AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATER

CITY INTELLIGENCE [POB ADDITIONAL LUCAL STEMS SHE GUYSIDS PARSS.]

THE PRESENT ISSUES.

Speech of Senator Morton, of Indiana, Last Evening, at Concert Hall. Concert Hall was again filed last evening with

Concert Hall was again filled last evening with a Republican audience, to listen to the great speech of Senator O. P. Morton, of Indiana. Colonel J. W. Forney introduced the speaker, who, after the applause had subsided, said:

When the walls have been erected, the roof put on, and the house nearly finished, the incendary may cast his brand into the shavings and rubbish that are still left, and council the rubbish that are still left, and cause the structure to be consumed to ashes. So the work of reconstruction, now nearly finished, and which we desire to complete, is exposed to a like dau-ger; the incendiary is lurking around the premises seeking to kindle the rabbish and of the Rebellion into a flame that shall destroy all that has been accomplished, and place the country back in a condition worse than that in which it was in the beginning. "Shall the work of reconstruction be completed as it has been begun?" is the great issue to be decided by the people at the approaching election. (Cheers.) The Republican party presents to the country for its adoption the policy of completing the work of reconstruction upon the basis upon which it has been carried forward—the basis of equal rights, of equal and exact justice to all men. It presents the policy of peace, repose, and stability; it presents the policy of protec-tion to American industry and of placing the burdens of taxation upon the rich rather than nion the poor, upon capital rather than upon labor, upon the luxuries instead of upon the necessaries of life. Financially, it presents the policy of a return to specie payments at the carliest practicable moment, and of maintaining the public faith by the payment of the national debt according to the very letter and spirit of the contract. (Applause.) It presents the policy of reserving the public lands for actual settlers, and giving them to every man who will make a farm and a garden where before thers was a wilderness. The so called Democratic was a wilderness. The so called Democratic party present for the adoption of the country the policy of nullification and revolution. They propose to nullify the reconstruction laws of ongress, and to overturn by military force the new State governments that have been erected n the South: they propose to undo all that has been done; to retrace all the steps that have been taken towards the settlement of our national troubles, and to place the country in a condition compared with which it would have een infinitely better for us "had we let the Robel States" go and suffered the Union to be dismembered. They propose the equal taxation of all kinds of property, whereby the articles of prime necessity, which are indispensable to the poor and to the laboring men of the land, shall be taxed equally with those articles of luxury used only by the rich, and which enter only into the pleasures and dissipations of life. They present the policy of repudiation, of national dishonor, which, according to the lessons of history, has proved fatal to every Government which has adopted it. In this country political nullification is where the people of a State or the members of a great parry conspire to deteat the operation of the laws by torce and violence. In 1832 the people Carolina met in convention, resolved that the people of each State had the right to determine for themselves whether an act of Congress was constitutional or not, and that if they held it to be uncon-stitutional, they had a right to resist and prevent its operation within the limits of that State. They resolved that the then can tariff law was unconstitutional, null, and void, and that it should not be enforced within void, and that it should not be enforced within the State of South Carolina. the limits of the State of South Carolina, and that its operation would be prevented, if needs be, by military power. This was nullification pure and simple. General Jackson, then President of the United States, met this first by a proclamation, in which he argued conclusively that nullification was wicked, unconstitutional, and treasonable. He then met it by making preparations to put it down by military force, and by threatening to hang John C. Calboun and all his treasonable conspirators. (Renewed applause.) Seeing that President Jackson was determined in the matter, the nulliners took counsel of their fears, and abandoned nullineation. They then admitted that while a State remained in the Union it had no right to nullify or to resist the law, but they claimed that when a State was aggrieved by the passage of an un-constitutional act, of which it had the right to be the judge and the right to determine for itself, it had the right to withdraw from the Union, to separate itself from the Repub-lic. And this was the doctrine of secession which finally culminated in the Rebellion of 1861. That Rebellion was sublued at the cost of more than four hundred thousand loyal lives and five thousand millions of dollars, and with it was extinguished the doctrine of secession. But the people of the South, so far from accepting the situation, acting in concert and harmony with the Democratic party of the North, have abandoned the doctrine of secession only to retreat to and adopt the doctrine of nullification. The Democratic party assembled in convention in the city of New York, following the example of the people of South Carolina, resolved that the reconstruction laws of Congress were unconstitutional, null and void. By this resolution they instructed the people of the South that the reconstruction being unconstitutional, were no laws at all, and were not binding upon anybody; that the new State governments which had been brought into existence by these laws were equally illegal and unauthorized, and were not entitled to the obsdience or submission of the people of the United States. This resolution was an invitation to the people of the South to nullify the laws of Congress and to overturn by force the new governments that had been erected. It was a full and complete assertion of the nullification doctrine of 1832, which, if admitted or carried out, would fatal to the Government as the doctrine of secession. General Blair, the Democratic caudidate for Vice-President, in a letter written some three or four days before the Convention, which was placed in the hands of every member, and which letter brought about his unanimous nomination, asserted the doctrine of nullification even more explicitly than did the platform of the Convention. He declared that reconstruction was the only issue; that all questions of finance, tariff, and the currency were to be left out of view. He said that the Democratic party might elect a President and a majority of he House of Representatives, but that, owing to the peculiar organization of the Senate, they could not change the character of that body under four years; therefore it was impossible to repeal the reconstruction laws, or to undo by legislation what had been done; and, consequently, it was the duty of the new President to nutlify the laws, and (to use his own language) 'to trample them into the dust; to employ the army of the United States to overturn and destroy the new State governments in the South." He made nullification-broad, direct, forcible nullification—the only issue to be decided in the election, and declared that upon this issue alone would be suffer his name to be presented to the convention. Upon this issue his name was presented to the convention he was unanimously nominated. nomination was moved by a Rebel General from Kentucky, was seconded by a Rebel Gene-Carolina, and carried by the overwhelming Rebel sentiment in the conven-tion. The Democratic party goes to the country upon the broad proposition that it will trample into dust the laws of Congress; that it will desiroy legislation by force and violence: that the executive shall crush out the legislative power. This, my friends, is war! Peaceable nullifica-tion is as impossible as was peaceable secession. When the President of the United States shall by military power overthrow the laws of the land the Government is destroyed, and we have nothing left but a despotism. The Democratic party has become a treasonable faction; it pro-poses to elect a President for the purpose of overthrowing the laws, and offers no policy which does not involve revolution and war. Already we see the effect of this avowed policy

in the South. Already the new Constitution of Georgia and the Reconstruction laws of Congress have been nullified by the action of the Demo-cratic members of the Georgia Legislature. In violation of their oaths, they expelled from their Legislature twenty-four colored members simply on account of their color. The Democratic I the street, work upon the new railroad is sus-

members were in the minority in the Lecialsmembers were in the minority in the Legisla-ture, but they very ingeniously embraced the expulsion of all these colored men in one reso-intion, and then declared that upon this resolu-tion the colored man should not vote; and this, with the defection of a few weak-kneed and treacherous Republicans, gave them the majority. The colored men by the same process might have expelled all the whites, by embracing them all in one resolution, and upon the question them all in one resolution, and upon the question of adopting that resolution refusing to allow them to vote.

(At this point a gentleman in the audience proposed three cheers for the twenty-four members of the Georgis Legislature. The proposition was immediately carried out. The following sentence a wakened the enthusiasm of

the audience, and was loudly cheered:) It was an act of nullification and revolution which will demand, and. I doubt not, will re-ceive the correcting hand of a loyal Congress. We do not admit that the power of Congress over these reballions States is exhausted. (Re-newed enthusiasm.) Reconstruction is not completed until these new State Governments are established. (Applause.) It would be absurd to say that Congress has power to set up new governments in the Rebel States, but has no power to protect them from being overtured the next day by the resistance of Rebels. The Constitution declares that the United States "chail guarantee to each State a republican form of government." The word "guarantee" is a law term, and is used here in its legal sense. The contract of "guarantee" is an undertaking to do something in case somebody else fails to do it, the other party being primarily liable to do it. To guarantee the payment of a debt is to undertake to pay it in case the original debtor does not. It is the duty of the several States under the Constitution to main-tain a republican form of government; and the undertaking in the Constitution is that if the States, or any of them, shall fail to maintain such government, the United States shall take such steps or use such means whereby a repub-lican form of government shall be erected and maintained. I say maintained; for if the new State government which has been set up shall be overthrown, the duty of the National Government to establish it at once recurs. So that the duty of maintaining a government as established is an essential part of the execution of the guarantee. As Congress had the constitutional power to bring about the erection of these governments, through the operation of the reconstruction laws, so it has the power to protect them until they are established, and can

naintain themselves against their enemies. The success of the Democratic party accessarily involves the repuliation of the national debt. It will be morally impossible for that party to pay the debt if placed in power. A great party, like an individual, has an organization and a temperament from which it cannot escape any more than a man can get away from the temperament and character with which he has been organized. The character and action of a party is determined by the character of the men who converges to the temperament. men who compose it. Whatever may be its professions, its action would be determined by the elements that compose it. The Northern wing of the Democratic party is composed chiefly of the men who opposed the war, who sympathized with the Rebelium (many of them giving it actual aid and comfort), who opposed the creation of the debt in the beginning who declared that the legal-tender notes were illegal and worthless, who not only refused to lend their money to the Government, but endeavored to prevent others from doing so, and whose every prejudice and feeling is now hostile to the payment of the debt and to the men who own it. The Southern wing of the party is composed of the actual Rebeis; the men who wared war against the Government for four years; the men who invested their property in Confederate stocks and bonds and lost everything; they were subdued, and are now impoverished, embittered, and desperate. Is there any man insane enough to believe that if these men were placed in power they would tax themselves in common with the people of the United States to pay our debt or the interest upon it? In a moral sense, it would be impossible for them to do it. Re-pudiation would follow inevitably from their accession to power. There is only one condition upon which they would pay the national debt, and that would be the assumption by the Gov-erument of the Rebel debt, placing it upon the same foundation with our own. But this would swell the aggregate to such an extent that the debt could not be paid at all, and repudiation would be the final result. Is any man insone enough to believe that these men would voluntarily tax themselves to pay pensions to Union soldiers, and to their widows and orphaus, without their own were provided for at the same time? That would be against human nature. They would never provide for the Union soldier except upon the condition of the Rebel soldier being placed upon an equal footing, and receiving the same bounty and pension. But while repudiation would be the inevitable result of Democratic success, they do not say so in this canvass, for that would be un-They say "the national debt must be paid, but it must be paid in greenbacks." They were opposed to greenbacks during the war when the necessity for them was of the most absolute character; but they are favorable to them in a time of peace, when the same necessity does not exist. But in what greenbacks do they propose to make payment? In the old ones that were issued before or contempo-raneously with the sale of the bonds, or with new ones to be now issued for that purpose Their proposition is that after the war is over and long after the bonds have been sold, the Government shall issue new greenbacks quantities sufficient to pay the debt. now in circulation three hundred and sixty-five millions of these noiss. They are overdue and draw no interest, and the Government has fixed no time at which to redeem them; they are consequently under par, and are now worth only sixty-eight or sixty-nine cents on the dollar. That is all we get or give for them. But what makes these notes worth as much as they are? It is the hope and expectation that the Government will yet redeem them -will redeem them in gold, according to its promise. Should the Government make a new issue of five hundred, a thousand, or fifteen hundred millions, then all hope or expectation that they will ever be redeemed will pass away, and they will fall to the ground, like the leaves in autumn utterly worthless, as was the fate of a similar currency in France during the French revolution. The people then would know that the Government never expects to redeem the notes, and they would soon be worth less than the paper on which they are printed. If at this time it is hard for the Government to get gold enough to redeem three hundred and sixty-five millions of these notes, how much more difficult would it be to get enough for the redemption of sand, fifteen hundred, or two thousand millions of them! This whole proposition is a mere swindle that will be felt first by the bondholders, and afterwards mainly by the people, in whose hands this immense currency would die. The further inflation of the currency is to be deprecated; for, while twould injure every branch of beginning. while it would injure every branch of business, its evils and bardship would tall chiefly upon the laboring men. The inflation of the currency and a great abundance of money simulate speculation and increase the prices of everything that is bought and sold, and especially do they increase the price of provisions and or all the necessaries of life. By this means every species of merchandise acquires a speculative value; the different commodities being bought and held in large quantities for a rise of prices. Flour, pork, tea, coffee, and dry goods are hoarded up in warehouses, awaiting the realization of large prouts. While this is true of all

these commodities, it is equally true that labor

cannot be hourded up in a warehouse. Its character is such that it cannot be collected in

quantities and held for a rise in prices. The demand for labor is a demand of the time being,

and the only prices are those which are agreed upon temporarily. When the prices of everything go up. labor is the last thing which feels the impulse: and when the revulsion comes, as come it will as surely as that man shall die, labor is the first thing to suffer. When

suffer. When alarm takes the place of coud-

dence, when business stagnates and everybody

feels that speculation has run wild and must soon scease, at such a time the manufacturer

stops his mill, the house is left ununished on

pended, and the first blow of the crash falls upon the laboring man. We have already experienced a great revulsion, and have got down a part of the way to a healthy basis, but the path is marked on every side by bankruptcy and commercial failure. Do we wish to make another ascent to a still higher point, that we another ascent to a still higher point, that we may be subjected to another descent, marked by still greater disaster and ruin? No. In my opinion we have currency enough, and we should rather try to make good and sound that which we already have than to risk its character by a further norease. (Great applause.) We should return to specie payments by making the greenback as good as gold. As to how this shall be done there are various opinions: but in my view the process is opinions; but in my view the process is a simple one. I would not attempt to do it by contraction, for I think that has gone far enough. But I would do this: I would fix a day enough. But I would do this: I would fix a day in the future—say, for illustration, the 1st day of July, 1871—as the time at which the Government will begin to redeem the legal-tender notes in gold. (Applause.) Let the time be fixed, that everybody may know it and get ready for it and shape their business accordingly. And let the Government get ready for it by reserving for that purpose the present surplus of gold. for that purpose the present surplus of gold, and that which is to accrue. The effect will be that, as the appointed time approaches, the greenbacks will appreciate in value, gradually getting up to par, and the premium on gold will gradually be lowered. The process will be so regular and the increase in the value of our legal tender currency so steady that when the appointed day arrives the legal tender note will be found to be at par, and the people will not want the gold, except for specific purposes. Gold and silver is not now a part of the currency, but is silver is not now a part of the currency, but is simply an article of merchandise, like cattle and horses; but on the day that the legal-tenger comes up to par, and the work of redemption begins, all the gold and silver in the land will come forth from the secret drawers, the vaults, and the "old stockings," in which they have been concealed, and be emptied into the volume of currency. This will inflate the currency, but it will be a legitimate inflation. At the same time a contraction of the legal-tender currency will take place, by the cancellation of so much will take place, by the cancellation of so much of it as shall be presented for redemption.

But, my friends, I have spoken longer on these topics than I intended; in fact, I have spoken longer than my strength would justify. (Cries of "Go on!") In conclusion, let me appeal to the soldier, the Union soldier, to stand by his great leader—(long-continued cheering)—to stand by the party that rejoiced in his victories and went over his defeats: that in his victories and wept over his defeats; that fed and clothed him during the war; that

nursed him when sick and wounded; that will love and honor him while living, and mourn over him when dead. (Renewed cheers.) Let me appeal to the laboring man to stand by the party that would make labor honorable, and give to it its just rewards; that would place the burden of taxstion upon the rich and upon capital, and make smooth and easy the path that leads from labor to wealth. Let me appeal to the banker, the merchant, the manufacturer, the man of capital, to stand by the party that will give repose to the country and stability to business of every kind; that will improve the currency; that will maintain the public faith, and protect every man in the en-joyment of his property. Let me appeal to the selfishness of those who love neither their country nor their kind, but are wholly devoted to their own interests, to stand by the party that will protect slike labor and property, and that will defend the rights of every man before the law. (Applause.) Let me appeal to that great class that love liberty, truth, justice, and humanity to stand by the party that abolished slavery (tremendous enthusiasm, ending with three cheers); that will secure to every man the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property (applause); that preserved the republic; that would now bind up the bleeding wounds of the nation; that would lift up the weak and lowly, and restore the blessings of reace to all the land. When the fierce tempest has twisted and crushed the forest, and the swollen rivers have risen over their banks and carried wreck and ruin through all the vallers. carried wreck and ruin through all the valleys, the rain suddenly ceases, the winds are hushed, the clouds break away, and the sun shines forth in all his splendor, drying up the tears of nature, and making the land bright and happy. So when the storm of war has passed, when the and the voice of angry faction is hushed, the sun of peace shall shine forth, making the hearts of all men to rejoice, and causing prosperity, progress, and power to spring up like thrifty plants in a virgin soil.

Political.—Quite a large meeting was held last evening at Sixteenth and Parrish streets. Three superb American flags were raised—one on Parrish street and two on Ridge avenue. John M. Hagey presided on the occasion, assisted by a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Addresses pertinent to the occa-sion were made by Messrs. Christian Kneass, Henry Huhu, Samuel H. Orwig, and James B.

Rosey.

- Not withstanding the inclement state of the weather last night, a most immense Republican meeting assembled at Hanover and Girard ave-A stage was crected, which was decorated with flags and lamps. A band of music was also present, and discoursed patriotic airs. The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock, and Alderman John Clouds was elected President Speeches were made by several prominent gen-tiemen. Colonel William B. Mann said many persons are asking what is Mr. Mann going to He is a disappointed man because he is not he nominee. There is a great difference between myself and Horatio Seymour. He did not want the office, he protested, but he got the nomina-I did want the nomination, but did not get it. When asked this question, I said there is but one thing left for me to do, that is, to be true to my friends, my party, and those who have sustained me in my office from first to last. I believe with the exertions we are making we will carry the whole State, besides the city. If there are any here who are opposed to me I tell them I have no wish to quarrel. It is no time for it. My friends who love me will vote for the ticket, and nothing but the ticket. I am going to make every exertion for our ticket to win. I say to all, if you belong to the Union band here's

my heart and here's my hand.

—A large meeting of the Republicans of the Twentieth ward was held last evening, at the corner of Twelfth and Jefferson streets. A band of music was in attendance and enlivened the proceedings with a number of popular airs. The Republican Invincibles and the Grant and Colfax Campaign Club of the Twentieth ward were present at the meeting, and were enthusiastically heered as they came upon the ground. A large American flag, bearing the names of Grant and Colfax and the motto, "Let us have Peace," was thrown to the breeze. Andrew Caldwell Esq., presided, assisted by a number of vice-presidents and secretaries. The following named gentlemen delivered short addresses:— John L. Baer, Frederick Dittman, George Con-nell, and Christian Kneass. The meeting ad-journed with cheers for the whole Republican

-An enthusiastic meeting was held last even ing at Haddington, in the Twenty-fourth ward, which addresses were made by Hon. William D. Kettey and others.

Last evening a Democratic meeting was held by the citizens of the Third Congressional Dis-trict at Old York Road and Callowhill streets. Dr. J. Sites presided, and ex Governor Johnston, Judge Burdsall, Stephen J. Meany, Esq., and Mr. Van Nortlich delivered a diresses.

THE RECEPTION OF THE RESOLUTION HOSE COM-PANY —A meeting of delegates from different fire companies was held last evening, at the hall of the Western Engine Company, for the purpose of making preparations for the anticipated arrival of the above company, on their return

from Boston on Saturday.

No information having been received from the Resolution respecting the hour of their arrival in this city, an adjournment took place this evening, when another meeting will be held o perfect the arrangements for the escort.

ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL .- The following persons were admitted yesterday to the Penusylvania Hospital:—John Reed, aged forty years, residing in Columbia, Ohio, arm fractured by a fall while attempting to get into a

car at Twenty-seventh and Market streets. Michael Sandy, living at Twenty-fourth and Pine streets, aged twenty two years, hand and arm mashed between the bumpers of two care,

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular meetings of City Councils were held yesterday afternoon. The lobby attendance, was large, as well as that of members of the respective branches. The business trans-

acted was this:

Silect Branch—President Stokley filled the chair.

A voluminous batch of petitions were received.

They ask for grading, for paving, for gas and water pipe, and for facilities and conveniences of various kinds. The entire lot were referred to standing commit-

tees.

The usual batch of petitions were received from the Controllers of Public Schools. They ask an appropriation to the Twenty-first and Twenty-fourth wards for improvements.

A resolution to lay water pipe in Mechanic street, presented by Mr. Smith, was referred.

Mr. Bumm offered a resolution repealing the previous action of the Chamber in ordering that the public squares be kept open during the winter.

An ordinance appropriating \$451 to construct a sewer at Front and Spruce streets, was passed.

A resolution appropriating for repairs \$100 to a

sewer at Front and Spruce streets, was passed.

A resolution appropriating for repairs \$100 to a school in the Nineteenth section, and \$2216 for the school at Edgment and Neff streets, was passed.

An ordinance was presented for the purpose of repealing an ordinance splitting up the Eighth division of the Fourth ward. The allegation is that in creating the new division an entire block of houses has been unprovided for. The matter was referred to the Committee on Election Divisions.

The ordinance requiring the squares to be kept open during the year was repealed.

Resolutions providing for grading Thirty-sixth. Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, in West Philadelphia, were referred to the Committee on Highways.

Highways.

An ordinance making an appropriation of \$3172, which comprised several items of deficiencies under the appropriation to the Highway Department for 1867, was called up and occasioned much debate. It was finally referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Fox, Cattell and Page.

The ordinance providing for the appointment of an assistant engineer and surveyor and a chief clerk in the Highway Department was brought up, and met with decided opposition at the hands of some of the Democratic members, and was post-poned for one week.

poned for one week.

The bill for the location of a school at Shippen

and Guilford streets was passed.

Bills from Common Council were then taken up, and pending their consideration the Chamber ad-Common Branch-President Joseph F. Marcer

called the Chamber to order at a quarter past three Petitions from the various wards were received, Ard referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Oram offered a resolution changing the location of the Shifiler Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company from Reed street, below Second, to Moyamensing avenue, above Greenwich street, and providing for a fire-alarm box on the new premises.

Passed.
Mr. Myers, Chairman of the Committee on Police offered a resolution granting permission to the Schuylkill Navigation Company to erect telegraph poles and wires on certain streets. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley offered a resolution to open Montgomery avenue from Fourth to Sixth streets. Agreed to Also, a resolution to approve the sureties of certain contractors for the building of sewers.

Air. Mitton submitted a resolution requesting the Mayor to inform Councils by what authority the police force have become a naturalization committee.

On motion, the resolution was laid upon the table.
Mr. O'Neill offered a resolution to pave and grade
Adrian street, from Master to Thompson streets. motion, the resolution was laid upon the table Referred.
Mr. Dillon submitted a resolution instructing the

Committee on Finance to report the tax rate for 1869 on the first of October.

Mr. Harper moved to lay the resolution on the table. Agreed to. Mr. Evans offered a resolution to change the place of voting in the First division of the Eleventh

Mr. W. D. Martin moved to refer to the Committee on Election Divisions.

The presentation of the resolution was objection able to the Democratic members, they contending that too many changes were being made now, and

for political purposes.

Mr. Evans replied to such remarks, and referred to Mr. Hetzell as having made a stump speech in which he said that General Grant was a "bum-This was resented by Mr. Hetzell, who called Mr. Evans a liar.

Mr. Wagner offered a resolution censuring Mr.

Mr. Wagner offered a resolution censuring Mr. Hetzell for conduct unbecoming a member of Councils, whereupon a long discussion ensued.

Mr. Hetzell denied having made the remark credited to him by Mr. Evans. He thought it strange that he should be singled out to be trodden man who has been guilty of appropriating another

man's property.

The Chair called Mr. Hetzell to order.
Mr. Hetzell censured the Chair for Mr. Evans to order when he had made use of the remark concerning the speaker, and concluded by saying that he was indifferent as to what action Councils should take on the resolution. Mr. Wagner said he considered himself, touching honesty, integrity and bravery, the peer of any man upon the floor of Councils, and the superior of

many.

Mr. Dillon objected to such remarks, contending that they were out of order; but the Chair though otherwise, and said Mr. Wagner was in order. A discussion then followed, after which the reso-Mr. Campbell offered a resolution of censure passed by a vote of 22 to 14.

Mr. Campbell offered a resolution of censure against Mr. Wagner for making the remark that he (Wagner) in honesty, integrity and bravery, was the peer of any man upon the floor and the superior This was laid on the table by a vote of-yeas 26, nays 10. Nothing further of public interest was transacted.

Adjourned

WHISKY SEIZURES .- Notwithstanding the tax upon whisky has been so greatly reduced by Congress, the frauds upon the Government in this branch of manufactures still continues apparently unabated, and seizures are made almost daily of large quantities of liquor on which the tax has not been paid. Revenue Detective John S. Babbington yesterday morning seized, in the neighborhood of Seventh and Lombard streets, two barrels of whisky, which were improperly marked, that were being conveyed in a wagon along the streets. About six o'clock in the evening the same officer observed a man unloading liquor from a wagon at the establishment of Boyle & McManus, on Front street, below Walnut, and upon examination found nine barrels full of molasses whisky with no marks on them, as required by law. He seized them and had them conveyed to a bonded

DIED IN THE HOSPITAL,-Jacob Miller, who was run over at Pottstown on Monday, died at the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday morning. The Coroner took charge of the body.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page, ALMANAO FOR PHILADELPHIA-THIS DAY. PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O, JAMES, YOS: PH C. GRUBS, JOHN D. TAYLOR. MONTHLY COMMITTEE MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS

Cimbria New York Hamburg Sept. 39
China New York Liverpool. Sept. 39
COASTWISE, DOMESTIG, ETC.
Maripona New York New Orleans Sept. 20
Tonawanda. Philada Sevannah Sept. 20
Tonawanda. Philada New Orleans Ook. 3
Columbia New York Nansau.
Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton. CLEARED YESTERDAY. Brig Sunsy S. uth, Bayley, Bremen, P. ter Wright &

Bons.

Brig Hunier, Lamb. Port Spain, John M as n & Co.
Schr A. J. Fabens, Davis, Newburyport, L. Aud nried & Co.
Schr Wn. Flint, Post Boston,
Schr W. S. Copes, Travers, Petersburg,
do.
Schr Sedona Holbrook, Boston,
Schr West Dennis, Crowell, Boston,
Schr Kest Cennis, Crowell, Boston,
Schr Kest Dennis, Crowell, Boston,
Schr St. L. P. rk. Cowglil, Fredericks burg, Va., LenBOX & Burtess,

Schr L. Q. C. Wishert, Mason, Boston, Penn Gas Coal Co.
SUr May Sower, Fults, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
SUr F. Franklin, Flemon, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
SUr J. S. Shriver, Deadls, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tog Thos. Jafferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tooi barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Schr Enterprise, Barnes, 16 days from Londonderry,

N. S., with old Iron, etc., to A. Whitney & Sons,

Schr J. P. Bragdon, Newcomb 5 days from Boston,
in ballast to Warren & Gregg

Schr Wm, Washington, Hupkins, 6 days from Concord, Del., with lumber to Moore, Wheatley & Cottingham.

cord. Del., with lumber to Moore, Wheatley & Ootlingham.

Schr B. C. Park, Cowgil, from Rappahannock river, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr A. M. Edwards. Hinsen, & days from James river. With lumber to Moore, Wheatley & Cottingham.

Schr Gen. Grant, Colbura, & days from James river, with lumber to Moore, Wheatley & Cottingham.

Schr Olivia. Fox. I day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas, L. Hewley & Co.

Schr Tycoob, Cooper, I day from Smyrna Creek, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Paimer.

Schr Preemason, Furraan, 2 days from Indian river, Del., with corn to Collins & Co.

Schr L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, from Boston.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to W. M., Baird & Co.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to W. M., Baird & Co.

Steamer Tacoby, Nichols 24 hours from Delaware Breakwater having towed to sea at 6 A. M. yesterday, ship Saranak, for Mobile; saw at the Breakwater a large British brig, just arrived from the West Indies, for orders; below New Castle, saw ships Aurora, from Rotterdam, and Abbie Thomas, from Baltimore, with a Tug. Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a towing up.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a
tow of barges to W. F. Clyde & Co,

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tamerlane. Sumner, which left New York on Wednesday for Philadelphia, returned same night, and anchored in the Lower Bay, in consequence of the heavy gale outside. Would proceed as soon as the weather permitted,

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday. day,
Steamship Roman, Baker, Bence, as Boston Joseph
day,
Steamship Wyoming. Teal, hence for Savannah,
lost her propeller at sea off the lightship. A tug boat
had been sent from Savannah to tow her in. If the
weather was favorable, it was supposed she would
make her wharf yesterday morning,
Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York 23d
lostant.

mare ner wharf yesterday morning.

Steamship Brunette. Howe, hence, at New York 23d instant.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxey, cleared at New Orleans 19th inst. for Philadelphia via Havana. Passengers for Philadelphia—Ellis A. Noe. I. S. Fickett, E. Mellach. Cargo—275 bales cotton, 140 bbls cisy, and sundries.

Barque Myra, Dix, hence for Aspinwall, was spoken 15th inst. lat. 31 56, long, 70 35,

Brig Ida M. Comery, McLean, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Brig Eurus, Wiley, hence for Charlestown, at Holmes' Hole 23d inst.

Brig J. A. Devereux, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Bchr Addie Ryerson, Houghton, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 23d inst.

Schr Addie Ryerson, Houghton, and Orozimbo, Bigley, for Beltast, both from Philadelphia, at New York 23d inst.

Schr Warren Blake, Messervey, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 23d inst.

Schr Thos. Borden, and J. H. Bartlett, hence, at New London 23d inst.

Schr Problem. Cornwell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown, D. C., 23d inst.

Schr Problem. Cornwell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown, D. C., 23d inst.

Schr Preddie I. Porter, Small, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 23d inst.

Schr Freddie I. Porter, Small, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 23d inst.

Schr Preddie I. Porter, Small, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 23d inst.

Steamer Resounte. Baker, sailed from Norfolk 22d inst., for Philadelphia, with gunboat Seneca in tow.

MISCELLANY.

Inst., for Philadelphia, with gunboat Seneca in tow.

MISCELLANY.

Barque Adelaide Norris: Reed, at this port 23d inst., reports:—11th inst., lat. 41 50, long 43 53, saw ship Sorriento (of New York), from New Orleans for Liverpool, with loss of mizzenmast, head of malumast, and foretepgaliantmast, steering S. wind at the time E. She apparently wanted no assistance. as she kept on her course. 17th inst., saw Ocean Pearl, steering E. on the night of the 16th inst., back of Cape Cod, it being very dark at the time, the three masted schr W. W. Pharo. Capt. Allen, hence for Boston, with coal, collided with fishing schr Susan Eldridge, Chapman, for New York. The captain and crew of the Susan Eldridge were taken on board the W.W. Pharo and carried into Edgartown. The W. W. P. had jibboom, cutwater, and head rigging carried away, tore head salls, had all head rails broken, and sustained other damase. Will temporarily repair and proceed to Beston. The Eldridge was reported sunk.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Official information has been received at this office that in consequence of the decreasing depth of water in which the Hermes and Sanjak lightvessels, at Smyrns, Mediterranean Sea, were moored, it has been considered necessary to move the lightvessels, and the intended alteration in their position was to take place on the 2sth of May, 1888, as follows, viz:—The Hermes lightvessel was to be moored in 10 fathoms water, 120 yards southwest of her late position. The Sanjak lightvessel was to be moored in 6 fathom water, 65 yards to the northeast of her late position. By order.

W. B. SHUBRICE, Chairman, Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Sept. 1, 1868.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORE CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BEISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER foot of canal street, adjoining bebrasses Street Ferry, New York, at 8 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 430 A. M., serviving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant rome to the White Mountains Traveliers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston, State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier is New York.

615m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

PHILADELPHIA AND TREN ton Steamboat Line.—The steamboa E. WIN FURREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdaic, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.
Leaves Arch Street Wharf | Leaves South Tronton.
Saturday, Sept. 26, 8 A. M. | Saturday, Sept. 26, 12 M. |
Sunday, Sept. 27, 10 Burlington, Bristol, and Intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. |
and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10; A. M. and 4; P. M. |
Monday, Sept. 28, 10 A. M. | Monday, Sept. 28, 2 P. M. |
Thesday, 29, 10 A. M. | Monday, 29, 2; P. M. |
Wed'day, 30, 11 A. M. | Wed'day, 30, 30, 3 A. M. |
Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9 50 A. M.
The steamer S. M. FELITON and ARIL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 20 and 9 50 A. M., and 3 50 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6 50 A. M., 12 50, and 2 30 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

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

OPPOSITION TO THE COM-Bleamer JOHN SYLVESTER WILL make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), teaching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street what at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.,
Light freights taken.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE spiendid steamboat JOHN A. WAR-NER. leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada, at 1 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton. Torresdaie, Andaimia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Pare, 25 cents each way: Excursion es etc. 4 11 M.

PROPOSALS.

DROFOSALS FOR CORN AND OATS. HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, CHIEF QUARTESMASTER'S OFFICE, PORT GIBSON, C. N.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this Office until noon on MONDAY, the 6th day of October, 1868, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with supplies, to be delivered as follows: ews;— FORT GIBSON, Cherokee Nation, 10,000 bushels of Corn. FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 20,000 FORT ARBUCKLE. Chickasaw Nation, 5000 bushels of Cais.
All bids to furnish the above must be for sound merchantable Corn or Oa:s. subject to the inspection of the officer or agent of the United States receiving Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantily of Corn or Oats the bidder desires to furnish, whether in sacks or buik.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient quarantee from two responsible parties setting for in that in the event of its acceptance, they will give simple security for the faithful performance of the same. The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered

sr served.

Proposals must be plainly indersed "Proposals for Corn" or "Proposals for Gals," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned at Fort Gibson,

Payment to be made in Government fands on de ivery of the Corn or Oats, or as soon thereafter as fut ds thall have been received for that purpow.

Delivery to commence on or before Nov. 1 is a and to cominue at a rate of not less than 3000 bushels per month until the contract is filled.

By order of By order of
Brevet Major-General B. H. GRIERSON.

A. F. ROCK Wall. Brevet Lieut. Col., A. Q. M. U. S. A.
Chief Q. M. District Indian Territory,

THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,

IMPERATIVELY
THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE;
OF THE GLORIOUS
WHITE FAWN,
WHITE FAWN,
Soon to become a thing of the past, Never again to
be equalled during this generation.
MORE ARTISTS,
MORE MISE EMBELL,
MORE MISE EMBELL,
MORE MISE EMBELL,
MORE MISE EMBELL,
MORE MORE MORE MONEY
THEN SUPPRESENTED
ON FITHER HEMISPHERE,
GREAT EN'I HUSLASM,
IMMENSE SUCCESS OR THA POPULAR
ADMISSION,
FIFTY CENTS
FIFTY CENTS
FIFTY CENTS
FIFTY CENTS
FIFTY CENTS
FORTH CENTS
FORT CENTS
FORTH CENTS
F

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THE.

ATRE.—Begins at quarter to 8.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

BENEFIT OF MRS. C. R. BERNARD.

TO NIGHT (Friday) Sept 25. 1855. THE LILLY OF

KILLARNY. EILY O'CONNOR—Mrs. C. BER.

NARD, * upported by the full Company.

TO MORROW (Saturday) ONLY MATINEE

Commencing at 2 o'clock, ORISPINO AND THE

FAIRY, Saturday Night, THE ROSEOF CASTILE.

Menday, Mrs. JOHN DREW AND COMPANY.

WIVES AS THEY WERE.

WIVES AS THEY WERE.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT 1 TO 8.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 25,
BENEFIT OF EDWIN ADAMS,
who will appear in bis great character of
RAPHAEL, THE SCULPTOR,
in the sensational Romance of real life,
THE MARBLE HEART.
TO concinde with Faiconer's comedicts of
TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE,
ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS..... EDWIN ADAMS,
SATERDAY.—EDWIN ADAMS AS RICHARD HIL
MONDAY.—THE QUEEN OF TRAGEDY,
Mrs. F. W. LANDER, as EL'ZABETH.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE GREAT PRAGEDIENNE,
MRS. F. W. LANDER,
FOR TWELVE NIGHTS,
commencing MONDAY, Sept. 28
Queen of England, Elizabeth, Glacometti,
Queen of Scots, Mary Stuart, Schiller.
Queen of Scotland, Lady Macbeth, Shakespeare.
Queen of France, Marie Antoinette, Reed.
Queen of Comedy, Lady Teazle, Sheridan. [9 225t]

ORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD STREET, below LOCUST.—The Annual Exhibition of the PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, is now open and will continue until FRIDAY, 25th instant, Day and Evening, Tickets 50 cents, or three for \$1. Children 25 cents.

Members' and Life Members' Tickets can be obtained of the Treasurer, H. A. DREER, No. 714 CHESNUT Street, until 22d instant, after which they can be had at the Hall.

Germania Orchestra will be in attendance every evening. HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD STREET,

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
THE GRAND DUCHESS,
with New Scenery, Dreases, etc.
JOE EMMETT DE EMMETT

GREAT DUTCH SPECIALTIES.
HOOLEY'S MINSTREES
in an ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME.
GRAND MATINEE Every Saturday at 20 clock. FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY
AFTERNOON,
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs
Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE. FOR NEW YORK.

From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. for heavy goods; four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per galion for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered plers All goods forwarded by New York agent free of

charge, except cartage. JOHN F. OHL,

FOR HAVANA, WITH DESPATCH.
A I Chipper Barque SAREPFA, Winroth, Master,
is now loading for the above port, and will sail on or
about October.

For Freight or Passage apply to WARREN & GREGG, No. 131 S. WHARVES. September 23, 1868.

Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 202

No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXandria, deorgetown, and Washington;
D. U., via Chesapeake and Delaware Caual, with coanections at Alexandria from the most direct route
for Lynchburg, Bristoi, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton
and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at moon
from the first wharf asowe Market street.
Freight received daily.

No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA
DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY
from first wharf below Market street,
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New
York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates,
WILLIAM P. OLYDE & CO., Agents,
WILLIAM P. OLYDE & CO., Agents,
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 115 WALL Street, corner of South, New York,

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

At noon, from First WHARF above MARKET Street.

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Raitroad, connecting at Portsmonth and to Lyachburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Ricamond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and chesposes of this route commend at to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

commend to the profic as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamahips insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T, P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 41

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE
Transportation Company Despatch
a. G. Switt-sine Littles, via Delaware and Raritan
Canal, on and after the 18th of alarch, leaving daily at
12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Norshern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which wiff be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 122 S. DELAWABE AVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—
Principal Depot. No. 8st officent Street.
Central Depot. No. 108 South FIFTH Street, one door
below Chesaut. Retablished 1892.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on
hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express crompity attended to.