# Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1869.


### The Interior Department Stationery and Printing Frauds.

A FEW WEEKS ago we referred to certain alleged frauds in the purchase of stationery for the Interior Department. We have now before us the report of the special committee of the House of Representatives, consisting of Messrs. A. H. Laflin, Jacob H. Ela, and H. L. Cake, appointed to investigate the matter. The charges brought against the officers of the department and the contractors are more than sustained, and a system of systematic swindling has been brought to light which is highly edifying to tax-payers who indulge in dreams of a return to specie payments and an ultimate liquidation of the national debt. The report shows that the stationery contract for the Interior Department for 1868 was awarded to the highest instead of the lowest bidder. This was accomplished by the successful bidder making his column of units lowest, while his aggregate of charges was highest. For example, on single items Dempsey & Toole are $9 45½ below Coyle & Towers, while in the aggregate total they are $4,912·18 above them. It was by this system of bidding that the contracts were awarded to Dempsey & Toole. But this gerrymandering was not the worst feature of the case; the greatest reliance for profits was in the purchase of articles outside the contract schedule, which in the Interior Department amounted to about fifteen per cent., and in the Patent Office to about seventy-five per cent. The committee report that all articles not in the schedule were charged at fabulous prices, although the contract provides that they shall be furnished at the lowest market rates.

The greatest abuses have been in the Patent Office, where no Congressional control has hitherto been exercised over the expenditures. When Commissioner Foote entered upon his duties, his attention was attracted to the matter by the enormous quantity of goods charged and the exorbitant character of the bills for stationery presented to him. He immediately commenced to make an inquiry into the matter, and instituted a reform by requiring all orders to be entered in an order-book, and all heads of rooms to keep pass-books, upon which their requirements are entered. The result of this was that the bills averaged less than $265 per month, with abundant supplies and a larger stock on hand in January than when the system was commenced in September.

The committee also found that the Patent Office was unable to account for articles paid for. Forty-six caveat books were charged and paid for since February, 1868, at $40 and $41 each, while not one of them was to be found in the office. 518,000 printed blanks were charged and paid for, when less than 200,000 could be accounted for by the requirements of the office, and a vast variety of other articles in like proportion. The prices charged were as extravagant as the quantities; books worth $9 were charged at $45; cards worth $3 were charged at $40; printing envelopes worth $2·50 per thousand were charged at $20 and $40, and a great number of similar items, showing that the Government was literally swindled by wholesale.

A commission appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to investigate the affair, on the complaint of Commissioner Foote, states that the loss to the office since July, 1867, has been $31,548·45, and yet they reported that they were unable to find any evidences of abuse or fraud on the part of the contractors, and the Congressional committee very pertinently remark that this conclusion of the commissioners is beyond their comprehension. The committee find that Dempsey & Toole have a contract for undelivered bond paper, which was awarded them in a manner contrary to law and at the most exorbitant prices, and they have therefore submitted a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior not to receive or make payment for the paper.

The people of the country have a general idea that the Government is being swindled out of immense sums every year by fraudulent contracts and other devices, but it is only occasionally that any developments are made showing how and by whom the thing is done. The amount obtained wrongfully from the Treasury by these stationery contracts is probably only a drop in the bucket, and in comparison with other swindles it is of minor moment. Many of the departments at Washington want a thorough cleaning-out, and the rascality encouraged under Andrew Johnson's administration put a stop to. A new state of affairs will be inaugurated in a few weeks, and we have every reason to believe that General Grant will devote all his energies to the task of effecting a decided reform, which will last through his term of office at least.

### Poland's Naturalization Scheme.

THE naturalization bill introduced into the House of Representatives at Washington yesterday by Mr. Poland, of Vermont, is anything but perfect. It clothes the Federal courts with jurisdiction in the matter of naturalization, and requires a notice of intention to be sworn to and filed eighteen months before the certificate is granted. These provisions are both commendable, but they will be rendered of no practical avail by the provision which confers the power of naturalization upon the State courts, although it is restricted to those of highest jurisdiction holding stated sessions in each county for the trial of civil causes. Not until the State courts are entirely stripped of their present authority in the premises can we hope to see such outrageous frauds as were committed in Philadelphia and New York city last fall rendered absolutely impossible. The Federal courts should have sole and exclusive jurisdiction over the business of naturalization. The welfare of the country and the purity of the ballot-box alike demand this. Any attempted reform by Congress which does not go the whole length of this is little better than no attempt at reform at all.

### The Situation in Spain.

THE Spaniards do not appear to be any nearer a settlement of their troubles than they were three months ago. On the contrary, the delays, indecision, and procrastination of the Provisional Junta have rendered the work of establishing a permanent government more difficult than ever. A large portion of the more thoughtful people of the nation appear to be in favor of a constitutional monarchy, but the republican party is strong in numbers and earnest in advocating their ideas. The trouble appears to be, however, that the advocates of a republic have no very clear notion of what they really want. With the example of the United States before them, they seem to have a crude, general, and indefinite desire to establish for themselves a government of similar character; but they have not as yet been able to advance any platform of principles or decide upon any practical measures towards accomplishing their object, or put orward any leaders capable of advocating their cause.

The prevailing impression among the better educated classes is that the country is not ready to become a republic, and they have consequently held aloof from the radical movements and given their support to the Provisional Junta, which professes to be in favor of a constitutional monarchy. The revolutionary leaders, however, do not seem to have any better idea of the requirements of the situation than the people, and they still hesitate to fix upon any person as a suitable successor to the throne of Isabella II. With the unanimous support of public opinion, they succeeded in driving the Queen out of the country, and during the early days of the revolution their policy appeared to be influenced solely by the most patriotic motives. Admitting this to have been the case, the excitement of the moment has now died out, and amid the difficulties and perplexities incident to reconstruction individual ambition has found time to assert itself, and while rival chiefs are intriguing for power the country has been allowed to remain disorganized and exposed to dangers both from without and within.

It is thus that liberty has ever been sacrificed in Europe, and the result of revolutions has been that the people had to choose, after all, between despotism and anarchy. The expulsion of the last of the Bourbon sovereigns was such a brilliant success in every respect, that the friends of liberty all over the world allowed their hopes to get the better of their fears. That the fears were better grounded than the hopes is apparent from the unsatisfactory course of events.

The Emperor of France has said little, but without doubt his agents have been quietly but efficiently working so as to secure such results as will conduce to his own interests. The Provisional Junta is apparently under his influence, and they hesitate to take any decided step for fear of incurring his displeasure. What Spain now wants is a few decided men at the head of affairs, who will push forward the work of organizing a stable government without consulting Napoleon or caring for his opinions. Not long ago the idea of inviting an American to put his hand to the helm was advocated. This is what we suggested more than once, and although the idea was treated as a jest, we seriously think it would be about the best thing that the Spaniards can do. There are plenty of men in this country who are better practical statesmen, and who know more about the art of government, than nine-tenths of the people who make a business of ruling in Europe. An average American politician would contrive to bring matters to a settlement without consulting the Emperor of the French or worrying about his opinions. The Chinese chose a shrewd Yankee for their ambassador to the Western powers, and the experiment has been so successful that the Spaniards in their present predicament might with advantage to themselves take a hint from the Celestials. Just now the Duke de Montpensier appears to be the most prominent candidate for the Spanish throne, but the next advices may throw him into the shade again and bring forward somebody else. We know so little about the inside management of affairs in Spain, that it is impossible to predicate what will or will not be the next move; but a despotism more onerous, if not so contemptible, as that which has been overthrown appears the most probable result of the present condition of things.

THE EASTERN QUESTION, as we have predicted from the first, is now almost certain to be solved by a resort to arms. This morning we were positively assured by a cable despatch from London that the Cabinet of King George of Greece had refused to countenance the signing of the protocol agreed upon by the recent Paris Conference. The members of the Ministry have tendered the King their resignation in case he is determined to affix his signature to the obnoxious document. It is possible that a peace ministry can be formed, but the matter is involved in great doubt. In case of a continued refusal on the part of Greece to assent to the protocol, the great powers are pledged to remain aloof, and permit events to take their course. War, it would seem, is the only possible result, and the conflict can terminate only in the dislodgment of the Turks from Constantinople.

### The Open Police Court.

MAYOR FOX has wisely concluded to establish an open court for the trial of charges against policemen, and issued an order requiring all its proceedings to be conducted henceforth in public. The court consists of the Chief of Police and two lieutenants, and heretofore its sessions have always been held with closed doors, the result as a general thing being of a whitewashing character. Even when a petty penalty has been inflicted upon a policeman, the community has been kept in profound ignorance of it, and there has, in consequence, been no public disgrace attached. As soon as the doors of this court are thrown open, its proceedings will invariably find their way into print, and a corrective, more potent than suspension from duty and loss of pay for a few days, brought to bear upon refractory members of the force. There is but little danger that persons who feel aggrieved at the conduct of certain policemen will persecute them by the presentment of trivial and unfounded charges. Every person who makes such a charge will come to grief as a result of this very publicity. The Mayor should now issue a general order, informing the public of the time and place of holding this court, and of the manner in which complaints against the police are to be made. In a few weeks at the furthest, through this agency, the force can be weeded of all its incompetent, dishonest, drunken, or otherwise disreputable members.

A NEW IDEA in prison discipline has worked its way into the heads of the authorities of Richmond, Virginia. A few days ago a youthful citizen of African descent was arraigned before the Mayor of that city on the charge of severely stabbing a companion. The Mayor remanded him to prison, "with the understanding," so the report of the case runs, "that his mother would administer daily whippings to him as long as he shall remain therein." This is what might be called whipping the Devil around, not the stump, but the whipping-post. When the "eyes of Delaware" rest upon this paragraph, they will doubtless be diffused with tears of joy. They should notice especially that the culprit who is to be thus reprimanded is a "nigger"—a circumstance that will certainly add to their pleasant sensations.

THE IMMIGRATION STATISTICS FOR 1868 show that 213,686 immigrants arrived at the port of New York. The nationalities of the immigrants were as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Germany | 101,989 | Russia | 145 |
| Ireland | 47,571 | South America | 134 |
| England | 29,095 | Nova Scotia | 52 |
| Sweden | 14,520 | China | 49 |
| Scotland | 7,390 | Mexico | 34 |
| Switzerland | 3,393 | Canada | 33 |
| France | 2,811 | Australia | 26 |
| Holland | 1,235 | Turkey | 22 |
| Denmark | 1,087 | Central America | 21 |
| Norway | 1,008 | Portugal | 13 |
| Italy | 993 | Greece | 10 |
| Wales | 699 | Africa | 10 |
| Poland | 268 | Sicily | 3 |
| Spain | 210 | Japan | 3 |
| West Indies | 171 | East Indies | 2 |
| Belgium | 149 | Sardinia | 1 |

Grand total.....213,686

The destination of some of these immigrants, according to the record kept at Castle Garden, New York, was as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 65,714 | Pennsylvania | 6,929 |
| Illinois | 31,695 | New Jersey, about | 5,000 |
| Wisconsin | 16,537 | Michigan, about | 5,000 |
| Ohio | 11,133 | Missouri, about | 5,000 |
| Massachusetts | 7,604 | California, about | 5,000 |

The numbers destined for the Southern States were exceedingly small, being as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arkansas | 78 | Georgia | 127 |
| Virginia | 731 | Alabama | 114 |
| Tennessee | 549 | Florida | 31 |
| North Carolina | 114 | Mississippi | 84 |
| South Carolina | 148 | Louisiana | 567 |

a total of 2646 only out of a grand total of over 213,000. The blighting effects of human slavery are not yet removed. An exchange aptly remarks that "our Southern countrymen should leave no stone unturned to destroy these prejudices. Every case of reported outrage or breaking of the peace in the Southern States costs them not less than a thousand immigrants."

ENGLISH CITIES AND THEIR GROWTH.—The Registrar-General of England estimates that the population of London, embracing the territory between Hampstead on the north and Sydenham on the south, Bow on the east and Hammersmith on the west, and comprising 122 square miles, will reach, by the middle of the present year, 3,170,754. At the beginning of the century the population was under a million. Bristol has increased from 137,000 in 1851 to 169,000 now. Birmingham has 361,000 inhabitants, an increase of 61,000 in eighteen years. Liverpool has increased by more than double that number, and has 509,000 inhabitants. Manchester has not increased nearly so much, but still it has the respectable number of 371,000 inhabitants; and if to this we add the population of Salford, 129,000, we find that the joint boroughs are not far behind the capital of the Mersey. Sheffield has nearly a quarter of a million inhabitants, having increased more than 100,000 in eighteen years. Bradford has 188,000, Leeds 253,000, Hull 127,000, and increase of nearly 50 per cent. upon the population of 1851. Newcastle-on-Tyne has increased by nearly that proportion, viz., from 88,000 to 130,000. The relative density of these large towns is shown by the following arrangement:—Sheffield has 10·5 persons per acre; Leeds has 11·7; Bradford has 21; Salford, 23·1; Newcastle, 24·5; Hull, 36·5; Bristol, 36·1; London, 40·7; Birmingham, 46·1; Manchester, 82·7; and Liverpool, 99·7. The population of these towns put together does not reach that of London by 752,622.


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 230 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 8th of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. At this meeting an election will be held for ten managers of the company, to serve for one year. The polls to close at 12 o'clock noon.
1 28 smwth 9t GEORGE P. LITTLE, Secretary.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—Persons suffering from debility, or thin and impoverished blood, will find these Bitters of great benefit to them—improving the appetite, giving a healthy complexion due to the iron and other ingredients which they contain. Pleasantly flavored, and very palatable. Prepared by William Ellis, chemist, and for sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; T. W. EVANS, No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street, and by Druggists generally. 2 4 tuthstf

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONA'ED GLYCARIN TABLETS OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4f

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all.
1 26 2m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

FAIRTHORNE & CO., DEALERS IN TEAS and COFFEES, are selling very choice fire-scrop OOLONG TEA at $1 per pound, at their TEA WAREHOUSES, No. 205 N. NINTH, and No. 1036 MARKET Street.
1 30 stuth 6m

CONCERT HALL.
MISS JONES' WEDDING—No Cards.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 4,
MR. DE CORDOVA,
the Popular and Humorous Lecturer, will give Three of his most attractive Lectures in this city at CONCERT HALL as follows:—
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 4,
MISS JONES' WEDDING—No cards.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11,
MRS. GRUNDY.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18,
THE SPRATTS AT SARATOGA.
Admission (with reserved seat).....50 cents
Tickets for the course (reserved).....$1·50.
To be obtained at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street. Also at the door on the evenings of the Lectures.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8 2 1tf

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
JAMES E. MURDOCH
WILL READ,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY,
MONDAY EVENING, February 8, 1869,
At 8 o'clock.
Tickets for sale at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street. [2 3 5t
Parquet.....(reserved seats).....75 cents.
Parquet circle " " .....75 "
Balcony " " .....75 "
Family circle " " .....50 "

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th day of February 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Concert Hall, No. 1219 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the first day of March, 1869, at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.
1 27 17t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

ONE GOVERNMENT
FOR THE
NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT.
A LECTURE ON THE ABOVE SUBJECT
will be delivered by the
HON. GEORGE CONNELL,
AT
CONCERT HALL,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 5,
at 8 o'clock.
Tickets for the Lecture can be had, without charge, at the Hall. 2 1 2t

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

The public expected
An Inauguration Ball;
But General Grant says
He don't care for it at all.

The public expected
To have a jolly dance;
But General Grant says
He won't give them a chance.

The public expected
To tread on each other's toes;
But General Grant says
They'd better buy new Clothes.

The public expected
To spend lots of money,
But General Grant says
It's wonderful funny
That folks are so foolish
As to want such a Ball,
And they'd better buy Clothing
At the GREAT BROWN HALL.

Sensible General! The amount of cash that each citizen would spend in going to the Ball would buy him a splendid suit of Clothes at our store.
The Winter Goods go. They go cheap, cheap, cheap for cash. Come, fellow-citizens, and help off what is left of them, for soon the Spring Clothes will be upon us.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

METROPOLITAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 243 BROADWAY, New York.
JAMES R. DOW.....President
JANUARY 26, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared
A Cash Dividend of Fifty Per Cent.
On the annual premium rate of all Participating Life Policies, and FORTY PER CENT. on the annual endowment rate of all Participating Endowment Policies issued in the year 1867.
E. H. JONES, Vice-President.
BRANCH OFFICE,
No. 429 CHESNUT Street.
J. S. GAFFNEY,
2 4 thstu5t GENERAL AGENT.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 No. 107 South THIRD Street, Philada.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

AVISO.
MEUBLES FINO
EN
EXHIBICION.
in Serie de Cuartos,
COLOCADO
COMO
Salas de recibimiento
y
CUARTOS DE CAMARA. [2 13mrp

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 16

## DRY GOODS.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S
SILK DEPARTMENT is now Unusually Attractive.
The assortment is large and prices reasonable.
RICH BLACK SILKS.
RICH FANCY SILKS,
RICH PLAIN SILKS,
RICH EVENING SILKS,
PINK SILKS,
WHITE SILKS,
CORN-COLORED SILKS,
SCARLET SILKS,
BLUE SILKS.
PLAIN DRESS SILKS at $2 00.
ALL SHADES DRESS SILKS at $2 00.
RICH CORDED SILKS at $2·75.
VERY WIDE HEAVY SILKS at $3·50.
GOOD BLACK SILKS at $2·00.
HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAINS at $2·50.
Just received, per late steamer, full assortments of SILK and LINEN POPLINS in
PLAIDS, PLAIN, and
BROCADE FIGURES.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS HOUSE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WHITE IRISH POPLIN,
AT HAMRICK & COLE'S.
LIGHT BLUE IRISH POPLIN,
AT HAMRICK & COLE'S.
CORN COLORED MOIRE ANTIQUE,
Handsome quality, $3·50,
AT HAMRICK & COLE'S.
MOIRE ANTIQUES, superb qualities,
Reduced from $8 to $5,
AT HAMRICK & COLE'S.
CORN COLORED SILK,
$2·25 AT HAMRICK & COLE'S.
PINK SILK,
$2 25 AT HAMRICK & COLE'S.
SILKS IN ELEGANT EVENING SHADES,
$2 to $3,
AT HAMRICK & COLE'S.
RICHLY FIGURED SILKS, new styles,
Usual price $6,
$4 AT HAMRICK & COLE'S.
RICH STRIPED SILKS,
Reduced from $3 25 to $1·50,
AP HAMRICK & COLE'S.
WHITE SILK GLACE,
Very desirable for evening,
AT HAMRICK & COLE'S.
We particularly invite attention of buyers to the above.
HAMRICK & COLE,
1 30 stuth3t No. 45 N. EIGHTH Street.

1869—COMPETITION PRICES!!
UP TOWN LIGHT EXPENSES!!
OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!
Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
Thornley's Popular Corner.
We have laid in a superior stock of MUSLINS, Bleached and Unbleached, all widths and qualities, and are prepared to supply the thousands of our Philadelphia housekeepers on the very best terms.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN.
N. B.—You can ride to our door. It will pay to come. [1 9 1mrp
DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS closing out low.

## WINES, ETC.

CHAMPAGNE.
ERNEST IRROY & CO.,
L. ROEDERER,
VEUVE CLICQUOT,
CARTE D'OR,
G. H. MUMM & CO.,
BOUCHE FILS & CO.,
HEIDSIECK & CO.,
PIPER HEIDSIECK,
And Longworth's Golden Wedding and Sparkling Catawba,
Always on hand and for sale at the Agents' prices.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
1 5 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

## PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, No. 914 CHESNUT Street. 11 3tf

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS' PIANO FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
J. E. GOULD,
12 1 tuths 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

## COAL.

WILLIAM W. ALTER,
LEHIGH COAL,
Also, Lorberry and Locust Mountain.
Depot, No. 957 North NINTH Street,
Below Girard Avenue. [1 30 tM13
Office, Cor. SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.

## BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board, also, if desired. 2 1 tf

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 36 South THIRTEENTH Street. 12 23 3m

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FAME
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 406 CHESNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
This Company, incorporated in 1856, and doing a FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY, in order to enable it to accept a large amount of business constantly declined for want of adequate capital, will, in accordance with a supplement to its charter, increase its
CAPITAL STOCK FROM $100,000, its present amount, to
$200,000,
In Shares of Fifty Dollars Each,
And for which subscription books are now open at this office.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES RICHARDSON,
PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD,
1 20 4ptf SECRETARY.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.
The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.
We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.
They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.
Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.
We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.
Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.
Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
CHAMPION SAFES,
No. 629 CHESNUT Street,
1 21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

## INSTRUCTION.

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1229 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2, 1869.
A Class of Ladies and Gentlemen is now forming at Dr. S. W. BECKWITH'S, No. 1229 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, for instruction in the use of Electricity for the treatment of chronic diseases, to which all desirous of becoming students, both of the medical colleges and others, are invited. All students joining the class for FEBRUARY 8, will be admitted to the Operating Rooms for practical instruction. Terms arranged on application.
Dr. S. W. BECKWITH,
2 2 5t5p No. 1229 WALNUT Street.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M.
CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 1108 MARKET Street, 1 26 1m*