(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 105 S. THIRD STREET. Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Spect), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1867.

Thoughts for the Thoughtful Among Conservatives.

Owe of the strongest arguments in favor of the liberal doctrines maintained in this country by the Republican party, and by the progressive parties of other countries, is the uniform favorable results which have everywhere followed the carrying out of those doctrines. In the days of the pro-slavery and anti-slavery discussions in this country, the wrongs and outrages of the slave system formed the staple of the arguments against the institution. They were, doubtless, effective in reaching the sympathies and moral sense of the people; but it may well be doubted whether the positive beneficial effects of freedom, as daily displayed in the intelligence, culture, wealth, and power of the nation itself, were not the strongest possible arguments against slavery. So, in advocating the fullest realization of the great principles of political equality which lie at the basis of our system of government, we can constantly appeal to the fact, demonstrated over and over again, that the extension of political rights and privileges works so well in practice, that no retrograde movement has ever been attempted in our country, or could be attempted with any chance of success. For instance, in the earlier history of the country a property qualification for suffrage was almost universally required. It has since been abolished, we believe, in every State. This involved a vast extension of the right of suffrage, yet no evil results followed. Nebody now proposes to go back to the policy of restricted suffrage in that respect. The liberal policy has worked well in practice. It has vindicated itself by its results.

If we take those States in the Union which have adopted the most liberal ideas in regard to the equality of political rights - those indeed, which place no restriction whatever upon the right of manhood suffrage, do we find any evil results following? On the contrary, in what other States will we find better schools, intelligence more widely diffused among the masses, wiser laws for the protection of person and property, public and private works of charity better sustained; in a word, where else will we find that organization of society which we call government more wisely or beneficently performing its functions? Now it is universally conceded that one fact is worth whole volumes of theory. Scientific savans demonstrated theoretically that no steamship could ever cross the Atlantic; yet the first one that did cross scattered their theories to the winds. When the plan of a Pacific Railroad was broached, a distinguished Senator brought forward the objection that the immense herds of buffaloes roaming over the plains would destroy the

The road has already been built straight through the great buffalo range, and not a eross-tie or a rail has ever been disturbed by them. So those theorists who always prophesy evil against the people, who doubt their capacity for self-government, who go into spasms at every proposal to widen the base of the great pyramid of social organization, we point to the admitted and potent fact that the people do know how to govern themselves, that they are doing it, and that they are doing it most successfully where the great principle of equal rights is most thoroughly carried out into practical results. We point to the successful voyage of the ship of state upon the sea of Democracy, as the triumphant reply to those who prophesied disaster and utter failure.

In view of what liberal principles have done for our country-of their acknowledged success-of their beneficial results where most fully carried out, we would like to ask intelligent conservatives, who still hesitate and hold back, whether, after all, if we were to close this great struggle of thirty years' standing by the authoritative and definite settlement that, hereafter, in the United States, absolute political equality should prevail among all classes of citizens, whether, we say, it would not be the wisest possible course for all parties to pursue? The final settlement of this question is most desirable, in whatever aspect we view it. The grounds of citizenship and the status of the citizen should be fixed. So long as they remain unsettled, polities in this country must remain in an abnormal and unnatural condition. We cannot move forward to the consideration of true political issues, such as finance, taxation, pub-He improvements, etc., until we get these fundamental questions affecting the rights of citizenship settled upon a definite and endurng basis. The moment this shall be done there will be a great reorganization of parties. Questions of the policy of conducting the Government, instead of these exciting and fundamental issues as to its real character, will then command the public attention. Once settle it that the character of this Government is that of equal rights for all its citizens; let all parties recognize that ag a definite finality of slavery and all the questions growing out of it, and we then give oc casion for true political issues-that is, issues of policy instead of issues of fundamental form or organio character-to arise and form the dividing lines between parties. As it is now, the fundamental issues absorb and over- for his persecutor. SEVER SERVICE RESERVED TO SERVED TO

ride all others. It must be so. I may favor a tariff or I may favor protection, but my interest in the question whother this country is to be a true democracy, based on equal rights, or some modified form of aristogracy, based on class privileges, overrides my interest in free trade or tariff; and until that fundamental question is definitely settled, must continue to

We commend this view of the case to thoughtful men in the Democratic party. It seems to us that the present course of that party tends to keep alive these fundamental issues, and to prevent true questions of polities from dividing our political organizations. We urge a settlement of fundamental questions upon the basis of equal rights, not because such a settlement is absolutely free from danger, but because we believe it to be the best and safest attainable settlement. We have gone too far with the democratic-republican experiment to halt with it unfinished; and our actual experience thus far points to equal rights as the safest and surest basis for our political structure.

That "Flaunting Lie."

A DEMOCRATIC journal, in the fullness of its ignorance, and while laboring under the necessity of saying something extremely brilliant, prints the following:-

"Advice to our radical contemporaries. Copy as a campaign document that stirring radical lyric, which appeared in the New York

Tribune:- "Tear down the flaunting lie! Half-mast the starry flag; Insult no sunny sky, With Hate's poliuted rag!"

The poem referred to did appear in the New York Tribune several years ago, and created no little sensation at the time; although it was printed merely as a literary production of more than ordinary merit, and without any editorial endorsement or comment. The poem in question was descriptive of the return of a fugitive from slavery, on board a United States vessel, under circumstances of peculiar hardship and unnecessary cruelty, even to a strict and liberal enforcement of the most obnoxious provisions of the Fugitive Slave law of 1850. About the same time there appeared in other journals two or three poems upon kindred subjects, written in the same strain, and by the same hand; and the author has since, by his own confession, been proven to be General Charles G. Halpine, the "Miles O'Reilly" of the New York Citizen. General Halpine, both before and since the war, has been an unyielding Democrat, and has never voted or acted with the Republican party. His Democracy is now of the most orthodox stripe, and at the last municipal election in New York his services to the party were rewarded by his election to the office of Register of Wills of that city, one of the most influential and profitable in the metropolis. He is, moreover, and has always been, an earnest supporter of Andrew Johnson, and has even been admitted to long consultations with that eccentric personage, the substance of the conversations between the twain being subsequently dished up in the Citizen in the most elaborate fashion. When, under such circumstances, the Democratic press still persist in casting reproach upon the Republican party for this "stirring radical lyric," even if there is any reproach properly attached to it, their ingenuity is about on a par with their ignorance, and both are entitled to our sincere commiseration.

The Base-Ball Excitement to be Checked.

We understand that the merchants of New York have determined, by concerted action, to put a stop to the enormous waste of time of which their clubs and employes are guilty, by preventing entirely the indulgence in baseball. That such a pass has been reached that the total prohibition of the game is necessary is due entirely to those who are its devotees, and they have no one to thank but themselves that they will be entirely deprived of the pleasures of the game. We have again and again deprecated the dissipation and the gambling which have now grown to be natural incidents to every match game, and warned the players against the inevitable result. And now it is probable that our warning is about to be realized.

The recent visit of the Athletic Club of this city to New York, in which they were most disgracefully and utterly beaten in every game they played, is a type of the result of such contests. Betting was the universal order of the day, and it is as much as a man's reputation for gentility is worth to be seen in such a crowd as always attends these matches. It is time that this excess be stopped; and we hope, now that the club which has boasted of its invincibility has been badly beaten, that we will see the fever relax, and the employers of our city cease to be cheated out of so much time for which they pay their employes. A healthful exercise has degenerated into a dissi pation, and as a dissipation, it should be checked.

Sheridan Coming.

A DESPATCH from the West tells us that General Sheridan will shortly arrive in this city, on his way to Washington. This is good news to loyal Philadelphia. We have been earnestly wishing, ever since the news of the removal of that gallant officer came to us, that we might have an opportunity of showing him our respect and heartfelt approval; and also of giving public proof of the disgust and indignation which the people feel towards Andrew Johnson. The wished-for chance has now arrived, and in the reception meted out to Sheridan we can speak in thunder tones of welcome and of condemnation. We are glad to see that Councils have taken steps towards tendering to that officer the freedom of our city, and the motion met with no opposition, as we cannot count the nays of Messra. Dillon, Hetzell, and Mitton as of any account. Let our people rouse themselves, and show by the enthusiasm of the reception how great is their love for Sheridan, and how great their hatred

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH-WAYS, OMEONO. IN S. FIETH Street.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Bealed proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., Monday 22d Inst., for the construction of the following sewers, 2 feet 8 lockes, viz.—On Vernon Street from Tenth to Kleventh street; on Canton street from Pengi's Hun sewer to Hamilton siteet; on Coral street from the north curb line of Olla street to Street from the north curb line of Olla street to Front street; there along Front street; on Pearl'street from sewer in Sixteenth street to the east curb line of Fifteenth street; on Righth street from sewer in Parrish street; southward about 24 feet; on Fourth street from Norris to Harkley street, and on Hackley street from Columbia avenue to Montgomery street; on Twenty-second street from Montgomery to Oxiord street; on Tatlow street from Montgomery to Oxiord street; on Tatlow street from the sewer in Sixteenth street; on Bamilton street, from Nimeteenth to Twentieth: on Sille, street from the sewer in Sixteenth street; on Sulle, street from the sewer in Sixteenth street; on Madison street from the sewer in Vine street; on Madison street from the sewer in Vine street; on Madison street from the sewer in Vine street; on Madison street from the sewer in Vine street; on Madison street from the sewer in vine street; and a three-foet sewer on the line of Mantgomery street from Twenty-first to Twenty-second streets, and with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Eagineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the said street as on much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city, and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad tra

ne will be deemed as declining, and will be blable on his bond for the difference between his and the next highest bid. Specifications may be hat at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly addressed to.

W. W. SMED LEY.

9 20 3t. Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY, Office No. 314 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19 1867.
Subscriptions to the Southern Yellow Fever Relief

General Agent P, and S. M. S. S. Co. IT IS HARD TO REALIZE WHAT A revolution in family matters is now taking place under the wonderful influence of the AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE AND SEW-ING MACHINE, recently introduced to the public, and sold at the S. W. corner of ELEVENTH and OHESNOT Streets, "here need no longer be any trouble and vexation in the family on account of the "work dragging"—no more getting "swamped"—ever thing will go smoothly, like the machine itself.

9 13 4ptf

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION CO.
PHILA DELPHIA, September 20, 1867.
A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, CHESNUT Street, above Fifth, on TUESDAY, the lat day of October, 1867, at 10% o'clock A. M., for the purpose of authorizing a loan under the Act of Assembly approved the 10th day of April, 1867, 9 20 5t

JAMES S. FOX, President.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-PANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, September 16, 1867.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS,

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

listant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—
Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to this Company from the holders of the First and Second Mostage Coupon Bonds to convert the same into the Resistered General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 186; therefore be to Resolved. That the Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to cause public notice to be given that this Company is now prepared to exchange its Registered Bonds, secured by a general mortgage upon the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, of the estate, reat and personal, and corporate franchises therein mentioned, dated July 1 1867, for the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds of said Company, on the road between Harrisburg and Pittsburg.

Any further information can be obtained on application at this office.

at this office.
THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer. MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMI-MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMInation of Candidates for Admission into the
Navy as Assistant Surgeons.—A Board of Medical
Officers is now in session at the Naval Asylum,
Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates
for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.
Gentleman desirous of appearing before the Board
must make application to the Henorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be
accompanied by respectable testimentals of moral
character.

character.

Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.

No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal prerequisite for appointment in the Navy.

The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, August 10, 1867. PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement. For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,

Clerk of the Faculty. Easton, Pa., July. 1867. 7 20 4ptf WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENE-RATOB is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSI-

Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD

BILITY OF EXPLOSION

out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the BEST QUALITIES OF COAL nt fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand.

9 78 2 2 2 19

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,-THIS BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS
splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world.
The only bue and perfect Dye—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous times.
Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of
Bad Dyes. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and
beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A.
BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and
should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory. No. 51 BARCLAY Street, New
York.

45fmw

SKIN DISEASES "USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT."
Have You Telter?
"USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.'
HAVE YOU SCAIG HEAG?
"USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT."
Have You any Skin Diseases?
"USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." TER. A Speedy Cure Guaranteed. Swayne's Ointment "FEE Is warranted a quick and sure cure. It aliays all itching at once; is purely vegetable; can be used on the most tender infant. Cures Itch in from 12 to 45 hours.

Cures Itch! Itch! Itch! Cores Tetter! Cures Salt Rheum Cures Itching Piles! Cures Scald Head! Cures Barber's Itch!

Mayor McMichael's Confidential Clerk, S. W. Corner Fifth and Chremut Streets, Was cured of a very obstinate Eruptive Disease on the lace, which had baffled the skill of our most eminent physicians, tried a great many remedies, finally procured "DR. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTHENT,"
Which made a perfect cure. Skeptics, call and see him, and he will willingly relate what "SWAYNE'S OINTHENT" has done for him.
Sold by the leading Drugnists, and at Dr. Swayne's Principal Office No. 550 M. Sixth street, above Vine.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE UNION LEACUE

OF PHILADE PHIA.

At a Coneral Meeting of the Union League, he'd at the League House, September 18th, 1857, the fillowing preamble and resolutions, offered by CHABLES GIB-BONS, and seconded by LINDLEY SMYTH, were unantmously adopted:

Whiteas, This I cague was organ z dior the purpose of sunsiling the national govera-ent, and the measures adopted by its authority for the suppression of the rebellion and of discoun enancing by all proper mans and indusposes that disloyal sprift which was in sympa-by with slavery and treason, and animated all the conventions and councils of the Democratic party; and

Whereas, The efforts of the Democratic party, now led by a weak and faithless man in the accidental exercise of the Fresidential office, to keep alive the spirit of rebellion by a war post Congress, by the nullification of the laws, by insidious attacks upon the public oredit, and by their apparent sympathy with prominent traitors, prove that the work of loyalty is not yet accomplished, and admonish us of serious dangers to the public pascs, which would be greatly enhanced by the success of that party in the popular elections now at hand.

1. Therefore Resolved, That we do most carnestly invoke the loyal officence of an united and vigorous effort to hasten the reconstruction of the Union, and tranquillies the country by the defeat of the Hemocratic party and all its enhodicates at the approaching election.

2. That the laws passed by Ongress having for their object the reconstruction of the Union on the basis of liberty and justice to all men, reflecting as they dy the loyal sentiment of the country offer to the seople of the south the most favorable terms, upon which they can reasonably hope to be reinvested with the rights they yo uniarly relinquished. In their mai attempt to destro, the government which conferred them.

3. That the vabic cats of Congress under the Constitution are the supreme laws of the land; that it is no less the duty of the President to see that they are faithfully executed, than it is of the people to obey them, that whether those laws exists to the reconstruction of the Union of the Union of the House in Persident to see that they are faithfully executed, than it is of the people to obey them, that when a case, the saver

schiatives in granting an improcuration officers by the That a wanton removal of meritorious officers by the President is an abuse of power which subjects him to impeachment and removal from his own high trust.—(Ma-

5. Resolved. That the prompt and indiscriminate sardon of persons duly convicted and sentenced in the courts of the United States for counterfeiting the national currence: al currenc; he attempt to nullify the act passed by Congress the Executive veto for the reconstruction of the

The attempt to nullify the set passed by Congress over the Executive veto for the reconstruction of the Union:

The suspension of Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War, the duties of which he had performed not only with fidelity to the country, but with distinguished ability:

The removal of Ge eral Sheridan, an accemplished and lliustrious fincer, from his cummand, at the instance of promisent traitors whom he had offended by his faithful execution of the laws;

And the recent precisuration of amnustry, issued, as we le leve, without authority, and for the purpose of restoning to influence and power persons who incited the south to retellion, and who for yet under an oath of allegiance to a government unknown to the Constitution, which they hope to re-establish, are acts which constitute, prima facia, such abuses and usurpations of power, as to demand the imposchment and trial of the offender, in order that the Constitution may be vindicated and the national government preserved in its integrity.

6. That in the present alarming creats of the country, we conceive it to be our duty to use all proper means to exclude the political influence and patronage of the Femocratic Farty from all offices within the gift of the people; and to that end we appeal to the loyal citizens of Philadelphia and of the commonweal the attend the political influence and patronage of the Republican nominating convention.

Therefore, That we do most especially and earnestly recommend the election of Hanray W. Williams, of Pittaburg, to the Bench of the Supreme court, as a learned and accomplished jurist and a truly apright and loyal citizen.

And in like macrey we recommend to our fellow attrigence of Philadelphia the election of M. Busakli. Thay are all Judge of the Court of Common Plans, assuring them that in Mr. Thayer they have a candidate of the high est legal ability and of the purest character, and one whose leyalty is inborn and above suspicion.

8. That a committee of fifty members of the League be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to carry into effect the 6th of these resolutions.

MORTON McMICHARL. Vice President. S. A. CALDWELL, Secretary pro tem.

The following gentlemen have been named as the Committee of Fifty under the eighth resolution: HORACE BINNEY, Jr.

JOHN P. WETHERILL

JAMES H. OBNE. WM. B. WHITE. JAMES C. HAND. E. W. CLARK, WARD B. HASELTINE. SAMUEL S. WHITE. MATTHEW BAIRD. EDWARD BROWNING. CHARLES WATSON. C. J. HOFFMAN. B. BUNDLE SMITH. GEORGE L. BUZBY. CHABLES CABOT. WILLIAM C. KENT. CHARLES M. PREVOST. BENBY O. HOWELL. CHABLES S. OGDEN. LEMUEL COFFIN. CLAYTON MACMICHAEL.

WILLIAM H. KERN. J. EDWAED CARPENTER. WILLIAM ROTCH WISTER. H. ERNEST GOODMAN, M. D. JOHN CLAYTON. BICHARD L. ASSEDEST. FREDERICK COLLINS. B. DALE BENSON. GALLOWAY C. MORRIS. THOMAS BIRCH. BOBERT B. CORSON. GEORGE MOBBISON COATES WILLIAM M. FARB. O. H. OBAMP. EDWARD ROBERTS, JR.

JOSEPH G. ROSENGABTEN. JACOB NAYLOB. J. B. McCBRARY. GEORGE WASHINGTON MINDIL. BAUNDERS LEWIS. F. A. HOTT. JOHN J. HARTMANN. JOHN E. ADDICKS. CHARLES P. HERRING. JAMES LYND. JOHN NEWBUMET. H. G. SICKEL

EDWARD SITER. The Committee are requested to meet on FRIDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the League

ABRAHAM LINCOLN SAID ON THE battle-field of Gettysburg:-

battle field of Gettysburg:

"The world will little note nor long remember what wessay here, but it can never long forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have so nobly carried on. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated to the great work remaining before us."

The great unfinished work of reconstruction, on the safe basis of equal laws, yet remains to be done by the American people. The popular heart means that this work shall go on, that its triumph shall be speedy and perfect. The Republican campaign opens at Frankford, in the Tweaty-third Ward, on SATURDAY Evening, the zist, at so 'clock.' A great meeting is anticipated. The speakers who have promised to attend are:

Ex-Governor JAMES POLLOCK.
Hon, JAMES M. SCOVEL.
General JOSHUA T. OWEN,
Hon. WILLIAM B. MANN,
A. W. HENZEY. Esq.
Colonel JAMES GIVEN, and others.
Colonel JAMES GIVEN, and others.
Chairman of Executive Committee,

AND DESCRIPTIONS

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

BUFFALO CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

AUGUST 1, 1867.

CAPITAL STOCK.

.8200,000 All paid in, in CASH

ASSETS.

Cash on hand. Cash in Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank Cash in First National Bank. Cash in bands of Agents ... 1,312-17 United States 5-20 Registered Bonds 162, 187 50 Personal Property 4,191.28 Loaned on call (secured by United States Government Bonds at par) 41,350 00 Premiums due.... 585 00 \$218,120.06

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses reported to the Company and not acted upon, probably no claim

INCOME.

Cash Premiums received. Premium Notes, Lake and Canal Risks Amount of Premiums earned... Amount of interest money received 6,667.72

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of Losses paid during the year 5,02173 Amount of expenses during the year, including organization expenses, and supplies for one year at least...... 12,865-02 Amount of Taxes Paid......

WH. G. FARGO, PRESIDENT.

HENRY T. SMITH, SECRETARY.

POLICIES ISSUED BY

DUY & HOLLINSHEAD.

No. 300 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF

KERR'S CHINA HALL.

NO. 529 CHESNUT STREET,

ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL TO NEW STORE.

NO. 1218 CHESNUT STREET, (Late Messchert's Mansion).

\$100,000 Worth of China, Glass, and Stoneware.

To be sold at a great reduction in price, in order to reduce stock, previous to removal to new store.

Families, Hotels, Boarding Houses, and Restau rants, now have an opportunity of purchasing China. Glass, or Stoneware at greatly reduced prices. A large assortment of rich Cut and Engraved Glassware and Stone China, marked down less than manuf9 20 tmwlm facturers' prices.

JAMES K. KERR & BRO. ACENCY OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, September 3, 1867.

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Intlroad, and the price of Governments. We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

\$210 08 taking in exchange U. S. 68 of 1881. \$231 58 do. do. 5-208 of 18 \$188 83 do. do. 5-208 of 18 \$20 783 do. do. 5-208 of 18 6 07 1891.
5-20a of 1864.
5-20a of 1864.
5-20a of 1865.
5-20a of '67.
5 \$ eent. 10-50s.
7 2-10 Cy. June 1890e.
7 3-10 Cy. July 1880e. do, do, do, do, do, do, do, (For every thousand dollars.) We offer these Bonds to the public, with every con

fidence in their security. DE HAVEN & BRO. WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA

RAILROAD. Excursion Tickets to West Chester will be sold on

OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

MONDAY, September 23, 1867, on the occasion of the

CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSABY

An extra train will leave West Chester for Phila-

leiphia at 10°30 P. M. Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets. HENRY WOOD.

General Superintendent. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED

A THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED

1stat a for the Esatern District of Ponnsy yania.

In the patter of EMERSON M. MARTER, Bankrop'. In Bankrup'cy.

To whom it may Cono'rn:—The undersigned hereby
gives notice of his appointment as assignee of EMERSON M. MARTER, of the city of Philadelphia, in the
county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania,
within asid district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of
said district, dated the 20th day of September, A. D.
1807.

10 MR FAREIRA,

20 MR.*

Assignee.

STEAM FIRE-PROOF SAFEST

The Best Safes in the World!

EVANS & WATSON'S SAFES,

With Sanborn's Patent Steam Improvement.

GUARANTEED SUPERIOR TO ANY MADE

A GOLD MEDAL AWARDED

AT THE

INTER-STATE FAIR.

NORBISTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

Read the following Reports-

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Committee appointed to superintend the Burning of Safes, on the grounds of the East Pennsylvania Agricultural and Mechanical Society, at Norristown, September 14, 1867, respectfully report that nine Safes were procured for the test, as follows: One of C. S. Malser's, of Philadelphia, invoiced first-class, price ... One of Lillie & Son's, of Philadelphia, invoiced first-class, price.....

One Steam Fire-Proof Safe, made by the American Steam Fire-Proof Safe Company (Sanborn's Patent), price One Steam Fire-Proof Trunk (Sanborn's Patent), price.

One of Marvin & Co.'s, Philadelphia, invoiced first class, price One of Evans & Watson's, Philadelphia, with Sanborn's Patent Improvement, price...... One of Farrell, Herring & Co.'s, Philadelphia, in-

fi. st-class, price. One of Evans & Watson's, Philadelphia, old make, price..... These fafes were purchased, with the exception of

Sanborn's Improvement, from the stores of the respective makers, with the guarantee that they were of the best of their respective manufactures. In the test of burning, the fire was applied at 3% o'clock, on the morning of the 14th, and was extin-

guished at 1 o'clock P. M. The wood consumed in the burning was sixteen cords, and was equally distributed among the respective sales. The Committee inspected the condition and the

contents (which were equal) of the respective safes before burning, saw that all were properly closed, and a portion of the Committee was present during

After the burning, and on opening the safes, the results were as follows:--C. S. Maiser's, contents totally destroyed. Lillie & Son's, contents totally destroyed. American Steam Fire-Proof Sale Company's Steam

Fire-Proof Safe, contents in perfect condition. Steam Fire-Proof Trunk (Sanborn's Patent), contents discolored and damaged. Marvin & Co.'s, contents totally destroyed. Evans & Watson's, with Sanborn's Patent Improve

ment, contents in perfect condition. Farrel, Herring & Co.'s seemed to resist the fire longer than either of the safes of the old make, but its contents were totally destroyed. E. Hamenforder's, contents totally destroyed.

Evans & Watson's, old make, contents totally destroyed. In view of this result, and inasmuch as no premium has been offered by the Society for this interesting and valuable display, the Committee recommend that a GOLD MEDAL be awarded to the Sanborn Im-

provement, as shown in the Safe manufactured by EVANS & WATSON, of Philadelphia, and in that made by the American Steam Fire-Proof Safe Com-An examination of the Safes after they had entirely cooled, showed that the matter contained in the tubes

of the Safes made after the Sanborn Patent had not been more than ball exhausted.

JOHN F. HARTRAFFT, ALFRED S. GILLETT, WM. H. JOHNS, ROBERT IREDELL, JOHN SHAFFNER, LLOYD JONES, WM. H. KEMBLE,

The STEAM FIRE-PROOF SAFE has been burne in test fires with Herring's, Marvin's, Lillie's, Valentine & Butler's, Tilton & McFarland's, Edwards & Kerahaw's, Hassenforder's, Maiser's, Morse's, Jones's Miller's, The Tremont Co.'s, and Evans & Watson's Safes (without the Steam Improvement), and ALWAYS WITH COMPLETE AND TRIUM. PHANT SUCCESS, in each and every case pre-serving its papers WHOLLY UNINTURED, while

We inv.te the public to call and examine the SAPES tosted with the STEAM FIRE-PROOF SAFES at Norristown, Pennsylvania, September 14, 1867, compare their condition with that of the STEAM FIRE-PROOF SAFE, and examine the contents of the lat-

the contents of all its competitors were ENTIRELY

DESTROYED.

EVANS & WATSON,

NO. 25 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,

ter, WHOLLY PRESERVED.

PHILADELPHIA.