# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOOM (SUMDATE RECEPTED).

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING MO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Frice, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Bighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Mouths, invariably in advance for the period

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1868.

#### Mutilated Extracts.

THE Age this morning says: -The Age this morning says:—

"The radicals no longer disguise their apprehensions of defeat in this city. In fact, they give up' their entire city tleket, and are now only scrambling for some of the minor offices that are to be voted for. On Thurday last The Evening Telegraph, a radical newspaper, published hereabouts, said there is great danger that the Republicans will not carry the city of Phitadelphia on Tuesday next. There is at present a strong probability that we will be defeated. This 'strong probability has now been reduced to an absolute certainty, and none of the radical leaders really believe that they have radical leaders really believe that they have the ghost of a chance of succeeding on the 13th

We do not object to the Age, or any other of the Democratic journals, quoting from any article we publish as freely as they please; but we do object, both on the ground of truth and gentlemanly honor, to have our meauing perverted by not quoting all that we say in connection with a statement. The old story is told of the atheist who fortified his opinion by stating that the Bible said, "There is no God," omitting the rather important connection, "The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God." With equal perversity the Age quotes just enough of our articles to convey a meaning entirely distinct from that

intended. "THE CITY IN DANGER, AND HOW TO SAVE IT. There is great danger that the Republicans will not carry the city of Philadelphia on Tuesday week. There is at present a strong possibility that we will be defeated. It may be asked, 'What! do you mean to say that the atroclous doctrines of Seymour and Biair contents the support of a mejority of our people." mand the support of a majority of our people? We answer without hesitation, No! If the real sentiment of the citizens could be obtained at the polls, Philadelphia would give ten thousand majority for Tyndale. But unless some measures of the most decisive kind are taken, it will matter little what may be the real sentiments of the people. There have been real sentiments of the people. There have been going on in Philadelphia frauds so unblush-ingly outrageous and criminal, that we pause in astonishment at the daring of the attempts made. The wishes of the legal voters will not matter one jot or one tittle in deciding the result, unless measures of great magnitude be at once put into operation, and with a firmness and a vigilance without ceasing the forgers and perjurers be braught to justice.

Such is what we actually did say; and we leave it to our readers if the impression conveyed in both cases is the same. We never feared the loss of the city to the Republicans if the terrible frauds which were then just being unearthed could be detected and punished. If there are 10,000 fraudulent papers on the street, is it unreasonable that we fear that an honest expression of public opinion will not be secured?

We regret keenly to see our neighbor condescending to pick flaws in what we say, and to endeavor to wrong us by misquoting or pecking at typographical errors. We will cite an instance, small in itself, but which displays what we mean. At the time of the earthquake in South America we stated that 32,000,000 of people had perished. Of course, the error was typographical, and was shown to be so by the body of the article. The Age selects the error, and comments on it. The more recent case of the infamous falsehood in regard to General Tyndale is one too fresh to need recalling to the minds of our readers. All these things show that the spirit which is of late actuating our contemporary is not of that tone nor even of that honest spirit which we should expect of the representative journal of a political party. We desire to call the attention of the Age to this matter, as in thus acting it is appearing in a manner detestable, and which all right-minded citizens of every party will repudiate.

Naturalization in the Supreme Court, THE fact that a dozen blank certificates of naturalization, sealed with a seal which is a fac-simile of that of the Supreme Court, and signed "J. Ross Snowden" in a hand which so nearly resembles the writing of that gentleman that he himself has been unable to declare under oath that it is not genuine, has created a profound impression throughout the community. If twelve of these documents are found on one man's person, the perplexing questions arise, how many of them are in circulation? and how many of them will avail on the 13th of October to counteract the ballots of true and loyal citizens? It is true that Chief Justice Thompson left his seat on the bench and took the witness stand, where he emphatically declared that the signatures purporting to be those of the Prothonotary were forgeries; but if Colonel Snowden himself could not feel sate in making a similar declaration, what hope or expectation is there of the judges of election being able to distinguish between the papers which bear genuine and forged certification! Moreover, the impress of the seal of the Court was, to all appearances, a perfect fac-simile, which even the enthusiastic Chief Justice could not call in question. Putting it all together, it is safe to assert that every one of these fraudulent or stolen naturalization papers, of which the captured dozen were a mere sample, will be presented at the polls on election day and triumphantly defy all scrutiny. There may be but a hundred of them: there may be five thousand. The secondrel who would steal or forge a dozen would steal or forge a barrel full quite as soon, and with as slight compunction of conscience.

And in the face of these startling facts, what has the Supreme Court done? What steps have been taken by the Chief Justice and his associate to investigate this matter, to probe it to the bottom, to ascertain with the slightest approach to certainty the number of frauduent or forged papers which have been put pafloat? In answer, we can only say that the tribunal, that crisis is upon us now.

Court has pursued a course in relation to this matter which will tend to establish the guilt or innocence of its Prothonotary, and nothing more. The episode of the twelve blanks signed and sealed in due form, to be filled up as the exigencies of the Democratic party arise, has scarcely ruffled its composure in the matter of naturalization. The judge still sits composedly on the bench, whiling away the time with pen or paper, or actually engaged in hearing the argument of counsel in cases entirely foreign to the subject of naturalization; the Prothonotary is still kept busy affixing his signature to naturalization papers, without even glancing at the names they bear; and the orier and tipstaves continue to administer the oaths to applicants and vouchers, half a dozen or more voices mingling at once in the monotonous work.

A citizen who had the purity of the ballot and the welfare of the country at heart would imagine that if the court chose to do nothing more it would at least attempt to remedy the glaring irregularities of its present practice in the matter of naturalization, and cause it to conform to the plain requirements of the law. That it has not done so is patent to every one who has ventured into the court room during the past few days. The judge may as well be asleep or in the island of Terra del Fuego, as far as the ceremony of naturalization is concerned. That there has been no change in the practice of the court in past years is no palliation. A hundred thousand irregularities in the past are no excuse for their repetition now that the fruits of these irregularities are being developed day by day in a manner which startles the people.

The only question to be considered is as to the state of the law and its requirements-These have been so clearly and incontestably set forth by a distinguished member of the Philadelphia Bar, in a communication addressed to Judges Thompson and Sharswood, and published in the Press of this morning, that we quote from it at length, as follows:-'The proceeding by which an alien obtains his final certificate of naturalization is a judicial proceeding, to be conducted under the su-pervision of the court, and not of its cierk, and the alien obtains his certificate by the judg-ment of the court, of which a record is orought to be made up. 7 Crauch, 420. Therefore every certificate issued on proof made to your pro-thonotary or his deputies, which proof has not thonotary or his deputies, which proof has not been made in the actual hearing of the court, and which has not been actually passed upon by the court, is unlawfully issued. And since aliens, or their kind friends of the Democrati committee, will seek your court for naturaliza-tion, I submit that it is your clear is wful duty to give to each application exactly the same judicial consideration that you give to a jury trial at Nist Prins, or to an argument in tomo.

"The act of Congress of 14th April, 1802, sec-

"The act of Congress of 14th April, 1802, section 1, provides that any alien, etc., may be admitted to be come a clizen on certain named conditions, and not otherwise. Among these conditions are, that at the time of his application he shall eccare on oath, etc., before some one of the courts, that he will support the Constitution of the United States, etc., which proceedings shall be recorded by the clerk of the court; that the court admitting him shall be satisfied that he has resided within the United States five years at least, etc; that he has be-States five years at least, etc; that he has be-haved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution, etc., and well disposed to the good order and

etc., and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same, etc.

"Every line of this act and all the subsequent legislation expressly recognize the judicial character of the proceeding, and assume that the conscience of the court must be satisfied before its judgment admitting the allen applicant to citizenship shall be entered. See 7 Hill, 137. No argument can add force to the plain letter of the statute, nor can any argument be necessary to convince the minds of judges as familiar with statutory construction as your Honors. I need therefore only add that if the language of the act were doubtful, the third section of the act where doubtful, the third section of the act of 1824 would resolve that doubt; for it, in terms, makes the preliminary decisration of intention to become a citizen, made before the clerk as well as if it had been made before the clerk, as valid as if it had been made before the court. Under a familiar principle of construction this settles the question as to the necessity of making the final declaration and its proof not only in court but to the satisfaction of the court."

As JOHN QUINCY ADAMS has been imported into Pennsylvania to address the Democracy of this State, his views gain additional importance at this stage of the canvass. If Mr Wallace, however, imagines that this degene rate representative of a noble name can change the opinions of a single intelligent Republican he is wofully mistaken. If the original John Quincy Adams were living at this moment, no man in America would be listened to with more respect, no man would more heartily rejoice in the victory won over slavery, and no man would more impressively warn his countrymen against reviving the crippled power of the treacherous and dangerous Rebel conspirators. We would be glad to exchange a one-hour speech of "blind old Dandolo" in behalf of Republicanism for all the vapid nensense his grandson can utter on behalf of the Democracy until the ides of November.

As the missionary efforts of John Quincy Adams, Jr., must necessarily fail among Republicans, perhaps Mr. Wallace will send him to the Democratic strongholds. Berks county, for instance, would be a good locality. There General Jackson's name is still annually invoked to cover the multitude of sins perpetrated by modern Democracy, and a favorite charge against the Republicans is that they are responsible, in some inexplicable manner, for General Jackson's failure to secure the Presidential prize in 1824. The Berks county Democracy would be much edified by an elaborate discussion of this lively topic by the grandson of Jackson's successful rival. it has also been customary to rally the faithful in Berks county by a recapitulation of the alleged enormities of John Adams' administration, John Quincy Adams, Jr., could be profitably employed in expatiating, for the benefit of his Democratic Pennsylvania associates, upon the deeds of his great-grandfather as well as of his grandfather. As the present status of the new favorite Democratic orator is attributable to his illustrious ancestry, he should make the most of the historical reminiscences with which his name is associated.

LET the Supreme Court of the Common. wealth of Pennsylvania assemble in banc at once, if it be possible. The honor and dignity of the Court demand it; the good name of the Commonwealth demands it; the purity of the ballot-box and the rights of legal voters demand it. If ever there was a crisis in the history of the State which required the calm and deliberate action of our Supreme judicial

The Spanish Revolution.

Tan last Bourbon sovereign has been driven from her throne, and all good men will rejoice that the Spanish revolution has been an immediate success, without much bloodlehedding. The question now is, What is to follow? Is Spain to be allowed to rise to her proper place in the family of nations, under a strong but liheral and popular government, or is she to become Mexicanized and sink to greater depths of degradation than ever beneath a reign of anarchy caused by the efforts of rival chiefs to grasp the sovereignty of the State? The tyranny which for so many years bore down upon the Spanish people was so utterly contemptible in its character, that their submission to it for so long a time is a fair argument against their fitness for the enjoyment of a more liberal and enlightened rule. The power of the Spanish priesthood, more deadly and dangerous than Bourbon stupidity, must also be broken before any permanent reforms can be expected; and the hold which the Church of Rome has upon the minds and hearts of the people will, it is feared, be the greatest obstacle in the way of their political regeneration. Thus far the progress of the revolution has

been in every way satisfactory. The Queen, whose notorious licentiousness brought the blush of shame to the cheek of every highminded Spaniard whenever her name was mentioned, has fled from the country, and yesterday Marshal Serrano, accompanied by seven generals of the army, entered Madrid in triumph, with every demonstration of rejoicing by the people. A true patriot and a statesman, Espartero, has been placed at the head of a provisional government, and a cabinet has been formed as follows:-President, Serrsno; Commerce, Castello; Marine, Topete; Justice, Aquirrez: War, General Prim; Foreign Affairs, Ologaza; Finance, Madoz. During the review which took place yesterday in Madrid, the troops carried, side by side with the national flags, banners upon which were inscribed the significant mottoes, "Down with the Bourbons," "Sovereignty of the People," "Religious Liberty," and "Free Education." The two last-named mottoes must be the watchwords of the revolution if it is to prove anything more than [a transitory success. It is reported that Generals Gaillos and Prim are adverse to the formation of a republic, and, whether sincere or not, they are undoubtedly right on this point. There is, perhaps, no countly in Europe less fit for a perfectly free government of the people like that of the United States than Spain, and a republic is not to be expected, or even looked for, at the present time. A strong, but liberal constitutional monarchy, with a man of enlightened ideas at its head, is what is now needed; and in such a government, and in the prohibition of priestly meddling in affairs of state, must the advocates of reform centre their hopes of a permanent deliverance from tyranny.

Shall Perjury be Triumphant? WE have made an earnest effort to counteract the wholesale perjury of the professional vouchers of applicants for naturalization in the Supreme Court, as our columns have abundantly testified during the past few days. The exposures which we have made have caused the alarm to be taken, and now every conceivable obstacle is being thrown in our way. On Friday a crier of the court, through stupidity or wilfulness, perverted the instructions of Judge Sharswood, and caused us to lose an entire day. On Saturday, when Judge Sharswood had given specific instructions which were entirely satisfactory to us, either through negligence or design a huge bundle of papers were presented for the examination of our reporters, and it was no until the labor of the day had been brough to a close that this second trick was detected, and another day found to be wasted. It is barely possible that both of these obstructions were accidental, but it is scarcely probable. The crier and clerk who were the instruments of the delay are both Democrats, holding their positions by virtue of their Democracy, and retaining them only so long as they continue faithfully to serve the cause of the Democratic party. There'ore, whether accidental or designed, the delays to which we are subjected will appear to the public in the latter light; and not until our labors are permitted to continue without obstruction will the Democratic party and its instruments be relieved of the imputation of a design to obstruct the ends of justice.

THE infamous attacks of the Democratic press upon General Hector Tyndale should arouse in his behalf an irresistible feeling of enthusiasm. He is not only one of the bravest and most brilliant soldiers of the war, but a citizen beyond reproach, and an enterprising and honorable merchant; and he is gifted with rare intelligence as well as unimpeachable integrity. Philadelphians have never had an opportunity to vote for a municipal candidate more worthy of their suffrages, and in electing him the city would secure a noble Mayor.

OBITUARY.

George W. Jamison.

George W. Jamison, at one time a popular actor in this city, was killed on Saturday evening at Yonkers, N. Y., by being run over by an express train on the Hudson River Railroad Mr. Jamison played at the Walnut Street Theatre some twenty-five or thirty years ago under Wemyss' management, at the National under Burton, and at the Arch under Conner. He was a favorite with play-goers, but becoming mixed up in the Forrest divorce case, as the author of the famous "Consuelo" letter, he lost caste, and left Philadelphia. He played in New Orleans for some time, and of late years he has been attached, in a minor capacity, to the companies of various New York theatres, and has almost been forgotten by the public in general.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE HOURIS OF MAHOMET'S paradise are described in the Koran as beautiful creatures made of milk and musk, and fragrant as lovely; but three drops of PHALON'S new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO." on the handkerchief of a mortal maiden, will surround her with such an atmosphere of perfume an never was dreamed of by picel or prophet in "Araby the Blest," Bold by all druggists.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a won derful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; Imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists, R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 674 CHESNUT Street.

REV. W. MORLEY PUNSHON, M. A. the elequent English orator, and representative from the Bri.ish Weslevan Conference to the late General Conference of the M. E. Church, will deliver

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, On FRIDAY EVENING, October 16, Subject-"Daniel in Babyion."

And on MONDAY EVENING, October 19. Subject—"Fiorence and her Memories."
Reserved seats in Parquet and Parquet Circle \$1.50. Reserved seats in Balcony and Family Circle and Stage tickets, it each. The sale of tickets will commerce on TUESDAY MORNING, October 6, at 9 o'clock, at the M. R. Book Room, No. 1018

NOTICE.—DELAWARE AND BARI-TAN CANAL COMPANY, TANNON, Sept. 29, 18'8. Ou and after October 5, the through toil on anthracite c. al will be as follows:—
On that passing through from the outlet at New
Hope to New Branswick, forty-three (43) cents per ton.
On that passing through from Bordentown to New Brunswick, including steam towage;—
From Fairmount to New York, seventy-two (72) rom Richmond to New York, sixty-seven (67) cents per ton.

Without steam towage;—
By barges and boats towed by steam, sixty (60) cents

per ton.

By sailing vessels, forty (40) cents per ton.

By sailing vessels, forty (40) cents per ton.

JOHN G, STEVENS,

Engineer and Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, NINTH and LOCUST Streets. Introductory Lecture, WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 7, at 7% o'clock. Physicians, Students and the public are invited. The regular Fall and Winter Session commences on THURSDAY MORNING at 10 e'clock. A few perpetual Scholarsbins for sale very cheap, Apply at the UNIVERSITY, or at Professor PAINE'S Private Office, No. 933 ARCH Street, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA-MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ONE BUNDRED AND THIRD SESSION—1848-69.

The regular Lectures of this School will commence on MONDAY, October 12, and continue usuit the lat of March. Fee for the full course. \$140

R. E. ROGERS M. D.,

1056t Dean Medical Faculty.

THE BURLINGTON COUNTY AGRI-CULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its Twentysecond Annual Exhibition, at MOUNT HOLLY, on
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, October 6 and 7.
Cora will leave MARKAT Ferry (upper side) at 7. 9,
and 10 A. M., and 1, 2 30, and 5 30 P. M. 10 8 2;\*

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA. Ps., October 3, 1868.

The Mail for HAVANA, per steamer JUNIATA, will close at this Office TUESDAY, october 6, at 7 a. M., HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.-THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Bye; harmless, reitable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the fill effects of had dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, black or brown, bold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Bauchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BORD birect. New York.

THE CELEBRATED PULLMAN THE CELEBRATED 'PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS' are now provided with mattresses filled with the Elastic Sponge which gives the most perfect satisfaction, being pronounced superior to those made from the best carled hair.

#### POLITICAL.

## UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

GENERAL JOHN F. HARFRANFT. SURVEYOR GENERAL. GENTRAL JACOB M. CAMPBELL CITY TICKET. MAYOR. GENERAL HECTOR TYNDALS

BECEIVER OF TAXES.

BICHARD PELTZ. CITY CONTROLLER. CITY COMMISSIONER.
MAJOR ALEXANDER MCCUEN PROTHONOTARY OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. CAPTAIN RICHARD DONAGAN. DISTRICT ATTORNEY. CHARLES GIBBONS.

CITY SOLICITOR. THOMAS J. WORRELL, PRESIDENT JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT. J. I. CLARK HARE. ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT. M. RUSSELL THAYER. CONGRESS.

First District—BENJAMIN L. BERRY, Second District—CHARLES O'NEILL, 'I bird District—LEONARD MYERS, Fourth District—WILLIAM D. & BILLEY, First District—CALEB N. TAYLOR, STATE SENATORS.

Second District—A. WILSON HENSZEY Fourth District—GEORGE CONNELL. REPRESENTATIVES,

First District—DAVID FOY,
Second District—ROBERT O. TITTERMARY,
Third District—WILLIAM P. HAMM.
Fourth District—WILLIAM P. HAMM.
Fourth District—GEORGE W. MYERS, JR.
Fifth District—JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
Sixth District—COL. CHARLES KLECKNER.
Seventh District—JAMES V. STOKES.
Ninth District—JAMES V. STOKES.
Ninth District—CAPT. FRANK LOGO.
Tenth District—CAPT. FRANK LOGO.
Tenth District—WILLIAM M. BUNN.
Tweith District—WILLIAM M. BUNN.
Tweith District—WILLIAM M. BUNN.
Tweith District—WILLIAM M. BUNN.
Fourteenth District—JOHN CLOUD.
Fifteenth District—JOHN CLOUD.
Sixteenth District—JOHN CLOUD.
Sixteenth District—COL. MARSHALL O. HONG.
Seventeenth District—COL. MARSHALL O. HONG.
Seventeenth District—CAPT. ROBERT HERVEY. REPRESENTATIVES.

TINION LEAGUE MEETINGS

### CONCERT HALL.

AT

HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY,

WILL ADDRESS OUR FELLOW-CITIZENS

ON TUESDAY EVENING, 6th Instant,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

£10 3 8t

THE LADISS ARE ESPECIALLY INVITED. STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, CITY

OF PHILADELPHIA sa: - Personally ap peared before me, an Alderman in and for the above. named city, Colonel Charles Kleckner, a resident of the Sixth ward of the City of Philadelphia, who being by me sworn in due form of law, doth depose and say that on the morning of October 3, 1868, he was arrested upon a warrant issued by Alderman John A. Burley, upon the complaint of a man representing bimself to be Franklin H. Hart, a resident of the Philadelphia Almsbouse, charging him with having attempted to colonize the Sixth ward of the City of Philadelphia, and that he has no acquaintance with the said Hart never having recollected seeing him before but he varily believes that said party was procured and paid for this service to injure this deponent, in the same manner as vouchers bave been procured in naturalizations before the Supreme Court of the State of Penns; lvania, Eastern District CHARLES KLECKNER,

Sworn and subscribed before me tals 34 day of Octo ber, A. D. 1868. SAMUEL P. JONES, JR.

POLITICAL.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Grant, Colfax, and Myers.

A MASS MEETING WILL BE HELD This (Monday) Evening, October 5, 1868 AT FRANK FORD ROAD and GIRARD Avenue.

All are invited to attend. The meeting will be ad dressed by the following:-HON, LEONARD MYERS. HON. LEWIS BARKER, of Maine.

COL. MAHLON CHANCE, of Oato, HON. JAMES POLLOCK. COLONEL WILL AMB MANN, By order City Committee,

JOHN G. BUTLER, Chairman Committee on Meetings.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 7. AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

At the special request of a large number of promi nent Republicans of our city, this earnest and DIS TINGUISHED STATESMAN will deliver an address on the questions involved in the present politi-cal contest, at the time and place named.

NONE SHOULD FAIL TO ATTEND.

Tickets free; to be had daily at the Academy, be tween the hours of 10 and 12; also at the office of the Morning Post, Seventh street, above Cheanut; Callen der's, corner of Third and Walnut; Needles', corner of Twelfth and Race; National Union Club, No. 1105 Chesnut street, and at the Union League. 10 3 410

GRANT, COLFAX, AND KELLEY. REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING, Fourth Congressional District, on TUESDAY EVENING. October 8, 1868, at BROAD and PARRISH streets. All citizens are invited to attend.

The meeting will be addressed by Hon, WM. D. KELLEY, CHRIS. KNEASS, Esq., Col. J. W. FORNEY, A. W. HENSZEY, Esq. By order of the Committee.

JOHN G. BUTLER, 10 5 2t Chairman Committee on Meetings. HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN

INVINCIBLES. ORDER No. 14.

I. The Club will assemble on MONDAY, October 5, 186e, at 5 o'clock P. M., to p.oceed to West Chester. Ps.

Il. Thekets for the round trip (One Dollar), to be had at Headquarters after \$ P. M. of the 5th.

By order of BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR,

Chief Marshal.

HENRY TODD, Assistant Marshals. NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSO-CIATION.

A meeting of the Ninth Ward Republican Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING. October 6, 1868 at 7 o'cl. ck, at the Hall, MARKET and MERBUCK Streets. All Republicans of the ward invited. W. S. STOKLEY, President. JOHN L. HILL. W. H. HOLMES, Secretaries.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION.

Come, Soldiers! Come, Saliors! Come, clever civilians! Come, brave men and true men, By thousands and millions ( For sailors and soldiers Declare their intention. These days of October, To meet in convention.

Come on, and be happy, This time of ELECTION Come, see our fine garments, And make your selection We've just what is wanted For soldiers or sallors: Try ROCK HILL & WILSON, THE PROPLE'S GREAT TAILORS!

To make a long s'ory short, let us add, that we will be glad to see the soldier, the sallor, the merchant the preacher, the schoelmaster, the provision dealer. the butcher, the baker the candlestick maker, and everybody else who needs good clothing to wear in this present autumnal election time. CHEAP! GOOD!! ELEGANT!!!

### ROCKHILL & WILSON

GREAT BROWN-STONE HALL,

Nos. 608 and 605 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

BONNETS, ETC.

#### WOOD & CARY.

OPENING OF

FALL and WINTER BONNETS THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1868,

No. 725 CHESNUT Street,

### BONNET OPENING. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1.

P. E. GILL & CO., NO. 720 ARCH STREET.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND BROS'. No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 81 U Grand, Square, and Upright
FIANOS. No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

BTECK & CO.'S AND HAINES
FETTBROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON &
HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at
J. E. GOULD'S New Store,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., BHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 92 WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTI lated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. OHRS T Street, next door to the Post Office. Il 18 [58] NUT BE

#### INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Office of the People's Fire Insurance Co-237 and 239 DOCK Street. PHILADELPHIA, October 1, 1887

A subscription book to increase the capit stock of the People's Fire Insurance Compar of Philadelphia, incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, a proved the 15th of March, 1859, has been opene this day at the office of the Company, Nos. 2 and 239 Dock street, Philadelphia, and those is terested in the progress of home insurance as respectfully invited to subscribe.

The People's Insurance Company, which he been in actual existence for the transaction business during the last three years, has, unde the management of Mr. G. Paul, its presen President, already succeeded in the establish ment of a fine, well-paying home business, an nothing is needed but a larger capital to make the Company a first-class one. Mr. Paul ha an experience of fifteen years in this and other States of the Union in the fire insurance bus ness, and adding thereto the handsome bust ness already established by the People's Inst rance Company, it may safely be stated that ! will be an excellent investment for subscriber to the stock, especially as a number of reliable home fire insurance companies are badi; needed in this State, business being ready for them in abundance.

G. PAUL, President. F. HAGMEYER, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

NEW AND FASH ONBLE GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO..

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

Are now prepared to exhibit a full line of the fol-lowing DESIRABLE GOODS, and at the very lower NEW PANCY SILKS.

SPLENDID QUALITY COLORED SILKS. SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS. CHANELEON POPLINS AND SERGES. "PIM'S" IRISH POPLINS, FRENCH SILE POPLINS

HEAVY CORDED POPLINS, With a great variety of NEW FABRIOS for LADIE 3' HOUSE DRESSES AND WALKING SUITS.

BEST SILE CLOAR VELVETS. SILK PLUSHES.

SILK FINISH VELVETRESS. BLACK AND COLORED SATING FOR

N. B.—Ladies can have their dresses made to order at the shortest notice, and in the most fasisionable atyles.

CLOAKS.

FALL AND WINTER

CLOAKS.

LATEST STYLES.

WILL BE OPEN

INSPECTION

MONDAY, 5th Inst.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

TYNDALE & MITCHELL. IMPORTERS OF

FINE CHINA, GLASS.

STAPLE WARES,

No. 707 CHESNUT Street,

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR

WHICH WILL BE SOLD

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.