Evening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1869.

The Cuban Revolution-Slavery and Sugar. "Ir is an ill wind that blows nobody good,"

says the old proverb, and the revolution in Cuba promises to not only hasten the abolition of slavery in that island, but to exercise an important commercial influence, which, in the end, will prove useful to this country.

The censorship exercised over the press, and to some extent over the telegraph, at Havana, necessarily prevents the prompt transmission of accurate intelligence; but there is something very ominous in the proclamation issued by the Captain-General on the 13th inst., setting forth that the insurgents have refused to accept the amnesty proffered in a former proclamation, and that "others are continually joining the revolutionary forces."

Inasmuch as this frank confession is accompanied by the imposition of new restrictions upon the press, and by the announcement that "all political prisoners in future will be tried by court-martial," it is evident that Spanish dominion over the "ever-faithful isle" is seriously mensoed, and that neither the recent nor the prospective change of rulers at Madrid can appease the irate Creoles or satisfy their longings for independence.

The Captain-General, in acknowledging the failure of his policy of pacification, does much to confirm the statements of the American champions of the revolt, who allege that the insurgents have gained possession of nearly two-thirds of the island, and that, inspired by a strong hope of ultimate success, they are determined to continue the struggle to the

If their information is reliable, the deepest passions of the human heart have been aroused, and all minor considerations are rapidly being merged in the absorbing struggle for the continuance of Spanish supremacy on the one hand and its destruction on the other. Antagonisms have been lashed into a higher pitch of fury than they reached during the late strife in this country, for here Anglo-Saxon moderation and humanity strove to mitigate the worst horrors of war and to restrain wanton cruelty; but in Cuba, Castilian pride and hauteur are confronted with a Creole hatred intensified by centuries of hopeless oppression, and prompted to desperate exertion by a lively fear of the ruthless thraldom that would inevitably crown a new Spanish victory.

In such a death-grapple men soon become indifferent to their pecuniary interests. Estates, slaves, and dollars lose their wonted value when men are fighting for liberty and life. It is alleged that the leader of the revolt is one of the most extensive sugar planters on the island, and that he has attested the sincerity of his devotion to the cause not only by issuing an emancipation proclamation which grants freedom to his own slaves and those of other planters, but that, when compelled to abandon the region in which his estates are located, he issued orders for the destruction of his cane plants and the mills and machinery he had used in the manufacture of sugar. Other plantations have since been devastated in a similar manner, and the commercial result of these occurrences is pithily summed up in the despatch from Havana, "Sugar buoyant."

As the Southern Rebellion gave a new impulse in various countries, especially India, Egypt, and portions of South America, to the culture of cotton, the Cuban rebellion will awaken increased attention to the sugar plantations of Louisiana and Texas. Much has already been done to facilitate their cultivation by free labor, but a new impetus will be given to these efforts if the struggle in Cuba is prolonged.

Inasmuch as the United States is the greatest sugar-consuming and sugar-importing country in the world, it would be well if, in addition to the recuperation of the sugar plautations of the South, greater zeal should be displayed in the growth and manufacture of beet-sugar. This can be done in the North as well as in the South, and the success which has attended such enterprises in Europe indicates that they would also succeed here. The main barrier to these experiments-the cheapness of the slave-labor product of Cuba-will speedily be removed if the revolt continues: and whether it triumphs or is suppressed, a blow has been given to slavery from which it oan never recover.

John Mitchel the Celt.

JOHN MITCHEL has appeared before the public in various capacities, and by hook or by crook he has contrived that the world shall not forget his existence. Notoriety with some men is better than fame, and, as the shortest way to gain notoriety, Mitchel began life by assuming the rôle of a patriot, and with a number of hotheaded and hot hearted young Irishmen-men whose subsequent careers have proved the purity of their motives-he undertook the liberation of Ireland. With Meagher and others he was convicted of treason and exiled to Van Diemen's Land, from whence he made his escape to the United States, and, still playing the part of an Irish patriot, he won for himself the sympathies and regards of the people of this country.

The Rebellion came, however, separating the wheat from the chaff, and Mitchel

allied himself with the enemies of freedom, the treason-plotting slaveholders of the South, and the men who desired to overthrow the great free republic that had given him protection. This was not a mere mistake of judgment, as Mitchel's whole course during the war and since its close has clearly indicated, but it proved that his professions of love for Ireland were mere blatant demagoguism; that he had no disinterested admiration for free government, but that all his sympathies were for mere treasonable agitation. It the English rule in Ireland had been all that was just and right for securing the prosperity and happiness of the people, John Mitchel would still have been found in opposition to the side of law and order.

When the rebellion of 1860 broke out Mitchel found himself arrayed in arms against Meagher, O'Brien, and all the men who had been his companions in the attempt for Irish freedom in 1848. These men, true to their instincts as patriots, and remembering their debt of gratitude to the American Government and the American people, offered their lives in the service of freedom, while Mitchel figured at Richmond as the chosen friend of Jeff. Davis and such choice specimens of Southern chivalry as the Pollards.

Since the close of the Rebellion, Mitchel has shown himself as implacable in his enmity to the loyal portion of the American ople as he ever was. Like others of similar character, this man has been allowed to escape the penalties of his treason, and now it would seem that good taste at least would suggest the propriety of his withdrawing from the public gaze: but obscurity is more than death with such as Mitchel, and he must have his name mentioned in the papers at all hazards. To-morrow evening Mr. Mitchel will deliver a lecture at Concert Hall, ostensibly for the benefit of the Celtic Library fund, and for his subject he will take the question, "Who are the Celts?" Is John Mitchel competent to decide this question? Is he a Celt himself? Every quality of truth, honor, patriotism, fidelity, and love of freedom, which we have been taught to be lieve were essentially Celtic characteristics, he has belied; and we desire to know what his claims are to being a Celt ?

Mr. Mitchel will appear to-morrow evening as an unrepentant traitor to the Government and people that sheltered and protected him, and is not likely that, under all the circumstances, he will be henored by the attendance of any but those who are of his own way of thinking. Are there enough disloyal Celts in Philadelphia to make an audience for the Rebel editor of the Richmond Enquirer?

A Board of State Charities.

THE establishment of a State Board for the supervision of charitable and correctional institutions is advocated not only on account of the inadequacy of the existing provision for the confinement of criminals of the higher grades, and for the protection of dependent classes, but for various other important reasons. Many of the county prisons and the almshouses of the Commonwealth are in a deplorable condition. and no effective means are provided for exposing and preventing the manifold evils which arise from the ignorance, the neglect, or the parsimony of the local authorities. The laws provide that for certain offenses criminals shall be confined in prison, but the real character of the punishment thus inflicted depends upon the varying action of county commissioners and jailors. We hear much of the "terrors of the law," but the practical effect of a few sentences to confine ment in Moyamensing is usually to confirm the depraved classes in their choice of a criminal or idle career, and to satisfy them that, instead of the way of the transgressor being hard, it is, on the whole, easier and more agreeable, to their perverted tastes, than the life of a hard-working, honest man. It is a maxim with those who have closely watched the practical operation of our laws through a series of years, that after a man serves a few terms in the County Prison of Philadelphia he becomes a confirmed prisoner, pauper, or bummer, never voluntarily residing north of South street, and never making an earnest effort to gain a livelihood in a reputable manner. While this city errs in one direction, other localities drift into systems or defects of a totally different description; and the man who, for committing larceny, is too well fed, clad, and housed in one county, may be nearly starved, or otherwise maltreated, in another. Paupers and prisoners in different portions of this Commonwealth are at this moment subject to almost every kind of treatment, good, bad, and indifferent; and at few places are they dealt with as carefully and wirely as they would be under a comprehensive plan adjusted on a basis which fully reconciled humanity for the fallen with the imperative claims of society to self-protection. Since the State makes the laws, pays the salaries of the judges, and assumes the general duty of providing for the punishment of crime, it should also endeavor to secure at least a fair degree of approximation to uniformity in the punishments applied to the parge class of criminals who are not sent to the penitentiaries; and the Commonwealth should also abolish by stringent legislation the abuses connected with some of the almshouses of the State, and especially the practice of selling township paupers to the lowest

Aside from these evils, the habitual legislation of the Commonwealth in reference to charitable institutions has been of the most capricions character, and an intelligent Board. of State Charities could do much to secure an effective distribution of the sums appropriated for the relief of deserving indigent and suffering classes. Legislators do not, as a rule, vote for the support of this or that hospital or asylum as a matter of principle, or from a sense of duty, but chiefly on account of the

does not press its claims with pertinacity, while the most undeserving applicant may receive an extravagant appropriation if it is skilfully importunate. Great care is often requisite to discriminate properly between rival applicants for alms, and to avoid imposition while granting aid where it is justly due. This care has rarely or never been exercised heretofore, and it will only become possible after provision is made, in the mauner indicated, for accurate and comprehensive information.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE A PRACTICAL SUC. CESS.-Recent news from South and Central America brings us intelligence of two important contracts having been concluded-one with Caleb Cushing, on the part of the Government of the United States and the Colombian Government, for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darlen; and the other on the part of General Vickers and Captain Alex. Hay, both of this city, and Mr. Reilty of Lancaster, for the construction of a railroad from the Bay of Nicoye, on the Pacific, to the port of Limon, on the Atlantic, across the territory of Costa Rica. This contract is a large one as well as an important one. The subsidy granted by the Government of Costa Rica is in amount, \$10,000, 00 in gold, to which will be added \$10,000,-000 more of stock-guaranteed by the Government of Costa Rica-on which they pay 6 per cent in gold per annum in the city of New York. This road will be a serious rival to the Panama Road. It will consume all of the Central American trade-which amounts to about seven-tenths of the trade over the Panama route-besides a great portion of the California travel and trade. We are glad to see Yankee energy and enterprise turning its attention to those countries. With the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad most of the trade of South America will come into our possession, instead of going to Europe, and those countries under American influence and protection, will in time become a great source of revenue as well as a friend to us when occasion requires it. So we say godspeed the Ship Canal and the Costa Rica Railroad Company.

In connection with the above we give the following from the Gaceta Official of Costa

"A contract has been celebrated between the of \$100 each. Work is to commence within three months from the date of the ratification of the contract by Congress. The first thirty miles of the road to be completed eighteen months from the sate of said ratification, and the remainder in five years; a bond for \$50,000 is to be deposited by the company, which shall be desired for by the company, which shall be declared for feited if the stipulations of this contract are not complied with. The Government, in aid of the enterprise, will issue bonds payable forty years after the completion of the road, in United States currency, drawing an annual interest of eight per cent. The Government may purchase the road in forty years on paying to the company its value, fixed by arbitrators."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONA; EDGLYARIN TABLETOF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Tollet Sono. For sale by all Druggists, A. & G. A. WRIGHT.

244 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE. - I AM NO LONGER EX tracting Teeth without pain for the Colton bental Association. Persons wishing teeth ex-tracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. DR. F. R. THOMAS.

COFFEES ROASTED ON A NEW Principle, retaining all the aroma and true FAIRTHORNE & CO.,

No. 205 N NINTH and No. 1036 MARKET Street,

THE

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ARE

0 M

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER Will Lecture under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, February 25.

Subject:-"RATIONAL AMUSEMENTS." The sale of tickets will begin at J. E. Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street, Saturday morning, 20th inst. Reserved seats, on first day

parts of the house. 2 16 wfa3t CELTIC ASSOCIATION OF

AMERICA.

LECTURE BY

JOHN MITCH LL ESQ.

AT CONCERT HALL, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17,

At 8 P.M.,

For the Benefit of the Coitic Library Fund.

Subject—"Who are the Ocits"

of sale, 75 cents; after Saturday, 50 cents to all

Subject.—Who are the Cells?"

Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at the book stores of Messre Cummisky, No. 1037 Chesnut street. Turner & Bos., No. 808 Chesnut street, Grambo, corner sixth and Chesnut, and Scanlau, No. 108 South Fifth Choice seats reserved for ladies and gentlemen ac-Choice seats reserved for lawre charge.

companying them without extra charge.

R. SHELTON MACK ENZIE.

Pre-lieur

JAMES O'DONNELL, Secretary. CONCERT HALL THIRD AND LAST LECTURE BY DE CORDOVA,

ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, SUBJECT-THE SPRATTS AT SARATOGA. Admission 50 cents. No extra charge for Reserved seats.

Tickets may be obtained at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street.

2 15 tf

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES' EXcursion to i Washington, March 3, 4, 5, 1869, to attend the Inauguration of the President of the United States, Members and their friends desirous of participating with the Club on this occasion are requested to present their names to the Committee IMMEDIATELY.

TICKETS FOR THE ROUND TRIP, \$20. Further information can be had of EZRA LUKENS, Secretary and Treasurer of "Washing.on Com-

No. 147 S. FOURTH Street, (Estrance on Harmony). 2 16 tuths St ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.-THESE vorable action. The most deserving institu-tion may be turned away empty-handed if it

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, NO. 818 WALNUT STREET,

The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deads for lots sold are ready for delivery.

BIGHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERSER. Tressurer.
MIGHAEL NISHET, SECRETARY

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pr., January 2d, 1869.
Mail for HAVANA, per steamers STARS AND
STRIPES and YAZGO, will close at this Office on
WEDNESDAY, February 17, at 7 A. M.,
It HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCK HOLDERS.

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, Nr. 1218 Che snut street, Philadelphia,
The Annual Escalon for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the first day of March, 1869, at the office of the Company, No 228 South THIRD Street,

127 174 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary,

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE S combolders of the SUTLEY LUB RICATING OIL CUMPANY will be held WEDNE-DAY. February 24. 3 o'clock P. M.. at No. 516 CALLOW-HILL Street to take measures for closing up the affairs of the same.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS promote digastion stimulate the blood to bealthy action. Tonic and palatable, Prapared by William Ellis, Chemist. Sold by JOHNSTON, HOL-LOWAY & COWDEN. No. 602 ARCH Street, EVANS. No. 41 S, EIGHTH Street, and by Druggists generally. 24 tuthisti

CONCERNING SPRING OVERCOATS.

The worst of the winter seems to be gone The time when thick overcoats ought to be WOLD: And now we may safely begin to sing Of thinner coats, for the opening Spring.

When the weather is soft, and the days are Some folks do their constitutions harm By throwing their outer clothing off, And thus contracting a troublesome cough.

It isn't right for a man to expose Himself to disease, for the want of clothes Good friend, if your overcoat's too thick, Get one that's thinner, but don't get sick.

Don't get rheumatic, just for the lack Of a suitable overcoat on your back, But purchase a light, thin overcoat sack, Brown or blue, or speckled or black, Or any color;—we have them all, Cheap for cash, at the GREAT BROWN HALL.

JUST FINISHED, a varied assortment of Meltons, Silk Mixed, and all other Desirable

We would call especial attention to our TEN DOLLAR SPRING OVERCOATS. "Ask no more, take no less." Only ten dollars for a goo! Overcoat, stylish in cut, make, and trimmings! Gentlemen wishing heavier Clothing for them elves and Boys, can now buy at their own price, as we desire not to carry over any winter stock. Call and look at our

New Styles Spring Overcoats.

ROCKHILL & WILSON, Ros. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT SERIAL STORY.

CHARLES READE'S GREAT STORY, PLACE YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE

Will be commenced in the March Number

GALAXY. Ready Friday, February 19.

The March Number will contain a Supple-

ment, 160 pages in all. It is the largest and best Monthly Magazine published. The March Number will contain articles by John S. C. Abbott, Justin McCarthy, Julia

Ward Howe, Mrs. Annie Edwards, Eugene Benson, Richard Grant White, Dr. John C. Draper, G. W. Elliott, Pierre Blot, and others,

"The Galaxy is about as near perfection as anything can be."—New Haven Daily Register. "The reported increase is the circulation of The Galaxy is hardly to be wondered at, for it is certainly the best of American Magazines."—

Price 35 cents per number; \$4 per year. Now is the time to subscribe.

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2 13 stu2t Nos, 498 and 500 BROADWAY, N. Y.

OUR O L D F O L K S First number out for MARCH. For sale at all the News Agencies.

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PURE ISLAY MALT.

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OF THE FINEST QUALITY

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

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THE FIRST-CLAS RESTAURANT AND Dining Enloon, No. 15 South FOURTH Street, will be re-opened by William H. Christopher, of Boston, and Reverly D. May, late Cashler at J. W. Price's Fourth and Chesau, on WEDNESDAY, February 17. TF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, \$1 25 per doz. Satisfaction guaranteed. 204 S. 2d St. [1 23 8m]

WILLIAM B. GREEN, BRICKLAYER, NO. 1520 S. FIFTH Street. 2 12 1mrp GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER S South THIRTHMATH Street. IS 22 SER INSURANCE.

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No. 406 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, uary 18, 1869. This Company, incorporated n 1858, and doing a FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS EX CLUSIVELY, 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, in-

CAPITAL STOCK FROM \$100,000, Its present amount, to

\$ 2 0 0,0 0 0,

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.

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STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S SILK DEPARTMENT is now Unusually Attractive.

The assortment is large and prices reasonable. RICH BLACK SILKS.

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WHITE SILKS, CORN-COLORED SILKS, ECARLET SILKS.

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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.

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SPECIALTIES JUST OPENED.

Rich Black Silks, Superb Silk Poplins, Spring Delaiues and Calicoes, Cassimeres, Table Linens, Napkins, Etc. Ladles can ride to our door from any part of the

city, and we assure them it will more than compen-sate them in one visit and purchase. JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

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Until completion of their Store,

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STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND 18 vel square and upright Planos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 11 M

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STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS'. AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purch No. 223 CHESNUT Street. 12 1 tuths 8m

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WANTED-LOCAL AND TRAVELLING V Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call or address with stamp, WOOD & CO., Boom 16, No. 400 CHESNUT Street. Phia.

LOST.

LOST ON 10TH INST.—A CARRIER'S BOOK on this paper. The finder will please return the same, as it is only good to the owner, 2 is 21,2

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1859. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut street. Gentlemen;-On the night of the 18th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street

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 anyfurther 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 condi-

> Yours, very respectfully. JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

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

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1889. Messrs, FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Onesnut street. Gentlemen:-On the night of the 18th 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 & 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. Mesers. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

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 rulns 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. KIRKPATRIOK, with J. E. Caldwell & Co., No. 819 Chesnut street,

No. 629 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERBING

CHAMPION SAFES,

No. 629 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR. TMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. Flour Dealers and Grocers, Take Notice.

LANCLEY'S CELEBRATED FAMILY FLOUR Again in the Market.

"Ivory Sheaf," "Neds," "Rural," "Langley." The above brands of FLOUR are now arriving

from the milis, and will be constantly on hand, and for sale in lots to suit to purchasers, by BROOKE, COLKET & CO.,

PLOUR AND GRAIN DEALERS. 1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 MARKET St., 2 16 1mrp PHILADELPHIA. MILLS FLOUR

SAINT LOUIS.

We are the exclusive Agents in this city for these celebrated FLOURS, which we are selling to the trade at manufacturers' prices. FOUR DIFFERENT GRADES.

CHICK & CHISHOLM, No. 248 NORTH BROAD STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR. For the Trade or at Retail. EVERY BARREL WARRANTED. KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS.

NOS. 10 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE, COAL.

WILLIAM W. ALTER, LEHIGH COAL,

Also, Lorberry and Locust Mountain. Depot, No. 957 North NINTH Street, Relow Girard Avenue. [130 tMts Office, Cor. SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.

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