General Peter Lyle's Speech. The following is a true copy of General Lyle's speech to the Convention that nominated him, as reported by Mr. McAran, a well-known professional phonographic reporter, and sworn to

by him as being correct in every particular;-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 speech. 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, ne first time 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 precincts and stop this cotonization. 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 minority. If we stop this cheating, the lowest man on our ticket will be elected by from 6000 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 failed yet to meet the first man who does not know from one to twenty who have changed their opinions from last year. We were not beaten tast 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 RASCALS 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 ticket." (Applause.)

C. A. MCARAN. [L. S.] Eworn and subscribed to before me this sixth day of September, A. D. 1867.

WILLIAMS OGLE, Alderman.

League Island.

The following is a letter of Joseph N. Peirsol, Democratic candidate for City Treasurer, to a member of the U.S. Senate:-

PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1862. Sir:—I take the liberty of addressing you upon the subject of the proposed location of the United States Navy Yard at League Island, 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 land, at a moderate rent, since its reclamation. The fast land is from six to eight feet below high-water mark at all points, and would cost over a million dollars to level and fit for use as much as will be required for the

large purposes projected.

If the object is to erect foundries, the spongy nature of the soil would make it impossible to at a proper foundation for the buildings except at a great cost, nor could a well of sufficient depth be dug for large castings. It could not cost less than two or three million dollars in ship-houses, dry-docks, and other structures now in the old yard, which would have to be abundant. Thus the city of the Island would be abandoned. Thus the gift of the Island would be dear, and still dearer if \$2,000,000 were added to the gift towards filling it for use. Most of the ship carpenters employed in the yard now reside in Kensington, nearly eight miles distant from the Island, where they would continue as Government work is not sufficient. tinue, as Government work is not sufficiently regular or remunerative to induce a permanent removal. The Island is at least five miles from the supply stores of the city. The approaches are as low as the Island itself, and unfit for building purposes, and far distant from hydrants, gas, improved streets, police and rail-

roads.
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. There are minor objections, which I will not urge. I am as earnest as any Phila delphian in the desire of the location of a first class yard, but it is my duty, impelled by the same feelings which you have, to state to you, as a public man, it will cost at least four million acclurate officers is stated for the least cffi-ciency as compared with the present yard. If you add foundries, etc., that will be an additional expense, which I will not undertake to

The present yard may be extended for about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and provide all the ground necessary now and hereafter with out disturbance or delay. I am ready to give fur-ther information. Being personally unknown to you, I reier you to any of the Philadelphia delegation of the House to be assured who I am. With high respect, JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,

The Medal Meddle.

Had the Emperor supposed that his pet idea, the Exposition, would have been the cause of so many disputes and so much wrangling among the contest-ants, there is a probability that he would have aban-

disputes and so much wrangling among the contestants, there is a probability that he would have abandoned it altogether. Our two great plano-houses, long before the final awards were made, quarrelled as to who was mentioned first or second on the list, and then began the argument which was the greater aconor, to get the "first" gold medal or the decoration; ontil the Boston Transcript exclaimed, with Shake-peare, "A plague on both your houses."

Two manafacturers of sewing machines were next in the field, both claiming a gold medal, but both, at the same time, disputing the right of the other to such a prize—one saying that the award was only made for a certain special improvement, the accused in reply declaring that the honor was bestowed on the other party as an inventor or promoter, and not as a manufacturer of the machine which bears his name. But while all this was going on, it seems that a third house silently watched all the proceedings, remained very quiet, and, conscious of its own strength, showed the two competitors to call each other hard names; and now that the fight is nearly over, and the combatants have spent considerable "owder, it comes forth like a lion, places its paw on the bone of contention, and walks off with it victoriously. In other and plainer words, we have seen a copy of the official list of premiums, and find that the representative of the Grover & Baker Machine at the Paris Exposition was decorated by the Emperor with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. This will, doubtless, surprise many who have read the statements already published in our papers, and it throws a bombshell, as it were, in the camps of the other claimants; but it is a fact, nevertheless, and we are gratified to see the merits and excellent features of the Grover & Baker machine acknowledged abroad, as they have long been at home: for it is a superior machine. We first the fellowing paragraph in the Liverpool

We find the following paragraph in the Liverpoor Albion:—
"There seems to be considerable contradiction among the successful exhibitors as to the awards made in this department. The recipients of the two gold medals severally advertise that theirs is the only gold medals severally advertise that theirs is the only gold medal, thus contradicting each other, while all the other prize-holders concur that no gold medal was awarded to any sewing machine whatever. Happily, it is not our duty to decide this knotty question but, be it as it may, the Grover & Baker sewing machines have received the very highest prize—above all medals—their representative in Paris having been decorated by the Emperor with the Cross of the Legion of Honor."—Home Journal.

MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS'.

PRILADELPHIA,

AND NO. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MARRIED.

FULLAWAY-THORNE.—On the 29th of September, by the Rev. H. B. Raybold, ENOCH FULLAWAY to JOSEPHINE E., youngest daughter of the late Daniel Thorne, all of this city. No cards.

PLUM—PRICE—On Wednesday evening, October 1, 1875, at the sendone of the late of th 1667. at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. William Claxton, Mr. LEWIS H. PLUM, of Cur-cinnati. to Miss. ANNIE PRICE, second daughter of Michael Price, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DIED.

EARIN.—Suddenly, on the 3d instant, Mrs. ELIZA-BETH C. wife of C. M. Eakin.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the fineral, from the residence of her husband, E. E. corner of Thirty-ninth and Chesnut streets, on Saturday alternoon, the 5th instant, at 3½ o'clock. Interment at Woodlands Cemetery.

HEGERMAN.—On the 3d instant, IDA VIRGINIA, daughter of Robert and Sarah Hegerman, aged 9 years 1 month and 2 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, on the Oxford road, half a mile above Frankford, on Sunday afternoon, the 6th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Ceder Hill Cemetery.

ECOP.—At Bremen, Germany, on Friday, Septem-

Bedar Hill Cemetery.

KOOP.—At Bremen, Germany, on Friday, September 20, after a short illness, SALLITE C. KOOP, wife of Herman Koop, of Brooklyn, L. I., and daughter of Charles E. White, Esq., of Philadelphia. SMITH.—On the 2d instant, MARY FRANCES, daughter of Mrs. Fannie and the late William Smith, and granddaughter of Alburtes and Mary G. Allen.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her unde, William B. Kehrum, No. 1134 S. Fifth street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SMITH,-On the 2d instant, Mrs. CATHERINE, ellet of the late William C. Smith, in the 5th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectively invited to attend the funeral, from her late real-dence, No. 868 N. Seventh street, on next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Monument

Cemetery.
STILES.—On the 1st instant, JACOB STILES, in the 6ist year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1014 N. Front street, on First-day, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Evergreen Cemetery.
TEAL.—On the 4th instant, Mr. JOSEPH TEAL, in the 74th year of his age. the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 767 S. Third street, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Union Cametery.

IN MEMORIAM.

We are called upon by a sad dispensation of Divine Providence to deplore the death of HENRY BLACK of this city, after a short but painful illness, at his late residence, No. 442 Diamond street, on the 21st uit., in the sixty-sixth year of his age. Whilst humbly bow ing to the dispensation of an all-wise God, who "doeth all things well," his many friends cannot but painfully feel the void so deeply made in the loss of him characterized by so much natural beneficences of him characterized by so much natural beneficences of heart, and en hent for his many natural virtues. In his short filness he bore all submissively, in humble obedience to the Hand that afflicted him.

But he has passed away from the earth forever. His loving and kind advice, his ready confidence as the faithful friend, are severed from us, and may the example of his life, his emisent social qualities, his kind-heartedness and goodness of disposition, be imitated by us.

tated by us.

Mr. Henry Black was a Past Grand of United States
Ludge, No. 34, I. O. of O. F., and was an active working
member for over eighteen years.

CITY INTELLIGENCE [FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE GREAT WHISKY RAID!

How It Ended Yesterday.

The Distillers Removing Their Stills.

A Meeting of Their Employes.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

When our report of the great raid upon the Richmond stills closed yesterday, we left the raiders upon the premises of John Mooney, at the S. E. corner of Edgmont and Williams streets. In John's innocent-looking cellar a splendid copper still and about twenty hogsheads of mash were unearthed. The copper concern was extricated with great difficulty, and the sides of the mash barrels were caved in their contents running out and flooding the cellar, from which there was no outlet, to a considerable depth. In the cellar an old tin still was also discovered, but being of little value, it was knocked to pieces and left behind. On the rear or Mooney's lot stood a stable, an examination of which disclosed a subterranean chamber, used as a storchouse for whisky, but empty on this occasion. In the third story of the house, however, a barrel of the vile stuff was found. It was emptied into small kegs and carried down stairs, but during this operation a portion flowed out upon the shed in the rear, and was caught by the whisky people standing around in their nats and gulped down like so much water.

Meanwhile Inspectors Ghegan and Brooks were

ing around in their hats and gulped down like so much water.

Meanwhile Inspectors Ghegan and Brooks were conducted up into the cupola of the Eighteenth Ward Station House, from which point they were shown the loc-lity of some open fields, near Clearfield street, in which the police knew that stills had been secreted. Accompanied by Deputy Marshal Sharkey, they proceeded thitner, and found four stills secreted in a cornfield, and two others hidden away in a lima-bean patch. The two houses near by, and numbered 1008 and 1010 Clearfield street, were also visited. In the latter was found a "worm," a still head, a hose, and other distilling paraphernalia, together with a barrel of whisky. The head of the latter was knocked in, and as the rank concoction flowed out upon the ground, a sorrowing female excisimed:—"Oh, but you'il get dry yourself for this!" To her simple mind, a thirst for whisky, without the means of siaking it, was the acme of torture. In the rear of these two houses were found two small wooden shautes from each of which a still and other apparatus were extricated.

At the upper end of Salmon street, adjoining the open lots, another large still was captured, and still another at No. 1834 Clifton street. The rear of the house No. 1834 Clifton street was also explored, three stills being discovered, after considerable trouble on the part of the officers. One of these was carried off, and the others demolished; a like fate betalling a barrel of whisky which had been slowed away. The wagons had been kept standing at the corner of williams and Edgmont streets, and to them all the The wagons had been kept standing at the corner of Williams and Edgmont streets, and to them all the captored stills and other apparatus which was not cestroyed were removed. A squad of marines surrounded the vehicles, a number of policemen being likewise present, to forestall any attempt at a rescue of the captured property, which the crowd contemplated with longing eyes. The four wagons being loaded with the spoils of war, and darkness near at hand, Marshal Ellmaker called in his forces, and prepared for a return to the civilized world. The different forces, marine, revenue, and municipal, concentrated at the corner of Richmond and Williams streets, where the wagons were found in line and surrounded by the policemen, deputy marshals, and inspectors, flanked by the marines. But still another capture was on hand, Inspector Ghegan coming up and reporting the discovery of four more essablishments near by, on Salmon street. A visit to the outhouses of this locality resulted in the capture of four stills and a barrel of whisky. This completed a list of about thirty stills which were torn out and broken up or carried off—enough whisky-tained copper being secured to furnish the whole Democratic party with badges. Williams and Edgmont streets, and to them all th

The curious caravan then started down Richmond

secured to furnish the whole Democratic party with badges.

The curious caravan then started down Richmond street, followed by a large and boisterous crowd, who vented their wrath in the only possible way by hoots and jeers at their vanquishers. No attempt at a disturbance was made until the line reached the corner of Cumberland street, At this point Pat Peoples, whose only still was in one of the wagons, forgot that "discretion was the better part of valor," and forcetting this, was destined to come to grief. He had been somewhat boisterous during the afternoon, and was overheard to threaten vengcauce. Pat emerced from a small house just as the wagons were passing and graping a brick, he hurled it at the line, and then started up Cumberland street, as fast as his whiskified legs could carry him. He finally turned into an alley and there fell into the arms of Deputies Sharkey and Lafferty, by whom he was escorted to the line, and placed in charge of Deputy Wippy and a guard of marines. For a time he was quite peaceable, but as the hopeless crowd began to fall off his courage oozed out, and he remarked to Deputy Wippy:—

"I guess I will go back."

Deputy Wippy responded, "I guess not;" and Pat followed his captors to the city, which was reached without further incidents worthy of note.

Quiet reigned in Richmond during the night, to all appearances. But Richmond was, in truth, far from quiet. During the Richmond was, in truth, far from was discussed, and the men who had been thrown out of employment by the result of the raid were informed where they would find the establithments of their former employers, as soon as they were ready to resume operations. During the night many of the distillers who were not disturbed yesterday were hard at work removing their stills, a large number of which were transported to parts as yet unknown. About half-onat 6 o'clock this morning, three wagons loaded down with stills were observed leaving the neighborhood of Salmon and Williams street, each wagon being guarded by three men,

The Richmond Seizures.—John Calverly, it is alleged, was one of the ringleaders in the attack upon the United States Marshale on Thursday Last, while endeavoring to seize illicit stills in Port Richmond. He was arrested yesterday afternoon for interfering with the officers in the discharge of their duties. Alderman Sinex held him in \$1500 ball to answer. About a quarter of 7 o'clock this morning Policemen H. Cave and Cramer arrested Charles McElvaine, Charles McElwee, and Patrick Carr, at Richmond and Maple streets, on suspicion of larceny. They were driving a furniture car with a copper still and worm in it. When questioned as to how they came in possession of the property, they stated that a man in Bridesburg had purchased it and they were going out to his place. McElvaine's wife is said to be the woman who, on Thursday, while the seizures in Richmond were being made, lumped into a furniture car and threw a still out. The accused were held for a hearing before one of the United States Commissioners. THE RICHMOND SEIZURES .- John Calverly, it

Till-Tappers.—George W. Wray and George Dunbar went into a public house on Coates street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, yesterday, and helped themselves to the small change in the money-drawer. They then left, and on the street kicked up a row with an officer, who took them into custody. The larceny was discovered after they left the barroom. Alderman Hutchinson held the accused in \$500 ball to answer.

PEDDLING WITHOUT A LICENSE.-James Brisboln and John Donnell halling from New York city, were arrested in the Twenty-fourth Ward yesterday for pedding without a license. They were taken before Alderman Maule, whojbeld them for a further

LARCENY CASE .- John Hamilton is the name of an individual who deliberately walked into Hunt's clothing store, on Market street, below Tenth, and beiped himself to a pair of pantaloons. He was arrested with the stolen property in the property in Allerman Jones held him to suswer.

WHAT I'VE SHEET WAS ALLEGED BY STATE OF THE STATE OF THE

RATIFICATION MEETING IN THE FIBST WARD. The Union Republicans of the First Ward held a large and enthusiastic meeting last evening at the corner of Moyamensing avenue and Greenwich street. Major L B. Thomas was made chairman. The following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:—

adopted:—

Whereas, The legislative power of our country being vested by the Constitution in a Congress elected by the people, the attempt of Andrew Johnson (the accidental President) to nuilly the laws passed by that body are deemed unconstitutional and dangerous to the rights and liberties of a free and enlightened people; therefore be it

Resolved, That the reconstruction measures adopted by Congress meet our cordial approval and we pledge

Resolved. That the reconstruction measures adopted by Congress meet our cordial approval, and we pledge ourselves to their faithful execution, in order that the Rebol States may be compelled to resume their places in the Union upon such terms as will insure the future peace and safety of our glorious country.

Resolved. That we endorse the whole Union Republican ticket for Judicial, Legislative, Civ, County, and Ward officers, in all its parts, and in view of the moral effects of its success upon the present disturbed political condition of our country, we earnestly hope for the triumphant election of every one of its candidates.

dates.

Executed, That in the nominees of the Ward tickst we recognize gentlemen of known ability, fully entitled to our support, and competent from experience and education to faithfully represent the interests of the citizens of the First Ward.

Executed, That it is the privilege as well as the duty of all American freemen to exercise the elective franchise, and he who fails so to doj falls in his duty to his country and h's fellow-citizens.

After the reading of the resolutions, the President introduced Colonel William B. Mann, who delivered an address, and was followed by A. Wilson Henszey, Esq., and Hon, Charles O'Neill.

CITY POLITICS-REPUBLICAN MEETINGS THIS CITY POLITICS—REPOBLICAN MERTINGS THIS EVENING.—This evening is the time appointed for the holding of the second great Republican demonstration in front of the Union League House, on Broad street. It is to be hoped that the weather will be prepitious enough to render no postponement necessary. Addresses are to be delivered by the following eminent orators:—Governor J.W. Geary, Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts Hon. H. Bucher Swope, Hon. John M. Bromail, Hon. James H. Campbell, Hon. A. G. Curlin, Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, General J. R. Hawley, of Connecticut, Hon. James Policck, Hon. Hamibal Hamilin, of Maine, Hon. Roscoe Conkling, of New York, Colonel H. C. Deming, of Connecticut, Hon. Henry D. Moore and others.

Fourth Ward-The Republicans of the Second Division will meet this evening at the southeast corner of Second and Shippen streets. The Republicans of the Fourth Division will meet at No. 614 South Third street, at 7 o'clock this eyesing.
Seventh Ward—The Republican Committee of Su-perintendence will meet at the northeast corner of Twelfth and Lombard streets at 8 o'clock this eve-

ing.
Nineteenth Ward—The Republicans of this Ward
vill hold a mass meeting this evening at the corner
of Norris street and Germantown Road. The followof Norris street and Germantown Road. The following popular speakers will be present:—Hon, Morton McMichael, Hon, William D. Kelley, Hon, Wm. B. Mann, Philip S. White, Eaq., Moses Dropsie, General Joshua T. Owen, Colonel James Given, Colonel James A. Selbert Colonel William Nicholson and others. Twenty-Sixth Ward—The Dubree wing of the Republican Executive Committee will meet at the southwest corner of Thirteenth and Wharton streets, at 7:30 o'clock this evening. '30 o'clock this evening.

STEALING NEWSPAPERS. - This morning Alderman Pancoast captured a lad named Alonzo Vance, while in the act of stealing newspapers from under the doors of dwellings in the neighborhood of Twenty-second and Mount Vernou streets. He had a basket is his possession, in which he put the stolen papers. The Alderman held the youth in \$300 ball to papers. answer.

THE MASS MEETING IN FRONT OF THE UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.—We are requested to say that should the weather be unfavorable for holding the meeting in front of the League House this evening, the meeting will be held in National Hall. Market street, above Tweifth. Professor Jackson has prepared a brilliant display of fireworks for the opening and close of the meeting, should the weather permit.

THE FUNERAL OF GEORGE COOKMAN, Esq., will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon, from his late residence, No, 1813 Arch street, A number of the members of the Young Men's Christian Association, of which Mr. Cookman was at one time President, assembled at the hall of the Association at hall-past 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral exercises, THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES of the Jeffer-

son Boys' Grammar School, Sixteenth Section, were beld yesterday afternoon. Addresses were delivered by Edward Shippen, Esq., the President of the Board of Control, and by the Rev. William Cathcart and others. Certificates were awarded to about forty dis-tinguished and meritorious pupils. ASSAULT AND BATTERY .- William R. Murray

has been held in \$500 ball to answer the charge of asseult and battery. He was arrested by Sergeaut Morrey. The defendant, it appears, got into a dispute with a lad in Fizzpatrick's auction store yesterday afternoon, and in order to settle difficulties he struck the lad over the bead with an umbre ls. CHANGE OF TIME.-The West Chester and Philadelphia Raliroad has adopted its winter schedule, and on Monday, October 7, the new time-table will go into effect. There are several delightful little towns on this road, which are readily accessible to the city, and pleasant enough even for winter resi-

Seriously Injured.—Bernard Coff, yesterday atternoon, was run over by a coal car on Richmond street and seriously injured. He was removed to his residence, No. 1460 Thompson street, where he now lies in a critical condition.

ONE OF THE PLEASANTEST HOUSES FOR O Boarding I have met with is No. 1216 CHES-NUT Street. The rooms large, airy, and well adapted for comfort and convenience,

FINANCIAL.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. who may wish to convert them into the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,

WM. PAINTER & CO., NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

It will be seen that a handsome profit may be realized by the exchange. On 5-20s of 1862, a difference of \$234.33 will be paid. On 5-20s of 1864, \$180 38 will be paid, do, \$199'33 will be paid. On 5-20s of 1865, do. \$174'33 will be paid. On 5-20s of July '65, On 1881s, \$200 33 will be paid. On 10-406. do. \$84'38 will be paid. On 7-80s, 2d series, do. \$180°33 will be paid. On 7-20s, 3d series, do, \$174'88 will be paid. (For each thousand exchanged.) [101 1m5p

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA:

CAPITAL

DIRECTORS. Joseph T. Balley, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Esmuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, William Ervien, Osgood Weish, Frederick A. Hoys, Wm. H. Rhawn,

WM. H. RHAWN, President, Late Cashier of the Central National Bank

JOS. P. MUMFGRD Cashler, Late of the Philadelphia National Bank 5.12]

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

The same of the same of

MO, 40 S. THIRD STREET.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC | THIRD EDITION (NOT A WHISKY PREPARATION)

HOOFLAND'S **CERMAN BITTERS**

WILL CURB

DEBILITY! DEBILITY! Resulting from any Cause Whatever

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM INDUCED BY SEVERE HARDSHIPS.

> EXPOSURE FEVERS.

DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE. SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FR MALE ADULT OR YOUTH, Will find this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for its aimost miraculous effects.

DYSPEPSIA.

And Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs

ARE CURED BY HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS This Bitters has performed more Cures, gives better Satisfication, has more Testimony, has more Respect-able Feople to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

O We dely any one to contradict this assertion, and

WILL PAY \$1000 To any one who will produce a certificate publish by us that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S **CERMAN BITTERS**

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

Observe the following Symptoms resulting from Dia orders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Ernctations Sinking or Fluitering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suifocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Duil Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirit

REMEMBER That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the But Tonic in the World.

BEAD WHO SAYS SO.

Hon, George W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Hon. George W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:—

I find "Hoofiand's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good Tonic, useful in disease of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nerveus action in the system. Yours truly,

GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

Principal Office, 531 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Principal Office, 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

[From the Rev. E. D. Fendell, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.]

I have derived decided beneilt from the use of Hoodland's German Editers, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility, or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly,

[From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.]

From the many respectable recommendations gives

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good semedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach.

D. MERRIGE

receilent tonic for the stomach.

[From Rev. William Smith, formerly Paster of the Vincentown and Miliville (N. J.) Baptist Churches,]
Havirg used is my family a number of sottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, especially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH ration of health.
Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH.
965 Hutchinson street, Philadelphia

[From A. M. Spangler, Editor of the Culturist, No: 2 North Sixth Street.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1885.

Some eighteen months since, I was a severe sufferer from dyspepsia. I was not only unable to take plain food without suffering great distress, but had become so deblitated as to be almost unfitted for active business of any kind.

After trying a variety of so-called remedies, all of which proved worthless, I was induced, at the suggestion of a medical triend, to give Hoofland's German Bitters a trial. I accordingly purchased six bottles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.

main like which were taken in accordance with your directions.

The result was a complete removal of all distressing symptoms after eating or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I now eat all ordinary kinds of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active duties of a large and ardinous business as well as at any period of my lifer the good effects of the Bitters were manifested before I had taken the first bottle.

I have also used it in my family with the happles results, and take great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been benefited by it. I find great benefit from the use of a vigorous appetite, but give a healthy tone to the stomach by strengthening its digestive powers.

If the above testimony will be the means of inducing any who suffer from Dysapessia to give your Bitters a trial (when it, I feel confident, will give them relief) it is at your service.

Yours truly,

A. M. SPANGLER

Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutstown, Berks county, Pa., was cured of Dyspepsia of twenty years' standing.

Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia;
Rev. Thomas Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church;
Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor Baptist Church;
Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church
Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist
Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Pa.; These gentlemen express, in the strongest terms their favorable opinion of this Bitters.

D

EWARE OF COUNTERFEITS:

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle. Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do set be put off by any of the intextesting prepara-tions that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed, by express, Principal Office and Manufactory,

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Dalted Bellen

THE CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY

Altorney-General Stanbery Advises the Production of the Boys in Court-The Argument Postponed to Next Saturday-An Appeal to the United States Supreme Court to be Taken.

In the Quarter Sessiens this morning, Judges Lud-low, Brewster, and Pierce on the bench, the matter of the Commonwealth vs. Commodore Selfridge, was again brought before the public. It will be remem-bered that on last Saturday the argument on the rules to show cause why the Commodore should not be attached for contempt, in refusing to obey the orders of the Court, contained in the writ of habeas corpus for the production, of the boys Gormiey and Keliy, was continued over until to day at the request of Mr. Valentine, who reprisented Attorney-General Stan-bery.

was continued over until to day at the request of Mr. Velentine, who represented Attorney-General Stanbery.

The request then was for time, in order that the Attorney-General, to whom the matter was then recently submitted should have opportunity fully to investigate the subject, and properly to counsel the United States officials as to the course they should pursue. In the meantime it was expected by all that the great question of jurisdiction, which lies behind all these proceedings, and which it is very important to set right, would to-day be discussed thoroughly, and therefore this morning the couri-room was crowded. But the case took a turn that was entirely unexpected. When the case was called by Judge Pierce, Mr. Valentine stepped forward and sald:

"May it please your Honors, this came has assumed such a shape that I suppose much caunot be said in it this morning. The Commandant has received a despatch from the Secretary of the Navy, stating that the Attorney-General had given it as his opinion that the boy Gormley should be produced in Court, and ordering him to act in accordance with the Attorney-General's views. And he has produced the boy, who is now in Court."

The Court then mentioned the matter of the rule to show cause why the Commodore should not be attached. He had refused obesience to the mandate of the Court in not complying with the order of the writ. The matter had been poshed by counsel on the opposite side, and the continuance from last Saturday had been granted with the understanding that the Commodore would to-day make his appearance in Court.

Mr. Valentine replied that he, by the request of the

Mr. Valentine replied that he, by the request of the Mr. Valentine replied that he, by the request of the Attorney-General, was acting for and representing the Commodore. Mr. Valentine then asked teave of the Court to amend the return made by the Commodore to the writ of habeas corpus, in such manner that when the matter comes up it will be fully heard by this Court, and, in the event of the discharge of Gormley, an appeal could be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

At the suggestion of Mr. O'Byrne, who represents Gormley, Mr. Valentine assured the Court that the boy would be kept in this jurisdiction.

The Court then continues the matter over until next

The Court then continued the matter over until next

The Court then continued the matter over until next Saturday.

Judge Plerce then called up the case of Michael Kelly, which is similar to that of Gormiey.

Mr. Valentine asked leave to amend the return to the writ in this case also. The Judge said the first matter to be disposed of in this case was the rule to show cause why the Commodore should not be attached for contempt.

Mr. Valentine said he hoped this matter would also be continued as the other had. Kelly had not been produced in Court for this reason:—When the Commodore received the despatch ordering him to produce Gormley, he immediately telegraphed back to Washington to know what was to be done in reference to the others for whom writs of habeas corpus had issued, and to that telegram no reply had yet been received.

Mr. Hirst, representing Kelly, read an affidavit of the service of notice of the rule upon the Commodore, and declined to say anything until he heard from the one side.

Mr. Valentine replied that Mr. Hirst need not

and declined to say anything until he heard from the oner side.

Mr. Valentine replied that Mr. Hirst need not have troubled himself to the extent of reading the allidavit, as the service of the notice was not doubted. But he would remind Mr. Hirst of the promptness of Commodore Selfridge to meet every point in this case, and his earnest desire to do his full duty; and he hoped the court would grant him indulgence in this as well as the other case.

Judge Pierce said that when the rules were granted has Saturday, though the Commodore avowed no disrespect to the Court, yet be had refused to do as of-dered by the process of this Court, and rules were is used to decide the quest on of contempt. But now he appeared before the Court in an entirely different aspect, and by submitting himself entirely to the Court, showed himself desirous of doing what was right.

The Court consented to grant a continuance until

Court, showed himself desirous of doing what was right.

The Court consented to grant a continuance until next saturday, as in Gormity's case.

COURT OF QUARTER's assisions—Judge Pierce.

A great portion of the morning was taken up in the hearing of evidence as to the good characters of persons convicted of offenses during the week, which evidence was in mitigation of the sentences.

Smith and Donelly, who were convicted of a charge or assaulting the watchman of a brewery, were ordered to pay a fine of ten dodars, and the costs, each.

JEFF. DAVIS' TRIAL. Speculations About the Trial of Davis-How It Will Proceed - The Chief Justice the Responsible Party-"What Will de

Do with It?" RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 2—Though the Circuit Court is in session here, and many cases of vast importance are to be tried, and though politicd matters involving the gravest interests of the State are daily transpiring, still the anxions and all-pervading topic of the day is the Davis

This is discussed with an eagerness and a firs is discussed with an eagerness and a fervor that plainly indicate the feeling and sen-timent here in relation to the great national tial—than which that of Booth, the national assassin, and the other conspirators, including John B. Surratt, sinks into comparative insignificance. The speculations and probable re-sults indulged in would be too tedious to relate; and as they are no more nor less than the

anxieties, hopes, and fears of a misguided and unfortunately misled people, would be scarcely worth perusal by your readers.

The main points, however, may be of interest. Many are foolish enough to suppose that Davis will never be brought to trial; others indulge the expectation of his release by special next. the expectation of his release by special par don from the President, while numbers think the Rebel chief never intended to place himsel at the bar of injured and insulted justice to answer the important national charges that will be brought against him. Another class there is that say Jeff. Pavis is safe in Canada under the protecting folds of the British flag, as are Mason, Benjamin, and a host of other Rebels whose lives are forfeited by their

treason.

This class, who can be called Union men of the order of Botts and others who were neutral during the war, rather think the Rebel chief will slip his straw ball and leave his volunteer bondsmen to foot the bill of his recognizance to Uncle Sam. Indeed, some go so far as to assert that arrangements have been already made and contracts entered into to place Jeff. beyond the reach of loyal hands who may bring him to

the reach of loyal hands who may bring him to justice, or aspiring volunteer friends who might possibly, in a strait, shield him from the rigorous demands of an indignant people.

These are all, however, mere speculations, according to the feelings, passions or prejudices of the parties expressing them, and have no other foundation whatever. The question, as I telegraphed you, of his triat, has been definitely settled, and in this way, at least, the nation will be satisfied. Whether this trial will be a farce, or whether it will be merely a renewal of farce, or whether it will be merely a renewal of the straw ball, or even whether the arch-traitor will be convicted and sentenced as his crimes emand, are all questions that time and events

One thing is settled and certain, that Davis will arrive in this city, the former seat of his temporary government, on November 1; he will take the identical rooms at the Spottswood Hotel previously occupied by him, Nos 121 and 122—the same afterwards occupied by General Grant and subsequently by no less a personage than Andrew Johnson, with Wm. H. Seward, which is quite a remarkable coincidence, both being Presidents under remarkable and pecu-

being Presidents under remarkable and peculiar circumstances.

The next question that suggests itself is, will the trial take place? This must be decided by Chief Justice Chase, who will also probably be a guest of the Spottswood, for he has expressed his intention of presiding at the national trial. Now the fall term of the November Court commences here on the lat. The Chief Justice will be here; he will open the Court; Davis will be present: the case will be called; counsel for defense will demand trial; the Government, under instructions, will plead not ready; counsel will steadily plead for trial, and, unless the Chief Justice rules differently, a nolle prosequi will be

steadily plead for trial, and, unless the Chief Justice rules differently, a nolle prosequi will be entered and obtained, or the final discnarge of the national prisoner will be effected.

This ends the speculation on this grave and national subject, and the whole resolves itself simply into the question:—Has Chase the moral courage to try Davis, or will be endeavor to make capital for the next Presidency by releasing the national prisoner on his straw bail, or effectually discharge him on the nolle prosequit that will be entered by his counsel? Here rests the whole question of the great Davis trial, which the nation at large demands to be answered by the presiding Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the meantime the officers of the United States Circuit Court are arranging the prelimi-

States Circuit Court are arranging the preliminaries for the trial of Jefferson Davis on the lat of Royember.—N. Y. Herald.

HORSE-CAR CASUALTY.

Frightful Horse-Car Accident in Brooklym-A Passenger Car Breaks Loose on a Down Grade, and is Terribly Snat-tered in the Final Collision-A Lady Killed-Other Passengers Severely In-

A young lady met her death and several perons were more or less cut and bruised, yester day morning, by one of those accidents which not unfrequently happen to horse cars which pass down steep graces with heavy loads. The pass down steep graces with heavy loads. The accident yesterday morning occurred on car No. 14 of the Fifth avenue and Atlantic street line. It was passing down Atlantic street towards the ferry with thirty-seven passengers, part of whom were ladles, and in consequence of the heavy load considerable force had to be used on the brake to cheek its sneed.

of the heavy load considerable force mad to be used on the brake to check its speed.

When reaching the corner of Hicks street, however, the brake gave way, and the car being entirely loose, its motion became very rapid. The conductor tried in vain to check its progress with the brake on the rear platform, and the mass regard to assist him. All gress with the orace on the rear platform, and called upon the passengers to assist him. All the strength they could apply did not have the least effect, and it is believed that, as well as the forward brake, had broken or was out of order. The passengers soon became thoroughly aware of their perilous position, and the aware of their perilous position, and the greater the velocity of the car the more terrified they became. The horses were not at first de-tached, and the car ran upon their heels, causing them to kick and dean formal properties. them to kick and dash forward in a frightfu

Ultimately they became loosened, probably through their kicking and plunging, and the car, uncontrolled, went down the grade faster than steam could have taken it. Some of the than steam could have taken it. Some of the passengers jumped from the platform, some clung to the car with a tenacity only possible when death seemed to them inevitable, while others shricked to the top of their voices. Those who jumped from the car were the least fortunate. A young lady named Miss Emma Leiding, residing in Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue, was among several who jumped off. The motion of the car was so great that she was thrown violently upon the cobble stones and sustained a fracture of the skull. She was picked up, and died while being conveyed to the Long Island College Hospital, which is but a short distance from the scene of the accident. Others who jumped off were badly bruised, but not seriously injured. The car was but a few seconds in reaching the foot of the hill, a distance of about six blocks. The track at this point passes from Atlantic into Furman street, but the car was going with too great force to follow it and ran off, striking an awning-post but the car was going with too great force to follow it and ran off, striking an awning-post on the opposite side of the street, which it smashed to splinters, and then landed upon the sidewalk, throwing the passengers in a promiscuous heap upon the floor, the platform, and

Doubtless a greater number would have been killed outright or fatally injured but for the fact that the crowd in the car was so great that it was almost impossible for them to move. One man had his hand terribly cut, and several others were bruised, but they all considered themselves extremely fortunate to escape with their lives and without any broken bones. The car was pretty well smashed up. The top was broken off and it was otherwise shattered.—N.

WHAT WILL FOLLOW THE ELECTIONS ?

The following speculations are quoted from the Washington correspondence of the Cincin-

At present those who are urging Mr. Johnson to extreme measures are assuring him that the people are with him and will manifest it at the coming contest. From all parts of Ohio letters are pouring in upon him, asserting that the power of the Republicans is broken, that the reaction in his favor is unmistassable, and that the masses are looking to him for vigorous action against the Radicals. The purpose of such letters is evident. They are expected to pave the way to the inauguration of extreme measures. If, through the apathy of Republicans, these States show large opposition gains, the country may look for more marked displays of the President's hate of the Union party than it has yet been allowed to observe. Those vouers who become responsible for such gains may also have to answer for the following things:—1. The removal of General Grant from the War Office, and the appointment of a man who can be relied upon by Mr. Johnson in any emergency. 2. The disruption of the present Cabinet, and its reorganization in such a way as to include Southern Rebels, Democrats, and Northern Copperheads; and, further, so as to place the Treasury in the hands of the various combinations which have been seeking to obtain control or its innos ever since ar. Johnson's defection. To every man interested to any extent in having the credit of the country maintained, this is of quite as much importance as anything connected with the political situation. 3. Congress might check the President in the maddest career, but it cound not restore what these political robbers would abstract if only they were left free for a single month. 4. The removal of General Howard, which will be sure to follow any change in the head of the War Department: the wrong which would be done to the cauntry, as well as to the colored people, by such as al. nati Gozette:-At present those who are urging Mr. Johnson to

will be sure to follow any change in the head of the War Department: the wrong which would be done to the camtry, as well as to the colored people, by such a cat ge as would follow, would not be the worst feature, such a step. This would have to be sought for in the use which would then be made of the Boreau to defeat reconstruction in the South. 5. A complete overhauling of the departments here, with a view to get rid of all the radicats, and fill their places with men who, at least, would not take sides with Congress in case of any trouble.

The second section of the Army Appropriation bill, fixing the headquarters of the General of the Army at Washington, contains this clause:—The General of the Army shall not be removed, suspended, or relieved from command, or assigned to duly elsewhere than at said neadquarters, except at his own request, without the previous coasent of the Senate." Now, while the intention of this was to prevent Mr. Johnson from depriving General Grant of his office, without consulting the Senate, these friends of the President claim that he can, at any time, order General Grant into military arrest, which would deprive him of his command at once, and that the proposition to "suspend" does not preclude an arrest. Of course, the arrest must be preceded by a cause, and that could easily be found by Mr. Johnson inditing an order to the District Commanders, which General Grant would feel called upon to refuse to trausmit. The fact that in Executive circles this matter is a subject of conversation, is of liself significant.

The situation with respect to the Occober elections is almost an exact counterpart of the position a year ago. Then Mr. Johnson had very early matured a plan for preventing the meeting of Congress. The result of the elections frightened him from his purpose, A ringing Union violory is needed again to effect the same result. Then few believed in his result of the elections frightened him from his purpose, A ringing Union violory is needed again to effect the same result. Th

Avonta Jones. Avonts Jones.

It is with great regret and unaffected sorow that we record the death of this distinguished young sctress. Avonia Jones died in this city yesterday afternoon, at about 2 o'clock, at her residence, No. 2 Bond street. Her disease was consumption. Her death was sudden and unexpected. She was in this city, on the wing for Cuba, having put aside several engagements for the purpose of recuperating in the South Avonia Jones was born in Richmond, Virginia, and was the daughter of the Count Joannes and

Ayonia Jones was born in Richmond, Virginia, and was the daughter of the Count Joannes and Mrs. Melinda Jones, his wife.

Her first appearance upon the stage was made at the Boston Theatre, under Mr. Thomas Barry's management, in the part of "Parthenia," in Ingomar, about ten years ago. Since that time she has played in every part of this country and in Great Britain, and has attained a prominent professional position. Her last appearance in this city was made at the Winter Garden three or four years ago. In London she played two important engagements. Her "Autora Floyd" made a hit at the Adelphi. She was married some time ago to Gustavus Brooke, whose sad loss—he was drowned in the London—was but recently recorded. We speak but whose sad loss—he was drowned in the London
—was but recently recorded. We speak but
briefly of her now, for the news of her death
comes to us very suddenly. She was an actess
of real and remarkable ability, and as a woman was most impulsive, generous, and earnest—a sterling and winning character.—N. Y. Tribung

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Oct. 5.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 1024; Reading, 1014; Canton Company, 444; Eric, 654; Cleveland and Toledo, 128; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 785; Pittsburg, and Fort Wayne, 100; Michigan Central, 1024; do. Southern, 81; New York Central, 1218; Illinois Central, 122; Cumberland preferred, 81; Virginia Sixes, 48; Missouri Sixes, 1046; Hudson River, 1226; United States Five-twentles, 1862, 112; do. 1868, 1084; do. 1868, 1084; Seven-thirties, 1962, 112; do. 1868, 108; Tenfordies, 100; Sterling Exchange, 1093; Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 1445.

New York, Oct. 5.—Cotton dull at 20 cents. Floragism: 12000 abia Sold—State, \$500021125; Ohio, \$1070 (51170; Western, \$800061129; Southern, \$1070061478; t. altfornia, \$112000 files, Wheat casier; 40,000 husbels sold—spring, \$47312002 bis husbels sold—Ohio, 7844. Beef quiet, Pork dull; new meas, \$23224402276. Lard quiet at 14400145.