#### FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Lonnon, Sept. 2 .- The London, Times to-day devotes its leading columns to an analysis of the treaty recently concluded by the United States government with the Emperor of China, through the Embassy now visiting America. The Times says England is more interested in China than any other Power. Commerce with that country is larger, and, since the treaty at Pokin, her relations with its government have been more friendly. She assisted the imperial authorities in putting down the Taeping rebellion. England is the proper Power for China to employ as a medium for revising her treatics with other nations; but this treaty with the United States, aiming to restore the old exclusive policy, has been rightly entrusted to the manipulations of foreign counsellors, who advise what is impossible; the restoration of a retrograde system. The writer then proceeds to dissect, one by one, the articles of the new treaty. He calls attention to the fact that China obtains no concession from the United States. On the other hand, the latter gain a monopoly of railway and telegraph improvement. This is sufficient objection to the treaty Yet the question may be asked: is it wise for England to multiply her differences with America or such grounds as these?

The article concludes as follows: "We are bound to say with conviction that there is more underneath these negotiations than appears on their surface. They bear distinct traces of foreign inspiration. It is our belief that this mission did not originate with the Chinese government. The idea of enlisting Mr. Burlingame as a recruit for the furthering of Chinese ends, so far from being spontaneous, emanated from a foreign brain, and was suggested by the departure from China of the American Minister, which was drawing near at the time the plan was formed. No doubt the proposition was joyfully welcomed by the Minister of the Chinese Emperor, who, having one object at heart, gave one instruction to its ambassdors, viz.: stop all progress. As for the rest, carte blanche-say and do what you please. This treaty, concocted by the embassy on their passage from China to San Francisco, is the result now before us."

LONDON, Sept. 2 .- The race for the Warwick cup to-day was won by the Duke of New Castle's Julius. Furtelus, second, and Vortegone, third. The betting before the race was four to one against Julius, four to one against Furtelus, and two to one against Vortegorn.

London, Sept. 2 .- The English cricketers sailed to-day from Liverpool, on the steamer City of Baltimore, for New York. In addition to the names given yesterday are those of G. Tanant, and G. Smith, of Cambridgeshire, and A. Shaw, of Nottinghamshire, which completes the list of the eleven.

PARIS, Sept. 2 .- The Monitour has an article on the State of Europe, and, as an indication of peace, the writer points to the significant fact that the number of men on leave of absence from the French army was never greater than at the present

PARIS, Sept. 2 .- The commission appointed to settle the claims of holders of Franco-Mexican bonds have decided to pay them thirty per cent. of their share of the grant made by the Senate and Corps Legislatif as a first instalment of the amount due them.

BERLIN, Sept. 2 .- By orders from the War Office recruiting for the army in Prussia has been postponed for three months.

FLORENCE, Sept. 2 .- The Italian government is increasing the number of military posts on the frontier of the Papal States.

HAMBURG, Sept. 2 .- Prince Napoleon, who arrived here some days ago in his yacht, sailed again last night for Havre.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 2 .- Korsakoff, Governor of Eastern Siberia, will soon hold a conference with representatives, sent especially by the Chinese government, to settle the disputed boundaries between Siberia and China.

## BY CUBA CABLE.

HAVANA, Sept. 2 .- Arrived, steamship Missouri, from New York.

Exchange on London, 14% #15 per cent. premium.

Later advices from Puerto Cabello to August 15th state that Bruzual and his forces had abandoned the city and went to Coro on the steamers Bolivar and Maparari. Bruzual now holds only Coro and Maracaibo.

# FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2. Navy Gazette.

Captain W. H. Macomb has been detached from duty at the Philadelphia Navy-yard from October 1, and placed on waiting orders. Captain Alexander Murray relieves him. Commander Horner C. Blake is detached from the Portsmouth Navy-yard from the 30th instant, and placed on waiting orders. Commander E. A. McCauley succeeds him. Lieut. Commander Charles S. Norton is relieved from duty at the Portsmouth Navy-yard from the 1st instant. Lieut. Commander C. C. Carpenter relieves him. Paymaster Judson Root is detached from the naval station at Mound City, to be succeeded by Paymaster Elisha W. Dunn. Appointments.

Appointments.

The following internal revenue officers were appointed to-day: Storekeepers, Allen M. Burdick, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Garret M. Losse, New York city; R. Warnock, Covington, Kentucky; Bradford Knapp, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Michael Kerwin, Philadelphia; Clayton Middleton, New York city, Gaugers, Richard Ellis, Third district of Pennsylvania; James P. Morrison, Second district of Pennsylvania; H. A. Otto Hertzog, Thirty-second district of New York; John W. O'Brien, Ninth district of New York; William Merrifield, Fifth district of New York. trict of New York. Freedmen's Bureau.

General Orlando Brown, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Virginia, has been honorably discharged. He will be retained in the

service as civil agent. Internal Revenue Blanks.

No particular parties here have been designated to supply the blanks required by the Internal Reve-nue Department under the new law, the provisions of which authorize assessors and collectors to obtain them from any stationer's they choose. The matter of supply is thus opened to competition.

A Difficulty Settled.

A telegram was received at the Department of State to-day from Minister Webb, dated Rio Janeiro, in which he says that the difficulty about the Wasp has been settled, and that vessel had pro-ceeded to Assuncion to bring our ex-Minister to Paraguay.

Greece. Accounts from Greece, just received here, speak Accounts from Greece, just received here, speak of the joy of the people in consequence of the birth of an heir to the Greek throne, such an event not having before happened for the last four centuries. This child of Queen Olga, of Greece, received on the day of his birth (August 2) the names of Constantine Henry Demosthenes. The bells were rang and cannon fired. The vast square before the royal palace was illed with an enthusiastic populace, and shouts of "Long live Constantine" were frequently uttered. The King appeared on the balcony with the Grand Duches Alexandra of Russia, mother to the Queen, her two sons, Grand Duckes Alexandra Alechos was for some days the scene of great re-Athens was for some days the scene of great re-

same letters from Greeian sources say the Cretan insurrection is floncishing; that the Turks are nearly worn out and discouraged, and it will be with great difficulty if they can continue the contest, while the Christians are flushed with success and infuriated by the recent massacres to desperate deeds and enterprise. Through the intervention, for the greater part, of General Ignation, the Porte has been obliged to dismiss Perta Pasha, commanding in Candia, and other officials there.

From Tennessee.

Nashville, Sept. 2.—The House to-day with-drew its assent to the Senate resolution to send a committee to Washington to wait on President Johnson, objections having been made to one of its

committee.

Sperry & Co. received to-day the first bale of Tennessee cotton. It was from Giles county.

Memphis, Sept. 2.—The heavy rains for the past two days and the coolness of the weather, it is feared, will seriously injure the cotton crop, which in Arkansas, North Stissisppi, and West Tennessee is now very fine.

Boston, Sept. 2.—A recent interpretation of the revenue law by assessors, requiring job printers to pay a tax on their production, induced Major John H. Eastman, a veteran job printer, to inquire into the matter, and to-day he received a letter from Washington, stating that unless a lob printer pro-duces work which is sold by him, or sold by others for his account, he is not liable to a manufacturer's

About one hundred officers of the late Army of About one hundred officers of the late Army of the James assembled to day at Minat Hall, in this city, for the purpose of forming a fraternal organ-ization. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Samuel E. Green, of Boston. A committee on or-ganization was appointed, consisting of Colonel P. A. Davis, of Virginia; General J. W. Turner, Gen. H. M. Plaisted, of Maine; Gen. S. W. Smith, and Major W. E. Furness, of Illinois. The committee reported a constitution and by-

Major W. E. Furness, of Illinois.

The committee reported a constitution and bylaws, which were adopted.

The name of the organization is the Society of
the Army of the James, and will include in its
membership all officers and calisted men of the
Army of the James. The object of the Society is
to perpetuate the bonds of comradeship among its
surviving members; to cherish the memory of those
who have fallen, and by every means to califyate
and foster pure and patriotic devotion to the service
of the country. of the country.

A list of officers of the association was reported, follows: President, General Charles Devens, Jr., is follows: Freshent, General Charles Devens, Jr., of Massachusetts; vice presidents, Generals R. L. Foster, of Indiana; John W. Turner, U. S. A.; Jos. B. Hawley, of Connecticut; Alonzo Alden of New York, and Edward W. Hincks, of Massachusetts; certaing secretary, Colonel George A. Bruce, of Massachusetts; corresponding secretary, Colonel P. A. Davis, of Virginia; treasurer, General Chas. A. Carleton, of New York; chaplain, H. Clay Frumbull, of Connecticut. They were manimously elected.

General Devens took the chair, and responded in brief and pleasant speech to the cheers with

which he was received.

A committee, consisting of Major Bell, of Massachusetts; General R. J. Foster, of Indiana; General Radley, of Connecticut; General Plaisted and Gen. Alden, of New York; Major Dillon, of Pennsylvania, and General Carlton, of New York, were appointed to select a time and place for holding the next tricunial meeting, and they reported the city of New York as the place, and the third Wednesday in July, 1871, as the time, which report was adopted.

Major General Alfred H. Tester. Major General Alfred H. Terry, amid much ap-

plause, accepted an appointment to deliver the triennial address on that occasion. A recess was then declared until evening, when the banquet took place at the St. James Hotel. The banquet of the officers of the Army of the James, at the St. James Hotel, this evening, was a

fine affair, and passed off in the most pleasant man-ner with speeches full of sentiment and reminiscences of old army life.

The State ticket nominated by the Democrats today is the same as that of last year, except that
Reuben B. Noble takes the place of Mr. Stearns for

leutenant Governor. The nominations were made unanimous.

Z. C. Abbott and J. R. Briggs were nominated for Presidential electors.

Resolutions were adopted demanding a return to the limitation and requirement of the Constitution; denouncing Congress for the usurpation of powers; characterizing the reconstruction acts as preposterous, contemptible, dangerous, unconstitutional and revolutionary; recalls to the people the tried wisdom of the ancient doctrine which required law-givers to strictly adhere to the letter of the Constitution. tution; renew their old faith in hard money, and demand its restoration to the people at the earliest moment; recognize the present necessity of the tax on imports! insist upon rigid economy in the administration of the government, demanding that every dollar raised by taxation not absolutely neces sary for the economical expenses of the government be applied to the payment of the public debt; fa-voring the license liquor law; deprecating all de-traction of the military fame of General Grant, but claiming that the nation needs not the success-ful soldier, but a wise and thoughtful statesman to concilint by kindness and instea indexing the conciliate by kindness and justice; indorsing the platform and nominees of the National Democratic Convention in July; consider it the duty of the government to fulfil its guarantees to the soldiers and sailors who put down the rebellion, and protect American citizens abroad. The Convention adjourned with cheers for the Presidential and State ourned with cheers for the Presidential and State

#### From Canada.

MONTREAL, Sept. 2.—The Fenian picnic, in connection with which disturbances were expected, connection with which disturbances were expected, at Gillwell's Garden to-day, was prevented by the gardens being closed and protected by the police force, armed with rifles.

Ottawa, Sept. 2—A dispatch was received from the Colonial Office, dated July 30, refusing the royal assent to the bill passed by the Canadian Parliament reducing the Governor General's salary.

salary.

Buckingham argues that the proposed reduction would have a prejudicial effect on a candidate, by reducing the office to the third class among the colonial governments; that the Governor General is continually called upon to act in questions affecting international relations with the United States, and that the Queen's advocates could not invite to office men competent to fill them whose ncome is not sufficient to meet the demand on his

The Assize Court opened to-day at noon. Wheelan's case was sent before the Grand Jury. He will be arraigned to-morrow, and his trial will probably commence on Monday next.

From Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Out of 1628 head of cattle in-spected in the Union Yards, last week, only seven vere found diseased.

John B. Davidson was arrested in New York and brought to this city, charged with running off with \$16,000 worth of goods from the store of Charles B. Orvis, in this city, his former employer. The work of extending the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad will be continued during the winter. The contractor advertised at Des Moines, Iowa, to-day for 300 teams and 1000 men for that

Two freight cars on the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad collided last night near Minoka station, disabling the engine and several cars. The debris took fire, and three cars were consumed.

From New York.

New York, Sept. 2.—The case of the United States against De Conta, editor of the Et Cronista, a Spanish paper, of this city, came up before Commissioner Osborne to-day. De Conta is charged with making an assault on M. Lynacis Gomez, Nicaraguan Minister, with the intention of provoking a duel. The testimony given showed that the quarrel arose from alleged efforts of Mr. Gomez to enable the Peruvian Minister to send some ironclads to Peru from this port during the war with Spain. The case was adjourned until Friday. Spain. The case was adjourned until Friday.

From Maine.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 2 .- Hon. William Pitt Fessenden, Robert J. Ingersoll, of Illinois, and Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, arrived to-night, and were escorted by a torchlight procession to the Au-gusta House, where a serenade was given them. Each gentleman responded in a speech. Mr. Fes-senden spoke at length. He declared a continued hostility to the Democratic party, and said he had never wavered in his fidelity to the principles of the Republican party. General Sickles is expected

From Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 2.—The negroes on the outskirts of the city are causing considerable trouble. They are armed and drilling nightly, and stop farmers on the roads leading to the city. The country folks are compelled to go in parties of ten to twenty when they come to market. A boy has mysteriously disappeared, and it is supposed that he has been murdered by negroes. From South Carolina. COLUMBIA, Sept. 2 .- An angry discussion on the

discrimination bill took place in the Senate to-day. The negroes insist on the right to enter hotels, &c. The Democratic Central Club have issued a cirlar denying that the Governor's proclamation about armed organizations has any application to the Democratic party of this State.

Congressional Nomination. TRENTON, Sept. 2.—General Charles Haight was renominated to-day by the Democratic Convention

f the Second Congressional district as a candidate for Congress. BEDFORD, Pa., Sept. 2.—John Cessna was unani-neusly nominated for Congress to-day by the conferces of the 16th district.

Personal. Long Branch, Sept. 2.—General Meade, family and staff arrived at the Stetson House this even-ing, where they intend spending some time. Sanatona, Sept. 2.—Governor Page, of Ver-ment, arrived at Congress Hall this evening.

from Alabama.

MONTGOMENY, Sept. 2.—Governor Smith has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature on the 16th instant, for the purpose of passing a regis-

-The Copperhead concerns are full of the defense of Seymour's loyalty during the war. If he hadn't been on the fence then, his organs wouldn't be so much on the defence now.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[ POR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SHE OUTSIDE PAGES.] THE CATTLE DISEASE.

The Rinderpest in England and the Plague in this Country-Essays Read Before the Philadelphia Agricultural

Society. In the report of the proceedings of the monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, contained in yesterday's issue of THE TELEGRAPH, it will be noticed that Dr. J. W. Gadsden, a celebrated English veterinary surgeon, presented a report upon the "Rinderpest," as it existed in England; and Dr. Robert McClure, a veterinary surgeon of this city, also presented a report upon the "Cattle disease," as it now exists in this country. We present, in full, the

REPORT OF DR. GADSDEN. I will as briefly as possible give you the symptoms and post-mortem appearance of a fatal disease in cattle, known as "Rinderpest" or "Cattle Plague." The disease I allude to is the one that swept away many thousands of the cattle from Great Britain duting the years 1865 I was at that time in practice in a large agricultural district, viz., Berkshire, Englano; and as soon as the disease visited that county I was appointed by the Government as county I was appointed by the Government as their Cattle-plague Inspector, and therefore had ample means of examining large numbers of animals with that fearful malady, and availed myself of many opportunities in making careful post mortem examinations in every stage of the The early symptoms of the disease are usually

a remarkably dult and dispirited condition of the animal, which will stand with its head hanging down, cars drawn back, coat staring and occasionally shivering, refusing all food or even water. Rumination is suspended. I made to nove it shows great prostration o strength, and frequently staggers as if about to fall. The skin is hot in places, and often remarkably so between the limbs, the hind ones in particular; an exucation very frequently takes place from these parts, and is succeeded by cracks and sores. The bair is staring, especially along the upper part of the neck, shoulders and back; the extremitles are cold even at the commencement of the disease, and in a latter stage the increased heat of the surface of the body gives place to a remarkable coldness along the course of the spine. Te ars early trickle from the eyes, which are red and early trickle from the eyes, which are red and expressive of suffering, and a watery discharge flows mostly from the nostrils. There is a continuous increase of these secretions, which become more or less purulent in the advanced stage of the malady. The mouth is hot, red, and "forred," often presenting here and there raw locking spots, especially on the inner side of the upper lip and along the roof. The breath is feetid, the respiration is increased, and geneis feetid, the respiration is increased, and generally accompanied with a moan in the advanced stages. A slight cough is also present in some cases, but not as a rule. The pulse is quick and weak, and scarcely to be felt, excepting at the heart, even at the commencement of the disease. The bowels are frequently torpid at the outset, but diarrhoa, leading to dysentery mostly follows. The evacuations are slimy, liquid, and sometimes of a dirty yellow color, or occasionally tinged with blood. The liningimembrane of the vagina is generally remarkably red, and a viscid mucus not unfrequently hangs about the labia. Slight tremors of the muscles and thighs are to be observed in some cases, and so also is an analysis and so also is an analysis and so also are the skin second tremors condition of the skin sleep. emphysematous condition of the skin along the upper part of the back. In milch cows the secretion of milk is quickly arrested, a remarkable diminution in the quantity taking place as one of the earliest indications of the attack. As the disease advances to a fatal terminaton, the prostration of the vital powers becomes more marked, the breathing short, quick, and more painful, the sivine evacuations totid, and more slimy, and the surface of the body deathly cold. The animal will sometimes sink as early as twelve hours from the com-mencement of the attack, but in many cases the disease will be protracted to the fifth or sixth, and occasionally to the eighth or ninth day.

The period of the disease is found to vary,

the majority of animals sickening about the tenth day after exposure to the infection, but some have been attacked on the seventh, or even earlier. The poison lies latent in the system during this period, and the animal gives no in dication of being affected.

The post-mortem appearances will differ according to the part of the organism chiefly affected, and especially according to the time of the duration of the malady. In many cases the root of the mouth will be found covered with a dirty yellow exudation upon an ulcerated surface. Sometimes the lining of the pharyux s of a deep scarlet color, but more frequently the mucous membrane of the larvax, traches and bronchial tubes is injected and covered with a layer of exudation partaking of the characters of lymph and pus combined, and varying from the finest film to a quarter of an inch in substance. The lungs are often, but not always emphysematous, while congestion

here and there exists. The heart is frequently flabby, and in the left ventricle large blood spots are generally present these, however, are not to be looked upon as specialities of the disease. On opening the ab-dominal cavity the omentum is frequently observed to present patches of redness, the intestines are altered in color, from the condition of the mucous membrane being partially seen through their walls. On cutting into the rumen (or pausch), a quantity of undigested food is generally found, but besides an occasional tinge of reduess, there is nothing of importance to be looked for here. The omasum (or manyfolds) affords in the majority of cases every characteristic indication of the effect of the mainly its folds being inflamed in patches, or ulcerated and even showing large perforations with claret colored edges. From death and sloughing of the textures the structure of the liver is mostly unaffected, but the gall bladder is remarkably full. The urinary organs suffer but little change. The lining membrane of the abomasum (or ren net) is inflamed in nearly every case, and numerous points of ulceration will often be seen, especially affecting the openings of the follicles. The intestines show similar morbid changes, particularly in the jetunum and ilium, and also the coccum, the last presenting, in many cases, a peculiar mottled appearance, from the accumulation in the follicles of a dirty white or yellowish secretion. The muscles have their usual appearance. There is, of course, an absence of fat in the animal. If an ox was killed and properly dressed, in the early stages of the disease, you could not detect it. stages of the disease; you could not detect it m the meat.

It was through the importation of some cattle from Russia in June, 1865, which were offered for sale in the metropolusan market, that the cows in the London datries became the first victims of the plague. It soon spread to other countries in England, the attacks gradually rising until they reached, in the week ending Feb. 17, 1866, the alarming number of 15,706

Many Veterinary Surgeons, and others, tried every means in their power to arrest the disease by medicine, nursing, etc., but all to no purpose—it did no good. Vaccination and inoculation were tried, but all seemed only to spread the pestilence. Stamping out the disease by slaughtering at once all animals affected with it, and those that had been in contact with them, was the only means that rid England, Ireland,

was the only means that rid England, Ireland, and France of that dreadful malady. I believe in France only 43 animals, healthy and diseased, were sacrificed to the poleaxe, the country being thereby freed from the plague.

The far distant steppes of Russia are the home of the pest, there the law of prevention cannot be brought into operation. Sheep will take the disease from cattle. In order to decide the question of susceptibility on the part of sheep to take the disease experiments were performed. to take the disease, experiments were performed at the Royal Vetermary College, London, wheep were inoculated with the virus of "Rinderpest," and after six or eight days symptoms of the affection were apparent. The animal died, and the post mortem appearances were confirmatory of the fact that "Cattle places" existed. Cattle were inoculated with virus from the infected sheep, and, after the ordinary period of incubation, gave evidence of the existence of plague, and, after death, presented the same morbid phenomena.

THE REPORT OF DR. M'CLURE,

to full, is as follows:-As like produces like in the breeding of animals, so does it in the development of intec tious and contagious diseases both in men and in the lower order of animals. If this was not a well-known natural law, we could scarcely call in question the various accounts that have reached us by newspapers of the cattle disease We have said various because there are no less than three (3) different diseases named, viz.:-The Tick drease (a disease of an irritative pewer, of the West Indies and some places in the Orient); Coutagious Typhero of Dr. Harris, of the Board of Health of New York city (Sinderpest), and lastly the Pleuropneumonia, or Massachusetts Cattle disease of a few years ago—an affection chiefly attacking milch cows. Now, then, the question arises, have we three different diseases, or is there only one, and what is it, and who is to be believed in this matter? Thus, Ur. Harris, of New York city, says it is malignant. Professor Gamgee says that Texas cattle give rise to a disease among the cattle of the West that the Texas cattle never had (a strange view), and says, first, that the fiesh of such affected animals is not injurious to the health of the human family. Second. Mr. Gamgee says that it is daugerous for man to est of such diseased meat. There are lesser lights giving ideas about this disease of cattle, but not

of a definite character.

Now if one man, a butcher, has really died from a cut on his hand coming in centact with a certain Virus or Zymotic product, by lying under the skin of a diseased bullock, then clearly that unimal was sick of a blood disease or poison (Typhosus of some kind) in the man ner just enunciated, and would show Dr. Harris be right in his views of the matter. Professor Gamere to be relied upon when he says that Western cattle are diseased by coming in contact with Texan cattle perfectly health? We think the view absurd and not worthy of a thought. The fact of the Western animals being sick on their journey and arrival at the yards of the Atlantic cities can be very readily explained from the manner of transportation in crowded cars—want of water and pure air, and not getting their usual lood, during a warm season almost unprecedented. We would say to farmers and others that they have more to dread from the Massachusetts cattle disease, as it exists in Kentucky, Ohio, and other places, than from

Texas and Western animals.

But it must be borne in remembrance that if Dr. Harris of New York is right in his views of the disease when it arrives at New York, that it is readily produced by the causes just named and that a diseased animal escaping from the yards or cars will produce the same disease in other animals of the same species wherever found. But on the whole, we think there is more smoke than fire, and that this disease will like the warm weather, vanish at its proper season, and that for the present there is no dis case of cattle for farmers to dread, if it be not the Pleuropneumonia of milch cows, which, like the poor, will always be with us.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN THE FIRST WARD .large meeting of the citizens of the First Ward was held last evening, at Front and Morris streets, on the occasion of the raising of a banner with the names of the Republican caudi dates upon it. The Liberty Cornet Band was present.

The following officers were chosen:-

President—Lewis B. Thomas.
Vice-Presidents—John Carey, Thomas Mitchell,
Thomas Hoey, Henry C. Gill, E. A. Merrick,
Alderman Jesse Bonsalt, Alderman Samuel Lutz, Daniel Bastian, Charles Humphries, and Samuel Peak.

Eccretarles-W. Harvey Money, Edwin J.

Loag, James Ghegan, James Brown, and

Samuel Thompson.

A series of resolutions were read by Mr. David
Foy, and unaulmously adopted.

Hon. Charles O'Neill was the first speaker.
He said that the issues involved in this campaign are of the most important character, and uiged his heaters to stand firm in support of the whole ticket. He referred to the great victory in Vermont, and the large gain of the Republicans in Wilmington, and remarked that the rebels or Democrats were as much discouraged as the Republicans and occasion to rejoice. The next news will be from Maine, which will no doubt roll up a majority of 20,000. The First Ward had always stood up gallantly for the ticket, and he hoped to see the same majority at this election as was given for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. The Republican party are only carrying out the principles watch have saved the country during the past seven years, and there ought to be no doubt of success.

The ireemen of Philadelphia and Pennsylva-nia understood the issue, and they are not to give it up now. What we want for peace is the election of that great soldier—that great states man-the man who led your armies-Genera U. S. Grant. (Cheers.) The speaker called upon the citizens of the First Ward to help to roll up a big majority in October, as it is a fore-runner of the election in November, for it is sure that as goes Pennsylvania in October, so goes the whole country in November. Hon. Charles Gibbons next addressed the

meeting. He said that the great question is whether the Rebels and orators who attempted to destroy the country shall be returned to power, or whether the honest, loyal men who fought gloriously for our flag shall retain possession of the Government. The Democrats nave nominated Horatio Seymour for President. In 1864, shortly after the battle of Gettysburg, the fearful riots took place in New York to resist the laws of Congress. Horatio Seymour, the Governor of New York, and the Commanderin-Chie: of all the militia of the State, who commanded at least 10 000 bayonets, addressed the rioters as his friends and told them to go

Colonel James Given, Hon. Wilmer Worthing-ton, and others addressed the meeting, which adjourned at a late hour.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN MEETING .-- An adjourned meeting of the Republicans of the Ninth Ward was held last evening at Market and Merrick streets, for the purpose of forming a campaign club. The meeting was called to order by Mr. John E. Addicks, and Mr. John L. Hill acted as Secretary. An election for permanent officers of the club resulted as follows:

—President, Daniel B. Beitler; Vice-Presidents,
William Brown and Simon Mudge; Secretary. George B. Thompson; Treasurer, David Bettler; Chief Marshal, Lewis D. Baugh; Assistant Marshals, John L. Hill and John Cuuningham. A roll was then opened and those present at ached their names as members of the club.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING .- A meeting of the Democratic citizens of the Ninth Ward was held last evening, at the public house, Market street, above Seventeenth. Captain J. F. Magnire was appointed President. On taking the chair, he stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of ferming a Workingmen's Florence J. Shangbney and E. Donnell were appointed

emporary Secretaries. Hon, Thomas B. Florence was introduced and made a speech.

ANCIENT RELICS .- A few days since, while some workmen were digging in the "Lower Burying Ground," at Main street and Fisher's ane, Germantown, they discovered a military button and a decayed leather nocket-book, in which were two old copper coins. They also four d, rolled up in what was once a hundkerchief, a corroded mass of copper, which, when separated by the aid of acids and a hatchet, were found to contain thirty British penuics, in an imperfect state of preservation, and bearing the dates of 1723 and 1731. As these coms were lying within a few feet of the graves of Generals Agnew and Bird, it is presumed the articles found were the property of some British soldier who tell near this tragic spot.

Fires .- About 7 o'clock last evening a slight fire occurred at Hooper & Parker's furnishing store, northeast corner of Ninth and Arch The fire was caused by a ga:-light in the windows.
About 6 o'clock last evening a slight fire

occurred at Gos-amer avenue, Noble street, above Tenth. It was caused by a toul chimney RELIEVED,-Captain W. H. Macomb has been Yard, from October 1, and placed on waiting orders. Captain Alexander Murray relieves him

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS. - John M. Nare, forty five years old, residing at No. 72 Holly street, bad a leg badly tra ture!, yesterday, at

Outpu's soan factory. Ann Campbell fell down stairs at Wood's mill, yesterday, and was seriously injured.

Joseph Matthews, seventeen years old, had one of his legs caught between the spokes of a wagon while in motion, and the timb was badly wrenched. He was taken to his home in Girard

wrenched. He was taken to his home in Girard avenue, near Thirteenth street.

James Irvin, officen years old, fell from a wagon on the Ridge atende, yeaterday, and one of the wheels passing over his arm, caused a bad iracture which was reduced by Dr. Stees.

The following named persons were admitted into the Episcopal Hospital ye terday:—William Avres, with lacerations of head and lace, caused by a policemen's bills. Edward Turnbull aged by a policeman's billy. Edward Turnbull, aged eleven years, fell from a tree in the woods, a distance of thirty feet, fracturing a leg and an arm. with contusion of scalp, and he is now lying in a precarious state.

THE TURF .- Many people attended the races' at Suffolk Park yesterday. The following horses were entered for the first race that took place:
H. Clay, by E. K. Conklin; Kate Mann, by F.
Wagner; Gen. Thomas, by M. Goodin: Lady
Lightfoot, by R. P. Stetson; John, by Colonel
Dickey, and No Name by George sommers.
Lady Lightfoot came in ahead. Time, 2°351.
H. Clay ran the second heat in 2°391; also the
3d heat in 2°41; the the telephone in 2°391; also the

3d heat in 2.41; also the 4th heat in 2.335.
For the second race only two horses critered-

Mym Perry and J. J. Bradley.

First Heat. Perry took the lead, maintaining it throughout the race, and winning the heat in

Second Heat. Perry soon took the lead, making a gap of about a length. This distance wa maintained throughout the heat. Time, 2:312. Third Heat. Perry soon took the lead. This position was maintained to the sco. e, Perry win ning the heat and race in 2.414.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE .- The State Central Committee of the Soldiers and Sallors met at their rooms, No. 208 S. Seventh street, yesterday, to make arrangements for the reception of their comrades, wao will assemble here on the 1st and 2d of October next. The Chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of fifteen to carry out the details for the demonstration, which committee will meet semi-weekly, on Saturday and Wednesday, until their duties are completed.

### STEAMBOAT LINES.

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The new and spleedid steamers BEISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER foot of canni street, adjoining Debrause Street Ferry New Yerk, at 5 P. M., daily, sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 & A. M., striving in Beston at 8 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant rone to the White Mountains Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Beston, State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier is New York. New York, 615m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENton Steampost Line.—The steamboat
Trenton, stopping at Tacoay, Torresdale, Severly,
Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and
White Hill.
Legyes Aloth Street Wharf. White Hill.

Leaves Aich Street Wharf

Leaves South Trenton.

Saturday, Aug. 29, 10

A.M. Satarday, Aug. 29, 2

P.M. Sunday, Aug. 29, 10

Sunday, Aug. 26, to Burington, Bristol, and Intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A.M.

Monday, Aug. 31, 11

M. Monday, Aug. 31, 12

M. Monday, Aug. 31, 3

P.M. Tuesday, Sept. 1, 2

M. Tuesday, Sept. 1, 2

M. Wed'day, 2, 4

P.M. Thursday 3, 1

P.M. Thursday, 2, 5

P.M. Friday, 4, 15; P.M. Friday, 4, 5; P.M.

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; Interm diate places, 25 cents.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9 50 A. M.
The steamer S. M. FELITON and ARIKL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9 50 A. M., and 3 50 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6 50 A. M., 120, and 3 50 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either toot.

OPPOSITION TO THE COM-BINED RAILROAD AND RIVER STEAMER JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), fouching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street what f at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., returning, leave Wilmingter at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M., Light freights taken.

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L. W. BURNS, Captain, 4 28 tf DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE spiendid steamboat JOHN A. WAR-ALB., leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada, at a o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristoi, touching at Riverton. Torresdaie, Andaiusia and Beveriy. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 411 ff

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