

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1870.

ROBERT E. LEE.

The death of the commander of the Southern armies in the late war will be deeply mourned by his fellow-supporters of the lost cause, and in the loyal North the passionate feelings engendered by the conflict against the Rebellion have so far died away that there is a general disposition to dwell rather upon his personal virtues than to follow him to the grave with denunciations.

The future historian, in discussing his character and career, can find no better apology for the terrible misapplication of his military talents than his statements at the time he resigned his commission in the army of the United States. He declared then that he never desired to draw his sword again except in defense of his native State; that he did not recognize any necessity for the rebellion; and that his controlling motive in tendering his resignation was his inability to make up his mind to raise his hand against his relatives, his children, and his home. He had no sympathy with the slavery propagandists. Instead of desiring to perpetuate and extend the favorite institution of the South, he belonged to the class of conservatives who, as a matter of sentiment, would gladly have seen slavery abolished, but as a matter of action were unwilling to adopt speedy and practical measures for uprooting that gigantic wrong.

After abandoning the nation which had educated, employed, and honored him, at a moment when it most imperatively needed the aid of all its faithful soldiers, Lee's subsequent embroilment and varied services in the war followed in logical order. It is the first step that counts. Despite his expression of an earnest desire, in 1861, that he would never be called upon to draw his sword except in defense of his native State, he became the leader of the only dangerous invasions against the loyal commonwealths. Not satisfied with his defeat at Antietam, on the soil of Maryland, in 1862, he made a second and bolder venture, on the soil of Pennsylvania, in 1863, which resulted in a still more disastrous overthrow at Gettysburg. In both these enterprises fortune seemed at the outset to be decidedly in his favor, and the sudden conversion of Union troops whom he had previously beaten badly on his native soil into conquering hosts, was one of the most unexpected occurrences of the whole war. A fatalist like Napoleon would say that in these campaigns the hand of fate was against him, but loyal Christians cannot fail to attribute his defeats to a direct interposition of Providence.

As a soldier Lee was held in high estimation by his military associates. He graduated second in his class, was well versed in the art of war, conducted successfully a number of difficult campaigns, and retained the confidence of the South for a long period. These circumstances, united with the numerous embarrassments arising from deficient resources and inferior numbers against which he was obliged to contend, go far to confirm his military reputation. And yet, if he is to be judged either by final results or separate engagements, he can scarcely be classified with soldiers of the first rank. With all his knowledge, experience, and capacity for command, he lacked the brilliant genius for war which distinguishes supremely great commanders. He was neither a first-rate defensive nor a first-rate offensive general. In any given military enterprise he was as likely to be defeated as to be triumphant. His leadership was at no period, and under no circumstances, a guarantee of victory. Even when he won a battle he did not instantly reap all the fruits of success, and he was contented with defeating the Union armies without striving to annihilate them. He was successful in maintaining resistance to the Army of the Potomac through a series of long and bloody years, and he could not have done this if he had not been a good general, but during this protracted contest he displayed little of the talent for achieving important ends with comparatively limited resources which illuminates the career of wonderfully great generals.

It is to Lee's credit that his record is not stained with any wanton act of cruelty. While he fought zealously and bravely, he endeavored to fight honorably, according to the lights by which he was guided. Even his invasion of Pennsylvania was not marked by unnecessary devastation, and we believe he has never been accused of direct participation in the maltreatment of Union prisoners. After the war was over, too, he accepted the decision of the arbitrament of arms, and made no efforts to galvanize a new Rebellion.

HOW OUR POLICE GUARDED THE POLLS.

A STRIKING proof of the utter demoralization of our police force under the present Democratic regime was exhibited yesterday at the Central Station, when a hearing was given by Alderman Kerr to the persons arrested upon election day. There was a crowd of prisoners, but in the majority of instances there was nobody to appear against them, the policemen who had shown their vigilance and energy by dragging voters from the polls finding it convenient to absent themselves rather than to face the prisoners and

explain their reasons for making the arrest, and in the few instances that charges were preferred they were so utterly frivolous that the Alderman was obliged to discharge the prisoners without further parley. The whole affair demonstrated in the most conclusive manner that the policemen in some sections of the city had abused their authority in a scandalous manner in the interests of the Democracy, by intimidating voters and putting under lock and key such of them as would not consent to forego their rights as citizens at the dictation of Democratic ruffians in official uniforms. If the Mayor is disposed to do his duty, and is not afraid to do it, he will make an inquiry into the circumstances of every arrest made on Tuesday, and if his policemen are not able to give perfectly satisfactory explanations of their conduct, he will make such reparation as is in his power by dismissing those officers who made illegal arrests from the force immediately. We have very little idea that the Mayor will be able to do his duty in this matter, even if he desires to do it. The policemen executed the behests of their real superiors, the members of the Democratic Executive Committee, and the other party managers, with too much ardor and fidelity for them to be permitted to suffer on account of their conduct; and the best we can hope for the occurrences of Tuesday is that public attention will be called to the dangerous character of the police force, as it is organized at present, in such a manner as to lead to a peremptory demand for reform. We cannot say that we are sorry Mayor Fox occupies the position he does, and that the citizens of Philadelphia are now suffering from the natural effects of his election, for they have received a warning against entrusting the Democrats with power that ought to be amply sufficient to prevent anything of the kind in the future. Mayor Fox is, we sincerely believe, an honest, well-meaning man, who tries to do his duty with as much impartiality as he is able, but our citizens may well ask, if affairs are as bad as they are under the administration of such a man, what would they be if one less scrupulous occupied the same position? The public do not always appreciate the blessings of a good government until they have been made to suffer from one that allows rascality to run riot, and the conduct of the present police at the late election demonstrated not only the necessity for a change in the method of its appointment that will remove it beyond the influence of party politics, but of the importance of sparing no efforts to keep it under any circumstances from falling under the control of the Democrats. The events of Tuesday will do more to make the idea of a Metropolitan Police bill a fixed fact in a very short time than all the arguments that have hitherto been used, and if such a bill removes the police force beyond the control of the Democrats they will have no one to thank but themselves for it.

OBITUARY.

General Robert Edmund Lee.

Yesterday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, died Robert Edmund Lee, who held the command in chief of the Confederate armies during the latter portion of the war of the Rebellion. He breathed his last at Lexington, Virginia, the cause of his death having been congestion of the brain, and his age sixty-three years and over.

Richard Lee, an early ancestor of the deceased Confederate chieftain, was associated in 1683 with Sir William Berkeley in restoring the independent State of Virginia to the British crown, and was prominent in the ceremonies of crowning Charles II King of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Virginia. A grandson of this Richard Lee was subsequently known as "Light-Horse Harry," and is described by historians of the Revolution as a dashing and brave cavalry officer, and by Jefferson as an "informant"—the most opprobrious epithet known to that age of plain English. Irving stamps General Charles Lee, a grand-uncle of the deceased, as a calumniator of Washington, who was found guilty by court-martial of a plot to supersede him as commander of the army. The claims to renown of another great-uncle, Arthur Lee, rest principally on the fact that he was a bitter enemy and libeller of Jefferson and Franklin. General Henry Lee, who was known as "Light-Horse Harry," was the father of Robert E. Lee. He was twice married, his second wife being Miss Anne Carter, of Shirley, Virginia, by whom he had three sons—Charles Carter Lee, Sidney Smith Lee (who served in the Rebel navy), and Robert Edmund Lee.

The latter was born at the family seat of Stafford, Virginia, on the 19th of January, 1807. He grew up in the quiet of home without betraying any uncommon characteristics or brilliant intellect. He was known as a boy of considerable cultivation, easy manners, and quiet and reserved disposition. This latter quality, indeed, has been noticeable in almost every member of the family to which he belonged.

His family influence obtained him entrance to West Point, which he entered in 1825, and in which he graduated in 1829, standing number two in a class of forty-six, and leading, among others, Joseph E. Johnston, whom the Rebellion made famous, and the late Professor O. M. Mitchell, who also figured prominently in the war on the Union side.

On leaving West Point young Lee travelled in Europe for some months. On his return he was married to Miss Custis, of Arlington, the daughter and heiress of George W. Parke Custis, the adopted son of General Washington. He thus became proprietor of the Arlington estates, nearly opposite Washington, which were taken possession of and confiscated by the Government during the war. By his marriage, he had three sons and four daughters. G. W. Custis Lee, one of his sons, served as aide-de-camp to Jeff. Davis for some time during the recent war, and then became an active leader in the field, with the rank of brigadier-general, being finally taken prisoner by General Sheridan near the close of the war. He is thirty-nine years of age, and graduated at West Point in 1854, standing No. 1 in his class. William H. Fitzhugh Lee, another son, was educated at William and Mary's College, but subsequently held a second Lieutenantcy in the United States army, and, entering the Rebel army with his father, was killed in the battle of Five Forks in the twenty-seventh year of his age. He had previously been wounded in the cavalry fight at Beverly Ford, and taken prisoner afterwards, at his house in Beverly county, Virginia. Robert

Edmund Lee, Jr., the third son, now about twenty-six years of age, served during the war on the staff of Jeff. Davis, and subsequently on that of his cousin, General Fitzhugh Lee. Of General Lee's four daughters, one died some years ago, and the others were recently living at Richmond, all unmarried.

On his graduation Lee was assigned to the engineer corps, and promoted second lieutenant July 1, 1829. In 1835 he served as assistant astronomer for the demarcation of the boundary line between the States of Ohio and Michigan. September 21, 1836, he was promoted first lieutenant; and in 1838, July 7, he was made a captain. When the Mexican war began he was placed on the staff of Brigadier-General Wool, and during the campaign of 1846 he was chief engineer of Wool's army. At the battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18, 1847, he was breveted major for gallantry. In the August following he again won a brevet rank by his meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco. In the assault on Chapultepec, September 13, 1847, he was wounded, and received therefore the brevet promotion of lieutenant-colonel. July 21, 1848, he was appointed a member of the Board of Engineers, and remained as such until 1850. In 1852 Lee again visited Europe, this time under orders, accompanying General, then Captain, George B. McClellan as commissioner to study the proceedings of the French and English armies before Sebastopol. He was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3d Cavalry in 1855. This position he retained until March 16, 1861, when he was promoted Colonel of the 1st Cavalry. He held the position but little over a month, resigning on April 30, to take his place in the ranks of the Rebel army.

General Lee, in taking this step, felt himself to be in the wrong, and acknowledged it; but he endeavored to palliate his course in a weak way, the following letter written to his sister being the only apology he could devise for turning his sword against the flag under which he had seen such long and honorable service:

ARLINGTON, Va., April 20, 1861.—My Dear Sister:—I am grievously sorry to see you. I have felt waiting for a "more convenient season," which has brought to many before me deep and lasting regret. Now we are in a state of war which will yield to nothing. The State of Virginia has thrown into Virginia, after a long struggle, has been drawn, and though I recognize no necessity for this state of things, and would have forborne and pleaded to the end for redress of grievances, real or supposed, yet in my own person I had to meet the question, whether I would take part against my native State, with all my relatives, my children, my home. I have, therefore, resigned my commission in the army, and, in defense of my native State, with the hope that my poor services may never be needed, I hope I may never be called on to draw my sword.

I know you will blame me, but you must think as kindly of me as you can on the 13th inst. I have endeavored to do what I thought right. To show you my feelings and struggle it cost me. I send you my letter to General Scott, which I accompanied by my letter of resignation. I have no time for more.

R. E. LEE.

The letter addressed to General Scott in which he announced his resignation from the army is of less value than the above as an index to his motives. It read as follows:—

ARLINGTON, Va., April 20, 1861.—General:—Since my interview with you on the 13th inst. I have felt that I ought not longer to retain my commission in the army. I therefore tender my resignation, which I request you will recommend for acceptance. It would have been once and for all, but for the struggle it has cost me to separate myself from a service to which I have devoted all the best years of my life and all that I possessed.

During the whole of that time—more than a quarter of a century—I have experienced nothing but sadness from my superior and my friends, and my friendship from my comrades. To no one, General, have I been as much indebted as to yourself for uniform kindness and consideration, and it has always been my great desire to meet you in a battle. I shall carry to the grave the most grateful recollections of your kind consideration, and your name and memory will be dear to me as long as I live.

Save in defense of my State, I never desire to draw my sword. Be pleased to accept my most earnest wishes for the continuance of your happiness and prosperity, and believe me, Sir, to be, Sir, your obedient servant, R. E. LEE.

Lieut.-General WINFIELD SCOTT, Commanding United States Army. But, having once determined "to go with his State," he entered into the struggle with all his energy, and rose rapidly to the position of the most brilliant and capable soldier in the Confederate army. His first service began shortly after his retirement from Arlington in April. He was early made a brigadier-general, and in August, 1861, was assigned to the command of Garnett's (Rich Mountain) army. He soon after encountered General J. J. Reynolds' Brigade at Cheat Mountain, and was defeated with heavy loss, and was compelled to retreat upon General Floyd's fortified position, and by joining his forces to theirs, endeavor to regain his lost ground. He made several efforts, but before anything important could be accomplished the rigors of winter had declared a truce, and Lee was recalled to Richmond. Thus far, his military career was regarded as a failure by the Southern leaders.

At Richmond he was first on duty in the Adjutant's office of the War Department, and did not again figure prominently in the war until during the battles before Richmond in the spring of 1862, when, by the wounding of General Joe Johnston, he was again placed in command—this time of the largest of the Rebel armies. It was a fortunate honor for him. McClellan had been weakened by his long campaign. The Rebels had strengthened their army by every means in their power. Lee at once achieved a grand reputation by stopping McClellan's advance and by following him to his gunboats on the James river.

The moment that Richmond became relieved by McClellan's evacuation of Harrison's Landing, Lee began a rapid movement by Fredericksburg against Washington. His intention was to strike General Pope, who held the Shenandoah valley, and destroy him before McClellan could come up, and then march directly upon Washington. The march was made with great rapidity, and the attack with much energy, but failed. The junction of the two forces was made during the three days' battle at Manassas, in August, 1862, generally known as the second battle of Bull Run. Although Lee was brought to a halt, and compelled to abandon his plans, he reported his movements as being signally successful, the purpose of the campaign being, he claimed, fully accomplished by the relief of the line of the Rappahannock.

The Southern people were highly gratified by the report of the claimed advantages, and the Northern people correspondingly discouraged; but Jeff. Davis was not satisfied with the meagre result achieved, and ordered a further advance on Washington. Lee determined on an invasion of Maryland as the best plan of accomplishing the desired purpose, and as early as the 1st of September ordered an advance. The Rebel army began to cross the Potomac on September 4, and soon after pushed rapidly into Maryland. Lee occupied Frederick, Maryland, on the 8th of the same month. On the 13th a portion of his army had a sharp action at Middleburg, Maryland, and on the day following the advance of McClellan's army, under General Reld, was encountered at Boonesboro. The two armies fought and maneuvered for position until September 17, when the campaign culminated in the battle of Antietam and the defeat

of the Rebels, with a loss of fourteen thousand in killed and wounded. Lee was forced to retreat, and on the 19th succeeded in recrossing into Virginia. He was not pursued, and quietly moved down the valley, and again occupied his old line of the Rappahannock. Here he succeeded in repulsing the attacks of General Burnside at Fredericksburg, in December, 1862, and of General Hooker at Chancellorsville, in May, 1863; and by these successes was confirmed in his belief that the Rappahannock was the most formidable line for the defense of Richmond, an opinion which did not find favor with Beauregard and other Rebel leaders.

His offensive campaigns had thus far all been signal failures; but, inspired by the successes achieved by him while acting on the defensive, he was prompted to again assume the offensive. In June, 1863, he started on the famous invasion of Pennsylvania, inaugurating the movement with a considerable success at Winchester in the capture of the garrison. He immediately pushed northward and entered Pennsylvania, encountering the advance of General Meade's army at Gettysburg, July 1. This day's battle served only to bring the two armies face to face, and at sunrise on the 3d of July, Lee began, with some doubt and hesitation, his third offensive battle. It ended, as all our readers know, in his defeat and retreat. This he effected with much skill, moving rapidly down the valley of the Shenandoah, and again taking up his defensive position on the favorite line of the Rappahannock. Here he remained quiet during the winter, preparing for the spring campaign.

In the spring of 1864, General Grant, fresh from the victorious fields of the West, assumed the chief command of the Union army, giving his direct personal supervision to that branch of it which Lee had hitherto held at bay in Virginia. On the 5th of May began the remarkable series of battles which resulted in driving Lee back from the Rappahannock to the defenses of Richmond. The movements of Lee were energetic and masterly, and were characterized by almost as much stubbornness as marked those of his antagonist.

The battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, and Cold Harbor followed in quick succession, and in June the siege of Petersburg and Richmond commenced. Into its intricate details we have neither time nor space to enter, and they are, moreover, still fresh in the minds of the people. Lee was placed in the absolute chief command of the Rebel army, and placed beyond the pale of Jeff. Davis' meddling interference. But it was too late. The autumn and early winter were successfully devoted by Grant to severing the railway communications of the Rebels, and finally the Southside Railroad, the only communication which still remained intact, was threatened. On April 2, 1865, this line was thoroughly broken, after the victory of Five Forks, and on the following day Richmond and Petersburg, now become untenable, were evacuated. The retreating Rebel army was closely followed up, and on the 9th of April its demoralized fragments were surrendered at Appomattox. The career of the famous Army of Virginia was at last at an end, and it remained for Sherman to complete his grand march to the sea to bring down the unstable fabric of the Confederacy.

The war at an end, General Lee retired to private life, and for more than five years maintained a reserved and unostentatious seclusion which was in keeping with his predominant family characteristic and eminently to his credit. In August, 1865, he accepted the Presidency of Washington College, at Lexington, Virginia, whither he soon retired, and continued to strive earnestly to build up its shattered fortunes. In this effort he met with a well-deserved success, and, apart from the almost universal sympathy of the Southern people which he enjoyed on account of the part taken by him in the Rebellion, his death will be a serious loss to the cause of the peaceful pursuit to which he had devoted the remainder of his life and his unquestionable abilities. For a year or two past he had been in failing health. On the 28th of September he was seized with a fainting fit, by which he was completely prostrated for some days. But he gradually mended, and until within a day or two his ultimate recovery was confidently anticipated.

General Lee was about five feet eight inches in height, and well-proportioned and compact in frame. His well-built and squarely-shaped head was indicative of the energy of his character. His eyes were keen and dark, his nose finely formed, his mouth expressive of firmness, and his entire countenance betokened a gentle and benevolent disposition. The heavy growth of short grey hair which covered his head, mouth, and chin lent him a venerable appearance, and to this his manners gave additional grace. In his deportment he was unostentatious, almost severely so. Of his character as a man and a soldier we speak at length elsewhere. He is dead—the greatest of the Confederate chieftains, in truth, one of the greatest generals of the age, and his death has thrown the whole Southern section of the country into profound and unaffected grief. This is but natural, and no man would have it otherwise.

Gilbert Dean, a noted New York lawyer and judge, died yesterday morning at Poughkeepsie. He was a native of Dutchess county and a graduate of Yale College. He was twice elected to Congress by the Democrats, once in 1850 from the Eighth district, and again in 1852 from the same district, then renumbered the Twelfth. In July, 1854, he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor Seymour. At the next election he was defeated by Judge Enott, and he then moved to New York city, and became a member of a law firm. He was counsel for Mrs. Cunningham in the Dr. Burdell case in 1857, and succeeded in securing her acquittal. He was elected to the Assembly in 1863, and was nominated by that body for Speaker, but withdrew on account of an equal division of the House, which prevented any choice. He was twice married, and his surviving wife was the daughter of the noted abolitionist of Utica, Alvin Stewart. His health of late years has been very delicate, and he has done but little business and taken but little part in public affairs for some time past.

Emile de la Rue. The Commentatore Emile de la Rue, a well-known foreign banker, and the last surviving representative of an ancient Swiss banking house established in Genoa for more than a century, died of smallpox, on the 25th of last month, at Verona. This banker was also considerable of a statesman, and though a citizen of Geneva, he strongly took the side of Italy, and under Count Cavour, a close friend of his, was employed on several occasions for the good of the country. He had repeatedly been sent on delicate missions to both England and France. He was called to Florence in 1866 by Sciogio, then Minister of Finance, for consultation on important financial matters. He was there made Commander of the Orders of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus.

SPECIAL NOTICES. For additional Special Notices see Public Pages. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. OPENING LECTURE OF THE SEASON. BY MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON. ON MONDAY-EVENING, October 11, Subject—"JOAN OF ARC." GEORGE VANDENHOFF, October 19. "HENRY IV." WENDELL PHILLIPS, October 21. "THE LOST ARTS." MISS OLIVE LUCK, October 24. "THE DIGNITY SIDE." MRS. F. W. LANDER, October 26. "MISSESSA NIGHT'S DREAM." JOSH BILLINGS, October 28. "MILK." HON. CHARLES SUMNER, October 31. "THE DUEL BETWEEN FRANCE AND PRUSSIA." PETROLEUM V. NASBY, November 2. "IN SEARCH OF THE HORN OF SIN." MISS ISABELLA GLYNN, November 3. "MACBETH." GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, November 4. "CHARLES DICKENS."

REPORT OF THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, October 8, 1870. LIABILITIES. Capital, \$200,000.00. Surplus and Profits, 469,363.69. Circulation outstanding, 176,092.29. Individual Deposits, 1,129,956.33. Due to Banks and Bankers, 32,522.26. \$2,037,935.58. RESOURCES. Loans and Discounts, \$1,245,899.28. U. S. Bonds, 212,000.00. Other Bonds and Mortgages, 26,425.00. Real Estate, 48,956.98. Due from Banks and Bankers, \$68,667.42. Exchanges and Cash Items, 145,755.48. Expenses and Taxes, 212,422.99. Specie, Legal-tender, and National Notes, 825,570.73. \$2,037,935.58. JOHN CASTNER, Cashier.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA at the close of business, October 8, 1870. RESOURCES. Loans and Discounts, \$332,414.52. Overdrafts, 524.92. United States Bonds to secure circulation, 257,500.00. United States Bonds and Securities on hand, 29,000.00. Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages, 7,000.00. Due from Reimbursing and Reserve Agents, 57,527.84. Due from other National Banks, 51,994.91. Due from other Banks and Bankers, 5,421.55. Banking House, 39,000.00. Current Expenses, 6,315.25. Taxes paid, 2,719.54. Cash items (including stamps), 7,441.39. Exchanges for Clearing House, 37,169.84. Bills of other National Banks, 7,150.00. Fractional currency (including nickels), 1,325.00. Specie, viz., Coin, 90,662.00. Legal Tender Notes, 30,000.00. Three Per-cent. Certificates, 30,000.00. \$1,012,099.47. LIABILITIES. Capital stock paid in, \$250,000.00. Surplus fund, 15,638.74. Discounts, 8,499.12. Interest, 5,662.97. Profits and Loss, 1,050.92. National Bank circulation outstanding, 278,325.00. Individual Deposits, 431,544.33. Cashiers' Checks outstanding, 24,478.03. Due to National Banks, 28,326.48. Due to other Banks and Bankers, 29,964.68. \$1,012,099.47.

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia, ss: I, C. H. PRICE, Cashier of the Seventh National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. Correct. Attest: C. H. PRICE, Cashier. R. H. HOWARD, A. R. MCCOWN, T. GEO. WERNAG. Subscribed and sworn to before me this twelfth day of October, 1870. J. P. MAGILL, Notary Public.

BARGAINS IN WORKED SLIPPERS.—We offer to the ladies a large lot of Worked Slippers, in raised work and worked on toes, at very low prices. One lot at 50 cents. One lot at 75 cents. One lot at \$1.25. One lot at \$1.50. One lot at \$1.75. One lot at \$2. Regular stock of Sofa Pillows, Pin-Cushions, and Embroidered Slippers, at low price. Best Zephyr, solid full weight. Best American Zephyrs 15 cents. Stocking Yarns, Wool, and Cotton. Silk and Jet Buttons. 19 28 tubs 1m. Gimps and Fringe. RAPSON'S, N. W. COR. EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA CURE. FILL is an UNFADING, SWEET-SCENTED, Non-volatile Fluid. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia it uses for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the falling strength. It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines. TURNER & CO., Proprietors, 9 29 thurstm No. 120 TREMONT ST., Boston, Mass.

HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWEN, No. 402 ARCH Street; THOMAS, FIFTH and MARKET Streets; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and CHESTNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 91 14p

STEREOTYPION ENTERTAINMENTS given to Churches, Sunday-schools, Societies, etc. etc. Having the largest assortment of Slides in the city, I have unequalled facilities for giving these delightful entertainments. Constantly receiving new pictures. Engagements may be now made by inquiring of W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESTNUT Street. Second story. 9 22 thurstm

THE RARE OLD PLAYERS. An entirely new Lecture by CHARLES W. BROOKE. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, Oct. 13. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents, which may be procured at Lee & Walker's, No. 923 Chestnut, and at the Box Office of the Academy. 9 22 thurstm

MUST BE SOLD.—No. 540 SOUTH EIGHTH Street, modern four-story DWELLING, with large back buildings, suitable for business or residence. Only \$4000 cash required. Apply on the premises. 10 12 28

GROCERIES, ETC. FRESH GROCERIES. We are now receiving daily new additions to our Stock of Fresh Goods FOR TABLE USE, BOTH FANCY AND STAPLE, And are offering them at the very lowest cash prices.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE, SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, 8. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT, 91 thurstm PHILADELPHIA. DRY GOODS. SHAWLS. JOHN W. THOMAS, 405 and 407 N. SECOND St., Has just opened a large lot of PAISLEY SHAWLS, In Long and Square; Open and Closed Centres. OTTOMAN STRIPE REVERSIBLE SHAWLS. Together with a handsome assortment of BLANKET SHAWLS, IN LONG AND SQUARE, 9 24 sthustm STRIPE AND PLAID. LINEN DEPARTMENT.

Constant additions both by importation and purchases from our own and New York markets. PERKINS & CO., 9 South NINTH Street, 9 18 thurstm PHILADELPHIA. REAL INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS. GEORGE FRYER, No. 916 CHESTNUT STREET, Will open ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF India & Jemel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs, At lower prices than ever offered before. 9 23 2m GEORGE D. WISHAM, No. 7 North EIGHTH Street, Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of Dress Goods To be found in the city, and will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY. Eighth Street Emporium for Black Silks! Black Silks! BLACK TAFFETA. BLACK GROS GRAIN, heavy, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2. BLACK GROS GRAIN, light, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3. BLACK GROS GRAIN, \$4.50, \$5. A SPENDID ASSORTMENT OF IRISH POPLINS. For Bargains call at GEORGE D. WISHAM'S, ONE PRICE STORE, 9 23 thurstm No. 7 North EIGHTH Street. Our Motto—Small Profits and Quick Sales.

FINANCIAL. DREXEL & CO., No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, American and Foreign Bankers. Issues Letters of Credit for Travellers, entitling the holders to draw on LONDON, PARIS or BASLE, Switzerland, Also, available throughout the United States. Draw at sight and by telegraph on SATHER & CO., San Francisco. Deal in Gold and Currency and other Securities. Receive Gold and Currency deposits subject to draft at sight. Drexel, Winthrop & Co., Drexel, Harjes & Co. No. 18 Wall Street, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

IOWA BONDS. KEOKUK, MUSCATINE, DUBUQUE, LEE COUNTY, And other Iowa bonds (city or county) bought at best rates. BOWARD DARLINGTON, 10 10 im No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. KEIM & BIDDLE, CLOTH HOUSE, N. W. Corner SECOND and MARKET Streets. CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, AND ALL GOODS FOR Men's and Boys' Wear AT LOWEST PRICES. KEIM & BIDDLE, 10 11 sthustm No. W. Corner SECOND and MARKET, PHILADELPHIA.

PERSONAL.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD experience in the control of eccentric and feeble-minded children at the State Institution at Media, would arrange with the parents or guardian of any one needing such services. Inquire of Rev. E. E. Hale, Boston, Mass., or Doctor J. N. Kottler, Principal of Institution, Media, Pa. 10 12 28