## CITY INTELLIGENCE

LPOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE GUISIDE PAGES.

THE GRANT MOVEMENT-FORMATION OF GRANT CLUB IN MANAYUNE—SPEECH BY WILLIAM M. BUNKEL, Esq.—A meeting of the Republicans of the Twenty-first Ward favorable toward organizing a Grant Club, was held last evening at Masonic Hall, Manayunk.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. James Magee to the chair, and appointing Louis

D. Blondin, Secretary.
Mr. Magee explained the object of the meet

ing, and then introduced William M. Runkel, iq., who spoke as follows:-

Esq., who spoke as follows:—

After a few preliminary remarks, the speaker touched upon the negro question, and said that it was now plain, if it had never been before, that universal suffrage was unpopular with a majority of the voters of the United States. He referred to that issue being successfully forced upon the party by the Democrats, and cited Ohio as an example of the weakness of the cause. It was the strongest abolition State in the Union, but nevertheless it failed to poll a full half of the total vote in favor of giving the right of suffrage to the negro. He did not believe that any man who believed in the fundamental principle of our Government, namely, that all men were created free and equal, was against the enfranchisement of the colored against the enfranchisement of the colored man, but the cause was not yet popular. The Republican party, continued the speaker, is without doubt the party to which the loyal people of the country naturally clung, but in the haste of its leaders, the victories which justly belonged to it were permitted to slip from its grasp. The question now arises, How shall we shape our course so as to insure the completion

shape our course so as to insure the completion of the work so well began?

In military matters, for instance, where a small army is confronted by a large and powerful force of the enemy, the small army often makes up its disparity in numbers by strategy; and how often have we seen where superior forces have been worsted and completely defeated by the smaller through this little matter of strategy! As in military matters, so it now becomes the duty of the Republican party to act. A great portion of our people—men even who have heretofore voted with the Republican party—are opposed to some of the measures of our leaders; and why? It is not because these measures are unjust, or in any manner wrong, but because they regard them as impracticable and premature. It was a long while before the masses could see the propriety and justice of emancipation, but when the war developed the necessity of such action, and the people saw the benefits to be derived therethe people saw the benefits to be derived there the people saw the benefits to be derived there-from, men who had looked upon slavery as a mere social evil, advised the emancipation of the slaves, and when the lamented Lincoln declared them free, a grateful and hearty amen echoed sgain and again throughout the whole enlightened world. As it was then, so it would be now, if the popular mind was educated up to the same standard that it was after the first year of the war. But it is not; and as there are few men who love their country that would like to see her plunged into a long and that would like to see her plunged into a long and bloody war-which certainly could end to the advantage of none-it is better, far better, that we sacrifice a tithe of our feelings than to push

on in madness, and at length rain all. on in madness, and at length ruin all.

The time will no doubt come, when all men, as with one voice, shall decree to the colored man the same rights they ask for themselves; then they will be educated to see the justice of recognizing all men as free and equal before God and the laws of their country. But that time is not now—nor is it, perhaps, within the next year; and the more our leaders endeavor to force it, the less are the chances for success. It is a problem of vast importance to the world at large, as well as to our own country, and one which, all the signs indicate, cannot be worked out in a moment, but which, as the tide of affairs goes onward and men become more en-lightened, will solve itself.

The Republican party is one of progress.

When that party ceases its industry and ramifications, that moment the machinery of progressive government halts, and the golden opportunities now offered to the poor and lowly to become men among men, with ability enough to take care of their own interests, will enough to take care of their own interests, will be snatched from their grasp—perhaps forever. The problem of universal suffrage would be throttled before it had life enough to make itself heard, and all the fruits cultivated with so much toll and labor during the past few years would be scattered to the winds of heaven. Now, then, said the speaker, to place ourselves in a position to harvest these fruits, we must be powerful—to be powerful, we must first be successful.

This much acknowledged, the question arises, How shall we be powerful? The root from which our every effort as a party springs is justice! Justice to all, be he rich or poor, white or black, and we can only be just when we are powerful.
To me, our duly as Republicans is plain. We have had ample evidence that the cause of equality is unpopular; and as the wise captain of a ship will throw his cargo overboard in storm to save his ship, that he may make an other effort in the right direction, so should the Republican party throw overboard now those weights which drag the noble craft of Union and liberty gradually, but surely, down into the sea of defeat.

the sea of defeat.

This is plain language: it may be harsh, and by some considered unjust; but let that be as it may, it is true, and I would assure every man who wishes the success of the Republican party, that, unless this course is pursued, our noble craft will founder in mid ocean by the weight which clings to her. And now let me ask if it is not better, when we see wreck and ruin staring us in the face, to make an effort to save some portion than to risk losing the whole?

staring us in the face, to make an effort to save some portion than to risk losing the whole? I think it is.

The speaker drew a comparison between a wrecked ship, and said the party was wrecked if something was not done to save it. But he was not discouraged, nor did he believe any earnest men were. It only remained for the party to chose between total ruln and success. If we go onward and sacrifice a few, for the time being, we can fasten our rope to the shore and stand the chance of saving all. Whereas, if we halt for the few, we must fall an easy prey to the waves which threaten to enpuif us, and, in the end, lose everything. We must select good and wise captains to lead us; it will not do for us to trust those who have held the helm, and refused to move a point from the ocaten path they have chosen for themselves. If they wish to go, let them do so alone.

wish to go, let them do so alone.

New men are needed to lead the party to victory to-day, whatever else may be said to the contrary notwithstanding. Like the abolitionists of old, our old leaders are years ahead of the people, and the sooner they overthrow the Republican party by demanding that their the Republican party by demanding that their theories be carried into effect, the longer will be the time before their ideas become the pro-perty of the masses. This is hard, but nevertheless true; it is patent to every man who

He referred to the course of some of the leaders of the party, and said he did not believe they were as sincere as they might be in their admiration of the negro. They were mistaken in their theories; the cause of the negro is not yet popular, and where you would now gain the vote of one black man you would most unquestionably lose two white men's. If the same tionably lose two white men's. If the same issue was at hand in Pennsylvania to-day that was before the people in Ohio, the result would no doubt be the total overthrow and dismemberment of the Republican party. Yet, should those men who have held political places of power and influence during the past few years be again placed before the people, the issue must be upon the suffrage question, simply because they have gone so far that it will be impossible for them to retract without eating their own words. I think this deduction at least reasonable, and good argument for the nomination sonable, and good argument for the nomination of new men to fill those positions which carry with them the authority to work either great

with them the authority to work either great good or great evil to the nation, as the incumbent may elect.

The speaker continued by saying that it was natural for a party to make more exemies than friends while in power, and a great thirst nor power was always followed by defeat. In proof of talls I have only to refer to the humble individual who now occupies the Praiden his chair at Wasnington. No man, at the commencement, was ever fairer than was an drew Johnson in his professions of faith to the Republican party and its principles, and few men have proven greater traitors to their avowed principles than he has.

There are usually causes for most effects, and there was cause for the startling revolutions in the ideas of the man Johnson. These causes were not numerous, nor were they complicated,

the ideas of the man Johnson. These causes were not numerous, nor were they complicated, The whole affair was simple in the extreme, It was a question of how to retain power. There might have been other questions, but the question of power was hyperion to all others. Mr. Johnson, taught and reared in the school of locofocdism—misnamed Democracy, for it was comprised of the aristocracy of the land—when he found that by a dire misfortune to the country he had been placed in a position of power, refused to shake off the wership of his former idols, and sought to be the cnief among them all.

It was, perhaps, not that he believed in them but, in the vividness of his imagination, he beheld a ball which only wanted rolling to envelope the whole country. With a vigor that was truly astonishing, he immediately set to

work to devour his own words and annul his former actions. What he swore was white before, he now swore was black, and vice versa. But he was wrong in his calculations; like the baseless fabric of his vision, his magnificent schemes failed him. In endeavoring to reach the pinnacle of fame by being the leader of a new and, as he hoped, a powerful party, he has fallen to the dust. And this, said the spesker, comes of his individual thirst for power. The people were not to be bambooxled or esjoied by his new garb, and to-day he stands the living monument of his own perfidy, admired by few, and respected by none.

After referring to the dangers that others might fall into by their indecision, he mentioned the different Democratic aspirants, and said that McClellan, who had cunningly kept himself out of politics and out of the country for the past three years, would no doubt be the man. He would not undertake to say how much stronger McClellan would be in 1888 than he was in 1864, but the Republican party should bear in mind that it is without a Lincoln at its head, and without the stimulants which naturally clung to the party during the prepares of

head, and without the stimulants which naturally cluug to the party during the progress of active hostilities. The four hundred and odd thousand votes which constituted Mr. Lincoln's majority were hard to overcome, but we all know that it is not very troubleseme to find men who have heretofore voted the Republican ticket, who are dissatisfied with much that its leaders have done and much that they have no

done. These are facts, and however disagreeable they may appear, so much the more necessary is it for us to labor to correct them.

It is the daily of the Republicans to act with foresight and judgment, looking well to the accomplishment of its principles, and the selection of men who can correct with them there accomplishment of its principles, and the selec-tion of men who can carry with them these principles, and, at the same time, the people. As I have said before, to be powerful we must first be successful. Without success we are as nothing. I speak for what I believe to be the good of the Republican party.

Having referred to the probable Democratic candidates, now let mercier to the probable Re-publican leaders, or at least who may be con-sidered leaders when the hour of action arrives.

idered leaders when the hour of action arrives The ultra Republicans are, without doubt, in favor of the Hon. Judge Chase. Now let us con-sider how much be can contribute to the suceider how much he can contribute to the success of the ticket, as a whole. We feel sure that he is governed by the right thoughts, but that is not the question. He is a sound lawyer, and well versed in jurisprudence, but still he lacks one great essential, namely, popularity. Like Henry Clay he is gifted with that sound reasoning which commands admiration and respect, and, like Henry Clay, ne would, without doubt, be defeated were he to be the Republican candidate for the Presidency, simply because he lacks that great essential—popularity. The man to lead us great essential—popularity. The man to lead us must be a soldier. This I believe to be the prevailing sentiment of the party in all sections. He must be new to politics, and with a record bright enough to withstand the mud which will be cast at it during an important and exciting political campaign. Grant, Sheridan, and Thomasare the three most prominent but Grant Thomas are the three most prominent, but Grant leads the van thus far, and if the Republicans are wise he will continue to do so. Indeed, in many places the party has gone so far as to render it almost impossible for it to recede. He has been endorsed by Schuyler Colfax, an bonest and able politician, and that fact should have considerable weight, for no man in the Congress of the United States has a brighter record or a more widespread reputation than he. There are still other reasons which point he. There are still other reasons which point towards Grant as being the most eligible man for the Presidency; but, withal, we hear men doubting him, simply because they choose to say that he has not declared himself in favor of the party. I believe General Grant to have too much propriety and good sense to make a bid for the Presidential chair, but I doubt not that when the time comes he will be found on the side of justice and right. Men say they would not vote for him did he not make a declaration of his preferences before he is declaration of his preferences before he is nominated. Would any man who is not a professional politician make a declaration that could be construed into an insatiate thirst or bid for office? I think not. Actions speak louder than words, and I would rather a thou-sand times, see Grant act as he has than hear the countless windy promises of all the politi-cians in the country. There is a meaning in actions which cannot be construed as words can, and Grant's actions, as well as his words, will bear all the inquiry and scrutiny that the nation chooses to bestow upon them.

Says the man who would throw all to the dogs because he cannot have his personal wants gratified, "If Grant is the true friend of those who made him all he is, why does he not rebel against the authority of the man Johnson?" Now, let me ask that man if he was ever a soldier? If he was, he shows an unpardonable ignorance of his first duty; if he was not, then let me say to him that the first duty of a soldier is to obey orders—this duty is paramount to all others, and when he enters the army, it is others, and when he enters the army, it is ecessary for him to swear a solemn oath that he will obey the orders of his superior officer. There can be no mistake, the language of the pain is clear and explicit and cannot be twisted or mangled so as to mean anything else. Now, let meask, who is General Grant's supe-Now, let meass, who is General Grant's superior officer? The Constitution of the United States has solemnly decreed that the President is, and it makes no provision by which he can be superseded as long as life lasts, except by regular course of law. Therefore, until Andrew Johnson is removed by law, or otherwise disposed of, General Grant is bound by virtue of his oath, no matter what his private opinions may be, to faithfully execute the orders of bis superior. This is the law; and were General Grant to have done more than he has dene of his superior. This is the law; and were General Grant to have done more than he has dene he would have perjured himself, and been unworthy of the confidence of the people, and the people would have so considered him. The people believe him to be a wise and sincere man; in fact, we have ample proof of this whenever he has made his appearance as a public man. This being the case, should we denounce him for his reticence? I think not.

Grant has said year little, it is trace, but his

Says the man who would throw all to the dogs

Grant has said very little, it is true; but his actions have spoken in thunder tones, and echoed again and again throughout the length and breadth of the land, and they will bear the sharpest criticism of the most fastidious hand without losing one spark of that brilliant lustre which clings to them, or the heart that prompted them, Follow him, if you will, from the bloody field of Pittsburg Landing up to the present seen his every word and action and present, scan his every word and action, and not one blot will you find upon the bright escutcheon of liberty, patriotism, or justice.

Mark his correspondence with Sheridan, Logan, and Sickles, and again with Andrew Johnson when he was ordered to the head of the War Bursau. Read it, and put whatever construction upon it you please, you will find snining brilliantly through all, a love and respect for the great principles which have pre-served us a nation and which carry conviction with them. And continued the speaker, I firmly believe that he is the only man in the country believe that he is the only man in the country who can to day successfully grapple with and overthrow the foes of humanity, liberty, and progression. He, of all whose names have been suggested, is the most available man to carry through, to a successful and glorious end, the principles of the party which has preserved us a nation. He is clear of all those issues that have been heaped upon our party by an unprincipled foe. And, besides that, he is new to politics, and that adds considerably to his weight at a moment most critical to the welfare and prosperity of the country.

The gentleman continued at some length upon General Grant's record as a soldier, and he believed he would be the best man to carry out the principles of the party. In concluding,

out the principles of the party. In concluding, he said, it was only necessary the people know that success a waited their efforts, and the Prestdential campaign of 1868 will end in a glorious triumph for the whole ticket.

The speaker was listened to with great attention, and loudly applauded at the close.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CONVENTION - EVENING SESSION.-The Convention reassembled in the Supreme Court.

Convention. As there is so much agreement among all the churches here represented in all essential matters of faith, discipline, and order, it is recommended that friendly and ernal intercourse be cultivated by interchange of principles, and by fellowship with one another in religious meetings in every practical way. The third and fourth resolutions, already given, were adopted were adopted.

The Business Committee made a report, recommending the first Thursday in February, 1868, as a Day of Humiliation and Prayer. The address to the churches was read by the Rev. Mr. Davis, of Ohio. The closing moments of the Convention were spent in devotional exer-

THE PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN FREEDMAN'S UNION COMMISSION, whose office and rooms are at No. 711 Sansom street, in this city, are doing a good work in the way of educating the freed people of the Southern States. They well deserve the encouragement and assistance of all classes and parties. Their schools in Washington, D. C., and those at Lynchburg, Farmville, and other localities in Virginia, opened on the 15th of October. Those in South aroling, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi iid not open until the 1st of November. Norris-town and West Chester have each decided to support two teachers, and have subscriptions sufficient to secure the required amount monthly, while the towns of Bellefonte, Lock Haven, Williamsport, and Altoona have each haven, Williamsport, and Altoona have exch-promised the support of one teacher. To the support of the friends of the cause in West Chester have been appropriated the school in Huntsville, Alabama, taught by Mr. and Mrs. McCulloch, which will henceforth be called the "West Chester School." The support of one teacher requires but fifty dollars per month, a very small amount comdollars per month, a very small amount com-

capable instructor can accomplish.

The American Freedman's Union Commission, of which the Pennsylvania Association is a branch, has under its care and support schools in the following places, the figures designating

the number of	teachers	employed	ur enc
place:-			120
Wilmington, Del. ()	2 Ral	eigh, N. C	
Dever, Del		whern. N. C.	***********
Milford, Del.,,,,,,,	1 Rutte	nton, N. C.	****
New Castle, Del	1 OX1	ord, N. C	
Newark, Del	Tov	vnsville, N.	C
Morgan Creek, Md	1 Ply	mouth, N. C	************
Still Pond, Md	B WA	ahington, N.	C
Royal Oak, Md	3 Cle	veland, Ten	D
Washington, D. C	10 Cal	umbia, S. C.	
Uniontown, D. C		ster, S. C	************
Alexandria, Va	10 A.D	derson C. H.	, B. C
Richmond, Va	12 Gre	enville, 8, C	
Petersburg, Va	7 Aik	en, S, C	***
Pocahontas, Va	Jac	ksonville, F	18
Abingdon, Va	3 Fer	nandina, Fl	ß
Emmasu P. O., Va	1 Pili	atka, Fla	
Christiansburg, Va.,	1 Gal	neaville, Fia	
Constitution of the contract o			

SEIZURE OF STILLS IN THE OLD RICHMOND DISTRICT,-On Thursday Deputy Collector Thomas S. Foulkrod, of the Fifth Collection District, accompanied by four men, and supported by a posse of the Eighteenth District Police, paid a visit to the old Richmond District, and seized seven copper and tin stills, besides a

quantity of whisky.
One of them was found in an old shed on Ann street, below Millville; another on Salmon street, above William; a third, back of No. 1114 William street; a fourth, back of No. 1038 Huntingdon street; a fiith, back of No. 1036 Huntingdon street; a sixth, at Cumberland and Almond streets; and the seventh was captured after it had been taken from a cellar, and the parties in charge of it were in full flight across a common. All of this work was not done with-out considerable opposition. The stills were all brought to the city, and placed in charge of the United States Marshal.

CHEAF SOAP! GOOD SOAP;— Natrona Refined asponifier or Concentrated Lye, Two cents a pound for superior Hard Soap. Twelve pounds of Sott Soap for one cent. Every family can make their own Soap. All varieties of Soap as easily made as a cup of coffee Is a new concentrated live for making Soap, just disovered in Greenland, in the Arctic Seas, and is composed mainly of aluminate of soda, which, when mixed with refuse fat, produces the best detersive Soap in the world. One box will make 175 pounds of good Soft Soap, or its equivalent in superior Hard Soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full recipes with each box. Dealers ean obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount, of all the wholesale grocers and druggists in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

DE, HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMGEOPATHIC REMEDIES for families are viewed with favor by all intelligent citizens in and out of the profession. The medicines or specific for each diseaseare supplied in proper quantities with full directions in a small book, and they have been the means of effecting very great benefit. The system of having a specific for each particular disease, originated with Dr. Humphreys, and has been elaborated and extended with great care, and for their simplicity and efficiency leave but little to be desired. Depot. No. 521 Broadway, N. Y. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 222 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Foplar streets; Ambroose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter Twentleth and Green streets; John Bley, Frankford road; Rooch, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 336 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones, General Depot, No. 637 Arch street. DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMOSOPATHIC REME

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY GOODS .-Messrs, Cook & Brother, No. 53 North Eighth street, claim to be the only firm in Philadel-delphia keeping all grades of Hoslery at Retail who import their own goods. They feel

assured—

That by avolding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade, they save their customers at least 25 per cent.

That they have the quality of their goods under complete control using the best yarns, and employing the es workmen in their manufacture.
3. That, having direct access to European

markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods. A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North Eighth street.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The finest Chocolate for table use, manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Stephen F. Whitman, office and store No. 1216 Market street.

Fine Corrections.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1637 Spring Garden street, can be obtained for eign fruits, nuts, almonds etc., as well as a fine assortn ent of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call. CREAM CARAMELS of all the choice fruit flavors, fresh daily, at the Philadelphia Caramel Depot, No.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street. AMAZINGLY LOW!!!

En Merino and Wool Underwear.

Ed Merino and Wool Underwear.

Ed Merino and Wool Underwear.

McIntiae & Beothes, No. 1835 Chesnut street.

Supreme Court.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE WHITE AND BLACK RACES, The Right of Ratiroad Companies to Keep Separate White and Black Passengers-Decision by the Pennsylvania

An opinion was delivered in the Supreme Court at

be a are adequate. In the military service, also, they were not intermixed with white soldiers, but were separated into companies and regiments of color, and this not by way of disparagement, but from motives of wisdom and pradence, to avoid the antagon niar a of variant and unmixable races. Law and custom having sanctioned a separation of races, it is not the province of the judiciary to legislave it sway. We cannot say there was no difference in fact, when the law and the voice of the people had said there was. The laws of the state are found in its constitution, statutes, institutions, and general customs. It is to these sources judges must resert to discover them. If they abandon these guides they propounce their own opinions, not the laws of those whose officers they are. Following these guides, we are compelled to declare that at the time of the alleged injury there was that natural, legal, and customary difference between the white and black races in this state which made their separation as passengers in a public converance the subject of sound regulation, to secure order, promote comfort, preserve the peace, and maintain the rights both of carriers and passengers. The defendants were therefore entitled to an affirmative answer to the point rectited at the beginning of this opinion. It only remains to add that this cause arose before the passage of the act of 22d of March, 180, declaring it an offense for railroad companies to make any distinction between passengers on account of rice or color, and our declaten pronounces the law only as it stood when the case arose, leaving the act to operate upon such cases as shall fall within its provisions. Indeed, the act itself as an indication of the legislative understanding of how the law stood before.

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page. ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA-THIS DAY, 

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. GEORGE N. ALLEN, MATTHEW BAIRD, JOSEPH C. GRUNE,

ł	MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMER	s.
ı	FOR AMERICA.	
ı	BalticOct.	23
1	Reteins Liverpool Quebec Oct	24
	City of Cork Antwerp New York Oct	26
	Paimyra LiverpoolNew YorkOct.	26
	PalmyraLiverpoolNew YorkOct. C. of BostonLiverpoolNew YorkOct.	26
	Hamponia Hamburg New York Oct.	26
	Deutschland, Southampton New York Oct.	29
	Deutschland.SouthamptonNew YorkOct. C. of N. YorkLiverpoolNew YorkOct.	30
	HiberplanLiverpoolQuebecOct.	81
	Arago	31
	ScotiaLiverpoolNew YorkNov.	2
	Bremen Southampton New York Nov.	- 25
	Siberia Liverpool New York Nov.	5
	C, of Baltimore Liverpool New York Nov.	- 6
	Nova Scotian. Liverpool. Quebec. Nov. St. Laurent. Havre. New York Nov.	7
	St. Laurent Havre New York Nov.	9
	Cuba	9
	Tripoli Liverpool New York Nov.	- 9
	Allemannia Southampton, New York Nov.	13
	FOR EUROPE.	
	CimbriaNew YorkHamburgNov.	. 9
	C. of AntwerpNew YorkLiverpoolNov.	9
	CaledoniaNew YorkGlasgowNov.	9
	Virginia New YorkLiverpoolNov.	. 9
	TaritaNew York Liverpool Nov.	13
	RussiaNew YorkLiverpoolNov.	18
	HermannNew YorkBremenNov.	14
	EuropeNew York HavreNov.	18
	C. of N. YorkNew YorkLiverpoolNov.	16
	GermaniaNew YorkHamburgNov.	16
	ChicagoNew YorkLiverpoolNov.	20
	AragoNew YorkHavreNov.	23
	ODASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.	
	AlliancePhiladaCharlestonNov.	.9
	H. ChaunceyNew YorkAspinwallNov.	11
	Stars and Stripes Philada Havana Nov.	12
	ColumbiaNew YorkHavanaNov.	14
	8. AmericaNew YorkBrazilNov.	22
	Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regul	m.v
	lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call	at
	Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call	at
	Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Con	ti-
	nent call at Southampton.	

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Brig Elien P. Stewart, Holland, Port Spain, Workman
& Co.
Schr J. Maxfield, May, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier,
Schr C. W. May, May, Beston, L. Audenried & Co.
St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Ann Elliz, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r Millville, Renear, Milville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow
of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Br. brig A. Mitchell, Scott, 18 days from Orchilla, with guano to B. F. Folsom. Lett brig S. and W. Welsh, Watson, loading for Philadelphia, to sail in 8 days. Weish, Watson, loading for Philadelphia, to sail in 8 days.

& Schr Maryland, Green, 14 days from St, John, N. B., with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr Geitysburg, Sprague, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Warren Gregg & Morris.

Schr Lottie, Taylor, 5 days from Boston, with mase. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Lothiel, Haskell, from Calais, with pickets, etc. to W. A. Levering.

Schr Olivia, Fox. 1 day from Odessa, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna creek, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr John Thomas, Griffith, 4 days from Seaford, with bark to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr J. Johnson, McBride, from Hudson.

Schr R. G. Whilden, Messick, from Boston.

Steamer Beverly, Piercs, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos, Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA. Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah 5th Instant.

Barque Lord Byron, Enrico, for Philadelphia, at London 25th ult.

Barque D. Cornwall, Todd, hence for Antwerp, sailed from Falimouth 24th ult.

Barque A. E. Boyd, Griffith, from London for Philadelphia, passed Deal 25th ult.

Barque Thee. Whitney, Westerdyke, from Nevassa for Philadelphia, with guano, put into Neuvitas about 6th inst. dismasted, and in a bad state otherwise, having been caught in the hurricane of the 20th ult.

Brig C. Matthews, Cox, bence, at Salem 6th inst.

Schr L. Batchelder, Thompson, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

yesterday. Schr Hattie, Carter, from Bangor for Philadelphia, t Newport of hinst. Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, hence, at Gloucester 2d instant,
Schrs J. W. Hall, Powell, and E. McLean, Bucklin,
hence, at Boston 7th inst.
Schrs James Allderdice, Jackaway: H. W. Godfrey,
Sears; and F. R. Baird, Bernard, hence, at Salem 6th
testant. Sears; and F. R. Baird, Bernard, hence, at Salem 6th instant.

Schrs K. E. Rich, Doughty, and J. L. Tracy, Tracy, for Philadelphia, cleared at Washington 7th inst.

Schr Mary Ann, Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 7th inst.

Schrs S. S. Godfrey, Godfrey, and E. L. Marts, Holman, hence, at Washington 7th inst.

schrs C. Carstairs, Price, and L. Frazier, hence, at Norfolk 7th inst.

Schrs H. Croskey, Potter, W. Tice, Tice, for Boston: Nightingale, Heebe; A. Farrell, Shourds, for Providence; and H. E. Russell, Mohaffey, for Bridgeport, all from Philadelphia, at New York yesterday, Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown 7th inst.

MARRIED.

LANGER-OTTO.-November 7, 1867, by Rev. G. F. Krotel, LOUIS P. LANGER and ELLA W. OTTO, both of this city. BORER-RUFE -On Wednesday evening, the 23d ultimo, at the residence of the bride's father, by Roy.
A. H. Lung, ALHERT J. RORER to ANNA E.,
daughter of John Rufe, Esq., all of the Twenty second
Ward, Philadelphia.

DIED.

DUNCAN,—On Thursday, the 7th instant, GEORGE C. DUNCAN, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Athensylle, Montgomery county, on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Lower Merion Lutheran Church.

McGOWEN.—On the 7th instant, CATHERINE, wife of John McGowen, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her humband, No. 707 S. Fifteenth street, on Monday, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery. PARRY .- On the sth instant, MINNIE MAY, inrant daughter of Charles T, and Martha A. Parry, The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the inneral, from the parents residence, No. 2037 Green street, on Monday, the lith instant, at le

WOLF.—November 5, 1867, Mrs. CHRISTIANA WOLF, wife of George Wolf, aged 30 years and 3 The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence. No. 1321 Hancock street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

B. SAAC EVANS, MANUFACTURES AND DEALER IN

OILS. PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps,

NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA

DEAFNESS,-EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT bearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Cratches, superior to any others in see, at P. MADEIHA'S, Ng. 115 TENTH Street, below Chennus. "IN THE HOURS OF OUR HAPPINESS and prosperity, let us remember the unfortunate and disabled soldiers who saved us a country and nationality."-LINCOLN.

-GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT TO ERECT THE

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM FOR

INVALID SOLDIERS, UNDER A SPECIAL

Charter from the State of Pennsylvania, PASSED MARCH 6, 1867.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The object of this Association is to provide, by public exertion, a Na ional Lome for our disabled solicis, to erect an asylum for those who, in their patriotism, have served their count, yat the expense of their leafth and happiness; who in the battle for the nation's li'e were maimed, and are now incapable of working for their own maintenance. France has her Hotel des Invalices, where rest the ashes of the great Napoleon; Exganad, her Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the former being one of the finest architectural structures ever devited to charity. Reasta, Prussia, and in fact nearly all European countries have magnificent retreats for the unfortunate solders. Monarchies provide for the alleviation of the suffering caused by war, but free, prosperous Republican America has no place for her crippled and sick soldiers but the country poor-house or the aldewalks of her crowded clites. These noble patriots left happy homes to save our common country in the bour of her deep distress. We piedged to them our lasting gratitude, and now those who are dependent look to us in their utter need to redsen those piedges. They have performed their part. We enjoy the result of their sacrifices. We must not be recreant to our obligations. Let us each devote but a single dollar to this purpose, and the Gettysburg Asylum will afford the soldiers a home, and our country will be honored by the noble institution.

THE LAND HAS BEEN PURCHASED

By this Association, and Ten Thousand Dollars have aiready been paid towards the preservation of the battle-ground—about tirity acres (adjoining the site of General Meade's Headquarters) have been set apart for the uses of the Asylum,

Lexinoron Avenue, New York, Legishature, incorporating some one hundred of our best citizens as Directors—but under which bill no action has been had, from that time to this—and knowing the great and crying nocessity of the case, the shame of leaving our disabled vecerans, and having passed a bill for that purpose in the New AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PROPER.

HERRMANN, Diamond Importers, No. 26 J. HERRMANN, Diamond Setter, No. 394 Broome J. HERRMANN, Diamond Setter. No. 394 Broome street, New York.
In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree, and for the furtherance of this great object, the Association has decided to place the \$300,000 worth of diamonds on public exhibition at the large Jewelry Establishment of Messre, Browne & Spaniding, under the Metropolitan Hotel, in the city of New York. The world-rerowned yacht "Henrietta" has also been purchased. The Farm of 600 acres is located in Sullivan county, N. Y., and is one of the finest stock farms in the State; has a splendid mansion, and is complete in every particular. in every particular.

There will be 1,200 (00 tickets issued at one dollar each, admitting the holders to both of the

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

IRVING HALL, NEW YORK, SATURDAY EVEN-ING, FEBRUARY 8, 1888,

HORTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA,

BATURDAY EVENIFG, FEBRUARY 22, 1808, On which latter occasion
On which latter occasion
[641,930 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS
Will be distributed among the ticket holders, in accordance with the Charter and the following
SUHEDULE OF AWARDS.

Grand Cash Award,..... Splendid Farm (600 acres). 60,000
Yacht, the famous "Herrietta". 50,000
Diamond Necklace, 48 Brilliants. 80,000
Diamond Brooch and Earsings (all large 5. 1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)
6. 1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamond Brooch and Earrings.
7. 1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings.
8. 1 Diamond Necklace, 28 Brilliants, Star Setting.
9. 1 Diamond Necklace, 29 Brilliants.
10. 1 Diamond Cross, set in Silver, (large Diamonds. 25.000 10. 1 Diamond Cross, set in Silver, (large Diamonds.)

11. 1 Diamond Silde, 15 Bibliants.

12. 1 Diamond Cluster Brooch.

13. 1 Diamond Cluster Brooch.

14. 1 D. Amond Cluster Brooch.

15. 1 Diamond Single Stone Ring.

16. 1 Diamond Cluster Brooch.

17. 1 Diamond Cluster Brooch.

18. 1 Diamond Cluster Brooch.

19. 1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Earrings.

20. 1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Earrings.

21. 1 Diamond Cluster Brooch.

22. 1 Diamond Cluster Brooch.

23. 1 Diamond Cluster Brooch.

24. 1 Diamond Cluster Brooch.

25. 1 Diamond Cluster Brooch.

26. 1 Diamond Cluster Brooch.

27. 1 Pearl Necklace.

28. 1 Pair Diamond Bingle Stone Earrings.

29. 1 Diamond Cluster Brooch.

27. 1 Pearl Necklace.

28. 1 Pair Diamond Bingle Stone Earrings.

29. 1 Diamond Single Stone Earrings.

20. 1 Diamond Single Stone Earrings.

21. 1 Diamond Single Stone Earrings.

22. 1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings.

23. 1 Diamond Single Stone Pil.

24. 1 Diamond Single Stone Stud.

25. 1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Stud.

26. 1 Diamond Single Stone Stud.

27. 1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Stud.

28. 1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Stud.

29. 1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Stud.

20. 1 Diamond Single Stone Stud.

Diamond Single Stone Stud Pair Diamond Single Stone Studs, Diamond Brocca (in Silver) Di-mond Cluster Brooch........ Dismond Cluster Brooch

Diamond Single Stone Pin

Diamond Single Stone Stud

I clamond Cluster Brooch

Dismond Single Stone Ring

Diamond Single Stone Ring

Diamond Single Stone Pin

Pearl Breas pin, Earrings and Head

Ornament 45. 1 Diamond Single Stone Pin., s6. 1 Diamond Cross..... Diamond and Emerald Ornament

47. 1 Diamond Cross.

47. 1 Diamond and Emerald Ornament.

48. 1 Diamond Single Stone Pin

49. 1 Diamond Single Stone Ring

50. 1 Diamond Cluster Stem Ring

51. 1 Single Stone Diamond Ring

52. 1 Diamond Cross.

53. 1 Pair Diamond Cluster Earrings

54. 1 Diamond Single Stone Ring

55. 1 Diamond Single Stone Ring

56. 1 Diamond Ringle Stone Ring

57. 1 Diamond Ringle Stone Ring

58. 1 Diamond Cluster Ring

59. 1 Camel's Hair Shawl

60. 1 Choice Emerald Stud

61. 1 Single Stone Pin

63. 1 Cluster Brooch

64. 1 Diamond Single Stone Ring

65. 1 Diamond Single Stone Ring

66. 1 Diamond Ringle Stone Pin

67. 1 Diamond Single Stone Ring

68. 1 Diamond Single Stone Ring

69. 1 Camel's Hair Shawl

70. 1 Diamond Ringle Stone Ring

71. 1 Diamond Ringle Stone Ring

72. 1 Diamond And Ruby Three Stone Ring

73. 1 Pair Diamond Cluster Brooch

74. 1 Gentieman's Gold Watch and Reavy

6hain

75. 1 Diamond Single Stone Ring

75. 1 Diamond Cluster Brooch

76. 1 Diamond Ringle Ring

77. 1 Diamond Ringle Ring

78. 1 Diamond Cluster Brooch

79. 1 Diamond Ringle Ring

79. 1 Diamond Cluster Brooch

79. 1 Diamond Single Stone Ring

79. 1 Diamond Cluster Brooch

79. 1 Diamond Cluster Brooch

79. 1 Diamond Single Stone Ring

70. 1 Diamond Single Stone Ring

71. 1 Diamond Single Stone Ring

72. 1 Diamond Single Stone Ring

73. 1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Ring

74. 1 Gentieman's Gold Watch and Reavy

6hain

84. i Gold Watch
85. I Diamond and Opal Ring
86. I Diamond and Single Stone stud
87. I Diamond and Single Stone Ring
88. I Diamond Three Stone Ring
89. I Diamond Three Stone Stud
96. I Pari Scarf Pin
81. I Diamond Cluster Ring
92. i Diamond Cluster Ring
92. I Diamond Single Stone Ring
93. I Gentleman's Diamond and Amethyst
Ring 

Making in the aggregate 122,164 Presents, va-

STICKETS to 1 address \$420 | 40 Tickets to 1 address \$4300 |
10 Tickets to 1 address \$200 | 50 Tickets to 1 address \$4300 |
10 Tickets to 1 address \$700 | 50 Tickets to 1 address \$100 |
10 Tickets to 1 address \$700 | 50 Tickets to 1 address \$100 |
10 Tickets to 1 address \$100 |

AMUSEMENTS.

A MERICAN A C A D'E M Y OF MUSIC.—
CAROLINE M. R. CHINGS — Directores
"VICTORIA, VICTORIA,"
with all the other music, to-night
THE FAMILY CIRCLE WILL BE OPEN, Tickets. Parquet Circle, and Barcony...... One Dollar MONDAY. MARTHA.

MRS. JOHN DREWS ARCH STREET SURF: EURF: SURF: SURF: MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT.
with every Scene New, Grand Effects, etc., Olive Logan's American Comedy,
'SURF.'
in which Mrs. JOHN DREW and every member of the Company will appear.

he Company will appear,
ACT I.—The Inc ming lide. ACT II.—The Underow. ACT 11I.—Deep Wa'er. ACT IV.—Ashore.
Friday—Benefit o. Mrs. JOHN DREW.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,
THIS AFTERNOON-MATINEE
MES. D. P. BOWERS,
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
THIS EVENING,
DOUBLE BILL.
MRS. D. P. BOWERS
will appear in the historical Drama entitled
JANE SHORE.
MONDAY, Nov. 11-MARIE ANTOINETTE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N.E. COT. NINTH and WALNUT. Bestins at 7%,
GREAT BILL.—SATURDAY NIGHT.
Victor Hogo's historical Drams of
LA TOUR DE NESLE.
Captain Buridan. Captain Buridan Mr. BARTON HILL Margaret of Burgundy Mr. BARTON HILL Margaret of Burgundy Mr. Miss ALICE GRAY To conclude with John Brougnam's Drama of THE GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.

Ruric Nevel Mr. BABTON HILL Viadimir Monday, Nov. 11—KING LEAR.

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

PHILADELPHIA CIRCUS
Corner TENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, 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.

> HORSES. A COMPANY UNEXCELLED IN THE UNITED STATES.

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PRICES OF ADMISSION. Dress Circle. 50 conta Children under 12 years of age...... ....25 cents Family Circle (entrance on Callowhill street).25 cents 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 PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE. EW PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
GREAT SUCCESS OF TUNISON & CO.'S
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I. V. TUNISON & CO. Proprietors.
Last week of
MR. FRANK BROWER.
the unrivalled Ethiopian Comedian, with
EPH, HORN AND FRANK MORAN.
AND THE LARGEST AND MOST TALENTED
COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
Seats can be secured in advance without extra
charge.

Seats can be secured in advance without charge.
Charge.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8.
On Monday, the lith, appearance of
MR. JAMES W. BUDWORTH,
the great Dutch Comedian.
In preparation,
"THE PROGRESS OF THE NATION,"
at a cost of \$5000.

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ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT. THE FAMILY RESORT OPEN FOR THE SEASON,

CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS. THE GREAT STAB TROUPE OF THE WORLD. GBAND ETHIOPIAN SOIRES, J. L. CARNCROSS Manager

R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19 8m MONDAY AFTERNOON CONCERTS. HASSLER'S GRAND ORCHESTRA, CONCERT HALL, The first Concert takes place on MONDAY, IITH INST.,

EVERY MONDAY AFTERNOON Orchestral Lea. er. Mr. SIMON HASSLER SCALE OF PRICES, Single Admission Ticket.

A Package (containing five tickets)

A COUPON TICKET,

consisting of Thirty (coupon) Admission 

O N C E R T H A L L.—
THEO. HABELMANN'S
OPERATIC COSTUME CONCERTS.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 8.
Mad'lle IAWORSKI ACKERMANN, Prima Donna,
from the Imperial Italian Opera, in St. Petersburg,
Mad'lle RERTHA JOHANSEN,
WILHELM FORMES.
JEAN LOUIS.
JEAN LOUIS.
and Gentleman Amateur Pupil.

and Gentleman Amateur Pupil. \*

8. BEHRENS. Conductor
CARL SENTZ. Director of Grobestra
JEAN LOUIS. Stage Manager Doors open at 7. To commence at 8, Single Ticket (with reserved seat) One Dollar, for sale at Mr. Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street.

CONCERT HALL.-TWELVE NIGHTS IN Wonder World, commencing
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11.
Prof. and M'me MACALLISTER, the Great Illu-Prof. and at the kartallisting, and control of the seed of the see avery night.

Admission, 50 cepts. Reserved Seats, 75 cepts.

GIFT MAINEE, SATURDAY, Nov. 16, on which occasion every child will receive a Present.

Admission, 25 cepts to all parts of the house.

HARRY WESTON. Business Agent.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—
GRAND MATINEE
By CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA of 40 Performers.
EVERY THURSDAY APTERNOON
At hair past a o'clock.
Vocalist, Mad. HENRIETTA BEHRENS.
SINGLE AUMISSION, 50 CENTS,
Package of four Tickets for \$1.
To be had at Boner & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1102
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GERMANIA ORCHESTRA. - PUBLIC RE-

BERMANIA UNICAL FUND HALL every SATURDAY, at 11% A. M. Tickets sold at the door, and at all principal Music Stores. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTERBY Street, or at R. WILLIG'S Music Store, No. 1621 CHESNUT Street. REMOVAL.

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