Evening Telegraph purpose of giving the weight of such names to the petition.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1869.

THE ELECTIONS OF 1869.

As a general rule, the party which triumphs in a Presidential contest is allowed to walk over the course in the succeeding year, and it only meets with serious and dangerous opposition at the Congressional and State elections which occur two years subsequent to each grand quadrennial struggle. After Polk's election in 1844, the Democracy triumphed in 1845, but in 1846 the gathering storm burst forth, and "Young Hickory" was speedily confronted by a hostile Congress. Taylor, elected in 1848, was not dangerously antagonized in 1849, but in 1850 the Democrats regained their wonted ascendancy in Congress. Pierce, elected in 1852 by the electoral vote of all but five States in the Union, witnessed no serious diminution of the strength of his party in 1853, but in 1854 the great Knownothing and Free-soil tornado again destroyed Democratic dominance in the popular branch of Congress. Buchanan, elected in 1856, saw no cause for lamentation in the election returns of 1857, but in 1858 the auti-Lecompton movement unseated the Democratic Congressmen in their very strongest districts, and sent a working anti-Democratic majority to the House of Representatives. Lincoln, elected in 1860, was well sustained in 1861, but in 1862 a number of Republican districts were captured by the Democratic party, including the bulk of the old city of Philadelphia. Andrew Johnson's position was peculiar, but to a considerable extent it was affected by what seems to be a general law of American politics, for while he was well sustained in 1865, despite the rumors of his treachery, in 1866, when the Republicans became fully apprised of his designs, they sent to the capital the desperately hostile Congressmen who finally impeached him.

The application of this rule to the present year is that the Republicans should and will triumph in all the States in which they were successful in 1868, except in those where they defeat themselves by bad management, unpopular nominees, internal divisions, local issues, or other exceptional causes. Several Southern States have been lost already through the selfish and disgraceful discords of greedy and ambitious Republican politicians. The Wells-Walker fight in Virginia, and the Senter-Stokes quarrel in Tennessee. gave the Democracy a foothold in those Commonwealths which they could never have gained by their own inherent strength. The prohibition movement in Maine had the same that quarter were not yet ripe for a serious demonstration, it did not sensibly affect the completeness of the Republican triumph. A large percentage of the Democracy absented themselves from the polls. The excitements and inducements were not sufficient to draw out a full vote; and an inherent tendency to give a fair trial to a new administration made the Democratic masses slow to respond to the appeals of their leaders.

In the natural course of events, with equal good management and equally popular sandidates on both sides, the Republicans would triumph in 1869 in all the States in which they obtained decisive majorities in 1868. If Packer succeeds in Pennsylvania, or Pendleton in Ohio, their success will be due to superior personal popularity or superior partisan management, and not to any decisive change of popular sentiment; for the moral force of the overwhelming Republican victory of 1868 should and will secure the re-election of Geary and Hayes, unless they fail to command considerably less than the legitimate strength of the party.

As in former times, the national administration will not be fairly placed on trial until 1870. Disappointed office-seekers and disaffected partisans cannot fully mature their plans of opposition until that time, nor can they strike a blow sufficiently telling to be worthy of a vigorous effort until a new Congress is to be elected. In that contest, however, all the smouldering fires of discontent will burst forth. The Democracy will be strengthened, directly or indirectly, by all the devices that baffled ambition can invent. Then, and not till then, General Grant must look well to his armor. If it has a weak joint, his personal and political foes will be sure to penetrate it. The army of politicians will then start on the war-path, and he can only shield himself against their damaging assaults by adopting and pursuing a policy so satisfactory to the bulk of the people that they will be ready to rally cheerfully and enthusiastically in his defense.

MORE ABOUT THE PARDONING

Our article of Tuesday on the abuse of the pardoning power has elicited several explanations and some additional information, to which we desire to call the attention of our readers, with a view of doing justice to all parties. We have been waited upon by the Hon. William D. Kelley and Hon. Charles O'Neill, both of whom assure us that the names quoted in our list of the pardon petitioners did not belong to them. Judge Kelley informs us that he has not signed a pardon petition for thirteen years, and that was when he was on the bench, and in a case the merits of which he was perfectly familiar with, and which fully justified a demand for executive clemency. The explanation of this is that the applicants for pardons are accustemed to obtain the signatures of obscure persons of the same names as prominent men, for the

signed a pardon petition in his life, and that the Charles O'Neill who figures in the partion record is the late Receiver of Taxes. We are very glad to do justice to these gentlemen, and also to oblige the writer of the following communication by publishing it:-

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

Permit me to add several reasons, on file in the proper department at Harrisburg, but not given in your article, "The Pardoning Power," 21st instant, for the pardons of Nos. 13 (William Kraft) and 38 (James Reilly).

The case of Kraft was familiar to me in all its details, and presented the not unfrequent from reasons.

The case of Krait was faminiar to me in an issue-tails, and presented the not unfrequent occurrence of an houest, upright man committing crime in a manner inexpiteable to his friends and even to him-self. The offense was undoubtedly his first, and his uniform good conduct during more than eight years of imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary satis-fied all acquainted with the case that he was a pro-per subject for Executive elemency; hence the

paraton.

James Reilly enlisted in 1961 as a drummer boy in my regiment, and served faithfully until the close of the Rebelhon. Discharged in 1965, not twenty years of age (at the time of his enlistment he was scarce of age (at the time of his enlistment he was scarce sixteen), without a trade, and out of employment, he became the dupe of designing men, and having been made drunk, he was induced to enter a house through a window too small for the ingress of his larger confederates, and was there arrested as a burglar.

May not the gentlemen who, like myself, have signed petitions for pardons in the above cases, or in the other cases by you quoted, have been actuated by better motives than a desire "to grind little axes, obtain influence at primary elections, conventions, etc." obtain influence at primary elections, conventions, etc.;" and do you think it in all respects just to stigmatize

ill whose names you publish as "pardon brokers?" Respectfully yours, Louis Wagner. We had no intention of stigmatizing a! whose names appeared in the list of cases published on Tuesday as "pardon brokers," and no such meaning can be deduced from our language. We quoted the cases as they stood on the record, and gave the names as they appeared.

What we said was:-

What we said was:—
"We have here quoted but a small number of the pardons granted, but they will be sufficient to show the frivolous character of the reasons assigned, and the class of men upon whose application the Governor was induced to interiere. Throughout the whole pardon list we find the names of well-known local and State politicians, each of whom has his little axe to grind, each one of whom expects to obtain influence at primary elections, conventions, and the polls by using his influence in matters of this kind, and the Governor is ready to oblige them because they may do him a good or evil turn, as he wins their favor or eamity. We have here laid bare one of the secret wires by which the politics of the State are regulated; and the spectacle is edifying, if not altogether agreethe spectacle is edifying, if not altogether agree-able."

During the year 1868 Governor Geary granted one hundred and six pardons; and prominent among the names of the petitioners we find W. W. Watt, who figures nine times; Samuel Josephs, four times; James V. Stokes, six times; John G. Butler, five times; Thomas M. Marshal, eight times; James Subers, four times; William B. Mann, five times; David Foy, five times; E. W. Davis, four times; C. F. Kleckner, five times; and fully four-fifths of the applicants are local and State politicians. The names of well-known merchants and respectable business men are seen so rarely that we have a right to believe that the pardons granted upon their recommendation may have had some merit. It is very evident that the applicants for pardons were strongly convinced that these men had influence with the Governor, and it needs no argument to show that this influence was based upon a mutual spirit of accommodation between the Executive, the members of the Legislature, and other political wire-pullers. disintegrating tendency, but as the people of | With regard to the cases mentioned by General Wagner, we know nothing about them, except that the reasons assigned in the Governor's report are frivolous and unsatisfactory.

> One thing is certain: crimes of all kinds are alarmingly on the increase, and we demand, in the name of justice and for the security of society, that criminals shall be punished with the utmost rigor of the law; that when men are convicted of great offenses, they shall not be turned loose again to prey upon the community; and to give encouragement to others to violate the law. We demand that pardons shall cease to be granted for such reasons as that "he is well intentioned;" that "he is repentant;" that "he is a monomaniac on the subject of horse stealing; that "his reasons for committing such and such crimes are inexplicable:" that "he is respectably connected;" that "he has a large circle of friends and acquaintances who desire his release," and others of like character that figure in the vast majority of the pardons granted. Governor Geary's own report, to go no further, shows that he has not used the pardoning power with discretion, or in a manner satisfactory to those who desire that a check shall be put upon the misdeeds of the criminals who infest the community and make life and property unsafe. An appeal from politicians, many of whose characters are no better than those of the jail-birds for whom they so persistently intercede, is generally sufficient to secure the liberation of men convicted of Manslaughter, Larceny, Riot, Arson, and other

Since the publication of our article of Tuesday, a case has been brought to our notice which will illustrate our argument against Governor Geary more forcibly than any we have yet quoted. The case is that of James Sanford and James Demot charged with "carrying concealed weapons," and admitted to bail in the town of York in 1866. They disappeared, and the persons who entered bail for them applied to have the forfeiture of their recognizances remitted. We are assured that there was no letter or recommendation from the District Attorney, Judge, or jurors, or any publication of the application, as required by the rules established by Governor Geary himself for the ostensible purpose of checking abuses in the granting of pardons. The following correspondence explains the nature of this case, and we commend it to the attention of our readers:-

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, Jan. 31, 1857.—My Dear Sir:—A number of respectable citizens of York have made application to the Governor, asking that the forfeiture of the recognizances of Frederick Stailman and Jacob Koons, as sureties of James Sanford and James Demot, taken for their appearance at your Sessions in August last, be remitted.

The recognizances, being for one thousand dollars each, would seem greatly disproportioned to the offenses charged in the indictments, being simply "carrying a loaded pistol in the borough of York," especially as it does not appear that any other crime was committed by them.

It is also stated that proceedings have been instituted to recover these recognizances, and that unless remitted the collection will operate oppores-

stituted to recover these recognizances, and that unless remitted the collection will operate oppres-sively upon the sureties, who are worthy citizens. Being unwilling to act in this matter without fur-

ther information, the Governor has requested me to inquire of you whether any special reason exists why the forfeitures in these cases should not be re-

mitted.

With much respect, I remain, very truly yours, etc.

BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER,
John W. Bittenger, Keq., District Attorney, York,

Yong, Pa., Feb. 2, 1867.—Hon. B. H. Brewster—Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your communication of. Jac. 31, relative to the recognizances of Fred. Staliman and Jacob Koons, in the cases of Sanford and Demot. In answer to your request that I should furnish any special reason why the forfeitures in these cases should not be remitted, I have to say that I have consulted with the Hon. J. R. Fisher, President Judge of this district, who received a similar letter from you, and we are both of the opinion that the applications to have the secognizances remitted are without merit, and that the prayer of the pelitioners should not be granted.

Sanford and Demot, strangers in this community, were arrested on suspiction of being professional burglars, and in their possession was found the most complete and elegant set of burglar's tools ever imported into the county of York. These instruments, including even powder and fuse, are yet in the hands of the officers who made the arrest, and are securely deposited for safe keeping. Sanford and Demot were, in addition, each armed with splendid revolvers, which are also secured. They were committed to jall, but as no overt act of burglary was yet committed by them, so far as I could discover, the indictments were framed and true bills were found for feloniously carrying deadly weapons in the borough of York, under the Special Act. Several carring burglaries had, a short time before, been committed in York, and public sentiment ran high against any release of the prisoners. The court properly fixed the ball high, and it was hoped that these desperate men might be, at least for a short time, placed out of the way of doing harm. It was then that Messrs Stallman and Koons stepped in, and having fully secured themselves by receiving the respective amounts from the prisoners for which they entered into recognizance for thom, in defiance of public sentiment, turned these two travelling burglars loose upon the community. And now having had their recognizance for fetted, they ask that the fo YORK, Pa., Feb. 2, 1857. - Hon. B. H. Brewster - Dear will permit the transfer of the money involved from the treasury of York county to the pockets of Messrs. Stallman and Koons, especially as at the time of conferring the favor they most likely received a consideration for their disinterested (9) friendship to these men, who did not even claim to be citizens of this Commonwealth.

I may state, in addition, that one of these men attempted to escape from prison here by breaking his cell, and that public sentiment is almost unanimous in a desire to have the recognizances sued ou

mous in a desire to have the recognizances sued out and collected.

In conclusion, I would respectfully suggest that an amendment to the Penal code be passed, punishing as a felony the having in possession of burgiarious teols, as also a section making it a felony to forge, utter or publish legal tender U. S. Notes, knowing them to be forged, etc. His Honor Judge Fisher requests me to state that as soon as court adjourns, in a few days, he will answer your letter to him. Hoping you will pardon the length at which I have

addressed you,
I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN W. BITTENGER,
District Attorney, York County. We would remark in this connection that

Mr. Bittenger, the District Attorney, is a rabid Democrat, and that, of course, he puts the matter in as favorable a light as possible for his own side of the case. The facts, however, appear to be well substantiated, and they have never been denied by Governor Geary or his advocates.

When suits were entered on the 19th of December, 1867, upon the recognizances, letters patent of Governor Geary were produced, and interposed to prevent the recovery of the amounts sued for. Stallman and Koons were both sworn, and it was developed in the evidence that Stallman received in hand one thousand dollars, but that Koons only received one hundred. Stallman and Koons both stated that the amounts received by them had been appropriated to their own uses. The jury, on the strength of the letters patent of the Governor, gave a verdict in favor of the defendants, and the bail of the criminals retained their money, while the criminals themselves remained at large to carry on their nefarious operations with impunity.

Governor Geary, at the commencement of his term of office, proposed to take a determined stand against the abuse of the pardoning power, and he established a series of seemingly stringent rules for the express purpose of checking abuses. The first of these rules is:-

"No pardons will be granted until notice of the applications therefor shall have been given by publica-tion once a week, for two consecutive weeks, in a newspaper printed in the county in which the con-

How often have any of our readers seen any such notices in the daily papers? If they appear at all, it is in some obscure sheets where it is certain that they will not be seen by any large number of persons; but the probabilities are that, in the majority of cases, they are not published at all. It is useless to argue that Governor Geary has pardoned a less number of criminals than his predecessors, for he is as much in fault if he pardons five for insufficient or improper reasons as if he pardoned five hundred. This whole pardoning system has grown to be a frightful abuse and a direct encouragement to criminals, and there is now demanded a radical and permanent reform. It has been shown that it is neither expedient nor safe to trust the pardoning power longer in the hands of the Executive, and although a pardon court might not prove to be immaculate, it would offer more assurances that the business would be done in a proper manner, and that the rings of pardon-brokers would be broken up and the professional politicians deprived of the influence they now wield in behalf of the worst offenders.

THE LAND TENURE QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

THE disestablishment of the Irish Church, as was expected, has proved nothing more than sop to the Cerberus of reform. The blundering obstinacy of the House of Lords, in refusing to ratify the will of the people on this subject, except under a very decided threat that they themselves would be the next object of attack unless they yielded, sufficiently demonstrated the power of the liberals, and stimulated them to attack other relics of barbarism that cling like barnacles to the English system of government. It was said at the time of the Irish Church agitation that the reform of the Irish land tenure system would be the next great question to be brought up, and that this would lead to an inquiry into the English system, and probably produce its overthrow, just as the disestablishment of the Irish Church is expected to be followed ere long by an attempt to produce a severance of Church and State in England. It is admitted on all sides that the laws relating to the tenure of lands in Ireland are an even more prolific source of discontent to a majority of

the population than was the Irish Church. That was, to a great extent, a sentimental grievance-no less onerous on that account, however-but the other is a great and potent wrong, that has forced millions of the Irish people to leave their native land for America, conveying with them an undying hatred of England, and it has been the inspiring cause of all, or nearly all, the insurrections, murders, and other outrages that have disgraced both Ireland and England ever since the green isle has been a British province. That a readjustment of the Irish land tenures on a basis that will relieve the people who till the ground from the tyranny of irresponsible agents of absentee landlords will be shortly attempted, probably at the next session of Parliament, there can be no doubt; and the task will be found one attended with far more sarious difficulties than the disestablishment of the Irish Church. That some measure of reform will be brought about before long we do not doubt; and with the wedge once entered, a thorough reorganization of the land tenure system will only be a question of time.

Of even more consequence than the discussion of this question with regard to Ireland, is the agitation which has commenced in England on the subject of land tenure reforms. The political leaders see this looming up in the not far distant future as a formidable antagonist to the whole time-honored English system. Journals that a few years ago would have scouted the idea of any change in the old feudal tenures, are now discussing the subject in a cautious and noncommittal manner that shows how great have been the influences secretly at work of late.

The law of primogeniture may almost be said to be the corner-stone of the English Constitution, and it is impossible to estimate truly at this time the consequences of its abrogation. The immediate effect might not be disturbing, but in the course of a generation or two it would change in the most radical manner the whole social and political system. Under this law the land of the kingdom has gradually been absorbed into a few hands, and the people are now inquiring more earnestly than ever before, whether they have no rights in the soil which are superior to any human laws. There is very little danger that any agrarian theories will be brought to bear on this question, but the signs of the times indicate that the law of primogeniture will follow in the wake of other abandoned abuses, and that every Englishman will be given an opportunity to become the sole owner of a portion of his native land. This is the kind of a reform that is needed, and the evils of the old feudal system have now grown to such a magnitude that they cannot be much longer endured. Organizations are being formed in various parts of the kingdom to agitate this question, and to press upon the Government the claims of the people, and the necessity for doing something for their relief.

The law of primogeniture will not be overthrown without a mighty struggle. The landed gentry are still the rulers of the country, and are likely to be for many years to come. Such a measure as this would touch their interests and their prejudices in the most vital point, and the opposition which they have made to every reform project would, in this case, be intensified with tenfold bitterness. The reform bill of last year, however, by enlarging the suffrage, gave the lower and middle classes a foothold of power which they will not fail to take advantage of to make further demands, and the impending struggle is one that, throughout all its phases of progress, will be watched with intense interest on this side of the Atlantic.

—The Queen Dowager of Bavaria has fallen in love with her footman. —Syracuse Episcopalians have given Bishop
Huntington a \$22,500 house.

—The Orleans family have been consulting at
Baden-Baden as to L. N.'s probable death.

—King William of Prussia lately gave ten thousand thalers to finish the Catholic church in

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN IN-VINCIBLES.

OLD MERCANTILE LIBRARY BUILDING, FO'TH AND LIBRARY STREETS, September 23, 1809.

ORDER No. 2.

I. The Club will assemble at Headquarters, FRIDAY, September 24, 1869, at 6 P. M., sharp, to proceed to Germantown to participate in the grand Union Demonstration for Geary and the entire Republican ticket. II. Tickets for the round trip 30 cents, to be had at the Hall during the day and evening of the 24th.

III. Equipments can be had at the Hall day and even

GEORGE TRUMAN, JR.,

Chief Marshal. JOSEPH K. McCammon, Ass't Marshals.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE
existing under the firm name of CORNELIUS &
BAKER was dissolved by mutual consent on July 2, 1869.
The business of the manufactory will be settled and
closed by ROBERT CORNELIUS, at No. 821 CHERRY
Street, and that of the store by ISAAC F. BAKER, at
No. 710 CHESNUT Street.
ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ISAAC F. BAKER,
WILLIAM C. BAKER,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. BAKER
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.
Philadelphia, September 2, 1869.

Philadelphia, [September 2, 1869.

The undersigned, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of CORNELIUS & SONS.

Having purchased the factories (No. 821 Cherry street sand Fifth street near Columbia avenue) and all the machinery of the late firm, we are prepared to continue the manufacture and sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., at No. 821 CHERRY Street, Philadelphia.

ROBERT CORNELIUS, ROBERT CORNELIUS, JOHN C. CORNELIUS, JOHN C. CORNELIUS, CHARLES E. CORNELIUS, Philadelphia, September 2, 1869.

92 Im

CRAWFORD ARNOLD and ROBERT C. BAKER, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day formed a copartnership under the name of ARNOLD & BAKER. Having purchased the entire stock of goods of the late firm of Cornelius & Baker, at 710 CHESNUT Street, they are prepared to continue at that place the sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps Brouzes, etc. 921m GOOD PURCHASE .- THE RIGHT

A GOOD PURCHASE.—THE RIGHT, article, quick and firely each spring in American markets and just well entering other territory, is offered for sale it negotiated for within a few weeks. It has been advertised effectively many thousand dollars during the past five of six seasons. Recent investigations have developed an improvement in manufacture much reducing cost of production while efficiency is very much enhanced. Any patent medicine man or other party desiring to secure a perfector preparation, its name decreed as exclusive trade mark by U.S. Court, with mercantile value made ready to one! hands, can add this article to other business not requiring entire attention, to good advantage. Inquire of U. I. WILBUR, No. 10 STATE Street, Boston.

9 21 31 4p

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN SILKS

ONE CASE SUPERB QUALITY

CHAMELEON SILKS,

Twenty-four Inches Wide. Price, \$2.

FIFTY PIECES

BLACK SILKS.

Twenty-six Inches Wide. Prices, \$1'87 and \$2.

The above lots of SILKS, purchased for cash of the importer, at far less than their gold cost, will be offered at a small advance to our customers.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,

9 21 4t4p

PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

EDUCATE THE BOY LIBERALLY!

But if you want him to enjoy the blessings of a

LIBERAL EDUCATION.

Don't send him to school Looking Shabby

The best premium To give the lad,

To induce him

To study His lessons

With commendable diligence, is

A Substantial School Suit

FROM THE GREAT BROWN HALL

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA. OCDEN & HYATT.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

No. 815 ARCH STREET.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE GOODS.

TERMS MODERATE. 9 16 thstu3mrp

WESTON & BROTHER.

TAILORS.

No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3mrp

FINAL

Fine Ready-Made Clothing.

STOCK TO BE CLOSED OUT AT ONCE. A Tailor's Cutting Counter. Also, a lot of Walnut Top Counters, Mirrors, etc., to be sold immediately.

READ & CO.,

No. 303 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 9 14 tfrp

DREXEL & CO. NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, American and Foreign BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., DREXEL, HARJES & CO. Paris. [3 10 4 New York.

\$6000, \$1600 AND OTHER AMOUNTS LIEWIS H. REDNER, No. 731 WALNUT Street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT

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,

PHILADELPINA.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1869.

MESSES, 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. HER-RING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the Fatent 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 Or8 19 4p HERRING & CO., Chicago,

J. WATSON & SON,

J. WATSON & SON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE STORE,

A fe doors above Cheenut at., Philada,

NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

NEWELL, LANDSCAPE AND GENERAL Street, has every facility for taking photographs of country seats, in or out of the State. Merchants, manufacturers, and importers can have samples of goods photographed in the very Lest style.