Olty Affairs.

—On Friday night, a man named Joseph A. Black, employed as a brakeman on the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, got on top of a train while it was moving between Baltimore and Washington, when the light in his lamp was blown out. He attempted to relight it with match s, and while thus engaged, the train passed under a bridge thrown across the road, and Black was struck in the head, sustaining a compound fracture of the frontal bone. He was removed as soon as discovered and surgical aid summoned. The attending surgeons examined and dressed the wound, and finding it a very serious one, ordered the removal of Black to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he arrived on Saturday, and, after lingering for some hours in great agony, died in the

-At 2½ o'clock yesterday morning Officer Burns attempted to arrest a man named George Cooper, on Third street, below Beaver. Cooper assaulted the officer, it is alleged, and broke away from him, when the policeman drew his revolver and fired at Cooper, the charge taking effect in his side and inflicting a serious wound. Cooper was then taken to the station house. He resides at No. 1008 North Third street.

-Shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday after noon a slight fire occurred at No. 1537 Mervine street, and, as usual on the Sabbath day, the Fire Department turned out in full force. As the fire proved of no account, the runners of the various companies were dissatisfied, and on their way home they amused themselves by rioting. In front of the Twelfth District Station, at Tenth and Thompson streets, the adherents of two Kensington companies came tegether, but the police were promptly on kand and checked the fight. Three men, named Thomas McManus, John Robeson and Robert McCallister, were arrested for participating in the melee. The adherents of two companies, from the western section of the city, instituted a riot at Broad and Coates streets, and a running fight was kept up all the way out Coates to Nineteenth street. Bricks were thrown about promisenously, but it is not known whether any one was injured. The police here interfered and put a stop to the disorderly conduct, but not until they had arrested four men named William H. Hank, James Houghton, Henry C. Rout and Richard Shannon.

Domestic Affairs.

-Gold closed on Saturday at 114. -The total registration of the colored vote in Maryland is 37,000.

-Governor's Island, N.Y., has been placed in quarantine in consequence of yellow fever existing thereon.

-Secretary Boutwell orders the sale of four millions of gold and the purchase of eight millions of bonds during the present month.

—Two men were killed by an explosion in a powder factory, near Pottsville, on Saturday. The report was heard for sixteen miles

-Distressing accounts continue to arrive from the South of loss of life and property by the great freshet. At Harper's Ferry over fifty lives have been lost and many others are imperilled.

-Arrangements are being perfected by the Governors of Wisconsin and Minnesota for a convention of the Western and Northwestern States to consider all matters pertaining to emigration.

Republican Mass Meeting.

On Saturday evening the great Republican demonstration of the campaign, the first meeting called by the Republican City Executive Committee, was held on Broad street, between Chesnut and Market, and was largely attended. Two stands were erected, one on the east side of Broad street, near Chesnut, and the other on the west side of Broad street, near Market. During the evening a splendid display of fireworks took place at Broad and Market streets, under the direction of Professor Jackson. One of the pieces consisted of an immense arch which stretched entirely across Broad street, and in letters of silver fire were displayed the names of the Republican Congressional candidates, Kelley, Myers, O'Neill, Harmer, and Huckel. Other pieces contained the words "Maine," "Vermont," and "Victory." The Liberty Cornet Band and Beck's Band were in attendance, and the entire square presented a very animated scene.

The meeting at the southern stand was presided over by William S. Stokley, Esq., and speeches were made by Governor Hawley, of Connecticut; Senator Scott, of Pennsylvania; Hon. William D. Kelley, Hon. John Covode, Hon. Charles O'Neill, and others.

At the northern stand Thomas Cochran presided, and speeches were made by Hon. Leonard Myers, Hon. Charles O'Neill, General Henry H. Bingham, Governor Geary, and

During the meeting at the southern stand the following resolutions were read by Major J. T. Pratt, and they were unanimously

Resolved, That we are proud of the honesty, economy, and efficiency of our national and State administrations, evinced at every step; and especially by the fact that while they have largely reduced both our national and State debts, they have at the same time just as largely reduced taxation, direct and indirect.

Resolved, That the people having settled by constitutional amendment all questions of reconstruction, any further agitation of the subject is an evil, which can lead only to useless and endless controversies.

Resolved, That the bold and extensive frauds in registration, which the proceedings instituted before United States Commissioner Biddle prove to have been attempted in behalf of the so-called Democratic party, should receive the united condemnation of good men of all parties, as, if successful, they would bring the elective franchise into contempt and undermine the very foundation of popular rights.

Resolved, That the tariff for the protection of [American industry, as advocated by our Congressmen, commends itself to our cordial approval, by its reduction of duties on coffee. tea, and other necessaries of life not produced in this country; and by its increase of duties on the articles through which the cheap labor of foreign countries so ruinously competes with that of our own workingmen.

Resolved, That a plentiful and reliable cur-rency is the life of trade and business; and that while we should constantly aim at an eventual return to specie payments, we should guard against undue haste, lest we postpone

the desired end by crippling our resources. Resolved, That having, after many trials and troubles, abolished slavery throughout the land, we protest against its reintroductien in a new form by any system of foreign labor contracts, whether with Chinese or any other people. We welcome men of all nations to share our blessings, but we demand that they be free and voluntary emigrants, and not bondmen owing service or labor to their importers.

Resolved, That having hailed with enthusiasm the unanimous uprising of the freeman of Germany against the attack of Napoleou, we confidently trust that the issue of the war now being waged may be the unity of the entire German race, bringing with this a lasting peace to the nations of Europe.

Resolved, That we heartily approve and endorse the Republican nominees for Congress, Messrs. Huckel, O'Neill, Myers, Kelley, and Harmer; our candidates for the State Legislature, and for city and county offices, to be voted for at the approaching election, and solicit for them the support of our fellow citizens as being worthy of their suffrages, both for the high character of the gentlemen whose names are presented and for the great free principles which they represent.

After which the Major read letters from Postmaster-General John A. J. Creswell, Roscoe Conkling, and J. M. Howard, regretting their inability to be present.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE FIGHTING NEAR PARIS -ACCOUNTS OF PRUS-SIAN REVERSES UNTRUE-GETTING READY FOR

THE BOMBARDMENT. London, Oct. 1.—A correspondent writes from Berlin on Sept. 20th: "The idea is strongly a tylecated that the surrender of Stræsburg is likely to produce a complete change in the war. It is said that Bazaine is now willing to capitulate, upon the offer by Prussia to restore the Imporbal govern ment and order, and agree to peace. This meet the support of the Imperialistic soldiers and a ma jority of the bourgeoise and peasants. Well in formed persons express the conviction that Napoleon, or his son, under the regency of the Empress

will be rescated on the throne.

Wilhelmshohe is the rendezvous of distinguished guests of the Emperor, and the listel in the vicinity of the castle is crowded. The Emperor is in per-fect health, and makes daily excursions on foot and in a carriage, accompanied by several adjutants on horseback. I recently addressed a note to his Majesty, requesting the favor of an interview, and considering the peculiar and delicate situation of the Imperial prisoner, I was not surprised at re-ceiving the following negative reply: "Monsionr— The Emperor received your letter of September 19, and was much affected at the sentiments of sym-pathy therein expressed. His Majesty has charged me to convey his thanks, and tell you how much he regrets that circumstances will not permit him to receive you. Please accept, &c.
"A. DE LAURISTOCQ, Officer of Ordnance."

The number of French prisoners in Germany is not short of 170,000, and of that number 110,020 are within the bounds of Prussia; 60,060 are in forts, and others in open camps. A cabinet council has declared that the prisoners may be employed by persons not connected with the military department and their wages will be prescribed by the district authorities. The daily labor of such prisoners is not to exceed ten hours, and the work is to be vol-

London, Oct. 1 .- [Special to New York Times] London, Oct. I.—[Special to New York Times]—
The result of the Cabinet council yesterday, according to the London Times. Is further postponement of action by the Ministry in regard to mediation. The delay cannot be of long duration."
The tone of the Times itself yesterday shows that the government must yield to public sentiment, Another letter from Bulwer this morning to that paper on the conclusive duty of England as to the crisis, declares, as historical facts, that if, when the Czar Nicholas fold Sir Hamilton Seymour that the Czar Nicholas told Sir Hamilton Soymour that he meditated marching his troops to the Princip allties, England had firmly protested, he would not have taken that step; and that if she had protested against Napoleon III undertaking the war in the same manner, he would not have commenced it. Bulwer, therefore deprecates the Ministerial policy of waiting for good opportunities which may never

The weak points of the defence of Paris, which The weak points of the defence of Paris, which the Germans rely upon carrying promptly, are the heights of Sceaux, which approach the forts within 4000 paces, the distance between the forts and the city being 1500 paces more, and the gap on the western side, north and south of Fort Mont Valerian.

I recommended you the other day to place no re-I recommended you the other day to place no re-liance on the statements that Russia was arming. Gortschakoff's policy is to keep Russia out of the war at present. We have now unofficial contradic-tion of the statement that Russia is preparing for

the United States is also denied. The Moniteur replying to Prussian reports about insubordination and shooting of members of the Garde Mobile, publishes accounts of mutinies among the Baden regiments at Versailles and the shooting of German soldiers. The report of French victories near Versailles is flatly contradicted by the Prussian organs, and the latest report of the taking of Versailles by the French is characterized

by the Germans as a wholesale invention.

London, Oct. 2.—The Germans before Paris are probably receiving their siege train to-day. The heavy guns used at Toul do not form part of it, as they have been sent to another destination. The restoration of bridges and tunnels on the German lines of communication is nearly completed, and the royal headquarters will soon be removed to a point pearer the city walls.

The King of Prussia has sent 5000 thalers for the relief of the inhabitants of Strasburg.

The Echo du Nord of Lille reports that the Duke of Nassau and his secretary were shot and killed by sharpshooters, while passing through the country

in a carriage.

The siege of Soissons continues and sorties of the garrison have been repulsed by the Randsburg, Waldenburg and Frankfort landwehr and the 13th corps. The French have asked for a truce, to bury their dead. The German loss has been trifling. The Germans took 170 guns, valued at 239,000 francs; property in bank, valued at \$8,000,030 france, and an immense quantity of munition and

There are now 150,000 French prisoners in Germany.
Tours, Oct. 2, morning.—An engagement is now going on near St. Germain, on the road to Beauvois.
It was reported at Evreux yesterday that 4000

Prussians had occupied Nantes The besiegers have hitherto kept themselves carefully beyond the range of the guns on the walls of the capital, and the defenders are impatient at

their inactivity.

The commander of Fort d'Ivry declares that he will not surrender the fort on any terms.

The National Guard now in the service at Paris numbers 375,000 men, and this immense force rap-

idly consumes the supply of food on hand. In the battle on September 23, 8000 Prussians A dispatch from Toul says that for three days cannonading has been peard in the direction of Pont-a-Mousson. It was reported that General Bourbaki had made a successful sortle from Metz, and that the Prussian loss in killed was very heavy. It is understood that the National Guard of Metz will understood that the National Guard of Metz.

will undertake to defend the place if Bazaine suc-ceeds in cutting his way out. Tours, Oct. 2.—General Uhrich, the heroic csmmander of Strasburg, arrived here last night, and was met at the city gates by the Ministers and an immensa crowd of people, and escorted to the Archepiscopal palace, where he was installed as a public guest. He was repeatedly cheered by the people, and on reaching the palace made a brief speech, returning thanks to the Ministers and peo-ple for the warmth of his reception. Minister Cre-micux replied to the General with eloquent words for his courageous defence of Staeburg.

General Uhrich will receive a grand ovation to BEFORE METZ, Oct. 1, evening.—[Special dispatch to the New York Tribune.]—Last night, large masses of cavalry of the seventh corps were thrown northward from Courcelles to reinforce the first corps at St. Barbe and the artillery. The first corps artillery advanced from St. Barbe to Noise-ville, to meet the enemy's offensive northeastward movement, and as Bazaine withdrew to-day, the cavalry will partly be used northeast and west of Thionville, to sweep the villages hitherto un-scathed, and clear them of provisions, in reprisal

The people everywhere in the northeastern de-partments are unfavorable to guerilla warfare, and have been advised by the Tours government that no levy en masse will take place in the rear of the

German armies.
The mayor of Noiseville has liberated German prisoners brought in by the peasants.

The people of Point-a-Mousson have been fined 200,000 francs for the attempted assassination in the streets of a lieutenant and corporal.

There is great scarcity of sait in Metz.

The cholera is raging among the German troops at Chalons, and malignant typhus at Rheims. The infected districts are surrounded by a sanitary cordon. The suffering garrison comprises only a few

thousand men.

Bitsche made a heavy sortie yesterday afternoon and another to-day, but both were repulsed.

The railway around Metz, from Renilly to Ponta-Mousson is completed, but the trains are few and

STRASBURG, Oct. 1 .- [Special to the New York Tribune. The destruction everywhere is awful, and many entire streets are in ruins. The cathedral is not seriously damaged. The roof of the nave is burned off and the windows are broken, but the interior is almost untouched. The spire has been hit in several places. The fortifications are no

longer tenable, and the breaches are quite practicable for storming.

The suffering of the people is beyond description. The number of civilians wounded is at least 3400, a large proportion of whom are women and children. The feeling against the Germans is very bitter, especially among the poorer classes of Cathoter, especially among the poorer classes of Catho-lics. The rich, mostly Protestants, accept annexa-tion. The garrison numbers 8000 men. The rules are stringent. No newspapers are allowed to by

published, and the people have all to be in doors PARIS, Sept. 24 .- [Special to the New York Tri-FARIS, Sept. 24.—[Special to the New York Pri-bune.]—The government is unanimous against peace. The party which was ready to accept the dismantling of Metz and Strasburg, finding that the Prussians refuse these conditions, now support the war. The National Guards man the ramparts; the men are posted at the angles and bastions, and the reserves of the Mobiles and National Guard occupy the centre of them. The reserves are al-

the forts and ramparts troops and artillery are massed, and the forts are well garrisoned.

The inventor of the orsini bombs employs several men in constructing infernal machines. It is admitted that a great portion of the city can be reached by the enemy's fire, without taking the forts. Minister Washburne said sesterday that he probably would not leave the city. The diplomatic corps meets to arrange for joint action. Mr. Washburne has called on the government to express sympathy. and regardless of red taps he went to the Hotel de Ville instead of the foreign effice, shook hands all

round and withdrew.
Paris is divided into three zones, paying respec tively twelve and forty-three per cent, insurance against losses by bombardment. Spies are arrested every hour. The government endeavors to prevent a collision between the moderates and ultras but yield to the latter. Five Englishmen attempted yesterday to get out with passports, but they were arrested in the French lines and sent back.

Pauls, Sept. 24.—[Special to New York Tribune.]-Victories are reported daily, and as often

Some of the papers discovered in the Tuileries are published; among them is a letter from Jecker to Comte, in which he says that Morny had pramised to get the American government to pay his claims, on condition of receiving thirty per cent. of the profits. A letter signed by Persigny complains that an employe in the Cabinet Noir is in want, and ought to be given money to prevent his letting

out secrets.

A letter from the Queen of Holland tells Napoleon that, if he does not interfere in Germany, his dynasty will suffer. An undated note of the Em-peror says: "If France boldly places itself on the terrace of mationalities, it is necessary to prove that Beigian nationality does not exist. The Cabinet of Berlin seems ready to enter into negotia-tions, and it would be well to negotiate a secret acwhich would satisfy both parties. This act would prove a double advantage of compromising Pressi and of being for her a pledge of the sincerity of the

Emperor."

The note then goes on to say that it is necessary to dissipate the apprehensions of Prussia; an act is wanted, and one which would consist of the regu-lation of the ulterior fate of Belgium, in concert with Prussia, which would prove at Berlin that the Emperor derires an extension as necessary to France. Since the events which have taken place in Germany, it is at least a relative certainty that the Prussian government would not object to our aggrandizement toward the north.

The diplomatic corps resolved to make an at-tempt to communicate with Bismarck, to ask for twenty-four hours' notice before the bombardment commences, and to obtain permission to leave the city. A house near Minister Washburne's residence, and flying the American flag, was gutted to-day because it was not occupied.

NAPOLEON.

How He Looks-Rumors of His Return to France. A German correspondent writes from Frankfort,

September 13:—
The probability of Napoleon returning to France, and being reinstated upon the throne, grows stronger daily. The German press look with suspicion upon imperial honors still being paid to the prisoner at Wilhelmshohe. The Prussian official Staats Anzeiger announces that it is true that Napoleon sought dea h in the fighting of the 1st of September, and fought on foot from 8 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon; and we all know that nothing can gain the sympathy of the world for an expiring man like bravery shown. The feeling of hate once shown in Germany against Napoleon has turned to pity, and in many cases to amusement.

The rumors currently reported, and believed by the people, are to the effect that Napoleon will only remain at Wilhelmshohe until the German army shall have entered Paris; that then he will return either seize the reins of government himself, or abdicate in favor of his son. Only when the whole Gov-ernment machinery is fairly in working order will peace be concluded. Prussia will not, these reports peace be concluded. Prussia will not, these reports say, recognize the republic, and so far the latter's addresses have fallen coldly upon Germany. The King of Prussia, it is said, still acknowledges the legality of the plebiscite, by virtue of which, the voice of the people, Napoleon is still Emperor of the French. Nothing else can explain the honors paid to Napoleon on his journey to Wilhelmshohe.

Paul Lindau describes, in a Vienna paper, the fallen Emperor's present appearance as an "old decaying man; spare, gray hair, which lay on the crown as if rumpled by despair. The curl before his ears had disappeared, and the historical moustache, with the impudent waxed ends, hung loosely down over the corners of the mouth. Hair and beard were ever the only things which gave characbeard were ever the only things which gave character to Napoleon's face; they gave him, in their best condition, a certain fulness of expression. And now they are wild. Think for a moment of a well-known beauty whom you find again as a reduced watering-place coquette. A similar feeling overcame me, only somewhat more tragical. Napoleon's physiography is either capable. tragical. Napoleon's physiognomy is either capable of suppressing the expression of every feeling, or, what is more probable, it is no longer cap tole of the expression of feeling. Not a line of his face was altered as he returned the military greeting. He looked vacantly now to the right and now to the left; what or whom he saw could not be said. His face remained leaden and stiff, as if every human feeling had long left his soul. It bore an expression of the greatest apathy, almost to terror. It produced an icy cold in me. He thanked the few who met him mechanically, automatically; his movements were as lifeless as the muscles of his face." This picture refers to the day after his arrival in Wil

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Mas	rine News	see First	Page.
ALMANAC FOR PHI	LADELP	HIA-TH	IS DAY.
SUN RIBES 5 SUN SETS 5			
PHILADELPHIA	BOARD	OF TRA	DE.
WM. W. PAUL, WM. ADAMSON,	COMMIT	TEE OF TE	HE MONTH.

JOHN H. MICHENER,

John H. Micheson, J	
MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIP FOR AMERICA.	7000
Virginia Havre New York Sep	t. 13
ParaguayLondonNew YorkSep	L 17
Guiding Star Havre New York Sep	t. 17
C. of Limerick. Liverpool New York Sep	t. 19
ColoradoLiverpoolNew YorkSep	t. 21
HollandLiverpoolNew YorkSep	t. 21
City of Paris Liverpool New York Sep	t. 22
Tarifa Liverpeol Boston Sep	L 22
JavaLiverpoolNew YorkSep	t. 24
C. of Antwern Liverpool New York v H. Ser	t. 24
Angia Glasgow New York Sep	t. 24
FOR EUROPE.	
Westphalia New York Hamburg Oct.	. 4
C.of Baltimore. New York Liverpool v. H Oct.	. 4
ParanaNew YorkLondonOct	. 5
Batavia New YorkLiverpoolOct	
Nevada New YorkLiverpoolOct.	. 5
Caledonia New York Glasgow Oct.	. 5
Scotia New YorkLiverpool Oct	. 5
Helvetia New York Liverpool Oct.	8
Cambria New YorkGlasgowOct	. 8
City of Paris New York Liverpool Oct	. 8
Colorado New York Liverpool Oct.	. 12
St. Laurent New York Havre Oct	. 15
Anglia New York Glasgow Oct	. 15
C of London New York Liverpool Oct	15

Arizona... New York. Aspinwall... Oct. Moro Castle.. New York. Havana... Oct. Geo. Wash'ton. New York. New Orleans... Oct. Tonawanda. Philadelphia. Savannah... Oct. Leopard... Philadelphia. Charleston... Oct. Ploneer... Philadelphia. Wilm'gton, N. G. Oct. Juniata... Philadelphia. New Orleans... Oct. Mails are forwarded by avera steamer in the re-Juniata.....Philadelphia. New Orleans...Oct. 11
Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at
Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at
Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

of Antwerp New York. Liverpool via H.Oct. Visconsin...New York. Liverpool.....Oct.

C. of Brooklyn. New York. . Liverpool. COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

CLEARED SATURDAY.
Steamship Empire, Hunter, Richmond via Norfolk,
W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Norman, Nickerson, Boston, H. Winsor & Steamship Fairbanks, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str W. Whilldin, Rigg'es, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Ortolan, Leeman, St. Marys, Ga., Souder &

Brig Reporter, Coombs, Salem, J. C. Scott & Sons, Brig Hyperion, Woodbury, Samana Bay, do. Schr Ralph Souder, Crosby, Boston, do. Schr H. W. Godfrey, Sears, East Cam radge, do. Schr W. H. Harned, Lynn, Annapolis, do. Schr L. & M. Knowles, Clements, Salem, do. Schr D. Gifford, Jerrold, do. do. Schr J. S. Detwiler, Grace, Cambridgeport, do. Schr C. B. McShain, Quigley, Norfolk, do. Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co. Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Fairbanks, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to John F. Ohl.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mose, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Panther, Mills, from Boston, in ballast to John S. Hilles.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr John D. Farquharson, Jones, 5 days from Kinsale, Va., with lumber to W. T. Conquest.

Schr Bope, Miles, 4 days from Alexandria, with mose, to Chas, Haslam & Co.

Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, fm Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr Boston, Nickerson, 6 days from Boston, with mose, to B. W. Cloud.

Schr Fawn, Baker, 9 days from Boston, with mose, to B. W. Cloud.

to B. W. Cloud.
Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, 5 days from Boston,
with midse, to B. W. Cloud.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a
tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace,
with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY. Brig Sagua, Munday, 14 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Weish.
Schr Reno, Foster, 13 days from St. John, N. B., with laths, etc., to Smaltz & Co.

(By Telegraph.)

Lewes, Del., Oct. 1.—In haroor, ship Coromandel, brig Susan Burgess, and a brig name unknown. All the other vessels reported have gone to sea.

4 P. M.—One brig and a large number of schrs are beating out; also, a fore-and aft steamer going out at 3:30. Vessels in the harbor unchanged. Vessels in the harbor unchanged. Wind S.; light. Thermometer, 82.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer Batavia, Billings, from Liverpool 20th and Queenstown 21st ult., at New York 1st inst., with 657 passengers.

Br. steamer Europa, McDonald, for Giasgow, cl'd at New York 1st inst.

Steamer General Sedgwick, Nichols, from New York, at Galveston 30th u.t.

Steamer Cuba, Moodie, from New York 21st, at Queenstown 30th ult., and proceeded for Liverpool. Steamer Varuna, Spencer, for New York, sailed from Calveston 28th ult.

Steamer Gulf Stream, McCreery, for Galveston via Key West, cleared at New York 1st inst.

Steamers Northern Light, Parker, and Cortes, Nelson, for New Orleans, cl'd at New York 1st inst. Steamer Mississippi Quick, from New Orleans 24th ult., at New York 1st inst.

Steamer Lafay-tte, Rousseau, from New York 20th MEMORANDA.

ult., at New York 1st inst.

Steamer Lafayette, Rousseau, from New York 20th nit., at Brest 1st inst., and proceeded for Havre.

Steamer George Washington, Gager, from New Orleans 24th nit., at New York 1st inst.

Steamer Ashland, Beckett, from Galveston via Key West, at New York 36th ult.

Steamer Emily B. Sonder, Crowell, for New Orleans Gleared at New York 1st inst. leans, cleared at New York 1st inst. Steamer Beaufort, McNair, from New York, at New Orleans 26th ult. Steamer Sherman, Quick, for New York, sailed from New Orleans 29th ult. Steamer Regulator, Brooks, from New York, at Wilmington, N. C., 30th ult. Steamer Mississippi, Henry, from New Orleans, at

New York 1st inst.
Steamer Norfolk, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 29th uit.
Steamer Leopard, Hughes, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 1st inst.
Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, for Philadelphia, leared at Savannah 1st inst. leared at Savannah ist inst.

Steamer Saxon, Sears, hence, at Boston 30th uit.

Bark John B. Chase, Davis, for Philadelphia, was
cading at Bristol, Eng., 18th uit.

Bark Savannah, Scalfe, hence for Port Spain, was

spoken 27th ult., lat 36, long 74.

Brig Harry, Virden, hence, at Lisbon 11th ult.

Brig Anna. Morrow, with brig Roanoke's cargo, sailed from St. Thomas 15th ult., for Laguayra.

Brig Cuban, Roberts, for Philadelphia via Bonaire, at Part Cabella 18th ult. Brig Zavalla Williams, Williams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 29th ult. Brig James B. Kirby. Bernard, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 30th ult.

Brig Morancy, Hib, hence for Boston, was at an-chor at the Southwest Spit 30th ult. for a harbor. Schr B. Nickerson, Crowell, from New Bedford for Philadelphia, at New York 30th ult. Schrs John Somes, Heath, and Thos. Fish, Wiley, hence, at Portland 30th ult. Schrs R. F. Keeves, Brannan, and Alexander L. Massie, Donnan, hence, at Richmond 30th ult. Schra J. T. Alburger, Corson, and Frank Jamleson, Jamieson, for Philadelphia, was loading at Charleston 29th ult. Schr H. M. Wright, Smith, hence, at Norwich 29th

Schr A. Trudell, Hess, for Philadelphia, sailed Im Pawtucket Soth ult. Schr Mary E. Simmons, Gandy, hence, at Fall River 30th ult Schr Raven's Wing, York, from Salem for Philadelphia, at Stonington 29th ult.
Schr Reading RR. No. 46, Davis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 29th ult.
Schr May Monroe, Hall, for Philadelphia, sailed from Rockland, Me., 27th ult.
Schr Sarah A. Boice, Yates, hence, at Providence 30th ult. Schrs Northern Light, Ireland; Transit Rackett; and J. H. Bartlett, Harris, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 30th uit. Schr F. R. Baird, Ireland, hence, at Providence

Schr Eva Adell, Eaton, hence, at Belfast 22d ult. Schrs Paugusset, Waples, from Boston; Minne-sota, Phinney, from New Bedford; and John Burley, Saunders; S. C. Evans, Hammond; and D. A. Berry Walters, fm Providence, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 30th ult. Schrs Morning Light, Lynch, from Norwich for Philadelphia; Bradley, Mulligan, hence for Paw-tucket; and Agnes, hence for Mystic, passed Hell

Schr Gettysburg, hence, at Charleston yesterday. MISCELLANY.

The number of vessels belonging to or bound to or from ports in the United States reported totally lost and missing during the past month is 36, of which I was burned, I sunk after collision, 4 were abandoned, 6 foundered, and 1 is missing—supposed lost. They are classed as follows:—2 steamers, 2 ships, 9 barks, 11 brigs, and 12 schooners, and their total estimated value is \$1,029,500. Among the losses, the bark Desiah, from Philadelphia for Queenstown, is estimated at \$54,000; and brig Rollerson, from Bos-ton for Philadelphia, at \$5000.

GROCERIES, ETO.

EXTRA LARGE

MESS MACKEREL.

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CITY ORDINANCES.

ORDINANCE A N ORDINANCE iers of Public Schools. Section 1. The Select and Common Councilof the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of sixty-seven thousand one hundred and seventy dollars be and the same is hereby appro-priated to the Controllers of Public Schools for

the following purposes, to wit:—
Item 1. To pay George H. Brinkworth, contractor for the erection of new school building in the Twenty-fifth ward, the sum of thirty-nine thousand seven hundred dollars.

Item 2. To pay Charles C. Carman, the contractor, for the erection of new school building in the Twentieth ward the sum of twenty-six

thousand dollars.

Item 3. To pay Charles C Carman the sum of fourteen hundred and seventy dollars, being an additional appropriation upon his contract for erection of a new school building in the Second The sald sums to be taken out of the loan made for school purposes, approved May

The warrants for the above items to be drawn by the Board of Controllers of Public Schools in conformity with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER,

President of Common Council.

ROBERT BETHELL, Assistant Clerk of Felect Council. SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council. Approved this thirtieth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred

and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX. Mayor of Philadelphia.

A N ORDINANCE
To Approve the Contract for the Erection of a New School Building in the Twenty-fifth Ward.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain. That the contract dated the seventh day of July, 1870. made between the city of Philadelphia, of the one part, and George H. Brinkworth, contractor, of the other part, for the erection and construction of a new school building in the Twentyfifth ward of the city of Philadelphia, for sum of thirty-nine thousand seven hundred dollars, and the sureties therefor, Benjamin H. Brown and George Woelpper, are hereby approved; provided, that the said sum of thirtynine thousand seven hundred dollars shall cover all expenses for the erection and construction of said building, inside and out, for school purposes, and for paving and enclosing the yard, and the erection of the necessary out-houses all to be done to the satisfaction of the Board of Controllers of Public Schools, before the last warrant is drawn for the payment of the same.

LOUIS WAGNER,

President of Common Council. ROBERT BETHELL, Assistant Clerk of Select Council. SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council. Approved this thirtieth day of September,

Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870). DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia. 103 1t

R ESOLUTION
To change the Place of Voting in the Fourth Division of the Twenty second Ward. Resolved, By the Select and Common Conucils of the City of Philadelphia, That the place of voting in the Fourth Division of the Twenty-second ward be and is hereby removed from the present place, No. 39 Mill street, to 4771 Germantown avenue, to the house of Edno longer available for election purposes.

LOUIS WAGNER, ward Markley, the former place of voting being

President of Common Council.

ROBERT BETHELL, Assistant Clerk of Select Council. President of Select Council. Approved this thirtieth day of Septem-

ber, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870). DANIEL M. FOX. Mayor of Philadelphia. 3

LUMBER. " SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK.

O SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.

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and the Amusing Comedictia of WHO SPEAKS FIRST? Admission 25, 59, and 75c. Commence at 8 o'clock. MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH SCREET THEATRE Begins & to S o'clock. SECOND WEEK OF CENTRAL PARK. TO NIGHT, and till further notice, Lester Wallack's Comean.

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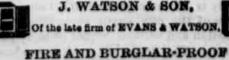
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