THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH

The President-Congress-Henry Ward

From the Tribune. The persistent efforts of Mr. Beecher to cast blame on the Republican majority of the present Congress as-at least equally with President Johnson-responsible for the grave exist-

ing difference between them, impels me, in the interest of truth and justice, to make a statement of facts. I was one of the many who early apprehended and anxiously deprecated a breach between Congress and the President. Soon after our last State election, and before the assembling of

the present Congress, I went, not uninvited, to Washington, expressly to guard against such a difference. Being admitted to an interview with the President, I urged him to call to Washington three of the most eminent and trusted expositors of Northern anti-slavery sentiment. and three equally eminent and representative Southern ex-Rebels, and ask them to take up their residence at the White House for a week, a fortnight, so long as they might find necessary, while they, by free and friendly conference and discussion, should carnestly endeavor to find a common ground whereon the North and the South should be not merely reconciled, but made evermore fraternal and harmonious. I suggested that the President should occasionally, as he could find time, drop in on these conferences and offer such suggestions as he should deem fit - rather as a moderator or common friend, than as a party to the discussion.

A suggestion of names being invited, I proposed those of Governor Andrew, of Massachuetts; Gerritt Smith, of New York; and Judge R. P. Spaulding, of Ohio, as three who seemed to me sair representatives of the anti-slavery centiment of the North, while neither specially ob-noxious to nor disposed to deal harshly with the South; and I added that I hoped they would be met by men like General Robert E. Lee, Alexander H. Stephens, etc., who would be re-cognized and heeded by the South as men in whose hands ner honor and true interests would But I added that I had no special sire that these or any particular men should be selected, wishing only that those chosen from either section should be such as to command their people's confidence and support. And I pledged myself to support to the extent of my power, any adjustment that should thus be ma-

tured and agreed upon.
Some two months later, after the meeting of Congress, and when the political sky had become darker, I went again to Washington, on the assurance of a mutual triend that the President desired to see me. The Joint Committee on Reconstruction had then been appointed. At an interview promptly accorded, I urged the President to invite this Committee to the White House, and discuss with them, from evening to evening, as friend with friends, all the phases of the grave problem of reconstruction, fixed resolve to find a basis of agreement if possible. I urged such considerations as occurred to me in favor of the feasibility of such agree-ment if it were earnestly sought, as I felt sure it would be on the side of Congress. The vast patronage in the President's hands—the reluctance of the majority in Congress to see their triends, supporters, and nominees expelled by wholesale from office, and their places supplied by bitter adversaries-the natural anxiety of every party in power to maintain cordial relations with the head of the Government chosen by its votes—these, and a thousand kindred considerations, rendered morally certain an agreement between Congress and the President without a sacrifice of principle on either hand,

if the latter should sincerely seek it. I speak only of what I said and proposed, because I have no right and no permission to speak further. That my suggestions were not fol-lowed, nor anything akin to them, the public sadly knows. And the conclusion to which I have been most reluctantly forced is, that the President did not want harmony with Congressthat he had already made up his mind to break with the party which had elected him and seek a further lease of power through the favor and support of its implacable enemies.

The Second Letter from His Holiness the Protestant Pope, Henry Ward Beecher.

HORACE GREELEY.

From the Herald. We published on Monday a second epistle from the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to a member of his congregation, explaining and detending the Cleveland letter, which has attracted so much attention and comment. Mr. Beecher takes back none of his former statements, and denics that he is sorry that he wrote his previous letter. On the contrary, he reiterates its views and sentiments, and insists that the Southern States ought to be immediately restored to their constitutional rights. Both of his epistles are so conservative and so statesmanlike that we can no longer rank Mr. Beecher among the mere ministers of America. He de-serves to fill a higher position than that of pastor of a Brooklyn church. We nominate him for the office, and shall hereafter recognize him by the title of, his Holmess the Protestant

Pope of the United States.

After an attentive perusal of this latest bull of his Holiness, we find that we can endorse every word of n. He criticizes the President severely; but it is in the spirit of a triend and not of an enemy. As he says, the President has a pecu-liar temper, and is rather apt to assail those who disagree with him; but Horace Greeley and Thad Stevens have the same peculiarities, and do not possess that kindness of heart and sincerity of purpose which redeem President Johnson's errors. And this suggests to us the only weak point of the second letter of his Holiness. It is a sin of omission rather than of commission; but it ought to be remedied by a good strong sermon next Sunday, when Pope Beecher re-turns to his congregational pilgrims. The point is that he neglects to criticize Sumner, Phillips, Wilson, Chandler, Stevens, Greeley, Cheever, and the other radical leaders with equal severity. It President Johnson uses severe language, so do they. "Llar," "traitor," renegade," "murderer," and "wretch" (vide the Tribune) are the mildest terms they use in their assaults upon the President. Surely, his Holiness the Protestant Pope cannot sanction such epithets as these, and he will take the earliest opportunity to

To President Johnson's numerous excellencies to his horror of secession, his resistance to the Rebel leaders, his heroism in the dark days of the war, his jealousy of centralization, his simplicity of manners, and his true love of the com-mon people—Pope beecher does the amplest justice. His cloquent sentences completely ex-tinguish his would-be critics. He leaves not a rag of poor Greeley's old white coat. Rising above the corrupt atmosphere of parties, he will not call himself a Johnson man or anybody else's man, but regards current events from the standpoint of a statesman, a philosopher, and a Christian. He remembers that if President Johnson sometimes makes unwise speeches, so did President Lincoln. On his trip from Springfield to Washington Mr. Lincoln delivered various off-hand addresses, and everybody then

on his trip from Washington to Springfield Mr. Johnson has also spoken often, and many people think that he is too much in carnest. Both Lincoln and Johnson sprang from an origin not favorable to finished oratory. The one was a flat-boatman from Kentucky and Illinois, and the other a tailor from North Carolina and Tennessee. To expect the polish of an

correct convictions and carry them out mau-tully. This is the moral of the second epistle of his Holmess, and we commend it to the intelligent masses of the country.

Carlotta and Ristori-The Two Queens of the Latin Race. From the Herald.

The latest intelligence from Europe informs us that Carlotia, the Empress of the Latin race on this continent, has retired from Paris to the chateau of Maximilian at Miramar. A despatch by the Atlantic cable announced that at about the same date another foreigner of the Latin race (Ristori, the Queen of Tragedy) embarked for this country at Brest. Here we see the beautiful compensations which Providence makes for our losses. The Empress whom Napoleon appointed is obliged to retire from this continent on account of a slight misunderstand. ing between her troops and those of Juarez, backed by the sympathies of the United States; but hardly has she departed when another Queen, who owes her power to her genius, comes from the Latin race to dominate over those hearts which resisted even the witchery of Carlotta.

Ristori will find the drama of this country in a fearfully demoralized condition, and we rely upon her to regenerate and reinvigorate it. The most of our leading managers have been dreadfully Barnumized. The elegant and accomplished Wallack, once the glass of tashlon and the mould of form, has been reduced to the condition of the Feejee mermaid, which, if we recollect Barnum's book correctly, was half monkey and half codfish. The fragrant and dandyish Wheatley, whose latimates used to address bim as "Sweet William," has been cruelly metamorphosed into a sort of Joyce Heth in breeches, an object rather of commise-ration than of envy. The jovial and convivial Stuart, who once clutched the managerial diadem at a single bound—to use his own eloquent words—now resembles the woolly horse, created with one leg shorter than the other so as to graze around the mountain tops, which have been rather barren of late, so far as this personage is concerned. In short, the whole manage-rial association have been as weak as that herd of buffaloes that Barnum exhibited over at Hoboken, and as unlike their former selves as Barnum's old model of Niagara Falls, worked with a pump and a bucket or cold water, was unlike the genuine cataract, that astonishes all

The consequences of this Barnumization of the managers have been excessively deleterious to our theatres. One member of the association, like Barnum's Circassian girl from Germany, has had to withdraw from the business. Another, like Barnum's fat woman, has melted out of sicht. The houses of a third are as bogus as the Indian club which Barnum exhibited to Gaylord Clark as the genuine bludgeon that Powhatan used to kill Captain John Smith; whereupon Clark replied that he was glad that Barnum possessed this bludgeon, as he had already seen it in several other museums. We are afraid that those establishments which still keep open under the patronage of the association are, like Barnum's whales, not very long lived, however much they may spout about their success at

With played-out comedies and tragedies, and with actors who go their dull and weary rounds with the same regularity and about the same spirit as omnibus horses, the associated theatres cannot hope for any large share of public suppart. But when Ristort comes we anticipate that her resplendent genius will infuse new vigor into the Barnumized drama and make the theatres once more attractive. She can teach the actors how to perform and revive the general interest in the stage. Unlike Rachel, who was as cold and splendid as an iceberg glittering in the sun, Ristori acts from the heart and to the heart, and arouses the utmost enthusiasm of her audiences. Her debut at the French theatre will inaugurate a grand new era of the drama, and Manager Grau, who at least resembles an Emperor in wearing an imperial, may congratulate himself that he has surpassed Napoleon in giving us a queen of the Latin race who will be heartily welcome, and whose reign will be cordially respected, except, perhaps, by some Bohemian guerillas.

Equal Rights in the South. From the Times

Governor Orr's message to the Legislature of South Carolina furnishes encouraging evidence that the leading men of the Southern States are by no means indifferent to the changes which the war and the abolition of slavery have made in their affairs. He has called the Legislature together for the express purpose of making such alterations in their laws concerning the freedmen as justice and good policy require. He recommends their admission as witnesses into court, not only when their own interests are involved, but in all cases whatsoever. Their testi-mony, he urges, should be received where whites alone are concerned just as freely as where the rights of colored persons are involved. Justice requires this, and without it, he says, in very many cases crime will go unpunished. All inhabitants of the State, he missts, without dis-tinction of color, should be placed upon the same footing in regard to civil rights.

Governor Orr says that the distinctions still made between the races in this respect are due to the spirit of caste created by slavery; and that as this has been destroyed, those distinctions should also disappear. This is true and just, and strikes at the root of the whole matter. When slavery was swept away all grounds for such distinctions were swept away also. It is encouraging to find this fact recognized in so distinct and so practical a way, by the leading men of the South. It shows that they under-stand the nature of the revolution through which they have passed, and are fully prepared to make it the basis of their new civil and industrial system. It is far better for the whole country, and especially for the negroes themselves, that this great work should be thus done by the voluntary action of the Southern States than imposed upon them by the National Gov-ernment. Mr. Beecher's argument on this point is unanswerable. The mutual interests of the two races will compol as well as invite the con-

cession of exact and equal justice. We regard Governor Orr's message as a practi-cal response to the declarations of the Philadelphia Convention, and as furnishing positive and gratifying evidence that the Southern people intend to fulfil in good faith all the engagements then entered into by their representatives. We hope to see his recommendations promptly adopted by the Legislature. In others of the Southern States action has been taken looking to the same result. Full civil rights are accorded to the enfranchised slaves; provision is made for their education; their relations to the whites are amicable and satis actory, and everything promises a speedy reorganization of indus try and order in all departments of Southern society. Why should we disturb or check so wholesome and beneticent a process by needless and hurtful agitation? And why should we insist upon forcing on the South, by violent and hostile acts, reforms and movements which they are evidently doing for themselves?

The Plotting Civil War.

From the World. The first overt step towards preparation for another civil war was taken by the radicals in passing the resolution of General Paine, of Wisconsin, calling on the States to organize, discipline, and equip their militia, and directing that two-thirds of the arms, ordnance, and ammunition now under custody of the general Government be distributed among the Statesthe distribution among the Northern States to take place immediately, and that among the Southern States to be postponed till further

Mr. Raymond's exposure of this was the cause of great fluttering among the radicals, but now it is openly a part of their plans to so array the Governors and the militia of the Northern States Everett from such men would be absurd. It is enough for Pope Beecher, as for all other sensible people, that these Presidents should have

matter thus in his recent address before the Vermont Agricultural Society:-"Leaving on hand at the anal surrender of the enemy, three quarters of a million of rides in the arsensis and leaving a body of material and munitions of war adapted to all the exigencies of her bloody work, vast enough for the longest and most exhausting campaign on land and sca—a sure defense in loyal hands against whatever enemies of the nation—too vast and dangerous by far to be trusted within the reach of any but

faithful and loyal triends." No man in his senses can believe that the South, suffering, impoverished, crying out for labor, for credit, for help, and utterly broken down by her overwhelming defeat, cherishes in her wildest dreams the thought of renewing the struggle. It would be folly if she did—n tolly which time would remove. But she does not. She has declared that she does not by every form of asseveration which self-governing States are capable of. Men may he, but States do not. Governor Andrew's affectation of fear is, as we regret to believe, insincere. He is at the head of a company whose business is to buy property in the South and loan money to Southern men. He thus shows that he knows it to be talse that Northern men are illtreated at the South. Equally he proves his pretended tears hollow and insincere. Men make haste to invest their money where they know it will be safe. Governor Andrew cannot be believed when he asserts that the Southern States cannot "be trusted" to-jay as completely as any Northern State. He tears no civil war at the South.

There is but one explanation of this significant utterance—it is, that Governor Andrew is in the confidence of the Governors who met at Philadelphia the other day, and who are organizing a conspiracy against the Federal Government and its lawful head—a conspiracy to im-peach and remove President Johnson—and who, to return themselves and their revolutionary party in power, would not only keep the Union still divided—would not only deny to the South ern States self-government by representationwould not only make use of Federal power to force pegro suffrage upon the Southern States, but also would not besitate to supply the militia they control with arms, and plunge the North itself into a new and more dreadful civil war-a war not of sections nor of States, but of neighborhoods and firesides.

Months ago we warned the country of the desperate purposes of these desperate men. We repeat that warning to-day; and every vote cast for a radical Governor or a radical Congressman is a vote for just such a civil war.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILABELPHIA. August 20, 1868.

The Stockholders of this company are hereby notified that the Board of Manasers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P M of the day the privilege of subscribing for new stock at par, to the extent of one share of new stock is revery five shares then standing in their dames Each shareholder entitled to a mactional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing or a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, Sentember 6, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1865 at 3 P. M.

Paurent will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instain ent of 20 per cent., or ten do lars per share, must be paid at he time or subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the last of November, 1867, on all payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the last of June, 1867, discount with be allowed at the rate of 8 per cent, per annum and on a longments made between that date and the last of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not said up in full by the last of "ovember, 1867 will be ioricited to the use of the company Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, it paid up in full, will be enuted to the November dividend itself, but to no earlier dividend.

SOLO-JON SHEPHERD, Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an

I RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE triends and acquaintances of my husband, the late FREDER CK LAKEME, 158 that I intend to continue and carry on, on my own account and control the Resistairant at the corner of FACHANG, Place and CART R Street, and also the business on SMITH'S IS LAND both p aces having seen carried on so successfully by the decessed. I flatter mysel, that I may enjoy, under my management, a share of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the late proprietor; promising that no hing shall be wenting on my part to retain and ment the established reputation of both establishments, 9106: THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE IN

SURANCE COMPANY SEPTEMBER 3, 1866. The Directors have this day deciated a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Stock of the Company of the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 13th instant 949t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the WILLOW GLEN PETRO
LEUM COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 427
WALNUT Street, Philadelphia on MONDAY October
8, 1866, at 11 % o'clock A M.
Business or importance will then be submitted, and

determined by a stock vote.
9 11 3t JAMES W. CONRAD, President. MAMMOTH VEIN CONSOLIDATED MAMMOTH VEIN CONSOLIDATED
Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company,
No. 228 DOCK Street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY,
the twelfth day of September 1888, at 4 o'clock P. M.
for the election of officers, and the transaction of such
other business as may legally be brought before said
meeting,

8 25 15t

MAMMOTH VEIN CONSOLIDATED
A. B. ALMAN.
Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WOLLD.
Harmless reliable, instantaneous. The only periect
dye. No disappointment no ridiculous thus, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

ALSO.

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents haddness. Sold by all Druggiess. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY SL, N. Y. 335

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninettest Edition of Their

the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, To be had nee, for four stamps, by andressing Secre-tary New York Museum of Ana omy, No. 518 P. ROADWAY, New York.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

L. CARPENTER & SON'S DANCING D. ACADEMY.
No. 625 ARCH STREET.

No. 625 ARCH STREET.

D. L. Carpenter the well known and experienced Master of Dencing and Calisthenics, respectfully informs Parents and Young Ladies and Gentlemen that his Academy for Private Tuition will reopen for the reception of Scholars on 8A URDAY SEPTEMBER 1, 1866, for the Fall Winter, and Spring.

Every attention, as heretolore, will be paid to advance his scholars in every particular, and he can be seen punctually at his rooms, No. 635 ARCH Street, daily and nightly.

punctually at his rooms, No 625 ARCH Street, daily and nightly.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY AFFERMONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY AFFERFOR YOUNG MISSES AND MASTERS.

TUESDAY THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY AFFERNO NS STUESDAY THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY EVENTHURSDAY, AND SATURDAY EVENPRIVATE EVENINGS FOR LADIES AND GENTIEMEN
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY EVENBIRECT PRIVATE TUITION
given in classes or single lessons every morning.

given in classes or single lessons every morning. Terms, etc., made known at D. L. Carpenter & Son's

Terms. cto, made known at D. L. Carpenter & Son's Academy
D. L. Carpenter & Son will give their attention to all the latest fashionable dances of the season.

All Galops, Waitzes, Hops. ctc., and the many different figures of the GERMAN COTILLION

together, he will teath as usual all round dances and Quaerilles, and, in fact, any dance that may be requested Scholars can commence at any time curing the fall and winter seasons.

FRIVATE COTILLION SOIREES

will be given to scholars and friends at his Rooms this season, as well as a course of Evening Subscription Soirees at the Musical Fund hall, and a grand Masque Subscription Eali in February; also, his Ta enty-second Anhael Floral Ball will be given at the Academy of Music ibis season information will be given on application to D L. Carpenter

Tickets age reacy at his rooms for his Opening Soiree.

CONSTANTINE LI-ONIDAS CARPENTER,

B 27 5m

No. 625 ARCH Street.

BOARDING. NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET

Being neatly fitted up, will open for FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS ON THE FIRST OF MEPTEMBER.

Two large Con n-unicating Booms on the second floor well adapted for a family.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

LILLIE'S

CHILLED IRON SAFES

"By Their Works Shall Ye Know Them."

CERTIFICATES!

CHICAGO, April 12, 1886 Messrs. Murray & Winner-Gentlemen:-On Thursday night, the 29th day of March, a gang of burglars visited our manufactory. which is situated in an unfrequented place, near the lake, and made a desperate attempt to open the Lillis's Safe you recently sold us which however, resi ted all their efforts 'I he safe bore marks or heavy sledging, but without any effect upon he chilled iron door. The dial of the lock was entirely destroyed, and will require to be replaced by a new one. Their most determined efforts seemed to be in the use of carefully prepared thin teel wedges twenty of which were driven around the edge of the door, but did not disturb the eastenings of the safe in the least. Although we bought this as one of your common Mercantile Sales, we regard this severe test sufficient to prove it equal to any Burglar proof that can be made, and worthy to be confided in under any circumstances. Yours respectfully, etc.,

DEGOLYER & BRO. AN ATTACK ON THE SAFE OF THE TREASURER OF WILL COUNTY, I'LL.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, JOLIET, April 2, 1866. Joller, April 2 1886.

Mears Marray & Winne, Agents for Lillie's Bafez:—
Gentlemen:—My office was entered on Monday night by some daring burg ars, who forcely y opened the outer office door. I have in use a large Lillie's Patent Fire and Burgar Proce Saie, which the sunacious vitians made a desperate attempt to open, using all the formidation tools of oid hands at the business. A heavy siedge, and some bars taken from a blacksmith's shop in the neighborhood had been used with much vigor. A number of their steet wedges were driven around and between the doors, without effect. Efforts to dril the sate were entirely until I nesveral places the point of the drill had made marks, only to show that the chilled from was perfectly impenetrable. I send you the one door for repairs.

Yours etc.

FRED SEHRING.

Treasurer of Will county, Ill.

ANOTHER FRUITLESS ATTEMPT TO ROB ONE OF LILLIE'S BANK SAFEN.
SCHUYLERVILLE, N. Y., March 30, 1866.

Schuyerrille, N. Y., March 30, 1866.

Messrs: Lilie & Son:—

A desperate attempt was made to rob this Bank on the highe of the 18th instant, as you have heard. The particulars are as follows:—The burg are entered the bank by prying open a window; they then tried the vault doors made by you by breaking off the knob and expedding what powder they could get in, but doing no damase to the door. They finally succeeded in getting into the vault by digging through a heavy wall. Here they found a locanal worthy of them sical—one or your Burglar proof Sales—as it proved to be. They broke off the knob of the door, and tried in vain to drive in the spindle; they then broke off the handle and dial of the lock, and tried to cut out and to drive in the centre piece but failed a so in this They then iried with heavy siedges to break in the doors which successfully resisted all their efforts. They evidently worked laith fully sil night, as they were seen to leave the village abent five o'clock in the morning

We have received the safe you sent us, and are confident, when locked, the contents are beyond the reach of the they are the providence.

G. F. WATSON, Cashier

TRIAL OF A SAFE IN THE OFFICE OF C. B

AND Q. R. R.

CHICAGO, September 13, 1865.

Mirray & Winne. General Agents Little's Safes:—
Gentiemen:—The station ascent at Downer's Grove eperts one of your o. 8 Safes severely tested by burgiars. They worked atl nicht at it with drile, wedges and chisels, but the contents were undisturbed, and the safe apparently but little damaged Please send us ne of the same size to replace it, a so another of seme size for use at Mendota. Our rate there (of another make) was broken into and plundered.

Yours respectively.

O. P. PRICE.

Purchasing Agent C. B. and Q. R. R.

San Francisco, April 10, 1886.

Russe'l & Erwin, Manufacturers' Agents for Lillie's Sajey:Gent emen:-1 he safe referred to in our letter o February 9, as having preserved its con ents perfectly iron fire, was again subjected to a very severe test by the fire of last Sunday night—one of the most severe fires that has occurred in San Francisco. It was taken from the rules on Monday, and on opening, all the books and papers were found in perfect condition, not the least sign of fire being visible inside the safe; this boby a the third time the safe has preserved its contents. belog the third time the safe has preserved its contents within the past five months.

J. B. HOLMES & CO.,

Grain and Produce Dealers.

A SAFE TWICE TESTED BY FIRE,

WEST TROY October 5, 1865.

This is to certify that at the fire which took place bere september 5 1865, the Lillie's Patent Safe which I had in my office, and which lay in a mass or burning coar metring the brass entirely off, preserved my books papers and money in perfect order, and leaving the safe in condition-except repairting—fit for immediate use.

This safe passed through the great fire in Troy in May, 1862, and then preserved its contents entire.

GEORGE F MARK.

Superintendent W. Troy Ferry Company.

THE PORTLAND FIRE. An Unparalleled Test

LILLIE'S SAFE! IN THE FIRE FIFTEEN DAYS!

The Second Time the Same Safe Passes

the Fiery Ordeal -- A Test no Sheet-Iron Safe Can Endure.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE FOX.

PORTLAND JULY 20, 1886.

Messes Marray & Wisse, Agents Link's Safes.

Gentlemen —We had a No. 7 LILLIE'S PATENT CHILLED AND WROUGHT-IRON SAFE in our office, on a xchange street, at the time of the great fire of Jaly 4. 1866. The sate was in the second story of the building, and fell to the cellar, where it hay entitely unprotested for 15 days. When disging it out yesterday afternoon, we tound the bricks sarrounding it too hot to hold in the hand. Un opening it this morning, we found all the books and papers in a good state of preservation. This safe probably had as severe a test as any in the fire, as Sates of other makers in adjoining buildings had their CONTEN'IS BURNED TO CINDERS.

This is the SECOND 'I LE THES AFE HAS BEEN TESTED B) FIRE, as it was in the store of F. R. Harris when it was burned in February, 1861, at which time it also preserved its contents.

Our confidence in the fire-proof qualities of LILLIE'S SAFES is increased by unpara ledd tests, and we have no doubt of their SUPERI'-RITY OVER ALLO THERS.

Yourstruly,

EDWARD & FRED FOX.

No sate of Lillie's make was destroyed in this fire, or alled to preserve the contents, which fully endorses the high reputation of these Safes as being the most reliable fire proof protection made.

The following important fac's are most thoroughly demonstrated in the above certificates :girst. That Lilie's safe stands the second fire as well as the first, and both Safe and contents std! fit for use, while other Sales are worthless after the first fire, and, if the fire is severe, books and papers have to be copied, in preserved at all, and very frequently lost.

Second. That Lillie's Safes are honestly drill-proo perfectly wedge-proof, powder-proof, and, in every sens of the word, burglar-) roof, and, as a further evidence, I assert that there never has been, to this time, one of Lil lie's Bank Sales robbed (that is, Sales two mohes thick). A word to the public and fo my old friends and patrons:-My motto is, "A nimble sixpence rather than a slow shilling." I have taken a roomy, convenient cheap store, for five years, on Arch street, instead of a dear one on Chesnut My cartage is done with one horse instead of three horses. Poonomy and small profits is my motto. The Safe Works are now removed from Troy and in successful operation near Philadel phia, in this State, and I trust hereafter to be able to turnish my patrons, cheaply and promptly, with the pest Safes. Vaults, Locks, etc., in the United States or any other country.

M. C. SADLER, Agent No. 639 ARCH STREET.

P. S.-I notice much has been said latterly about dry filling, alum, etc. I have only to say that usually, and generally, LILLIE'S SAFE is free from dampness, and does not mould books or papers; and will not, if perfectly manufactured, and hereaster all LILLIE'S SAFES ill be warranted not to mould M C. SADLER, Agent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BINGHAM HOUSE.

Eleventh and Market Streets, Philada. This new and cles ant house is now open for the reception of guests, with all the appointments of a dist-class

CURLIS DAVIS. 91 124 PROPRIETOR.

HOUSE

ATLANTIC CITY.

CHOICE ROOMS can now be had at this favorite

W. T. CALEB. OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, 18 NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEP-TION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public. McNUTT & MASON, 6 22 tr PROPRIETORS.

FOR CAPE MAY

Commencing TUESDAY, August 28, 1856. Trains will cave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as

follows:—

3 P. M.. due at Cape Island at 7 P. M.

Returning will leave Cape Island—

8 A. M., due in Philadeiphia at 11:37.

Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No 828 Che. nut street. Continental Hotel.

Ferrons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No 828 Chesnut street. can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Grabam's Baggage Express.

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