HON. JOHN HICKMAN.

The Academy of Music Packed with Republicans-Hundreds Unable to Gain Admission-Immense Enthusiasm for Grant and Colfax-A Brilliant Address ... The Republican Party-Its Duties and its Destinies-A Gratifying Demonstra-

The scene presented at the Academy of Music last night was one well calculated to fill every Republican heart with joy and satisfaction. The appearance of the spacious auditorium gave ample evidence of the everwhelming success of the Republican ticket during the approaching political struggle, for never before was the edifice more packed with loyal citizens than it was last night. Every nook and corner contained enthusiastic devotees at the shrine of Grant and Colfax, and the sea of human heads that greeted the eye from the stage was almost bewildering to behold.

Hundreds who clamored anxiously for admission were doomed to disappointment, and had to return home without having their wishes gratified. The occasion was an address by John Hickman, of West Chester, on "The Republican party-Its duty and its destiny." It was a most eloquent, logical and brilliant discourse, and the arguments of the orator could not fail to carry conviction to any sceptic that might be present. The stage was filled with a large number of the most prominent lights of the Republican party and the vast audience was studded with the acceptable presence of many of the fair sex.

The meeting was called to order about eight o'clock by Colonel John W. Forney, who read the following list of officers of the meeting, all of whom were

unanimously elected :-

President—Thomas Webster,
Vice Presidents—George H. Boker, A. K. McClure,
John Price Wetherill, Joshna Spering, George J.
Gross, James L. Claghorn, General H. H. Biogham,
Frederick Klett, George T. Lewis, Joseph W. Bullock,
Rev. J. W. Jackson, Charles S. Ogden, Titlan J. Coffey, William McMichael, N. B. Browne, John Rice,
William B. Thomas, John D. Stockton, John Goforth,
William J. Wainwright, Evan Randolph, James Traquair, S. S. White, Henry Samuel, James A. Freeman,
William H. Kern, John R. Penrose, Cadwalader Biddle, Daniel Foy, William W. Justice, James Freeborn,
William M. Tilghman, A. H. Franciscus.
Secretaries—Caleb H. Needles, Robert R. Corson,
Ed. Pennington, Frank Field, Lewis Waln Smith,
Israel W. Morris, William M. Greiner, F.W. Fotteral,
W. W. Nevin, Henry C. Davis, John W. Forosy, Jr.,
Joshua W. Consty, Robert S. Kenderdine, Allen
Wood, Seth Pancoast, M. D., J. Morgan Jenison,
George Freeman, Jr., Ezra Lukens, T. R. Davis, M. D.,
T. Russell Dawson.

The orator of the evening, Hon. John Hickman,

Was then introduced, and he was received with prolonged applause.

After some few introductory words, referring to the Chairman of the meeting, Mr. Hickman continued:-Fellow Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen: -Allow me to thank you for this high compliment-for the favor that you do me; not that you are anxious to hear me, but that you are willing to hear me for the great cause that I advocate. (Applause.) Why are we here? What has brought us together? What mean all these torches, banners, processions, illuminations and meetings? Are we simply to understand that we are engaged in a contest for office, with its emotuments and its honors? If so, and there is no higher significance, then your struggles are in vain-your coming here is

But I see by the interest which you show, by your great numbers, that you believe we are engaged great contest. A great contest about what? what? About what? About what? About what? Have you ever really and carnestly asked yourselves what it is we are about? We are trying to save the nation. (Applause.) It is not to be disguised, and I beg here now to say that in any remarks I shall make to-night I have nothing to say which can be construed by any man as derogatory or unjust to the party of the opposition or to any party at all. I am not here for that purpose. I am here to advocate my cause, the great cause of God and humanity, to which you and I have fervently devoted ourselves for the last ten years. (Applause') There are two sentiments or parties in the United States, having two distinct aims. There is what is called the Republican party, and there is what is called—and how I regret it from the bottom of my heart that it is so—the Democratic party. (Laughter.)

Oh! how that name has been disgraced, and I and others the best of the sentiment.

Two sentiments and two aims. I contend that no man can possibly be in doubt as to what he ought to do in such an emergency as that in which we find our-selves now placed. I believe there is a chemistry which applies to politics as well as there is a chemis-try which applies to physics, and if you will apply

others who have left that party know it well. (Ap-

this chemistry and analyze, you can find out just what the parties are made up of.

I prefer to avoid all terms of severity and reproach, and to designate and to designate one as the party of trath and the other as the party of error; the one as the party of faith, the other as the party of distrust; the one as the party relying implicitly upon the higher powor for the dissemination of eternal truth, and the other as the party opposed to that truth; the one as the party or light, the other as the party of darkness; the one as the party of fidelity, the other as the party of treachery. All this I say in candor, and all this I fully helioned And if you were to put to me the question, Why do ties, Mr. Hickman; where to you mean by all this? I would answer. I mean this:—That the Republican party, for the last eight years, has been engaged in an arriant determined, night and day, ex-

Arnest, ardent, determined, night and day, ex-haustive effort to save the country. (Applause.) Well, but what is to be the result? What is to be the result? I tell you that I believe there is such a thing as destiny. And that destiny is this:—The opportunity afforded to do—the opportunity to act—the accession or non-accession to that opportunity. In other words we make destiny. And when you inquire from me what is to be the result of this great contest between conflicting parties. I sawer you it is to be between conflicting parties, I answer you it is to be just what you shall determine it shall be. (Applause.) If the liberty of the American nation shall ever be lost, it will be through the damnable perjury of the

lost, it will be through the damnable perjury of the American people. (Applanse.)

If ever American liberty shall be saved, and I have an abiding trust that it will be, forever, it will be through the greatest devotion, through the most extreme sacrifice of the people of the nation. (Applause.)

Now the subject of my remarks to-night is destiny.

I will explain to you what I understand by that word. No man of common intelligence is without a know-ledge of the importance of the present political con-test. It is impossible that he should be, and I will tell you why. Because everything that he is, everything that he has, everything that he hopes, is involved; and it is, therefore, impossible that he should

Why, the Pilgrims who landed here, I think in 1620, were in no wise constituted differently from us. 1620, were in no wise constituted differently from us. They had by no means a more superior organism than us. They did precisely what we would have done in similar circumstances. They came here to secure safety and repose; they came here for that purpose, but most unfortunately for them, most unfortunately for the interests of mankind, in attempting to secure their rights, they admitted a crime in the very constitution of their society. Slavery became an organic part of the Piigrim society.

Well, ladies, gentlemen and fellow-citizens, I know perfectly well that it is understood in Philadelphia—and that is the reason I speak before you with the most extreme reinctance—that it is almost impossible to make a speech without bringing in the "nigger."

most extreme reinctance—that it is almost impossible to make a speech without bringing in the "nigger." New, I am going to make a speech without a "nigger" in it. But still the Pilgrims admitted the institution of slavery, and sustained it, and they thereby made destiny. The opportunity was afforded them of arresting the crime. They did not do it, but supported it, and thus made destiny. And then came the war of the Revolution, and through what trials did we pass; through what trials did our Pilgrim fathers pass;

The men who made destiny in the wrong met their penalty in the war of the Revolution. They were guilty of the crime, for, after the institution had been fastened upon them they did not make any been fastened upon them they did not make any carnest effort to rid themselves of it. And then came—of course they come—revolts. Then what did they suffer? We would make an inquiry into what they did suffer, for such an inquiry is necessary to the view of the subject I propose taking to-night. After seven years of the most exhausting war that the nation ever endured we accomplished our independence, but still the principle of the worst form of slavery that ever existed upon the face of the carth remained, and then came the great revolt.

We courted, we demanded it by every act, we declared that it should happen. The great war came upon us. I refer to the Southern secession, and we felt the penalty of our crimes. Egypt had her ten plagues, if I count aright; she had her blood, she had her mice, she had her frogs, she had her murrain of her cattle, she had her slaughtered innocents; and so because we rejused to do aright we also were

of her cattle, she had her slaughtered innocents; and so because we refused to do aright we also were cursed with calamities. Our fathers and our brothers were required to offer themselves upon the great broad altar of sacrifice; and oh, how we wept, our mothers wept, our sisters wept, our daughters wept when we received the news from the battle-field of hecatombs on hecatombs of slain.

Yes, yes; there is a marvel in the history of a nation as there is a marvel in the individual life of a man; and the marvel is this—as we did not accede to the demands of human liberty, as we violated human right, the war came upon us. Thus we made our destiny.

the war came upon us. Thus we made our destiny.

And now you ask me, in view of all these things,
lacking back upon the past, What is to be the future?

Well, now, I tell you I am very much disposed to-

night to throw everything like modesty saide and admit what I never admitted before, and I suppose never will admit again, that I am a prophet and the sen of a prophet. (Laughter.) And I propose to tell you what the future will be. You are inquiring about

sen of a prophet. (Laughter.) And I propose to tell you what the future will be. You are inquiring about the future, and I am talking about destiny. Let us understand each other.

Now I will not grope upon the upper surface in order to see whether I may not find the remains of a town, but I will take you down to the solid gramite and meet you there. When you talk to me about taxation, about the national debt, about the interest of the debt, about the Reconstruction acts. I care nothing for them. They are trash, they are miserable trash. Will any man in such times stop to consider such things as these when the national life is to be stabbed, If so, then all I have to say is, that you are not of my kind. You don't belong to that one Democratic party which is for the country right or wrong. (Applause.) That old Democratic party that you present to-day is such that no honest man can remain in it. (Applause.)

Mr. Hickmen then alluded to the parable in Holy Writ about the rich man in plenty, tearing down his old barns, building larger, and saying to his soul "be merry." He applied it to the nation, and continued:

If there is anything sound in Orthodox theology, God Almighty says to you in tones of thunder. Thou fool, the soul of the ustion shall be required of thee. (Applause.) If there are any here to-night to contemplate such an appeal as that of the soul to the man fool, the soul of the ustion shall be required of thee. (Applause.) If there are any here to-night to contemplate such an appeal as that of the soul to the nation. I cry, shame. This nation constitutes an immense part of the whole world, and, therefore, liberty, embracing a fair proportion of the whole world, must be respected and esteemed.

I will appeal to manhood, justice, sacrifice, the pure spirit of liberty, and Almighty God, for the purity of my intentions. All questions which have been discussed say, shall the "national honor be preserved?" By the national identity is meant the republican nation, and by the national honor is well understood the significance. It is necessary to do right to accomplish right,

and by the national honor is well understood the significance. It is necessary to do right to accomplish right, and to do wrong is to accomplish wrong. I will not stop to discuss these questions now. What do you care about taxation? The debt of the nation has been incurred for the public rood, and they are in justice bound to pay it. During a time of trial the Democracy resolved the nation should not be paid and, therefore, they are now in favor of not paying the indebtedness incurred during the war.

The destruction of the Union would be universal destruction, and to this end the Democracy labored. This is what may be called radical, for it destroys the very fountains of life. They taunt us with being Radicals, but they understand not the term as applied to the present state of the times. If the defense of human rights, the maintenance of human law and the preservation of human liberty constitute radicalism, then I am a Radical in the highest sense of the word. Radicalism is that which strikes at the very root of

then I am a Radical in the highest sense of the word. Radicalism is that which strikes at the very root of life, and therefore on that score our opponents are Radicals. They tried to get certain States out of the Union, and they did get them out as far as Appomattox Court House, and there they stopped. (Applanse). Let us afford them another opportunity on the same question. I had intended to say something about the preservation of the national honor, but you must excuse me in consequence of a want of strength. To not redeem our promises would be a disgrace; but I cannot do justice to the subject. Nothing but a high sense of justice causes me to speak, and I now say if the Americans fail to pay their bonds then their honor he Americans fail to pay their bonds then their honor

is surely vitlated.

The Democrats favor repudiation of the public debt. I have respect for Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, whom I know well, as much indeed as I have for General Butler, whom I never have known, on the great question of repndiation. The doctrine of having two currencies, one for the "ploated bondhoider," and the other for the poor man, is not, as claimed by the Democracy, a part of the great of the Republican party for if it a part of the creed of the Republican party, for if it was I would leave it. I have heard it said by statesmen, that any man who lent his money to the government should have known better. "They should have read the law," say they, and then they would know that they could not safely have given their

No man, however "knows the law," excepting the man who last determined what it was, (The speaker then gave some laughable illustrations of legal contrarieties, which were received with great applause). The Democrats are opposed to the preservation of the national honor, ergo, they are in favor of the destruction of the national life.

tion of the national life.

I ask of you what will you do? Will you make a destiny to stay you and your children, or destroy you and them? As you answer this question so shall the nation's future be. Do you suppose that Democrats and Copperheads have up feeling? Do you think they will treat you with kindness if they get the reins of power? I warn you not to trust them. I know a little fellow, five feet eight inches high, called "Unconditional Surrender" Grant, I understand he has been nominated for the Presidency. If that is true I promise to yote for him, as I think that will make for promise to vote for him, as I think that will make for me a destiny of salvation.

I have more confidence in the heart than I have in

I have more confidence in the neart than I have in the head. I would, therefore, vote for Grant because he is all heart, all soul, and I ask no promises. When I think of such a type of iniquity as Andrew Johnson, I cannot help thinking of the expression of Seneca:— "Tiberius got drunk but once in his life, but then he remained drunk."

I admire the man who after an all-night study arises in the morning and says, "I will fight it out on this line all summer." And let the opponents of that man feel assured that that line will continue until the successful end. I know this will be so, because I know what has already been done by the man who gave utterance to such sentiments. If you do the duty gave utterance to such sentiments. It you do the duty I desire, you will, on the morning after the contest, be satisfied with your course, and coincide with well known and applicable poetical sentiments (which the speaker commenced to recite, but which were partially drowned by the spontaneous appliance of the

POLITICAL.

-There can be no mistake about the spirit -There can be no mistake adout the spin that animates the Copperheads. Love and ad-miration for treason and traitors is proclaimed on every hand. The following is from the Taze-well Register, the Democratic organ of Taze-county, lilinois. We commend it to the ationtion of the "Boys in Blue:"—"What sort of Re-publicanism is that which would honor Gene-rals Thomas, Sheridan, and Meade, and degrade rais Thomas, Sheridan, and Meade, and degrade Generals Forrest and Hampton? Forrest is as good a man as Sheridan, and a better cavalryman. No radical will pretend to say that Hampton is inferior in talent, virtue, and accomplishments to Thomas. Hampton, Forrest, and Lee are accessions to the Democratic party. We are proud of them, and we present them with confidence to the people of the North, and we say. Here are our trophies? They are worth all the bureaus, and carpet bags, and negro militia, and tax collectors, and petty military tyrants, and greasy contractors, and fat bondholders, that a corrupt Congress can manufacture between this and doomsday."

—The Providence Journal has this:—"We do not join in the clamor against General Rose-

The Providence Journal has this:—"We do not join in the clamor against General Rose-crans for staying at home, attemping negotiations with Rebei leaders, and writing letters to Democratic Conventions, while the mission to which he has been appointed, one of the most important under the Government, remains in charge of the Secretary of Legation. On the contrary, we are pleased that the General has taken to politics, in which he does more harm to his side than to ours; and if he cannot serve the country in Mexico, better than he does his party at home, we hope he will not enter upon the diplomatic duties, at least, till after the election."

after the election —A crusty old Rebel, standing in front of the Planters' House, St. Louis, the other night, as a procession passed, was asked by a stranger, "Who are these?" He replied, "Radical ras-cals; one good company would whip the whole lot!" The stranger calmly answered, "You are mistaken. Those boys have been with Sherman. I know the step. I am a stranger here, and I don't know the men, but I have seen that swing before!"

swing before!"
—The Wheeling Register says ex-Senator Carlile has moved his family to Clarksburg, West Virginia, with the intention of becoming the successor of Hon. P. G. Van Winkle in the United Statel Senate, provided the radicals shall have a majority in the next Legislature.
—Henry Clay Dean having been thoroughly ostracised by his party in the North, is going to Kentucky, where his peculiar style is being appreciated. Helwill speak in Flemmingsburg on the 8th.

on the 8th.

-The Springfield Republican has excellent authority for saying that Horatio Seymour has given up the contest, and freely tells his Democratic friends in private that he has not the faintest hope of an election.

alintest hope of an election.

The most successful publication of the day—
the Democratic campaign picture of "Seymour
at Home." It presents Horatio in his most
pleasing attitude, and, will be subscribed to by;a

million or two of voters.

—A Democratic paper in Tennessee says the negroes are "beginning to learn what Democracy means." A few such lessons as they received at Camilia, Ga., will post them thoroughly the same of the sam -I have invisible pickets around the house of every radical.

—A political club in New Orleans call them-selves the "Magnolia Rangers."

-Extraordinary retrenchment! Powell has stopped painting his "Battle of Lake Erie," and the Congressional Committee has stopped the payments on account.

-Lydia Thompson, just from London, is in New York. Lydis is an actress, and is said to be a pretty blonde with just enough cock-neyism to be piquant, and exuberance of spirits sufficient for an entire tea-party.

Reformatory for Criminal Boys. The reformatory for criminal boys, origi-nally established in Southwark, London, was removed some years ago to Red Hill, and placed on a farm. Here boys convicted of crime are kept at work three to five years, chiefly in agriculture, and then are sent to the colonies. The success of the institution appears quite remarkable, according to the fol-lowing statement, condensed from a recent English journal:—

"There are two hundred and seventy boys on the farm, and their occupations are in the field, the cow-house, sheep-fold, stable, garden, brick-field, tailors' shop, laundry, kitchen, and house generally. Some are taught to be carpenters, blacksmiths, bakers, and brick-layers. Emigration is the great attraction to them at the expiration of their term, and the chaplain can show a heap of letters from former pupils that ought to encourage them in his work, and sustain the Committee in their efforts to provide the expenses that the industrial training and ultimate disposal of the boys make absolutely necessary. Some of the boys make capital agriculturists, thanks to the experience and patience of Mr. Bilcliffe, the bailiff. The farm consists of 300 acres of freehold land, and the lads enter eagerly into the tending of stock (the farm keeps thirty cows, besides sheep and pigs), the making of butter and the raising of produce. A few facts will speak volumes for the institution. During the last nineteen years 2028 boys have been admitted, and 1756 discharged. Of these 840 emigrated. Since the last harvest-home the unusually large number of 102 were admitted, but the good conduct has been unexampled, and the punishments and desertions remarkably few; 91 have left during the year, and 56 of them at once, by the aid of the society, emigrated to the Canadas. The cheering statement is recorded that eighty-nine per cent. of the lads live honestly, and that a large proportion work themselves into respectable posi-

Mountain Climbing in the Caucasus. Referring to the late ascent by three Englishmen of the Elbrus and Kasbeck mountains, in the Caucasus, a German paper remarks that it is a mistake to suppose these mountains were then ascended for the first time. In 1829 Adolf Kupffer, the mineralogist' K. A. Meyer, the botanist, and other philosophers, were sent on a scientific mission into the Caucasus by the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, and ascended Elbrus with some Circassian guides. The history of this expedition is given in Kupffer's "Voyage dans les Environs du Mont Elbrouz dans le Caucase, entrepris par ordre de sa Majesté l'Empereur en 1829. Rapport fait à l'Acad. Imp. des Sciences de St. Pétersbourg," St. Pet., 4to., 1830; and also in Klaproth's "Nouveau Journal Asiatique" for January, 1831, No. 37. As for Kasbeck, it was ascended by the geographer Marity pher Moritz Wagner, brother of Rudolph Wagner, about the year 1844. The same paper describes the central ridge of the Caucasus as a huge mass of black porphyry specked with white, its summit forming a vast plateau from eight to ten thousand feet high, which stretches for several miles from east to west, with deep valleys on both sides, and a narrow ridge covered with eternal snow running along the whole of its length. About the middle of this ridge is a very wide but not deep chasm, out of the centre of which rises a bold peak almost entirely covered with snow. This is the Elbrus, called by the native Al-bordsh (a watershed).

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Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS. Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Guardian Fire Insurance Company, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES. All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSUR-tore of Pennsylvania, 1886. Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALKUT
Streets, Philadelphia,
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, take, and land carriages to
all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 167.

200,000 United States Five Per Cent.
Loan, 10-409.

120,000 United States Five Per Cent.
Loan, 1881.

50,000 United States 73-10 Per Cent. Loan
Treasury Notes.

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

Loan (exempt from tax)

Loan
Loan
Dennsylvania Kaliroad First.

10,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent.

10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First
Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.

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

25,000 Western Pennsylvania Paliroad
Six Per Cent. Honds (Pesnsylvania Railroad guaranteed)...

50,000 State of Tennessee Pree Per
Cent. Louis...

7000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent.

1000,300 shares stock of Germantown
Gas Company (Principal and
Interest guaranteed by the
City of Philadelphia)...

7,500 180 Shares Stock of Ponnsylvania Railroad Company...

20,600 36 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company...

20,600 36 Shares Stock Philadelphia
and Southern Mail Steamship

201,900 Long on Bonds and Mortgage. 18,000.00 7,800 00

8,000 00 201,900 Lonns on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property 15,000 0 201,900 00 Real Ectate. Bills Receivable for Insurance 25,000 0

219,185 67 48,334-36 8,017'00 183,815 62

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Sonder,
Joseph H. Seai,
Theophilus Paulding,
Hugn Craig,
Edward Darlington
John R. Penrose,
H. Jones Brooke,
Henry Sloan,
George G. Lelper,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Lafourgade,
Jacob Riegel,
THOMAS C. HAND, President,
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary,
12 30 \$1 567,605.15 Thomas C, Hand,
John C, Davis,
Edmund A, Souder,
Joseph H, Seal,
Theophilus Paulding,
Hugn Craig,
Edward Darlington
John R, Penrose,
H, Jones Brooke,
Henry Sloan,
George G, Lelper,
William G, Bourton,
Edward Lafourçade,
Jacob Riegel,

1829--CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE: Nos. 435 and 487 CHESNUT STREET. ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868, \$2,603,740.09.

CAPITAL. ACCRUED SURPLUS1,184,840'40 UNSETTLED CLAIMS. INCOME FOR 1868 838,693.23 \$850,000.00. LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

\$5,500,000. Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. DIRECTORS,

Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Los, George Fales, Affred Fitter, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, CHARLES N. BANCKER, President, GEORGE FALES, Vice-President, JAS. W. MCALLESTER, Secretary protein. Except at Lexington, Kentucay, this Compady has no Agencies West of Pictaburg.

TOHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF

THENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF FRILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1861—CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 224 w ALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange. This Company has breen it one ioss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YE. R., during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

John L. Hodge, DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, English Etting, Englant Etting, Thomas H. Powers.

William S. Grant, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.

Lawrence Lewis, Jr.

Lawrence

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY-THE PIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE FENNSYLVANIA FIRES INSURANCE COM PANY—Incorporated 1520—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALSUT Street, opposite Independence Square This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to losure against losa or damage by fire on Pablic or Private Buildings, either perconnently or for a limited time. Also on Furpiture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRLEGERS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,

Alexander Berson,
Isaac Heziehurst,
Thomas Rob'ns,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
DANIEL Shiff, Js., President.

WM. C. CROWELL, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TNSUBANCE COMPANY NORTH AMERICA.

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA. INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance. ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - \$2,001,266-72 \$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since it Organization.

DIRECTORS. FORS.
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Ec ward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Ciarke,
T. Chariton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessap,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira, Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, Bichard D. Wood, S. Morris Wall.
John Mason, ARTBUR G. COFFIN, President. CHARLES PLATT. Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa-, Centra
Agent for the State of Penns, Ivania.
125

STRICTLY MUTUAL PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE amon members of the

SOCIETY OF FRIENDA. Good risks of any class accepted, Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lower President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY. Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.

The advantages offered by this Company are no excelled 1278 FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

\$16,000 in Money, valuable Books and

Achery, ROWLAND PARRY,

Papers perfectly preserved through the fire of July 20, 1868, at Dove's Depot, South Carolina, in one of MARVIN'S SAFES, owned by DE LORME & DOVE. 50,000 feet of Lumber destroyed in our Planing Mill in Brooklyn, May 15, 1868. All our Money, Papers, and Books, saved in excellent order in a MARVIN'S SAFE.

Alum and Dry Plaster. SHEARMAN BROS.

Both of the above were VERY SEVERE TESTS. PERFECT SAFE.

MARVINS CHROME IRON SPHERICAL

BURGLAR SAFE

Cannot be Sledged! Cannot be Wedged!

Cannot be Drilled ! CALL AND SEE THEM, OR SEND FOR DE-CRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

MARVIN & CO., PRINCIPAL 721 CHESTNUT ST., WAREHOUSES, (Masonic Hall), Phila. 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O., And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 831 mw/3m MARQUETTEI

MARQUETTE Another letter from the great fire at Marquette. HERRING'S SAFES preserve their contents where Sales of other makers fall !

Sales of other makers fall!

Messrs, Herring & Co.

GENTLEMEN:—On the lith ult., the entire business portion of our town was destroyed by fire. Onr safe, which was one of your manufacture, was subject to an latense heat, but proved liself adequate to the severe test. It day in the ruins fourteen days, and when taken out from its appearance (the outside covering being burned through in many places), and in view of the fact that several other safes previously taken out were entirely destroyed, it was a great surprise to us to find the contents legible and in good condition. condition.
Several orders for new tales have already been sent you, which is the best proof of this most satisfactory test, and of the confidence of this community in your safes. Respectfully yours.

WILLKINSON & SMITH.

HERRING'S PATENT BANKERS' CHAMPION SAVES, made of wrought iron and steel, and the Patent Franklinite, or "Spiegel Elsen," the Joest resistant to burgiars' drills or cutting instruments ever manufactured.

DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers, lacies' jewelry, etc etc., both plain and in imitation of handsome pieces of furniture.

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES, the Champion Safe for the past TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS; the victor at the WORLD'S FAIR, London; the WORLD'S FAIR, New York; the EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris, and WINNER OF THE WAGER OF ELGO FRANCE at the recent international contest in Paris, are made and sold only by the undersigned and our authorized agents.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
RERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN.
New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN.
New Orleans.

C. L. MAISER. MANUFACTURER OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE, 851 No. 434 RACE Street,

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY
AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate or 6 EORGE MOORE, decraved.
The Auditor appoin ed by the Court to sudit settle, and acjust the account of CHARLES MOORE, Administrator of the Estate or GRORGE MOORE, administrator of the Court of Court of the Court of the Court of Court of the Court of Court of the Court of C

TN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY TN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY

LAND COUNTY OF PHILLADELPHIA.
Estate of the Minor Children of JOHN F. BURKE,
deceased.

The Auditor appointers by the Court to audit, sett'e,
and acjust the second account of JOHN GEGAN, M:
D., Guardian of the m nor, children of JOHN F.
BURKE, deceased, and to report distribution of the
balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the
parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on FBIDAY, October 18, 1858, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
at bis office, No. 438 WALNUT Street, in the city of
Philadelphia.

THOMAS J. WORRELL,
10 Stuths 54

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of WILLIAM H. BAKER and THOMAS FARLEY. Copa.tners, Bankrupis, trading as Baker & Friley.

THOMAS FARLEY. Copa. thers, Bankrupis, trading as Baker & Farley.

Eastern Districts, or Pennsylvania, as,
A warrant in Bankrupicy has been issued by said Court against the Fatate of WILLIAM H. BAKER and THOMAS FARLEY, or the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupis upon pelition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupis to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the frecholder of said bankrupis to prove their debig and choose one or more analyness of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankrupicy to be holden at Ne. 530 WALNUT Street. Philadelphia, in said District, on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'cick P. M., at the Office of WILLIAM MoMICHAEL, Eq., one of the Registers in Bankrup cy of said Listrict.