Evening Telegraph

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING. Bo. 108 S. Third Street. Price, Three Cents Fer Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars

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The Ground of Southern Opposition to the Amendment.

THE Legislature of Georgia yesterday rejected the Constitutional amendment, by a vote which was to all intents and purposes unanimous. As the ground-work on which they base their action, the Committee on Federal Relations subbmitted a report, of which the following is the substance:-

"First. That the States of the United Statealope are authorized to consider Constitutional amendments.

'Second, That such amendments must be proposed to Congress by the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States.

Third. That Georgia was one of the original States, and must slways have continued such unless she reserved the right to second, or gave the Federal Government the right to eject her."

The argument then goes on to declare that Georgia and the other States are integral parts of Congress; and no constitutional Congress can be convened waile such integral portions are forcibly excluded. It says the adoption of the emancipation amendment was no precedent for the adoption of this, the Southern States having at that time no delegation to be received into Congress. as now, when denied admittance. It concluees by saying that, as the amendment in question was not proposed by two-thirds of the constitutional Congress, the committee recommends the adoption of the resolution above given.

It will be noticed that the cause for the refusal to ratify has not been found in any injustice on the part of the conditions proposed, but merely on the illiegality of the manner in which they were submitted. No one is prepared to deny the first assertion. In regard to the second statement, we do not understand very definitely what it means. The Legislatures of two-thirds of the States do not propose amendments to Congress. On the contrary, two-thirds of Congress must propose them to the States. Let us look, however, principally at the deductions as set forth in the third place.

We "grant that Georgia was one of the original States;" but we deny that Georgia as it stands to-day is the same Georgia which, in 1789, ratifled the old Constitution. The chain of continuity has been broken. In 1861 all the officers and all the people of the old State forswore their allegiance to the United States. For four years they maintained by force of arms their independence. During that time all of the officers elected under the laws recognized by the United States had ceased to be officers by the expiration of their terms of office. Supposing even that some of them had been loyal, and were loyal public servants, they would have gone out of office by the time for which they were elected having passed. So that when the Rebellion was subdued in Georgia, the old State had no officers and no citizens. There was no Legislature, no Governor, no Sheriffs, no public officials of any kind. The citizens, by her rebellion, had also forfeited their lives their property, and all their rights. No one will deny that, had the Government seen fit. it had a perfect right to confiscate all Southern property, and execute or exile any Rebel. The State of Georgia was, therefore, in 1865 a name, not a reality; an essence, not a creation. A number of people inhabited the territory called Georgia but no more constituted the old State than did the Normans, when they had subdued England, continue the old Saxon kingdoms intact. In this extremity, the President of the United States proceeded to reconstruct, not restore, the States. He did so by virtue of his power as commander of the army. His action was a military necessity, and his newly created States were no more States, legally, than is an army a Congressional district. Before these new creatures of the Executive will could be entitled to civil rights and representation, they must be recognized by Congress. With the Legislative power rests the right to recognize new States; and, to all intents and purposes, these reconstructed States are new Commonwealths. Congress has not yet recognized them, and until it does, they are not equal States, entitled to all the rights of their loyal sisters.

If this argument be true, the State of Georgia, which is now proceeding to deblare itself the old State founded in 1776, is not that State at all, by a creation which dates back into the summer of 1865, and which was formed by the action of but one branch of the Government of the United States. As such, it had no right to be allowed a voice in the adoption of the Constitutional amendment; and that its ratification is asked is rather that we may have a pledge from her of her loyal spirit than that her assent is necessary to make the amendment the supreme law of the land. If this be true, then why submit the amendment to the Southern States at all? We answer, simply, that so far as its being a law is concerned, we do not deem that their assent or refusal has anything to do with the matter. But it is an inchoate contract, one which does not go into orce, so far as one party is concerned, until the assent of that party is secured. When a Territory demands admission into the Union as a State, Congress imposes certain conditions. No one can deny that Congress could pass a law embodying these conditions, and make it binding on the Territory. But as a

guarantee on the part of the applicant, it waives its right to exact, and asks as a condition of admission the adoption of certain principles. The moment that the applicant accepts these propositions, the contract is binding on both parties, and the new State is entitled to representation.

So it is with the Constitutional amendment rejected by Georgia. She has a perfect right to reject the proposition—the same right as a Territory has to reject the Constitution submitted to it by Congress, as Congress has also the right to refuse admission until its terms are agreed to. And Congress, baving that right, will exercise it, it the South excludes itself until the last trumpet shall

If the State of Georgia, so called through courtesy, should accept the amendment, she would be at once admitted. The precedent in the case of Tennessee renders that certain. She would once more enjoy all her old rights, and be a full State by the recognition of Congress. But let her beware. The door is not always open, and the easy conditions now submitted, if persistently scorned, will be succeeded by others which will compel her to pass under a yoke to which the iron collars torged on the necks of Roman slaves will appear, by comparison, as golden ornaments. The loyal spirit will not always chide with traitors, and they who now refuse the proffered hand may ere long be compelled to kiss the rod.

Popular Acquiescence in the Decision o the Ballot-Box.

THERE is one thing about our country that foreigners can never understand, and that is how it is possible for the people to become so wrought up with excitement previous to our elections, and then so instantly to relapse into quiet when they are over, and the decision is made. In other countries such a condition of popular agitation would be the precursor of revolution; but with us it merely indicates the recurrence of our usual and established occasions for determining the popular will.

Never has this phase of American character been more signally illustrated than in the elections this fall. Probably no previous elections ever held in our country were more hotly contested, or called forth more interest on the part of the people. Certainly public meetings were never more largely attended. and public and private discussions were never more sharp and exasperating. But the elections have passed, and we behold the entire country return to its accustomed quiet. The verd'ct of the people, lawfully expressed, is accepted by all parties. Our party journals turn to the discussion of questions of finance, public, improvements, literature, art, and the thousand other things of every-day interest to the community; our stump speakers cease their patriotic and inspiring harangues to the masses; our political clubs lay aside their torches and transparencies until some future contest shall call them forth; the defeated candidates philosophically reflect upon the uncertainty of all mortal affairs in generaland political affairs in particular, while the victors quietly "accept the situation," and enter upon the performance of their duties.

There is something very encouraging in all this to the believer in popular self-government. It shows a reverence on the part of the people for the established methods of deciding political questions, which is of the highest importance in a government like ours. Indeed, we may say not only that it is important, but absolutely essential; for without this [prompt, cheerful, unhesitating acquiescence in the decisions of the people at the ballot-box, popular self-government is impossible. We have never had, in our whole history as a nation, but one attempt to appeal from the decisions of the people, lawfully and constitutionally expressed; and that was in the late Rebellion. The result of that experiment should be a lesson to all those in the luture who may be tempted to repeat it.

Our popular elections are vital to our system of government. The ballot-box is the palladium of our liberties. Hence, it is to the interest of every citizen that the utmost safeguards should be thrown around it. The popular acquiescence in the result of elections, which is so gratifying a feature of our political character, is due very much to the general conviction of their purity. And as a great fact, taking the whole country together, probably no elections are held in any other country which can compare with our own in freedom from all corrupting influences. It is to the interest of all of us that they should continue to be so; for whatever tends to pollute the ballot-box pours poison into the very tountains of our civil life.

It is, perhaps, too much the fashion among our people to dwell upon that aspect of the suffrage question in which the elective franchise is regarded as a right rather than as a privilege. No doubt it is a right, but it is also of the nature of a solemn trust. No man has any moral right to use that trust except for the highest good of the whole people; and it is the imperative duty of the Government to throw around its exercise such safeguards as shall the most effectually secure such a use

In the light of this discussion, every good man must deplore certain practices which are growing up connected with our elections, such as the use of money, promises of office, betting on elections, and the like. All of these things tend to render our elections less pure, and to diminish the binding character of their results upon the people. On the other hand, we must rejoice at the more stringent safeguards, such as registry laws and the abolition of night hours for receiving votes, which are now being generally adopted in all the States. To preserve the purity of the ballot-box ought to be the aim of all parties and of every good citizen.

The Great Meteoric Showers. PROFESSOR NEWTON, of Yale College, and other scientific men of this country and Europe, have predicted that on next Wednesday morning the earth will pass through a nebulous group of wandering bodies or asteroids, and that the result will be a grand display of meteors, or shooting stars. In order that our readers may be fully apprised or the character of this magnificent display of heavenly fireworks, we publish on our eighth page to-day a carefully prepared and illus trated article, which gives the history of similar phenomena in the past. It will well repay perusal, even in case the shower of stars should not come off according to the programme laid down for it.

But so confident are the savans who have predicted the tri-centennial recurrence of the meteoric phenomenos on a grander scale than any heretofore witnessed, that preparations are being made to observe it throughout the world. Owing, however, to the intricacy of the calculations on which the prediction is based, together with the insufficient data of a reliable character at their command, the wise men have been unable to say that the exhibition will occur at any precise point of time. It will therefore be necessary for those who wish to witness it to be on the lookout on Tuesday morning as well as on Wednesday. The authorities of Boston have determined to save its citizens the necessity of this prolonged and wear some night-wat h by announcing the arrival of the stars, whenever it may occur, by the general ringing of the fire-alarm bells. This suggestion is a good one, and we would call the attention of our own authorities to the subject by requesting them to make a similar arrangement for arousing the people. When the whole beavens are on fire, there can be no objection to sounding a general alarm.

The California Terminus of the Pacific Railroad.

THE public are getting pretty well posted as to the progress of the two Eastern terminal branches of the Pacific Railroad. It is interesting to know that the work is being vigorously prosecuted on the California terminus. The President of that portion of the road has just made a report to the Secretary of the Interior, from which we learn that the road is in operation as tar as Cisco, within twelve miles of the summit of the Sierra Nevada, a distance of ninety-four miles from Sacramento. The work near the summit is of a heavy and diffi cult character, involving the construction of two tunnels, respectively 1600 feet and 900 feet in length. The heaviest grade thus far made is one of 116 feet to the mile, and for a distance of only three and one-half miles.

It is believed that Salt Lake will be reached from the California side during the next four years. From present indications, the same point will be reached equally soon from this side. We shall not be surprised to behold the cars running through to San Francisco before the 1st day of January 1870.

Horace Greeley Proposed for the Senate. THE Legislature of New York, at its nex session, will have a United States Senator to elect. The New York Herald, in a bantering, half serious article, proposes the name of Horace Greeley as a candidate. The State of New York might do a great deal worse, and could hardly do much better, than to send Mr. Greeley to the Senate. On the grounds of party services he is eminently entitled to the seat, but on the higher grounds of fitness for the duties of the position, a wise comprehension of the demands of the age and country in which we live, and especially as the life-long foe of official corruption, extravagance, and dishonesty, should we rejoice to see Horace Greeley in the United States Senate. His election to that office would be a matter of public congratulation throughout the entire country.

DIED. EVANS.—On the 9th instant, AULAN CARROL, infant son of George G., and Nellie Evans, aged 2 years and 5 months. FAIRBAIRN.—Suddenly, at Mt. Heliv, N. J., itay evening the 9th instant, MARTHA, wife or 8 hard Fairbairn.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

SNIDER—On the 25th October, at Kibburn, near London, England, or para ysis, JACOB SNIDER, Jr., or Philadelphia, in the 55th year of his age.
On arrival of the remains, due notice of the funeral will

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE

Young Men's Christian Association, of Philadelphia,

WILL BE BELD IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Thursday Evening, Nov. 15.

ADDRESSES BY REV. DR CLARK, OF ALBANY, BISHOP SIMPSON, OF PHILADELPHIA. D. L. MOODY, ESQ., OF CHICAGO,

GENERAL HOWARD AND MANY DISTINGUISHED STRANGERS WILL BE PRESENT. TICKETS (A PORTION FOR RESERVED) SEATS) WILL BE READY FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION ON MONDAY NEXT, AT THE HALL OF THE ASSOCIATION,

NO. 1219 CHESNUT STREET, ASHMEAD'S Book Store, No. 714 CHESNUT STREET. BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE. 11 10 St

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA-ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH AN-NIVERSAMY. - The Stated Annual Meeting of the SOCIETY OF THE ALUMNI will be held in the COL-LEGE HALL, on TUESDAY, November 13, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M. CHARLES E. LEX, President, JOHN M. COLLINS, Recording Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE WEST PHILADEL,
PHIA PASSENGER RAIL WAY COMPANY.
PRILADELERIA, November 7, 1866.
At a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company,
beid at their office on the 5th instant the following gen
themen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing John S Morton

J Warner Johnson, James G, stardie, William M, Wright. Benjamin Griffith, Honjamin Griffith, James Rhoads.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following officers were elected, viz.;

JOHN 8 MORTON, President

SAMUEL F. HUH Treasurer.

B. F. STOKES, recreasy. 11 10 smwsitip

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CARD. - THE PROTESTANT EPIS-COPAL BOOK SOCIETY having made a change in the management of their store, and arranged for a more complete assortment than hitherto or books or Heligious Families unday Schools Parish Libraries, and Churches, invite attention to their new tock.
All orders, small or large, will receive prompt atten-tion at their old store, No. 1234 CHESNUT Street.
[11 16 sunth2w4a]

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, FIFTEINTH and CHENNUT Streets—The Nineteenth Anniversary of the "HURCHMEN'S MISFORTOF PHILADEL PHIA." Will be held in this
Church To morrow (Sunday) Evening, November II, at
124 o'clock, Reports of the Board of Managers and the
Missionary will be read, and a Sermon preached by the
Bev. GEORGE LEEDS D. D. A collection will be
taken in aid of the Association. The public are cordially
invited.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, FOURTY
Street, below arch.—Rev. G. D. CARROW, D.
D. will preach a Sermon in behave of the "HOME MISSIONAY SOCIETY" To morrow worning, at 19o'clock; and a collection taken to say in ministering to
the necessities or the worley poor.
THOMAS T. MASON.
Chairman Committee on Public Meetings.

LUTHERBAUM CHURCH, NO. 1627
N. TWELFTH S reet—Eev N. M. PRICE;
16% "Enemies; must we love them?" 7%, "Has not every man the power to limit God?" The corner-stone of the Cappel will be laid at the corner of Twelfth and Oxford, November 17th (Saturday), at 3% o'clock. Addresses by Rev. JOHN 'HAMBERS and others.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SABBATH Schools of Old Pine Street Church, comer of FOURTS and FINE Streets, will be held to morrow afternoon Nyoember II, at 3 o'clock. Addresses by the Rev. ALFRED COOK MAN and JOHN K. F. STITES. Singing by the children. The public are in-

THE FIRST ANNUAL SERMON BE fore the "YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION" of the SECOND UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be preached by Rev JOHN B DALES.
D. D. Pastor, in the Church RACE Street, below Sixteenth, on Sabbath Evening, November 11, at 75

SPRING GARDEN M. E. CHURCH. corner of TWENTICTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets.—To-morrow afternoon' at 2 o'clock interesting Centenary and Missionary Sabbath School Exercises. Distribution of Medals, Speeches, Singing, etc. A cordial welcome extended.

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTE-BIAN CHURCH, corner of Fightsenth.—Preach-ing at 10% A. M. oy Rev FREDERI'K I BROWN. D. D. o' Chicago; 75% F. M. by Rev. EDWINH, NEVIN, subject.—The Encampment of Angels. Strangers

FREEDMEN .- MR. CORLISS, AGENT of the American Missionary Association, will speak of its work among the Freedmen at the FIRST UNI/ERSALIST CHURCH LOMBARD Street, above FIFTH REFORMED CHURCH,

GREEN street, near Sixteenth.—Services by the Pastor Rev. S. H. GiESY on unday at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M. Evening, second of series on Elisha. Strangers welcome. TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,

Oth SNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Services To morrow morning at 10%, and in the evening at 1% o'clock. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. A. G. PELIZ, Sunday School in the afternoon at 2% o'clock. GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTE BIAN CHURUA, corner of TULPEROCK EN and GR-EN Streets. Preaching To-morrow morning at 10% and evening at 1% by Rev. J. C. NIGHTINGALE, of New York.

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBY-TERIAN CHURCH, corner of BROAD and GRFEN Streets - Services fo-morrow at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M. Preaching by the Bev. Mr. PRICST, of New York.

AT CENTGAL CHURCH, NO. 1222
VINE Stret-Rev. LUCIUS C. MALLACK
Prencies To morrow morning on 'Beligion for this life,'
Evening, 'Choice of Companions.' REV. JOSEPH STOCKBRIDGE, OF the Baptist Church, Chaptain in the United States Navy will preach in UNION M. E. CHURCH To Morrow Evening at 7% o'clock.

PRAYER MEETING TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at Church BROAD and SANSOM etree s. commencing at 7% P. M. Young people especially incited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, BROAD and OXFORD Streets.—Rev JOHN CROWELL, will officiate at 16% A. M. To-morrow, and Rev. FRANK L. ROBBINS at 7% P. M. CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fitteenth - Preaching To-Morrow by Rev. PRENTISS DE VEUVE, at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M.

GRACE CHURCH, TWELFTH AND CHERRY Streets. Rev. Dr. MORTON is expected to preach in this church To-morrow evening. Service at 7% o'clock

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. E. R BEADLE, will preach 10 morrow at 10% A. M. and 75 P. M.

REV. WILLIAM W. NEWELL WILL town. To morrow morning at 10% o'clock, and evening at 7%.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE WILL begin a Course of Sermons on Sabbata Evenim on 'The abominations of Philadelphia." CHURCH OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

ellsventh and wood Streets.—Preaching SECOND SERMON ON CONVERSION
of the Dying Thief, at 3% To-Morrow, by Rev.
Dr. CROWELL, BROAD, above Chesnut street.

E. R. LEE.

No. 43 North EIGHTH St. HAVE JUST OPENED FROM NEW YORK AUCTION,

Fatra Heavy Black Figured Silks, wide, at old prico. Heavy Solid Colored Plain Silks. Colored Moire Antiques, Great Bargaine Purple Edge Black Silks, from au tion. White Edge Black allks, from auction, Gold Ed; e Black Siks, from auction. The Best and Cheapest Black Silks in the city. French Plaid Poplins, reduced. Plain French Poplins reduced. Hosiery and Gloves, for Ladies and Men. Undergarments for Ladies and Men, in great variety.

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40 pieces of Empress Corded Popin, a vard and an geht wide, a full the or colors, only \$1.25. Rich Plaid Poplins, at \$1, \$1.125., \$1.25. \$1.37%. Our \$2 rich Silk Plaid Poplins reduced to \$1.56. FROM AUCTION.

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These goods are novelties, and are selling with great rapidity.
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BURGLAR-PROOF?

Herring's Safes Only Stand the Test.

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The Safe Left a Perfect Wreck.

READ THE FOLLOWING!

Messrs. Farrell, Herring & Co. No. 628 Chesnut Street Philadelphia. Gentlemen:—I rend you the following accounts of the great burglary perpetrated here resierday morning taken from our village nowspapers which show up "Lillie's Chilled Iron Sares" in their true light Yours truly, L. H. W.—T.

A BOLD BURGLARY.

Prom ins Olean Times and Freeman, November 7.

The banking office of Stowell, Chamberlan & Co., of this viliage, was entered this morning about 3 o'clock by burglars, the Sa e being blown epen and rified of the contents about \$190c currency and a large amout to flovernment Notes Bends etc. A liberal reward will be offered for the apprehension of the burglars and recovery of the stolen property.

The office was evidently entered by forcing the north window, by means of a jimmy' in the form of a combined wedge or chisel and lever, found outside. Then the outside door was opened by drawing screws on inside from that portion of the door lock into which the bott slices in locking. All the windows were thoroughly "binded," by fastening inside, before the windows, with shoemakers' awe and tacks, pieces of rubber or oil cloth, so that no light could be seen from without. Withthese precautions, the burglars could conduct their operations with comparative safety. The Sa'e was one of Lillie's Fire and Burglar-Proofs, but appears to have been entered with slight difficulty. A hole a little larger than a common clay pipe-stem was drilled into one of the outer doors, near the lower corner of the door marthest from the hinge in which, after excavating sufficiently, gunpowder was introduced and a tust inserted, a portion or which remained in the bole when the robbery was discovered. The effect of the explosion seems to have been to burst angular the outer and inner plates of the door and to broak of the lower nines. The locks of the door and to broak of the lower nines. The locks of the door and to broak of the lower himses, the nine door of the Safe was drilled and exploded in the same manner as the outer. The bank will lose by the operation probably at far from \$200 as the amount of currency on hand, about \$2.40, was unasnally small. Ar. Stowe I baving sone to New York with a sonsiderable amount the evening be vious.

The locks of becoming responsible.

Judge Bolles had there deposited 53700 in bonds as follows:

Sugar Sugar From the Olean Times and Freeman, November 1.

dage Bolies and there deposited \$3700 in bonds as follows:—

Nos 8.188, \$2109, \$2200, \$2201, \$2202, all of the issue of August Is, 1861, and of the denomination of \$406.

Also No. 28654 of the issue of July 15th, 1865, and of the denomination of \$500

Also were taken the following bonds of the denomination of \$10 cach:—

Nos. 40751 46452, 48580—First Sertes.

Nos. 40751 46452, 48580—First Sertes.

Nos. 28698 2870, 29911—Second Series

No. 56442—Third Series

of these Nos. 3958, 3876, 38771, 50412 were payable to E. E. (or Fighantine E.) Bolies of order, an. not endored.

E. E. (or Fgiantine E.) Boiles or order, an not endor, ed.

Nes. 49379, 46382 49380 were payable to the order of E4 H. Lord sne undersed by him in blank.

Bela Nortor we understand had about \$2699. The Bookes' boys about \$1008, theorye Chamber ain something more than \$100 etc.

Judge Boiles expects to, and doubtless will recover the value of a portion, if not all the bonds lost by him. This is the third time within eighteen months that his Banking Office has been entered by burylass, but not until now did they get foro the bare. Thus time it was viceaned out' pretty effectually. The explosion was heard by Mr and wrs. Comstock, of the Ocan House, and Mr. Comstock arose and went out, but all was quiet no hing was discovered, and he returned. Some balf dozen window lights in the Bank were broken by the concussion when the explosion took pince. When the discovery was made in the morning the room was pretty well filled with the snoke of the gunpowder.

The apparent case with which the Sale was forced is a matter of great surprise to the owners and the public, who had she utmost confidence in its security. It was a double Sale, made to order, of chilled from was about six feet in height, weight 11 000 bounds, with a burg arproof chest inslide, full width of Mate and tweaty-five inches high, secured, like the outer doors, with a burgils proof lock. The Sale was, we understand, made to order for the Bank, and was considered invaluence of both locks were uninjured, the lower hinges of both goods were broken, and the doors so shattered as to leave the Sale a complete wreck.

Cashier West left the office at about 11% o'clock P. M., the explesion was heard about 4 A. M., the robbery was discovered at about 7A M.

The confidence of our business men has been seriously impaired in any kind or Safe that will not offer reafer resistance to the drill and ganpowder than this. he apparent case with which the Sale was forced to

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

SUFCESSFUL BURGLARY—STOWELL, CHAMBERLAIN & CO.'S SAFE BLOWS OPEN AND ROBBED.—Our own was startled on Friday morning by the discovery or a great burglary in the banking office of Messrs Stowell, Chamberlain & Co. The sale was a double one, made by Lewis Lit ie, of Troy, of the largest size, weighing many thousand pounds. The burglars obtained an entrance into the office by prying open one of the windows with a limmy. In the lower left hand corner of the right hand outer door of the sale, which was two inches thick, a hole was drilled, through which powder was introduced. It was blown open, separating the outside from the boits and inside casing, rendering it a complete wreck. The lowar hinges of both doors were broken off. They next attacked the inside sale, which was two feet high, extending the width and depth of the inside of the main safe. This safe was one and a haif inch thick, made with folding-doors. They drilled another hole through the right hand door. In nearly the same point they had on the outside sale, blowing open both doors. This gave them access to the money and bonds amounting to twenty-five thousand dollars, which they carried off. The larger portion of this belonging to special depositors. They also took valuable papers belonging to the firm, leaving in their flight a bag of gold and silver also a nundred dollar bill. This sale was made to order by Mr. Lillie, of chilled from, and was supposed to be burglar proof, as it was a double safe, one inside of the other, with Lillie's combination locks on the outside and inside doors. So trace of the burglars has been discovered. They came well prepared with jimmies drills, gunpowder, etc. The clerk of the beank did not leave there until 12 o'clock at night. The explosion was heard about 4 in the morning, showing they were expeditious in their work—O'can Adeertiser.

HERRING'S SAFES

Are Burglar-Proof.

They are Endorsed by all as the "Best Now Made."

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

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HERRING & CO., CHICAGO.