

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON. (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1867.

Is It of No Consequence?

Our legal friends who favor the election of Judge Ludlow, and all the Democratic party, tell us that it is of no political consequence as to whether we return the present officer or not; that if he be returned it can do no harm to the Republican party.

It is, therefore, a matter of the highest moment as to whether or not the judges of that Court should be selected exclusively from the loyal sentiment of the community.

Our Courts have decided that the Federal Courts alone have jurisdiction to issue the writ of habeas corpus, where the petitioner is held under authority of the laws of the United States.

Mr. D. P. Brown claims the privilege of addressing the citizens of Philadelphia on the subject of their judicial canvass, because he is "the oldest practicing member of the Philadelphia Bar."

At the meeting in the Fifth Legislative District, last night, we found the Irish mustered against the American. The following speakers—of what nationality we cannot guess—were the only ones who addressed and officiated at the meeting.

On general grounds of principle we must oppose Judge Ludlow. While the war was in progress, and we saw that every energy was necessary to carry it to a successful conclusion, we determined that those men who in that dark day were working against the nation, who were quibbling for rights which would only incommode the Government—that those men, when the war was successfully over, should never by any act of ours have any place of trust or profit under the Government which they would willingly have seen destroyed.

nation should be saved. Judge Ludlow was emphatically and virulently one of those Democrats, and never by our aid shall he continue to serve that Government for whose existence he did not lift his voice.

The N. Y. Tribune to-day has a sensible article on the pending elections, and one in which the great issues at stake are adequately stated.

"Upon the fate of the Republican party in the approaching elections in New York and Pennsylvania hinges consequences so vast and important that the mind does not readily grasp all the dangers of our position.

"We should then have Pendletons, Blacks, and Vallandighams in the Cabinet, and Lees and Beauregard in our armies. The policy of the Southern Unionists would be under the feet of a President who only for a time seemed faithful to freedom.

THE LAW IN HABEAS CORPUS CASES.—The New York Times has an editorial to-day on the subject of the enlistment of minors, and the proper returns to the writ of habeas corpus, to which the attention of our judges might well be directed.

Our Courts have decided that the Federal Courts alone have jurisdiction to issue the writ of habeas corpus, where the petitioner is held under authority of the laws of the United States.

Mr. D. P. Brown claims the privilege of addressing the citizens of Philadelphia on the subject of their judicial canvass, because he is "the oldest practicing member of the Philadelphia Bar."

At the meeting in the Fifth Legislative District, last night, we found the Irish mustered against the American. The following speakers—of what nationality we cannot guess—were the only ones who addressed and officiated at the meeting.

On general grounds of principle we must oppose Judge Ludlow. While the war was in progress, and we saw that every energy was necessary to carry it to a successful conclusion, we determined that those men who in that dark day were working against the nation, who were quibbling for rights which would only incommode the Government—that those men, when the war was successfully over, should never by any act of ours have any place of trust or profit under the Government which they would willingly have seen destroyed.

On general grounds of principle we must oppose Judge Ludlow. While the war was in progress, and we saw that every energy was necessary to carry it to a successful conclusion, we determined that those men who in that dark day were working against the nation, who were quibbling for rights which would only incommode the Government—that those men, when the war was successfully over, should never by any act of ours have any place of trust or profit under the Government which they would willingly have seen destroyed.

"REWARD YOUR ENEMIES."—The people of Philadelphia have their views expressed for Mr. Joseph N. Peirce for City Treasurer, and on the ground of the scriptural injunction to love and reward your enemies.

IF YOU WISH to have the greenbacks in your hand turning to waste paper, vote for Judge Sharswood. If you want to have all your property invested in United States notes transferred by a magician's wand into old colored paper, vote for Judge Sharswood.

JUDGE LUDLOW declares Trades Unions to be infamous, oppressive, and denounces them in most unmeasured terms. Let the members of these associations testify their past record, let them put a blot upon their clear history of manly self-defense, and vote for their enemy and oppressor, if they can.

A public meeting of printers' readers was held on the 17th ult., at the Salisbury Hotel, Fifth street, for the purpose of adopting a memorial to employers on certain points connected with the hours of employment and rate of wages of printers' readers in the metropolis.

The business of the meeting resolved itself into two resolutions—one expressing the opinion of the meeting that the services of the London readers were not adequately remunerated; and the other a resolution to be adopted by the association for an increase of ten per cent. on the present wages, and stating, in extremely fair and moderate language, and to the effect given above, the reasons why the application was made.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th inst., the following preamble and resolution were adopted: Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to the Board of Directors of the First and Second Mortgage Loan Office, to convert the same into the Registered General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1st, 1867, therefore,

THE BRANONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 67 South BROAD STREET, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the best QUALITIES OF COAL at fair prices.

A LADY OF UNDOUBTED CHEMICAL and artistic talents, has discovered a new and perfect method of restoring grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS is the only true and perfect Hair Dye in the world. It is simple, elegant, and does not injure the hair.

SKIN DISEASES! "USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." Have You Itch? Have You Scald Head? Have You Sore Throat? Have You Sore Eyes? Have You Sore Ears? Have You Sore Mouth? Have You Sore Gums? Have You Sore Lips? Have You Sore Tongue? Have You Sore Throat? Have You Sore Ears? Have You Sore Mouth? Have You Sore Gums? Have You Sore Lips? Have You Sore Tongue?

Major McMichael's Confidential Clerk, E. W. CONNOR, FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS, was cured of a very obstinate Eruptive Disease on the face, which had baffled the skill of our most eminent physicians, tried a great many remedies, daily procured.

L. KNOWLES & CO., NO. 1218 MARKET STREET, RECEIVERS OF CHOICE FLOUR, FAMILY FLOUR.

Trenton, N. J., can't support its rascals.

A RADICAL MINISTRY IN BOUENBURY.—The new members of the Buchanan cabinet all belong to the radical party. M. Stephen Gilmore, the new Minister-President, was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the late cabinet.

SPECIAL NOTICES. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "EVENING TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESTNUT streets to No. 148, SIXTH STREET, second door above WALNUT.

THE "EVENING TELEGRAPH" MAY always be found at the Clear and Periodical Store, No. 21 S. FIFTEENTH STREET, below Locust. 9 25 151

CARD.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE loss of the Steamship TIOGA, THE STAR OF THE UNION will be withdrawn from the Charleston Line, and take the place of the TIOGA, on the New Orleans Line.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Second District, Pennsylvania, No. 229 Dock street, October 2, 1867.—Tax payers, residents of, or doing business in the above-named district, who are liable to duties under the annual assessment of the current year, are respectfully notified that no private or special notices will be issued. Said taxes are now due, and payable at this office. For official notice see Public Ledger.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESTNUT STREET, corner of Seventh. Incorporated 1855. THE LONGEST ESTABLISHED AND BEST QUALIFIED COMMERCIAL COLLEGE IN THE CITY.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, September 16, 1867. YORK & BALTIMORE BRIDGE.

PARKEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN 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 29, the day before the annual commencement.

WIGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION.

THE BRANONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 67 South BROAD STREET, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the best QUALITIES OF COAL at fair prices.

A LADY OF UNDOUBTED CHEMICAL and artistic talents, has discovered a new and perfect method of restoring grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS is the only true and perfect Hair Dye in the world. It is simple, elegant, and does not injure the hair.

SKIN DISEASES! "USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." Have You Itch? Have You Scald Head? Have You Sore Throat? Have You Sore Eyes? Have You Sore Ears? Have You Sore Mouth? Have You Sore Gums? Have You Sore Lips? Have You Sore Tongue?

Major McMichael's Confidential Clerk, E. W. CONNOR, FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS, was cured of a very obstinate Eruptive Disease on the face, which had baffled the skill of our most eminent physicians, tried a great many remedies, daily procured.

L. KNOWLES & CO., NO. 1218 MARKET STREET, RECEIVERS OF CHOICE FLOUR, FAMILY FLOUR.

Trenton, N. J., can't support its rascals.

POLITICAL. THIRTEENTH WARD. UNION REPUBLICAN MEETING, AT WASHINGTON HALL, EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS., On Thursday evening, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

On Thursday evening, AT 8 O'CLOCK. The following gentlemen will address the meeting:— HON. A. G. CATTELL, GOVERNOR FOLLOWS, HON. CHARLES O'NEILL, HON. LEWIS W. HALL, GENERAL LITTLEFIELD, WILLIAM B. MANN, Esq., JOHN GORFORTH, Esq., MOSES A. DROPSIE, Esq., WILLIAM M. BULL, Esq., THOMAS M. COLEMAN, Esq., THOMAS J. WORRELL, Esq., E. H. COATES, Esq., WILLIAM NICHOLSON, Esq., And other distinguished speakers. 10 22

SEVENTH WARD, RALLY! TWENTY-FOURTH AND TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, RALLY! UNION REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING, ON FRIDAY EVENING, October 4, 1867, AT WILLIAM PENN HOTEL, MARKET STREET, WEST OF THIRTY-EIGHTH.

Let every man come who is opposed to placing the National Government in the hands of Rebels and traitors—who is in favor of the gallant and war-tried soldiers—GRANT, SHERIDAN, and BICKLES, and who desires to see the Union reconstructed on a basis of lasting peace. The following eminent speakers will address the meeting:— Gov. JOHN W. GEARY, Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLY, Hon. MORTON MCMICHAEL, Hon. JAMES POLLOCK, Gen. LOUIS WAGNER, Gen. JOSHUA T. OWEN, BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER, WILLIAM B. MANN, Esq., JAMES LYND, Esq., JOHN G. BUTLER, Chairman of Committee on Town Meetings. 10 23

THE TRIAL OF FIRE-PROOF SAFES. CHALLENGE ACCEPTED. Mr. M. C. Sadler, Agent of Lillie's Safes in this city, having published in the city papers an offer to burn in a test fire, on the 22d inst., one of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes with one of our make, of the size and thickness, containing Saborn's Steam Improvement, the test to be "fairly made," we hereby inform him and the public that we accept the challenge, the details of the trial to be as follows:— 1. The committee to direct the trial and report the result to be chosen, three members by each party and another by these six. 2. The Safes to be of the size burned at Norris-town, and to be made in the usual way of their respective manufacturers, with walls six inches in thickness from inside to outside. 3. The trial to be made in an open space, the safes standing the thickness of one brick above the ground, and the fire made with dry wood placed around the safes, and as hot as either party may desire and to be continued until one or the other shall fall; the committee to see that the wood is equally distributed and the safes exposed alike to the fire; the party whose safe falls first to pay the whole expense of the trial, and the winning party to have the safes after they are burned. We will add that we are willing and ready to go into a trial of Safes with Messrs. Marvin & Co., Farrell, Herring & Co., and any other parties, on the same conditions, and desire the business men of Philadelphia to be present and see for themselves that the test is fairly made. As to the accusation of Mr. Sadler, "that we have conspired to cheat, deceive, and humbug the community," we consider the source whence it came, and regard it unworthy of notice; and doubtless the officers of the Interstate Fair, and the honorable gentlemen of the committee who superintended the trial at Norris-town, who are also included in the accusation, will consider it in the same light. We have no desire to deceive the community, nor to injure any man's business; but no man's business has any claim to stand in the way of the public good. This is not merely a personal matter between safe-makers. The public, who have values to preserve, have a right to know what safes are reliable, and what ones will fail in any severe exposure. EVANS & WATSON, No. 28 South Seventh street, Philadelphia, Oct. 1st, 1867. 10 23

THE TRIAL OF FIRE-PROOF SAFES. CHALLENGE ACCEPTED. Mr. M. C. Sadler, Agent of Lillie's Safes in this city, having published in the city papers an offer to burn in a test fire, on the 22d inst., one of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes with one of our make, of the size and thickness, containing Saborn's Steam Improvement, the test to be "fairly made," we hereby inform him and the public that we accept the challenge, the details of the trial to be as follows:— 1. The committee to direct the trial and report the result to be chosen, three members by each party and another by these six. 2. The Safes to be of the size burned at Norris-town, and to be made in the usual way of their respective manufacturers, with walls six inches in thickness from inside to outside. 3. The trial to be made in an open space, the safes standing the thickness of one brick above the ground, and the fire made with dry wood placed around the safes, and as hot as either party may desire and to be continued until one or the other shall fall; the committee to see that the wood is equally distributed and the safes exposed alike to the fire; the party whose safe falls first to pay the whole expense of the trial, and the winning party to have the safes after they are burned. We will add that we are willing and ready to go into a trial of Safes with Messrs. Marvin & Co., Farrell, Herring & Co., and any other parties, on the same conditions, and desire the business men of Philadelphia to be present and see for themselves that the test is fairly made. As to the accusation of Mr. Sadler, "that we have conspired to cheat, deceive, and humbug the community," we consider the source whence it came, and regard it unworthy of notice; and doubtless the officers of the Interstate Fair, and the honorable gentlemen of the committee who superintended the trial at Norris-town, who are also included in the accusation, will consider it in the same light. We have no desire to deceive the community, nor to injure any man's business; but no man's business has any claim to stand in the way of the public good. This is not merely a personal matter between safe-makers. The public, who have values to preserve, have a right to know what safes are reliable, and what ones will fail in any severe exposure. EVANS & WATSON, No. 28 South Seventh street, Philadelphia, Oct. 1st, 1867. 10 23

THE TRIAL OF FIRE-PROOF SAFES. CHALLENGE ACCEPTED. Mr. M. C. Sadler, Agent of Lillie's Safes in this city, having published in the city papers an offer to burn in a test fire, on the 22d inst., one of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes with one of our make, of the size and thickness, containing Saborn's Steam Improvement, the test to be "fairly made," we hereby inform him and the public that we accept the challenge, the details of the trial to be as follows:— 1. The committee to direct the trial and report the result to be chosen, three members by each party and another by these six. 2. The Safes to be of the size burned at Norris-town, and to be made in the usual way of their respective manufacturers, with walls six inches in thickness from inside to outside. 3. The trial to be made in an open space, the safes standing the thickness of one brick above the ground, and the fire made with dry wood placed around the safes, and as hot as either party may desire and to be continued until one or the other shall fall; the committee to see that the wood is equally distributed and the safes exposed alike to the fire; the party whose safe falls first to pay the whole expense of the trial, and the winning party to have the safes after they are burned. We will add that we are willing and ready to go into a trial of Safes with Messrs. Marvin & Co., Farrell, Herring & Co., and any other parties, on the same conditions, and desire the business men of Philadelphia to be present and see for themselves that the test is fairly made. As to the accusation of Mr. Sadler, "that we have conspired to cheat, deceive, and humbug the community," we consider the source whence it came, and regard it unworthy of notice; and doubtless the officers of the Interstate Fair, and the honorable gentlemen of the committee who superintended the trial at Norris-town, who are also included in the accusation, will consider it in the same light. We have no desire to deceive the community, nor to injure any man's business; but no man's business has any claim to stand in the way of the public good. This is not merely a personal matter between safe-makers. The public, who have values to preserve, have a right to know what safes are reliable, and what ones will fail in any severe exposure. EVANS & WATSON, No. 28 South Seventh street, Philadelphia, Oct. 1st, 1867. 10 23

THE TRIAL OF FIRE-PROOF SAFES. CHALLENGE ACCEPTED. Mr. M. C. Sadler, Agent of Lillie's Safes in this city, having published in the city papers an offer to burn in a test fire, on the 22d inst., one of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes with one of our make, of the size and thickness, containing Saborn's Steam Improvement, the test to be "fairly made," we hereby inform him and the public that we accept the challenge, the details of the trial to be as follows:— 1. The committee to direct the trial and report the result to be chosen, three members by each party and another by these six. 2. The Safes to be of the size burned at Norris-town, and to be made in the usual way of their respective manufacturers, with walls six inches in thickness from inside to outside. 3. The trial to be made in an open space, the safes standing the thickness of one brick above the ground, and the fire made with dry wood placed around the safes, and as hot as either party may desire and to be continued until one or the other shall fall; the committee to see that the wood is equally distributed and the safes exposed alike to the fire; the party whose safe falls first to pay the whole expense of the trial, and the winning party to have the safes after they are burned. We will add that we are willing and ready to go into a trial of Safes with Messrs. Marvin & Co., Farrell, Herring & Co., and any other parties, on the same conditions, and desire the business men of Philadelphia to be present and see for themselves that the test is fairly made. As to the accusation of Mr. Sadler, "that we have conspired to cheat, deceive, and humbug the community," we consider the source whence it came, and regard it unworthy of notice; and doubtless the officers of the Interstate Fair, and the honorable gentlemen of the committee who superintended the trial at Norris-town, who are also included in the accusation, will consider it in the same light. We have no desire to deceive the community, nor to injure any man's business; but no man's business has any claim to stand in the way of the public good. This is not merely a personal matter between safe-makers. The public, who have values to preserve, have a right to know what safes are reliable, and what ones will fail in any severe exposure. EVANS & WATSON, No. 28 South Seventh street, Philadelphia, Oct. 1st, 1867. 10 23

THE TRIAL OF FIRE-PROOF SAFES. CHALLENGE ACCEPTED. Mr. M. C. Sadler, Agent of Lillie's Safes in this city, having published in the city papers an offer to burn in a test fire, on the 22d inst., one of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes with one of our make, of the size and thickness, containing Saborn's Steam Improvement, the test to be "fairly made," we hereby inform him and the public that we accept the challenge, the details of the trial to be as follows:— 1. The committee to direct the trial and report the result to be chosen, three members by each party and another by these six. 2. The Safes to be of the size burned at Norris-town, and to be made in the usual way of their respective manufacturers, with walls six inches in thickness from inside to outside. 3. The trial to be made in an open space, the safes standing the thickness of one brick above the ground, and the fire made with dry wood placed around the safes, and as hot as either party may desire and to be continued until one or the other shall fall; the committee to see that the wood is equally distributed and the safes exposed alike to the fire; the party whose safe falls first to pay the whole expense of the trial, and the winning party to have the safes after they are burned. We will add that we are willing and ready to go into a trial of Safes with Messrs. Marvin & Co., Farrell, Herring & Co., and any other parties, on the same conditions, and desire the business men of Philadelphia to be present and see for themselves that the test is fairly made. As to the accusation of Mr. Sadler, "that we have conspired to cheat, deceive, and humbug the community," we consider the source whence it came, and regard it unworthy of notice; and doubtless the officers of the Interstate Fair, and the honorable gentlemen of the committee who superintended the trial at Norris-town, who are also included in the accusation, will consider it in the same light. We have no desire to deceive the community, nor to injure any man's business; but no man's business has any claim to stand in the way of the public good. This is not merely a personal matter between safe-makers. The public, who have values to preserve, have a right to know what safes are reliable, and what ones will fail in any severe exposure. EVANS & WATSON, No. 28 South Seventh street, Philadelphia, Oct. 1st, 1867. 10 23

THE TRIAL OF FIRE-PROOF SAFES. CHALLENGE ACCEPTED. Mr. M. C. Sadler, Agent of Lillie's Safes in this city, having published in the city papers an offer to burn in a test fire, on the 22d inst., one of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes with one of our make, of the size and thickness, containing Saborn's Steam Improvement, the test to be "fairly made," we hereby inform him and the public that we accept the challenge, the details of the trial to be as follows:— 1. The committee to direct the trial and report the result to be chosen, three members by each party and another by these six. 2. The Safes to be of the size burned at Norris-town, and to be made in the usual way of their respective manufacturers, with walls six inches in thickness from inside to outside. 3. The trial to be made in an open space, the safes standing the thickness of one brick above the ground, and the fire made with dry wood placed around the safes, and as hot as either party may desire and to be continued until one or the other shall fall; the committee to see that the wood is equally distributed and the safes exposed alike to the fire; the party whose safe falls first to pay the whole expense of the trial, and the winning party to have the safes after they are burned. We will add that we are willing and ready to go into a trial of Safes with Messrs. Marvin & Co., Farrell, Herring & Co., and any other parties, on the same conditions, and desire the business men of Philadelphia to be present and see for themselves that the test is fairly made. As to the accusation of Mr. Sadler, "that we have conspired to cheat, deceive, and humbug the community," we consider the source whence it came, and regard it unworthy of notice; and doubtless the officers of the Interstate Fair, and the honorable gentlemen of the committee who superintended the trial at Norris-town, who are also included in the accusation, will consider it in the same light. We have no desire to deceive the community, nor to injure any man's business; but no man's business has any claim to stand in the way of the public good. This is not merely a personal matter between safe-makers. The public, who have values to preserve, have a right to know what safes are reliable, and what ones will fail in any severe exposure. EVANS & WATSON, No. 28 South Seventh street, Philadelphia, Oct. 1st, 1867. 10 23

THE TRIAL OF FIRE-PROOF SAFES. CHALLENGE ACCEPTED. Mr. M. C. Sadler, Agent of Lillie's Safes in this city, having published in the city papers an offer to burn in a test fire, on the 22d inst., one of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes with one of our make, of the size and thickness, containing Saborn's Steam Improvement, the test to be "fairly made," we hereby inform him and the public that we accept the challenge, the details of the trial to be as follows:— 1. The committee to direct the trial and report the result to be chosen, three members by each party and another by these six. 2. The Safes to be of the size burned at Norris-town, and to be made in the usual way of their respective manufacturers, with walls six inches in thickness from inside to outside. 3. The trial to be made in an open space, the safes standing the thickness of one brick above the ground, and the fire made with dry wood placed around the safes, and as hot as either party may desire and to be continued until one or the other shall fall; the committee to see that the wood is equally distributed and the safes exposed alike to the fire; the party whose safe falls first to pay the whole expense of the trial, and the winning party to have the safes after they are burned. We will add that we are willing and ready to go into a trial of Safes with Messrs. Marvin & Co., Farrell, Herring & Co., and any other parties, on the same conditions, and desire the business men of Philadelphia to be present and see for themselves that the test is fairly made. As to the accusation of Mr. Sadler, "that we have conspired to cheat, deceive, and humbug the community," we consider the source whence it came, and regard it unworthy of notice; and doubtless the officers of the Interstate Fair, and the honorable gentlemen of the committee who superintended the trial at Norris-town, who are also included in the accusation, will consider it in the same light. We have no desire to deceive the community, nor to injure any man's business; but no man's business has any claim to stand in the way of the public good. This is not merely a personal matter between safe-makers. The public, who have values to preserve, have a right to know what safes are reliable, and what ones will fail in any severe exposure. EVANS & WATSON, No. 28 South Seventh street, Philadelphia, Oct. 1st, 1867. 10 23

THE TRIAL OF FIRE-PROOF SAFES. CHALLENGE ACCEPTED. Mr. M. C. Sadler, Agent of Lillie's Safes in this city, having published in the city papers an offer to burn in a test fire, on the 22d inst., one of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes with one of our make, of the size and thickness, containing Saborn's Steam Improvement, the test to be "fairly made," we hereby inform him and the public that we accept the challenge, the details of the trial to be as follows:— 1. The committee to direct the trial and report the result to be chosen, three members by each party and another by these six. 2. The Safes to be of the size burned at Norris-town, and to be made in the usual way of their respective manufacturers, with walls six inches in thickness from inside to outside. 3. The trial to be made in an open space, the safes standing the thickness of one brick above the ground, and the fire made with dry wood placed around the safes, and as hot as either party may desire and to be continued until one or the other shall fall; the committee to see that the wood is equally distributed and the safes exposed alike to the fire; the party whose safe falls first to pay the whole expense of the trial, and the winning party to have the safes after they are burned. We will add that we are willing and ready to go into a trial of Safes with Messrs. Marvin & Co., Farrell, Herring & Co., and any other parties, on the same conditions, and desire the business men of Philadelphia to be present and see for themselves that the test is fairly made. As to the accusation of Mr. Sadler, "that we have conspired to cheat, deceive, and humbug the community," we consider the source whence it came, and regard it unworthy of notice; and doubtless the officers of the Interstate Fair, and the honorable gentlemen of the committee who superintended the trial at Norris-town, who are also included in the accusation, will consider it in the same light. We have no desire to deceive the community, nor to injure any man's business; but no man's business has any claim to stand in the way of the public good. This is not merely a personal matter between safe-makers. The public, who have values to preserve, have a right to know what safes are reliable, and what ones will fail in any severe exposure. EVANS & WATSON, No. 28 South Seventh street, Philadelphia, Oct. 1st, 1867. 10 23

THE TRIAL OF FIRE-PROOF SAFES. CHALLENGE ACCEPTED. Mr. M. C. Sadler, Agent of Lillie's Safes in this city, having published in the city papers an offer to burn in a test fire, on the 22d inst., one of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes with one of our make, of the size and thickness, containing Saborn's Steam Improvement, the test to be "fairly made," we hereby inform him and the public that we accept the challenge, the details of the trial to be as follows:— 1. The committee to direct the trial and report the result to be chosen, three members by each party and another by these six. 2. The Safes to be of the size burned at Norris-town, and to be made in the usual way of their respective manufacturers, with walls six inches in thickness from inside to outside. 3. The trial to be made in an open space, the safes standing the thickness of one brick above the ground, and the fire made with dry wood placed around the safes, and as hot as either party may desire and to be continued until one or the other shall fall; the committee to see that the wood is equally distributed and the safes exposed alike to the fire; the party whose safe falls first to pay the whole expense of the trial, and the winning party to have the safes after they are burned. We will add that we are willing and ready to go into a trial of Safes with Messrs. Marvin & Co., Farrell, Herring & Co., and any other parties, on the same conditions, and desire the business men of Philadelphia to be present and see for themselves that the test is fairly made. As to the accusation of Mr. Sadler, "that we have conspired to cheat, deceive, and humbug the community," we consider the source whence it came, and regard it unworthy of notice; and doubtless the officers of the Interstate Fair, and the honorable gentlemen of the committee who superintended the trial at Norris-town, who are also included in the accusation, will consider it in the same light. We have no desire to deceive the community, nor to injure any man's business; but no man's business has any claim to stand in the way of the public good. This is not merely a personal matter between safe-makers. The public, who have values to preserve, have a right to know what safes are reliable, and what ones will fail in any severe exposure. EVANS & WATSON, No. 28 South Seventh street, Philadelphia, Oct. 1st, 1867. 10 23

J. E. GOULD HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK OF Steck & Co.'s, and Haines Bro's Pianos, AND Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, TO HIS NEW AND ELEGANT STORE, No. 923 CHESTNUT STREET, North Side, above Ninth. INDIA SHAWLS. GEORGE FRYER, No. 916 CHESTNUT STREET.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARVES, together with other kinds of Shawls, Also, RICH DRESS SILKS, BLACK SILKS, FOPPLINGS, CLOAKINGS, CLOAKS, ETC., To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash, and will be sold cheap. WANTED—A BOY, SEVENTEEN YEARS old, to assist in the counting-room of a large Manufactory. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box 90 Philadelphia Post Office. 10 23

BONNET OPENING. WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESTNUT STREET, WILL OPEN FALL BONNETS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, (3 o'clock) BONNET OPENING, WEDNESDAY, October 2, E. P. GILL & CO., No. 730 ARCH STREET.

HAMRICK & COLE, WHITE MARBLE BUILDING, No. 45 North EIGHTH Street.

In addition to one of the largest, most elegantly assorted, and MOST REASONABLY PRICED STOCKS OF DRESS GOODS.

BRITISH HOSIERY, From low price to very best goods, including CHILDREN'S FANCY HOSIERY. Of Every Description.

LARGE IVORY FRENCH CLOTH GLOVES, For Ladies and Children, 37 1/2 cents to 50 cents, worth much more.

1860 PAIR ASSORTED GLOVES, (Being the importer's sample lot), ranging from 12 to 75 cents, and being really worth from 37 1/2 cents to \$2.00 per pair.

MEDIUM PRICED DRESS GOODS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, DOMESTICS, ETC., ETC.

HAMRICK & COLE, WHITE MARBLE BUILDING, No. 45 N. EIGHTH STREET.

AGENCY OF THE Union Pacific Railroad Company, OFFICE OF DE HAVERN & BRO., No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1867.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Union Pacific Railroad Co., We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city.

WM. PAINTER & CO., No. 26 SOUTH THIRD STREET. It will be seen that a handsome profit may be realized by the exchange.

ON 5-20s of 1862, a difference of \$24 25 will be paid. On 5-20s of 1864, do. \$19 25 will be paid. On 5-20s of 1865, do. \$19 25 will be paid. On 5-20s of July '66, do. \$17 25 will be paid. On 1864, do. \$20 75 will be paid. On 10-40s, do. \$17 25 will be paid. On 7-20s, 2d series, do. \$18 25 will be paid. On 7-20s, 3d series, do. \$17 25 will be paid. (For each thousand exchanged.) 10 1 Imp

BONNET OPENING. WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESTNUT STREET, WILL OPEN FALL BONNETS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, (3 o'clock) BONNET OPENING, WEDNESDAY, October 2, E. P. GILL & CO., No. 730 ARCH STREET.

BONNET OPENING. WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESTNUT STREET, WILL OPEN FALL BONNETS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, (3 o'clock) BONNET OPENING, WEDNESDAY, October 2, E. P. GILL & CO., No. 730 ARCH STREET.

BONNET OPENING. WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESTNUT STREET, WILL OPEN FALL BONNETS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, (3 o'clock) BONNET OPENING, WEDNESDAY, October 2, E. P. GILL & CO., No. 730 ARCH STREET.

BONNET OPENING. WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESTNUT STREET, WILL OPEN FALL BONNETS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, (3 o'clock) BONNET OPENING, WEDNESDAY, October 2, E. P. GILL & CO., No. 730 ARCH STREET.