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EDITORIAL OFICIONE OF THE LEADERS JOURNALS UPON CUBREST TOFICS-OOMPILAD EVERT DAY FOR THE SVENING TELEPEAPH.

Congress and the States-The Right of Representation. From the Times.

Whatever be the result of the reference of the Kentucky oredentials to the Election Committee, the fact of the reference on the ground assigned by General Logan forms a precedent that cannot safely be recognized. A specific accusation against an individual applicant for a seat, as urged by Mr. Schenck in the case of Judge Young, is, on its face, regular and just. Mr. McKee, the contestant, had filed a protest, preferring, among other charges, that of disloyalty; and though Mr. Young repels the accusations in their order with a learness that looks not unlike truth, the House had no alternative but to make the matter the subject of inquiry. General Logan, however, introduced an altogether different element into the question. Without specifications of any sort to rest upon-without evidence that the seat of any member other than Mr. Young's is disputed by his opponent, or called in question by any portion of his constituency, General Logan laid down the principle that the State itself may be disfranchised, because the politics of its people do not come up to his standard of loyalty. "He was not willing to sit there and allow any man to take the oath when he knew that that member's constituents were disloyal, and would send no other kind of man to Congress if they could avoid it." So he is reported to have spoken. His action was predicated, then, not upon the known disloyalty of the Kentucky delegation, but upon the presumption that they are disloyal, because that is the alleged character of the prevailing sentiment in the State.

It is not surprising that Mr. Bingham protested against a doctrine that would enable Congress not merely to exclude objectionable members, but practically to disfranchise any State whose party affinities may differ from those of the majority. The wonder is that the House entertained a proposition which assails the fundamental right of States to representation. For if General Logan may to-day deprive the Kentucky members of their seats by the bare assertion that their State is disloyal. what shall hinder some other member, tomorrow, from shutting out New York, or Connecticut, or Indiana, if the complexion of its voting be not agreeable to the party dominant in Congress?

Mr. Speaker Colfax professes to have found a justification for the wholesale reference in the adoption of a similar proceeding last Congress in regard to Tennessee. But the cases are not analogous. Tennessee was one of the States excluded by their own acts from the privileges of the Union. It had been, to all intents and purposes, a Rebel State. And its exceptional treatment in respect of readmission arose in part from the loyal character of its Representatives. The Committee on Elec-tions was, therefore, the proper tribunal to determine the facts on which the question of admission or exclusion depended. The position of Kentucky affords no room for this issue. It never was out of the Union. Its population contributed largely to the Rebel armies; no doubt it largely sympathized with the Conferacy; and it is certain that the Democratic party, who were victorious in the last election. evinced a disgraceful preference for candidates who in spirit, if not in the body, warred against the Union. Inasmuch, however, as the State never forfeited its rights as a member of the Union, the Speaker's acceptance of to the Democratic error which would exclude General Logan's dogma on the plea that a men from office for that idenitcal reason. Far precedent had been set in the case of Tennessee, falls to the ground. The question derives much of its importance from the known desire of an extreme party to bring Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware within the range of Congressional interference. Against all the charge of disloyalty is preferred ; the circumstances relied upon to sustain it being their failure to grant negro suffrage and the non-disfranchisement of citizens alleged to be disloyal. Behind and above all is the support they render to the Democratic party, and the continued election of obnoxious representatives. Hence the might of Congress is invoked to "rehabilitate" these States on the basis of negro suffrage; to be coupled-as some contend-with a scheme of disfranchisement akin to that which breeds disaffection and danger in Tennessee. Governor Brownlow, too, relies upon Congress for help, if, notwithstanding his usurpation and his unlawful plans, the people refuse to re-elect him We are not at liberty to scout these proposals and pretensions as absurd, and therefore unworthy of serious notice. That they are monstrous, judged by a constitutional stand-ard, cannot be denied; but they are in no degree worse than the precedent inaugurated by General Logan in reference to the Kentucky representatives. To impugu the right of the constituencies in a State within the Union to send whom they please-subject only to the tests already established-is, in effect, to reduce the States to the grade of provinces, over all the affairs of which Congress may exercise jurisdiction. If this be acquiesced in, the proposed work of "rehabilitation" may be expected to proceed without let or hindrance. We indicate the danger broadly, but without any belief in its imminence. It shows what would be if certain extremists obtained the mastery, rather than what is in any way probable. The measure introduced again by Mr. Sumner, and the ground assumed by General Logan, are proofs sufficient of the existence of a tendency to make loyalty a pretense for overthrowing the most sacred rights of States within the Union. On the other hand, the proceedings of the last few days have established both the ability and the purpose of a large Republican majority to discountenance extreme measures, and to hold in check the men who promote them. The same good sense and moderation which carried the present reconstruction scheme over the opposition of the ultraists, have evinced their purpose and power by the passage of resolutions limiting the business of the session to the single question of amending the law. It is evident from these resolutions that the strength of the dominant party is not on the side of violent or wanton unconstitutionality. To this, the controlling element of the party, we look with confidence for the restraining influence which rash counsels and reckless intrigue render necessary, as well to save the party as to preserve the peace of the country.

fraternity to every portion of our country. It should never be forgotten that when Virginia, weeks after Mr. Lincoln's election, was first polled on the demand of the Sener sionists, a very large majority of her electors cast their votes on the side of the Union. Not till after war had been formally insugurated by the reduction of Fort Sumter was it possible to wring from a majority of her Convention a vote for Secession. Many, even of her State-rights Democracy, stood out against it; while her Whigs, faithful to the traditions of George Washington, Patrick Henry, John Marshall, James Madison, and Henry Clay, were nearly a unit in their devotion to the Union. The clash of arms drowned for a sea-son the war cries of party; but neither the Whigs nor the Jackson-Van Buren Democrats of the South ever heartily fraternized with the disciples of Calhoun, who succeeded in rolling over them the Juggernaut our of cession. An inundation, while at its height, submerges all old landmarks, which, as it

subsides, more and more distinctly reappear. Even of the old nullifiers, many are ready to say, "What is the use of seeking to galvanize into life a dead issue ? We honestly believed in State sovereignty as we believed in slavery; we believed it our right to secede from the Union, and that our safety dictated that resort; but we staked that right on an appeal to the sword, and lost. Abstractly, we may still believe as we formerly did; but we do not purpose to spend the rest of our days in contending that a dead horse ought to be a live one. We fought for secession and lost: we propose to be henceforth loyal eitizens of an indivisible Union. Will the victors allow it ?'s

The paramount authority of the nation is an established fact. Secession is now but the shadow of a marrowless skeleton. Slavery is as dead in the Carolinas as in New Jersey, while the readiness to make the equal rights of all men the basis of our new political edifice is decidedly stronger in the former than in the latter. We shall have more difficulty in gaining the right of suffrage for the blacks of Pennsylvania and Indiana than for those of Alabama and Florida.

Have we statesmen wise and broad enough to seize the golden moment, and improve it to the utmost ? Shall the advances made to us by such men as Governor Brown, of Georgia, and Generals Lougstreet and Jeff. Thompson, and ever so many others, be rudely repelled ? We can tell them, if we will, that they are Rebels, who ought to be hung and their property confiscated; but can power thus used be retained ? and should it be ? These questions will receive practical answers.

Hours are precious. The present session of Congress will hardly outlast next week. We entreat those who feel that the work of restoration should be stimulated and hastened, to draw together, agree on their course, and go forward boldly therein. Let the whole peo-ple see and feel that, if this broad land be not speedily restored to fraternal concord, it will not be the fault of the Republicaus nor of their Representatives in Congress.

Negroes and Their Rights. From the Tribune.

The radical basis of government is equal rights for all citizens. In filling public stations, capacity, merit, fitness are to be supremely regarded, but nothing so irrelevant as the candidate's color. Such, we are sure, is the view of nearly all Republicans, whether black or white, Northern or Southern.

There is a small band, however, wherein Wendell Phillips is conspicuous, who seem resolved that some men shall be chosen to office because they are black. This seems to us akin

rienced and better qualified. We hear of black claims to and demand of the Vice-Presidency only from whites. All we see and hear from blanks is saverse to this assump

from blacks is serverse to this assumption. III. Should the blacks be able so to cast their votes against the Republicans as to ad-vance the cause of equal rights for all, it is their duty so to cast them, and we hope they will do it. But the protext for so doing alleged in the above extract is so paltry that we are sure they never devised and will not act upon it upon it.

IV. If Mr. Wendell Phillips would get him-self nominated, and run for President in 1880 instead of barking at the heels of the Republi can candidates, we should greatly rejoice. But that 650,000 negroes, or even 50,000, would support him in a movement plainly designed to throw the Union into Democratic hands, we shall not easily be made to believe.

V. We judge that the time has not yet arrived for President-making. "Sufficient unto the day [are] the [duites] thereof." But, when that time shall have come, able and worthy men will be nominated not because of their color, nor to appease any fac-tions clique, but because they are beloved and honored by the great mass of the party; and, being thus presented, they will be chosen.

Reconstruction-A Practical Bill and a Short Session. From the Herald.

Congress seems inclined to practical purposes and moderate views, and its tone on the important subject that has induced the summer session is such as will be satisfactory to the country at large. From the strength of its position we might have expected nothing less than the wise moderation exhibited in its persistent refusal to even hear the extravagant proposals and plans already sketched out by the revolutionary dreamers and agitators, who find that their occupation will be gone if they are not permitted to excite the country on some theme newer than the nigger. By distinctly shelving the class of visionaries who become dangerous only when Congress, by listening, sends their wildness to the country with a quasi indorsement, it gains the confi dence of the people, and will carry with it, in whatever it does, the moral support of the whatever in the people are disgusted with Congressional philosophy, and want no more of it, whether it comes from Sumner, Wade or Stevens, whether it be a new nigger notion or agrarianism in any shape. They want busi-ness, and a Reconstruction bill that will settle the country and do away with all possible vetoes by interpretation.

The Committee on Reconstruction of the House has already agreed upon a bill, and presented it yesterday. The outlines given indicate a practical measure. First, we have a declaration that the military government is supreme in the Southern States, and that all other existing governments are superseded, or if continued are continued by the authority of the commanders, and subject to them for all purposes; second, a clause declaring valid all acts of the commanders done under the laws hitherto passed; and, third, an obliteration of the Attorney-General's interpretation on the question of the registry of voters, making the law the guide of the registry boards, and giving those boards the power to erase any name already on the roll in cases in which there is reason to believe the oath was improperly taken. Another clause puts it out of the power of the President to remove, at his own caprice, any of the military commanders. This last clause, taken with the previous vote sustaining the Generals, indicates how strongly they stand before the country, and how fully it approves of the energetic, earnest, and conscientious course they have pursued in the discharge of their high duty. With their acts thus approved, and their position made more positive, they will doubtless go for-ward in their important labors immensely

on the fact that gold is in the vaults; and the paper is not valuable in itself, but is only valuable as it represents that gold, and the valuable as it represents that gold, and the paper is only good if one may have the gold on demand. But now the gold is wanted to defend the national promise to pay, pladging all the property in the land, is put in its place, and in consideration of this the mation makes. a law relieving the banks of the necessity of paying specie on demand. It is a fair and equal exchange of one article of value for another. Thus the banks are enabled to keep their representative circulation affont, to get their regular interest and profit; yet at the same time they require interest from the nation as if it had not given a full equivalent for the metal loaned. If the banks are entitled to interest on the

gold transferred to the Government, the Government is entitled also to interest for what it has given as the equivalent of the gold, and which evidently answers the same purpose as the basis of their representative circulation. Congress should destroy this game, and end

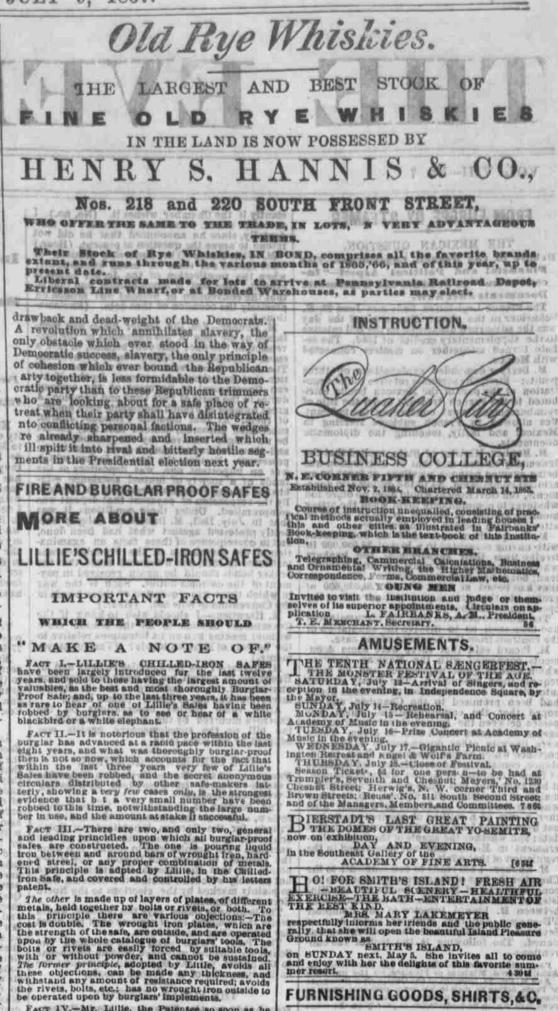
this grand piece of demoralizing jobbery by the immediate passage of a law depriving the banks of the privilege to issue notes on its bonds, and cancelling the bonds themselves by issuing an equivalent amount of greenbacks in their stead. This would give a better ourrency, and would save some twenty millions a year to the tax-ridden people. SALE TO A DOM

The Republican Party in the South. From the World.

The same method of reasoning by which the Times undertakes to prove that the tide of public sentiment in the South is running strongly in favor of the Republican party, would equally prove, if transferred from politics to geography, that the Mississippi river runs north, and that future explorers may be expected to discover that it discharges its waters into the Arctic Ocean. The Miasissippi frequently bends like an ox-bow, doubling itself into loops which lie, at different turns, towards all the different points of the compass. In the great bend above Cairo it flows for considerable distance due north, as it does also at the bend near New Madrid, and, we believe, in several other places. If a person should observe the river at these places only, and at no others, he might draw a totally false inference respecting its general direction, an error which would be easily cor-

rected by a single glance at a map. The *Times*' argument that the Southern people are flowing towards the Republican party can no more survive a broad view of the situation than a notion that the Mississipp runs north could stand a look at the map. The Times supports its opinion by five isolated facts, gathered from the whole vast area of the ten excluded States. Fact first, Governor Orr's speech, some three months ago, disclaiming connection with the Democratic party; fact second, advice by a Sonthern journal too obscure or insignificant for the Times to name it, that the Southern people should proclaim that they will not train in the Democratic ranks; fact third, General Longstreet's letter; fact fourth, a Republican (white men's) meeting in Charlottesville; fact fifth and last, an article in the Jackson, Missis-sippi, *Clarion*. And from this formidable body of evidence, representing the opinions of four Southern citizens plus the attendants of the Charlottesville meeting, the Times con-cludes that the Southern whites are going over en masse to the Republican party. Per contra ; There happens to be assembled

in Washington, at the present time, a body of men calling themselves the Congress of the United States, who have met out of due season, as if in a great public emergency, to legislate concerning these same political neophytes and catechumens who, the assures us, are becoming good Repub Times A glance at the doings and designs of this Republican Congress is as enlightening as a look at the map would be in disputed questions of geography. The Times' amiable view of the Republicanized Southern States must, we suppose, be very solacing, but Con-gress "don't see it." If the mass of the Southern whites stand with one foot on the threshold of the Republican party, it is a queer sort of welcome that Congress is just now employed in giving them. Why is all civil authority forcibly subverted and the whole Southern people kept under the iron heel of military despotism, if the Southern people are freely renouncing the Democracy and all its works, as the Times argues ? What is the need of all this formidable machinery of generals whom Congress thanks for thwarting the people, military departments which are a territorial badge of subjugation, and armies extorting submission at the point of the bayonet, if the great body of the people incline to be such good Republicans? does Congress propose to give General Sheridan and the others power to unmake and make all civil officers at their pleasure, instead of entrusting the *Times'* nascent Republicans with their election. If the Times' view is correct, the fit thing for Congress to do, even as a body of partisans, is to repeal forthwith all the Reconstruction acts (instead of keying them up to greater rigor and severity), recall and disband the armies, and let the public opinion of the South have free course in reorganizing its local institutions. If the Times believes its own assertions about the Republicanized South, it is bound to lift up its voice like a trumpet, and give Congress this advice. Why should all these hopeful neophytes of the political church be muzzled and kennelled and cudgelled as if they were so many mad dogs ? What is the purpose of this stark, self-exploded absurdity about a great ingathering of the South into the Republican party ? It is evident that the broachers of this pretense do not believe it; or if they do, let them prove their sincerity by advocating the immediate removal of all outside political and military pressure upon the South, and the full restoration of local freedom. Until they thus indicate their consistency, they must excuse our distrust of their motives. Their object is doubtless to discourage and disorganize the Democratic party by creating an impression that it can have no further hope of a Southern alliance. This game is as shallow as the pretense on which it is played is deceitful. Even granting the premises, the expected disband-ment of the Democratic party would not fol-low. If the Southern Rebels should all join the Republican party, its most formidable guns would be spiked by its inability to re-peat its favorite charge that many Democrats sympathized with the Rebellion. Sympathized with the Rebellion !- a great portion of the Republican party would, in that case, have fought for it ! In any event, the Rebellion with its causes and its consequences will have become a dead issue in our politics from the moment that all the Southern States are (on whatsoever terms) readmitted. What will be the party creed of the Republicans then ? It would puzzle the shrewdest head in their ranks to tell. The principles of that party will all be buried in the same grave with slavery. Gone, gone will be the sole party



FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C. be operated upon by burglars' implements. FACT IV.-Mr. Little, the Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible with the modern im-proved tools for burglars to grind through chilied iron or bardened stet. began experimenting to avoid the difficulty, and after much labor and expense he bas perioded a system for chiling iron and combin-ing metals that is entirely proof against the burglar's drill, or any other of his tools, even the wedge, war-ranied to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make. As a proof of his success, the fol-lowing certificate is now offered from the Novelty w orks, New York:-WM. HOFMANN. NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET. HOSIERY COODS. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF

The Duty of the Hour.

From the Tribune. The recent State Convention at Charlottesville expressed the sincere and hearty desire of a very considerable proportion of the whites of Virginia, including many who were active of Virginia, including many who were active Rebels, to co-operate with the Republican party in restoring the blessings of peace and have declined, preferring whites as more expe-

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hence be the day when a man shall be chosen to office mainly because he is black or because he is white ! A certain Charles E. Moss (sometimes called

Colonel Moss") writes as follows to the Anti-Slavery Standard:-

"Speaking of Vice-Presidents, certain distin-guished Senators and Representatives in Con-gress who have been courting the negro vote, in the expectation of getting that position, will wake up some fine morning and find them-selves wonderfully mistaken. The African voice wate up some the method ing and that there selves wonderfully mistaken. The African voice will be the ruling vote in eleven States of this Union. By the ruling vote, I mean the vote that will determine the result of the election. That fact the inteiligent African understands, and is laying his plaus. He understands well that, without the negro vote, a Republican candidate for President cannot be elected. Understanding that fact, the Africans begin to declare emphatically that the Republican party shall not use them as material for carrying elections, and then turn them aside in the dis-position of the public patronage. They say that iurnishing votes must be reciprocated by receiving a just share of the offices. And in that they are right. It is but simple justice to those men who do the voting to grant them a fair pro-portion of the official positions. There are several negroes fitted for the position of Vice-President, and then race claim that the second office in the gift of the nation shall be filled by a negro. That, they say, must be accorded to a negro. That, they say, must be accorded to the black race by the Republican party as a proof of the honesty of its profession of attach-ment to the principles of equal rights to all men, regardless of race or color. If that de-mand is refused, they will consider the Repub-lican party dishonest in its professions and vote against it in the Presidential election. "In that yiew the negro is right, and it is to be bench he will not the party that is that last

be hoped he will put the party to that test. John M. Langston, of Ohio, is well qualified to fill the position of Vice-President, and the negro need never be ashamed of insisting upon the Republican party placing him upon the t eket as the condition of receiving their supt cket as the condition of receiving their sup-port. Such an act would complete the triumph of right and justice so far as the equality of race is concerned. It would also put an end to the trimming, intriguing conduct of white seekers for that position, and leave them at liberty to act honesily for the next four years. "Such a demand, resolutely backed up by the negro, will be sure to succe ed, as the Republican party could not do without that vote. The negro vote in 1868 will number about 650 000, so scattered over eleven States as to turn the size-

party could not do whome into you. The negro vote in 1868 will number about 650 000, so scattered over eleven States as to turn the elec-tions in such directions as they shall see fit. There are, also, about 600,000 votes in the North that would join in supporting such a nomina-tion, and that vote is so located as to turn the elections into whatever direction they choose in tight or nine other States. The Republican party, therefore, dare not reluse to nominate Mr. Langston, or some other member of the African race, if that people resolutely require it. That they will require it. I have the best of reasons for believing. Stranger and infinitely more disreputable things have happened in this pation than would be the election of Wendell Phillips as President and John M. Langston as Vice-President in 1868. The Republican party wild not dare refuse the nomination of thus ticket if resolutely pressed." *Comments by the Tribune.*

Comments by the Tribune.

I. The Republican party has signally triumphed at the last two Presidential elections. as also in the State contests of 1865 and 1866. by white votes almost exclusively. We do not know that a single Lincoln elector was chosen at either election by black votes, nor that any Governor or Member of Congress owes his position to negro votes. It is sheer assumption that it may not succeed in '68 as it did in '60, '64, '65, and '66, II. There is no proof but naked assertion

that the blacks want one of their number placed on the Republican national ticket. The indications all point the other way. In Wash-

encouraged and strengthened by such unequivocal evidences of the national con-

Judging from only this outline of the bill, it is intended to present, it seems, sufficient for the purpose, and it should pass with only enough debate to try the strength of its several provisions, that we may be sure it will not be so easily broken through as the former bills were. Such a bill passed, the main business of the session would be done, and Congress should adjourn with as little delay as possible Above all, it should waste no time and give occasion for no violent harangues or President making schemes on the topic of impeachment. With a satisfactory law and the commanders out of his reach, the President will be quite unable to throw any fresh obstacles in the way of reconstruction; and as impeachment would be, therefore, unnecessary, even the discussion of it in Congress would do evil by stirring fresh agitations and excitements to disturb the commercial and other relations of the country with European powers.

The National Banks-Congress and the From the Herald.

Twenty millions a year, devoted from the national income to a sinking fund, would wipe out the national debt in a century. No one advocates, however, such use of any portion of the national wealth; for men are unwilling to add any additional burden to those already borne by the country, even for so good a purpose. Yet this very sum-twenty millions a year-is actually given away, not to wipe out the national debt, but simply to enrich the lucky politicians who own and run that magnificent financial machine, the national bank system. There never was such a piece of jobbery and robbery, such open plunder of the people, in the finances of any other nation under the sun.

Common people understand common finan-cial problems very well. If a man goes into a shop and buys a coat, there is never any doubt in his mind as to which way the money shall go that changes hands on that occasion. If one rides up town in the cars, he knows that he is to pay six cents, and never has any notion that the six cents is to be paid to him. Horses and wagons hired for drives on the road are never paid for by those who hire them. Whoever heard of one using a horse all day for his pleasure, and then declaring at night that the owner should pay him the amount of hire, and not he the owner? Though the people see all this clearly in com-mon transactions, they become blind to these same points when they occur in national finances; and it is the actual practice of the Government to reverse all plain problems of buying and selling, as directly as if they should make the seller pay the buyer.

National banks have the full use of their capital in their ordinary daily business, and by their transactions with their customers they get their interest and profit on it; yet on this same capital on which they are getting their daily interest and profit the Government is paying them another full interest, and the paying them abother full interest, and the people endure a burden in the taxes of twenty millions a year for this iniquitous purpose. Paper circulation is, in the first place, based

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Works, New York:-Works, New York:-OFFICE NOVELTY IRON WORKS, New York, 1sth December, 18

OFFICE NOVELTY IRON WORKS, NEW YORK, 15th December, 1586, Mezers. Lewis Lillic & Son.— GENTIEMEN:-We have subjected the sample of Chilled Iron you furnished us to the most severe tests (as regards drilling through it) that we could bring to bear upon it, and without success. It is our opinion that it can only be penetrated by the use of a large number of drills, and the expendi-ture of much power, with days of time. And we think it impossible for a burglar, with his time and power, to penetrate it at all. Yours truly. Nearo V. HOLMES, Superintendent, LYMAN G. HALL, Foreman. And the following extensive from manufacturers in Philadeiphia, Boston, and Chicago, after the most thorough tests, find the result to be substantially the same.

And their principal Iron Workers so certify: Aud their principal Iron Workers so certify: Mears, Merrick & Son, Southwark Foundry, Phila-delphia. The Finkley & Williams Works, Boston, Mass, The Union Foundry and the Northwestern Foun-dry, Chicago, Ill. Fact V.-The proposition made the public hereto-fore is how renewed : I will furnish sales or Vault boors, of asme size and capacity of other best makers, and at one-third less price and the same may be used to methic less price and the maker may be used the man to fest my work ; and the party so order-ng may accept the work which stands the most re-sistance.in any wayor manner practicable for a burgtar to work. to work.

to work, FACT VI.-I would now say to any of the ownersof Lillie's Sates, that, in view of the preceding facts, they feel the need of additional security, I will ex-change with them, on fair terms, giving them all the fact improvements, and the increased security, which is channed to be beyond the reach of Burgiars, anti-some new system shall be developed in the working of Iron, which would now seem hardly possible.

FACT VIL-It is true that the Sheet-Iron or commo FACT VIL--IV is the that the Sheet-Iron of common Sale, as now made, under ordinary circannatances (and when not crushed by the fail of walls or timbers) usually saves the written matter, but if the fire is ac-vere it has to be copied, for the ink will soon fade out; besides, the safe is twisted up and uncless.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADEL PAIA. MARY DENNIS VS. CHARLES W. DENNIS, Alias

MART DENNIS VS. CHARLES W. DENNIS, Alias June Teim, 1865. No. 88-In Divorca. To CHALLES W. DENNIS, Respondent above named-Sir-Take notice that a rule has this day been sranted on the Respondent to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonil should not be decreed. Returnable on Saturday, July 15, 1867, as 19 o'clock A. M.

June 29, 1867.	Attorney for Libeliant. 7 5 falow 45
ESTATE OF	PETER FREEBURGER,
Leiters testamentar, FREEBURGE R, deces the undersigned, all pee ment, and those having to Wallin Will, No, 252 N. Or to their Attorney.	y to the Estate of PETER assi, having been granted to recommend to a state of the relation of the state of the ARY A. FREEBURGER, group, Delaware county, Pm. LIAM M. FREEBURGER, Juniper street, Philadelphi
112 23	WILLIAM J. MCELROY. S. Sixth street, Philadelphia.
LETIERS OF ADM Estate of JAMES bein granted to the und to the said Estate are	INISTRATION UPON THE D. WOOD, deceased, having lensigned, all persons indebted reducted to make payment as against the same to present

SAMUEL H. WOOD, Administrat No. 728 GREEN WICH 85 2009 HENRY M. DEORED No. 200 South FIFTH 85 Or bis Attorney 6 15 tust*