Evening Telegraph

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD STREET. Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or igh een Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and sailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars or Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two lonths, invariably in advance for the period ordered

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1867.

Poes the Result of the Late Elections Imply the Abandonment of the Congressional Plan of Reconstruction? Tun World maintains that since the late elections Congress is bound to abandon its pregent plan of reconstruction. It assumes that the people have decided against negro suffrage not only in the North, but also in the South. Its argument is that, if the people of Ohio, Kansas, etc., vote against granting the suffrage to colored citizens in their respective States, it would be very inconsistent for them through their representatives to force it upon the unreconstructed States. Its claim is that each State shall decide the question of suffrage for itself.

We shall attempt to show that negro suffrage in the States that are in the Union, and negro suffrage in the Southern districts, under the Reconstruction laws, stand upon an entirely different footing; and that the Congressional plan of reconstruction is thoroughly consistent with leaving each State to determine the question of suffrage for itself. For the convenience of the argument, we shall commence with the proposition last enun-

The Republican theory is that there are no States, in the sense of legally organized politigal corporations, in the South, but merely anorganized, or provisionally organized, comnunities, waiting to be organized into States. The entire work of reconstruction rests upon this assumption. If it be not correct, then we give up the whole contest. If there has been no break in the chain of legal continuity, so that the people of South Carolina, under the provisional organization of which Governor Orr is the head, are, in the contemplation of the Constitution and of the law, as truly a State of this Union as are the people of Pennsylvania, then we wash our hands of all schemes of "reconstruction." They are unconstitutional and absurd. But we do not so believe. We hold that the acts of secession, together with the acts of war which constituted the Rebellion. destroyed the State organizations of the seceding States, so that they were no longer States of the Union, but were merely communities of rebellions citizens inhabiting the soil of certain portions of the United States. The Reconstruction acts are but the carrying out of that clause of the Constitution which provides that the United States shall guarantee to each of the States a republican form of government. The people of a State that has lost its corporate existence cannot, under our system, reorganize themselves. The initiatory proceedings must originate with a higher power.

But we are doubly fortified in our theory; for if any should deny that the acts of seces sion and war destroyed the constitutional character of the State organizations of the seceding States, as States in the Union, then the conclusion irresistibly follows that Mr. Johnson, in everthrowing these Rebel State Governments at the close of the war, was guilty of revolulionary violence, and the organizations he assumed to erect in their stead were mere usurpations, destitute of all constitutional validity. And thus we are brought to the same conclusion as before, that there are no States in the South, but merely communities

waiting to be organized into States. Now, we lay down the broad proposition that, in organizing a community into a State, Congress has no moral or legal right to discriminate among its citizens except for orime. Least of all has it the right to introduce the absurd idea of color as a basis of disfranchisement. The Constitution knows neither white nor black-it knows only citizens. So Congress, in organizing the Southern communities into States, knows the people of these communities only as citizens of the United States. It has no more right to disfranchise the blacks than it would have to disfranchise the whites. Were it to constitute the State of only a portion of the citizens, it would be creating an oligarchical rather than a republican form of government. There is, then, in the Congressional form of reconstruction, no forcing of negro suffrage upon "States," nor upon anybody. There is no forcing of negro suffrage, more than there is of white suffrage. There is no organized State npon which anything may be forced. - Congress simply finds, as a result of the Rebellion, that in a certain portion of the Union the people have lost their State organizations, and are in a dissolved and disorganized condition. They cannot of their own motion reorganize themselves, for there is no legal authority in their midst to prescribe the first steps to be taken. Congress, by necessity, as the paramount authority in the nation, and in accordance with the constitutional requirement to guarantee a republican form of government to each State, steps in and prescribes the rules and regulations under which the people may proceed to reorganize themselves into States. In doing so it treats the citizens as possessed of equal rights. It can do nothing else without violating the fundamental principles of equity and of American constitutional law. After these communities have been organized into States, and are admitted into the Union, then their power over the question of suffrage will be the same as that possessed by the other States. If they then choose to disfranchise a portion of their citizens, whether on grounds of color, education, property, or what not, it will be their own

No. STORY THE SECTION OF STREET

the elective franchise for Itself; and we now proceed briefly to show that negro suffrage in the Rebel communities, and in the loyal States of the Union, stands upon essentially different grounds. In the North, it is a mere question of justice to a few colored citizens who are deprived of a right; in the South, it is not only a question of justice to millions of citizens, but it is a question of national safety and of the perpetuity of the Union .- There must be a loyal element at the South to balance the disloyal element, or there is no sufficient guarantee of the future safety and peace of the country. To reorganize the Rebel communities upon an exclusively white basis, is to reorganize them upon an exclusively Rebel basis. To confer the vast powers of States in the Union upon Rebels, intensely hostile as the mass of them are, and ever will be, to the Union, is deliberately to invoke another war and to pave the way for national disaster and possible overthrow. Such a step involves the giving to the 291,300 Rebels of South Carolina an equal power in the Senate of the United States with the three and a half millions of loyal citizens of Pennsylvania! It puts the 78,000 Rebels of Florida on a par with the feur and a half millions of loyal citizens of New York! It gives the 357,456 Rebels of Louisiana as much power as the two and a half millions of loyal citizens of Ohio! Now, there is no escaping this result except in balancing the disloyal element at the South by the loyal element, and that element is the colored citizens. The blacks are attached to the Union by the strongest of all possible ties. It is to them the synonym of freedom, of education, of moral and physical elevation, of enfranchised and ennobled manhood. They are loyal by an instinctive necessity, as strong as life itself. They are the only loyal element at the South upon which the nation can rely. Hence, we say that negro suffrage in the South stands upon an altogether different footing from negro suffrage in the North. The exclusion of the negro from the ballot-box in Ohio may be unjust, but it involves no national peril, except in that wide sense in which all injustice is perilous. But the exclusion of the negro from the ballot-box in South Carolina involves a national danger of the gravest character. It means the creation of a disloyal State, to cast an equal vote in the Senate with any other State, and to wield the vast and uncontrollable powers of a State in opposition to the peace and life of the nation. Negro suffrage in Minnesota, which has just adopted that measure, means justice to perhaps five hundred citizens, but it does not change the essential character of the State. Negro suffrage in Louisiana means justice to fifty

justice; at the South, it is justice plus national Hence, we maintain that it would require vastly more than the result of the recent elections to justify Congress in abandoning the present plan of reconstruction. We refuse to recognize the vote of Ohio or of Kansas against negro suffrage in those States as a vote in favor of Rebel supremacy in South Carolina and Mississippi. We have not the slightest doubt that upon the naked question of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, as opposed to the Johnsonian or Democratic plan, every Northern State would go for the Congressional plan by overwhelming majorities. The true question is not negro suffrage at the North, or negro exclusion at the South, but negro suffrage or Rebel supremacy in the South; and upon that question a vast majority of the loyal people of the North are in favor of negro suffrage at the South.

thousand citizens, and a loyal State true to

the Union. Negro suffrage at the North is

That Broad Street Job. THE contractors for the Nicolson pavement and their friend the Mayor seem to be likely to reënaet the old story of killing the goose that laid the golden eggs. Their course in attempting to mutilate the beauty of Broad street, by foreing the pavement on the people, in opposition to the wish of the masses and in total disregard to the symmetry of the street, is likely to arouse so much popular indignation that every contract that they may make hereafter will have to be forced through Councils by main strength, if, indeed, it can be got through at all. The conduct of the contractors is of a character to excite the utmost opposition, and, if persisted in, will, while it gives them a few more thousands for Broad street, effectually preclude a general adoption of the improvement. The total disregard of the beauty of the street, and the grasping avarice, and even greed, which they display, will cause them to encounter a host of enemies, which little discretion could have avoided. Because the Nicolson pavement is a tolerably good thing is no reason why we should be charged two prices for it, and have twice as much of it laid as is needed. Yet we understand that the contractors are charging those who opposed the job four dollars per foot, and those who favored it two dollars and twentyfive cents per foot, while in Chicago it was laid for much less; and the cost of laying it here, making liberal estimates for all expenses, will not reach one dollar and seventy-five cents per foot. The profits derived from such a little job can be easily estimated. We are told that a property holder, having twenty feet front, has to pay from three hundred to four hundred dollars as his share of the expense. This is certainly a very heavy charge on the holders of property, but if it was needed, neither they nor we would object to it, but when it is increased in order to enrich the contractors, and a yet heavier burden is laid on their over-taxed shoulders, we think it time that some one should interfere.

We have already adverted to the fact that the accommodations above Master street are ample for carriages, and that south of it

DETAILS THE BUILDING

We have thus demonstrated that the Con- | they are insufficient for pedestrians. A gressional plan of reconstruction is not incon- | careful calculation by an engineer approxieistent with allowing each State to regulate mates towards the accommodations for carriages of which the fifty-seven feet above Master street are capable, and it shows that twelve thousand carriages can conveniently pass there every day, and that from six to eight carriages can with ease drive abreast, while the unsightly width south of Master street is capable for twelve carriages abreast, a preposterous number. We leave it to any of our readers, so far as the beauty of the street is concerned, whether north of Master, with its double rows of trees and its correct proportion of sidewalk and street, it is not much more beautiful than south of that

Besides all this, it must be remembered that the Nicolson pavement, although better than what we have had, is not the acme of perfection. With the advance of science and improvement, it is possible that a still better invention will, within the course of a few years, be discovered, when this will have to be removed. Shall we, then, tax so enermously for what will probably be but comparatively temporary? The plank roads, within ten years deemed the roads par excellaece, have all been discarded to-day. Why, then, should the Nicolson be perpetual? Again, it must be remembered that in laying the gas pipes, water pipes, etc., whole sections will have to be taken up, and defects must exist in laying it down again. All these circumstances should be taken into account, in the lavish expenditure in favor of the improvement. In fact, we hope that Councils will on Thursday reverse its action, and act as the good of the masses demands by passing the bill over the veto of

Commissioner Rollins and the Whisky Rings.

Ir is said, and we have no doubt truly, that the whisky "rings" of New York, Philadelphia, and other cities are making a combined effort for the removal of Hon. E. A. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Their success in this effort would be a public calamity. As long as Mr. Rollins stays at the head of the Department, there will be some obstacle to the complete despoliation of the revenue by these conscienceless violators of law. Even he cannot do a great deal, for his hands are tied by the absurd vagaries of Secretary McCulloch, with his humbug revenue 'Boards," which are of about as much practical use as the fifth wheel to a coach.

If the whole management of the Revenue Department were confided to Mr. Rollins, as it ought to be, we have not the slightest doubt that he would instantly carry the revenue upon distilled spirits up to three or four times its present amount. He has become pretty thoroughly familiarized with the operations of the whisky men, and with the devices they resort to to defraud the revenue. He is also well posted as to the real character of the collectors, assessors, agents, and inspectors who constitute the local officers of the Revenue Department throughout the country. He knows who are faithful, and who are in league with the frauds. But his hands are tied. Secretary McCulloch, at the command of the President, foists upon the service, for political ends, the most outrageous characters, swindlers and shoulder-hitters, drunkards and criminals-men whom no business man would trust in his counting-room alone for a single minute. This is no exaggeration. It is the subject of universal comment among respectable men of all parties.

The best evidence of the character of these Revenue Agents is furnished by a comparison of the returns of 1867, under Mr. Johnson's officers, and 1865, under Mr. Lincoln's appointments. The figures speak most eloquently:-Tax Collected on Dis- Tax Collected on Distilled Spirits from tilled Spirits Corres

May, 1866, t 1867:— pist.	2 320031	ponding 3 1866;— Dist.	donths in
	. 86,286 80 . 51,979 60 . 186,229 78		284,802-98 140,109-20 132,535-44 382-250-94 283-066-20 136,268-72 15,412-88
\$944,129 08			\$2,571,845.09

Mr. Johnson is utterly indifferent to the interests of the revenue. Political considerations are first and last with him. The Revenue Department is only a convenient instrument for furthering his own partisan or personal ends. Secretary McCullooh is the facile accomplice of this wretched policy. His general theory of the finances may be a very good one. His impulses are doubtless right; but he has not a particle of back. bone to protect the Treasury against the raids of the political plunderers who monopolize the favors of the President. So far as the revenue is concerned, he would doubtless be glad to see it collected; but he is not sufficiently anxious therefor to set his face resolutely against the appointment of bad men for partisan ends. With such influences controlling the action of his superiors, with his hands thus tied, Mr. Rollins can do but little. Still. he manages to give the whisky thieves a good deal of trouble, and to prevent them from having things entirely their own way. Hence their desire to have him removed. We trust, for the sake of the plundered tax-payers of the country, that they may not succeed.

CHOICE FRONT SEATS For the WALNUT-EDWIN FORREST. ACADEMY-RICHINGS OPERA, CHESNUT-MRS BOWERS. 'ARCH-BURF. MINSTRELS, AT RIBLEY & COVERT'S TICKET OFFICE, CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

Secured up to 7:80 P. M.

WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT

LINE—CHANGE OF HOUR, ETC.

On und safer TUESDAY, October 1st, the steamers

8 M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows:—
Leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 1239 P. M.,
leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 1239 P. M.,
stopping at CHESTER and HOOK each way. Pare
to Wilmington 16 cents. Excursion tickets, per 8 A. M.,
boat, 26 cents. Faze to Chester of Hook, 15

11 14 lm WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Third Page.] LIKE UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. tional institution. To use it is as much a matter of costom as to vote. And because it has supplanted by the force of inherent excellence, all other per fumes, he American people are proud of it.— Waitre January and the costom as to vote.

POPULAR LECTURES Under the ampless of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

HENRY VINCENT. The English Reformer and Brilliant Orator, will de TWO LECTURES AT CONCERT HALL

TUESDAY EVENING, November 26, Subject-JOHN MILTON. the Scholar, the Poet, the Patriot—the prodigy of his own age, and the giory of all time. THURSDAY EVENING, November 28,

Subject:-GARIBALDI, Tickets for sale at ASHMEAD'S, No. 724 CHESNUT Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c. THE CORPORATORS UNDER THE

THE CORPORATORS UNDER THE Isw creating the GUARDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILASPELPHIA, will most on UESDAY, November 19, 1887, between the hours of 10 and 12 A.M. at the office of the Great Western Life Insurance Company, No. 482 WALNUT Street, for the purpose of opening the books to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company, and will at end at the above-mentioned hours until Saurancy, the 23d menant, or until the whole amount is subscribed. PENNSYLVANIA HOBTICULTURAL FOCIETY.—The annual election of Officers will be hed on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, at HORTICULTURAL HALL.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR." LONDON HAIR COLOR, ALONDON HAIR COLOR, DYE. LONDON HAIR COLOR
FERTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair
Dressing combined.

GREY HAIR,
GREY HAIR,
GREY HAIR,
GREY HAIR,
GREY HAIR,
It never falls to knpart life, growth, and vigor to
the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is
sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to
grow thick and strong,
Only 75 cents a bottle; half a dozen, \$1.
DR. SWAYNE'S,
Sold at Sold at No. 830 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, And all Druggists and Variety Stores. 8 2 tuth's

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE CLOTH HOUSE.

WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

NO. 24 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Announce a fresh importation of LADIES' VELVET CLOTHS. PUT SE TENA WEIRM. ANTRACHANS,

VELVETEENS, CHINCHILLAS, TUFTED BEAVERS. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Also, a large and varied assortment of GOODS adapted for Men's and Boys' Wear. 11 19 imrp EASTWICK SKATING PARK,

GRAY'S FERRY.

SEASON TICKETS for the coming winter are now ready for delivery at the Office of the Park,

NO. 408 WALNUTSTREET.

R O. LOWRY, Proprietor. FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. who may wish to convert them into the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents oft he Company in this city.

WH. PAINTER & CO.,

NO. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

We make the exchange to day (November 7), and pay a difference as follows;-[11 6 t304p On \$1000 of Five-Twenties, of 1882. 1864 ... - 131.60 1866... . 189-25 1885 and 1867,July., 154'50 Ten-Forties _____ 8978 June Seven-Thirties ... July IVE 0 1 L.

Families wishing the finest quality of Salad Oil, very small and delicious French Peas. Mushrooms, Truffles, French Curied Maccaroni, and every variety of Fine Goods for table use, can get them at COLTON & CLARKE'S, who have taken every possible care to import the Finest Quality, and try to sell at the lowest Cash Prices.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS., PHILADELPHIA.

TOUR UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, P ARES, 1867. STEINWAY & FONS Triumphaut, having been awarded the First Grand Gold Medal for American Planos in all three styles exhibited, this MEDAL being distinctly classified first in orderof facility the unanimous verdict of the International Jury.

FOR SALE ONLY BY BLASIUS BROS., NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO., NO. 1024 CHENNUT STREET. Are now opening an elegant assortment of MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S MILLINERY,

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. For Boys, Girls, Infants, and Misses, in the latest styles. [10 24 thstul204p

THE GREAT SAFE TESTS.

AS A FIRE-PROOF. LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE Tried in a Fiery Furnace for Five Hours, and comes Out Without Even a Scar, Still Ready for a Like Trial, or for Use.

THE EVANS & WATSON SAFE,

THE EVANS & WATSON SAFE,

WITH THE BOSTON PATENT, MAIMED FOR
LIPE BACK BRUKEN, "IDES TWISTED,
WAR-ED, AND CAVED IN. ITS
OUTER WOOD CASE BADLY

THAT IT ESCAPED WITH THE BREATH OF
LIFE IS ENTIRELY OWING TO THE
LIBERALITY OF ITS OPPONENT.
AND NOT TO ITS OWN

MR. CHARLES PABRAM'S STATEMENT.
I reached the ground selected to burn the safes at
about 8A. Mi., on the 6th of November; I found a
suitable brick furnace partly erected, designed to
burn two safes, one of them already placed by Sadler,
who insisted that the safes should be burned in a
formace: Evans & Watson were there also, but refased petitively to but their safe (got up with extra
b mus across the door, made expressly for the lest)
into the furnace, but insisted that the placing of the
Sales hould be left entirely to a committee. Badler
was willing to have a committee to-see that the test
was a fair one in all respects; that the Endes were
placed equally exposed to heast in the furnace, but
insisted that they must be burned in the farnace. As
the partles could not agree on this point, two safes burned, I examined very minutely the
two Safes burned by Sadler in the furnace. The
breadth of Lillie's Safe was a ½ inch, and the width
one inch greater only than a kvans & Watson's,
including the water tanks or steam patent. I found
Evans & Watson's Safe in berfect order: no part of
it disturbed in the least. Mr. Lillie was charged with
boring a hole and is morring with the safe. He admitted he bored a gimblet-hole through the wood seprated them, and that the makers had bored any
number of holes through the same case, to
allow the steam chambers, and this wood seprated them, and that the makers had bored any
number of holes through the same to be
one, which proves that the hole was not lipitious,
but Mr. Lillie as once pingged it up. The Safe was
then placed to the furnace was well arranged
and finished and the fire started about halt-past iz
P. M. The fire was made with dry pine wood, and
for the first half bour the farse was stronger on the
north side, a sales by the varnest request or myser and veners, as a supposed both Safes must be destroyed, as the heat was so intense.

About 9 A. M. the next morning the safes were opened, Evans & Watson's first. The outside of the safe was literally used up, the Book case charred in front, but not charred inside. On further examination I found the wood case against which the cans rest badly charred, and the water in the cans quite two-thirds gone, and the moisture all out of the outer chamber, and the whole appearance indicated that the Safe must soon have succumbed in that intense heat,

lest, Lillie's Saie was next opened, and the Book-case

Lillie's Saie was next opened, and the Book-case was found swelted with steam, and the wooden door had to be broken to get to the Boor-case, but no page of the case was charred or scorched in the least, and had not even the smell of fire. The papers were not injured in any respect; were both dry and bright, except a small port on that were at the bottom as the Saie was placed, and they were saturated with water thrown upon the Saie to coo! it, and which ran through the edge of the door, the face being upwards, and having remained so all night. There was some steam inside the Saie, caused by the water, but no smoke whatever. From a very close examination of the Saie at the time and since, I am fully as isfied the same safe may be put back hoto a similar furnace and siand the same test without injury.

CHARLES PARHAM, Mechalic, 1704 Sansom st.

CHARLES PARHAM, Mechanic, 1704 Sansom st.

CITIZENS' REPORT.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Philadelphia and vicinity, having been requested by M. C. Sadier to investigate and report the testing of Sales on the sin of November, and the result, would make the following r. port:—That we were severally on the ground, and saw the Sales in the fire; that we consider the test a very thorough and fair one; that we could not see that one Sale had any advantage over the other. except that the wind drove a larger amount of heat on Lillie's Sale the latter; art of the time, and, mult the fire was well kindled, had the same effect on the Steam Patent Sale.

We have made at ull examination of the two Sales burned in the furnace by Sadier, and find Lillie's Sale entirely sound and not in the least affected by heat, so far as we can discover, on side or inside. We find the Evans & Watson Sale, with the steam patent, in a very dilapidated state—the outer or from structure burdt, twisted, broken, and literally used up; the wood case back of the water cans much charred; and it is our opinion, from its appearance, that it could not have stood a severe heat much longer, while Lillie's Sale, to sail appearances, would stand the same test again without highry.

CHAPLES PARHAM, No, 1704 Sausom street.

M. L. VANDERSLIE E. No. 310 S. Juniper street.
JAMES CLEMSSON, Buigham Honse.
H. A. BARTLETT, No. 117 N. Front street.
WM. SIMPSON, Twenty-first and Filbert streets,
J. N. WILFONG, mechanic, No. 217 N. Tenth street.
C, GASCOYN, merchant, No. 52 N, Third street.

THE GREAT BURGLAR SAFE TEST.

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE IMPENETRABLE—THE MOST SCIENTIFIC DRILLS NON-PLUSSED—THE WEDGE AND THE BLEDGE SUCCUMB—BURGLARS STAND BACK ABASHED—COMPETITORS DARE NOT MEET IN.

The following certificates and statements speak for themselves:—

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12, 1857.

themselves:—
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12, 1857.
We hereby certify that at Mr. Sadier's request we had prepared the best mercury-tempered and the most approved shaped drills for drilling follied from we could make: that two of our best workmen, with we could make; that two of our best workmen, with about four tons pressure, operated upon the safe about six hours; that they succeeded to get a little over half through the door, and struck a metal so hard as to destroy the edge of the drill at once, and no further progress could be made. We are entirely satisfied that no burgiar can penetrate the safe with a drill, in any time he may have to work, if at all.

ROBERT O. MOREHOUSE & CO.,
Exchange, below Chesant street, Machinists.

Exchange, below Chesnut street, Machinists.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12, 1867.

This may certify that, for the curpose of testing one of Lillie's Burgiar-Proof Safes, I first prepared a good number of fine steel wedges, and drove them, with hammer and sledge, until I destroyed the wedges. I next tried the sledge with all my power for some time upon the Safe with no success, and I am perfectly satisfied that neither the wedge nor the sledge has any power to open the Safe in any way the burgiar can use them.

giar can use them. WM. JONES, Wheelwright, No. 2129 Filbert st. WM. JONES, Wheelwright, No. 2129 Filbert 81,
The undersigned, being present, saw the operation of the drill, and of the wedging and sledging of
the Lillie safe referred to in the certificates of
Messra. Morehouse & Co. and William Jones, and
from the quality of the tools, the immense power appilled, and the time employed. I can scarcely conceive that it would be possible for burgiars to accompillsh as much towards, entering the safe in any
time they have to operate, even if not disturbed by
the noise from the siedge. CHARLES PARHAM.

THE RESULT.

In a review of the above statements and certificates (the truth of which is beyond cavil), the following facts are demonstrated beyond a question:—

First. That Lillie's Unilled Iron Safe will burn up two of the Steam Patent Safes, one after the other, the composition walls both being equal, and all be fit for use. Second. That Lillie's Safe is thoroughly fire-proof

beyond a doubt.

Third. That Lillie's Safe, as now made, is proof against the drill, wedge, and even sledge—the only practical implements in the hands of burgiars, and the evidence of its superiority over all other burgiar-proof safes is, that no other maker had the confidence to even operate on Lilie's, or place their own in competition, the test having been publicly announced for a long time, and free to all to operate upon it, and without response.

The object of the fire proof test was not to show that Lillie's Safe was fire proof. That has been proved in hundreds of cases in lires the most intense—oven in great configgrations—but to ascertain what advantages the Boston Steam Patent has over the common method of filling Safes, and the result shows most clearly that its only savantage is the extra thickness of the walls, if the test is fairly made. As to the thickness of walls, it costs no more to make the composition walls six inches than three inches, but the six-inch wall in a full-sized Safe contracts the reom inside about one half and the boyer pays \$250 for the same room with a six-inch wall that he would get for \$150 with a three-inch wall; and if a three-inch wall will stand any fire required, as Lillie's Sale will, then the extra thickness is us-less. But it is no test to pince a three-inch against a six-inch wall, as the latter would Stand a longer fire than two of the others, both Safes made just affee.

The kind of Saie wanted is a sufficient fire-proof to stand any heat required, and still more a thorough burglary from Safes to \$1 by fire, and Lillie's is the only practical fire and burglar proof. The statistics show at least \$10,000 loss by burglary from Safes to \$1 by fire, and Lillie's is the only practical fire and burglar proof are now in my store, No. 634 arch street, just as the fire and the operators left them; and every man interested is specially invited to examine the Safes and Judge for himself as to their merits.

M. C. SADLEER, Agent, No. 639 ARCH Street, even operate on Lidle's, or place their own in com-etition, the test having been publicly announced for

M. C. SADLER, Agent, No. 639 ARCH Street. P. S.—It will be understood that the above statements are made by disluterested clusens, and not made by a packed, self-constituted, or subsidized committee, with a feed lawyer at its head. It will be also understood that in a future structe I shalf fully analyze the report of Evans & Watson's disluterested committee of its Rogus Safe Burulogialso, the false charges made in connection there with and give a short history of the Professional Safe Burulogian in this vicinity in connection with this Steam Patent. [Il ismtussurp] M. C. B., Agent.

"IN THE HOURS OF OUR HAPPINESS and prosperity, let us remember the nutortunate and disabled soldiers who saved us a country and nationality."-LINCOLN.

GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT TO ERECT THE

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM FOR

INVALID SOLDIERS. UNDER A SPECIAL

Charter from the State of Pennsylvanta PASSED MARCH 6, 1867.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PROPER. AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PROPLE.

The object of this Association is to provide, by public exertion, a National home for our diamsied solities, to erect an asytum for those who, in their patrictism, have served their country at the expense of their health and happiness; who in the battle for the nation's life were maimed, and are now incapable of working for their own maintenance. France has her Hotel des Invalides, where rest the ashes of the great Napoleon; Engiand, her Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the former being one of the finest architectural structures ever deviced to charity. Russia, Prussia, and in fact nearly all European countries have magnificent retreats for the unfortunate soliders. Monarchies provide for the alleviation of the suffering caused by war, but free, prospersous Republican America has no place for her crippied and sick soldlers but the country poor-house or the sidewalks of her crowded clies. These noble patriots left happy bomes to save our common counor the sidewalks of her crowded cities. These noble patriots left happy bomes to save our common country in the hour of her deep distress. We pladged to them our faiting gratitude, and now those who are dependent look to us in their utter need to redeem those piedges. They have performed their part. We enjoy the result of their sacrifices. We must not he recreast to our obligations. Let us each devote but a single dollar to this purpose, and the Gettysburg Asylum will afford the soldiers a home, and our country will be honored by the noble institution. COUNTRY WILL BE DONOTED BY THE LAND HAS BEEN PURCHASED By this Association, and Ten Thousand Dollars have already been paid towards the preservation of the buttle-ground-about thirty acres (adjoining the site of General Meade's Hendquarters) have been set

battle-ground—about thirty acres (adjoining the siteof General Meade's Headquarters) have been setapart for the uses of the Asylum.

Likington Avenue, New York, Oct. 23, 1857.—
Having labored for three years to erect a Homefor our crippied veterans, and having passed a bifffor that purpose in the New York Legislature, incorrorating some one hundred of our best citizens as
Directors—but under which bill no action has been
had, from that time to this—and knowing the greatard crying necessity of the case, the shame of learning our disabled veterans to starve or beg, I hereby
most cordially indorse your enterprise, and it shall
have all the ald of my tongue, pec, and influence.

Very truly yours, CHARLES G, HALPINE,
(From the Posumaster General of the United States.)

I recommend to all Postmasters that they shall sid
this truly benevolent and patristic enterprise,
we cheerfully consent to dispiny your chambonds at
our establishment.

Biowne & SPALDING,
October 25, 1867.

We hereby certify that we have examined the
Diamond Goods, Pearla, Emeralds, Rubies, and other
precious Stones, as described in the list, and find them
all genuine.

HENLE BROS. Diamond Importers, No. 28

all genuine.

HENLE BROS. Diamond Importers, No. 28
Maiden Lane, New York.

J. HERHMANN, Diamond Setter, No. 394 Broome
tiret, New York. J. HERHMANN, Diamond Setter, No. 394 Broome street, New Yerk.

In order to promote rublic confidence in the highest degree, and for the furtherance of this great object, the Association has decided to place the \$500,000 worth of diamonds on public exhibition at the large Jewsley Establishment of Messes. Browne & Spandding, under the Metropolitan Hotel, in the city of New York. The world-rer owned yacht "Henrietta" has also been purchased. The Farm of 600 acres is located in Sulfivan country. N. Y., and is one of the finest stock farms in the State; has a splendid mansion, and is complete to every particular.

There will be 1,200 (00 tickets issued at one dollar each, admitting the holders to both of the

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

ONE AT
IRVING HALL, NEW YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1868,

HORTICULTURAL HALL,
SATURDAY EVENIFG, FEBRUARY 2, 1898,
On which latter occasion a committee of prominent
citizens will be selected to associate with the management in making the distribution, to commence on
Monday, February 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Hortacultural Hall,
4041,950 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS
Will be distributed account the following
SCHEDULE OF AWARDS.

SCHEDULE OF AWARDS. 5. 1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large

9. 1 Dismond Neckisce, 29 Brilliants. Diamonds.

11, 1 Diamond Silde, 15 Brilliants.

12, 1 Diamond Cinacar Principals. Brocch and Fearl Cam
Brocch and Earlings.

15. 1 Diamond Single Stone Ring.
17. 1 Diamond Custer Bracelet.....
18. 1 Diamond Cluster Brocen
18. 1 Diamond Cluster Brocen
19. 1 Diamond Cluster Brocen Dismond Couster Bracelet. Diamond Single Stone Scarr l' Diamond Cluster Brooch Diamond Cluster Bracele Diamond Single Stone Ring Pearl Necklace
Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings.
Diamond Croeg.
Diamond Single Stone Stud. Diamond Single Stone Stud.
Diamond Single Stone Pin.
Pair Diamond Single Stone Pin.
Diamond Single Stone Stud.
Diamond Single Stone Stud.
Pair Diamond Single Stone Stud.
Diamond Brocch (in Silver).
Diamond Single Stone Pin.
Diamond Single Stone Pin.
Diamond Single Stone Pin. 1 Diamond Single Stone Ring.... 1 Diamond and Emerald Broom Diamond Single Stone Pin..... Diamond Single Stone Ring... Diamond Cluster Stem Ring... Single Stone Diamond Ring... Diamond Cross... Diamond Bracelet
Diamond Single Stone Bing.
Diamond Cluster Bing. single Stone Ring.... ingle Stone Pin...... luster Brooch...... Diamond Single Stone Pin.
Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings.....
Diamond Single Stone Ring.
Diamond and Emersid Cinater Ring.
Diamond Gluster Bracelet, Earrings. 68. 1 Diamond and Ruby Three stone Ring...
69. 1 Camel's Hair Shawl...
70. 1 Diamond and Ruby Three stone Ring...
71. 1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring...
72. 1 Diamond Cluster Brooch...

75. 1 Diamond Single Stone Ring, Star Setting,
76. 1 Diamond and Garnet Cluster Bing.
77. 1 Diamond Single Stone Pin.
78. 1 Emerald Knob. Emerald Knob and Ruby Earrings. Diamond Cluster Ring. Blamond and Emerald Stem Pin... Diamond Single Stone Ring..... Diamond Cluster Ring
Diamond Single Stone Ring
Gentleman's Blamond and Amethyst

92. 1 Diamon.
93. 1 Gentleman's Diam.
94. 1 Diamond Cluster Pin.
94. 1 Diamond Cluster Pin.
96. 1 Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Earrings.
96. 1 Cameo Brooch
97. 1 Diamond Single Stone Ring.
98. 1 Diamond Cluster Ring.
98. 1 Diamond Cluster Ring.
98. 1 Lady's Gold Watch. 98. 1 Diamond Clusier Ring
99. 1 Lady's Gold Watch
100. 1 Coral Brooch and Estrings
101. 1 Pair Garnet Sieeve Eutons
102. 1 Gold and Peari Scarf Pin
103. 1 Emerald Scarf Pin
104. 1 Emerald Scarf Pin
105. 10 104. One theusand copies of the Spiendriy Illustrated Presentation work, entitled the "Trioute Book," at \$20 cach
1105 to 214. 1060 Photograph Albunis at \$6 cach
Also, 120,000 Cash Presents, \$1 cach

Making in the aggregate 122,104 Presents, va-

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