

Evening Telegraph

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1863.

The End of the Supreme Court Investigation.

This morning Judge Sharswood rendered his decision in regard to the rule asked for by the Commonwealth against Mr. Snowden, his Prothonotary. The tone of this decision we are compelled, with extreme regret, to say is not what we had anticipated from a jurist of Judge Sharswood's noted fairness. It partook far more of a partisan harangue than a judicial decision on a question of law. So far as that part of the opinion of his Honor was concerned which related to the technicalities of the motion pending, we have no comment further to make than to say that it savored rather of the niceties of special pleading than the broad range of a court of justice seeking to vindicate its honor. In such an investigation as that before the Judge, it must be clear to every one that the end to be attained could only be reached by a most summary process, and in that process the subtleties of the law must give way to the plain evidence of common sense. If any other rule be adopted a virtual strangulation of all other investigation must result. It has pleased his Honor to adopt such another rule; and the consequence is that while the Court has satisfied its own conscience through technical reasoning, the public remain of the opinion they before entertained, that the whole business of the Prothonotary's office has been conducted with a negligence which amounts to crime. We are at a loss to see on what grounds his Honor bases his opinion that the employment of a convicted felon does not indicate even negligence, or how it is that he reconciles the seal being placed in the custody of a clerk who has only been employed in the office for two days, with due diligence on the part of the Prothonotary. He goes so far even as to lend a semi-official countenance to that most atrocious system of affixing the seal of the Court in blank to judicial documents. In all this, therefore, we say that we are surprised at the decision of his Honor, although we never expected any other termination of the suit than the dismissal of the rule.

But if his Honor had contented himself with uttering legal niceties he would have remained beyond criticism, so far as his province was concerned. But he has not so contented himself. He has pronounced an extra-judicial decision, which will shock the moral sensibilities and common sense of the entire community. He takes the perjured testimony of an attempted murderer as though it came from the lips of a credible witness, and adopts the monstrous theory that these papers were put upon the person of Devine by "his enemies." Even the desperate ends of partisan necessity cannot excuse a Judge of the Supreme Court lending his sanction to so infamous an expedient. But neither Judge Sharswood nor John Devine can convince the people that he (Devine) as runner of the Democratic Committee, did not receive those papers from the office of the Supreme Court.

There is, however, one point in the opinion of the Judge which confirms his own theory as to the duty of the election officers. He says from the bench itself that he believes the impression of the seal affixed to the forged papers to have been affixed by a counterfeit die. Therefore there must be in existence somewhere in this city an exact electrotype imitation of the genuine seal of the Supreme Court. This imitation is so perfect that neither the officers of the Court nor the experts examined could say which was the forgery and which the original. What, then, is the duty of an election officer? It is clearly to refuse to receive any paper under the seal of the Court until he has convinced his conscience that that seal has not been affixed by the counterfeit die which the Court, in its desperate extremity to shield its officers, supposes to exist. This, then, must materially strengthen the view we have already taken in regard to the duty of return judges. Taken altogether, we see in the decision of Judge Sharswood some cause for surprise, great cause for regret, and great cause for the indignation of both the honest and the intelligent citizen.

Forever Disqualified. There have been naturalized, among the hands who have thronged the Supreme Court room for the past month, a number of honest and probably respectable men, who were really entitled to be admitted to citizenship. The recent terrible exposure of fraud and perjury places these parties in a very disagreeable light. They are bona fide desirous and entitled to become citizens, yet they are placed in the most suspicious circumstances. We have heretofore said that it was a duty which these men owed to their fair names and the fair fame of their families that they should keep away from the polls. By voting they subject themselves to suspicion and even to arrest, and that, too, without any injustice being done to them. Now there is another consideration to which they are subjected, and which certainly demands their earnest and deliberate attention. There have been an immense number of parties vouchered for by perjurers. Many of the men themselves took out sworn papers under false instructions by the Democracy, when they were not entitled to them. They did this probably unwittingly, but by so doing they were guilty of willful and corrupt perjury. If they attempt to

vote they will be arrested, they will be tried, they will be convicted. AND BY CONVICTION THEY FORGIVE FOREVER THEIR RIGHT TO VOTE IN THIS COMMONWEALTH OR TO HOLD OFFICE IN PENNSYLVANIA. For but two reasons can a criminal be deprived forever of his right of suffrage—murder and perjury. Let those who doubt our statement read the law itself. It is found in Pardon's Digest, "Crimes," section 190, page 247:—"Where any person hath been or shall be convicted of any felony, not punishable with death, or any misdemeanor punishable with imprisonment, and hath endured or shall endure the punishment to which such offender hath been or shall be adjudged for the same, the punishment so endured shall have the like effects and consequences as a pardon by the Governor, as to the felony or misdemeanor whereof such person was so convicted; Provided, That nothing herein contained, nor the enduring of such punishment, shall prevent or mitigate any punishment to which the offender might otherwise be lawfully sentenced on a subsequent conviction for any other felony or misdemeanor; and that the provisions of this section shall not extend to the case of a party convicted of willful and corrupt perjury."

This language is too plain to be misunderstood. If they are convicted, they can never afterwards, without a special pardon, vote or hold office in this State. Then let the newly-made citizens think over this matter calmly, and see the risk they run and the reward which is to compensate them for the risk. If they attempt to vote they are liable not only to be refused the right, and they will be, but also to be arrested, and if arrested and convicted, they can never vote again. Is the risk not too great? Would it not be madness and folly for any man to run it? The privileges of American citizenship are dearly prized by all. Why, then, forever let them slip from your grasp by a wish to engage in a local election? Think over this, newly-made citizens, think carefully, and act like men of sense and of honor, for as surely as the sun is in the heavens so surely will you be prosecuted and convicted, and forever disqualified, by your attempt to vote. Remember, there is a price of \$25 per head offered for your detection; and we have reason to know that some of the very Democrats who are urging you up to the ballot will betray you to get the reward. Be careful, for once arrested it will be forever too late.

The Receiver of Taxes. RICHARD PELTZ, the Republican candidate for re-election to the office of Receiver of Taxes, was a clerk in the Tax Receiver's office under John M. Coleman and under the late Major A. J. Flomerfelt, and his first-rate business abilities were acknowledged by all who had any transactions with him. Eight years' experience as a clerk qualified Mr. Peltz in an eminent manner for the important and responsible position of Receiver of Taxes, and during the two years that he has been in that office he has managed its affairs with judgment and to the satisfaction of the citizens of Philadelphia. When Mr. Peltz was elected two years ago he voluntarily offered to give up the five per cent. commission on the delinquent taxes, which former Receivers had pocketed as their perquisites, and the treasury has been benefited accordingly to the amount of \$25,000 or more per annum during his administration. Mr. Peltz has also managed the affairs of his office with economy, and he has saved the city much expense in various ways. A faithful, energetic, and competent officer such as this gentleman certainly is should receive the support of all classes of our citizens; and we warmly advocate the re-election of Mr. Peltz, because we know that he is the right man in the right place. His thorough acquaintance with all the business details of his important office renders him better qualified to perform the duties of his position than a new man would be, and his retirement at this time would be a serious loss to the public. The claims of Mr. Peltz for re-election are such as will be recognized by all intelligent taxpayers, Democrats as well as Republicans, and we hope that he will be returned by a handsome majority independently of any party considerations.

The Allegiance Question. MINISTER REVERDY JOHNSON has signed a protocol with the British Government regulating the rights of American citizens, which, in its general features, is supposed to be the same as the treaties recently concluded in Germany by Mr. Bancroft. The right of expatriation is denied by the English common law, and the statute laws on the subject are of a nature to cause some difficulty if their rigid enforcement should ever be insisted upon. The best English lawyers have acknowledged that their position in regard to this matter is untenable at the present time, and that, in view of the immense emigration of British subjects to the United States, the principle of "once a subject always a subject" must be given up. Complications fatal to the peace of both countries have arisen and are likely to arise at any time if the rights of naturalized citizens of the United States are not fully recognized by the English Government; and the prevailing sentiment in England, that a definite understanding on this subject is needed, has probably rendered it an easy matter for Minister Johnson to arrange the terms of his treaty. Even if the agreement which he has entered into should not be as satisfactory to us as could be wished, it is a move in the right direction, and we have gained an important point in causing the English Government to abandon the principle which it has so long held as inviolable.

A PROMINENT Southern journal, which bitterly opposes General Grant, confesses that if he is elected there is no serious danger that the prosperity of the South will be injured. Certainly not. His triumph will prevent a revival of the Rebellion and a restoration of the Confederate Bourbon; it will be conducive to the true interests of the people of the South as well as the North. Peace, real peace, will at last be established firmly and forever. Carpet-baggers will be able to reside in any portion of this great land, and to live peacefully in the South, without swearing allegiance to Rebel leaders. In the train of the pioneer labor and capital will follow, until Dixie becomes as prosperous as the free Northern Commonwealths.

AFTER THE GUILTY.—The Union League has promptly offered large rewards for the apprehension and conviction of any of that numerous class of Democratic enthusiasts who are bent upon resorting to the "little game" of ballot-box stuffing on Tuesday next. This includes the importation of reckless and desperate characters from neighboring cities, the use of fraudulent naturalization certificates, and the general attempt to counteract the votes of honest citizens by the ballots of persons who are not residents of the city or not qualified under the law to exercise the elective franchise. The Democratic cause is utterly hopeless, if fair and honest means alone are resorted to in the attempt to bolster it up. This fact is as fully appreciated by the Democratic leaders as by anybody else, and therefore they are bringing every available trick and device to bear upon the issue, determined to gain by foul means what is impossible of achievement in a fair and open manner. The legal voters of the city should be on guard early and late on the day of the election, and whenever any one of these scoundrels, whether imported from abroad or creeping out of his den here at home, attempts to pollute the ballot-box with a Rebel ticket, he should be taken into custody and dealt with as the law directs. The liberal rewards offered by the Union League will tend to increase the vigilance and activity of our voters in this matter.

HOWELL COBB IS DEAD, and his personal friends and relatives doubtless have good cause for grief thereat. No matter how scandalous may be the public life of a man, there is almost always a little circle in which his loss will be seriously felt and legitimately mourned. But when the New York correspondent of the Public Ledger expresses, as he does in his letter to-day's issue, "a general feeling of regret" because of the death of such a high-handed traitor as Howell Cobb, we think he misinterprets the sentiments of the loyal North. Upon this man the highest honors within the gift of the people were bestowed during a period extending through twenty years. And yet he did not hesitate to strike at the life of the Government which had so greatly honored him. This act was an act of the grossest infamy. If Howell Cobb had shown the slightest symptom of regret for his course, if he had even accepted the result of the appeal to arms, there would have been a redeeming feature in the late late years of his career. But such, unhappily, was not the case, and Howell Cobb died as he had lived—a traitor to his country, and without the regret of the people whose liberties and richest blessings he so wantonly assailed. We cannot find words more fitting to be applied to him and others like him than those which he himself recently hurled at the Union men of the South:—"O Heaven! for some blistering words, that I may write infamy upon the forehead of these men, that they may travel through earth despite of all men, rejected of Heaven, and scorned by the devil himself!"

Beyond the meeting of the New York Convention strong hopes were entertained by the moderate men of the country that a reform in the Democratic party was about to take place, that the old and obsolete ideas were to be abandoned and buried out of sight, and that the issues upon which the war was fought were to be considered as finally and definitely settled. The Chase movement was an evidence that the best men of the party appreciated the importance of accepting the situation, and of making a fresh start from a standpoint that would be in accordance with the advanced ideas of the day. The liberal and unprejudiced men in the Republican ranks saw a rare opportunity for pacifying the country and quieting the prevailing spirit of discord, in the nomination of Judge Chase on a platform of universal suffrage and universal amnesty. And had the Democratic party been possessed of a spirit of wisdom, so that they could have been induced to make this nomination, they would have gone into the contest upon something like equal terms with their opponents.

The Northern Democrats, however, true to their old instincts, looked the boots of their Rebel masters, and the traitors ruled supreme in the councils of the party, as they have always done. Chase was thrown overboard without ceremony, and the last chances of success were put aside by the adoption of a platform which was read with derision by every sensible man in the country, Democrats as well as Republicans; by the nomination of a weak Copperhead politician of no reputation as a statesman for the Presidency, and by giving the second place on their ticket to a renegade Republican, who bid for the votes of the traitors he had fought against by out-Heroding Herod in his denunciations of the men and the party that had made him all that he is, and by ridiculous threats to begin another war for the purpose of reinstating the Rebels he had assisted to crush in power again. The whole affair of the New York Convention was a farce which would have been laughable except for the evidence it afforded of the fact that treason conquered on the field of battle was still determined to rule or ruin, and that the pacification of the country was, by the efforts of the Rebels and their Northern sympathizers, to be postponed, if possible, until their ends were accomplished.

The effect of the New York nominations was to send into the Republican ranks all the non-partisan voters who think for themselves and who refuse to obey the dictation of party leaders, and also a large proportion of the most intelligent men who have hitherto acted with the Democracy. The burst of indignation and contempt with which the Democratic ticket and platform were greeted was prophetic of an ignominious defeat in November; and although the Copperhead journals have put on a bold front, and have endeavored to uphold their sinking cause, they know as well as we do that the election of their candidates

has not been seriously thought of as among the most remote possibilities from the day of their nomination to the present time. The Rebel ex-slave drivers cracked their whips, and their white bondsmen of the North, eager to do the bidding of their masters, kissed the hands that smote them and threw away the only chance that was offered them for regaining their lost influence and position in the councils of the nation.

A REPUBLICAN JOURNAL printed in Maryland truly says that "Reconstruction should be based upon, but not formed out of, the ruins of the Rebellion." The radical difference between the conflicting methods of adjusting the issues growing out of the war is expressed in this single sentence. The Democracy support a system which is designed to enable unrepentant Rebels not only to govern themselves and to oppress their loyal fellow citizens, but to acquire a controlling influence in the national councils. Treason is the best passport to distinction and power under the ruling of the New York Convention, and Democratic reconstruction would result in restoring to the leaders of the Confederacy even greater influence than they enjoyed while they were waging war against their country. Republican reconstruction will ensure the maintenance of liberty and justice in all portions of the country, and compel even the Hamptons and Forrests of Democracy to respect loyalty and law.

The great pressure on our advertising columns to-day compels us to insert our political advertisements on the sixth page. We call attention to these advertisements, as they will inform our readers about various matters connected with the election on Tuesday which it is important that they should be familiar with.

HOW THE DEBT WILL BE PAID.—In answer to this query Judge Kelley, in a recent address, said:—"Let us look at the future, and see if we cannot discover something cheering to soothe our agitated nerves. The census reports from 1790 prove that our population doubles every twenty years. It is increasing more rapidly than ever before. Hitherto immigrants came only from Europe. But now they are pouring into the Pacific States from China, whose people number 500,000,000, or double the population of Western Europe. Ten thousand Chinese are employed in building the Pacific end of the Union Railroad of which I have spoken, and every steamer that arrives brings from 800 to 1000 of these industrious people. But to return: our population doubles in twenty years, and if not another dollar of our debt be paid till then, the share of each American citizen in 1888 will be \$25, and his share of the interest involve a tax of a dollar and a half per year, or less than three cents a week. But what will be the wealth of the country then? If we may judge from its progress since 1850, it will have attained the almost inconceivable sum of \$80,000,000,000. It would therefore be unwise to tax the present generation to extinguish the debt of the Democrats, but to be repaid by the generation that contracted it. Such was the theory of Andrew Johnson and Secretary McCulloch. But the Republican party in Congress, by holding our marvelous progress in population and the rapidly increasing wealth of the country, felt that the general debt had been incurred by the war should not be oppressed by the burden of extinguishing a debt incurred in its successful prosecution, as it had been waged for posterity. They therefore sought to do up the debt to the country to merely provide each year for the current expenses and the payment of interest at any rate, but they were unable to reduce them safely with sufficient rapidity to accomplish this, and the debt has grown to the enormous sum of \$1,000,000,000. During the height of the war everything was taxed; the property of the country was sold, and the tax has been removed from more than ten thousand distinct articles. On no one of the questions now at issue was the policy of the two parties so different as in this. The Democrats of the Republican rank saw upon this question of taxation."

OBITUARY. Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, D. D. Another of the nation's worthies has gone. The Rev. Thomas Hewlings Stockton, D. D., died last evening at his residence in this city, in the sixtieth year of his age. The deceased in early manhood was ordained a minister in the Methodist Church, and is ranked as one of the founders and most constant promoters of the Methodist Protestant branch of that denomination. As a pulpit orator he had earned a richly merited reputation—his manner was lofty, graceful, impressive—his sentences eloquent—his ideas original and forcible. For three terms he filled the position of Chairman to the House of Representatives at Washington. His learning was extensive and profound. He afforded a most happy instance of a man of rounded education. In addition to his labors in the pulpit he was editor of the Christian World, of the Bible Times, a volume of poems, of many published sermons, of a valuable and esteemed edition of the Holy Bible, and of numerous other works which have acquired position in the literary world. For a number of years past he had been at the head of an Independent Church, and lifted his voice and wielded his pen in a manly battle against all forms of narrow sectarianism, and for the saving, all-embracing free principles of true religion. He was one of the purest and most charitable of Christians, an original abolitionist, a firm supporter of lay representation in other churches, and a steady opponent of all social organizations not open and general in their operations. For some time he had been in feeble health, in consequence of which he was obliged to some extent to relinquish the arduous duties of his profession. Though weak in body he was powerful in mind, the strength of the latter conquering the weakness of the former that he frequently was enabled to preach when, to judge from his bearing, he could hardly sustain the weight of his own body. He was strongly resembled Henry Clay, and was Chaplain in Congress during the time that distinguished statesman was there as a member. Dr. Stockton was a staunch Union man, a friend and admirer of Abraham Lincoln, and was on the most intimate terms with the martyred President and the patriotic statesmen who figured during that troublous period. He will long be remembered by those who knew him, and as in his life so in his death he afforded an example to his fellow-men well worthy of imitation.

LOST—THIS MORNING, BETWEEN 7 AND 8 O'CLOCK, IN GOING FROM FITZCARRON AND FILBERT, THROUGH PENN SQUARE TO JUNIOR AND CHESTNUT, A ROLL OF NEWSPAPERS, CONTAINING ABOUT \$7, AND THE HANDS OF LARLEY, CO. ON THE WRAPPER. A SUFFICIENT REWARD WILL BE GIVEN IF RETURNED TO THE N. E. CORNER JUNIOR AND CHESTNUT STS. BY THE PERSON WHO HAS THEM. FOR SALE—A NICE DRIVING

WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Introductory Lecture to the regular course of study will be given by Professor RACHEL L. HODLEY, at the College Building, N. E. CORNER JUNIOR AND CHESTNUT STS., on MONDAY, October 12, at 7 o'clock P. M. The public are invited. 10 1/2 to 11 o'clock.

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OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company will be held at the (BOARD) OF TRADE ROOMS, CHESTNUT ST., above Fifth Street, on MONDAY, October 12, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering a lease and contract to be made with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and the Susquehanna Valley Railroad Company. It is business. E. W. CLARK, President.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—BY THE USE of these Bitters you enrich the blood and give strength to the entire system. Sold at 100 No. 624 ARCH STREET and No. 418, EIGHTH STREET. 10 1/2 to 11 o'clock.

CAMPAIGN GARMENTS. SING AWAY, NOW! GOOD FELLOWS! SOME- BODY MAKE THE TUNE! Hurrah for Grant, and Seymour, too! For Colfax, and for Blair! Hurrah for Coats and Pantaloon! For decent folks to wear! Hurrah for every honest man! This means to cast his vote! But, oh! it's such a grand plan! To wear a good, tight coat! What joy! times we're having now! Throughout this whole campaign! We never had the like before, And never may again. Hurrah! for splendid clothes we buy For men and boys and all! Hurrah! for garments sold so low At the Great Brown-Stone Hall! Chorus for each verse. (Sing with all your might.) Oh! ROCK HILL & WILSON are the men! To dress you in the best and best! That's the place for lowest price, by G. GREAT BROWN-STONE HALL is the place. Clothes for all the hum-bun race. That's the place for splendid clothes, boys! ROCK HILL & WILSON are the men!

ROCK HILL & WILSON, GREAT BROWN-STONE HALL, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 4 1/2 to 5 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HERMON TO YOUNG MEN. BY THE REV. DR. REED, AT THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH STREET, above Arch (Eighth and Cherry), TO-MORROW EVENING, AT 7 1/2 O'CLOCK. Young Men specially invited and seats reserved.

DEDICATION OF THE CHAPEL OF THE CENTENARY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, GARDEN, N. J., SUNDAY, October 11, 1863. Service in the morning at half past 10 o'clock. The Rev. WILSON JAMES will preach and consecrate the Chapel.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS—RELIGIOUS SERVICES, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be held 7 1/2 to 9 o'clock, at 1/2 o'clock on BROAD STREET, opposite the depot. Also at the corner of BROAD and MARKET STREETS, preaching at the latter place by Rev. H. REBER NEWTON.

A GREAT MULTITUDE CAME with LAMAR and Torrey.—Rev. Dr. MARCH will preach on this subject to-morrow (Sunday) Evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock, in CLAYTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, TENTH STREET, below Spruce. All persons, YOUNG MEN ESPECIALLY, are invited to attend.

WEST SPRINGFIELD CHURCH. SEVENTEENTH AND SPRUCE STREETS.—Rev. W. L. BAKER, D. D., will preach on Sabbath Morn'g, 10 o'clock, at 10 1/2 o'clock, and on Tuesday Evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock, when the subject will be "FRYING THE DEVIL."

WINDY REFORMED CHURCH. TENTH AND FILBERT STREETS.—Rev. T. SANFORD DOOLITTLE will preach to-morrow (Sunday) Evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock, morning, and 7 1/2 o'clock evening.

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTH and TENTH STS.—Pastor, Rev. J. M. FREEMAN, will preach on Sunday, 10 o'clock, at 10 1/2 o'clock, and on Monday, 7 1/2 o'clock. Mission Sunday School, SIXTEENTH and PEARL STREETS, at 2 P. M.

REV. HENRY JOHNSON, D. D., of the FREDERICK STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE, will preach to-morrow at 10 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A SWEET TRAVELLING COMPANION.—Covering 1000 pages, forty maps, and 1000 illustrations, and every one who travels encounters offensive smells; ordinarily, however, the wear of a handkerchief moistened with "DR. HALL'S" "FLORIDA WATER" and the new perfume, will surround the owner, even in the midst of a crowd, with a refreshing atmosphere. Sold by all druggists.

WRIGHT'S ALCOHOLIC GLYCERIN. Tablets of solidified glycerin tend to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and elasticity to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the stomach. It imparts a refreshing sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESTNUT STREET.

REV. W. MORLEY PUNSHON, M. A. THE ELOQUENT ENGLISH ORATOR, will deliver two lectures at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FRIDAY EVENING, October 16, Subject—"DANIEL IN BABYLON," and MONDAY EVENING, October 19, Subject—"FLORENCE AND HER MEMORIES."

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 Chestnut Street, corner of Seventh.

BOOK-KEEPING practically taught in all its branches. PENMANSHIP, both Plain and Ornamental. COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, BUSINESS FORMS, Commercial Law, &c. Students admitted at any time. Diplomas awarded on graduation. DAY AND EVENING INSTRUCTION. Circulars may be obtained at the College. 10 1/2 to 11 o'clock.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. NINTH STREET, ABOVE CHESTNUT, PHILADELPHIA. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH SESSION—1863-64. The General Introductory to the One Hundred and Thirtieth Course of Lectures, will be delivered by HENRY D. SHERMAN, M. D., Professor of Surgery, on MONDAY, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock P. M. 10 1/2 to 11 o'clock. R. E. ROGERS, M. D., Dean.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE. FOR THE FOURTH SESSION. The Introductory Address will be delivered by Professor HENRY D. SHERMAN, M. D., Professor of Surgery, on MONDAY, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock P. M. The regular series of Lectures will commence on the text, by SAMUEL HENRY DICKSON, M. D., 10 1/2 to 11 o'clock.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH SESSION—1863-64. The regular Lectures of this School will commence on MONDAY, October 12, and continue until the 15th of March. Fee for the full course, \$10. R. E. ROGERS, M. D., Dean Medical Faculty.

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BONNETS, ETC.

OPENING OF LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS, COMPRISING Novelties of our own Manufacture, On Thursday, October 15, 1863.

P. A. HARDING & CO., N. W. Corner EIGHTH and VINE, 10 1/2 to 11 o'clock PHILADELPHIA.

P. S.—ALSO OPENING OF SAMPLE BONNETS

WOOD & CARY, OPENING OF FALL and WINTER BONNETS THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1863, No. 725 CHESTNUT Street, 10 1/2 to 11 o'clock

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE, No. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET, Four doors above ARCH Street. I have open for the FALL and WINTER SEASON, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BONNET RIBBONS, VELVETS, TRIMMING RIBBONS, SATINS, SATIN RIBBONS, SILKS, VELVET RIBBONS, CRAPES, HATS, LACES, BONNETS, FEATHERS, FRAMES

To which I would kindly call the attention of the ladies. JULIUS SICHEL, No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street, P. S.—No trouble to show goods. 10 1/2 to 11 o'clock

TENTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. RESOURCES. Loans and Discounts, \$1,175,969 1/2 U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S., 500,000 00 Bonds on hand, 141,000 00 Real Estate (productive), 123,121-10-1/2 194,108 92 Legal-Tender Notes, Coin, and Certificate, 397,000 00 National Bank Notes, 11,470 00 Fractional Currency and Stamp, 16,640 00 Premiums, 9,935 00 Due from other Banks, 228,511-10-1/2 723,914 04 Expenses and Taxes, 1,303 48 9 Total, \$2,096,498 42

LIABILITIES. Capital Stock, \$1,000,000 00 Circulation, 417,000 00 Deposits, 1,303 48 9 Profits and Loss, 75,348 92 Total, \$1,893,428 42

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier, 10 1/2 to 11 o'clock

PIANOS. STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, at ELIAS'S MUSIC STORE, No. 106 CHESTNUT STREET. 10 1/2 to 11 o'clock

FOR SALE. A handsome new dressed Stone Dwelling, 14 rooms, gas, water and other improvements, well situated, and near a station. SAMUEL M. FOX, No. 123 ARCH Street. 10 1/2 to 11 o'clock

FOR SALE—A COMFORTABLE DWELLING-house at Egg Harbor City, with double lot, containing 1000 sq. ft. of ground, and a fine view of the bay. Inquire of WILSON FITZGERALD or GEORGE SHANKEN, MARKET STREET, below Second, Camden, N. J. 10 1/2 to 11 o'clock

TO RENT. PREMISES, No. 809 CHESTNUT ST., FOR STORE OR OFFICE. ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at 261 BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

AN OFFICE TO LET, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, No. 508 SOUTH TENTH STREET. Inquire at 8 or 4 in the afternoon. 10 1/2 to 11 o'clock

HATS AND CAPS. JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, First door above Chestnut Street. 4 1/2 to 5 P. M.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the latest fashions of the season. CHESTNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 10 1/2 to 11 o'clock

FAMILY FLOUR, In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by J. EDWARD ADDICKS, No. 1230 MARKET Street, PHILADELPHIA. 10 1/2 to 11 o'clock

WE ARE RECEIVING EVERY GRADE OF FLOUR. L. KNOWLES & CO., No. 1015 MARKET STREET. 10 1/2 to 11 o'clock