Grening Telegraph

SUPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1866.

The Use and Abuse of Public Patronage. In the earlier days of the republic removals from office for opinion's sake were comparatively unknown. The civil service was looked upon very much as we now look upon the military or the naval service, from which removals are made only for cause. Is he honest? is he capable? were the only questions asked in those days of an applicant for office. This state of things prevailed down to Jackson's time, when a new doctrine was introduced. "To the victors belong the spoils" was the political cry which then, for the first time, was heard. It has since become a settled maxim of action with all parties; and whether really good or bad in its effects, there is no present probability of its being abrogated. It has come to be settled that whenever a party triumphs at the polls, it has a right to fill all the offices of the Government with its friends. The popular verdict is held to imply that the offices shall be given to the political party which, under the forms of the Constitution, the people have just invested with power. So, whenever, at a general election, a change is made in the political complexion of the country, the defeated party retires gracefully from office, and the success ful party quietly steps into power.

There is no proscription in this. It is a settled rule of political action, common to all parties, and well understood when men take office. They ally themselves with whichever party they choose, and then they take their chances with the party. Removals from office are, then, merely incident to a change in administration in accordance with the verdict of the people. The fortunate recipient of an office under the new regime is merely reaping an incidental advantage from the triumph of his party. Removals and appointments are made, not with a view to affecting public opinion, but merely of conforming to it; not as a price to induce men to change their political relations, but merely as the legitimate reward of their previous party association; not with a view of modifying the dominant public sentiment, but of yielding obedience to it. This is the proper, legitimate, and sanctioned rule of political action in this country with reference to the disposal of public offices, as carried out by all parties for the last thirty years.

But we are now witnessing the inauguration of a very different scheme, and one most corrupting in its tendencies and most degrading in its influences. We are beholding the patronage of the general Government used, not in conformity with the dominant sentiment of the country, but in defiance of it; not as the incident of party triumph, but as the instrument of creating a false and factious public opinion; not as a means of carrying out the popular will, but as a device for overriding it; not in obedience to any change in the dominancy of parties, but as the corrupt means for creating such a change. By all the recognized rules of party action in our country, the Republican party is entitled to fill the offices of the general Government. It has triumphed at the polls. Its sentiments are endorsed by the people. It is the dominant political power. Yet in defiance of these facts, we find Republicans daily removed from office, and their places filled with Democrats. This is proscription for opinion's sake. It is political treachery, for it is the use of political patronage against the Republican party by those whom that party has elevated to power.

When, therefore, Republicans complain of their removal from office, they do so not from any improper or unusual love of office, but because they are deprived of that to which, by all the settled rules of political action in this country, they are justly entitled. Bad James Buchanan, when elected President by the Democratic party in 1853. immediately commenced the removal of those who had supported him, filling their places with Republicans who had supported his competitor, John C. Fremont, we should have had a case parallel in its main features

to that now existing.

But it is not merely nor mainly as a measure of injustice and treachery to the Republican party that we complain of the present use of public patronage. It comprehends a graver evil. It is the use of patronage as a direct means of controlling votes and carrying elections that we denounce. What is the difference, morally, between offering a man a certain sum of money for his vote and influence, or offering him an office worth that amount of money to him? Each has in it the essence of bribery. Each is a corrupt and mercenary means of controlling the man's political action. Yet bribery we denounce as one of the meanest and most dishonorable of crimes. This is altogether a different case, as we have just shown, from that of changes in office induced by a revolution of public sentiment among the people, and authoritatively expressed at the polls. Offices are then distributed to the members of the victorious party, not as bribes to purchase their votes, not as the means of making them act politically contrary to their real convictions, but as the incidental results of the triumph of certain political principles represented by the succeasful party. But in the case in hand men are not lett to vote and act primarily from their honest political convictions, but they are treated as so much purchasable property. They are to vote a certain ticket as the price of employment in a navy yard, or mint, or post office. The office or employment is the consideration, the vote, or party support, is the equivalent. The element of bargain and sale this sign it shall conquer.

pervades and gives character to the entire

transaction. It is not necessary to seek words or denunciation for such a wrong as this. Every uncorrupted mind feels at once the infamy and degradation it involves, and can see the disastrous influence it is calculated to exert upon the country. Fortunately the public mind recoils from it with a healthy horror, as yet; but the demoralizing influence of such a course of political action, if persisted in, is so great, that it should be resisted on the threshold, and with all the lorce we can com-

Agriculture in the Mining Regions of the West.

THE agricultural productiveness of some of our mining regions is quite as wondertal as their opulence in the precious metals. Thus we see it stated that a single county in California has this year produced a sufficient quantity of grain to supply the annual consumption of the entire State. The statement may be an exaggeration, but it is no longer a matter of doubt that the valleys of California are tertile in the highest degree. And not only does the soil produce grain abundantly, but it also grows the choicest of fruits. The grape, especially, is becoming a source of great wealth to California, and its growth and manufacture bid fair to open a wide and most lucrative field to the energetic and intelligent

It is also said that Colorado, which used to draw every pound of flour used by her inhabitants from the Missouri river, a distance of from six hundred to eight hundred miles with ox and mule teams, has tals year raised grain enough for her own consumption. In Montana, too, the valleys are extremely fertile, and fully capable of supplying most of the necessities of the inhabitants as soon as the hand of cultivation shall develop their re-

These facts have an important bearing upon the future prosperity of our mining regions. The cost of living has hitherto been one of the greatest obstacles in the way of a remunerative prosecution of the business of mining for the precious metals in the Western Territories. Where living is costly, wages must necessarily be high. But if our mining districts can become even partially self-supplying, labor will become cheap, and many mines which now will not pay for the working will then yield a fair income, while those which are now remunerative will become much more so.

The precious metals are not like ordinary commodities, for they have the entire world for their market, and there is no danger of an over-supply. The cost of production may be cheapened, and yet the product remain as valuable as ever. Hence, every dollar of expense saved in the mining and reduction of gold and silver ores is a clear profit to the business. The establishment of agriculture in our mining regions thus becomes a matter of great interest and importance. We have no doubt that it is yet to become a powerful agent in stimulating the production of the precious metals. In connection with the building of the Pacific Railroad, it will put a new phase upon this already important national interest.

A Withe to be Broken. From the Independent.

Like molten wax, the public mind of this country is now ready for the stamp either of imparual justice or of a dishonorable com-

The Democratic party has been overthrownthank God! The Republican party is wholly re-sponsible for the reconstruction of the Union on the basis of political equality. If the responsibility is momentous, the opportunity is illustrious. Having no enemy but itself, the Republican party has now nothing to fear but its own cowardice or folly. Like all other par-ties, it lacks neither cowards nor fools. Its cowards are those who have courage enough to follow a multitude, but not courage enough to follow a principle. Its fools are such as whom Christ described as "slow of heart to believe." Patent is the fact that the people are in the van of their leaders. Is Congress more radical than the people? The people are more radical than Congress. Bo d and noble was the last Congress in confronting all questions but the chief of questions. We selemnty believe that, it Congress shall offer to the South, as the one and finil condition of admission, general amnesty and impartial suffrage, the American people will respond with an applauding echo like that which saluted Mr. Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation. Equal and exact justice is now the dictate both of conscience and com-

mon sense. Here and there a stray Republican convention has undertaken to say that if the Southern States shall ratify the pending Constitutional amendment, they shall then, without further condition, be readmitted to Congress. But this pledge does not bind Congress. For instance, what power had the late Republican convention at Syracuse to pass resolutions binding Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner? Or does any one suppose that General Butler is now taking the trouble to get elected to the Fortieth Congress for the simple sake of joining in an invitation to the New Orleans rioters to be readmitted on the basis of the pending amendment? Undoubtedly a large section of the Republican party-particularly the returned backsliders headed by the New York Times—would make merry at seeing the Southern States brought back on such conditions. There would be a frolic at the White House over such a defeat of the radicals. If impartial suftrage be not exacted next winter, then the fair fame of the Thirty-ninth Congress will lapse from partial into total eclipse. Already the best portion of the late Democratic party have joined with the Republicans in voting for the pending amendment. It the Republican party has no higher aim than the Democratic—no nobier purpose that the reconstruction of the Union on a basis of moral cowardice and meanness—it might as well take staff and scallop, and face back wards towards the Middle ages.

The National Committee of the Republican party lately issued an address to prove that Congress, and Congress alone, has the power to dictate the terms of reconstruction; and yet this Committee, in this same address progress to Committee, in this same address, presumes to gay, in advance of Congress, what terms Congress is to propose and accept. The radical party, both North and South, rejects the inade quate programme of the National Committee. The radical party rejuses to be bound by any pledges which do not include impartial sufrage. Let it be distinctly known, both in those States which have held their elections, and in

States which have held their elections, and in those which are yet to hold them, that the radical members of the 30th and 40th Congresses will not stand pledged to dishonor themselves or their country, by compromising the political rights of four million black citizens, for the sake of making Mr. Alexander H. Stephens a Federal Senator from Georgia.

Sacred will be the duty devolving on the National Legislature next winter to, declare that no State of the waiting ten shall be admitted to a seat except on condition of the political equality of all classes of its citizens. The radical party will not soil its banner by any less honor-

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO! THIS EXQUISITE PER tume delights everybody. It possessos rare sweetness and de loacy, excelling everything we have used. For sale by all the principal Druggists.—Pillsburg Commercial.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—
The originators of the anaesticetic use of Ni rous
Oxide Gas. Extract teeth without any pain. More
than 3800 persons have signed our certificate scroil to
that effect. The list can be seen at our rooms, at No.
287 WALSUF Street. Come to beadquarters. We
never fail. 10 5 im

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NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus." PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

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A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perlume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Mas unactured only by PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON S-TAKE NO OTHER.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL
AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PRILABELPHIA, August 29, 1866.
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified
that the board of Managers have determined to a flow
to all revolus who shall a pear as Stockholders on the
books of the Company on the 8th of September next,
after the closing of transfers, at 3 P M of tha day the
privilege of subscribing for new stock at par, to the
extent of one share of new stock for every five shares
then standing in their names Each shareholder entitled
to a fraction a part of a share shall have the privilege of
subscribing for a full share
The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1835
at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an tember 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1818 at 3 F M.

Fayment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instain ent of 20 per cent, or ten dollars per share, must be paid at he time of subscribing. The balance may be pald from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the last of November, 1867. On all payments including the aforesald instalment, made before the last of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum and on a lipayments made between that date and the 1s of November, 1867, miorest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the last of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company Cortificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1 1887 and said stock, it paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, not to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,

Treasurer.

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL IN

BROAD Street, below Walnut.

The exercises for the Winter Season of the Institution MONDAY, October 15.

For reference to Dancing Classes, see circular of M'me MAKTIN of Mr REILLY
For reference to Light Gymnastics, Misses' and Ladies Classes, see circular of M iss HO: KINS.
For reference to Gymnastics for little Boys and Masters, or Parlor Skating, see circular of Dr Jansen.
First Class for Boys, tuesday, the 16th of October, at 4 P. M. CENTRAL SKATING PARK,

FIFTEENTH and WALLACE Streets.

Branch of Natatorium and Physical Institute.
The circular for the Skating Park, with a new Programme for the coming season. will be out and ready for distribution on Thursday, the 18th Instant. 10 16 5t

AID FOR THE SOUTH.—THE teschers in Georgia sen; out by the American Union Commission report that in consequence of the extensive talture of the corn crop the destitute from the country districts are reaching the towns in large numbers, where our schools are clocated in the hope of securing employment. They come in the most suscring condition, both as regards food and clothing. Owing to this fact, also a largely increased number o children are applying for admittance to our schools. The Commission are anxious to extend a he ping hand to all such, and talse them to usefulness and happiness. But in order to do this tney must rely in the future, as in the past, apon take treem to usefulness and happiness. But in order to do this they must r ly in the future, as in the past, upon the benevolence of the becopie.

The Commission has appointed the Rev. James Boggs as their yent to wait upon our citizens and selleit contributions in money or cooking in behalf of this noble charity, and it is hoped a generous response will be made to bis superis.

One suppens.

Contributions can be sent to
SAMULL V. MERFICK, President
WILLIAM STRUTHERS, Treasurer, No. 1022 Market street.
JOSEPH PARKER, Secretary, Tract House, No. 1210
Chesnut street.
10 15 6t NATIONAL BANK OF THE RE PUBLIC, Nos 869 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

PUBLIC, Nos 869 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

October 9, 1886.

The stockholders of this Bank are hereby pottified that the 'apital Stock will be increased to 8500,000, by subscriptions, payable on or before the 25th instant.

A number of unallotted shares still remain to be disposed f. applications for which will be received from stockholders and others.

W. H. RHAWN, President. CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PRILADELPHIA, October 16, 1863.
The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whiliden,
Esq., having in May last, I I view of a prolonged absence
in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors
to day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and
H. P. benetky, Esq., Cashler.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

OFFICE OF THE SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, No. 226 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, October 4 1866.
A Special Meeting of the stockholders or the abovename of Company will be held at the Office, on TUESDAY, the 23d of october next, at 16 o'c ock, to take into consideration the further development or the Company's property.

By order of the Board of Directors, 16415;
C. R. LIP DEAY, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Barmless, reliable, instantaneous, the only periect
dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tinis, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO.
Legenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves,
and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all
Druggists. Factors No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 338

JUST PUBLISHED By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninet/eth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,

To be had use, nor four stamps by addressing Score-tary New York Museum of Ana emy, No 618 I ROADWAY, New York.

FRENCH DRESSING,-THIS IS A superior article for Restoring the Color of Endles and Children's Shoes that have been defaced by wear THAYER & COWPERTHWAIT, No. 417 COMMERCE Street.

Wholesale Agents By the bottle at the princ'pal Retail Shoe Stores-

FALL STYLE HATS. THEO. H. M'CALLA, Hat and Cap Emporium,

No. 804 CHESNUT Street. FINE OPERA GLASSES

IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

O P E B A G L A S S E S.— Fine Spera Glasses made by M. BARDOU, of Paris.
Imported and for sale only by W. A. TRUMPLER.
10 2 lm4p Seventh and Chesnut streets MATHEMATICAL AND DEAWING INSTRU-ments, Whatman's Drawing Papers, German and English papers by the roll or sheet, mounted of plain, at MOSS & CO.S., No. 422 CHESNITA Street.

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CHESNUT STREET THIRD DOOR ABOVE NINTH,

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6-4 VELVET CARPETS.

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800 PIECES

ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS. CHOICE STYLES,

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CARPETINGS. No. 247 South ELEVENTH Street.

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Just Received Per Steamer, a Large Invoice of

French Chenille and Axminster Carpets, NEW DESIGNS.

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M'CALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN, No. 519 CHESNUT St., (Opposite Independence Hall,) Have just received an invoice of

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CARPET WAREHOUSE, No. 910 ARCH STREET, ARE; OPENING AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF Foreign and Domestic Carpetings,

In every sty'e and variety, (9 43m5p CANTON GINGER. Fresh Imported Canton Preserved Gin-

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OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

JAMES R. WEBB. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

FRESH AND PRESERVED FRUITS. A LARGE STOCK OF Fresh and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables,

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, S. W. cor BROAD and WALNUT.

IN TIN AND QLASS. For sale wholesale and retail.

PURE OLD GRAPE BRANDY. From the celebrated vineyards of B. D. WILSON & SON, Los Angelos, California. For medicinal purposes this BRANDY is almost in-FOR SALE BY THE CASE.

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INKS.-ARNOLD'S, DAVID'S, MAYNARD & Noves's Finids, Black, Copying, Blue, Carmine, India, and Japan, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHES, NOT Street.

BURNS & ATKINSON.

No. 1107 PINE Street.

\$4 LARGE HEAVY GREY BLANKETS. \$5.50 FOR GOOD WHITE BLANKETS, N \$4.50 FOR LARGE HEAVY BLANKETS. 96-50 FOR EXTRA LARGE AND FINE BLANKETS. 32% CENTS FOR GOOD IN YARD WIDE

MUSLIN. 95 CTS. BEST 2% YARDS WIDE SHEET. INGS. 13% CENTS FOR EXCELLENT CRASH. STE CENTSHEAVY ALL-WOOLSCARLET AND GREY FLANNELS.

\$1.15 FOR GOOD FRENCH MERINORS. \$1.10 2 YARDS WIDE ENGLISH MERI-NOES. 80 CENT 18 VARD WIDE ENGLISH MERINOES. SO CENT HEAVY UNBLEACHED TABLE

LINENS. Table Linens, Towels, and Napkins, from auction, much below regular prices.

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No. 429 SOUTH Street. First Dry Goods Store Below Fifth St. HAS NOW OPEN,

FINE PARIS DRESS COODS. PLAID AND PLAIN POPLINS. FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOES. 8-4 AND REGULAR WIDTH ALFACAS.

FRENCH AND SAXONY PLAIDS, ALL PRICES. PLAIN ALL-WOOL DELAINES. MEN'S AND BOYS' CASSIMERES AND CLOAKS & SHAWLS, EVERY VARIETT. MUSLINS, CALICOES, AND DELAINES.

And a General Assortment of Desirable DRY GOODS. At a little below the regular retail prices. [922 lmtp PLANK AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS ON

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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

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These Bonds, both Principal and Interest, are

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DLAYING CARDS, CRIBBAGE, BACKGAM-mon and Chess Boards and Games, Barlous, and a variety of other Games, at a OSS & CO.'s, No. 422 CHES NUT Street.

TRIUMPH OF

MARVIN'S SAFE.

Newbern, N. C., September 24, 1866.

W.M. H. OLIVER, Esq. Agret for starvin & Co.

DEAR Sir:—At the late terible Fire on Middle street, which destroyed our Banking House, we had two of your sales. One of them was removed, and we were moving the oilsr, when we were directed to leave the office as an adjoining outlding was about being blown up. The entire row of buildings was consumed, but on opening the Sale we had the salisfaction of finding everything inside perfect.

We can cheerfully recommend them as being perfectly fireproof, as we have examined two others of your make which were in the same fire, both of your make which were in the same fire, both of which preserved the books and papers that were in them.

Yours respectfully,

DISOSWAY, GUION & Co.,
Bankers.

Newbean, N. C., September 24, 1866.
WM. H. OLIVER, Esq., Agent for Marvin & Co.
DEAR SIR:—I had at my s'ore one of your safes.
My building, situated on Middle street, was conany binding, situated of antidite street, was consumed in the late terrible configuration.

I am pleased to say, on opening the safe, every
book and paper was found to be in perfect order.

A more intense fire could scarce y be conceived of.
Yours truly, JOHN DILWORTH & Co.

NEWBERN, N. C., September 24, 1866. WM. H. OLIVER, Es q, Agent for Marvin & Co. Drak Sin:—One or your safes a cod a most severe trial in my store at the late fire on Middle street.

My store was situated in a row of large wooden building, the burning of which made a most in tense heat. The trial was severe, but the safe came out victorious.

On opening it, every book and paper was found in a perfect state of preservation.

Very respectfully,

L. BAER.

MARVIN & CO., 721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall)

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Have never failed to preserve their contents in case of fire. Send for Hlustrated Catalogue.

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