FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable. PARIS, Sept. 26 .- The Monitour has the following news from Spain:

Catalonia is quiet. The news of a battle between the royal army under Parvez and the insurgents under Serrano was momentarily expected, as at the last account the hostile forces were nearing each other.

Salamancos had sent to Queen Isabella, by General Concha, praying that the young Prince of Austurias might go to the capital and assume the government of the nation.

The Queen refused, and returned a reply that the Prince should not rule a people of robbers and as-

PARIS, Sept. 26, evening.—Theoficial newspapers of Spain say that the movement against the government is abortive. LONDON, Sept. 26, evening.-It is reported that Madrid is quiet, but only waits the signal for re-

bellion. The Queen abdicates in favor of her son, the Prince of Austurias. General Parma is master of Cadiz. London, Sept. 27 .- No official dispatches have

been received from Madrid since Friday. The following accounts come from other sources:

The revolution in Spain is the result of a union of the constitutional, moderate and liberal parties in an effort to overthrow the reigning dynasty. The fleet has joined the movement because unpaid, and the greater portion of the army became indignant at the exile of its favorite generals. The Church, bound by every tie to the Queen, resists the movement, and holds the masses in check. The insurrection extends throughout the provinces of Cadiz, Seville, Cordova, Huelva, Grenada, Valencia, Allcante, Algesiras, Malaga, Vigo, Ferrol, Corunna, Laguno, Almeria and Oviedo, and many armed bands have appeared in the provinces of Huesca, Zoragoza, Teruel and Navarre.

General Paira has arrived in the vicinity of Cordova, but his troops are deserting in large numbers and he was obliged to stop and wait for reinforcements from Badajos and Ciudad Real, which at the last accounts had not yet reached him. The province of Biscay has sent troops to San Sebastian for the protection of the Queen. In Andalusia the telegraph wires have been cut and the railroads

The official journals of Paris, reflecting the feelings of the Emperor, are apprehensive of the effect of a great revolution so near France, and seek in their leading editorials to discourage the movement; but it is generally believed here that the revolution will be successful and will result in the expulsion of the Bourbons from Spain, and probably in the accession of the Montpensiers to the Spanish throne. A dispatch from Paris says that General Prim, with a fleet of iron-clads, was expected at Barcelona

LONDON, Sept. 27, evening .- Official dispatches from Madrid, received to-night, contain the follow-

The rebel forces, under General Serrano, and the royal army, under Novalichez, are gradually approaching each other, and it is probable that a decisive battle will soon take place. Novalichez asks for reinforcements.

General Prim is not well received by the other rebel generals, and is carrying out his own plans without their co-operation. The Spanish government has received reports

that the rebels have been driven from Alcoy, in the province of Alicante. Madrid remains quiet. No revolutionary demon-

strations have been made in the northeastern pro-

MADRID, Sept. 26 .- [Special to the New York Herald. |- The Gazette confirms the report that insurgents have appeared in the provinces of Alicante, Leon and Asturias, and that the provinces of Malaga, Bejar and Alcoy (?) have pronounced in favor of the revolution. The insurgents have again occupied Cordova, and destroyed the bridge over the Guadalquiver, and have also cut the railroad. Novaliches has arrived within fifteen miles of Cordova, and has sent for reinforcements. The officers of the navy have sworn to accept no reward for serving in the revolutionary cause, declaring that they have risen to free Spain of oppression and a corrupt dynasty. It is rumored that the Balearic Islands have pronounced for the revolu-

VIENNA, Sept. 26 .- The Debats, semi-official organ, says Roumania took no steps to prevent the recent disturbance in Bulgaria. The Sublime Porte has protested to the great European Powers,

and will make every effort to preserve the empire. VIENNA, Sept. 26 .- John Hays, American Charge d'Affaires ad interim, had an audience with the Emperor vesterday. Count Andrussy, President of the Hungarian

Ministry, has resigned on account of ill health. BERNE, Sept. 26 .- A request to send representatives to the Peace Congress, soon to assemble here, will be forwarded to the United States government, as well as to the different European nations.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 26 .- There is much exeltement in this city, occasioned by the receipt of the news of the total wreck of the Russian frigate Alexander Newski, off the town of Haabo-Ore, on the west coast of Denmark. The Grand Duke Alexis was on board the ill-fated ship. The latest dispatches, however, hold out strong hopes that all hands may be saved.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 26, noon.—Dispatches have just been received announcing the gratifying intelligence of the safety of the Grand Duke Alexis. The crew will in all probability be saved. LONDON, Sept. 26 .- The Times of this morning

has another article on the subject of the designs of the United States on Mexico. The Times would approve of the absorption of that country into the American Union if it could be assured of two things, viz: the future peace of Mexico and the payment of her debts. The case of Sarah Rachel Levison, better known

as "Madam Rachel," who has been on trial for a long time here, for conspiring to defraud Mrs. Mary Tucker Borrodall of a large sum of money, has been determined by her being sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor. NEW MARKET, Sept. 26 .- This was the last day of

the season. The first race for the Forlorn stakes, £100, was won by the Marquis of Hastings' St. Cecilia.

The second race, sweepstakes, was won by De Vere.

The third race, sweepstakes, £300 each, was won by Hermit.

The fourth race, sweepstakes, was won by Sir R. Bulkley's Martinique.

DUBLIN, Sept. 27 .- The leaders of the so-called Fenian party in Ireland are everywhere forming political coalitions with the Tories. They even oppose such candidates for Parliament as The O'Donohue in Tralee, John F. Maguire in Cork, and other equally strong advocates of Irish rights. The journals in Ireland which have shown the most sympathy with the late Fenian agitations have come out strongly in support of these coalitions.

From Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 26.—The municipal election to-day passed off quietly. Alden, the present incumbent, is re-elected, by 520 majority. All the aldermen except one, and all the councilmen except two, are supporters of Alden. Thornberg carried but one ward—the Fifth. Both candidates are Republicans, and supporters of Grant and Colfax. The Democrats and conservatives united on Thornberg. The Press and Times, the leading Radical organ, supported Thornberg, who was also sustained by a large portion of the negro voters. During the afternoon the street in front of the Fourth ward not be supported in the street of the street in the street of the was patrolled by a company of the 45th

A negro was stabbed and mortally wounded in the Sixth ward, but no other difficulty is reported.

From Scranton.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 27.—William O'Hara, first Bishop of the See of Scranton, was installed to-day at St. Vincent de Paul's Cathedral, Bishops Wood, of Philadelphia, Lynch, of Charleson, and Shana-han, of Harrisburg, with numerous vergy, offici-ated on the occasion.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Bancroft's Sheepskin. Washington, Sept. 27.—The Department of State hasbeen furnished with a copy of the diploma of LL. D. to George Bancroft, from the University of Bonn, in Germany, of which the following is a translation:

of Bonn, in Germany, of which the following is a translation:

Let all who see this writing know that by the power and authority of the most mighty and august King William, the generous protector of the University of Frederick William, of Germany, delegated to its most excellent President, Henry Charles Ludolph Von Sybil, Doctor of Philosophy, Master of the School of the Liberal Arts, Professor of Writing, etc., etc., I, John Joseph Bavonbaud, Deacon of the Law Professors, Doctor of Laws, Knight of the Red Eagle, etc., hereby confer upon the most noble, enlightened and excellent gentleman, George Bancrott, Ambassador from the United States of America to the King of Prussia and Plenipotentiary to the North German Confederation, the most eminent historian of his country, and the perfector of a new covenant between the two continents, at this semi-centenary celebration of this University, the honored title of Doctor Utrinsque Juris (I.L. D.), with all its rights, privileges and immunities.

In testimony whereof I give this diploma, with

immunities.
In testimony whereof I give this diploma, with the University seal and my signature, at Bonn, on the 4th day of August, 1868.
[L. 8.] Arms for the Frontier.

It is understood that Lieutenant General Sher-man has determined to issue arms and ammunition to the citizens living along the Indian frontier, for their protection against further depredations of the

Troops En Route for Tennessee.

The 2nth Regiment United States Infantry, which as been on duty here for a year past, and numbers soo men, passed over to Alexandria to-night to take passage for Nashville direct, via Knoxville and Chattanooga. On reaching Nashville they will be distributed to other points in Tennessee, in view of the approaching election. This reduces the garrison at Washington one half or one third. Treasury Department.

It is stated in official quarters that Commissioner Rollins will take no further action with regard to the appointment of supervisors until the investigation before Commissioner Gutman shall have been

The Camilla Riot. It is expected that the report of General Sibley on the Camilla riot will be received this week.

From Georgia. ATLANTA, Sept. 26.—In the Senate, the bill de-claring negroes ineligible to office has been made the special order for Monday.

In the House, the Committee on the State of the In the House, the Committee on the State of the Republic made a report, which was almost unanimously adopted. It says that the many issues which have agitated the country for years have been determined by the arbitrament of the sword. Georgia, in common with the people of other States composing the de facto government of the confederacy, acquiesced in the unavoidable consequences of the struggle. While believing it the right of the State to return to the Union on terms of equality with the other members of the Union, with the privileges and immunities of her citizens unimpaired

State to return to the Union on terms of equality with the other members of the Union, with the privileges and immunities of her citizens unimpaired and protected under the Constitution, her people acquiesced in the plan of reconstruction thought necessary and prescribed by the President, although the pains and penalties imposed on the best citizens were regarded as unjust and oppressive.

Passively yielding to the executive authority of the United States, the people of Georgia proceeded to organize a State government in harmony with and in obedience to the terms of the President's plan of reconstruction, complying with every condition of ratification, emancipation of the slaves, repudiation of the legal liabilities of the States, and recognition of the validity of the public debt of the United States. Reconstruction under the Congressional plan is an accomplished fact; our Representatives elected under and by virtue of that plan have been admitted into the Congress of the United States. We deprecate the highly inflammatory and violently abusive character of certain political publications and public speeches, which unduly inflame and excite the passions and prejudices of both races. We deprecate the criminal and false assertions in the public prints and in public addresses made for the express purpose of increasing the hostility of the negro race against the white race.

We deprecate the advice and suggestions given

We deprecate the advice and suggestions given by men who, in many instances, are not identified with the interests of the State, which have induced the negroes to arm themselves for their defence in the exercise of rights and privileges which, it is falsely asserted, a majority of the white race desire to wrest from the negro race. We deprecate the fact, that men among us persistently pervert and exaggerate facts, and drawing upon imagination for material for publication, give to the world issues of falsehood, tending to produce abroad a false impression that there is little protection for person and property, and little security for life and liberty in this State. We assert that it is the purpose of the white people or this State faithfully to protect the negro race in the enloyment of all their rights, privileges and immunities guaranteed them the negroes to arm themselves for their defence in rights, privileges and immunities guaranteed them by the Constitution and laws of the United States and the constitution and laws of this State. We assert that there is no purpose on the part of the State to impair the constitutional right of the people peaceably to assemble for the consideration of any matter, or to obstruct any portion of the peo-ple in the enjoyment of any other constitutional

right or privilege.

The efforts to borrow money on the credit of the State of Georgia have been replied to as follows: New York, Sept. 19.—To — cashier, Atlanta, Ga: The negotiation proposed is one that, in calmer and happier times, we should have been glad to have entertained, but in the present state of things, political and commercial, our board is adverse to taking risks out of the pale of ordinary mercantile transactions. cantile transactions. J. L. Wonth, Cashier National Park Bank. Gen. Meade has returned from the north.

From New York.

New York, Sept. 26.—C. Brandstetter, a German, who killed a rough named Thomas Cunningham, a few weeks since, in self defence, in Brooklyn, was to-day acquitted and discharged.

Mrs. Lincoln sails for Liverpool on October 1.

The Rollins revenue conspiracy case was con-

tinued to-day by the examination of witnesses, but nothing material was elicited.
Police officers McCready and Shehan were to-day held in \$1000 bail for trial on the charge of beating a citizen who refused to pay them black mail. The National Labor Congress to-day voted a

salary to its President. The resolutions relative to emigration were explained as not being aimed against emigration, but against the Emigrant Aid Society, which is a monopoly, practically introducing white slavery into

this country.
Mrs. Cady Stanton made a speech favoring emigration.

The President delivered the valedictory address, expressing the hope that the National Labor party will elect a President of the United States, and carry consternation into Wall street and Congress.

The Congress then adjourned sine die, to meet The Congress then adjourned size die, to meet next year in Pittsburg.

New York, Sept. 26.—The shipment of specie for Europe to-day was only about \$13,000.

An Englishman, formerly a member of the Queen's Body Guard, was found in Hudson City, early this morning, with his neck broken, and is believed to have been murdered.

New York, Sept. 27.—A northeast storm has prevailed here to-day, and there was a small attendance at the churches.

tendance at the churches.

A subscription has been opened for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquake in South America at the banking house of Galway and Cosada, No. 104

Pearl street. George Summers fell from a third-story window at the Astor House last night, and died soon after-

motive, completely wrecking the latter, and then crashing into a dwelling house on Spring street. Nathan Nichols, the engineer, was killed, and the onductor and two brakemen were injured. Trov, Sept. 26.—A man named McDonold, sup-osed to have fallen out of a window at Gleason

A coal train at Newark to-night ran into a loco

Hall, was found dead on the sidewalk this morning. From Canada.

KINCONDINE, Canada, Sept. 26.—R. S. Thompson, a wealthy and much respected citizen, was crushed to death by the caving of a well to-day.

MONTREAL, Sept. 26.—Mr. Sheppean, former professor of foreign literature in Caen, France, has arrived here to inquire into the educational systems of the United States and Canada.

The military works at Point Leke will suspend operations on October 3.

Tohonto, Sept. 26.—The Board of Agriculture has passed resolutions recommending the government to resoind the order prohibiting the importation of American cattle after October 1. The government is also requested to allow Mr. Cochrane to exhibit cattle at the Rochester fair.

Tohonto, Sept. 26.—The express robbery case

vernment is also requested to allow Mr. Cochrane to exhibit cattle at the Rochester fair.

Tononto, Sept. 26.—The express robbery case came up again to-day. Judgment will be pronounced on Monday.

Memorials to the Dominion and Ontario governments to grant 1,000,000 acres of land in aid of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal are being largely and influentially signed here.

Ottawa, Sept. 26.—The copyright act, Imposing 12½ per cent. duty, ad valorem, on British copyrights reprinted in foreign countries and imported into Canada, goes into effect on September 28.

Quenec. Sept. 26.—The steamers Merritt and St. George collided off Indian Point yesterday. The former was cut down to within six inches of the water's edge, and returned here with her pumps working. The St. George was not much injured.

From Louisiana. NEW ORLEARS, Sept. 26.—Governor Warmouth to-day vetced the Civil Rights bill, raising thereby a perfect storm of denunciation from the negrous, at what they term his treachery to them and to the radical party.

The session of the House after the reception of the veto message was scaipled chiefly by colored members in denouncing the Governor, one negro threatening him with impeachment, and repudiating him as no longers member of the radical party. The white members of the Legislature are confident

The following is the veto message:
To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives: I return to the House of Representatives "au act to protect all persons in their public and civil rights" without my signature, for the following reasons to wit. The rights and for the following reasons, to wit: The rights and privileges enumerated in the first section of this bill, and sought to be enforced thereby, are fully and explicitly recognized and established in the constitution of the State. Even a foreigner not a citizen has the same right to travel and be entertained as a citizen, and there is nothing in our justice. tained as a citizen, and there is nothing in our jurisprudence which makes distinctions on account of race or color, except so far as relates to slavery. The organic law of the land gives to all persons perfect equality of civil and political rights, in the Courts, and employing all the legal remedies which have heretofore been found requisite to secure these rights to all persons.

which have heretofore been found requisite to secure these rights to all persons.

The means, however, proposed by the fourth section of the bill for enforcing these rights are, in my judgment, not merely novel and unprecedented, but impracticable and pernicious. It seeks to make that a crime which has never to my knowledge been so considered in those communities where the highest regard is paid to the personal rights of all men. There is, and always ought to be, a broad line of demarcation fixed between a crime and the breach of obligation growing out of civil contracts; and we demoralize the public conscience, and confuse its conceptions of right and wrong, when we seek to obliterate so evident a distinction. Our statute book is filled already with criminal laws that are never enforced, and never will be until public opinion

is filled already with criminal laws that are never enforced, and never will be until public opinion rises to their respective levels.

The history of the world is full of examples of this sort, where acts not in themselves criminal have been vainly declared so, and in this way a levity of feeling in regard to real crimes is produced. We relapse into the legislation of a less enlightened period when we try to convert an act which is properly a question of civil damages into an offence against the peace and dignity of the State, and it ought to be carefully borne in mind that we cannot hope by legislation to control questions of personal association, much less can we hope to force on those who differ from us our views of what is humane, or who differ from us our views of what is humane, or courteous or christianlike. Mutual forbearance and kindness, and the noble belief in the brother-

and kindness, and the noble belief in the brotherhood of man, must spring from a higher source than
the fear of punishment. They can never be forced
to grow by pains and penalities.

Again, so far as railroads are concerned, it must
be borne in mind that the regulation of commerce
between the several States was wisely confided,
under the Constitution of the United States, to the
National Congress. The object of this grant of
power was clearly to prevent the confusion which
would arise from conflicting legislation on such
subjects by the different con ignous States, and the
wisdom of the provision appears more clearly every
day, as the means of transportation are increased day, as the means of transportation are increased

wisdom of the provision appears more clearly every day, as the means of transportation are increased and improved.

By the second and third sections of this act no distinction is clearly made between railroads and steamboats whose routes are wholly within this State and those whose routes are beyond. Of course, our criminal jurisdiction cannot go beyond our State lines, and in this respect the act seems impolitic, and liable to produce unnecessary confusion and litigation. In experimental legislation of this kind, for which the sanction of no successful precedent can be adduced, a more unfavorable occasion than the present could hardly be imagined.

In the midst of a most exciting political campaign, at a time when the passions, animosities and resentments consequent upon a great war, and attendant upon great and sudden changes in affairs, are roused to the highest pitch of intensity, and when the prejudices regarding race are inflamed to the utmost, it is here proposed to enforce by penal remedies what is practically class legislation, and to maintain and confirm class distinctions. The effect, in my judgment, of such an act would be to defeat rather than to promote the ends apparently hidden from view by the author of the bill.

The barriers of race, instead of being thereby removed, would be increased in higher and breadth.

hidden from view by the author of the bill.

The barriers of race, instead of being thereby removed, would be increased in height and breadth, in firmness and in strength, and so long as these barriers are maintained so long will be deferred the era of peace, order and prosperity in the State, to which mutual harmony and good will are essential, and so long will the rights of the lately enfranchised linger in the condition of doubt and insecurity. The prejudices upon which these barriers ity. The prejudices upon which these barriers are founded have no foundation in reason or nature, and will surely give way to the softening influences of time, unless they are constantly fretted into activity.

activity.

In the meantime, every person, colored as well as white, is equally secured by the Constitution in the enjoyment of political and civil rights, and in his remedy for their infringement. The courts are open to all alike. The same rule obtains in mational and State courts. The judges of the State courts and their officers are amenable to and dependent upon all its citizens alike; colored and white alike constitute juries. Those of the latterly enfranchised who are wise and reflecting will not ask for more, but they will greatly deprecate a kind of legislation which, instead of advancing their present condition, only renders the enemies of their race more bitter and determined in their hostility, and furnishes them weapons wherewith to assail the rights which the colored men have already acquired.

In returning this bill without my signature, it is hardly necessary for me to say that I am prepared, so far as lies in my pro vince and power, to enforce the new constitution as it exists. Such is my de-sire, as it is my duty; but when I find the act in question to be, in my best judgment, unnecessary and unwise, and for the reasons I have stated cal-culated to demoralized the public conscience and intensify distinctions which will surely yield to the power of time and the growth of more catholic views of our personal relations, it becomes no less clearly my duty to decline to sign it.

H. C. WARMOUTH,
Governor of Louisiana.

From New Orleans.

From New Orleans.

New Orleans, Sept. 27.—The wrath of the negroes at Governor Warmouth's veto of the Civil Rights bill is unbounded, and many threats against his person are reported. Mr. Isabelle, the colored author of the bill, and the man who was temporary Chairman of the House before it was regularly organized, has announced that he would accept no orders from either General Buchanan or General Grant in the matter of the admission of representatives, and said if Warmouth had been elected on the Democratic ticket he should not be surprised at the veto message, but was surprised that such a document should come from a man elected on the radical Republican ticket. He thought the message was a very weak document, and carried out certain principles of the Chicago platform which he did not approve.

Senator Bacon's Supplementary Registration bill provides for the adoption of the registration of

provides for the adoption of the registration of voters under military commanders until registra-tion under the State laws can be completed.

The Governor's veto will probably kill this Civil Rights bill in the House, if it passes the Senate. The beauties of registration under the rules prescribed by the present State Board of Registration are becoming apparent. Judge Alexander Walker, of the New Orleans Times, who was a member of the Secession Convention, and voted for and signed the ordinance of secession, spoke in advocacy of the same, and has not recanted, as provided for by the State constitution, but who aided reconstruction according to his own ideas of what constituted aiding reconstruction, registered without question, while Judge Wm. H. Cooley, of the Sixth District Court of this State, who was not disfranchised un-der any law of the State or United States, was recoley has sued out a mandamus, returnable in the Fifth District Court on Monday. Other cases are reported of discharged United States soldiers, presenting both their discharges and naturalization papers, being refused, because the latter were issued by the Fifth and Sixth District Courts, which the State Board of Registration say are illegal.

From Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Sept. 26.—John Wills, a prisoner in the Connecticut State Prison, convicted two years ago of horse stealing, cut his throat with a shoe-knife to-day, causing almost instant death. He was a Frenchman, twenty-five years old, and has a mother in Paris. mother in Paris.

mother in Paris.

Bridgeport, Sept. 26.—A heavy rain has washed away the dam and sent the water back to the old channel, causing a serious delay to the completion of the Housatonic dam at Derby.

from Alabama.

Montgomean, Sept. 26.—The Legislature is doing nothing of importance, and will probably await the return of General Smith and the committee with him, before proceeding with the business of providing for an election for President in this State. The report of General Smith's view of affairs in Alabama, as sent by telegraph to-day, gives great sat faction to the people of this section of the State.

Murder in Jersey City.

New York, Sept. 27.—Thos. R. Reilly, a recently arrived emigrant, was fatally stabled to-night, in Jersey City, by Thomas Martin. Reilly was intoxicated. Martin requested him to go away, and on his refusal assaulted him with a knife, causing a mostal wound. mortal wound.

From Kansas.
FORT WALLACE, Kansas, Sept. 27.—Chief scout Horn has just returned from Colonel Forsyth's camp, on the Delaware Fork of the Republican river. He reports that Colonel Carpenter, who started from near Cheyenne Well on the morning of the 24th, reached Colonel Forsyth on the next morning. He saw no indians on the wayotherthan the bodies of eight or nine warriors, evidently killed in the fight nearly twenty miles away. He saw six or eight scaffolds, and on each there were one or more bodies.

The command which left here on the 24th under

The command which left here on the Mth under Col. Bankhead, with provisions, anpplies, &c., arrived soon after Col. Carpenter. They were attacked on the way by a party of Indians, who watched their stock, but did not get any of it.

Col. Forsyth lost five killed and twelve wounded, and all his horses. The Indian loss was about eighty killed and wounded, besides a large quantity of stock.

eighty killed and wounded, besides a large quantity of stock.

The fight on the first day is described as being the most desperate that has ever taken place on the Plains, the Indians making charge after charge, sometimes coming within fitty feet of the men. The island on which they were having only a few bushes and there being but a small amount of grass, the men lay almost entirely exposed, their only defence being little sand breastworks which were thrown up with no tools but their hands, working between the attacks of the Indians, who rode around, charging down upon them at the same point, one part of the men digging, while the rest fought the savages, who were Sioux, Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, numbering 600 to 700, well armed with Spencer carbines and Henry rifles. It is estimated that they fired 10,000 rounds, besides a large quantity of arrows, the ground all around being thickly strewn with the latter.

The scouts saw trails of large parties driving many horses and mules, going south and east. It is thought to be design of the Indians to get below the Arkansas.

Colonel Forsyth's command was to start for Fort

the Arkansas.
Colonel Forsyth's command was to start for Fort
Wallace this morning, and will reach here in four
or five days. His wounds are doing well, and he is said to be in no danger.

From New Hampshire.

Concord, N. H., Sept. 26.—The Mechanics' Fair commences in this city on the 6th of October, and

remises to be a great success.

General Pierce is very feeble, and has recently been troubled with a cough. He receives the calls of but few friends. His nervous system is quite shattered, and it is very doubtful if he will be able to get out this fall or winter, if he ever does at all,

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, Sept. 27.—The Republicans had a monster demonstration to-night, and dedicated the new "Tannery" erected by the young men of the Union League. The demonstration was the largest of the campaign, there being 5000 persons in the From Massachusetts.

INDIGO BLUE.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE. or Blueing Clothes, is put up and for sale at ALFRED WILTBERGER'S Drug Store, No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia. BARLOWS INDIGO BLUE

will color more water than any other Blue in the BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE is free from acid, and will not injure the finest article.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE dissolves perfectly clear, and will not settle on the clothes or make them streaked.

The Label is copyrighted, and reads, "Barlow's Incigo Bine, prepared and for sale at Altred Witberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second street, Philadelphia." Barlow's Indigo Bine is sold to dealers at a price that pays them to keep it.

CONSUMERS WILL FIND

CONSUMERS WILL FIND it on trial to be the most economical and handlest article ever used for Blueing Clothes. Barlow's Indigo Blue is put up at Wiliberger's Drug Store, No. 233 N. Second street, and newhere else. BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

is made in the same way it was fourteen years ago, and does not contain any acid.

ONE FIVE-CENT BOX OF BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE, discolved in a mineral water bottle of water, will make the best Liquid Bineing that can be made,

Barlow's Indigo
does not require any rags to tie it up in,
A few grains of Barlow's Indigo Bine on the end of
the finger will color a tub of water.

9 16 1:14p

RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATIAN CO-OPE.

BATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION. No. 432 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

OBJECT.—The object of this Association is to secure a case payment within forty days after the death of a member of as many dollars as there are members in the class to which he or she belongs, to the heirs. ILLCSTRATION; Class 'A' has 5.00 male members. A member dies. The Association pays over within forty days \$5000 to the widow or heirs, and the remaining members forward within thirty days one dollar and ten cents each to the Association to remaining members forward within thirty days one dollar and ten cents each to the Association to remourse it Faling to send this sum, they forfel to the Association all moneys paid, and the Association supplies a new member to fill the place of the retiring One.

the Association all moneys paid, and the Association supplies a new member to fill the place of the retiring one.

TEN 'CLASSES FOR MEN AND TEN FOR WOMEN.

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Treasury Notes.

200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per
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59,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent.
Loan (exempt from tax).

59,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent.
Loan (exempt from tax).

58,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent.
Loan (exempt from tax).

58,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent.
Loan (exempt from tax).

58,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent.
Loan (exempt from tax). 59,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent.

20 000 Pennsylvania Railroad First
Mortgage Six Fer Cent. Bonds.

25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, Second
Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.

35,000 Western Pennsylvania Bailroad
Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Bailroad)
State of Tennesses Five Per
Cent. Loans
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Loans
S,600,300 shares stock of Germantown # 51.000°00 22,875-00 20,000'60 4270'00 15,000'00 8,000.00

15,000-00 201,900 00 \$1,101,400 par. Market value. Cost, \$1089,679 20, \$1,102,802.50 Real Estate.
Bills Receivable for Insurance 219,135 67

Cash in Bank. 183,315 62 Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
James C. Hand,
James C. Hand,
James C. Hand,
James C. Hand,
Samuel E. Stokes,
James Traquair,
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HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary,
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

12 39 \$1,607,605 15 Thomas C. Hand,
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Edmund A. Souder,
Joseph H. Seal,
Theophilus Faulding,
Hugh Craig,
Hugh Craig,
Hugh Craig,
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