

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 & THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eight cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is two Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for six months, invariably in advance of the time ordered.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1869.

The Joint Convention.

It was well that the "joint convention" of the two Houses of Congress for counting the Electoral vote did not yesterday afternoon comply with the request of Mr. Wade, and after accomplishing the business which brought it together, withdraw in a body to the Senate Chamber. If General Butler had been carried over to the other wing of the Capitol, without a chance for an appeal, a scene would have been enacted which would assuredly have been without a parallel in the history of the Senate, fairly rivaling, if not surpassing, the "confusion worse confounded" which marked the proceedings of the joint convention. Amidst all this confusion and wrangling, but one point stands out so clearly that we can grasp it without misapprehension, and that is the point laid down by Speaker Colfax, during the debate in the House subsequent to the adjournment of the joint convention, to the effect that in such a body as the latter, no appeal can be taken from a decision of the Chair. When Mr. Wade made this ruling he did the only sensible thing that we can lay to his credit. But he did it so bawlingly, so obstinately, and prefaced it by such ridiculous blunders, that it is not a matter of surprise to find General Butler and a large majority of the House in arms against it. The fact that no such appeal can be taken, however, shows how defective is the parliamentary law bearing upon the point. If the concurrent resolution of February 8 had not been in force, and a member of the House had objected to the counting of the vote of Georgia, being sustained in that objection by the unanimous vote of the House, Mr. Wade could have called the joint convention to order after the question had been under consideration in the two houses separately, and declaring that the Senate had decided that the vote should be received, could have ordered the tellers to count it, without any remedy on the part of the House or the country, although the counting of this vote might have been one of the grossest and most outrageous frauds ever perpetrated upon the rights of a free people. A still more extreme case would be possible. If both the Senate and the House had declared in the most emphatic manner that the vote of Georgia should be excluded, as the rules of Congress now stand, Mr. Wade could still have ordered the tellers to receive and count the vote, and there would have been no remedy.

With these contingencies in mind, General Butler was certainly justifiable in making an effort to assert the rights of the House in the joint convention; but whether he was justifiable in fulfilling his threat to "make a noise," and in fulfilling it in the manner and at the time which he selected, is another question, and one of considerable gravity. The truth of the whole matter was that Mr. Wade found himself a mere pigmy when General Butler took him in hand; and to his alternating hesitancy and stubbornness are to be ascribed the disgraceful scenes which characterized the proceedings of the joint convention yesterday. If Speaker Colfax had been in the chair, the country would have been spared the shame which has been brought upon it, and although he occupied in the joint convention the position of a simple member of the House, he deserves the credit of having at last brought order out of chaos by instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House to arrest any member who refused to submit to the order of the joint convention. We congratulate the country on the fact that no such spectacle as that witnessed in Washington yesterday afternoon can again be enacted until four years more have elapsed. In the meantime it is to be hoped that Congress will remedy the defects in the rules governing its joint convention, in such a way as to prevent the possibility of its occurrence then or thereafter.

The Aztec Age—A Curious Resemblance between Geology and Democracy.

Our human mind, and we think it is St. Paul who is our authority, is certainly fearfully and wonderfully made; but we never realized how fearfully and wonderfully until we read an article in our genial neighbor the Press, of yesterday morning. It was entitled "The Aztec Age," and contained such remarkable editorial declarations that we must ask whether the writer is mad or are we? Surely our brother at Seventh and Chestnut, if he can make sense out of the two-column leader for which he made room, must be entering upon that period when all things now hidden are made clear to the angels. No human intellect can grasp it. Our readers will naturally ask what is the "Aztec Age?" Let the writer himself explain, for he is remembered as a political essayist. The opening sentence says:—

"Democracy and Geology have established parallelisms, a reference to which may not honor the latter, but will serve to illustrate the amorphous and tergiversate character of the former. The evidences of the Aztec period abound all over the earth. They are the out-crops of that formation which preceded our ideas of an economic plan in the earth's architecture, and intimately succeeded chaos."

The parallelism is made clear in the following terse sentences:—"By resolving infinite ages into decades, we strike the chaos of modern Democracy. It is a thing with no reality save that of a rapid announcement. Catholicism introduced the Silurian age. The molasses of faction began to swarm upon the waters. Their party domes smothered the body politic. While their appearance started, they could still take advantage of uncertainty and avoid consequences by retreating behind their shells."

"Good Lord!" as Mrs. Partington used to say, "is the man mad?" What relation exists between the companions of Calhoun—such men as Benton, Cass, Buchanan, to say nothing of Clay and Webster—and the "rapid announcement" which preceded the "molasses" that "smothered the body politic?" But as if to pale all ineffectual fires, the learned writer, the political Hugh Miller, goes on to say that Mr. Calhoun—against whom he seems to be particularly vindictive—had "onechord escapements," that he was a huge whale, "and floundered on the surface of events," and acted with "rotions rapacity." But if the state of America was alarming in the "Silurian" age, what unexampled honor was in wait for her in the "Carboniferous!" It is thus described:—

"Stalwart men sprung from the earth, not yet enough cooled to admit of the fruitage of an entire humanity. Like the monster pines of the coal measures, they were proud of proportion, but their roots fattened upon the new manurial agent—the phosphates—even the bone and sinew of slavery. The strata of this period are easily recognized by the carbonized bulks that in confusion line them."

Our neighbor, in an ecstasy of geologic frenzy, calls Pierce and Polk "fungi," and declares that their "vertebrae were paralyzed." But we cannot follow the parallel further; we will merely add, in explanation of the later career of the nation, that "a saving hand was thrust forward to save it from the Mesozoic time;" and also that "with the Cenozoic era—the Mammalian age—the time when man was to be regarded a mortal and a citizen, and an endowment of human rights should follow the recognition—Democracy has little in common." Charles II used to give offense to foreigners by calling them "odd fish," O'Connell nearly threw an Irishwoman into air by calling her a "parallelogram," and Webster crashed his adversary in debate by terming him "a thing;" but to the Press belongs the credit of inventing a new system of political abuse. We need not term an opponent a "rascal," a "mercenary wretch," nor yet an "illiterate fool." All these expressions have grown trite withage. We will call him a mollusk or a saurian, or, if we want to go ahead of all ordinary denunciations, we will call him a "megatherium" or a "plenotherium." We thank the Press for the suggestion. When geology is exhausted we can call in botany and astronomy. Why should not we call our brother of the Age, in the heat of political discussion, a "petal," and Mr. Seymour an "asteroid?" By this means we would make abstruse names of science familiar to the ears of the public.

But pace forbids us to publish the whole of this admirable article. We will merely sample its ethical sentences. Thus:—"That mind should thus pass through the phenomenal evolutions of matter may appear anomalous, but when fatuity impregnates mind it is but little above matter. Sentience is not an attribute of modern Democracy."

We find no such superb sentence as this even in the clear writings of a Carlyle or the easy reasoning of an Emerson:—"When the guardians of human rights entered into harvest-fields ripened by war, to gather issues and carry them to the garner of the people, they were met by a growth from the spores of an old formation. Aristocracy, under whose pilotage slavery was to march in triumph over every foot of our national domain, had fretted itself to death over the loss of its pilotage. State rights—the only idol left for worship after the iconoclasm of the Rebellion—drew to itself the scattered enthusiasts of the old regime."

Mr. Blair, in his work on Rhetoric, favors the use of one metaphor only in each sentence, so that we can form a picture of the analogy. If we cannot form a clear picture, the sentence is defective. By this test let us try this one:—"Some guardians reaping ripened fields are met by a number of chlores. Aristocracy sails with a pilot in its march for domain, and frets itself to death over its pilotage, which is an apparition, a ghost, and an idol, and for the iconoclasm of rebellion." There is a picture for all readers which any one might envy. West or Rubens might paint or Hogarth sketch it. We have merely called attention to some of the beauties of the "Aztec Age" in order to let our neighbor see that we appreciate scientific references, and, however unappreciative the world in general, some at least see the wonderful resemblance pointed out between Democracy and the Aztec, Cenozoic and Carboniferous age of pre-Adamite days.

The Russlanizing of Poland.

The woes of Poland have long ceased to occupy the attention of orators and poets, and so completely has the country been blotted from the map of Europe, that, except in a mildly sentimental way, the present age has lost all sympathy with the lines of Campbell, which school-boys once were accustomed to declaim with all the fervor of conviction:—"Hope for a season back the earth farewell, And Freedom shirked when Kosciuszko fell." More important matters than the affairs of the denationalized Poles occupy the attention of the Continental newspaper correspondents, but the meagre reports that occasionally reach us indicate that their condition is most deplorable, and that they are more than ever entitled to the sympathies and compassion of the people of the United States and the friends of liberty everywhere. The final division of Poland between Russia, Austria, and Prussia was made in 1795, thus completing its destruction as a nation, and, with the exception of the little republic of Craoov, created by the Congress of Vienna after the downfall of Napoleon, every vestige of independence has ceased since that time. The Russians secured the lion's share of the country at the rearrangement of the division by the Congress of Vienna, and although for a time Poland was permitted to have a separate government under a Russian viceroy, the insurrections of 1830 and 1831 served the

clear for a pretext to absorb it into the Russian empire and to do away with the sole remaining evidences of nationality. Since that time the process of Russlanizing Poland has pursued with unrelenting vigor by Nicholas I and his successor the present Czar. The Poles are a distinct race from the Russians, and it is not possible that any exercise of despotic power will ever succeed in assimilating them. Lately Alexander II has resorted to more rigorous measures than ever to accomplish his purpose; the Poles have been forbidden to speak their language, their children are obliged to be educated in Russian schools, and the Polish names of the principal villages have been changed to Russian ones. Orders have also been issued for the adoption of the Russian (old style) calendar, instead of the Gregorian or "new style."

Contributions for every imaginable object and on every possible pretext are levied upon the people, already impoverished by long years of unrelenting tyranny; estates are sequestered, and persons are compelled to remove from one section of the country to another at the pleasure of the Governor. A ukase some time since decreed that all landed proprietors in Lithuania who were suspected of having been concerned in the late insurrection should sell their estates and settle elsewhere. In accordance with this order: estates were purchased, but the proprietors were scarcely established in their new homes when they were again compelled to remove. Of course, the agents of the Russian Government can suspect any one, and no evidence of guilt is required to enable them to carry on their system of oppression. Killies still continue to be sent to Siberia on the most frivolous charges brought against them by their oppressors; and it is not to be wondered at that revolts should occur even when the Poles must themselves be convinced of the utter hopelessness of any resistance to the tyranny which is crushing them.

The misfortunes of the people of Poland are in a great measure due to their internal dissensions and the vicious system of government in operation previous to the dismemberment of the kingdom. It is impossible, however, to refuse our admiration to the Poles for their heroic resistance to overwhelming odds and our sincere pity for their misfortunes, and it is a question whether the influence of the American Government and people might not be used with effect to produce some amelioration of their condition. The Emperor of Austria has succeeded in pacifying Hungary by recognizing the national prejudices of the people and acceding to their just demands; and at the present time not only does the spirit of discontent appear to have died out, but the Hungarians are apparently the most loyal of Francis Joseph's subjects. Tyranny has accomplished nothing with the Poles except to reduce them to beggary, and it is worthy of the consideration of the Russian Government whether a different line of policy would not produce better results.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY, which is one of the most useful and popular institutions of the city, is appealing to its stockholders and the public generally for aid in fitting up in proper style the commodious new building it has purchased in Tenth street, between Market and Chestnut. The facilities afforded by the new site, when properly organized, will enable this institution to largely extend its present wide sphere of usefulness; and the efforts of its Directors should be encouraged and liberally sustained, not only by those who are immediately interested, but by all generous citizens.

Mr. McPherson's response to the charges brought against him, to which we gave place yesterday, effectually disposes of those charges, until they are placed in more definite shape. As far as the public knows, he has administered the affairs of the Clerkship of the House in an able and economical manner, and if he is not re-elected to the position on the assembling of the Forty-first Congress, it will be solely because of his accidental geographical disqualifications. A more ridiculous objection than this last could not well be raised.

THE AMENDMENT proposed by the Senate requiring the Presidential electors to be selected by a vote of the people of each State at large, instead of leaving the manner of their selection at the mercy of the Legislatures, is certainly a good one, and should receive the concurrence of the House and the ratification of the different States.

THE WOOL IMPORTATIONS at the port of New York during the years 1868 and 1867 were from the following countries, with the annexed valuation:—

Table with columns for Country, 1867, and 1868. Includes England, Buenos Ayres, France, Belgium, Africa, Brazil, Bremen, New Granada, Hamburg, British West Indies, Turkey, Dutch West Indies, Mexico, Cispatine Republic, Russia, British East Indies, Chili, Venezuela, Austria, Canada, and Total.

WAGES IN ENGLAND.—Taking the rates ruling in Manchester, which is a fair sample of the English manufacturing towns, we have the following amounts, in English shillings, equal to about 25 cents in gold, as the wages paid to skilled workmen per working week of 57½ hours:—

THE London Board of Trade reports that in 1868 there were 45,652,000 acres under cultivation within the United Kingdom, of which 11,650,000 acres were under corn, 1,865,000 under green crops, 5,900,000 under clover and other grasses, and 21,147,000 under permanent pasture. In every 100 acres in England 12 are pasture; in Wales, 56; in Scotland, 22; and in Ireland, 84. There was an increase of corn last year of 237,000 acres, and in Ireland 200,416 acres were under flax. In England, without Wales, there were 3,779,000 cattle and 21,900,000 sheep, or rather more than a sheep per acre. The number of both of cattle and sheep is increasing pretty rapidly.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAFE. It roughens the skin after using WILKINSON'S ALCOHOLIC FACIAL SOAP. It dries the face and makes the skin delicate, soft and beautiful. It is delicately fragrant, transparent, and incompatible as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. J. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESTNUT STREET.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXERCISING my medical services in Philadelphia. My office was situated at No. 107 WALNUT STREET. My residence is at No. 28 N. NINTH STREET. DR. P. R. THOMAS.

FAIRTHORNE & CO., DEALERS IN TEAS AND COFFEES, are selling very choice first crop OOLONG TEA at \$1 per pound, at their No. 28 N. NINTH and No. 108 MARKET STREETS, Philadelphia, Feb. 10, 1869.

NOTICE.—The Department of Revenue of Taxes, S. E. COR. OF SIXTH AND CHESTNUT STS. The Tax Duplicates will be ready for the receipt of City and State Taxes for the year 1869 on MONDAY next February 15. A discount at the rate of nine per cent per annum will be allowed for prompt payment. JOHN M. MELLOTT, Receiver of Taxes. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1869.

CELTIC ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA. LECTURE BY JOHN M. MELLOTT, Esq., AT CONCERT HALL, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17, AT 8 P. M. For the Benefit of the Celtic Literary Fund. Subject: Who are the Celts? Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at the book stores of Messrs. Curran, No. 427 Chestnut street, Varney & Co., No. 308 Arch street, GIBBS, Corner Sixth and Chestnut, and Scanlan, No. 108 South Fifth street. Choice seats reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them without extra charge. JAMES O'DONNELL, Secretary. 210 St.

THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WOMEN'S UNION LIT. MISSIO. ARY. SOCIETY OF AMERICA FOR HEATHEN WOMEN, will be held in the FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 20th and Arch streets, on THURSDAY EVENING, February 11, at 7 o'clock. Excellent Clergymen of different denominations, are expected to conduct the meeting. All are earnestly invited to attend. 22 St.

CONCERT HALL. DE CORDOVA. SPANISH OPERA. ON THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 11, AT 8 P. M. THE SPLENDID AT SARATOGA. Admission (with reserved seat) 50 cents. Tickets to be obtained at GIBBS, 20th and Arch streets. Also at the door on the evenings of the Lectures. Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. 21 St.

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOME FOR LITTLE WONDERS, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1869. Address by Dr. WILLETS, NEWTON, and others. Singing by the Little Wonders, under the direction of J. GORDON. Doors open at 8 o'clock. Exercise commences at 8:30. Tickets, 25 cents. The door will be closed at 10. Home, No. 823 Shippen street. 24 St.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will lecture at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, February 11th, Subject: "RATIONAL AMUSEMENT." The sale of tickets will be announced next week. 24 St.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY, PENNSYLVANIA, No. 308 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1869. The Managers have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT, free from taxes, payable at the office on and after the 15th inst. 29 St.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1869. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 15th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Concord Hall, No. 219 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. The Annual Election of Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 1st day of March, 1869, at the office of the Company, No. 226 SOUTH THIRD STREET, 17 St.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS promote digestion stimulate the blood to healthy action, and are palatable. Prepared by William Ellis, Chemist, Sold by JOHNSTON'S, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 622 ARCH STREET; BY A. S. EIGHTH STREET, and by Druggists generally. 24 St.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—THESE Bitters contain iron in one of the most valuable forms; much sickness is occasioned by the want of the blood. The iron in this compound supplies the deficiency. Its tendency is to enrich the blood and impart vigor to the frame. 24 St.

WINTER THAWING OUT. Come! Come!! Come!!! Come to the Great Brown Hall! And see the tremendous piles of clothing, of beautiful styles, for short folks and stout folks and tall, For sale at the Great Brown Hall. Come! Come!! Come!!! For the winter is about gone, And its marvellous sort of fun, From the stock of winter garments goes; For the people will presently want Spring Clothes. (As everybody certainly knows, From the top of their heads to the tips of their toes; And the prices are down, for we gave them a knock.) To close out the rest of the winter stock, Come! come!! come!!! ye people all! For the winter stock of the Great Brown Hall. Winter stock on the go! Prices never so low! Gentlemen, dress in show! Everybody ought to know, that now is the time to go to the GREAT BROWN STONE CLOTHING STORE OF ROCKHILL & WILSON, Nos. 608 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. FLOUR. BANNER MILLS FLOUR OF SAINT LOUIS. We are the exclusive Agents in this city for these celebrated FLOURS, which we are selling to the trade at manufacturers' prices. FOUR DIFFERENT GRADES, CHICK & CHISHOLM, No. 245 NORTH BROAD STREET, 21 St.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR, For the Trade or at Retail. EVERY BARREL WARRANTED. KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS, 119, 120, 121 & 122 GIRARD AVENUE, East of Front Street. \$12,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 731 WALNUT STREET. 21 St.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chestnut street. Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chestnut street was burned. The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated. We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required. They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables, were all in perfect condition. Yours, very respectfully, JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

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

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chestnut street. Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst. our large store, 8, W. corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire. We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits. Yours, very respectfully, HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chestnut street. Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store exposed to the most intense fire on the night of the 13th inst. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located. Yours, very respectfully, F. L. KIRKPATRICK, with J. E. Caldwell & Co., No. 519 Chestnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1869. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chestnut street. Gentlemen:—I have one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store exposed to the most intense fire on the night of the 13th inst. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located. Yours, very respectfully, F. L. KIRKPATRICK, with J. E. Caldwell & Co., No. 519 Chestnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1869. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chestnut street. Gentlemen:—I have one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store exposed to the most intense fire on the night of the 13th inst. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located. Yours, very respectfully, F. L. KIRKPATRICK, with J. E. Caldwell & Co., No. 519 Chestnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1869. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chestnut street. Gentlemen:—I have one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store exposed to the most intense fire on the night of the 13th inst. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located. Yours, very respectfully, F. L. KIRKPATRICK, with J. E. Caldwell & Co., No. 519 Chestnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1869. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chestnut street. Gentlemen:—I have one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store exposed to the most intense fire on the night of the 13th inst. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located. Yours, very respectfully, F. L. KIRKPATRICK, with J. E. Caldwell & Co., No. 519 Chestnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1869. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chestnut street. Gentlemen:—I have one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store exposed to the most intense fire on the night of the 13th inst. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located. Yours, very respectfully, F. L. KIRKPATRICK, with J. E. Caldwell & Co., No. 519 Chestnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1869. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chestnut street. Gentlemen:—I have one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store exposed to the most intense fire on the night of the 13th inst. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located. Yours, very respectfully, F. L. KIRKPATRICK, with J. E. Caldwell & Co., No. 519 Chestnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1869. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chestnut street. Gentlemen:—I have one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store exposed to the most intense fire on the night of the 13th inst. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located. Yours, very respectfully, F. L. KIRKPATRICK, with J. E. Caldwell & Co., No. 519 Chestnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1869. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chestnut street. Gentlemen:—I have one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store exposed to the most intense fire on the night of the 13th inst. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located. Yours, very respectfully, F. L. KIRKPATRICK, with J. E. Caldwell & Co., No. 519 Chestnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1869. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chestnut street. Gentlemen:—I have one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store exposed to the most intense fire on the night of the 13th inst. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located. Yours, very respectfully, F. L. KIRKPATRICK, with J. E. Caldwell & Co., No. 519 Chestnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1869. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chestnut street. Gentlemen:—I have one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store exposed to the most intense fire on the night of the 13th inst. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located. Yours, very respectfully, F. L. KIRKPATRICK, with J. E. Caldwell & Co., No. 519 Chestnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1869. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chestnut street. Gentlemen:—I have one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store exposed to the most intense fire on the night of the 13th inst. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located. Yours, very respectfully, F. L. KIRKPATRICK, with J. E. Caldwell & Co., No. 519 Chestnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1869. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chestnut street. Gentlemen:—I have one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store exposed to the most intense fire on the night of the 13th inst. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located. Yours, very respectfully, F. L. KIRKPATRICK, with J. E. Caldwell & Co., No. 519 Chestnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1869. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chestnut street. Gentlemen:—I have one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store exposed to the most intense fire on the night of the 13th inst. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located. Yours, very respectfully, F. L. KIRKPATRICK, with J. E. Caldwell & Co., No. 519 Chestnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1869. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chestnut street. Gentlemen:—I have one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store exposed to the most intense fire on the night of the 13th inst. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located. Yours, very respectfully, F. L. KIRKPATRICK, with J. E. Caldwell & Co., No. 519 Chestnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1869. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chestnut street. Gentlemen:—I have one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store exposed to the most intense fire on the night of the 13th inst. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located. Yours, very respectfully, F. L. KIRKPATRICK, with J. E. Caldwell & Co., No. 519 Chestnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1869. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chestnut street. Gentlemen:—I have one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store exposed to the most intense fire on the night of the 13th inst. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located. Yours, very respectfully, F. L. KIRKPATRICK, with J. E. Caldwell & Co., No. 519 Chestnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1869. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chestnut street. Gentlemen:—I have one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store exposed to the most intense fire on the night of the 13th inst. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located. Yours, very respectfully, F. L. KIRKPATRICK, with J. E. Caldwell & Co., No. 519 Chestnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1869. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chestnut street. Gentlemen:—I have one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store exposed to the most intense fire on the night of the 13th inst. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located. Yours, very respectfully, F. L. KIRKPATRICK, with J. E. Caldwell & Co., No. 519 Chestnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1869. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chestnut street. Gentlemen:—I have one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store exposed to the most intense fire on the night of the 13th inst. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located. Yours, very respectfully, F. L. KIRKPATRICK, with J. E. Caldwell & Co., No. 519 Chestnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1869. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chestnut street. Gentlemen:—I have one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store exposed to the most intense fire on the night of the 13th inst. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located. Yours, very respectfully, F. L. KIRKPATRICK, with J. E. Caldwell & Co., No. 519 Chestnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1869. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chestnut street. Gentlemen:—I have one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell &