CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LPOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL STEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES, ] LUTHER AT WITTENBERG.

A Sermon Preached by Rev. Dr. D. March, in Commemoration of the Seventh Jubiles of the Reformation, at the Church, Corner of Tenth and Clinton Streets, on Sunday Evening, November 3.

ISPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] "If this work be of man, it will come to naught; but it is be of God, ye cannot overthrow it."—Acts v, 38, 39 In the market place, in the centre of the old town of Wittenberg, beneath a Gothic canopy of graceful proportions, standing upon a solid pe-de tal of sixty tons weight, is a colossal statue of Martin Luther. The canopy is of iron, the statue is of brass, the pedesial is of stone. On one side of the pedestal, cut deep in the solid granite, are the words of this text, slightly varied in the rugged and deep-sounding lan-guage which once thundered from the lips of the great reformer in the pulpit of the parish courch adjoining the square;

"Ist's Gottes Werk, so wird's bestenen, is't menschenwerk, wird's untergehen,"

It it be God's work, it will stand. If it be man's work, it will fail. On another side of the pedestal, inscribed in letters equally large and deep, is the first line of Luther's famous Psalm, which he composed and sung when about to appear, at the peril of his

ife, before the Diet of the Germanic empire at

"Ein' feste Burg ist unser Gott,"

A strong tower is our God. The stone, the iron, and the brass of the monument, and the sublime faith of the two inceriptions, fitly commemorate the unconquerble firmness of the man who stood forth as the champion of God's word, and by whom God's work was nobly done, in the days of darkness, and in denance of the mightiest powers of the

Last Thursday, at noon, counts three hundred and fifty years since the brave and stout-hearted Reformer nailed his ninety-five theses against the Pope's indu gences to the door of the Castle Church in that same little town of Wittenberg, By that act he first declared open and perpetual war against the claims and perversions of the Church of Rome. By that art, done of his own free accord, without consultation with any human being, done in the light of the broad day, and in the presence of a multitude of asion-ished spectators, Luther stood forth, solitary and alone, as the first and foremost champion of the great Protestant Reformation. He summoned the works and creeds of darkness to appear for trial before the bar of God's word, and in subjection to the laws of reason and

Luther himself had little conception of the far-reaching consequences that would flow from the defiance which he flung in the face of the great Romish falsebood that day. But the blows of his hammer upon the door of the church in Wittenberg, three hundred and fitty years ago, echoed through all the European world. They shook the thrones of the mightlest empires, and shattered the fabric of the most gigantic and crushing superstition that eyer tyranuized over the human mind or fastened fetters upon the human soul. While I speak, the blows of that hammer are feit and leared fu royal cabi-nets and ancient cathedrais, in councils of state and in silent steeping chambers, at Rome and Paris, at Madrid and Vicana. And they are destined still to be heard, waxing louder and louder, in the thonders of battle and in the eartbquake of revolution, until the giant fulse-hood which Luther deded, is disarmed of its power and prostrate in the dust.

It becomes us to keep alive the remembrance a deed to which we are all much indebted for the freedom of speech and of faith which we enjoy this day. The world cannot alloud to forgot one great act of secred heroism, done in the love of God and for the good of man. And if we search through all human history for the last thousand years, we cannot find another event which was so simple in itself, and which is, nevertheless, so worten to be com-memorated by all branches of the Christian Church and by all nations of Protestant Caris-

It is not my present purpose to dis-cess the principles of the Reformation, or to estimate the work which it has done for the world in three hundred and fifty years. I would only refresh your own recollections of Luther's time and work, by setting before you some of the scenes an mentos of his struggling and stormy life. In the endeavor to bring this brave and strong-souled an nearer to your hearts, let me ask you to look at the situation and surroundings of the little city to which his name has given a rity toroughout the world, and for all time.

The name Wittenberg signifies "white hills," and it is derived from the hillocks, or drifts of white sand that stretch away in the distant and de clate prospect, on the north of the city. The river Elbe flows sluggishly by, a half mile south of the wails. Beyond the river a melancholy heath extends for many a mile, thirdy cov-ered with clumps of course grass and starveling oaks and pines. Here and there, at long intervals, are little clusters of low, red roofed houses, half hidden by trees of larger growth. The inhabitants seen in the unfenced fields by the passing traveller look starved and stunied, like the miserable vegetation which strives to live in the sandy soil. women go out long distances over the wild beath to guther sticks for firewood, and thee bring them home in heavy bundles upon their shoul ders. So Luther's mother cut wood in the Thuringian forest around Elsleben and carried It home for the winter's fire. The men of the heath strive, in a rude way, to make the earth yield them something to live upon. But they pend much of the little which they get in beer-dranking at the miserable public houses. In Luther's time Wittenburg itself had a brewery for every two houses in the whole city, nineteen to spare for strangers. Three hurdred years have wrought a great improvement in the drinking hibits of the German people. But the reformation in this respect, as well as in religion, is not yet com-

Seven years ago I came into Wittenberg from Leipsic and Halle, passing over the same level tract which Luther crossed, when soing thither for the first time from Erfurt, three hungred and lifty years before. The country, as I saw it, was not all desolate, like the heath and sanddrills around Wittenberg, but it was the same unvaried level. It did not seem as if such a menotonous landscape could inspire great thoughts or give birth to great sculus. And yet it had been the home of the greatest non the scene of the greatest events in European

It was a mild day to the month of August. The air was still, and in every direction clant windmills were seaching forth their idle arms in vain supplication to the wind, strangling flocks of cavens kept flapping over us all day from east to west, set if they had alar. Double rows of Lombardy poplars stretched in melanchicly procession along the public road, leoking as much like pinter and unhappy exiles in thermany as they do in America. The unioneral deles, right and left of the road, were divided into silps, cultivated with different crops, a few rods wide and a half mile long. Here and there, flacks of slicep were grazing on a narrow, unleaged slip of grass, and they were kept from intruding upon the neighboring were kept from intruding upon the neighboring plot by a shecherd and a dog. The dog kept the skeep, and the shepherd smaked his pipe. Meadow larks flew up, siegly or in flocks, at the sound of our coming, and poured a merry song upon the shent at. Women were working in the fields in companies of twenty or more, with hands and faces brown and weather-beaten, like the coarse garments which they wore. Great, heavy-wheeled ploughs lay rusting in the midst of the harvest, looking as if they were kept in the fields to be ready from year to year. As we passed swiftly by, the long stripes of diversely shaded grain and grass looked as if they were wheeling rapidly to the rear, and the same dizzy whirl kept up right and left for hours.

Leipsuc and Halle, both familiar to Luther, and the scene of great events in his life, are strange, old-fashioned towns, most of the houses

strange, old-fashioned towns, most of the houses

looking as if they had been standing ever since the Reformer's time, many stories high, three or four in the attic, with sharp gables, narrow windows, and very dark and time-worn walls. The Picissenberg Palace, in which Luther held his famous debate with Eck and Carlstad at Leipsic, is now a storehouse for wool. The old Market Church standing on the public square in Halle religiously preserves the nemory of the great Reformer in a colored medallion of immense size, set high up in the walls of the interior, with the inscription, "The boly Doctor Luther, the Prophet of Germany," holy Doctor Lather, the Prophet of Germany."
The church itself is his best monument. It has
two lofty towers, connected far above the roof
by a covered bridge. The keeper lives in a longe
on the top of the left tower, and he lets down a
key over the battlement to any one who rings a
hell below and wishes to come up. The space
between the buttresses outside, all round the
church, is built into rude little shops, in which
women sell trinkets, old iron, wooden ware women sell trinkets, old iron, wooden ware, and

pottery.

Entering Wittenburg, as Luther did for the first time, at the western gate, we cross a deep ditch by a drawbridge, pass between high embankments of earth, heavy walls of stone, and armed coldiers constantly on guard. We seem to have entered a fortress rather than a town, and we find that for every family of five persons there are two soldiers to keen the peace. At the right, as two soldiers to keep the peace. At the right, as we pass the gate, is the castle or palace onit by the Elector Frederick, Luther's great friend. Adjoining the castle is the church, called the Schlosskirche, on the door of which Luther posted his theses, in the pulpit of which he offen presched, and beneath the stone floor of which he now hes buried. Directly before us is the main street of the town, the whole length of which Luther walked many thousand timein the thirty-eight years of his residence at Wit-tenberg. Around it, in courts ranged in oval form, is the whole population amounting to but ten thousand, counting soldiers and citizens. The street is not wide nor straight, nor well paved; and although it extends all the way to the apposite gate, its whole length is less than call the distance that many come to attend this church every Sabbath,

Everything in the town has an old look. The space within the walls was all built up long ago and the bouses appear as if they had been stand ing ever since Luther's time. And in fact nearly all upon the main street must have met his eye when he passed through its whole length, from the eastern to the western gate, to post his theses upon the door of the Castle Church, on the memorable 31st of October, 1517. Before that day, 9900 masses were said, 35,500 pounds of wax were burned, 6700 sacred relics were ex-

hibited in that church every year.

I spent two nights and a Sunday in the city. My room at the hotel was on the opposite side of the street, and in full view of the church door where the blows of Luther's hummer roused the world from the slumber of a thousand years. The church is high, heavy, and plain, without steeple or tower. Green grass and climbing vines were growing out of chinks in the buttresses and walls. The world-renowned entrance is out the middle of the north side, directly beneath one of the five lofty win-dows. The actual door on which Luther posted h s theses was burnt by the French, while they held possession of the city, in Napoleon's time. The King of Prussia has replaced it with a door f bronze, on the panels of which the whole of he ninety-five Latin theses are inscribed in

The church inside is bare and cold, with a lotty ceiling, a stone floor, and morable, uncushioned benches, for the accommodation, or rather the discomfort, of the worshippers. At the castern end, occupying the place of the old Romish altar, is a very high pulpit. At the opposite extra mity is a singers' gallery, tairty-five feet from the floor. The Sunday I was there about seventy-five persons occupied the sents. A young and pleasant-looking preacher was in the pulpit. Refore beginning the service, he urded to a crucian and crossed himself, and be congregation did the same. Thirty boys, dressed in white surplices, sent down their shrill music from the lofty gallery. Their piping voices and high position reminded me or the larks that I had heard singing in the clouds the day before, over the plains of Lepsle. The tune was not quite suited to the warbling Lotes of bilds, for it was Lather's favorite Old Hundred, and the Psalm was razged, and strong with such words as Luther loyed, Two brouge tablets, instead in the stone floor of the als beloved Melanethon rest, waiting the resur-

Midway between the eastern and western gates, and alongside of the main street, is the market place, containing Luther's monument, market place, containing Luther's monument, and by its side stands the parish church, in which Luther most frequently preached. Like that at Halle, it has two towers connected by a covered gallery high above the roof of the church. Everything about it looks oud and old enough to have come down from Luther's day. At the eastern end of the main street, just but ide the walls, is a green and flourishing oak, protected by a slight paling. It was reared from the acorn, and it occupies the ground of an older tree under which Luther burnel the an older tree under which Luther burned the Buil and Decretals of the Pope. Inside the wails, and close by the Elsier or eastern gate, is Luther's house, the old Augustine Convent, in which he lived, and from which he sent forth werds that shook the world.

I passed through the low stone-framed door-

way, walked slowly up the worn stairs, entered, with uncovered head, a large dismal chamber with two windows on the second floor, walked silently around a great square table, large enough to bold balf a library. I stared wonderingly at a great brick and tile oven or stove six stories high. I read a line or two in a much worn, black letter Latin prayer book. turned an hour-glass and set the sand running. I lifted a silver drinking cup reverently to my lips. I sat in a rude chair, made of unpainted, uncushioned boards, with two seats facing each other. I gazed dreamily at a plaster cast of a great rugged face with shaggy brows and deep melan-choly eyes-and it was all Luther to me. The door, the stairs, the room; the stove, the table, the seal; the hour-glass, the cup, the book were, for thirty-eight years, instruments and elements of that temendous life which sent out its nighty pulsations to the ends of the earth.

Here the great champion of truth girt on his armor, and prepared himself for life-long battle with the principalities and powers of darkness. Here he bowed almself in prayer, and poured out his soul with strong crying and many tears, tiere be sweat and groaned in the agonizing ruggle to find out the meaning of God's word tiere he fought in desperate conflict with the black demons of temptation. Here, after long and terrible wresting, he shook bimself free from the tetters of superstition which his monastro ocucation had fastened upon him. Un this very table, sitting in this hard and heavy thair, timing his work by this same hour-glass he wrote letters, sermons, and addresses which tell upon the European world like rapid pents of thunder in a stormy night. For thirty years, a olitary man sent forth from this cheerless and infurnished chamber words that made empeors, kings, and cabinet ministers tremble in helr palaces. The eyes of nations were upon ma when he went forth from this numble spartment to bear testimony unto Jesus before the princes and potentates of the earth. The hearts of millions were held in painful suspense till it sas known that he had escaped from the lion's

month, and had returned to his home in peace.

And what gave this man Luther his great And what gave this man Lather his great power over the minds of his fellow-men and over the destiny of nations? What reason have we to commemorate what he did in fastening his theses to the church door in Wittenberg three hundred and fifty years ago? What good has come to us, and to the world, from the courage with which he stood forth as the champion of truth that day? The whole history of civilized man for three centuries would have to be total in giving a full answer to such questions. old in giving a full answer to such questions. For the present, I can only say that faith in tod's word made Luther great. Devotion to God's kingdom made him the benefactor of the whole human race. He dared to say that God's Book should be open for every man to read, and that God's grace should be freely offered for every man to accept. He said that when every man to sceept. He said that when be knew that the instruments of torture were waiting for him, and the fires of martyrdom were ready to consume him.

Asserting and defending such divine liberty in

behalf of all men, he became the emacipator of the human mind. He set the world forward in the career of progress and improvement more sensibly than it had moved for a thousand years. He rose by slow and painful steps to the trace grandeur of his mission; and still in the very height of his power and fame he remembered the lowly state from which he had risen. He sympathized with the poor and labored to lift up the down-trooden. While charging with wild up the down-trooden. and terrible onset upon the many-headed mon-ster of error, le maintained a rugged honesty and simplicity of character which made him still a tender, kind-hearted, and lovable man.

Of the lessons of his life, suffice it to say here

that the world has not got beyond or above the need of such qualities as made Luther great and good. Entire faith in God's word and devotion to God's kingdom are what this see most needs; what we sll most need as individual men. God's kingdom will indeed stand, and His work will be done, whether we give our help or not. But it is a question of infinite moment for us, whether we obey when God eass: "Go work in my vineyard." ever lives only for himself and for this world; whoever is anxious only to obey the opinious and fa hions and prejudices of men, will find his work come to naught. He will nimself say in bitterness of soul, at last, "I have lived in

But work for God, and no effort or sacrifice of yours shall tail of its reward. Be sure so to live that somebody will thank God for your life, as milions to-day thank God that such a man as Martin Luther lived, and then you, man as Martin Luther lived, and then you, yourself, will be satisfied with your work. The powers which still govern the world are proud and false and dark. And the world has had enough of them.

enough of them.

It is time that the veil which vice and error and unbelief put upon all eyes were torn away. You cannot spend your time, your property, your influence to better purpose than in helping to set up the reign of truth and love and peace among men. Learn from the great Reformer to do and dare and suffer all things, that the dark reign of error and imquity may cease. Learn from him to exalt the value of man's spiritual and immortal nature above all the material and perishable values of earth. Learn from him to strongle on in the path of duty when beset with difficulties, to hope on under discouragement, and to count nothing too hard for even common men to do, who trust in God and live only to do God's work.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD GRANT CLUB.—A meeting of the citizens of the Twenty-second Ward invorable to the nomination of General Grant as the candidate of the Republican party for President, was held at the Town Hall, Germantown, on Saturday evening, October 26. Charles S. Pancoast, Esq., was called to the chair, and Joseph T. Ford appointed Secretary. The chairman, in a few remarks, stated the

object of the meeting, and the following com-mittees were appointed, viz.:— To report names of officers for permanent or-ganization, George W. Hamersly, Norton John-son, Edwin T. Chase, H. O. Roberts, Charles B.

On resolutions, General Joshua T. Owen, Gen. M. S. Littlefield, William Wister, Charles W. Churchman.

On meetings, General Joshua T. Owen, George W. Hamersly, Joseph T. Ford, After cloquent remarks from General J. T. Owen, the meeting adjourned until Friday even-ing, November 1, at 71 o'clock, at which time it reassembled, Charles 8, Pancoast, Esq., in the chair. After the minutes of the meeting of October 26 had been read by the Secretary, Joseph F. Ford, General Joshua T. Owen, chairof the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously

shopted:—

Whereas, It is eminently proper that the people should, in their local assemblies, give expression to their views on questions of Government policy, and their preferences for public men; therefore

Escoved, By the citizens of the Twenty-second Ward, in town meeting assembled, in the public hall of deintantown, that we cling as lenaciously as here tofore to that grand political organization under whose auspices the Rebellion was crushed, the supremety of the national law established, and the Government as ured in the interests of liberty.

Escoved, That we deprecate the policy of putting in jeoualdy the paramount results of the war, by the multiplication of issues not political, but social and moral, and upon which men or all parties may and do differ, whilst they agree upon the fundamentals of their several creeds.

Escoved. That wellist we do not wish to set forth in detail our causes of compilate, yet we do most earnestly recommend that Congress does, as speedicy as may be and to the greatest possible extent, reduce the taxacton imposed on the manufacturing and producing interests of time cunity.

Escoved, That General U. S. Grant, by his record as adopted:-

That General U. S. Grant, by his record a ther, is electly committed to the policy of the blocal party in his management of the war, and a vigor, as prosecution of the Congressional plan contraction of the rebellions States, he is equally ared to its peace policy as indicated by its Con

t. That we are for General Grant for President and we do hereby constitute ourselves into a Grant Compaign Glue, whose object will be to press the claims of Libs destrongished soldler and marriot to the confidence and engorsement of the Republican National Convention, and his nomination by that body as the candidate of the party for President, as one 'fit to be made."

These resolves were adopted by acclamation. George W. Hamersly, Chairman of the Committee on Officers for permanent organization, reported the following:—

President-Charles S. Pancoast. Vice-Presidents-First precinct-Dr. John S. Houghton and Thomas F. Middleton, Second precinct-William Wister and Spencer

Third precinct-Colonel Frederick C. Newhall and Samuel W. Roop. Fourth precinct-Alexander Bacon and Wil

liam G. Spencer. Fif h precinct—William C. Houston and Capt. George W. McCullough. Sixib precinct-Edward Bennett and Daniel Keyster.

Seventh precinct-Hugh McCallum and Wil-Eighth precinct-Robert H. Gratz and Thos.

Ninth precinct-Norton Johnson and James Secretaries-Joseph T. Ford, Col. C. E. Widdes, and Charles Mears,
Marshal-Gen, M. S. Littlefield,
Treasurer-Lucius P. Thompson.

The meeting having then organized as a "Grant Club," was eloquently addressed by Hon. M. Russell Thayer and William M. Bull.

A ter the appointment of a committee to obtain a place of meeting, and prepare a constitution and by-laws, the meeting adjourned, sub-ject to the call of said committee.

CORNER-STONE LAYING .- The corner-stone of the Caurch of St. John the Evangelist was laid on Saturday afternoon, at the corner of Third and Reed streets, in the presence of a Third and Reed streets, in the presence of a large number of persons, by the Right Rev. William Eacon Stevens, Bishop of the Diccese, Rev. Phillips Brooks, and Rev. Charles L. Fischer, the rector. This church was started in 1855, by the Rev. G. A. Latimer, and was known as the "Boon Street Mirsion," the services being held in a school-house in the rear of the southeast corner of Second and Read streets. In consequence of the school-house having been injured by fire, the congressation removed to the upper part of the Shiffler tion removed to the upper part of the Shiffler Hose house. Mr. Latimer soon after resigning, it was taken in charge by the Rev. Samuel Durborow, of the Church of the Evangelisis, and in 1859, while under his care, a charter was procured, and the chapel on Reed street, west of Second, was built. The Rev. W. B. Erben was the first independent rector under the charter. The church has 110 communicants and two flourishing Sunday schools, numbering nearly 400 scholars. The building is intended to be of brick, 60 rect front to 56 feet in depth, with lowers at each front corner of Third and Reed streets is to be 150 feet buth. high. The corner-stone has been presented by he Sunday School of the Church of the Holy Tribity. The contents of the stone were as to lows:—Copy of the Holy Bible, Prayer Boek, Journal of the last General Convention, Journal of the Diocesan Convention, Public Ledger, and other papers of November 2, 1867, and a medal.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERT.—On Sunday morning about 4 o'clock, an attempt was made to break into Cochran's distillery, on German street, below Fourth, the object of which was sufficiently indicated by the presence of two trucks

n the neighborhood, with horses attached. Mr. Cochran was in the distillery, and dred a pistol through the door, which had the effect to sen! the depredators off. One of the trucks tell into the hands of the police, and the driver of it also, who was locked up for a hearing.

WHISKY LOST.—For some time past Marshal Elimaker has been storing the contraband whisky solzed by the revenue officers in the Patterson bonded warehouse. In some twelve packages which had been appraised and sold there appears a deficiency of over three hundred gallons. The matter was brought to the notice of Judge Cadwalader, who is now engaged in investigating it.

AMUSEMFNTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Norma will be given this evening by the Richings Opera Troupe, with a cast embracing Miss Caroline Richings, Mrs. Edward Seguin, Mr. Pierre Bernard, and Mr. H. Peaks. We have no doubt that Norma will prove an entire success, To-morrow, Linda di Chamounix. On Friday Mrs. Seguin has her first benefit, when the lavorite Crown Diamonds will be presented. will be presented.

MADAME ADELATER RISTORI appears in Elizabeth, at the New Chesnut Street Theatre, on next Friday atternoon, supported by Signor Bozzo and her entire Italian Company.

AT THE ARCH, this evening, Surf, the new American comedy, by Miss Olive Logan, will be produced, with Mrs. John Drew in the princi-pal pert. All of the company favorites have een assigned to suitable roles in the new piece which has been in preparation for some weeks, and will be put upon the stage in a gorgeous manner at the Arch to night. The scene is laid at Cape May, and the comedy is made up of life phases of fashionable society.

MR. EDWIN FORREST begins a brief engage ment at the Walnut this evening, opening in Sheridan Knowles' fine classic tracedy of Virginius. Mr. Forrest will enact the title role, supported by Mr. Barion Hill, Miss Lillie, Miss Alice Gray, and the company favorites. Tomorrow (Tuesday) Richeieu is announced, with Edwin Forrest as the "Cardinal Duke."

AT THE NEW CHESNUT, Mrs. Bowers commences the third week of her successful engagement. She plays "Lady Audley" this evening. Next Monday Marie Antoinette is to be pro-

AMERICAN TREATRE. - The ballet of the Three Graces, with the fountain, still draws crowded houses. Miss Mary Partington, a new dansouse, appears this week, and Frank Wood will continue his unique dancing.

MB. HABELMAN'S OPERATIC COSTUME CONCERTS -M'lle Ackermann, a new prima donna, makes ber first appearance on Thursday nigut, when M'me Johannsen, Withelm Formes, Jean Louis Theodore Habelman, and a pupil will also sing elections from tavorite operas. Carl Sentz i Music Director and Jean Louis is Stage Manage The attractions are very brilliant and there every prospect of a large audience. The Jupiter Symphony, so warmly applauded at Carl Sente's last matinee, will be repeated in obedience to universal request on Taursday next.

CARNCROSS & D. RRY, at the Eleventh Street Opera House, produce a trained elephant and other attractions this week. Three delegates will also show themselves.

THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX, which have been

very attractive in New York, are giving exhibitions at National Hali to very good houses. These tableaux are quite attractive. Mr. Mark Hasslen's first Monday matines will occur at Concert Hall next Monday after

noon, the 11th inst. Mr. Apolen Birgsteld is now in this city arranging for the introduction of the French opera Bouffes, La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein

will be the first produced here. It has been very successful in New York. Miss Clara Louise Kellogo, the American prima donna, made a successful debut in London

on Friday evening. MISS FANNY JANAUSCHER and Mad'lle Debo rah, respectively the German and French "queens of tragedy," are to appear in this city

during the coming winter. SAAC B. EVANS.

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PHILADELPHIA desenting at the very better at despetts AMUSEMENTS.

A MERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. A MEDICAN A CADE MY OF MUSIC.—

RIGHINGS'
ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.

CAROLINE M. RICHINGS.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 4.

Beilini's Grand Opera.

NORMA.

GEMS OF THE OPERA:

[Virgin Goddess.—Grand Canadtine.

MISS RICHINGS. as: Oh. What a Hapless Maid.—

Norma, will sing Triv. Shamber.

Cain ly Thy Slumber - Scene, Do I Not Prove Thee. - Duct. Their Sacred Rites Now Ended. - Eccitative and Arta. Oh. Bitter Memory,-truct, Take Them, I Implore thee,-When Round in Siumbers .-

MR. BERNARD as Arith.

Politic.

Go. Proud Maiden.—Duet.
Cheined at Last.—Duet.
Uroveso.

MR. H. PFAKS as Bravo. Warriors.—Recitative

Uroveso. (and Aria.

GRAND FINALE.

"Oh Curse Me!"

GRAND CHORUS,

"Battle!" "On Iranasu!!"

TOMORROW EVENING.
LINDA DI CHIMOUNIX.

Box sheet how agen at Trumpler's and the Academy.

PHILADELPHIA CIRCUS, NOW OPEN FOR THE WINTER SEASON, UNDER A NEW MANAGEMENT.

This building has been entirely RENOVATED, ALTERED, AND IMPROVED. WITH NEW MODES OF INGRESS AND EGRESS, BOTH ON TENTH STREET

AND ON CALLOWHILL STREET, A SPLENDID STUD OF HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES.

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Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at a quarter of 8 o'clock. Matinees commence at halfpast 2 o'clock. Doors open one hour previous. [10301m]

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,—
Doors open at 7. Cartain rises at 7.45.
THIRD WEEK
OF THE BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT OF
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
MONDAY EVENING NOV. 4.

will be presented the great Play of
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET,
in which Mrs. D P BOWERS will appear in her
world-renoweed impersoration of
LADY AUDLEY,

Bupported by the
UNEQUALLED STOCK COMPANY.
To be followed by Morton's new Farce, entitled
A SHACE OF LUCK.
In reheared—PREP O' DAY.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FAMILY MATINEE.
MUNDAY, NOV. II.
MARIE ANTOINETTE.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, RISTORI MATINEE,
ELIZABETH.
For Extra Advertisement, see another part of the
paper.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

ENTRA ANNOUNCEMENT,
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 5,
MADAME RISTORI WILL APPEAR,
FAREWELL MATINEE,
on her way through this city to New York, and who
will appear in her great role of
ELIZABETH.
Signor BOZZO Essex Signor BOZZO
Doors open at quarter to I. Curtain rises at halfpast 1 o'clock. Admission, \$1. Secured Seats, \$1.30.
Seats can now be secured at Trumpler's Music Store,
Chesnut street, near Tenth. 11.44t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,

ENGAGEMENT FOR TEN MIGHISONLY OF

MR. EDWIN FORREST,

who will make his limital personce

THIS (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 4,1
in Sheridan Knowles' historical Tragedy of

VIRGINIUS,

VIRGINIUS,

Mr. EDWIN FORREST

Ictius Mr. Barton Hill

Wheelink Mr. Mast Miller

Mr. Barton Hill Miss Lille Tuesday-CARDINAL RICHELIEU.

M BS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET SURF! SURF! SURF! SURF!
MONDAY AND EVERY NUGET,
with every Scone New, Grand Effects, etc., Olive
Logan's American Connedy,
"SURF."

in which Mrs. JOHN DREW and every member of he Company will aprear,
ACT I.—The Union Tide, ACT II.—The Underow, ACT II.—Deep Waler, ACT IV.—Ashore,
Friday—Benefit of Mis. JOHN DREW,

PONS AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY
AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE, in Grand Ballets Ethlopian Hurk sques, Songs, Dances Pantonimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

CARD. — MUSICAL ANNOUNCEMENT. —
MONDAY AFTERNOON CONCERTS AT
CONCERT HALL (Chesnut street, above Twelfth).
Mr MARK HASSLER begs leave to aunounce to his
friends and the public that he will inaugurate and
manage a series of Atternoon Concerts, to be given by
HASSLER'S GRAND ORCHESTRA.
every Monday Afternoon during the season of 1857-68.
The first of the series will commence on Monday
Afternoon, November 11, at 315 o'clock. The particulars of Concerts, etc., will be announced in a few
days.

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NEW; KLEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.

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L. V. TUNISON & CO., Proprietors. First appearance of

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Deers open at 7 o'clock, Commence at 8. In preparation, THE PROGRESS OF THE NATION." pt a cost of \$6000.

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