Evening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1869.

THE LATE MURDERS.

LET us no longer talk of the lawlessness of frontier life, or the superior precautions taken by a cultivated city for the protection of society. On Saturday Richard D. Carter was shot down in cold blood because he had done what he conceived to be his duty to the public, in insisting that a piece of work should be performed properly, and on Monday Mr. Brooks, a Detective Internal Revenue Officer, was attacked by two men who are believed to have been hired assassins, and so cruelly injured that his life is despaired of, because he had endeavored to serve the Government faithfully and conscientiously! Two such incidents, following close upon the heels of each other, may well agitate the community to its profoundest depths, and make men ask whether we are not "shooting Niagara" in real earnest.

That murders should be committed for any cause or provocation is bad enough, but men could not thus fall victims to the boldest and most unblushing ruffianism on account of their devotion to the public interests if there was not something fearfully rotten in the whole state of society, and a radical defect in our entire municipal system.

No circumstance was wanting to add to the enormity of the assault on Detective Brooks. As Venice had her hired bravos, ready to sell their daggers to any envenomed desperado who was wicked enough to plan a murder without being sufficiently courageous to execute it, it seems that members of the whisky ring in this city are also ready to dole out blood-money to assassins as well as bribes to faithless officials, and with a conjoined baseness and audacity which have rarely been equalled, the detective was stricken down while busily engaged in pursuing the routine of his daily labors.

It is becoming a question of vital moment in Philadelphia whether law-and-order-loving citizens or murderous villains are to be in the ascendancy. Beneath this issue all others pale into insignificance. We have already had repeated illustrations of the damnable fact that active and energetic officers can be well-nigh killed with impunity in this city, as a punishment for the unflinching discharge of their duty. But yesterday a city Alderman threatened before his fellow officials that a riot would be raised, club law established, and the streets reddened with blood if the election officers of the Fourth ward were not arranged to suit his wishes. And one master workman in the employ of the city, and one of the agents of the National Government, are murdered because they attempt to discharge their duties conscientiously. At this rate, faithful service to the public, which is now rare enough, will soon become entirely obsolete, and men in the pay of the municipal and National Governments will be compelled, on peril of their lives, to become the apologists and accomplices of negligent workmen and robbers of the public revenues.

Another probable cause of the growth of crime in Philadelphia is the inferior character of the detective police force as now constituted by Mayor Fox. The few men it contains who understand the artifices of the dangerous criminals of the day occupy subordinate positions, and though their assistance redeems the department from absolute imbecility, they are powerless to direct. Rascals of all grades can count confidently on gaining time for escape through the ignorance or blunders of men who have been entrusted with duties which they are unable to discharge. If the Mayor will stop to think for one moment, he will see how utterly impossible it is for some of the raw officials he has called to his aid to properly protect the community.

It is all very well to reform the Detective Department in the particulars where reform is necessary, but surely he does not need the judgment of a Daniel to teach him that the city should not be left to the guardianship of mere novices in the complicated art of battling against astute modern villainy.

We want not only one but dozens of examples to prove that law and order must prevail, and that no amount of political influence and legal chicanery can save desperadoes from the prison or the gallows. Every man who assaults a public official because he attempts to do his duty should be punished with tenfold severity, instead of being suffered to escape. A considerable portion of the present police force could be greatly improved by substituting better men, but above all, O Mayor Fox! don't postpone for another day the reorganization of your Detective Department on common sense principles, so that there may be a fair prospect hereafter that adroit and dangerous rascals will not all be suffered to escape.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE PARTY.

THE convention which recently met at Chicago, and resolved to form a National Temperance party, pledged to prohibition as a distinctive issue, will scarcely be able to gain many adherents in Pennsylvania. The people of this State have never regarded third parties with much favor. They prefer, as a rule, to promote any object they have at heart by exerting an influence upon the councils of the leading organizations which are already in the field, and even in the late convention this course was ably advocated by a large minority. Although many citizens favor prohibition in all the Northern States, distinct prohibitive parties have never attracted any considerable number of adherents outside of New England, but the earnestness with which the new movement is opposed by leading Republican journals in the West, indicates that they are fearful that some of their partisan followers may be captured by the proposed new organization. Whatever be the intention of its projectors, it is evident that it practically extends aid and comfort to the Democracy, who will not lose one man for every ten recruited from the ranks of their adversaries.

This fact being admitted at Chicago, the leading speakers complained that, while temperance had received some incidental aid occasionally from the Republican party, it was nowhere openly committed to prohibition, and nowhere willing to eject "dram-shop" men from its ranks. A New Jersey delegate said that when he wished to control the Republican conventions or caucuses of that State, he always found them "assembled in a lager beer saloon, and it was the same all over the country." An Illinois speaker said that "if the Republican party did not come up to time they would split it up and split it down." A speaker from Michigan denied that the Republican party had "ever inaugurated a measure of prohibition." A speaker from the old Bay State contended that the Republican party "had done nothing in Massachusetts for temperance, though Republicans individually had." A female orator from Minnesota said that "the new party would be built on the ruins of the Democratic and Republican parties, whose ruin was caused by whisky and lager." A speaker from Wisconsin claimed that "the first prohibitory law in this country was enacted by the Democratic party." Gerrit Smith, of New York, said that the Republican and Democratic organizations will both be "rum-soaked as long as they continue to be parties," and that "those of their number who would escape from their guilty responsibility from the dram-shop and its horrid work, cannot do so without sundering their connections with them." These and similar arguments overruled the protests of many of the delegates present against the formation of an entirely distinct political organization, and it remains to be seen how much influence they will exert upon the large body of temperance Republicans who have hitherto made their love for prohibition subordinate to their regard for their party.

The new organization proposes to agitate for effective legal prohibition by Congress, as well as the State Legislatures, on the ground that "the traffic in intoxicating beverages is a dishonor to Christian civilization," and that its suppression is necessary to the "enjoyment of personal security, personal liberty, and private property."

Gerrit Smith proposes that no drink should be proscribed by name, but only such "as have power to intoxicate or madden the drinker;" and he thinks that juries should be left to pass judgment upon the deleterious qualities of any given liquor. Under this rule the old query whether lager beer intoxicates would become more pertinent than ever, but no sensible jury could doubt that many of the beverages sold as "whisky" and "brandy" inevitably madden the drinker. If it was believed that the new party would improve the character of these compounds, it is by no means impossible that it might gain some adherents from the ranks of the Democracy. Gerrit Smith seems to have advocated this plank for the special purpose of winning their favor; and although he did not succeed in having it incorporated in the resolutions, he embalmed it in his address. It is part of Smith's theory that "a drink that does not make crazy or madden, but only stupefies, the Government has nothing to do with, any more than it has with a dinner that stupefies;" and as lager beer and native wines might be excluded from his system of prohibition, there are many voters who would gladly second his efforts to prevent the sale of strychnine whisky and drugged brandy.

THE CASE OF JIMMY HAGGERTY.

JUST as it seemed that Mr. Jimmy Haggerty was about to escape from the clutches of the law, under the two-term rule, because his friends had succeeded in spiriting away the chief witness for the Commonwealth, the District Attorney made a neat flank movement that did him decided credit. He moved for Haggerty's further detention on the ground that he had been pardoned out of the penitentiary on condition that he would leave the country. The counsel for Haggerty attempted to overcome the latter obstacle in the way of their client's happiness by endeavoring to show that he is not the identical Jimmy Haggerty that was pardoned, and that if he is, the condition is null and void, because the Governor has no power, they contend, to grant a conditional pardon. This last objection, however, is apparently overcome by a decision of the Supreme Court made about twenty-five years ago, to the effect that the Governor has full power to annex to a pardon any condition, and that the original sentence remains in full force if the conditions are not carried out.

This seems to settle the case of Mr. Haggerty, as there will doubtless be but little difficulty in identifying him with the Jimmy who received Governor Curtin's pardon, and who then preferred to take his chances in Philadelphia rather than to emigrate to foreign parts.

We hope sincerely that District Attorneys Sheppard and Hagert will spare no effort to keep Haggerty now that they have got him. Their efforts thus far in this case entitle them to the regards of the community, and if they can only manage to put Jimmy into the penitentiary on any terms, they will confer a favor on the law-abiding people of this city that will not soon be forgotten.

THE MEANING of the disgraceful scene before the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, appears to be that the redoubtable McMullin desired that he should be permitted to name the officials to conduct the election in the Fourth ward, and his wishes being disregarded, he announced that the proposed officials would be prevented by force from discharging their duties. We believe that the law requires the appointment of election officers whose politics correspond with that of the respective precincts, and that, in accordance with this provision, a Democratic judge and one Democratic inspector were appointed in each Democratic precinct of the Fourth ward. But the men do not seem to have been of a sufficiently "red-hot" stripe to justify the belief that they would repeat the glaring frauds perpetrated in the Fourth ward at the last election, or that they would violate their oaths and disregard the promptings of their consciences for the sake of the party. Consequently, "club law" is to be established, honest election officers are to be "murdered," and a hundred dollars is to be bet that they will not be allowed to serve! This is the entertainment to which law-and-order-loving Philadelphians are invited by the roughs and rowdies who aspire to supreme rule, and who have already displayed their determination to erect on the ruins of popular government that worst of all despotisms, the dominance of murderous mobs and marauders!

THE CALAMITY at the Avondale Mine is one of the most distressing, touching, and destructive accidents that has ever occurred in this or any other country. There is a bare possibility that the two hundred men and boys may yet be saved, but at 9 o'clock this morning it was the belief of experts that they had all perished. While this terrible tragedy is immediately caused by the destruction of the breaker by fire, it would scarcely have been possible if the mine had been properly ventilated by other shafts. Every careful observer of operations in the coal regions comments upon the reckless and careless manner in which they are conducted, and the accidents which from time to time cause the destruction of many lives, and shock the community, are the inevitable result of criminal negligence. Now that they are coming thick and fast, the Legislature cannot too soon provide for the proper inspection of all mines, and the establishment of safeguards against further accidents.

THE DISCUSSIONS before the Court of Common Pleas of the contested election cases are giving a timely warning of the necessity of a strict enforcement of the Registry law. They clearly indicate that in the Democratic precincts of the lower part of the city every conceivable form of fraud was resorted to for the purpose of swelling the vote of the Democratic candidates, and that every injunction of law and every consideration of honor and justice were flagrantly disregarded.

WHEN all other appliances prove ineffectual, dangerous roughs seek to escape justice by tendering straw bail, and then fleeing from the confines of the State. On Monday it was discovered that the bail-goer of a detected incendiary had previously entered bail for a number of persons, who had nearly all escaped. Judge Ludlow at once adopted measures to have the outraged law vindicated, but the old trick will no doubt soon be revived again by a new operator.

OBITUARY.

General John A. Rawlins.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon occurred the death of Major-General John A. Rawlins, the Secretary of War. Two or three weeks ago, he was attacked with a hemorrhage of the lungs, but several times during his illness it was thought that the complaint had been mastered, and on last Tuesday afternoon he attended a meeting of the Cabinet, at the special request of the President, but against the advice of his physician. The exertion incident to this is thought to have brought on a relapse, and hastened the hour of his death. The fatal malady is traced partially to a severe cold which the late Secretary contracted in 1863, while in the army, from the effects of which he never wholly recovered.

John A. Rawlins was born in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, on the 13th of February, 1831. By the paternal side he was descended from a family of Virginians that removed into Missouri, where his father married. Both his father and mother are still living, and are residents of the town of Galena, Illinois. Of the large family of eight boys and one girl, only one, a brother, died previous to the late Secretary. General Rawlins received a common school and academic education, for which he was entirely indebted to his own exertions under very adverse circumstances, and until nearly twenty-three years of age lived on a farm and was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In November, 1853, he entered the law office of J. P. Stevens, of Galena, where he made the acquaintance of President Grant. In October, 1854, he was admitted to the bar, and, opening an office, commenced the practice of his profession, in which, although he did not make a fortune, he was tolerably successful.

Previous to the outbreak of the war, General Rawlins held no public offices, his time being devoted chiefly to the practice of his profession. He had, however, participated actively in political movements for some years. In politics he was a strong and bitter Democrat, and wielded considerable influence in the councils of the party. In 1860, he received the Democratic nomination for Presidential Elector for the First Congressional district of Illinois, on the Douglas ticket, and during the celebrated campaign of that year frequently spoke in favor of his Presidential condidate, earnestly denouncing the Republicans and their principles. But as soon as the Southern Democracy rose in arms against the nation, Rawlins deserted their ranks. A few evenings after the firing on Fort Sumter, a large public meeting was held in Galena, participated in by both Republicans and Democrats. Grant, then an ex-captain of the regular army, was called to the chair. A prominent Democrat who was present took the stand and began to talk about "Republican responsibility for the war," and of "compromises," when the Hon. E. B. Washburne rebuked him by exclaiming:—"Mr. Chairman, any man who will try to stir up party prejudices at this time is a traitor." At the same moment Rawlins entered the hall, and loud cries called him to the stand. He advanced and made a speech lasting half an hour, and ending with these words:—

"I have been a Democrat all my life; but this is no longer a question of politics. It is simply country or no country. I have favored every honorable compromise; but the day for compromise has passed. Only one course is left us. We will stand by the flag of our country, and appeal to the God of battles."

A few evenings afterwards Rawlins and Grant encountered each other at another public gathering, and Rawlins proposed that they should get up a company of volunteers. "As you have seen service," Rawlins is reported to have said, "you shall be captain, and Rewley and I will toss up to see which shall be First Lieutenant." The Galena company was raised, but Grant was not elected Captain, and Rawlins got no First Lieutenancy. Grant soon found employment at Springfield in connection with the recruiting service, and Rawlins remained for a short time at home, anxiously watching the course of events and awaiting his opportunity. It soon came. Grant had gone into the field as a Colonel, to be quickly promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship. Rawlins was becoming impatient, and was about to enter the service as Major of the 45th Illinois Volunteers, which became known to fame as the "Lead Mine Regiment," when, in August, 1861, he read in the newspapers that he had been appointed an Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain. Soon after he received from General Grant, to whom he had been indebted for his appointment and was ordered to report, an order assigning him to duty on his personal staff. The order was dated September 8, 1861, but in consequence of the recent loss of his wife, he was unable to join General Grant until the 15th. On that day he reported for duty at Cairo, Illinois, and from that day to the 11th of March, 1869, when he was commissioned and confirmed as Secretary of War, he was constantly by the side of Grant, following him through all his campaigns, and being present with him at the battles of Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, the Tallahachie expedition to Oxford, Mississippi, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Big Black, the crowning victory of Vicksburg, Chattanooga, the Wilderness, North Anna, Pamunkey, Toloobatomoy, Cold Harbor, and the front of Petersburg and Richmond. General Grant was soon led to repose the most unlimited confidence in his judgment and executive abilities, and in November, 1862, appointed him to the position of his chief of staff, which he retained until his induction into the office of Secretary of War. At Culpepper Court House, Va., General Grant presented him with a sash, as an evidence of his high regard, accompanying it with the following note:—

"This sash—worn by me in all my battles and campaigns from and including the battle of Belmont to and including the capture of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863—is presented by me to Brigadier-General John A. Rawlins, my chief of staff, in evidence of my appreciation of him as an officer and friend.

"U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General."

February 16, 1862, Captain Rawlins was promoted to the position of Major, and August 11, 1863, to that of Brigadier-General of Volunteers. On March 3, 1865, he was confirmed by the United States Senate as Brevet Major-General of Volunteers, to date from February 24, 1863. The special enactment of Congress creating the office of Chief of Staff to the Lieutenant-General commanding the army made General Rawlins, who was appointed to the position and continued in it after the creation of the rank of full General for the benefit of Grant, a Brigadier-General in the regular army. When General Rawlins was transferred to the War Department, this position, by request of General Sherman, was abolished. As already stated, General Rawlins, who had entered the army in robust health, contracted a severe cold in 1863, and at the close of the war was still suffering from its effects. Consumption finally set in, and last winter, in consequence of his continued poor health, he was obliged to reside for some time in the extreme northern part of the country, but in February last he returned to Washington, apparently improved. On the 11th of last March he assumed the duties of Secretary of War, and administered the affairs of the office to the general satisfaction of all parties, becoming extremely popular at the national capital. But his bodily infirmities continued to interfere with the duties of his office, and finally assumed the serious and fatal form already noted. In his death President Grant has sustained the loss of a firm friend and a trusted confidant, while the country has lost an earnest and faithful servant. As the head of the War Department, he was the very opposite of Secretary Stanton. He was merely the mouth-piece of the President, without a will of his own that could conflict with the policy of his superior; yet so thoroughly familiar was he with the views and wishes of his chief that his presence at the head of this important branch of the public service was practically equivalent to the immediate supervision of the President himself. He had been earnest, honest, and faithful to Grant and to the country in this, as in all the other responsible positions which he filled during the past eight years, and the loss occasioned by his death will fall with equal weight on both. While reflecting the views and enforcing the policy of the President, he still brought to the discharge of his duties a high order of executive ability, which enabled him to dispose of the routine business in the promptest and most satisfactory manner; and the earnestness with which he seconded the efforts of the President and General Sherman to inaugurate a system of economy in the vast machinery of which he was the head, gave promise of lasting benefit to the public service.

The circumstances attending Secretary Rawlins' death were of the most distressing character. In his last hours he asked repeatedly for the President, whose departure from Saratoga had been delayed by the contradictory nature of the despatches preceding the one which at last announced that his faithful friend and comrade in arms was beyond the reach of human skill. His first wife, by whom he had two daughters, both still living, as already stated died in the summer of 1861, just as he was about entering upon his military career. During the Vicksburg campaign he made the acquaintance of Miss Hurlbut, his second wife, who became a mother scarcely a week ago. She is a native of Danbury, Conn., and was an involutary resident of the beleaguered town. After the capitulation, General Grant established his headquarters at the house in which this lady was residing, and in this way his then Chief of Staff was brought in contact with the future companion of his life. Mrs. Rawlins has for some time past been lying ill at her old home in Danbury, and in this way the death-bed of the Minister of War lacked the comforting presence of both the woman and the man who were nearest to his heart.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,
September 6, 1869.

WHEREAS, James J. Brooks, a detective officer in the service of the United States Government, and a resident of the city, whilst in the discharge of his duty, was this day cowardly shot, with the intent to assassinate him, by two or more wickedly disposed persons, in a store situated in the neighborhood of Front and Arch streets, about 2:30 P. M. The assassins hastened to a chaise with two horses attached, which was in waiting close by the scene of outrage, and which, after the dastardly deed was done, was driven furiously, the driver lashing his horses, up Front street to Callowhill street, thence to St. John street, thence to Buttonwood street, thence to Sixth street, thence to Spring Garden street, thence to Fairmount Park, where the trace so far has been lost—

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me, I do hereby offer a reward of

($1000) ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

for information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of the guilty perpetrators of this dreadful act.

The attention of all good citizens is called to this outrage, and their assistance is most earnestly invoked.

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
9 7

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 3 4S

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 15th inst.
9 6 9t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE—SIXTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION, 1869-70.
The SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the general student of Mathematics, Experimental Science, and Natural History, begins Tuesday, September 14.
The TECHNICAL SCHOOLS for students of Civil, Mine and Mechanical Engineering, Analytical and Industrial Chemistry, Metallurgy, and Architecture, begin Tuesday, September 21. Apply at the College Building, MARKET Street, above Seventeenth.
ALFRED L. KENNEDY, M. D.,
9 4 9t President of Faculty.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7, 1869.
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the persons who assaulted and shot JAMES J. BROOKS, United States Revenue Detective, on the 6th inst., or for information that will lead to their arrest and conviction.
A proportionate reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of any person concerned in the said assault and shooting, or for information that will lead to such arrest and conviction.
E. M. GREGORY,
9 7 3t United States Marshal.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz.:—

Troy, Bradford county	Sept. 4, 1869.
Towanda, "	Sept. 6, 1869.
Honesdale, Wayne county	Sept. 7, 1869.
Kittanning, Armstrong county	Sept. 7, 1869.
Beaver, Beaver county	Sept. 7, 1869.
Bradford, Bradford county	Sept. 7, 1869.
Somerset, Somerset county	Sept. 14, 1869.

The meetings at Troy, Towanda, and Honesdale will be addressed by Governor J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott, and Hon. W. D. Kelley.
Governor O. P. Morton of Indiana, Hon. John A. Bingham of Ohio, and Hon. Wayne McVeigh of Pennsylvania, will address the meeting at Pittsburg.
JOHN COVODE, Chairman.
GEO. W. HAMERSLEY, M. Q. QUAY, W. J. P. WHITE, S. F. GWINNER, } Secretaries.
8 30 19t

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on Monday, the 6th September, 1869, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:—
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.
And at a meeting of the Directors on the same day, DANIEL SMITH, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.
9 7 4t

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Collector's Office, First District, Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, August 28, 1869.
NOTICE—INTERNAL REVENUE.
The undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on THURSDAY, Sept. 9, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 114 WILLOW Street, the following distillery, apparatus, and appurtenances, viz.:—
1 Steam Engine and Boilers, Mash Tubs, Copper Pumps, Office Furniture, etc.
The said articles are seized and distrained upon for non payment of taxes, etc., due United States Internal Revenue.
JAMES N. KERNS,
8 28 10t Deputy Collector and Distraining Officer.

J. E. GOULD, NO. 923 CHESNUT Street, is selling Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bros'. Pianos and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs *nearly as low as at any former time.* 8 26

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26

JOSE POEY,
Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la manana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.

DR. JOSEPH POEY,
Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street.
Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [24 tuthfs]
For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE & ALLEN, Agents,
9 2 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

CLOTHING.

THE FALL CLOTHES BUSINESS!

Hark ye! neighbors! Good folks all!
Fine Fall Clothes, at GREAT BROWN HALL!
Clothes for Autumn, rich and nice!
Splendid goods, at lowest price!

Clothes for lads: for youth; for age;
Gorgeous patterns! All the rage!
Young folks, old folks, great and small,
Rush to buy at GREAT BROWN HALL!

Clothes for stout men and for thin;
Clothes for boys to study in;
Clothes for short men, clothes for tall;—
Every kind at GREAT BROWN HALL!

Clothing sure to fit you well;
See the price! How cheap we sell!
Come and see the goods for Fall!
Splendid goods at GREAT BROWN HALL!

Unparalleled Satisfaction
Is the portion
Of everybody
Who buys Fall Clothing
AT THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

EXCURSIONS.

SECOND EXCURSION
AROUND NEW YORK BAY
AND THIRTY MILES UP THE HUDSON RIVER TO SING SING.
Leaving Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF, on
Thursday, September 9, at 7:30 A. M.
FARE FOR THE EXCURSION—Single Tickets, $3·00; Gentleman and Lady, $5·00.
Tickets can be procured at the Offices, Nos. 811 and 828 Chesnut street, United States Hotel, foot of Walnut street, and at the wharf on the morning of the Excursion. 9 6 3t*

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—A steamer leaves Fairmount for Falls of Schuylkill EVERY FORTY-FIVE MINUTES during the day. Steamers run every day in the week. The Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company exchange tickets with the boats. 8 28 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEverly, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 3 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6:50 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.
New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 18 3m*

WHOLESALE OPENING,
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8, 1869.
CARY, LINCOLN & CO.
Will open on this date to the MILLINERY TRADE a full line of
French Pattern Bonnets and Hats,
ALSO, FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, VELVETS, ETC. ETC.,
Comprising all the LATEST NOVELTIES OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
CARY, LINCOLN & CO.,
(Late Wood & Cary),
9 7 2t No. 725 CHESNUT Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES.
THE BURNING OF EARLES' ART GALLERY.
PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—We have just examined, with the very greatest satisfaction, our Safe, purchased of you some years ago, and which passed through our destructive fire of last night.
We find the contents, without exception, entirely unharmed, merely slightly damp, and we feel now in a condition to commence our business again, having every book perfectly safe.
We shall in a few days require a larger one, and will call upon you.
Very respectfully,
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
9 3 tf PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMPION SAFES.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.
Gentlemen:—In the year 1856 I unfortunately was in business in the Artisan Building, which was destroyed by fire on the 10th of April. I had then in use what I supposed was a Fire-Proof Safe, but upon opening it I found everything destroyed, and fire burning therein.
You will recollect, gentlemen, there was several of your Safes in that fire, also several in the fire at Sixth and Commerce streets, the next May, five weeks afterwards, all of which upon being opened proved they were fire-proof indeed, for I witnessed the opening of the most of them, and in every case the contents were preserved, while Safes of other makers were partially or entirely destroyed. I at once concluded to have something that I could depend upon, and purchased one of your Safes.
The safe I purchased of you at that time was subjected to a white heat (which was witnessed by several gentlemen that reside in the neighborhood) at the destruction of my Marble Paper factory, 921 Wallace street, on the afternoon and evening of the 24th inst. After digging the safe from the ruins, and opening it this morning, I was much pleased to find everything, consisting of books, papers, money and silverware, all right. I shall want another of your safes as soon as I can get a place to continue my business in. I could not rest contented with any other make of safes.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Marble Paper Manufacturer.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the Patent Franklinite or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 BROADWAY, corner Murray st., N. Y.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans. 8 19 4p

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 31 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE IMPROVED
BALTIMORE

Fire-Place Heater,
With ILLUMINATING DOORS and WINDOWS, and MAGAZINE of sufficient capacity for fuel to last 24 HOURS, at a cost of but ELEVEN CENTS PER DAY. The most perfect and cheerful Heater in use. Having made arrangements with
MR. S. S. SEXTON, OF BALTIMORE,
For the EXCLUSIVE manufacturing of these Heaters, we are prepared to furnish them in large or small quantities. Sold wholesale or retail by the Manufacturer,
JOHN S. CLARK,
NO. 1608 MARKET STREET.
Beware of imitations gotten up on the popularity of these Heaters. 8 27 1mrp

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE
FOR SALE.
The New Brown-Stone Dwelling, with Coach House,
No. 1507 SPRUCE STREET.
The house is 22 feet front, three story and Mansard roof, and three-story double back buildings, with bathrooms on the second and third, and water closets on first, second, and third floors, and every modern convenience.
The lot is 22 feet front by 240 deep to Latimer street, on which there is a fine coach house, and stabling for four horses.
The house was built and finished in the most complete manner for the present owner, who occupied it about a year, and offers it for sale only on account of leaving the city.
Furniture new, and will be included, if wished.
POSSESSION IMMEDIATE, IF DESIRED.
APPLY ONLY TO
J. NORRIS ROBINSON,
At Drexel & Co.'s,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 3 tf PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE,
HANDSOME ARCH STREET RESIDENCE.
No. 1298, 30 by 137. In thorough order, with modern improvements. Apply to JOS. L. CAVEN,
8 31 No. 158 N. NINTH Street.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

TO RENT.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT OR for Sale, in the neighborhood of SPRUCE and TWENTIETH Streets, four stories front, with three story back buildings, replete with modern conveniences; lot 18 feet by 100 to a back outlet 4 feet wide. Address JONES, P. O. Box No. 2063. 9 4 3t*