STANTON.

First Campaign Speech of the ex-Secretary of War at Steubenville, Ohio.

He Arraigns Democracy as Responsible for the Late Civil War—His Reasons Why Grant Should be Elected.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 25.—The Republican voters of this section of country assembled at Steubenville to-day, from all points of the compass, to listen to the first speech delivered during the present campaign by that sterling patriot, the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton.

The weather being very unpropitious the meeting was held in Kilgore Hall, on Market street. The spacious room was crowded to excess and the most intense enthusiasm prevailed. Flags were flying, a fine band of music was in attendance, and a number of ladies greeted the scene with their presence.

The meeting was called to order by Colonel Dunbar, and the Hon. Robert Sherrard was selected as Chairman, and a large number of Vice Presidents were appointed.

Mr. Stanton was introduced by the Chairman, and was received with the most enthusiastic cheers, which were loud and long continued. It was evident from his manner of speaking, and also from his appearance, that he was laboring under indisposition. His advent has caused a sort of general holiday, and the anxiety to hear him on the part of his thousands of admirers in this vicinity was most intense.

Mr. Stanton's Speech.

Mr. Stanton spoke as follows:—

Friends and Fellow Citizens:—The time is rapidly approaching when you will be called upon to choose whom you will trust with the chief executive power of this nation for the next four years, and who shall exercise the law-making power as your Representatives in Congress during the next Congressional term. You never made a choice so important to yourselves, to your country and to mankind, so upon you now rest the issues of peace or war, of domestic tranquility, or civil discord; of freedom or of slavery; in short, all the blessings that can follow good government, or every curse that bad government can inflict upon the human race.

In the Last Presidential Election

The country was in the midst of a bloody war, and had for three years been struggling for existence against treason and rebellion. The fortunes of war were so varied that some patriots began to feel doubtful as to the results; others were hopeless. On the other hand, the Rebels, strong in military power and encouraged by the Northern and Western States, were bold, defiant, and boasted that it needed only for their final success that their friends in the Northern States should carry the Presidential election. Those friends who had resisted the war at every stage and thrown every obstacle in the way of its progress, were equally cold, and confident that their triumph was at hand.

But these hopes and expectations were doomed to an ignominious overthrow at the polls, by the election of Abraham Lincoln, and on the battle-field by our armies under command of General Grant. (Applause). Overwhelmed by their disasters, political and military, the Rebels gave up in despair, and declared their cause the "Lost Cause," and humbly sued for life, liberty and property, professing to be deeply grateful for the generous treatment they received. On the causes that led to the Rebellion, and the justification of the nation in prosecuting the war it is needless here to dwell. They are still fresh in your recollection.

The Graves of Four Hundred Thousand Patriots and Soldiers,

Slain in battle by the Rebels, are still green. The tears of orphans, widows, and bereaved parents flow, and the maimed and wounded soldiers around us are living memorials of the cruelty of the Rebels in their treasonable war against the United States Government.

You will bear in mind, however, that the Rebellion was occasioned by a thirty-years' conspiracy of those whom Mr. Johnson aptly termed the slaveholding "Oligarchy" of the Southern States, an "Oligarchy" based upon land monopoly and slave labor. The slaveholding aristocrats labored to enlarge their territorial and political power, and, by extending their system into the new Territories, to acquire a monopoly of the fertile lands and rich minerals of the Western Territories, and ultimately obtain control of the government.

Free and Slave Labor.

Experience has shown that the systems of free labor and slave labor are hostile and cannot exist together, so that the foothold of slavery is an impassable barrier to free emigration, and gives to the slaveholders not only the monopoly of the products and minerals, but the command of the channels of commerce to the Pacific and the nations of the East, and makes this "Oligarchy" the richest and most powerful people on the face of the globe. This ambitious aim was strongly arrested in the Northern States.

Mindful of the fortunes of war, and fearful of delay, Mr. Lincoln's first election was seized by the slaveholders as a fitting occasion for the outbreak of their Rebellion. On the day after the Presidential election the flag of the United States was hauled down and the "Palmetto" flag run up in Charleston. Conventions for Secession were called in all the slaveholding States, and very soon ten States organized the so-called Confederate Government—hostile to the Government of the United States—at Montgomery, Alabama, and transported its Capital to Richmond.

Immediately afterwards, the forts, arsenals, magazines, arms, ammunition, ship-yards, ships of war, and the public moneys were seized and converted to the purposes of the Rebellion; the navigation of the Ohio river and of the Potomac was closed; Northern men and women were imprisoned or banished from the slaveholding States; armies were raised and the troops of the United States were besieged, bombarded and captured; the Capital of the United States, at Washington was threatened and beleaguered by hostile forces.

Who Were Responsible for the War.

In this condition of things the first troops were called out in defense of the nation, and the first war loan negotiated; and for every life lost, every drop of blood spilled, for every dollar expended, every bond issued and every cent of tax collected, the slaveholding aristocracy is responsible, together with their sympathizers in the Northern and Western States, who urged them to hold out and carry on the war until they could obtain the control of the government at the next Presidential election. The measures of Mr. Lincoln to defend the government secured the highest sanction of the Legislatures, and the Governors of the loyal States vied with each other in urging enlistments. Congress, at its first session, voted an army of five hundred thousand men and five hundred millions of dollars.

Rally of the People to the Flag.

The people flocked from their homes by thousands upon thousands to join the army. The soldiers in every camp, from the Mississippi to the Rapidan, from every corps, brigade, regiment and company showed to their brethren at home how to stand by the government and rally round the flag. These measures of defense were not without opposition. About the very time that Sherman and his army were forcing their way over the fortifications and intrenchments at Atlanta, a Convention at Chicago declared the "war a failure," and demanded a cessation of hostilities. This made a plain and broad issue, which very soon became the great issue of the Presidential canvass. The result was decisive. Two hundred and thirteen electoral votes—over two millions of people—supported their government.

General Grant's Estimate of the Result.

The estimation of General Grant upon these results is expressed in the following telegram:—

CITY POINT, Nov. 10, 1864—10·30 P. M.—Hon. Edwin M. Stanton:—Enough now seems to be known to say who is to hold the reins of government for the next four years. Congratulate the President for me for this double victory. The election has passed off quiety. No blood shed; no riot throughout the land. It is a victory worth more than a battle-won. Rebeldom and Europe will construe it so.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

The reading of this telegram by Mr. Stanton was greeted with hearty applause, when he resumed:—Encouraged by the army, by the people, by the great Commander, on the first of January, 1864, Abraham Lincoln struck a blow at the root of the Rebellion by his Emancipation Proclamation, that liberated four millions of slaves, strengthened our armies and carried dismay into the hearts of the Rebels. (Applause.) The full effect of this great measure was not appreciated until near the close of the war; but now, when the restoration of slavery is the cherished hope of those men hostile to the election of General Grant, it cannot be too well considered.

The wealth and power of the Rebels were mainly in their slaves. They were the producing and laboring class, and without their labor the plantations were of little value. By the system of enforced, unpaid labor the Rebel master was able to sow his lands, gather his crops, feed and clothe his family and furnish supplies to the army, while the whole white population could engage in the war. It was thus that slavery was found to be a mighty engine of war, more powerful than belonged to any other people. But it was quite different in the Northern States, where every soldier who left his home to join the army, went from the farm, or the workshop, or the manufactory, and diminished the productive industry of the State. In his absence the crops were ungathered and rotted upon the ground; the hammer was silent; the manufactory stood still. He left behind him no slave to support his family or to do his work for nothing. But the emancipation of the slaves changed the positions of the hostile parties. The slaves were cut loose from the plantations, and flocked into our lines. Thousands joined our army or performed military work. The conditions of the war were thus in some degree equalized. This great act of Mr. Lincoln carried dismay into the heart of the Rebels and strengthened the hearts of loyal people. Besides a large and powerful party, who regarded slavery as a God-forbidden sin and crime and had been laboring for years to abolish and limit it, gathered new hope and renewed their strength to bring the war to a close.

What Ended the War.

Three things mainly contributed to end the war. First—The valor of the soldiers and the zeal of our commanders. Second—Public faith and credit, which enabled us to raise money to supply the army and provide for its wants. And, Third—The emancipation of the slaves, which diminished the Rebel power and gave us strength.

The credit and good faith of any State are essential to its existence and they constitute the sinews of its power. Without them no government can exist sufficient to meet extraordinary emergencies; no government can keep money in its Treasury sufficient to carry on a foreign or domestic war, construct a great national work like the Pacific Railroad, or meet any of the exigencies that befall the life of a nation. France, Russia, Austria, Great Britain, Spain, Italy and the Papal States—all the great powers of the world—are compelled to rely upon their credit to meet great emergencies.

This was peculiarly the case with the United States when the Rebellion broke out. Its treasury was empty; its armories and magazines had been plundered, and there were no means of defense. By the efforts of our enemies our credit abroad was cut off, so that the government was forced, at the first stroke of the Rebellion, to rely upon the faith of the people for its credit. The government belonged to the people, and they were equal to the emergency.

By their purchase of bonds and currency notes, money was raised to supply the army and navy, and meet all the exigencies of the war, so that the Treasury was full from the beginning to the end of the war, except for one short period, until a fresh appeal could be made; and thus did it happen that the public faith and public credit became a corner-stone of the State, and contributed largely to its salvation.

When the war was over, new and important duties devolved upon the government. Immediately upon the meeting of Congress, it devoted itself assiduously to this work, and loans were issued, money raised and the army paid as it was disbanded, while the widows and disabled soldiers were liberally pensioned.

The Freedmen's Bureau

Was organized for the protection of the emancipated slaves, the Civil Rights Bill was passed to protect citizens; and measures adopted to give peace, tranquility and a republican form of government to all the States whose governments had been usurped by the Rebels. Some of these measures have been carried out, others remain a dead letter for reasons needless to discuss now, and they will remain a dead letter until General Grant is elected President of the United States. (Applause.) General Grant then stands this day before you the foremost military commander of the world, with "Peace" as his watchword. (Applause.) Why should he not be elected? What reason has any lover of his country for not voting for him? By his side stands Schuyler Colfax, who, by his own energy and industry, advanced from the printing office to the Speaker's chair, and for three successive terms has filled that important post with honor and distinction. Honest and patriotic men have been nominated for your Representatives in Congress, pledged to stand by Grant and the country.

Reasons for Supporting Grant.

Why then, again I ask, should he not receive your support? What reason has any man to give for withholding it? If there be among you any man who would hide from the boy the musket that his father carried at Donelson or Vicksburg, on the James, through the Wilderness, or at Appomattox Court House, let him vote against General Grant.

The History of Grant

Is known to you and to the whole world. Educated at West Point, he served with distinction through the Mexican war, and afterwards, unwilling to be a drone, he resigned his commission, and engaged in the pursuits of civil trade. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he joined the army, and soon advanced to the rank of major-general commanding—an army, after having rendered important service, he moved upon the enemy's works at Donelson, and compelled their commander, Buckner, to surrender, with eighteen thousand prisoners of war. Soon after he grappled with Beauregard on the fields of Shiloh, and drove him and his routed army from the field. Resolved to open the navigation of the Mississippi, he ran its batteries, fought and defeated General Johnston, chased the Rebel army under Pemberton into Vicksburg, and forced him to surrender, with thirty thousand prisoners of war. (Applause.)

Advanced to the command of the armies of the West, he fought and defeated Bragg at Chattanooga, routed his army and delivered that vast territory from the hands of the Rebels. Advanced still higher as Lieutenant-General, he changed his headquarters to the Potomac. Forty days' marching and fighting through the Wilderness drove Lee and his army into Richmond, compelled him to evacuate the Rebel capital, forced him to Appomattox Court House, and finally compelled him and his army to surrender as prisoners of war. This practically brought the Rebellion to an end. (Applause.) His capacity and integrity in civil administration were equally manifested through the vast territory in which he operated. If there is a man who would hide from the boy the musket his father carried at Donelson, at Vicksburg, at Chattanooga, upon Lookout Mountain, through the Wilderness, before Richmond, at Five Forks and at Appomattox Court House, let him vote against General Grant. If there is any man among you who would blot from the page of history the story of these great achievements at Vicksburg, at the Wilderness, at Richmond and Appomattox Court House, let such a man draw black lines around the pages, and write across them:—"I have no share in these triumphs. I have done my best to blot them from history. I voted against General Grant." (Applause.)

Is there any man among you who would compel the Army of the Potomac, of the James, of the Ohio, of the Cumberland, of the Tennessee, of the Gulf, to be again assembled at the tap of the drum, and forced to surrender as prisoners of war to Lee, Johnston, or Beauregard and Forrest, let such a man vote against General Grant. If there is any one who would compel Farragut and Worden to haul down the Star Spangled Banner, never again to brave the battle or the breeze, and, sneaking from the quarter-decks, give up the ships to Maury and Buchanan and Semmes and Maffitt, let such a man vote against Grant. Let him vote early and often; for, if Grant be elected, the banner of the Union will float over free land and peaceful homes, and never receive stain or tarnish on the land or on the deep.

If there is any man among you that would reverse the order of history, that would bring upon the government a shame and reproach unknown to other nations of the earth, that would have the commander of the armies of the United States deliver up his sword and humbly bow before the Rebel commanders, let that man vote against General Grant; but let him never again call himself an American citizen. If there be any man whose eye-balls would not burn like fire to behold Lee upon the portico of the Capitol, with Preston and Forrest by his side, and the Confederate army around him, and when the government is turned over to them to listen to the Rebel shout as it was heard on the field of battle and echoed in the New York Convention (cheers and laughter), let such a man vote against Grant, and go to Washington on the 4th of March. (Cheers.)

Why, then, should any lover of his country vote against Grant, Colfax and the Republican members of Congress?

The New York Convention Reviewed.

A Convention has been held in New York, that has put in nomination as opposition candidates, Horatio Seymour and Frank P. Blair. Seymour professes that he is an unwilling candidate caught up by a rebel whirlwind. (Applause.) Blair was put in nomination by Preston, of Kentucky, who fought for years against his country; and the nomination was seconded by Forrest, of Fort Pillow, and received with acclamation, and you are now called upon to vote for the persons thus put in nomination. The watchword of Grant, as I said, is peace. Now, what is the platform of the New York Convention?

A few days before the meeting of that Convention, Blair, in a manifesto to Colonel Brodhead, declared what platform he was willing to stand on. The plainness and directness of the acclamation with which his nomination was received by the New York Convention, proves it to be the real platform and the settled purpose to support it.

Its substance is, First, that the President shall declare all the Reconstruction laws of Congress null and void. Second, to compel the army to undo all that has been done by Congres for reconstruction. Third, that the white population of the Rebel States shall be suffered to organize their own governments. Fourth, that the talk about greenbacks, of bonds or gold, of the public credit, or public debt, is idle talk; and fifth, to compel their President to declare the Reconstruction laws passed by Congress, void.

What is the result of it? The Reconstruction laws passed by Congress are declared by the President null and void. He then becomes a dictator of the government, with the law-making power in his hands alone; he may compel the military power to execute or undo what has been done, and become a military dictator, and all form and semblance of a republican government would be forever lost. The white population of the Rebel States is permitted to reorganize their own governments without reference to the Reconstruction acts of Congress, then it is plain to be seen that their first act will be the restoration of slavery, the restoration of the Rebel power, the restoration of that engine which brought on the war and the perpetuation of the power and dominion of the Rebel aristocracy of slave States—a slave oligarchy for ever in the South.

This is the platform. But there is also a financial scheme. Blair says that his is the true sarsaparilla. (Laughter.) There is no occasion to talk about bonds, about greenbacks, gold and the national credit and the public debt. Then such talk would be, as he says, idle. Why is it that the financiers of the New York Convention hurry from Maine to Mississippi talking of bonds and greenbacks, gold and nothing else?

The reason is plain. Mindful of the uncertainty of war, and of the public credit and public faith as the corner-stone that upheld the government against the first rebellion, it is deemed proper to destroy the public debt by repudiation, to smooth the way for the restoration of the "Lost Cause;" and it is thus only the preliminary step towards the removal of all difficulty in the path of restoration of the slaveholding government. Now, what is this financial scheme? It is neither more nor less than repudiation.

The doctrine of repudiation was first broached by Jefferson Davis, thirty years ago, in Mississippi, and while it advanced him to political life, it remains a stigma upon the State. The scheme of the New York Convention is repudiation, and nothing else; they say that the bonds issued by the Government of the United States were made payable in lawful money—and greenbacks are lawful money; therefore, the bonds are payable in greenbacks; but if greenbacks are lawful money, under an act of Congress, gold is lawful money; so that the argument, with equal force, proves that the bonds are payable in gold.

But suppose it were not so—the bonds were sold by the government in the market, to raise money to carry on the war for its existence. No man can doubt, who is familiar with any legal principle, that where the principal sends into market an agent who is to negotiate upon securities admitting two modes of payment to raise money, that the parties may contract which payment shall be made, and such a contract is as binding as if the stipulated payment was expressed on the face of the bond as the only mode.

The contract of an agent is as binding as the contract of the principal. Any other principle would be most destructive of public faith, public credit and public loan. It is said the agent of the Treasury, who represented that the bonds were payable in gold, exceeded his power, and that, therefore, the government is not bound. But this I deny. What court, what tribunal, has ever decided that where an agent was sent into the market with power to stipulate an alternative payment, the party who borrowed the money represented by that agent, could afterwards repudiate the debt? It is as binding upon him for its payment as any other stipulation of the bond.

But, again, it is said that these bonds were sold at a discount; that the public creditor should receive only what was paid to the government. But such a pretense would be dishonest, and endanger the State. When a man goes into the market, or sends an agent there for the purpose of borrowing money with unlimited power of discount, the rate of discount makes no difference as to his being bound to pay the money, and any State or nation that refused to make payment would be repudiating its debts.

It is said further, that the interest upon these bonds is burdensome, and the taxes to meet that interest are heavy. The payment of the interest of any debt, principal or interest, is always hard after the money has been spent; but that furnishes no reason why payment should be refused. If our government were to attempt to escape payment in this way, it would be a scorn, a hissing and a by-word among the nations of the earth. (Applause.) But this song of hard taxes is familiar to the public ear. It has been sung on a harp of a thousand strings (laughter) at every stage of the war. Before the war actually broke out, and while it was eminent, we were told, "Don't resist Secession; let the Union be dissolved, for if you resist there may be heavy taxes and bloodshed." Who does not remember that cry going through the land against the government? It rose to a howl at Bull Run. We were then told that a heavy debt had been incurred, and many lives lost. "Stop the war at once!" It rung its highest notes at Atlanta when the war was declared a failure, and the cessation of hostilities was demanded. It croaked through the Wilderness at the heels of Grant. At every step we were told that the daily expenses exceeded millions, and countless thousands of lives were lost, until it sunk to a whimper at Savannah, where Sherman sent twenty-five thousand bales of captured cotton to Mr. Lincoln, and it was choked to silence at Appomattox Court House.

The Secretary concluded his speech with an eloquent allusion to the glories of the war, asking who would relinquish his share in them. He predicted that Grant would be elected, and said that his election would bring peace and prosperity to the whole country.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE "BOYS IN BLUE" CONVENTION—A MEETING TO PROVIDE MEASURES FOR THEIR ENTERTAINMENT.—In response to a call signed by several of the most prominent and active members of the Republican party, a well attended meeting was held yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, at the rooms of the National Union Club, No. 1105 Chesnut street, to take proper action in regard to providing refreshments and entertainment for the gallant soldiers and sailors of the Union who will flock by thousands to this city to take part in the grand Convention of Soldiers and Sailors on the 1st and 2d of October next.

The *personnel* of the meeting, and the interest manifested in its object by those present, gives ample assurance that our heroic visitors will be well cared for during their stay in this city. Nothing will be left undone to provide for their wants, and make them comfortable in every respect. The names of the committees appointed at the meeting indicate that proper judgment has been exercised in their selection, and they will go to work at once with a will. The Hon. Henry D. Moore was called to the Chair, and Robert R. Corson was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Moore on taking the chair stated the object of the meeting. He said it was several years since so many "Boys in Blue" were in our midst as will be on the 1st and 2d of October next. When here before these bodies of men were engaged in putting down the slaveholder's Rebellion, and our citizens earned never-fading reputations for hospitality and patriotism in providing for their wants. Now these same men come again to show their fealty to the great Republican party, and express their approbation of that party in endeavoring to make their great leader, General Grant, President of the United States. He hoped the hospitable welcome they received while on their way to and from the field of battle will again be meted out to them.

General Collis, Chairman of the State Central Committee, said that all the soldiers of the country would vote for General Grant, and there will be twenty-five thousand of them here to attend the Convention, and their wants should be well provided for. He urged that active measures be taken for their proper accommodation.

Colonel McMichael offered the use of the hall of the Republican Invincibles as a sleeping place for as many soldiers and sailors as it will accommodate.

A communication was read by General Wagner, eminating from the Thirteenth Ward Republican Association, tendering the use of their hall for the visiting soldiers and sailors.

Mr. Thomas C. Hand read a communication from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Association of Boston, inquiring about the accommodations in Philadelphia for the Boston delegation. The letter stated that a large fund had been collected in Boston to assist in defraying the expenses.

The Superintendent of the Soldiers' Home reported through Captain O. B. Griffiths, that that institution could provide for 150 men.

On motion of General Collis, the offer of the Managers of the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, to provide for as many soldiers and sailors as come under their care, was accepted.

On motion of Lewis Waln Smith, a committee was appointed to wait on the different fire companies and other associations to solicit the use of their halls as sleeping apartments for the soldiers and sailors.

The following committees were appointed:—

Finance—Samuel B. Fales, William McMichael, Thomas C. Hand, Joseph W. Bullock, John Rice, J. W. N. Newlin.

On Halls—Hon. William D. Kelley, Colonel S. B. Wylie Mitchell, Captain C. B. Griffiths, A. W. Lyman, Captain J. W. Mackay.

Transportation—Lewis Waln Smith, Andrew Hague, General L. Wagner.

Supplies—J. B. Roney, Thompson Reynolds, E. C. Knight, A. P. Colesberry, John C. Darragh, Edwin Greble, William Struthers, A. Barrows, Evan Randolph, P. H. Tenbrook.

All the committees will meet at the rooms of the National Union Club, this afternoon at four o'clock.

A meeting of the Committee on Supplies will be held, on Monday evening, at eight o'clock, at the hall of the Weccacoe Engine Company, to complete measures to entertain the "Boys in Blue." Ladies are invited to be present.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCHES.—The following is a correct list of the Twenty-two selected to represent Philadelphia in the first match against the All-England Eleven, in this city, on the 3d, 5th, and 6th of October next:—George M. Newhall, captain; Cooper F. Baird, Loper Baird, A. Charles Barclay, A. P. Bussier, Charles F. Cadwalader, Richard Clay, Harris Graffen, Joseph Hargreaves, William B. Johns, Jr., James Large, John Large, Horace Magee, Henry Markoe, Spencer Meade, William C. Morgan, Jr., Charles A. Newhall, Daniel S. Newhall, Robert S. Newhall, Albert A. Outerbridge, John Radcliffe, and Augustus Waterman.

We understand that the Twenty-two will wear a uniform dress, consisting of white flannel cap, shirt, and knee-breeches, with scarlet Knickerbocker stockings and scarlet cravats.

The Germania Band has been engaged for the matches, and other arrangements are being completed for the reception of the foreigners.

QUARTER SESSIONS FEE BILL.—The fee bill for the August term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, as passed by the City Solicitor, is as follows:—District Attorney's fees, $925; Clerk's, $601·20; Sheriff's, $291·50. Total, $1817·70. During the term the Grand Jury acted upon 213 bills, of which number 114 were ignored. Of the 99 returned as true and the parties tried, only 45 were declared guilty.

BADLY SCALDED.—Catharine Hodges, thirty years of age, residing in Shippen street, near Sixth, was admitted to the Hospital yesterday, suffering from severe scalds on her stomach, breast, and arms, caused by the materials boiling over while manufacturing soap. Her recovery is considered doubtful.

RECEPTION OF THE RESOLUTION HOSE CO.—A meeting of firemen took place last evening at the Western Engine house, to provide an escort for the Resolution Hose Company on its return, this evening, from the East. The necessary arrangements were made and the meeting adjourned.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 51	MOON SETS	0 55
SUN SETS	5 52	HIGH WATER	10 27

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Philena, Davis, Portland, Warren & Gregg.
Schr J. C. Patterson, Corson, Roxbury, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr J. Tyler, Cook, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr J. B. Johnson, McBride, Boston, do.
Schr George Amos, Hall, Portland, do.
Schr Pearl, Warner, Annapolis, do.
Schr Jonathan May, Neal, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr Extra, Taylor, Norfolk, Captain.
St'r H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Decatur, Young, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Tamerlane, Sumner, 2 days from New York, in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.
Barque Meaco, Worlinger, from Cienfuegos via quarantine, with sugar and iron to Madeira & Cabada.
Schr Mary Standish, Rich, from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Rancocas, Lear, from James river, with lumber to I. B. Phillips.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Jonathan May, Neal, from Boston.
Schr J. C. Patterson, Corson, from Roxbury.
Schr J. Tyler, Cook, from Provincetown.
Steamer Novelty, Tuft, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Thomas Harward, Strickland, for Philadelphia 14th, was up at Liverpool 12th inst.
Ship Hercules (new), Lincoln, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bath 23d inst.
Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, hence, at Havana, and sailed 24th inst. for New Orleans.
Barque Astrea, Edwards, for Philadelphia, was loading at Bristol 13th inst.
Barque Mary E. Libby, Libby, from Matanzas, at Havana 13th inst.
Barque Ella Moore, Marsters, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 24th inst.
Barque Daring, Selby, for Philadelphia, sailed from St. Mary's, Ga., 15th inst., with 235,000 feet lumber.
Brig Annie M. Knight, Knight, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 24th inst.
Brig Wenonah, Davis, from Bath for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 21st inst.
Brig George S. Berry, Fossett, for Delaware Breakwater, sailed from Zaza 3d inst.
Schr Jessie W. Knight, Plum, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Schr Assuna, Haskell, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schr S. D. Franklin, Franklin, hence, at Boston 24th instant.
Schr S. Washburn, Cummings, hence, at Dighton 24th inst.
Schrs J. Stockham, Price; T. H. W. White, Smith; R. & S. Corson, Corson; J. G. Babcock, Smith; Taylor & Mathis, Chessman; E. H. Skinner, Cain; A. Wortington, Terry; Louie F. Smith, Orie; E. A. Conkling, Daniels; J. W. Rumsey, Cranmer; E. D. Endicott, Endicott; and P. A. Saunders, Carroll, hence, at Boston 24th inst.
Schr James H. Moore, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 24th inst.
Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, hence, at Portland 23d inst.
Schrs S. L. Stevens, Studley, from Boston, and R. Florence, Davis, from New Haven, both for Philadelphia, at New York 24th inst.
Schrs Village Queen, Miller, Boston, Smith; and J. Maxfield, May, all from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 24th inst.
Schr Jas. B. Cunningham, Roath, hence, at Newport 23d inst. She split foresail off Point Judith.
Schr B. H. Jones, Davis, hence, at Fall River 23d instant.
Schr Wm. Gillum, Schofield, hence, at Newport 23d instant.
Schr J. Drinkwater, from Portland for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 23d inst.
Schr Helen M. Waite, McRae, hence, at Calais 19th instant.
Schr Sarah Cobb, hence, at New Bedford 23d inst.
Schrs Westmoreland, Rice; American Eagle, Shaw; H. D. Hedges, Franklin; John Crockford, Briggs; and Josephine B. Knowles, Scott, hence, at Providence 23d inst.
Schrs J. D. Buckalew, Robinson, for Philadelphia, and Caroline Grant, Greenlow, for do. or Calais, sailed from Providence 23d inst.
Schr Isabel, Cragger, sailed from Washington, D. C., 24th inst., for Boyd's Hole, to load with railroad ties for Philadelphia.
Schr A. A. Andrews, Tilley, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 24th inst.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 24th inst.
Steamer New York, Jones, for Philadelphia, sailed from Alexandria 24th inst.
Steamers Bristol, Wallace, and Vulcan, Morrison, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Official information has been received at this office that a new lighthouse has been established at Coquimbo, Chili, located upon Tortuga Point, on the southern side of the entrance into the bay. The tower is square in form, built of wood, painted white; the balustrade is painted black; the cupola of the lantern and the ventilator are painted green. The focal plane is elevated 57 feet above the mean level of the sea, and the light should be visible in clear weather from a distance of 12 nautical miles. The illuminating apparatus is a fourth order lens, showing a fixed white light, varied every fifteen seconds by eclipses and flashes. The light was exhibited for the first time on the evening of June 1, 1868. The northernmost point of the Teatinos bears from the lighthouse N. 17 deg. W., 6 miles distant; Pajaros (Bird) Island, N. 39 deg. W.; Farallon de Afuera (Outer Farallon), N. 52 deg. W., distant one mile; Rocas Pajaro Nino, N. 77 deg. W.; Pilcachos, S. 87 deg. W.; Punta Saliente, S. 26 deg. W. The latter land mark is not visible owing to an intervening ledge of rocks, but a vessel steering S. 65 deg. W. by compass will see the light. Lat. 29 deg. 56 min. 13 sec S. Long. 71 deg. 24 min. W. of Greenwich.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DORA'S STEWARDSHIP.—Half-bound, 28 cents; muslin, 35 cents. A story that pleasantly inculcates the habit of self-denying duty.

LIFE TRUTHS.—"With Thee is the fountain of life." Square 24mo, half-bound, 60 cents; cloth, 60 cents; cloth gilt 75 cents.

A collection of essays on the cardinal doctrines of practical Christianity, in type, paper and binding of exquisite beauty, and well worthy of the attractive dress in which they appear.—*Sunday School Times.*

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, No. 1122 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia; No. 599 BROADWAY, New York. 9 24 3t

CIGARS.

S. FUGUET & SONS' CIGARS.

"Mariana Rita:" genuine Vuelta Abajo Leaf throughout. Equal to leading imported Cigars. Nineteen varieties. (Retailed $8 to $12 per hundred.)

"Fra Diavolo"—all Vuelta Abajo Fillers. Five varieties. (Retailed $6 to $8 per hundred.)

"Louis d'Or," "Fleur de Lys," etc. (Retailed $4 to $6 per hundred.)

Send for Circular, etc. We will gladly give any information to consumers—and direct them where they can purchase our Cigars genuine and cheapest.

We are importing Havana Cigars by every steamer at low rates under amended Tariff.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
9 16 15t 5p S. FRONT Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 230 N. NINTH street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.

9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS
OF
DIAMONDS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
No. 902
CHESNUT STREET,
4sw PHILADELPHIA.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES

of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

BUTTON AND EYELET STUDS

in great variety—newest patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE

for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 15p

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of

Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,

And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER,
MAKERS,

11 11smth§rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Has just received per steamer Tarifa, a very large assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS.

Procuring these goods direct from the best manufacturers, they are offered at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. 5 29§

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Sept. 26, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 26, 12 M.

Sunday, Sept. 27, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Monday, Sept. 28, 10 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 28, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, " 29, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, " 29, 2 P. M.
Wed'day, " 30, 11 A. M.	Wed'day, " 30, 3 A. M.

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8·30 and 9·50 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8·30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3·30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6·50 A. M., 12·50, and 3·30 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. 6 3tf

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS,
4 28 tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11tf

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid new Steamship TWILIGHT will leave Chesnut street wharf, Philadelphia, at 9 o'clock A. M., and 2½ P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Megargee's wharf, Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning leaves Bristol at 11½ A. M., and 5 P. M. Fare, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents.

5 30 s tf Captain H. CRAWFORD.

HOT-CAST PORCELAIN.

To Lamp Dealers, Perfumers, Druggists, And General Dealers in China and Glassware.

THE AMERICAN HOT-CAST PORCELAIN COMPANY

Is prepared to manufacture at low prices,

LAMP FEET, SHADES, GLOBES, SMOKE BELLS, CHIMNEYS, BOTTLES, SHAVING MUGS, PERFUMERY, and DRUGGISTS' JARS,

And articles in general family use, ordinarily made of OPAQUE WHITE GLASS AND CHINA.

Parties furnishing their OWN MOULDS WILL BE AFFORDED SPECIAL FACILITIES.

ORDERS ARE SOLICITED.

OFFICE,

No. 15 South SEVENTH Street,

9 3 thstu12rp PHILADELPHIA

TO HORSEMEN AND FARMERS.

DR. BOBB'S GREAT HORSE POWDER,

FOR GALLS, CUTS, OPEN SORES and BURNS.

Worst cases cured in from one to six days. NO CURE NO PAY.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

All orders addressed DR. BOBB,

No. 54 North SIXTH street (third floor).

Will be promptly attended to. 9 23 3mrp

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES. Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 85p§

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 25p§

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

THIS (SATURDAY) NIGHT,
THIS (SATURDAY) NIGHT,
THIS (SATURDAY) NIGHT,
IMPERATIVELY
THE LAST NIGHT
OF THE GLORIOUS
WHITE FAWN.
WHITE FAWN.
HAVE YOU SEEN IT?
Soon to become a thing of the past. Never again to be equalled during this generation.
MORE ARTISTS, MORE COSTUMES,
MORE MISE EN SCENE,
MORE TIME AND MORE MONEY
Than any Spectacle
EVER PRESENTED
ON EITHER HEMISPHERE.
HOUSES CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME.
GREATEST ENTHUSIASM.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE POPULAR
ADMISSION,
FIFTY CENTS
FIFTY CENTS
FIFTY CENTS
FIFTY CENTS
TO DRESS CIRCLE AND PARQUETTE.
FAMILY CIRCLE....25 CENTS.
ORCHESTRA....$1.
THE SUPREME GRAND BALLET OF THE WORLD.
MONDAY—UNDINE. UNDINE.
THE GLOWING FAIRY LEGEND OF THE LAUGHING WATERS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Begins at quarter to 8.
POSITIVELY LAST REPRESENTATIONS.
RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
ONLY MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
CRISPINO AND THE FAIRY, FOR THE LAST TIME, BY THE RICHINGS OPERA TROUPE.
TO-NIGHT (Saturday) Sept. 26, 1868,
THE ROSE OF CASTILE. POSITIVELY LAST OPERA NIGHT. ALL THE LEADING ARTISTS IN THE CAST.
Monday Mrs. JOHN DREW,
WIVES AS THEY WERE.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT ¼ TO 8.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Sept. 26,
LAST NIGHT
Of the brilliant engagement of
EDWIN ADAMS.
Who will appear in his masterly performance of
THE DUKE OF GLOSTER,
In Shakespeare's Historical Tragedy of
RICHARD III;
OR,
THE BATTLE OF BOSWORTH FIELD.
RICHARD III....EDWIN ADAMS
MONDAY—THE QUEEN OF TRAGEDY,
Mrs. F. W. LANDER, as ELIZABETH.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE GREAT TRAGEDIENNE,
MRS. F. W. LANDER,
FOR TWELVE NIGHTS,
commencing MONDAY, Sept. 28.
Queen of England, Elizabeth, Giacometti.
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 22 5t

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
THE GRAND DUCHESS,
with New Scenery, Dresses, etc.
JOE EMMETT JOE EMMETT
IN HIS
GREAT DUTCH SPECIALTIES.
HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS
in an ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME. [9 21 6t
GRAND MATINEE Every Saturday at 2 o'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 gallon 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 piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge, except cartage.

For further information, apply on the pier to
8 28 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR HAVANA, WITH DESPATCH.

A 1 Clipper Barque SAREPTA, Winroth, Master, is now loading for the above port, and will sail on or about October 1.

For Freight or Passage apply to
WARREN & GREGG,
No. 131 S. WHARVES.
September 23, 1868. 9 23 6t*

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, October 3.
CITY OF NEW YORK, Tuesday, October 6.
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, October 10.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, October 17.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

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. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York. 3 04

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

EVERY SATURDAY,

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 Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

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

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

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

Steamships 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. 6 1§

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

GROCERIES, ETC.

PURE WHITE WINE & CIDER VINEGAR, GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES ETC.

All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. [2 23 3t