Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Carrent Topics Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE RE-

PUBLICAN PARTY. From the N. Y. Times.

In endorsing unreservedly the course of General Grant's administration, the Syracuse Convention has but followed the example of every Republican Convention that has yet been held. Not one has evaded the subject or dealt with it ambiguously. They have, with-out an exception, applauded its fidelity to principle, its efficiency in the performance of ardnous duties, and the rigorous economy which distinguishes every department. Their approval is valuable because it is discriminating and manifestly just. It is emphatic because the judgment pronounced by the various conventious expresses the known convictions of the party everywhere.

The standard by which the acts of the administration have been tried is high and unyielding. Under the rule of General Grant's predecessor the country had been familiarized with corruption and extravagance. Power was interpreted to mean license to misuse its functions. The expenditures were maintained at the war point. The departments were filled by men who employed their opportunities to plunder the people. The revenues were uncollected or squandered. The Executive employed his influence to thwart the operation of important laws, and to obstruct the restoration of the Southern States. Minor officers, encouraged by displays of this mischievous spirit in high places, were notoriously in league with knaves and combinations of knaves, by whom great interests were ruthlessly trampled under foot. The spectacle was scandalous, and its effects were most disastrous.

The advent of Grant to power, and the formation of an administration on the basis prescribed by the Republican party, was followed by immediate and large reforms. The Congressional committees found ardent coworkers in the business of retrenchment. The influences which under Johnson had been exerted to perpetuate extravagance, nnder Grant were arrayed on the side of economy. The appropriations were cut down at the instance and with the help of the departmental heads. And a promise was given that the change thus begun should be pushed

forward faithfully and well.

The promise has been fulfilled. Economy is the order of the day wherever the authority of the Government prevails. The reductions contemplated by Congress have in many cases been exceeded. The departments have been purged of idlers; their duties have been Bystematized, and the cost of their performance diminished to an extent not yet fully appreciated. The "rings" which were previously supreme in the Treasury have been broken; the devices which made robbery safe and even respectable have been destroyed. Honest men control the approaches to the strong box. The revenues are zealously collected; the disbursements are conducted with strict reference to the terms of law. As a mere fiduciary agent, the administration has discharged its trust with an energy and integrity that cannot be too loudly ap-

But there has been more than mere faithful service. By its financial policy the administration has brought the country nearer the stage at which a reduction of the burden of the debt will be practicable. How this reduction may be best effected the Republican party has again and again indicated. The funding of the debt at a lower rate of interest is the only method compatible with honor, and the process will be possible only when the public credit shall have been greatly improved. Not the least meritorious of the re-Bults achieved by the administration is, therefore, the higher standing which it has imparted to the national credit in the money markets of the world. Opinions differ in regard to the excellence of the precise means employed to produce this result, but the result is gratifying and unquestionable. The public credit is higher, stronger, than when Mr. Boutwell began his task, and by so much the country is nearer the relief it greatly needs. It remains for Congress, after calm consideration, to revise the plans of the Secretary, and to provide means for profiting by the good he has accomplished. An improved condition of the debt and a reduction of taxation are the two objects which will test the financial capacity of the party. They are not irreconcilable.

The confidence expressed in the conduct of the administration has still further justification. The better position of the South generally, and of the three excluded States in particular, is largely due to the sound discretion and wise liberality which have distinguished the action of the President. He has combined adherence to law with a generosity which has disarmed opposition. Order prevails. The authority of the Federal Government has been upheld. At the same time the exercise of a just and conciliatory disposition has brought into play the better instincts of the Southern people. Co-operation with the Government has taken the place of resistance to its authority. Great strides have been taken towards the completion of reconstruction. Virginia is virtually restored now, and there are good reasons for hoping that Congress, on reassembling, will find Texas and Missis Rippi in a similar situation. The fact will be a triumph for the administration, and a source of reasonable pride to the party whose principles it sustains and whose policy it nobly vindicates.

BRITISH UNITED STATES.

From the N. Y. Tribune. War Secretary Mr. Cardwell, in a speech, the points of which are given by cable, takes pleasure in commencing the reformed colonial policy of England. That policy, as he states it, has made Canada what she is, so selfreliant that, beginning with a merchant navy which is little inferior to that of France, she might become one of the first maritime powers of the world. The thought of distrusting a self-reliance so pronounced as this does not occur to Mr. Cardwell, for he asserts with an enthusiasm which does him credit as a minister and a Briton, that when that time comes the English race will have such a confederation as the world never saw under a single sovereign. Australia, India, Canada, and the British Indies, East and West, would, we presume, be included in this mighty bond of race. There would be a grand Congress of English nations, to which the British Parliament would be subsidiary, since it is not to be supposed that the great far-lying provinces can be content always with the stray representation which they have in English councils, and the kind of alms government which is doled out to them from the mother country. Indeed, the International Congress of Anglo-Saxon peoples is an idea lately put forth, not without some diffidence in its possibility, by a number of leading colonists lately met in

For a Minister of State such a plan as this I while it lasted was richly suggestive.

seems visionary; but English statecraft, complex as it is, is comprehensive. The rulers is on the eve of another great convalsion. Who have the versatile knack of governing The forces exist, but they are pent up and Ireland in one way, Scotland in another, and India in still another, and who by power and (tact keep a heterogeneous empire together, may see a comfortable way of solving their colonial problem. Australia and Canada, however independent they may become, are the natural allies of the mother country, and it needs but common sense to keep them so. That they will seek individualization as peoples, as duly and reasonably as the American colonies did when they became the United States, and that they will surely demand a voice in the councils of the world's powers, we cannot doubt. At what remote or proximate future Australia may have a difficulty of Alabama claims with the parent country, or when Canada shall legislatively condemn her England free-trade system, we are not prepared to say. Possibly the world now means peace if ever, and our progress is henceforth to be mainly in understandings, rather than misunderstandings.

All this looks very well for the theory of Mr. Cardwell; but take the case of New Zealand. Here an almost bankrupt colony, unaided by the mother land, is waging war on the self-reliant principle. The war, which was brought on by the conduct of imperial officers, is directed by the home Government, while it is entirely sustained by the colonists. Thus the liege subjects of her Majesty afar off are at the entire expense of bleeding for a cause which, though altogether their own, they have not the poor privilege of prosecuting in their own way. The New Zealanders groan and protest and threaten amiably; but the parent at home is calm and unmoved. How long will other grown-up provinces of England tolerate the oppressive indifference which the self-reliant teaching develops, not-withstanding its virtues? Self-reliance is excellent, say the Canadians, provided that while it allows us to pay our own bills the imperial authorities do not impertinently oversee us and charge us. In short, if the imperial colony must pay its own way, it must in time demand convolute control of its must in time demand complete control of its own affairs; and the mother's counsels of self-reliance will, in that case, be recommended back to her.

DIVORCES MADE EASY.

From the N. Y. World. A young and rural wife who elopes to Europe with a lover who has clothed the protestations of his passion] to her, in the presence of her legal incumbent, in the guise of legal advice; who writes to her uncle, on the eve of her departure, her belief that her friends will have confidence in the rectitude of her motives even while she is roaming Europe with another than her lawful lord; and who exhibits withal a keen eye for business, in the midst of her romantic fervors, by carefully collecting all her available property, preparatory to flight, is certainly entitled to be classed as a female phenomenon. But when she returns from the immoral felicities of her pilgrimage, and immediately insti-tutes proceedings against her husband for a divorce, alleging his infidelity, the impudence of her procedure, though it may make the unthinking laugh, cannot but make the judicious grieve. And when it appears that she succeeded in obtaining this divorce upon no other capital than an unlimited capacity and willingness for fiction on the part of her legal adviser, and an ardent desire upon her own to fasten upon a fresh lover the legal hold which, with equal ardor, she desired to loose from a stale one, she gives rise to the most serious reflections.

The manner wherein and the tools wherewith she and the lover of her purse, if not rson, worked to effect their have been amply set forth in the report of Whether the bonds of marriage should be tightened or relaxed is a question upon which the Presbyterian Synod and the Revolution would widely differ. But that such a cheap and easy evasion of the existing laws as is there chronicled should be possible may be safely pronounced, without expressing any opinion at all upon that question, to be a shameful, scandalous, and demoralizing

The blame for it lies primarily, of course, upon the parties who are driven to such shameful shifts, and who naturally avail themselves of any means to continue and legalize a union which it appears in this case that one party found pleasant and the other found profitable. But, with a proper administration of justice, there would be no means available for such ends. That there are is the fault of the courts in which sunh creatures as the "divorce lawyers" are permitted to practise. The indecent haste with which a tissue of perjuries, so palpable that they would not have stood an hour's real scrutiny, was palmed off upon a referee-who seems to have been thinking only of his fees-by the "shyster" who seems to have been their author, so that in six days from the issue of an order of reference a decree of divorce could be awarded, would be simply impossible if referees did the duty they are sworn and paid to do, or if flagrant scoundrels were not allowed to call themselves attorneys.

These scoundrels, who advertise in disreputable newspapers to obtain divorces without delay, publicity, or grounds, and whose only possible advantage over a decent lawyer is in their unscrupulousness, ought to be put out of court and branded by the bar. Some of them are said not to be lawyers at all, but to pay lawyers for the use of their names under which to carry on their dirty trade. In this case, the lawyers who permit their names to be used for such purposes ought to be held accountable for what is done under them.

This case suggests, also, that the system of references which has taken most domestic cases out of open court needs overhauling. It is true that under this system much disgusting matter is averted from the public nostril and pain is spared to many innocent persons. But there ought to be some guarantee against such loose and reckless transactions before referees as Judge Clerke has decided the trial of the case of Nichols vs. Nichols to be.

COMING POLITICAL CHANGES IN EU-

ROPE. From the N. Y. Herald.

The recent illness of the Emperor Napoleon has awakened a deep and general interest in the affairs of Europe. The probable death of the man who has swayed for over twenty years the destinies of France inspired the courts and cabinets with alarm; and for the first time it has been honestly confessed in high places that France is the centre of Europe, and that Napoleon is dynastically the pivotal person of the epoch. Not since 1848 have the dynastics and the hangers-on of the same been so put to their wit's end. After Napoleon no man could tell what was to come, but to most men the prospect seemed bad for the crowned heads and the privileged classes in Europe. Hence the mission of Lord Clarendon, and the general flocking of confidential government agents to Paris. For the present the crisis is over, and we cannot say that we are sorry that it is over, but the crisis

The forces exist, but they are pent up and held in restraint. One man more than any other in Europe maintains law and order, holding the dangerous classes in check—and that man is Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. Napoleon out of the way, we are certain to have, if not the wild outburst of 1789, at least a repetition of 1830 or 1848. It is even questionable whether the Emperor himself, in consequence of failing health and declining power, may not witness a violent revolution which he will not be able to control. The reforms which Napoleon has granted

make a revolution certain. If he lives and has power to guide the new forces which he has let loose in the empire, all may go well. But the contingencies are numerous and the probabilities are not promising. The new forces may prove too strong for him. It is a fact which ought not to be overlooked, that every time the French people have come to power they have, as a first step, interfered in the affairs of Europe. More than any other European people, the French people, properly so called, are in sympathy with the cause of democracy all the world over. One great secret of Napoleon's success has been that he has humored this feeling. Italy is an example. Germany is another, although Germany has gone a little beyond the Emperor's wishes. has gone a little beyond the Emperor's wishes. The French people again masters of the situation, the Polish question, the Schleswig-Holstein question, the Greek question, the popular cause in Spain, will all be revived, and the revival will be dangerous. What adds to the gravity of the situation, and therefore to the value of the Emperor's life, is the fact, that the treaties of 1815 are all is the fact that the treaties of 1815 are all dead. Napoleon has told us this already; but Napoleon only proclaimed a fact which the world had already recognized. Napoleon did not kill those treaties. They died a natural death. They were weak when they sustained the blow of 1848. They were weaker still when Italy rose in some of her old majesty, and burst her bonds asunder. Sadowa made a post-mortem examination unnecessary. The shadow of those treaties, however, still remains. Napoleon does not despise the shadow. The French people hate both the shadow and substance, and, the Franch people again in power, revenge will go hand-in-hand with justice, and the twain may march over Europe. When we glance at the general situation—when we reflect on the Eastern question, on the Slavonic question, on the Schleswig-Holstein question, on the German question, on the Spanish question, on the reigious questions in the East and the religious juestions in the West of Europe; when we think of the large standing armies which are wasting for want of employment, and when wasting for want of employment, and when we take into account the conservative power of the Emperor Napoleon, we cannot much wonder that the probability of his death put the dynasties in a flutter. In a few years, if not sooner, we shall have congresses and conferences many, and reconstructions not a few. Our faith in the governed, in spite of Charles Diekens, is "illimitable" if they govern themselves. The tide has set in in favor of a great European republic. Time is necessary, but the result is not doubtful.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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 truggists generally, R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 824 CHESNUT Street

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\$445,030; for the last month, \$174,330; and for the last

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Notice is hereby given that certificate No. 308, for ONE
HUNDRED SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF
THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, issued to
Clinton G. Steen, dated July 18, 1866, has been
transferred on the books of the Company, but the certificate has not been surrendered. All persons are hereby
cantioned against buying the same, as the certificate belongs to the company.

R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Sept. 34, 1869.

WICHOLAS, COAL COM-

Philadeiphia, Sept. 24, 1869.

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 20516 WALKUT Street.

Notice is hereby given that certificate No. 303, for ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY has been transferred on the books of the Company, but the certificate has not been surrendered. All persons are hereby cautioned against buying the same, as the certificate belongs to the company.

R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1869.

9 39 that Im

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

An Election for TEN DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held, agreebly to charter, at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, October 4 next, between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

9 20 14t

J. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary.

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Magnificent stock of the best Pianos of various manuacturers at lowest prices. Establishment of the Oneprice System, and Immense Reduction in Prices. The Finest Pianos in the market.
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maturing October 1, will be paid, free of taxes, on and after that date, at the Banking house of WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. WILLIAM S. HILLES, Secretary and Treasurer.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will commence on MONDAY, October 4. Introductory Lecture by Professor MORRIS at 8 o'clock P. M. #2112 CHARLES GIBBONS HAS REMOVED his LAW OFFICE to the North American newspaper building, No. 182 S. THIRD Street, second 693 to

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. 1 385 BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. - THIS is a TCHELOR'S INTEREST THE SECOND SE

JOSE POEY, Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la manana y de 3)4 a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nuovo (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.

DR. JOSEPH POEY, Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has re-moved his office to No. 785 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street. Office Hours-9 to 11 A. M. 35 to 6 P. M.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

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POLITIOAL.

UNION LEAGUE

REPUBLICAN

Grand Mass Meeting.

By the Apathy of Good Mon Bad Men Triumph.

The friends of our present National and State Administration, favorable to the re-election of the PA-TRIOTIC and EFFICIENT GEARY as GOVERNOR and of the LEARNED and IMPARTIAL WILLIAMS as JUDGE of the SUPREME COURT-who desire to secure a fair expression of the PUBLIC WILL, and INTELLIGENT and HONEST MEN to office-

GRAND MASS MEETING

IN FRONT OF THE

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

ON BROAD STREET,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, October 5

AT THE O'CLOCK,

To present the CLAIMS of the CANDIDATES of the REPUBLICAN PARTY, and to take measures to SECURE their TRIUMPHANT ELECTION.

The friends of a PROTECTIVE TARIFF, of a WISE SYSTEM of FINANCE, of a SOUND and CONVENIENT CURRENCY, of the HONEST PAY-MENT of the PUBLIC DEBT, and of FREEDOM in EVERY LAND and for ALL PEOPLE, are invited to attend.

PHILADELPHIANS! let us not be apathetic when PUBLIC DUTY calls. "BY THE APATHY OF GOOD MEN BAD MEN TRIUMPH," The MEM-ORY of the TOILS, the TRIALS, the SUFFERINGS through which OUR COUNTRY lately passed-GRATITUDE to the NOBLE SOLDIERS who SAVED our UNION-every MANLY and PATRI-OTIC FEELING DEMANDS that GOOD CITIZENS should ATTEND to PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

The following distinguished men will address the meeting:-

HON, WILLIAM STRONG. GEN. JOHN M. THAYER, United States Senator from Nebraska.

HON, CHARLES GIBBONS. HON, GLENNI W. SCOFIELD, of Warren,

HON, GEORGE LEAR, of Bucks.

HON. A. I. HERR, of Dauphin. HON, THOMAS M. MARSHALL, of Allegheny,

HOM. JOHN CESSNA, of Bedford. HON. WILLIAM JENNISON, of Michigan.

HON, JOHN, W. FORNEY, GEN, JOSHUA T. OWEN.

HON, CHARLES O'NEILL. HON. LEONARD MYERS.

HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY. REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS, THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS

SATURDAY, October 2.

Berrysburg, Dauphin county—Governor John W. Geary, General John L. Swift.

Germantown, Philadelphia—General John M. Thayer, U. S. Senator: Reese Davis, Esq.
Beaver Falls—Hon. John Allison.
Unland, Delaware county—Hon. W. Townsend, Colonel G. W. F. Vernon.

MONDAY, October 4.

Pittsburg—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Parker's Lancing, Venanço county—Governor John W. Geary, General John L. Swift.

Mauch Chunk—Hon. A. Wilson Henszey, General John M., Thayer.

M. Thayer.

M. Thayer.

Northumberland—Captain G. W. Curry.
Lancaster—Hon. William D. Kelley.

New Alexandria—Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S. New Garden, Chester county—Hon. W. Townsend.
TURSDAY, October 5.
Beaver—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher

Esq. Brighton (Evening)—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Esq. Swepe, Esq.
Cil City, Venango county—Governor J. W. Geary, General John L. Swift.
Bloomsburg—Hon. James Pollock.
Milton—Captain G. W. Curry,
Sharon—Hon. John Allison.
West Newton—Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S.

West Newton—Hon. William Williams, Colonel A. S. Fuller,

WEDNESDAY, October 6.

Titusville—Governor J. W. Geary.
New Castle—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.,
Hon. John Allison,
Catawissa—Captain G. W. Curry, George D. Budd, Esq.,
Harrison City—Hon. William Williams, General William
Blakely, Colonel A. S. Fuller.

THURSDAY, October 7.

Mercer—Hon. John Scitt, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.,
Kittanning—Hon. G. A. Grow,
Butler—Hon. William Williams, Col. H. C. Alleman,
Newton, Delaware county—Hon. A. Wilson Henszey,
James W. M. Newlin, Esq.

Berwick—Captain G. W. Curry,
Irwin's Station—General John L. Swift, Colonel A. S.
Fuller. Lewisburg-Hon, James Pollock, General Joshua T.

Gettysburg-Major A. R. Calhoun, J. M. Vandorslice Lock Haven—Hon. J. H. Ela. FRIDAY, October 8. Meadville—Gov. J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott, H.

Bucher Swope, Esq. Tyrone.
Millville—Captain G. W. Curry.
Sunbury—Hon. James Pellock.
Beilfonte—Hon. J. H. Ela.
Columbia—Hon. John W. Fornsy.
Chambersburg—Majar A. R. Calhoun, J. M. Vander-

slice, Esq.
Hollidaysburg—General John L. Swift.
SATURDAY, October 9.
Erie—Gov. J. W. Geary, Hon. John Scott.
Corry—Hon. G. A. Grow.
Shanokin—Hon. A. Wilson Henszey, James W. M. Now n, Esq. Lebanon—Hon, James Pellock, Freeburg, Snyder county—Hon. J. H. Ela, A. H. Chase,

Caq. Albion, Eric county—H. Bucher Swops, Esq. Jamestown—Hon. John Allison.
McAllistorville,
Mifflin.

Millin.
Latrobe—Hon, William Williams, Colonel A. S. Fuller,
Latrobe—Hon, William Williams, Colonel A. S. Fuller,
Upper Darby, Delaware county—Hon, W. Townsond,
Ephrata—Major A. R. Calnoun, J. M. Vanderslice, Esq.
Saltsburg—General John L. Swift,
Danville, Montour county—Gov. J. W. Geary,
Harrisburg—Hon, James Pollock,
Mount Pleasant—Hon, William Williams, Colonel A. S.
Fuller. JOHN COVODE, Chairman.

GEO. W. HAMEESLY, M. S. QUAY, W. J. P. WHITE, Secretaries.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS at the following places:--PEOPLE'S MASS CONVENTION. AT CHEW'S LANDING, SATURDAY, October 2,

will be addressed by HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL, CHARLES J. HOLLIS,

HON. WILLIAM H. GRACE, the Irish Orator. The "Tanners" will be in attendance at Chew's 9 30 St

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HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES.

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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.

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, an will call upon you.

We find the contents, without exception, entirely

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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.

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