

Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1869.

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

By means not yet fully explained, the respectability of the Democracy of Philadelphia has won a tardy victory over the roughs, and, for the moment, morality rules muscle. How the old candidates were induced to resign the places on the ticket which they had gained by a tremendous wear and tear of conscience, we are not told, but it is evident that either very dreadful threats or powerful persuasions, or both, were resorted to. Who is to pay them, and how they are to be paid, for the money, time, and labor spent in winning the favor of the Democratic conventions, does not appear on the face of the record; but that a bargain and sale is at the bottom of the transaction scarcely admits of a doubt. It is alleged that each of the retiring candidates named his successor, and perhaps the most rational explanation is that, by this arrangement, they have secured a promise of a large share of the prospective spoils.

The exit of Ahern, Stewart & Co. was quickly followed by the announcement of a new ticket. The managers feared the result of the deliberations of a new convention. They did not dare to trust their own partisans. Respectability shrank from a hand-to-hand contest with the roughs, and it sought the prolongation of its unwonted ascendancy in an ingenious artifice. Jefferson tells us that power is always passing from the hands of the many into the hands of the few; and despite his warnings to the Democracy to beware of this danger, the power to nominate a full city and county ticket has been mysteriously transferred from the great army of roughs, rowdies, and rascalions to a compact little knot of respectabilities. The "voice of the people" has been silenced, the representative men of the party have been driven back to their native slums, and the Democratic City Executive Committee has placed an entire new list of nominees in the field.

It is idle to deny that it is composed of men of good standing in the community. Though the means resorted to are unparalleled, and though the wishes of the bulk of the party have been totally disregarded, the committee has managed to form a ticket infinitely superior in every respect to that which it supplants, and one well calculated to elicit a favorable reception from the respectable members of the Democratic party. Whether the roughs will be ready to endorse it and to ratify a bargain which, if successful, will go far to end their reign, remains to be seen. Their programme, bad as it was, had at least the sanction of usage; it was protected by the mantle of regularity which has covered so many past sins; and now, since the respectables have overthrown it and substituted a ticket which owes its superiority to the fact that it is the offspring of a few of the most astute leaders, instead of an emanation of the assembled wisdom of the entire party, the roughs and rowdies will evince no little of the spirit of docility and forgiveness if they cheerfully fall in the new line of battle, and fight and cheat as actively for the new ticket as they would have fought and cheated for the old one.

A terrific blow has been struck at the entire convention system. It would be easier, every year, to pick out half-a-dozen good men, as candidates for office, in a cozy back parlor, than to go through the turmoil and trouble of a popular canvass only to nominate odious partisans. But it is an important question whether voters who have no share in such deliberations will consider themselves bound by their decisions, and whether half-a-dozen sets of back-parlor tickets may not be placed in the field.

While the Democratic City Executive Committee has its hand in the work of reform, we are surprised that it does not finish up the task it has so auspiciously begun, by driving the obnoxious legislative and Senatorial nominees off the Democratic tickets, and substituting respectable men in their places. But since they have neglected this duty, it would not be a bad idea for the Republican Executive Committee to make a display of their power in this direction. The renominated Republican members of the last Legislature have been condemned by the Republican press of the city with scarcely a dissenting voice. Their records are to the last degree objectionable. They are disqualified, alike by ignorance and corruption, for the places to which they aspire. They could render splendid service to the Republican cause by forwarding their resignations to the appropriate committees, or, failing in this, the party could greatly promote its prospects of success by driving them from their present positions. Since Democracy seeks strength in purification, Republicanism should not disdain so useful an example. No possible good can result now or hereafter from an endorsement of men like Stokes, Davis, Bunn, Adaire, Cloud, and Hong, but if they are offered up as just sacrifices to the wrath of a betrayed and plundered people, new life, zeal, and enthusiasm will be infused into the Republican ranks.

READ HIM OUT!

Mr. Davis, who was acting as Secretary of State on the 30th of August, sent a request to Governor Hoffman, of New York, for a certified copy, in the usual form, of the action of the Legislature of that State on the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitu-

tion. The Legislature, in ratifying the amendment, neglected to submit the concurrent resolution to the Governor, or to direct or request him to communicate it to the State Department at Washington. It was therefore supposed that, although both branches of the Legislature had given their assent to the amendment, it would be unavailing because the State Department would not be officially advised of the action. In this state of affairs the anti-amendment Democracy, in case they should happen to secure a majority in the next Legislature, intended to repeal the concurrent resolution ratifying the amendment, and in its place pass another rejecting it, which they would take the additional trouble to see forwarded to the State Department through the customary channels.

Such was the little game. But Governor Hoffman, to the intense astonishment and infinite disgust of the Democracy, promptly responded to Mr. Davis' request by inclosing a copy of the resolution of ratification, signed by the clerks of the two houses, in a polite note in which the neglect of the Legislature, as stated above, was briefly set forth. And so the little game of the New York Democracy was blocked by the great high priest of Democracy itself, and New York is added to the list of States whose ratification of the amendment is irrevocable. There is nothing further to be done in the matter except for the Democratic papers and stumps to read Governor Hoffman out of the party.

GOING OUT OF TOWN.

We are informed on good authority that Alderman William McMullin, "Piggy" Devine, Esq., Fol Degan, Johnny Ahern, and sundry and divers other genial and congenial spirits, contemplate starting on an extended tour into the interior on the seventh of next month. An indefinite time will be consumed in the trip, Smith's Island being the starting point. From this favorite summer resort, the party will make the Lamb Tavern, the Punch Bowl, Kohl's, the Abbey, and the Old Log Cabin, in easy and leisurely stages, and finally start off on a tangent towards the Great Salt Lake, avoiding the Pacific Railroad on account of its circuitous and tortuous route. The party will go into camp on the shores of the Lake, at the mouth of Salt River, where they will remain until reliable advices of the result of the approaching local election in this city. In case there is a prospect of Messrs. Patterson, Cox, Brenner, Jackson, Sellers, and Reichard joining them to make the ascent of the river, they will prolong their stay and remain in camp until they are joined by these gentlemen, when the perilous and exciting voyage will commence without delay. The double party will go into winter quarters at the head waters of the river, and start on their homeward jaunt in time to be present at the Democratic delegate elections next June. In case the half-dozen gentlemen last named should be prevented by some unforeseen occurrence from joining the original party at the mouth of Salt River about the middle of October, the trip up the river will be abandoned, and the excursionists will return to the city post-haste, to attend to several little matters in the way of distributing the Row patronage, which will imperatively demand their presence. The occasion of this unexpected autumn tour is understood to be the flank movement just made by the heavy and respectable weights of the Democracy, which has resulted in the disintegration of the Ahern ticket and the determination to make the experiment of holding an election in the Fourth ward and other Democratic strongholds without the mild but persuasive adjunct of "club law."

THE CUBAN NEGOTIATIONS.

The Cuban question is rapidly becoming surrounded with grave new complications, and the Government of the United States, in undertaking to play the part of a mediator, is likely to have its hands full. On the one hand the Cuban leaders are an impracticable race, and if they cannot have exactly their own way, they have little disposition to authorize a more feasible form of negotiations. On the other hand, Spain is full of inflammable partisans, who are ready to rouse public indignation to the highest pitch against any unpopular step taken by Serrano. Although General Prim has hitherto figured as his ally, he may in truth be a covert rival, and his late visit to Paris, where we are told that he discussed the Cuban question with Napoleon, and after this conference telegraphed back to Madrid his determination to "hesitate at no sacrifice to subdue the insurrection in Cuba," indicates that he not only bitterly antagonizes the proposed American programme, but that he is anxious to profit by any mistake that Serrano may make. Meanwhile, some apprehensions are felt that the action already taken by our Government has aroused much ill-will in Spain and France, and that dangerous complications are likely to arise. Of this result we have no serious fears. But if the secret history of the Cuban negotiations is ever published, we shall not be at all surprised to find that the interests and position of this country and of the Cubans have been damaged by blundering diplomacy. With Washburne at Paris and Sickles at Madrid, this result is almost inevitable, for they are destitute of the experience and training which alone would qualify them for a keen encounter with the sharp-witted diplomatists of Europe.

THE REIGN OF BLOOD.

Since the first of the present month our citizens have been shocked by a succession of murders, homicides, suicides, and murderous assaults that are well calculated to excite apprehensions in the minds of those who are least given to gloomy forebodings of evil. We have been obliged almost daily to record in our local columns the story of some unfortunate suddenly bereft of life by violence, or assaulted with murderous intentions by assassins who perpetrated their bloody work in broad daylight, and in utter defiance of every safeguard that the law provides. The record which we herewith present to our

readers is one that ought to be thoughtfully considered by all good citizens, as it shows a condition of society and a reckless regard for human life that are fraught with terrible consequences for the future. It is very evident that some stringent measures ought to be adopted to warn would-be assassins in the future what will be their fate if they do not restrain their murderous propensities. Judge Brewster, not many months ago, declared from the bench that the mawkish sympathy that was almost invariably excited in favor of some of the worst criminals was an evil of the highest magnitude, and that it was one of the greatest incentives to crime and one of the most serious impediments to justice. With such a record for just one-half of one month as that which we have before us, it is evident that there is a serious necessity that the iron hand of the law should be felt in all its rigor; that criminals when convicted should receive the sentences that they deserve to the full extent of the law, and that those sentences should be carried out to the fullest extent, in spite of every influence that can be brought to bear. The safety of the community demands that all the machinery of the law shall be put in motion to check the reign of blood and give a reasonable security for life and limb. Criminals must be made to feel that they will be visited by swift and certain vengeance, and that, once convicted of such dastardly crimes as those which are embraced in our list, it will be of no avail to appeal for Executive clemency, but that the full sentence of the law will be promptly executed, whatever it may be.

We cannot refrain from the opinion that the horrible crimes which are perpetrated almost daily are due in a very large measure to the abuse of the pardoning power. Even the worst criminals are led to entertain a hope that they can influence the Governor to interfere between them and the hangman, and with many this is all that is required to give them the utmost license to stab and cut, as the passion of the moment may incline them. Governor Geary's use of the pardoning power has certainly not given satisfaction, and it is a serious question whether it ought not to be taken out of the hands of the executive altogether and lodged with a properly constituted court. The chances that the power would be abused in this case would undoubtedly be lessened, and the community would have some assurances that condemned criminals would not be turned loose upon society again without good and sufficient reasons. That it is time some decisive steps were taken is evident from the following list of murders and murderous assaults committed between September 1 and 14—

On September 2 we have recorded four cases to begin with. William O'Connell, a messenger on a peach train from Baltimore to New York, while the train was stopping at the intersection of the Junction road and Sixth street, shot James Cordich, on suspicion that he was stealing peaches. A colored man named James Rodman, belonging to the Marine Hospital, had his throat cut by a woman in Barnes' court. The body of an unknown man was found in the Delaware at Reed street wharf. The body of a new-born infant was found at Walnut street wharf.

On September 3 Emma Spriggins committed suicide, at No. 1309 Sanson street, by cutting her throat with a razor while laboring under religious excitement.

On September 4, Richard D. Carter, the foreman of the stone-cutters at Fairmount Park, was shot by Joseph Snyder, and almost instantly killed. Snyder finished his murderous work by committing suicide in his cell at Moyamensing Prison on the 8th inst., by holding his face in the brick bucket.

On September 6, Joseph Bickel committed suicide by throwing himself from the fourth-story window of his residence, No. 807 North Fourth street. The reason assigned for this act was insanity, induced by intemperance.

On September 7 Revenue Detective James J. Brooks was shot in the liquor store of John Keenan, on Front street, above Arch, while engaged in examining into alleged frauds against the revenue. The assassin jumped into a carriage and escaped, and thus far he has not been discovered, while Mr. Brooks lies in an extremely critical condition, it being a mere chance whether his life can be saved. This was a most dastardly outrage, and one that calls for strenuous exertions on the part of the authorities to ferret out the perpetrator and his accessories.

On September 10 John Dryburg stabbed William Geary in a quarrel at one of the Port Richmond piers.

On the same day William Vaughn committed suicide in the Franklin Cemetery by shooting himself.

On September 11 Lieutenant-Colonel James J. Seybert, an officer who had served with distinction throughout the entire Rebellion, was knocked down in front of a tavern at Thirteenth and Wood streets, and died from his injuries. Philip Flanigan and George S. Elliott were held to answer for the assault.

On September 13 Bernard Hagan was shot by Dennis Quinn while riding on one of the Sixth street cars. Quinn made his escape.

On September 14 William Shuster was struck by James McLaughlin in a tavern at Frankford, and died from his injuries in half an hour. McLaughlin has not yet been arrested.

On September 14 the Deering farm was the scene of another bloody affair. Newbury Gill shot his companion, Andrew Kelley, with a fowling piece. The evidence shows that the affair was a piece of recklessness, and perhaps malice, on the part of Gill, that ought to bring upon him a punishment sufficiently severe to warn others from doing likewise.

We have here fourteen cases of murder, suicide, and murderous assaults within as many days. The record speaks for itself, and it needs no commentary of ours to enforce the lesson it teaches.

OMNIBUSES IN PARIS.—Although the bone-jolting, heater-akeler omnibuses were, in this city, voted public nuisances, and their use suspended by unanimous public consent on the introduction of the passenger railway lines eighteen years ago, yet they

are not only tolerated in Paris, but appear to do a thriving business in the absence of shrewd Yankee competition. The management of these lines passed into the hands of the Government in 1854, and Monsieur Moreau Chastion, who had then had twenty years' practical experience in the business, was appointed general manager, and held the position until his death recently. The result on which omnibus traffic is carried on in Paris may be judged from the fact that during the year 1868 the number of persons carried in these vehicles amounted to 130,000,000, or nearly sixty-five times the entire population of Paris; while during the same period the number of passengers conveyed by the French railways was only 16,000,000. The average fare being four and a half sous (six cents in the interior and three on the imperial), the gross receipts must have amounted to about 27,000,000 francs, or \$5,400,000.

OBITUARY.

Right Rev. George F. Babson. This divine, one of the most eminent and popular in the Moravian Church, died on the evening of the 11th instant, at his residence in Salem, N. C. He had just returned from a sojourn of several months in Europe, whither he had gone to attend the General Council of the Moravian Church. He was a native of the Netherlands, and was born on the 10th of September, 1780, having almost completed his sixtieth year at the time of his death. After coming to this country, he was for some years a teacher in the Moravian Theological Seminary at Nazareth, Pennsylvania, and subsequently officiated as pastor of the Moravian church at Lancaster. In 1861 he was elevated to the Bishopric, and removed to Salem, N. C., to assume charge of the Southern province of the Church.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

PACKER'S RESIDENCE AND TAXES.—THE FACTS AND FIGURES.

From the March Chink Gazette. Some of the Democratic papers in other parts of the State affect to disbelieve our general statements concerning Judge PACKER's disgraceful dodging of the tax-gatherers in this county. His organs in the city, where these transactions are notorious, do not attempt a denial, but content themselves with a vague allusion to the subject. But the small-fry Democratic politicians in the rural regions do not scruple to brazenly deny the whole matter, and so there are some who honestly doubt it. Witness, for instance, the following note—

To the Editors of the "Gazette"—Does Ass. Packer live in Northampton, and pay all his taxes there? Some people in this county are so stupid as to believe that he lives in Philadelphia, and votes and pays his taxes there. So the March Chink Gazette says, because the Democratic papers all have it. For Governor Hon. Ass. Packer, of Carbon, and his own organ in Carbon, to come out and say so, would be a great honor to him. I would like to know which is right, and so would other taxpayers.

Now for the benefit of such uneducated taxpayers here, and for the information of all the honest voters of the State, we demand an honest man for Governor, we publish the following "facts and figures," which are taken from the records of the Democratic party, and the documents bearing upon the subject. The position of the officers and attorneys upon whom devolved the disagreeable task of compelling PACKER, by legal process, to disclose the amounts of taxes due severally to this borough, school-district, county, and poor-district. It should be understood, in the beginning, that ASA PACKER, after migrating from the "Nutmeg State," and coming to this county, the first thing he did was to settle at Northampton in the year 1833, and that, ever since, this has been his "home"—the legal, usual, actual, and only residence of himself and family. During this time he resided in Washington, and drew pay as a member of Congress from that place. He never made a speech there, or, indeed, anywhere, and the county knows every one of his Congressional career than that of JOHN MORRISSEY'S, but a notice to the record of that period shows that his name was on the roll. This episode in his life, however, did not remove his legal residence from March Chink. From the time of his coming here up to 1869, the annual of the place do not show that he had any municipal or organized residence, but that he resided at Northampton, except in the year 1841, twenty-eight years ago, when his paper here charges him with having received an assessment for the purchase of a town lot. Neither history nor the Democratic records show this distinctly ended, happily, the record is more explicit in the latter case.

During the war, both the county and borough were obliged to incur heavy liabilities for the support of soldiers in the field. This was especially the case in the latter part of the war, when the Republican and war Democrat, who could leave his family, had enlisted, and when the others, following the teachings of Judge PAEKER and his brother patriots of the Borough, were in the line of the Democratic party, stood entirely aloof from the soldiers' families, and refused to contribute to the relief of the widows and orphans produced by the war, increased the poor tax. This added to the augmented assessment levied on the soldiers' families, proved too much for the patriotism of Mr. PACKER. He was notified, on the 10th of February, 1866, that the following sums were due from him, to wit: For State Tax, \$2,832.71; For Special State Tax, 507.96; For Borough Tax, 5,707.17; For School Tax, 2,228.88; For County Tax, 9,237.98; For Poor Tax, 4,618.71. Total, \$25,325.37. He paid in full to the collectors, and when subsequently called on by the collectors, positively refused to pay, alleging as his excuse that he had no money, and that he was in Philadelphia, and should pay his taxes there. The matter stood thus for some time. The officers hoped that he would yet obey the plain requirements of the law, and pay, without obliging them to resort to compulsory measures. Mr. PACKER still resided here with his family, as usual.

When business called him to Philadelphia, as it did once in a while, he stopped at the Nutmeg Hotel, and an examination of the hotel register afterwards showed that he had written himself "resident of Philadelphia," and that he had no legal residence in Philadelphia, resorted to Philadelphia, he consulted with the collector, and the former assuring him that he could not escape payment, he finally, on the 10th of February, 1866, handed over the money. In this manner the collector and fees of counsel, and the necessary expenses of the protracted litigation and delay, amounted to a total of \$2,000.24. Thus, Mr. PACKER, who had evaded the payment of his own neighborhood of \$23,327.17 in taxes due the school district, the soldiers and the unfortunate poor of the district, in addition to the taxes of his own household, actually dodged the public treasury out of over \$2000, which he had written himself "resident of Philadelphia," and acted as if he were in Philadelphia, where scarcely anybody knew him, and where even one million men would not have been able to find him. It is claimed by his friends that he did not return his large amount of railroad and other stocks to the officers in Philadelphia, because of some law which is said to exempt stocks from local taxation in that city. But admitting the existence of such a provision concerning local taxation, it manifestly could not absolve him from making a full return of the same to the officers for State taxation. It would be monstrously absurd to suppose that Ass. Packer, a man of high standing, would have been obliged to pay taxes on his whole property, but that by taking his carpet-bag to Philadelphia, and pretending to reside there, he could evade the payment of his taxes on nearly nine hundred dollars of it. Neither can it be justified, as it will doubtless be attempted, in many cases, individual stockholders to evade the payment of their taxes on their shares in the existence at the time Judge PACKER, leaving a residence in Philadelphia, made the false return as mentioned, and no amount of sophistry can reconcile this action with that honesty and honor which should characterize the man who aspires to be Governor of Pennsylvania.

But, worse than all this, this champion of Pennsylvania Democracy, this "Pride of our Valley," notwithstanding that he has pretended for the last three years to regard Philadelphia as his home, has not paid one cent of taxes there, and has not even been assessed there. He has paid no personal taxes here. Since he persisted in accounting himself a Philadelphia, the officers here concluded the succeeding year not to comfort the matter again at all, or to let him pay in Philadelphia. The result has been that he has evaded the payment of his personal taxes altogether. We have no space for comment and none is needed.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION.

M. Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1869. The Officers of the Division are requested to meet at the Depot, at NINTH and GREEN STREETS, on FRIDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of proceeding to Norrisburg, to participate in the ceremony of the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument. CHARLES M. PREVOST, Major-General.

CHESTNUT SPRINGS, CHESTNUT HILL.

Persons from watering places who want to spend a few weeks in the country will find this a delightful place. Mrs. MCQUILLAN on premises, or WILLIAM F. SMITH, No. 112 S. FOURTH STREET. P. 14

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

POSTPONED. A telegraphic despatch from GOVERNOR MORTON, DATED YESTERDAY, announces that in consequence of illness in his family, HE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO SPEAK AT CONCERT HALL THIS EVENING.

THE MEETING IS THEREFORE POSTPONED FOR THE PRESENT.

JOHN L. HILL, President Republican City Executive Committee.

HIBERNIA SOCIETY.—A QUARTERLY MEETING.

will be held on FRIDAY, the 17th inst., at the LA FERRIE HOUSE, at 7 o'clock P. M. DENNIS B. KELLY, Secretary.

CLOTHING.

PERSONAL COMFORT FOR EACH MALE INHABITANT OF PHILADELPHIA AND VICINITY.

ROCKHILL & WILSON would respectfully invite the attention of the gentlemen of Philadelphia and the surrounding country. To their superb stock of Fine Clothing for the EARLY FALL, Now exposed on the counters OF THE GREAT BROWN HALL, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut st.

NO OTHER STOCK OF CLOTHES IN THE WORLD. Has been prepared with a fuller determination TO SATISFY, TO COMFORT, TO ADORN, TO COMFORT MANKIND.

All mankind are invited to come themselves, and to bring THEIR BIG BOY, THEIR MEDIUM SIZED BOY, THEIR LITTLE, SMALL BOY, TO INSURE PERSONAL COMFORT FOR ALL AT THE GREAT BROWN STONE HALL. Cheap! Cheap! Cheap! Cheap! For Cash! Cash! Cash! Cash! Cash!

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OGDEN & HYATT, MERCHANT TAILORS.

No. 815 ARCH STREET. COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE GOODS. TERMS MODERATE. 9 16 1st 3rd 5th 7th 9th 11th 13th 15th 17th 19th 21st 23rd 25th 27th 29th 31st

FINAL SALE.

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 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. EDUCATIONAL. [For additional Cards see the Inside Pages.]

Crittenden's Commercial College.

637 Chestnut St., Cor. of 7th. Full preparation for the Counting House. BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches. PERMANENT, plain and ornamental. COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, Business Forms, etc. Students received and instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. The longest established and best organized Commercial College in the city. THOROUGH and PRACTICAL. DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS. The accumulated advantages which twenty-four years have given us, and the important improvements recently introduced, render our course of instruction, as this institution unequalled. Quotations sent on application. THE CRITTENDEN COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC AND BUSINESS MANUAL. For sale at the College. Price, \$1.50. 9 15 34p

\$150 A YEAR, BOARD AND TUITION, AT THE ACADEMY, BERLIN, N. J. Rev. T. M. KELLY. 9 16 25p

GROCERIES, ETC.

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.

Families returning to the city will find a large stock of the finest quality of FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES, STAPLE AND FANCY, WITH PURE WINES, BRANDIES, AND CORDIALS, OUR OWN IMPORTATIONS, AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES. Goods in unbroken packages will be sold at wholesale prices, at the S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT, 71 1/2 st. PHILADELPHIA.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

NATIONAL FRUIT AND FLORAL FESTIVAL.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF THE FRUITS OF AMERICA.

BY THE Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, AND THE National Association of Fruit Growers, AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY, September 14, 15, and 16, 1869. From 10 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, Sept. 15, 16, and 17, morning and afternoon, for discussions on practical and scientific fruit culture. Admission free. ROSEBUD BANQUET on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 17 (8 to 11 o'clock). Elegant refreshments, speeches, music, etc. AUGUSTIN, the famous Caterer, furnishes the supper. Tickets, FIVE DOLLARS. 9 12 4t

DEFENSE.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT

science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Ocular, Auricular, and other instruments, in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH STREET, below Chestnut. 9 16 25p

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 Chestnut 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 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 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. CHAMPION SAFES.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1869. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & Co. Gentlemen:—In the year 1856 I unfortunately was in business in the Artisan Building, which was destroyed by fire on the 10th of April. I had then in use what I supposed was a Fire-Proof Safe, but upon opening it I found everything destroyed, and fire burning therein. You will recollect, gentlemen, there was several of your Safes in that fire, also several in the fire at Sixth and Commerce streets, the next May, five weeks afterwards, all of which upon being opened proved they were fire-proof indeed, for I witnessed the opening of the most of them, and in every case the contents were preserved, while Safes of other makers were partially or entirely destroyed. I at once concluded to have something that I could depend upon, and purchased one of your Safes. The safe I purchased of you at that time was subjected to a white heat (which was witnessed by several gentlemen that reside in the neighborhood) at the destruction of my Marble Paper factory, 931 Wallace street, on the afternoon and evening of the 24th inst. After digging the safe from the ruins, and opening it this morning, I was much pleased to find everything, consisting of books, papers, money and silverware, all right. I shall want another of your safes as soon as I can get a place to continue my business in. I could not rest contented with any other make of safes. CHARLES WILLIAMS, Marble Paper Manufacturer.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES,

the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the Patent Granite or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown. FARREL, HERRING & CO., PHILADELPHIA. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 501 BROADWAY, corner Murray st., N. Y. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans. 9 19 4p

J. WATSON & SON,

of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON. FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE STORE, NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, 53 1/2. A few doors above Chestnut st., Philad.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELLERS, No. 902 CHESTNUT STREET, Having rebuilt, enlarged, and remodelled their establishment, destroyed by fire in January last, open the same for business. THIS DAY, WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF Manufactured and Imported Goods, SUPERIOR TO ANY THEY HAVE HERETOFORE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. They most cordially invite all to visit and inspect their store. JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO., No. 902 CHESTNUT STREET, 9 13 1/2 trp PHILADELPHIA. 1124 CHESTNUT STREET. AMERICAN, ENGLISH, AND SWISS WATCHES. SPECIAL AGENTS IN PHILADELPHIA FOR AMERICAN WATCHES. Made by E. Howard & Co., Boston. 5 11 3rd trp TO RENT. FORENT, No. 448 N. SECOND STREET, desirable Store and Dwelling with 10 rooms, in good condition, next to Stockard's fruit goods store. Good stand for any business. Rent reasonable. SAMUEL T. FOX, NINTH and CALLOWAY STS. PERSONAL. ALL PERSONS HAVING GOODS DEPONENTED AT REITZEL'S LOAN OFFICE, formerly northeast corner Fifth and Market streets, which have remained over the legal time, are hereby notified to pay charges on the same on No. 28 N. FLEVENTH STREET, or they will be sold at public sale on MONDAY, September 27, instant. 9 16 10c