. JAMES SUBERS. WARD TICKET-COMMON COUNCIL. ABRAHAM KLINE

During the long and bitter struggle that followed, the Democratic party was the open, notorious, and avowed sympathizer with the Rebellion: and the latest recorded utterance of a Democratic National Convention is that the war for the Union was a "failure" and a disgrace. The Union was saved, the Rebellion was suppressed, and the authority of the nation was restored, in spite of all that the Democratic party could do to the contrary.

This is the record of the party that now asks the people to entrust it with power ! Could any demand be more absurd and impudent ? What ! Give a party power that has shown only a fatal capacity for using it to evil ends ? that has already nearly ruined the country, plunged us into civil war, heaped up a mountain load of debt, and sacrificed upon res bloody altar of a wicked rebellion a half , illion of precious human lives ? The idea. - madness and national suicide.

The suppression of the Rebellion has left us the great work of reconstruction, the most aportant problem by far that ever engaged the attention of the American people. What does the Democratic party propose to do with reference to this vital question ? On what principles does it propose to reorganize the Rebel States ? It exhibits upon this important topic its usual fatal proclivity towards evil. It would have the nation commit the The New Whisky Insurrection.

capital.

Is our fourth edition of yesterday we gave the full particulars of the great raid upon the unlicensed distilleries of Richmond, in which the civil authorities were supported by a file of marines, and carried everything before them. The section of Richmond in which these operations were carried on fairly rivals Bedford street and its environs, in downright filthiness and utter depravity. The policemen who are familiar with the neighborhood variously estimate the number of stills which have been in undisturbed operation for months past at from one to four hundred, of which number but a single one has been worked under a license. The others have been operated chiefly during the night, the darkness reeking with the fumes of boiling whisky. And this whisky was of the most villainous description, having chesp molasses for its basis and the most deadly poisons for its flavoring and coloring condiments. On Thursday afternoon, a vigorous effort was made by the revenue officials to put an end to its manufacture, but a wild rabble of women assailed the officers, and drove them

He was engaged in a number of hard-fought battles, and acquitted himself with honor to his State.

Colonel Marshall C. Hong's military record is well known. He enlisted as a private in the 95th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was soon promoted to a Captaincy for his bravery and soldierly qualifications. He was in many of the bloodiest battles of the war, and came out of them all with credit.

Colonel John Clark has a first-class military record in connection with the Third Pennsylvania Reserves. He did his whole duty as a soldier.

Such are the four Colonels on the Republican ticket. With these we have, among other candidates for the Legislature, such wellknown and sterling citizens as Edmund S. Yard, James Holgate, George T. Thorn, David Foy, and others, constituting altogether one of the most respectable Legislative tickets ever placed before the people of this city by any party.

The Republican ticket, city, county, and legislative, is one that we may well feel satisfied with, and we have the fullest confidence that all soldiers as well as civilians who have a due regard for the honor of the city will vote the whole Republican ticket.

Clerk of the Orphans' Court.

In what we have hitherto said respecting the Republican candidates, the claims of our candidate for Clerk of the Orphans' Court have not received due attention. The candidates for Judge, Sheriff, and City Treasurer have occupied so much attention, that Mr. Batturs has not received the notice that he and the office for which he is a candilate deserve.

The office of Clerk of the Orphans' Court in this city is a very important one, and should be filled by a thoroughly competent and proper man. That Mr. Batturs is such a man, even his most bitter political opponents have never denied. He has been chief clerk in the office for eight years, and has for a large portion of that time been virtually the head of the office.

Mr. Batturs was a candidate for the Republican nomination for this office in 1861, but withdrew in favor of Mr. William C. Stevenson. He has always been a firm and consistent Republican, and was a faithful friend of the Union during the late war.

His opponent is Mr. Megary. He is, of course, a Democrat-a member of the party that constituted the "Northern wing of the Rebel army"-and the political associate of those whose hearts were with Davis and Lee during the Rebellion. The community has never been furnished with any evidence of Mr. Megary's qualifications for the office of Clerk of the Orphans' Court, while we have proof that his political principles by no means en-

vote for one who held and holds that in so doing he crushed by mere force what was a legal right?

A CLAIM TO BE SHERIFF,-Mr. Peter Lyle possesses two qualities in a marked degree, and these are an immense amount of arrogance and a very bad temper. He has no courtesy, and is evidently so passionate as to be utterly unfitted for the Important duties of Sheriff. How this modest and courteous gentleman thinks of himself, and speaks of the Republican voters of Philadelphia, we will let him show for himself. His speech to the Convention which nominated him contains the following paragraph:-"Let us canvass our precincts, and stop this

colonization. If we stop this cheating, the lowest map on our ticket will be elected by from 6000 to 8000 majority. We were not beaten last year. I WAS NOT BEATEN. I WAS ELECTED BY A HANDSOME MAJORITY; but I was counted out. The right way is not to let those BASCALS do it again."

BRING OUT THE VOTES .- The State of Penn. sylvania has a majority of at least 20,000 in favor of the Republican party if the full vote can only be got out, but the danger to which we are subjected, and which, if not counteracted will lose us the State, arises from the fact that it is much more difficult to bring all our voters to the polls than it is for the Democracy to accomplish that result. There is too genial a sentiment in the Republican ranks in opposition to any determined exertion and personal inconvenience. We are glad to see, however, our fellow Republicans are at last getting aroused. and on every hand we hear the comment from gentlemen:-"I had not intended to vote, but since the Democracy have made it an issue, I shall vote the straight Republican ticket." Let every Republican see to those who are apathetic and compel them to come out and exercise the dearest right of an American citizen.

IF YOU WISH to have the greenbacks in your hand turning to waste paper, vote for Judge Sharswood. If you want to have all your property invested in United States notes transferred by a magician's wand into old colored paper, vote for Judge Sharswood. Every vote cast for him is an indirect support of repudiation, should he get the opportunity. Let not only the capitalist, but the laborer who has been saving his wages, think of this before he supports a man whose sympathies are all in favor of such a line of judicial decision.

JUDGE LUDLOW declares Trades Unions to be infamous, oppressive, and denounces them is most unmeasured terms. Let the members of these associations stuitify their past record, let them put a blot upon their clear history of manly self-defense, and vote for their enemy and traducer, if they can. He denounces them; with Christian-like resignation, or possibly unmanly pusillanimity, they reward him with their votes. Will they kiss the hand that strikes them ?

THE Democrats of Philadelphia claim to be the true friends of the soldiers because they have upon their ticket threesoldier-candidates. The Republicans, however, have four on theirs, namely, Colonel Charles Kleckner, Colonel Elisha W. Davis, Colonel Marshall C. Houz, and Colonel John Glark, as brave soldiers as ever handled a sword. -- Norristonon Pres Press.

P. S. HENSON, D D., at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M. DED PINENTREET CHURCH. COR. Deep ner of FOURTH and PINE Street. - Preach ing in the Lecture-riom by the Pastor, Rev. R. H., ALLEN, To-morrow at 10% A. M. Young Men's Prayer Meeting at 7% P. M.

T. W. SIMPERS will preach To-morrow at 105 A. M. and 75 P. M. Communion Services at 3

THE BROAD STREET RAPTIST CEURCH, S. E. corner of BROAD and BROWN Streets.-The Rev. ALFRED H. PATTON, of Ulica, New York, will preach at this Church, on Sabbath, the 6th instant, at 10% o'clock A. M. and 7% P. M.

PENN SQUARE CHURCH, BROAD, Dr. CROWELL, will preach To-morrow at 1015 and 4 o'clock,

NORTH BROAD STREET U. P. CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Poplar-Services conducted by the Pastor, Rev. LAFAY-ETTE MARKS, at the usual hours, 103% A. M., and 74 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CHURCH OF THE NEW TESTA-MENT, ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets,-Preaching at 3% P. M., Rev. Mr. HOWARD, Union Prayer Meeting, Tuesday, 7% P. M. Cordial invita-tion to all.

BIBLE CHREATIAN CRUBCH, N. THIRD Street, above Girard avenus, - Fo-morrow, at 10% A. M., discourse on "The Bible and Vegetarianiam," by the Pastor, Rev. JOSEPH MET-CALFE, Atternoon, at 3 o'clock, discourse by Dr. WILLIAM TAYLOR.

"THE RESURRECTION OF THE BODY."-Two sermons on this subject will be prached on Sunday by the Rector, in the CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR, SPRING GARDEN Street, below Broad, Service at 10'30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ALEXANDER PRESBYTEGIAN CHURCH, corner of NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets. Pastor, Rev. THOMAS M. CUN-NINGHAM, D. D. Public services every Sabbath at 10% A. M., and 7% P. M. Sabbath School at 2% P. M. 10 5 844⁴

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets, Rev. J. W. SCHENCK, Pastor. Service To-morrow at 1054 o'clock morning and 7% o'clock evening.

BEV. A. A. WILLITTS, D. D. will preach in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESEVTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGH-TEENTH and ARCH Streets, To-morrow, at 10% A. M. and 7 P. M. Strangers cordially in sited. Sab-bath Schools at 2 P. M.

AIMS IN LIFE. REV. DR. MARCH will preach on this subject To-morrow (Sun-day) events, at 7% o'clock, in the CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Sprace. At seats free. Young men especially, and the public generally, are cordially invited to attend.

A SERMON TO CHILDREN WILL be preached Providence permitting, in the WE-T SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVE. NTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets by the Rev. WiL LIAM P. BREED, D. D., To-morrow afternoon, at to clock, upon "The Three Brave Roys."

CALVARY FRENEYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth, -Preaching Tomorrow, at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M. by kev. W. J. WBIGHT, of New Jeracy.

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRES-BYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.-Services To-morrow by the Pastor elect, Rev. Mr. IJAMS. Communication in the morning, and preaching at 7% P. M. B. EVANS, SAAC

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A BRAHAM KLINE, ALDERMAN, CHARLES M. CARPENTER, St HOOL DIRECTORS, SAMUEL ALLEN, HENRY F HAYS, SAMUEL ALLEN, In place of John Fry, resigned, JOHN B. GREEN, D. W. C. MOORE, In place of Abraham Kline, resigned, MATTHEW C. BORGIA, [1052t In place of Abraham Alburger, deceased,

ATTENTION, FIGHTH WARD.-ATTENTION, FIGHTH WARD,—A meeting of the Union Republican citizens of the Eighth Ward will be held at the SCHUYLKILL HOSE HOUSE, LOCUST, shove Tweifth, on MON-DAY B VENING, 7th Inst, to perfect arrangements for the election on Tuesday. A. J. HARPER, President. MANUEL N. PHILLIPS, STERLING BELL, } Scretaries. 1052t

ACENCY OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company, OFFICE OF

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1867.

We desire to ca instantion to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments. We would to

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1	8202*92	do.	do,	8-208 01 1862	
	\$165'42	do.	do,	5-20s of 1864.	
	\$167*92	do.	do,	5-20s of 1865,	
t	\$154.17	do.	do.	5-208 of '65, Jan. & July	ł
1	\$254*17	do.	do.	5-208 of '07.	
	\$80.42	do	do.	5 % cent. 10-10s.	
61	\$168*87	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy, June issue.	
61	\$157*87	do.	do.	7 8-10 Cy, July issue.	

do. 78-10 Cy. July issue. do. (For every thousand dollars.)

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