[Read at the Pittsburgh Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention.]

Nay, step aside and give him space Whose stained and threadbare suit of blue And halting gait and thin worn face And nating gatt and thin worn lace
Tells of the veteran tried and true;
And heed not though with vacant stare
He gives no way amid the crowd,
But presses on with absent air, Half muttering his thoughts aloud.

For the crowded street has gone from his sight, And the ring of his heel is the sentry's tread,
The grim old walls, in the noonday light, Have faded away, and o'er his head Is the Southern sky—and sharp and clear

The challenge rings out—Halt! Who goes there?

And the bayonet gleams as he paces his i With the enemy camped on the hills be-

And the wild hurrah he hears again, And the tattered flag that leads the onward way, And the "Minie's" scream like the whistling rain,; But the trenches are ours! and the lines

of grey
Are surging back as the flag sweeps on!
Oh, the patriot fire, and the might of his As he strikes for the victory almost won, And hears the joybells ring through the land!

The glory of home—sweet eyes that shine Wilh the glow of love when the dear name On the battle page. Oh, the faith divine That believed and knew, when the world

That no Bayard of old bore a heart more pure, Of courage more true, though day by day, He only showed the strength to endure, And calmly plodded along his way.

No grief to-day for the shrunken limb; No sigh for the empty sleeve at his side No regret for the past, though his eye grows And the light fades out of the battle pride

Remembering, as our lines swept on,
How gallant hearts went down to the
dead, And he neaves a sigh for his comrades gone.

And he walks away with a reverent head.

Stretch out long streets, in narrowing line, Flow numerous tides of busy feet, Beat hammer with a constant chime; Oriver, surge the wheel to greet, Smile, reaper, in thy sylvan home, And harvest with a certain hand; The strife is o'er, the victory won, And gentle peace is in the land.

O Veteran! in whose gleaming eyes The glory of the past doth shine, In coming years a grander prize,
Anation's reverence shall be thine, And burning words shall tell the world, Thy noble deeds, who, 'gainst the wrong, The Flag of Freedom first unfurled,
And suffering made the nation strong.

And glistening eyes shall glow with tears, At names that, stamp'd on hist'ry's page Shall ages ringing down the years— The heroes of this patriot age, Like martial music sweet and strong Thy name with theirs shall ever be Borne onward by the tides of song, And crowned by immortality.

#### NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

# THE CAMPAIGN IN PENNSYLVANIA

Interesting Demonstrations Union Men.

### Immense Enthusiasm of the People.

On Saturday evening the Academy of Music was again filled with a large and intelligent audience, composed of ladies and gentlemen, who were entertained by Judge Bell, of Texas, and Governor Hawley, of Connecticut, in addresses on the political issues of the day. The meeting was called to order at eight o'clock, and Frederick Fraley, Esq., was chosen President. On taking the chair, Mr. Fraley said:

We have met to night to hold the lest

We have met to-night to hold the last meeting at this place to characterize the campaign of 1866—a campaign which was to settle the question between the people and the President; between their policy and his policy. We have here brought before policy. We have here brought before you from every section of the Union, to speak freely their opinions in regard to the political issues of the day—not like the muzzied animals exhibited in the recent mena-gerie. He was about to introduce one of the fighting lions of the South, who would

Judge Bell, of Texas, was then introduced and was received with great applause. This learned and eloquent gentleman spoke at great length, to the evident satisfaction of the entire audience.

Speech of Judge Bell.

He said he would like to be able to say something that would repay his hearers for the warm feelings manifested in the re-ception he had met. There had been so ception he had met. There had been so many ablespeakers addressing them during the past month, on the issues of the day, that it was impossible to present them in any new or more attractive form. You heard, last evening, a man of comprehensive thought, who told you that what remained of the contact is whet remains of decrease. the contest is what remains of slavery and freedom. As Mr. Greeley remarked, slavery

ised, the most studied deception was practised upon the people, both in the South and elsewhere.

The question now before the people is the greatest ever presented for their decision. It was not agreeable to speak of certain existing facts; butstill it was the duty of every man to speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. You were told last night that the people of the South, in 1861, were not in favor of Secession. They were deceived by their leaders. They were told that Secession would not affect in any way the question of slavery. It was merely intended for the purpose of reconstruction, and this the great majority of the people were induced to believe.

The mind of the masses of the South had been governed, fer the last twenty years by the political leaders. These membrand so impressed them with the idea that immense will swould spring from the abolishment of slavery, that nothing more was required to desiroy the influence of a man than to the people of the South is that Andrew them. He would show how the rebels do things in Texas, by referring to the cases of the Republican party, which them the work and that they may control that party and strike again for Southern independence; and whatever they may appear to accomplish found wanting, and all will yet be well. Colonel Hawley concluded amid great applance. The best hope of the South is that Andrew Johnson will build up a party to aid them they may control that party and that they may control that party and the truth. The control of their own the propose of reconstruction, and the strike again for Southern independence; and the president that he has been tried and found wanting, and all will yet be well. Colonel Hawley concluded amid great applianc

charge him with being an abolitionist. In consequence of this fact, nineteen out of every twenty men who came from the North and settled in the South became more ex-treme in this sort of denunciation than those of Southern birth. This was especially the case in his section at the time of sec sien. The newspapers, as well as the leading men, indulged in all sorts of misrepre-

sien. The newspapers, as well as the leading men, indulged in all sorts of misrepresentations, and thus the people were made to believe that eccession intended nothing more than reconstruction.

Unfortunately, the treachery of the Chief Executive has thrust upon the country a question that has taken the place of reconstruction—a question that involves the fundamental principles of the Government. The Southern people pretend to be loyal. Questions of fact should be determined by the credibility of witnesses. In 1861 they deceived their own people, and kept them from the truth until they were astonished by the exhaustion of all their resources. That they did thus deceive them is as plain and susceptible of proof as that Washington ever lived. Every question for the last thirty years in the South has been made a sectional question. The war for the disruption of the Government was brought about for the sole purpose of making places for ambittons. for the sole purpose of making places for ambitious men. To accomplish this the ambitious men. To accomplish this the people were told that it was the purpose of Mr. Lincoln's Government to destroy the property of the South and to put an end to the institution of slavery.

In prosecuting the war no adequate ideas can be considered.

can be conceived of the lengths to which they went to oppress their own people. At least three-fourths of the people of his own State would have said, were they so permitted, "Give me the old flag—the star spangled banner." But their leaders deceived them throughout the war. They told them of victories that were never won. They told them of their vast resources, which they multiplied by tens. They told them that the North never would or could overthrow the South

the South.

The men who acted this way toward their own people are not worthy to be trusted. The spirit that dominated over the people of the South was the spirit of tyranny, and yet after all this, when their war was a failure—when they were beaten upon the field—when they were conquered and subdued, they make great professions of loyalty. They are Union men, and want to come back into

the Congress of the country.

The speaker proposed to look back at the record of the President.—Mr. Johnson talks of his policy, and says that these leaders of the South are loyal. Has any man in this or any other country, in the space of twelve months, made as many declarations that he has contradicted as Andrew Johnson? Did he not say that treason is odious and should be punished, and that Union men should reconstruct the Union? Did he not make these declarations daily, even after Mr. Lin-coln had eased his glorious work? His policy now is to bring these men who warred against the Government into Congress, as though they had never done harm. He did not pretend this at the close of the war He then demanded certain evidences of loyalty. then demanded certain evidences of loyalty. He telegraphed to Florida and elsewhere, that they should repudiate the rebel debt and perform other important conditions before they could again be restored to the

These conditions were gladly accepted, as These conditions were gladly accepted, as would have been others even more stringent. They felt that in falling upon the field of battle they had lost all their rights, and would have gladly accepted any terms that Mr. Johnson might have thought proper to propose. If Mr. Johnson had a right to impose three conditions, which he did, he had a right to impose fifty, or to be satisfied with one or none. fied with one or none.

Mr. Johnson has now assumed to settle this whole question. He declares the people of the South loyal, and they are entitled to a of the south loyal, and they are entitled to a representation in Congress, with all its powers. His whole policy in this regar is nothing more nor less than downright usurpation. Look at Congress. It is the law making power, and it is the Government of the papils. It is the people ment of the papils. ment of the people. It is the people speaking through their representatives. The Government is divided into three branches, the legislative, executive and Congress is the legislative, and the law-making power is confined to it alone. The Constitution gives to the President very limited powers. He can appoint certain officers, but the Constitution gives to Congress the power to take from him only these appointments. Congress, according to the Constitution, shall make the cording to the Constitution, shall make the laws necessary and proper for the guidance of every officer. This is a people's Government. Every man cannot go to Washington with intent to make laws. He sends a representative to perform that duty for him. The power is in the people. The people delegate that power to Congress, and when the President attempts to assail Congress, he assails the people and strikes at the fundamental principles of the Government.

You have now got to settle the question with the President, whether the power of this Government belongs to him or to you. This is the greatest question ever presented for the consideration and decision of the American people. The speaker believed that the country is in greater danger to day than when the rebel army was banded against us on the field of Gettysburg. When you let it be known that you hold the power in your own hands; when you let it be known that shall not be held by a negit

against us on the field of Gettysburg. When you let it be known that you hold the power in your own hands; when you let it be known that shall not be held by an accidental President; when you give your firm and unwavering support to Congress—then there will be reconstruction. You must let the President know by your ballots that he is as much required to obey the popular will as any other officer of the Government.

The Constitutional Amendments proposed by Congress are just and proper, but the people of the South will not ratify them. They would do so, however, if they were not under the control of their leaders. These amendments are not opposed because they are antagonistic to slavery, because of the basis of representation they require, but because they will disqualify seven-teenths of the people who seek power. The domineering spirit of the leaders will cause these amendments to be rejected. What will you do then? How long will you wait? How long will you permit the men who have all along been faithful to the country, to lie in the dust at the feet of its enemies? The President is committed to the principle that all the States have a right to vote on these amendments. He knows the fallacy of this posi-

freedom. As Mr. Greeley remarked, slavery was one of the vices that crept in among the Institutions of the country. He always regarded it as a great moral evil. After showing that this evil had increased with the acquisition of territory, he proceeded to show its influence in producing the disastrous war through which the country had successfully passed.

The leading people of the South, however, had persistently declared that the war did not grow out of slavery, but from social differences. It was declared by Yancey and other Southern Commissioners, that slavery was not in danger. In regard to this iact, the most studied deception was practised upon the people, both in the South and alsowhere.

miss one of these judges, and so districted the other as to require him to visit two sections of the State, five hundred miles apart, and with a trifle of hostile Indians between them. They say boldly and open y that they will not elect to the Senate any man who was or is a Union man, or who could or would take the test oath. The kind of men they intend to send are those who declare that the school system of the North is a magnificent failure, and all whose sympathies and feelings have been and still are in favor of the secession movement. Are you willing to receive such men into Congress? They do not pretend that they are sorry for what they have done. They only regret that they failed to accomplish their purpose. They declare that they will never vote for Union men—that they will not vote for any one who did not take part in the rebellion. Among a them, he has many personal friends, and he would say nothing of them that facts would not justify. They are wedded to one idea—the idea of an indepen-

dent Government and will move heaven and earth to accomplish it. There is not a Union man in the South who sustains the policy of Andrew Johnson. Among the hundreds and thousands of trai-tors, there is not one that does not sustain that policy. Therefore the people of the North should first have a clear view of his North should first have a clear view of his policy, and secondly, adopt your own plan of reconstruction. The secessionists, to ac complish their objects, depend entirely upon Andrew Johnson. Do not believe that when you have voted he will ground his arms and change his course. He will do no such thing. He has not and cannot have anything to hope for in the future from the loyal people. This he knows. He will present new issues. He will say that unless a lithe States come in and are permitted to participate in the Legislature the Constitutional Amendments cannot be enforced. He knows what you want. He knows that you want the country restored to peace. He counts upon this. And unless you make him know that you are fully prepared to meet him at that you are fully prepared to meet him at every point, he will continue this controversy. It is, therefore, your duty to look not only at the present, but to the future, and to let this despot at the White House know that he must submit to the will of the people, constitutionally expressed.

The Judge's remarks were received

throughout with rapturous applause. Speech of Governor Hawley.

Governor Hawley, of Connecticut, was next introduced. He said that man must indeed be bold who would detain an audience long at the close of a campaign, during which they had been so thoroughly educated on the issues involved in this contest, and he would speak briefly. We have shown that we could carry on a great Republic for seventy years, and it became necessary for us to demonstrate that we could put down a great rebellion. The American people sprang up to the contest instantly, and although the undertaking was gigantic, and grew in its proportions, demands for men and money were immediately answered, and

we achieved the greatest triumph ever known in the world. We will not falter in our duty now. Let we will not latter in our daty now. Let us have faith, and with our great strength and confidence in God, let us go forward without hesitation, and there will be no doubt about the final result. The difficulty is now between the President and Congress. He claims he has applied sufficient tests, which the speaker rehearsed, which he did without any authority, although the people permitted them to be experimented with because the end was one they wished to have reached. In everything that looks to restoration and security for the future, we were willing to support him; but he has usurped this power, and the people will no longer submit to his dictation. The United States is represented by a Congress to whom belongs the inauguration of laws and meais now between the President and Congress. longs the inauguration of laws and measures for the government of the States, and the whole question of restoration or reconstruction belongs to them. A loyal mac cannot live in many portions of the South to-day and express himself as an uncon-

ditional Union man. It is said we must take the mere promises of the Southern men when they say they hing more than promise was required to secure ourselves in the future. We trusted Andrew Johnson twenty months ago, but we would not trust him now; nor can we trust the Southern leaders, notwithstanding their promises. The speaker did not expect them to yield intellectual connections, but they have not regretted the past save in the failure of their cause. If the entire South were willing to adopt some plan for even partial suffrage, it is our duty to demand sufficient guarantees the failure. We have called a sufficient guarantees the failure of the failure o tles for the future. We have a right to re adjust the basis of representation. It would be unjust to give them twelve additional Representatives as a premium for rebellion. We don't ask the freedmen to come to the ballot-box now, and it is not for them to complain, but for us, of the present condition of things.

tion of things. tion of things.

The work of enfranchisement of the freedman must finally come, however, if the Republic will stand. We disfranchise only a few of the rebel leaders; and those who talk of undue severity are only those who acted steadily against us during the rebellion, when the flag waved most beautifully, or when the battle raged fiercest.

He never saw the day when soldiers would not have sung to deums and hallelujahs, and welcomed the return of repentant rebels to

welcomed the return of repentant rebels to the dear old flag. They were all taught to love it at their mother's knees, and will never forget it. The South will make no-thing by waiting for some new plan of the President. Nothing had been made by the President. Nothing had been made by the threat of revolution uttered within the last three months. The South declared they would resist when the various compromise measures were proposed, previous to the rebellion; and if they had yielded during the first years of the war they would have had partial compensation for their slaves; but they would not accept it, and universal freedom has been the result. And after the accomplishment of our great victories, we accomplishment of our great victories, we will go onward in the good work until universal suffrage will extend to all classes. Let us put the old plow in deep and strike to the very foundation.

to the very foundation.

When he saw his comrades fall before him on the battle-field, he resolved that if ever again he entered the political arena, he would throw away everything like conservatism, and spend all his energies in the establishment and perpetuation of human liberty. The name of Democracy has been fearfully misused. Some of our best men gloried in the name in days cone by but fearfully misused. Some of our best men gloried in the name in days gone by; but recently falsely called Democrats opposed any measure necessary for the protection of the Government and the prosecution of the war; and whenever outrages were committed in our streets at home while our brave boys were fighting in the field, there was not a schoolboy who called the pepetrators Democrats. Remember the three hundred thousand graves scattered all over the South when you go forth to the ballot-box, and in the memory of all their sufferings and sacriwhen you go forth to the ballot-box, and in the memory of all their sufferings and sacri-fices render such a verdict as will convince the President that he has been tried and found wanting, and all will yet be well. Colonel Hawley concluded amid great ap-

R. W. Shields,
Adam J. Fredericks,
George W. Kephart,
William B. Irvin,
James Tomlinson,
Daniel R. Erdman,
T. A. Beck.

SECRETARIES : Wm. R. Lowrie, | Jeel Vance, Samuel D.Bullock. General Owen made an eloquent and telling speech, urging the loyal men to pouder before taking the ballot to the box od Tues-

day next.

Speeches were made by E.K. Nickols, Esq., and Hon. A. W. Benedict, who held the multitude spell-bound till half-past ten o'clock. Throughout their remarks they were frequently applauded. The meeting adjourned at a'late hour, with cheers for Geary and the whole ticket.

Union Meeting at Independence Hall. A large and onthusiastic meeting fof the Bepublican party was held on Saturday evening, in front of Independence Hall, at which Hon. Charles Gibbons, Esq., candidate for Congress in the First, District, spoke

which Hon. Unaries Gibbons, 1994, only date for Congress in the First District, spoke and elegience. He said with great power and elequence. He said the Southern Representatives in the Con-gress of 1861 were not excluded by our voices. They went out voluntarily. voices. They went out voluntarily. They had a purpose in so doing. If they had remained for the purpose of embarrassing the Government, of stopping supplies, and crippling our armies, they would have fallen, they well knew, within the constitutional definition of treason, and would have been subjected to arrest, to trial, and to execution as traitors. tion as traitors.

The speaker commended in high terms the action of the loyal Congress, and stated that "the head and front of their offending" was in requiring surelies from those who had betrayed their trust.

Mr. Gibbons continued at some length and concluded amid great applause.
General-R. D. Mussey, of Ohio, was then introduced, and was received with three hearty cheers. He said he was grateful for the kind reception accorded him, and here, under the shadow of that building in which was signed the greatest instrument ever put forth by man [cheers], he would call upon those before him to stand by the great principles enunciated in that instrument. Andrew Johnson had said that he would make treason edious. It is barely possible

for him to make it so by turning traitor himself. General Mussey then went into an exhaustive examination of the proposed amendments to the Constitution, and explained them in a clear and simple style, which elicited the most enthusiastic ap-

plause. While the General was speaking the Democratic procession passed.

Gen. Mussey continued—He thanked his audience for their excellent demeanor during the passage of the procession, and reference to the contribution of the procession. ing the passage of the procession, and referred to the question of negro suffrage. He said that the Johnson party claim that the object, intent and only purpose of the Republican Copgressional party is the granting of the elective franchise to the colored people. Every reasonable man certainly knows better. The leaders of the party who are attenually crying nicros ratter what they are eternally crying nigger utter what they know to be first-class lies. The question of suffrage has not been from the time the campaign opened down to the present moment confined to that point in no way, shape or form. The only thing and the only subject has been relative to sustaining the Congress

chosen by the people. The speaker then retired amid great applause.

J. W. Newlin, Esq., was the last speaker introduced. He made a short and pithy speech, reviewing "My Policy" in scathing terms. He was frequently applauded. terms. He was frequently applianced.

The meeting adjourned shortly after ten o'clock, with nine heartly cheers for General John W. Geary, Charles Gibbons and the whole Union Republican ticket.

#### POLITICAL.

## UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

GOVERNOR, MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY. JUDICIARY.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, HON. JOSEPH ALLISON, ASSOCIATE JUDGES, HON. WM. 8. PEIROE F. CARROLL BREWSTER,

CITY OFFICERS. RECEIVER OF TAXES. RICHARD PELTZ. CITY COMMISSIONER, CAPTAIN HENRY CONNER,

# COUNTY OFFICERS.

CONGRESS First District-Hon. CHARLES GIBBONS. Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL.
HOB. LEONABD MYERS.
HOD. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
CALBEN. TAYLOR. Fourth.

SENATOR, First District—JEREMIAH NICHOLS. BECORDER OF DEEDS, MAJOR-GENERAL JOSHUA T. OWEN. PROTHONOTARY DISTRICT COURT.
JAMES MCMANES. CLERK OF COURT QUARTER SESSIONS, JOHN G. BUTLER.

COPONER SAMUEL BANIELS.

ASSEMBLY, First District-GEORGE W. GHEGHAN, Second District-ROBT, C. TITTERMARY. Third District-Third District—WILLIAM W WATT, Finh District—JOSEPH T. THOMAS, Sixth District—JAMES FREEBORN. Sixth District—JAMES FREEBORN.
Seventh District—JAMES SUBERS.
Eighth District—JAMES N. RERMS.
Ninth District—FRED. DITTMAN.
Tenth District—ELIBHA W. DAVIS.
Eleventh District—WM. J. DONOHUGH.
Twelfth District—ALEXANDER ADAIRE
Thirteenth District—ENOS C. RENNER.
Fourteenth District—GEO. DE HAVEN, JR.
Sixteenth District—GEO. DE HAVEN, JS.
Seventeenth District—DAVID WALLAGE,
Seventeenth District—DAVID WALLAGE,
Seventeenth District—JAMES N. MARKS.

By order Union Republican City Executive Com-WM. R. LEEDS, President.

JNO. L. HILL, JOS. S. ALLEN, } Secretaries.

#### EIGHTH WARD UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

MAJOR-GENERAW JOHN W. GEARY. HON, CHARLES O'NEILL.
STATE SENATOR,
HON, JEREMIAH NICHOLS, HON. JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
SELECT COUNCIL.
ALEX. L. HODGDON. ALEX J. HARPER MOBRIS PATTERSON, JOHN H. ATWOOD, J. F. GAYLEY, M. D.

FIFTH WARD UNION REPUBLICAN FOR CONSERSS. CHARLES GIBBONS.

005-4t

JOSEPH T. THOMAS.

JOSEPH T. THOMAS.

WM. D. LELAR.
SCHOOL DIESCTORS,
COLLINS, WEST,
LD & UND L. YARD,
JOHN GOFORTH
WH. H. LAKE, 206-24 SHIPPING.

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ing day.

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goods to Salveston, Mobile, Vicksburg, and interior

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30 South Wharves,

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

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Passengers will find superior accommodations and
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Cabing assage, 50; Deck do., 110

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for THURBDAY, October II, and sail on SATUR
DAY, October 13th, at 10 octock A. M., and eyer;
alternate Saburday thereafter—viz.: October 27, Noyember 10th, &c. alternate Saturday thereafter—viz.: October 27, November 10th, &c.

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BUMAN (new), Captain Baker, 1,63 tons burthen.

BANON, Captain Manthews, 1,250 tons burthen.

NORMAN, Captain Crowell, 1,233 tons burthen.

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STARS AND STRIPES
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The steamship STARS AND STRIPES, Holmes,
master, will sail for Havana on SATURDAY MORNING, October 30th, at 8 o'clock.
Panaga to Havana \*\*\*

NG. October 30th, at 3 o'clock.
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FOR NEW YORK.—Philadelphia Sicar Propeller Company—Despatch and Swin sure Lines, via Pelaware and Raritan Canal—Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all the Northern and Eastern Lines. For freight, which will be taken on accommodating No. 122 South Delaware avenu mh16tf

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STRAMER FOR SALE—The fast
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steader HELEN GETTY (side wheel), 408 tons O. M.
180 leet long, 21½ feet beam; depth of hold 8 faet 6
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FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.—Texas Line.—
The brig HAIL COLUMBIA. Brereton master, is now loading between Pier 33 and 23.

East River, and will sail with despatch. For freight or passage, apply to BISHOP, SON & CO., No. 105 Arch street.

EXPRESS LINE FOR BOSTON.—The schemes MARY D IRELAND, Ireland, master, is now loading for Boston at Christian's wharf, firwharf below hace street. For freight, apply to DAVI COOPER, 18 N. Delaware avenue. FOE ANTWERP.—The Al bark ESTHER Captain Prince, is now loading for the above port. For freight or passage, apply to WORK-MAN & OO., 123 Wainut street. WANTED FOR KEY WEST.—A Vessel of about 300 tons capacity to load for Key West, Fig. High rates and quick despatch given.

Apply to BISHOP, SON & OO. 885 Arch street.

FOR TREIGHT OR CHARTER.—AlBr. bark

KATHLEEN, Williams, master, 490 tons re

gister and 6,500 bbls. flour.

Al Br. bark JANETT, Klinney, master, 220 tons register and 6,500 bbls. flour.

Al Br. bark BAITHASARA, Wilson, master, 294

cons register and 3,500 bbls. flour.

Al Br. brig IDA. Thesing, master, 210 tons register and 2,500 bbls. capacity. Apply to

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CONSIGNERS' ROTICE Schenus, SALL L. ap21 EDMUND A SOUDER & CO.,
ap21 B Dock street whart
CONSIGNERS' ROTICE. Schooner SARAH A.
HAMMOND, Paine, master, from Boston, is now
discharging cargo at the second wharf below Callow
hill street. Consignees please and for their

bill street. Consignees please send for their goods, and oblige DAVID COOPER, 18 North Delawers TAS. S. SHINDLER, SUCCESSOR TO JOHN SHINDLER
& SONS, Sail Makers, No. 500 North DELAWARS Avenne, Philadelphia.
All work done in the best manner and on the lowest and most favorable terms, and warranted to give perect satisfaction. Particular attention given to repairing.

OLIVES FARCIES, GAPERS, &c.—Olives Farcies (Smired Olives), Nonparell and Superfine Capers, and French Olives; fresh goods, landing ar Napoleon III., from Havre, and for sale by JOS, E. BUSSIER & CO. Me South Date of the Sale by JOS, E. BUSSIER A COn 100 SOULE Delayrage avenue

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National Bank of the Republic Building 809 and 811 CHESTNUT Street.

The Building is supplied with Gas, Water, Water Closets, and steam Healing Apparatus. The rooms on the third and fourth floors are large (50x50) well lighted, and solitable for a Commercial College or business of a similar character.

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FOR SALE-A large mass of unimproved ground opposite Girard College, and in the heart of Germantown. Both surrounded with improvements. Terms accommodating.

B. A. MITCHELL, seeing N.E. Cor. FIFTH and WALNUT streets.

Apply to N.E. Cor. FIFTH and WALNUT streets.

CRPHANS OURT PEREMPYORY SALE

Estate of GEORGE C. BEAD, decayed.

THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—M. DERN THREE.

STORY BRICK BESIDENCE. No. 1024 CLINTON street, east of Eleventh street, between Spruce and Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale without reserve on TUSSDAY.

October 16th, 1888, at 12 Octock, Noon. at the PHILA
preperty, late of George C. Read, deceased, viz. No. 1.—All that messuase and lot of ground, on the south side of Clinton street, City of Philadelphia, 97 street east of Eleventh street; City of Philadelphia, of street 20 feet, and extending in depth southward 123 feet to Fine street. Being the same premises which Philp P. Green and others, executors by indenture of the 2th of June, A. D. 1844, and recorded at Philadelphia, in Deed Book R. L. L., No 20, page 522, traited and conveyed unto the said George C. Read, in 1625.

No 2.—All that ground rent of 83 33-100, payable by John M. Doman, his heirs and sale gas, without deduction for taxes, out of and for all that lot of ground, deceased, No. 147, situate on the north size of Christian street 20 feet in the plan of the estate of Joseph Wharton, deceased, No. 147, situate on the north aftee of Christian streets of feet in ches, and on the rear thereof 19 feet 9 inches, extending in depth northward on the east line 120 feet; on the hand contraved from the Premises which Mortan McMichael, High Sheriff it be city and county of Philadelphia, by Deed Poli, dated the 6th day of December, A. D. 184, and recorded in the District Court of the vity and county of Philadelphia, in Sheriffs Deed Book R., page 56, granted and conveyed to the said George C. Read in the M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

The steamship ARIES, Captain Crowell, will sail from Philadelphia on Monday, Oct. 8, at 16 A. M.
The steamship ROMAN, Captain Baker, will sail from Boaton on Thursday, October 11, at 8 P. M.
The line between Philadelphia and Roston is now composed of the ROMAN (new), Captain Baker, 1,68 tons burthen, EAXON, Captain Makthews, 1,50 tons burthen, NORMAN, Captain Makthews, 1,50 tons burthen, NORMAN, Captain Makthews, 1,50 tons burthen, These substantial and well appointed steamships will sail punctually as advertised, and freight will be berth to receive carge.

Rhippers are requested to send Rills of Lading winthalt for the carge of the Captain Covering and County of Philadelphia, will be sold at Public Saie, on TUES-DAY, October 14, 48, at 12 octors, Room, at the Revent Wellshia, will be sold at Public Saie, on TUES-DAY, October 16, 48, at 12 octors, Room, at the Revent Wellshia, will be sold at Public Saie, on TUES-DAY, October 16, 48, at 12 octors, Room, at the Revent Wellshia, will be sold at Public Saie, on TUES-DAY, October 16, 48, at 12 octors, Room, at the Revent Wellshia, will be sold at Public Saie, on TUES-DAY, October 17, 48, at 12 octors, Room, at the Revent Reven

main on mortrage.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Fourth Street FOR SALE.—The handsome three-topy brick ings, well built, with three-story double back buildings, well built, with every convenience and nearly renovated throughout, altuate. No. 154 North Twentieth street. An excellent location, J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 553 Walnut street.

FOR SALE—The handsome 3 story brick dwelling, with double 3-story back buildings, altuste No. 734 Pine street; has every modern convenience and improvement, and is in good order. Lot 22 feet 18 inches front, by 184 feet deep. Immediate possession given. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 503 Walnut St. FOR SALE—A HANDSOME FOUR-STORY
BRICK RESIDENCE. 2 feet front, with three story back buildings, slimate on the south side of Pine street, west of Eighteenth. Has every modern convenience, and is in perfect order. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 508 Walnut street.

BRICK RESIDENCE, with attics and double back buildings. Every modern convenience: and Lot bac

FOR SALE-IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—Handsome three story DWELLING, Southeast corner Columbia avenue. Modern improvements. Lat 29 by 22 feet 6 inches. Apply to COPPUCK & JORDAN, 433 Walnut street.

FOR SALE.—Handsome four-story RESI d. Apply to LEWIS H. BEDNER, No. 152 South Fourth street 05 6**1**\* WALNUT S'REET PROPERTY FOR SALE
THREE DWELLINGS in New Row, west
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Also, a superior medium size House, 2116 Arch
stree:.

stree:

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—

NEW AND ELEGANT BROWN STONE AND
BRICK DWELLINGS, NO. 2220 SPRUCE STREET,

MAULE, BROTHER, & CO.

250 SOUTH STREET.

TO REINT, FOR ONE YEAR, TO A PRIVATE
Family, a FURNISHED HOUSE, On south side
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FOR SALE—HOUSE—WALNUT STREET, west of Sixteenth; 22 feet front, 150 feet deep to back street. Apply to C. H. MUIRHRID, 205 South Sixth street. FOR RENT-The second, third and fourth FLOORS of BUILDING NO. 13: North THIRD Street. Immediate possession given. J. M. GUM-MEY & SONS, 50: Walnut street.

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