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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. "The constitution of the Court of Common Pleas is such," say they, "that in its limited jurisdiction no pelitical influence can be exerted." Does the past sustain the statement? Cannot the position of Judge be used for political purposes, and may not mighty influences be exerted even by a minority on the bench? It must be remembered that the jurisdiction of the Common Pleas is not circumscribed, but its powers are of the highest order. Mr. David Paul Brown, in an argument in favor of Judge Ludlow, confesses the truth when he says that "the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county possesses and exercises more diversified, complicated, and important jurisdiction than any other court in this Commonwealth, not even excepting the Supreme Court itself. It embraces in its branches a civil, equitable, ecclesiastical, and criminal jurisdiction much more extensive, if not more magnificent, than the Common Pleas of England, and, indeed, includes many of the judicial

powers of the King's Bench."

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. Let us instance but two cases in which the influence of Judge Ludlow on that Bench has been most baneful. One is the time when, during the war, A. D. Boileau was arrested by the United States authorities. The life of the nation was in danger. The existence of the United States hung trembling in the scale. At that critical moment, Boileau published articles calculated to defeat the Government-articles seditions in language and treasonable in sentiment. The Government arrested the offender, and in doing so it was sustained by the opinion of all the true men of the land. Judge Ludlow went out of his course of duty, did not wait for a bill of indictment to be presented against the United States authorities, but charged the Grand Jury to find a true bill, and he would at once summon all the force within reach of the Court to compel the arrest of the officers. This act was extra-judicial. It was not his duty as Judge to act as he did, and he knew it was not his duty. It was a violent, disloyal attempt, on his part, to produce a conflict of authority between the State of Pennsylvania and the General Government, and thus extend aid to the Rebels who were seeking our destruction. Judge Allison, as soon as the matter reached his ears, hastened to the court and reversed the order of his associate, at the same time passing the severest censure on a judge who would thus exceed his duty to produce a conflict and endanger the nation. Such is one case of the power of the judgeship; and yet, in view of it, we are told that it is of no consequence whether we have loyal judges or not. It is of consequence, vital consequence, and if the people will be blind to the lessons of the past, we only pray that in the future they may not learn in sad experience the evils and dangers of a Democratic judiciary.

The other case, and one of even more political significance than the one above quoted, is the action of Judge Ludlow in the case of Ewing and Thompson, in the contested election of Sheriff. The facts were plain. A gross and palpable fraud had been perpetrated in the soldier's vote-a fraud so clear that it bore prima facie evidence of its falsity. Sealed returns were violated and dead soldiers made to vote for the Democracy. This fraudulent vote turned the scale, and if counted, would have elected Robert Ewing. The return udges were unwilling to count what was eviently a palpable forgery, but Judge Ludlow rdered them to give the certificate to Mr-Ewing, and the result was that for eighteen months a Democrat held the office of High Sheriff, and used all its patronage in favor of that party, when, as it was afterwards proved and decided by all the judges, the election was fraudulent, and Colonel Thompson eventually placed in the position out of which Judge Ludlow had unlawfully kept him for half his proper term. "Yet it is of no consequence whether Judge Ludlow is elected or not!" What has happened in the past may happen in the future; and shall we again subject ourselves to defeat and unjust judgments by returning to his present position the gentleman who has decided so wrongfully against us?

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. As were the Tories in the Revolution, so should they be treated when, despite their efforts, the do it again."

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. Let those who give him office take the responsibility. We wash our hands of all participation in rewarding

The Momentons Issues.

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. We quote its words, and commend them to the attention of every Republican who may be intending, on personal grounds, to support the Democratic ticket:-

"Upon the fate of the Republican party in the approaching elections in New York and Pennsylvania hangs consequences so vast and im-portant that the mind does not readily grasp all the dangers of our position. A Democratic victory in these States would rouse the dor-mant energies of the whole Rebel element in he South, and the entire negro-killing mob at

"The people now demand that the plan of Congress should be fairly tried. They must refterate this demand at the coming elections. Any other result would summon the elements of the Rebellion to the control of the Government—would surrender the South to a worse than its former despotism and anarchy, threat-ening a social war of races, on the one hand for the restoration of a slavery fully abolished, and on the other for the preservation of liberties fairly won. Hand in hand with this revolution in our reconstruction policy would follow national bankruptcy, the repudiation of all debts, public and private, and the restoration those malign and reckless influence which once so nearly effected the dissolution of the Union itself. "We should then have Pendletons, Blacks,

and Vallandighams in the Cabinet, and Lees and Beauregards in our armies. The necks of the Southern Unionists would be under the ect of a President who only for a time seemed faithful to freedom, in order to betray his pledges to slavery and rebellion, and who now only clings to slavery and rebellion, and who now only clings to slavery and rebellion from a sentiment of treachery to freedom. The people are right. Their convictions are strong. There are only needed, to give expression to their will, organization and work."

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, as well as the notice of our Demoeratic contemporary. The case on which the comments are made is not that of Captain A. M. Brown or Commodore Selfridge, but one in Richmond, Virginia:-

"Our Courts have decided that the Federal Courts colone have jurisdiction to issue the writ of habeas corpus, where the retitioner is held under authority of the laws of the United States; and under these decisions it would seem that Judge Meredith ought to have dismissed his writ when it appeared that the pelitioner was a soldier of the United States army, or declined to issue it in the first place if that fact appeared in his petition. But as he did issue it, and took such proceedings as to provoke this refusal to obey it, we must think that these decisions were not become. brought to his notice, or that he came to a dif-ferent conclusion from that held by our Courts, though this seems to be the only natural con-clusion from the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Ableman vs.

"But why should the military authorities have refused to obey the writ? The Supreme Court quite clearly indicated in the Booth case that it was the duty of the United States official to obey the writ, so far as to make a return to it, setting forth the authority under which the petitioner was held, whereupon it becomes, they say, the duly of the State Court to proceed no further in

WE REGRET extremely to see the loss of the Tioga, the fine steamer of the Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Line. She was a noble vessel, and but a few months have elapsed since she first touched the waters of the Delaware. We hope, however, that the Company will not be discouraged by the disaster. Their plan of operations must be successful if pursued to the end, and all the incidental checks experienced will be overcome under the excellent management and the energy which have heretofore marked its conduct. The captain of the Tioga, as represented, deserves great credit for coolness and intrepidity; and that so few lives were lost, is apparently in a great degree due to his self-possession.

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 practising member of the Philadelphia Bar." We can very well believe it from the tone of his letter, for it savors decidedly more of the last century than it does of the present. Mr. Brown is evidently rehearsing the days of his youth, and thinks he is addressing the contemporaries of his early manhood on the question of embargo in 1812, or possibly of the United States Bank. He only differs from Rip Van Winkle in that he is not yet aroused from his slumbers.

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:-President, James Flaherty; Secretaries, Francis Karr and Patrick Kernan; speakers, William McCandless and Thomas Mullen. "Faith, with such swate names, we might almost imagine we were in the ould country," as the Irishman says.

Is rr an American Legislature or a Fenian Congress which we are called upon to vote for? We deem the question an open one, so far as the Democracy is concerned. In the first thirteen districts of our city we find the Democracy nominating John McGinnis, Thomas Mullen, Barney McNally, William Mc-Cleary, Samuel Dailey, and Mike Mullen. Shall Americans or Irishmen control our State Legislature?

A CLAIM TO BE SHERIFF,-Mr. Peter Lyle possesses two qualities in a marked degree, and these are an immense amount of arrogance and a very bad temper. He has no courtesy, and is evidently so passionate as to be utterly unflitted for the important duties of Sheriff. How this modest and courteons gentleman thinks of himself, and speaks of the Republican voters of Philadelphia, we will let him show for himself. His speech to the Convention which nominated

him contains the following paragraph:-"Let us canvass our precincts, and stop this colonization. If we stop this cheating, the lowest man on our ticket will be elected by from 6000 to 8000 majority. We were not beaten last year, I WAS NOT BRATEN, I WAS ELECTED BY A HANDSOME MAJORITY; but I was counted out. The right way is not to let those RASCALS

"REWARD YOUR ENEMIES."-The people of Philadelphia have their votes claimed for Mr. Joseph N. Peirsol for City Treasurer entirely on the ground of the scriptural injunction to love and reward your enemies. That gentleman, having done all he could to injure our city, is now to be rewarded by being made City Treasurer. A good opportunity is afforded for the doctrine of the Sermon on the Mount. Let Mr. Peirsol present his own claims for our votes, expressed in his letter on the report of League Island as a Navy Yard:-"I have been informed. and I believe, League Island has been wholly reclaimed from the river Delaware, and is only prevented from overflow by large banks of stone and earth. It is surrounded, except upon one side, by a marsh, and for this cause, as well as from insalibrity, it has been unimproved and unoccupied, except as pasture land, at a moderate rent, since its reclamation. Thus the aift of the Island would be dear, and still dearer is \$2,000,000 were added to the gift towards fitting it for use. The place has only to be visited and seen to demonstrate its unfitness, and I would humbly suggest a visit by a committee of Congress for the purpose, before so great an outlay is in curred or promised, where performance is im-

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. Every vote east for him is an indirect support of repudiation, should be get the opportunity. Let not only the capitalist, but the laborer who has been saving his wages, think of this before he supports a man whose sympathies are all in favor of such a line of judicial decision,

JUDGE LUDLOW declares Trades Unions to be infamous, oppressive, and denounces them in most unmeasured terms. Let the members of these associations stultify their past record, let them put a blot upon their clear history of manly self-defense, and vote for their enemy and traducer, if they can. He denounces them; with Christian-like resignation, or possibly unmanly pusillanimity, they reward him with their votes. Will they kiss the hand that strikes them?

Printers' Readers' Association.

A public meeting of printers' readers was held on the 17th ult., at the Salisbury Hotel, Ficet street, London, for the purpose of adopt-ing a memorial to employers on certain points connected with the hours of employment and rate of wages of printers' readers in the metropolis. Mr. Charles Dickens occupied the 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 adopting the memorial to employers asking for an increase of ten per cent, on the present wages, and stating, in extremely tair and moderate language, and to the effect given above, the reasons why the application was made.

A confidential circular, issued to the members
of the association, contains a summary of the grievances under which the printers' readers conceive themselves to labor. The points under investigation are five - the number of readers, the wages, the hours of labor, the payment of overtime, and the effect on readers of the compositors' advance. It appears that the number of readers in London is nearly 400; the average number of hours' work per week 1, 53; the holtdays only consist of a few days in the year; the average per hour paid for overtime is 9id.; the offect upon readers of the advance in the wages of compositors has been, it is considered, un-favorable; and it is believed that the chief points in which the position of readers requires improvement are the amount of wages and the length of time they are required to work. The readers consider that £2.5 jd.—the average of their weekly payments—is too small; that 53 hours a week are too much; and they therefore determined to present a memorial to the masters a-king for an increase of salary, to which they

Mr. Dickens, in opening the proceedings, said meeting was convened no him, but to hear a statement of facts and figures very nearly affecting the personal interests of reat majority of those present, his preface need be very brief. Of the details of the ques-tion he knew, of his own knowledge, absolutely nothing; but he had consented to occupy the chair on that occasion at the request of the London Association of Correctors of the Press for two reasons :- First, because he thought that openness and publicity in such cases were a very wholesome example very much needed at this time, and were highly becoming to a body of men associated with that great public sate guard-the press (hear); secondly, because he knew from some slight practical experience what the duties of correctors of the press were, and how their duties were usually discharged; and he could testify, and did testify, that they were not mechanical, that they were not mere matters of manipulation and routine, but that they required from those who performed them much natural intelligence, much superadded cultivation, readiness of reference, quickness of resource, an excellent memory, and a clear understanding. (Hear, hear.) He most gratefully acknowledged that he had never through the sheets of any book that he had written without having presented to him by the correctors of the press something he had oversome slight inconsistency into which he had fallen, some little lapse he had made-in short, without having set down in black and white some unquestionable indication that he had been closely followed through the work by a fatient and trained mind, and not merely by a skilful eye. (Hear, hear.) And in this de-claration he had not the slightest doubt that the great body of his brother and sister writers would, as a plain act of justice, readily concur, (Hear, hear.) For these plain reasons he was there; and being there, he begged to assure them that every one present, that every speaker, would have a patient hearing, whatever his opinions might be. (Cheers.)

The first resolution was moved by Mr. Hooper, and seconded by Mr. Harris, both of whom pointed out the claims which the readers have to the moderate rise they petition for, and described in humorous terms the hardships and difficulties under which they labor.

Mr. Challoner described the object of the association, which, he said, was not at all in the nature of a trades union, had no intention to force the masters by combination, and only desired that their case should be fully and fairly aid before the employers.

The second resolution was moved by Mr. Begg, and seconded by Mr. Forrest, who dwelt upon the insufficient accommodation that is but too frequently found for readers, and their consequent suffering in health and comfort, The third and last resolution had respect to

the appointment of a committee to sign and present the memorial to the master printers of London. This resolution, having been moved and seconded, was unanimously agreed to.

The proceedings concluded with a very cordial and hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Dickens for taking the chair on the occasion.

Mr. Dickens briefly returned thanks, and expressed a bellef that their very calm and temperate proceedings would finally result in the establishment of relations of perfect amity be-tween the employers and the employed, and consequently to the general welfare of both.

A Sign,-Birds of passage have begun their annual migration southwards through Belgium a month earlier this year than usual; already long lines of storks have taken flight; bustards have been killed in the neighborhood of Paris, and wild ducks have passed in such numbers that the eye could not follow them. All this, it is said, presages a hard winter.

-Trenton, N. J., can't support its race-

A RADICAL MINISTRY IN BOUHARRST .- The new members of the Bucharest cabinet all belong to the radical party. M. Stephen Golesco, the new Minister-President, was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the late cabinet. The Minister of Finance is a German, Herr Ludwig Steege, and filled the same post under the Cogolnitchano Ministry, during the rule of Prince Couza. M. Demetrius Bratiano, who has been appointed Minister of Religion and Public Works, is a brother of the well-known radical leader, John Bratiano; and the remaining Ministers, MM. Hadrian, Arion and Teriakia, are also prominent radicals.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE MOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 1448, SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:-No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York.

THE "EVENING TELEGRAPH" MAY always be found at the Olgar and Periodica Store No. 241 S. FIFTEENTH Street, just below Locust.

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. The STAR OF THE UNION will sall on SATUR-DAY, 5th instant, at 8 A. M. Freight now being received at Pier No. 18 S. DELAWARE Avenue. The freight we have received for Charleston will

e shipped by D. S. Stetson & Co.'s new Charleston Line on WEDNESDAY, 9th instant, and that for interior points will go torward by our Steamship WYOMING on SATURDAY, 5th instant, unless otherwise directed by shippers. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,

P. & S. M. S. S. Co., No. 314 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL RE-VENUE, -COLLECTOR'S OFFICE. Second District, Pennsylvania, No. 239 Dock street, October 2, 1867.- Tax payers, residents of, or doing business in the above-named district, who are hable 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.

10 2 84 JOHN H. DIEHL, Collector. CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL. of Seventh.

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TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PBILADELPHIA, 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:

Instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—
Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to this Company from the holders of the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds to convert the same into the Registered General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1867, therefore be it Resolved, That the Tressurer 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, real and personal, and corporate tranchises therein mentioned, dated July 1,287, for the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds of said Company, on the road between Harrisburg and Pittsburg, or the road between Harrisburg and Pittsburg.

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

9 16 20t.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

Stior at this office.
9 16 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer. PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

The next term commences on THURSDAY, Sep. tember 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 38, 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-RATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSI-BILITY OF EXPLOSION Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. cor-

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POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

UNION REPUBLICAN MEETING.

AT WASHINGTON HALL,

EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS., On Thursday Evening,

AT 8 G'CLOCK.

The following gentlemen will address the meeting:-

HON, A. G. CATTELL. GOVERNOR POLLOCK. HON, CHARLES O'NISILL. HON, LEWIS W, HALL, GENERAL LITTLEFIELD. WILLIAM B. MANN, Esq. JOHN GOFORTH, ESQ., MOSES A. DROPSIE, Esq., WILLIAM M. BULL, Esq. THOMAS M. COLEMAN, Esq., THOMAS J. WORRALL, Esq., E. H. COATES, Esq., WILLIAM NICHOLSON, Esq.

And other distinguished speakers.

TWENTY-FOURTH AND TWENTY

10 225

SEVENTH WARDS, 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 or Rebels and traitors-who is in favor of the gallant and war-tried soldiers-GRANT, SHERIDAN, and SICKLES, and who desires to see the Union reconstructed on a basis of lasting peace.

The following eminent speakers will address the meeting:-

GOY. 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,

THE TRIAL OF

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

Mr. M. C. Sadler, Agent of Lillie's Safes in this city, baving published in the city papers an offer to burn in a test fire, on the 22d instant, one of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes with one of our make, of like size and thickness, containing Sanborn's Steam Improvement, the test to be "fairly made," we hereby inform him and the public that we accept the challenge, the de-

tails 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 untione or the other s fe 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., Farrel, 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 Inter-State Fair, and the honorable gentlemen of the committee who superintended the trial at Norristown, 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 valuables 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.

HAS REMOVED

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Union Pacific Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF DE BAVEN & BROTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1867. We desire to ca. attention to the difference in the relative price or the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

NO. 40 NOUTH THIRD STREET,

We would to day give these bonds and pay a dif-\$191 '58 taking in exchange U. S. 6s of 1881. 5-20s of 1864 5-20s of 1864 5-20s of 1865 5-20s of 1885. 5-20s of '85. Jan. & July 5-20s of '87. 5 © ceut. 10-40s. 7 3-10 Cy. June issue. 7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

fidence in their security. DE HAVEN & BRO. FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

(Fer every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every con-

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

who may wish to convert them into the

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. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET. It will be seen that a handsome profit may be

On 5-20s of 1882, a difference of \$234-38 will be paid. \$189'38 will be paid. On 5-20s of 1864. \$199-33 will be paid. On 5-20s of 1865, On 5-20s of July '65, \$174°33 will be paid. \$309 73 will be paid. On 1881a. On 10-40s, do. \$180°33 will be paid. On 7-88s, 2d series, \$174'88 will be paid. On 7-20s, 3d series, do, (For each thousand exchanged.) [101 lmsp

realized by the exchange.

BONNET OPENING.

WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

FALL BONNETS.

TRUBSDAY, OCTOBER 8. [9 201mrp



