THE ROMANCE OF SKATING.

The Belle of the Park-Her Dress and Costume-Firting and Coquetting on ice-Hints to the Novices, Etc.

We are not disposed to concar with those who are complaining of the cold weather, much less with those who find muit generally with the winter as a season. Abstract the pleasures and comforts of the winter from the schedule of our happiness, and we should find that we had suffered a far greater loss than we could readily have imagined. The winter is the season of manly sports without and fireside delights within. Are there any boyish memories that we go back to with keener zest and relish, than the recollection of the traps that were set in the snow for hares or quaits, the sled that was brought in at nightfall and so carefully stored away, the nuts that were cracked before the great ruddy blaze, and the historical tale or goblin legend that whiled the hours away? In warm countries where they have no snow, the home feeling is hardly known. It takes the storm that beats against the panes and the wine-like glow that is reflected upon them from the genial fire to inspire love for home, its broad hearth, its secure roof, its fond faces. But it is not alone the apple-cheeked boy, with his fur cap and woollen mittens, who is privileged to find enjoyment in this fine bracing seesson. Go to our skating pa ke, and see the men and women there al. aglow with generous exercise, speeding along the polished surface of the ice, and describing figures more aerial and instinct with grace than the choicest measures of "dancers dancing in tune," and confess that here is amusement far more captivating and healthful than the summer's promenade or the fashionable dissipation of the watering place.

Sunday's cold snap made splendid ice at the parks, and yesterday and to-day they have leen erowded with the graceful and pretty skaters. Every park in town has its acknowledged "be le," or "skatorial queen," to employ a new term coined to meet the emergency of the new fashion.

At the Philadelphia Park, Thirty-first an l Walnut streets, Miss 8, wins her own laure. and wears them with all the grace of a queen. Attired in a crimson silk skirt, a velvet basquine trimmed with ermine, and jaunty skating cap, her personnel is attractive in the extreme-at once a model of simplicity and good taste. Her evolutions are natural, graceful, and in perfect harmony with the music. When she waltzes around the enclosure, hundreds of gloved hands beat applause. There is no assumption on her part; no skating for favor. She glides over the * icy mirror like a fairy, without effort. Her pirouette excels that of the trained ballet girl upon the sanded stage. It is statuesque and beautiful in the extreme. Unlike most professional skaters, she never misses a step. Her "figure eights" are done to perfection. If fault she has, it is a lack of appreciation of her own ability. She seems not to know what beautiful gyrations she makes, and what classical postures she assumes.

An enthusiastic writer has observed that no more attractive picture than that of a graceful and beautiful woman on skates can be conceived. The assertion will be agreed to by all who ever sawla bright-faced, little-formed girl or woman swinging over the smooth surface of a frozen lake or stream. The skirts, which at first might be thought to be a hindrance, are by no means so, because one joot is seldom or never perfectly stationary, while the other is gliding. Some times they both move at once, in curves of beau, tiful freedom, under the impetus of several powerful strokes. When fancy skating is indulged in, the wide-swinging foot is not like the blade of a compass, with the other for a stationary perpendicular, but both move at once, only the one with a wider sweep or curve toan the other and thus the whole form is always gracefully undulating, never partially at rest.

But we must not proceed upon the assumption that all who read this article have practical acquaintance with the "giorious art." So far as the gentle sex is concerned, there are a great many more who cannot skate than who can. For the benefit of such, a few hints may be appended here. The first and most important point for the skater is to have skates of the best quality. Learners generally ruin a pair while acquiring the art, but it is much more difficult to become proficient upon skates that are constantly getting out of order and requiring adjustment, than it is with those that, when once fixed upon the feet are strong, firm, and substantial. The fluted, or shell skates, give a better hold to the foot at first, but the sharp edges soon become dull, and the beginner had better learn to balance himself on single runners, before he attempts motion at all.

It is not advisable either to use skates that have to be strapped too tightly to the feet. It impedes the circulation, makes the feet numb and cold, and causes positive torture instead of glowing pleasure. If you use the wooden skates, procure those which have screws to fasten to the heel, or, better still, get steel skates with a button on the heel-plate. Either of these, however, is better than the old fashion of tight-strapping, and seems to fix the skate in the firmest manner to the boot, inspiring confidence in learners, and giving greater ease and efficiency

In putting on the skate be careful to tack the ends of the straps away, for if they are loose they are apt to get under the runners, and throw the wearer. A very useful piece of turniture for every skater is a short strap, two or three inches long, with a buckle at each end, so if a strap should break he only has to insert this double buckle at the broken parts, and he is all right again.

The beginner will find, upon his first attempt, great difficulty in keeping his feet together. Generally one foot slides off in one direction, and the other in another, and down he goes. But he must not be disheartened. Perseverance and practice will eventually bring perfection. If the following plain directions are observed, the proper motion will soon be acquired. Stand with the right heel in the hollow of the left foot, with the feet at right angles. Place the weight on the right foot, and press the inside edge bi the left foot to the ice; a push is then given with the left foot, which is immediately taken off the loc, and brought parallel with its fellow. This

will send the skater forward a short distance. The same thing is repeated with the right foot, and so alternately, until the learner gets along, clumsily, to be sure, and with his hands flying about, but still getting along.

With many, skating does not constitute the sole or even chief attraction of the skating parks. These fashionable resorts have come to be looked upon by the young folks generally as legitimate flirsing grounds; and the uninitiated can have no idea of the amount of coquetry and sentimental twaddle here indulged in. Touching the question the following beautiful lines of

"Love on the Ice" are appropriate:-"Proud Ethel Vane, I loved her well! She led me on my love to tell, Then treated it with cruel scorn: I cursed the day that I was born.

"Alone upon the ice we met— Long bad I striven to torget; One glance upon her face I cast, My love had turned to hate at last!

"'Proud Ethel Vane, I loved you well; You led me on my love to tell, You treated me with cruel scorn; I cursed the day that I was born.'

"If you would win me for your bride. The ice is smooth, the course is wide. Then match your speed with mine, she said, And swifter than the wind she sped.

"I followed her on eager feet, 'Revenge,' I cried, 'revenge is sweet!" And far across the broad lagoon Our steel skates rang a ghostly tune. 'Her flowing hair streamed out behind. As, fleeter than the envious wind, swiftl-moving shade she flew,

While more and more the distance grew. "Still on and on she kept her way-The thinner ice before her lay; I turned my face towards the shore. But Ethel Vane came back no more!

Another love-chase upon skates, but under less dramatic circumstances, and with a maiden less inconstant, has been thus prettily described by a nameless poet. We have seen his ideal in our Philadelphia parks many a time and oft:-Down through the wintry woodlands

As to the mere we go, Red berries we see or the holly-tree, And pearls of the mistletoe And the ice is smooth for the skaters. For the winds have swept the snow; And a maiden divine o'er the hyaline Ffles fast, with checks aglow—

Like a marvellous bird, whose plumage gay glitters in Eastern skies: Oh, to follow her swift upon keel of steel, and woo her as she flies!

Bright hair and gay apparel Stream back as she meets the breeze; And away she has shot like a fairy gacut On the blue sort Solen; seas ; For the keen North-wind's her wooer ; But she with dainty ease,

From his rough grasp slips ere her waist he clips With an arm that to bind must freeze. There's a laugh on the daring darling's lip, and joy in her bright brown eyes : Ch, to follow her swift upon keel of steel, and woo her as she flies!

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Finance in Congress.

From the Tribune. From the outset we have not doubted that the importing interest and its organs would in due time be found arrayed against resumption of specie payments. We know that our currency with the consequent high prices, travagant living, etc., etc., tended directly to in crease at once the business and the profits of importers, and that they would be found, through their organs, seeking to prolong this inflation to the utmost. Hence, the repugnance to an early resumption evinced through the

ulte a matter of course. The Evening Post has traditions and instincts from which we hoped better things; and its unqualified, though tardy, indorsement of Secretary McCulloch's Fort Wayne speech for a time justified our confidence. But its relations with the importers are too intimate and confidential for even its most cherished principles; so that at ast we have it out square against resumption.

No, it will say; not against resumption exactly; only against a particular effort looking to resumption. But the distinction is Illusory, as

Commercial Advertiser, the Herald, etc., seemed

we shall proceed to show. Mr. McCulloch, a banker of large, successful experience, and of unblemished repute, is Secretary of the Treasury. He confidently believes that our Government ought to and might promptly return to specie payments—that good inith, national honor, and the true interests of industry and commerce concur in demanding it. all this he is backed, as we know, by the President, his superior. So he goes to Congress, and says, "Give me power to fund the demand or short-time indebtedness of the Government in six per cent, bonds, payable at such times as I shall find best, not exceeding forty years, and will endeavor to bring the country back to a

currency at par with specie.' The proposition is very simple and clear. Of course, it implies trust in the Secretary; and so does any possible alternative. Any Secretary of the Treasury, during a period of suspension can easily make his fortune out of his position, if not restrained by a sense of honor and duty. He may pocket a cool million any month, and the be never the wiser. Mr. McCulloch is anxious for the earliest termination of this exceptional and perilous condition; so are we. He has submitted to Congress a short and simple bill, which, we are confident, would, if passed, bring the Government to solvency and the currency to par with specie within the current Now see how the Post assails this most neces

sary measure:-

'Mr. McCulloch asks in this bill that Congress shall devolve uponhim absolute power over the money market, and leave to his sole decision, to be made hereafter, what is to be the financial policy of the hereafter, what is to be the linancial polley of the Government, with power of course, to change and vary that policy just as often as, for reasons satisfactory to himself, he may choose to change his mind. He does not inform Congress what is the plan of his financial campaign; and, of course, the people, to whose daily business and daily comfort it is important to know what the Government is about to do in these matters, are left, with Congress, absolutely in the daik as to the future. If we are not misinformed, Mr. McCulloch distinctly insisted before the Committee upon having this absolute no war in order.

in the dark as to the luture. If we are not misinformed, Mr. McCulloeh distinctly insisted before the Committee upon having this absolute no wer, in order that he might exert a nemolicial influence over the meney market. The same power that enables him to do good in this way, of course suffices for do no great hipry. The bill gives him authority to call in and rund, at his discretion as to time, kind, and amount, all or any of the outstanding debts and promises of the Government not a ready converted toto honds, and for the purpose to issue 40 year six per cent. bonds. These new bonds, amounting in all to \$1,500,000,000 or more, he may sell at any time and at any pince. No one is to snow when he intends to fund, nor what kind of securities he is to call in; whether those which bear interest, or those which are in the hands of the people passing daily as money. He can make money scarce when he will, and let up the market again when he will. The bill does not provide that he shall must first one kind of security and these another, specifying the order in which they are to be taken in; nor does it provide, if those which pass for money are to be cancelled that they shall be taken in at a certain rate of progress. In specified quantities, or regular periods. If it did, the

Let us consider these cavils in the light of reason, common sense, and truth: The Secretary asks to be empowered to fund

the public debt in order that we may return, so soon as may be, to specie payments. There is no ambiguity, no disguise about him. There are diteen hundred millions of demand or shortime obligations now hanging over the Treasury. These he wishes to fund and get out of the way of resumption, by offering the holders such a long bond as they may be induced to accept in exchange. This exchange once effected, resumption follows of course. The greenbacks once funded, every bank note becomes an obli-gation to pay coin; and the greenbacks will be funded whenever the Secretary makes a tempting offer; for those who have balances in bank or bank notes will draw the greenbacks and fund them. And thus, without convulsion or any breach of faith, we return to soccie payment, and the prices of nearly everything fall

thirty to forty per cent.

Now, the Secretary's "plan" is just what we have here sketched:—To fund the greenbacks and short-time obligations of the Government in six per cent. bonds, payable ten, fifteen, twenty, thirty, or forty years hence—the shorter the better, so that they can be sold at par. The object is not to enlarge, but to extinguish the exceptional power he now wields over banks, currency, and business. Of course, we all know that he may temporarily do harm with it—or might, if he were a scoundrel or a fool; but even then, we should prefer that he wield such power for a year rather than that he possess it

The Post would have a bill that provides for the funding first of one security, then another in a specified order; that they be redeemed "a a certain rate of progress, in specified quantities, at regular periods." Surely there can be no mistake as to the drift of all this. Suppose Congres should prescribe that the greenbacks or the inter est notes be all innded first; who does not realize that it would put up the market value of the particular security thus preferred, and render its redempton all but impossible? But give the Secretary power to fund any and every form of demand of short security as he best can, and he may fund this or that first, or all together, as the state of the market shall dictate. And now he has but to offer for each, or any or all, a bond worth a little more (by reason of the time it has to run) than the market price of the out-standing obligation, and he will assuredly call it in and extinguish it. And thus we may advance steadily and surely to resumption and specie

Negro Suffrage in the District and the States-Congress and the President. From the Times.

As our readers are aware, the bill establishing universal negro suffrage in the District of Columbia passed the House of Representatives on Thursday last by a vote of 116 yeas to 54 nays. It will probably also pass the Senate by a decided majority. It is generally assumed that it will receive the President's signature, and thus become a law; but we regard this as by no means certain. It is said to have been asserted by Judge Kelley on the floor of the House, while the bill was upon its passage, that he knew the President would sign it, and this statement probably had some effect in swelling the vote in its favor. Whether Judge Kelley pretended to speak from positive personal knowledge of the President's intention, or only by way of interence from his position and presumed opinions

The passage of the bill in the House is claimed by the Tribune as a decided triumph of the 'radical majority.' The claim is periodly just. But whether that triumph was achieved by a tair exercise of its strength, or by an adroit and somewhat unscrupulous alliance with the Democratic minority, may be open to serious doubt. The bill was originally introduced by Judge Ke ley, of Pennsylvania, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee, of which Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, is chairman. It provided for universal negro suffrage in the District. Mr. Wilson, or the suffrage in the District. son reported it back, and the House entered upon its discussion. After this had gone on for ew days, a conference of the Union members of the House was called to consult as to the proper course to be pursued.

After full discussion it was decided, by a vote of more than two to one, that the bill should be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to amend it so as to require all per both white and black, who should here after be admitted to vote in the District, to be able to read the Constitution of the United States. or else to have served in the army, or to pay taxes on personal or real estate. This was dis-tinctly understood by all parties to be the decision of the Union party, and by none more dis-tinctly than by Mr. Wilson himself. No one pretended that it bound any one to vote in any particular way; but it was supposed that it would have weight with Mr. Wilson and his associates as to the form in which the question should be submitted to the action of the House.

A very large majority of the Union members desired the vote to be taken upon granting to the colored men of the District a suffrage quali ned by the ability to read; and they supp that, in deference to their wishes, thus distinctly expressed, this would be done. They were mis taken. Mr. Wilson and his associates voted with the Democrats against the recommitment, and thus brought the vote directly upon the ques tion of universal negro suffrage in the District: and the great body of the Union majority preterred to vote together rather than separate upon this issue thus forced upon them. Whether they acted wisely or not will be determined by results; but we know that they acted from a paramount desire to save the Union party from dissension and disruption. If they had been met in this effort by a corresponding desire on the part of Mr. Wilson and his associates, the prospects of ultimate success would have been more hopeful than they seem at present.

It this question were confined to the District of Columbia it would be of less importance than it Congress has within that district the un questioned power of exclusive legislation, and however oppressively and unwisely that power may be exercised, the injury inflicted is confined within narrow limits. But this step is but an entering wedge to a general system of legislation concerning the negro race. The avowal has repeatedly been made by those known as radi eals in the Union ranks, that its main purp was to establish a principle in the district which should afferwards be applied to the several States. The admission of the recently emanci-pated slaves to the right of unqualined, universal suffrage in the Robel States, is put forward by them as an indispensable condition to the redission of these States to the Union.

Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, the author of this bill, declared recently in debate with Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, that Congress had the right to prescribe the qualification of voters "for the most numerous branch of the Legislature" in every State in the Union-in other words, that notwithstanding the explicit language of the Constitution, Congress had supreme power over this whole subject, and he is prepared to intro-duce a bill for its assertion and exercise. Mr. Stephens has given notice of a bill to give every emancipated negro a homestead, either from the confiscated estates of Southern Rebels, or from lands in the South owned by the Govern-A bill is already before the House ignor ing utterly everything done by the President towards the restoration of peace and Federal relations in the Southern States, and proposing

to organize territor's gevernments for them all.
And the same tactics are to be employed to force each and every one of these measures upon the Union party in the House which proved so successful on this District of Columbia bill. The same use will be made of the machinery caucus. Decisions will be sustained and enforce when favorable to these projects, and disregarded and overthrown, by alliance with the Democrats, when adverse. And as the Democrats themselves are simply playing their own partism game, they must naturally be expected to aid, by such act on as these aluances may offer, in instening upon the Union Administration whatever men sures may be most obnoxious to the public indg-ment, and thus offer them the best chance of a speedy return to power.

It may fairly be presumed that President Johnson will not overlook these considerations,

as well as others more directly involved, in his ; action upon this bill. The question of negro suffrage is one upon which the Union party, as such, has never taken action. It has never come before any national convention, nor have any considerable number of State conventions taken ground upon it. Nor is it quite easy to see what exigencles of the public welfare force it, with such peremptory authority, upon the instant action of Congress and the country. While it is a matter of comparatively little consequence to most of the Northern and Eastern States, it touches most closely the sentiments and prejudices of the West, and is absolutely a matter life and death to Unionism and loyalty among the masses of the people in the Southern States.

The men, moreover, who know most of the actual condition of the colored race in the South, do not hesitate to assert that no more fatai step for them could be taken than this—that it will intensity, inevitably and incalculably, the hos-tility of races already strong enough to demand the wisest and most careful treatment—and the chances are three to one that it will bring on collision, insurrection, sud rebellion that may eventually wrap the whole country in the flames f a war tenfold more terrible than that we have inst closed. These are considerations to which no wise man should willingly close his eyes; and they may well at least give pause to the efforts of those most exclusively devoted to the welfare

It is well enough to bear in mind, however that President Johnson has never committed himself in any way to the principle of universal negro suffrage, either for the District of Columbia or for any State; and that is the which, if tals bill passes the Senate, is to be presented for his approval. He has never gone fur-ther than to say that it acting within his own State alone, he might favor the admission of qualified colored voters to the exercise of the right of suffrage; and even this was given merely as a personal opinion, and in no sense as an indication of official action. It is known, also, that he regards the people of the District of Columbia as having in no wise lost their rights as citizens, or their claim to respect and regard or their wishes concerning their own affairs, by their subjection to the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress; and it would be unwise to assume that he will feel at liberty wholly to disregard the vote lately taken in the District on the subof negro suffrage.

It is possible, therefore, to say the least, in our udgment, that President Johnson may withhold his signature from this bill. We distrust the expressions of confidence of his approval, in which these gentlemen somewhat estentationally indulge. They may have ground for these expressions in their knowledge of his purposeor they may hope to influence his action by them -or they may merely seek to force the party into this position regardless of the co-operation of the Executive and reckless of the fare of the partyliself. In these days of difficulty and danwhen the peace now dawning may be dis persed by tempests still more terrible than that whose frightful fury still sounds in our ears, we cannot look upon indifference to the fate of nion party as consistent with love for the Union or devotion to the welfare of our commor country. This is not the time when new issues can be forced upon the nation, without imminent danger of reopening those the nation has just decided.

The Telegraph System of the United States. From the World.

The telegraph system of the United States is rapidly becoming very complete. Of course, the iines of telegraph follow the lines of trade and travel, and consequently do not, as yet, cover so closely the Southeastern States as they do the rest of the country.

The American Telegraph Company, and the Western Union Telegraph Company, by means of contracts with Canadian, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland Companies on the one hand, and with Southwestern and Pacific Companies on the other, have together a complete system of communication over the entire territory of the United States. They have, too, through the Newtoundland companies, practically an exclusive connection with the Atlantic cable, if it ever laid. Their lines, and the lines with which they are thus connected, begin at Cape Race, Halifax, and Farther Point, on the northeast; they go to New Orleans, on the southwest; they reach San Francisco, on the Pacific, and, through California, the British possessions to the nort of Oregon.

There are two wires through the length of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; three others between Bangor and Boston; thirteen through wires from Boston to New York; fourteen through-wires between New York and Washington; two between New York and Pittsburg; ten

between Buffalo and Chicago. South of Washington they connect with all the important towns on the Atlantic coast, and Augusta; and an inland line connects Lynchourg, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Montgomery, Mo bile, and New Orleans, In the Northern States there are stations in

almost every town, and between all the largest cities there are several distinct routes.
West of the Mississippi river, they reach West. ern Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Salt Lake. Two wires run from St. Louis west to Omaha, Ne braska Territory; one runs from the same place to Fort Smith, Arkansas, connecting with the line to Houston and Galveston, Texas. From Omaha west, one wire runs to Denver City and other points in Colorado, and another to Salt Lake and San Francisco; thence northward to New Westminster in British Columbia.

A second wire is to be constructed soon from St. Louis via Omaha, to San Francisco Under the same control is to be the Overland Line to Europe, six hundred miles of which has been opened to the public, north of New Westminster, within the last three months. Of course, too, as industry and traffic recover

in the South, new lines of telegraphic communi cation will be opened there. The whole country will soon be a mere cobweb.

Progress of Constitutional Liberty in Italy. From the Heraid.

The most remarkable political phenomenor in Europe is that which we see in Italy. The present state of affairs in that country, viewed in contrast with its condition a tew years ago, and through the long night of despotism which hung over it, shows one of the most surprising revolutions in this eventful age. Italy, the most interesting country of the Old World, the garden of Europe, the cradle of civilization, the repository of art, once the grandest of nations and the ruler of the world, around which are clustered the most glorious and undying memorials of history, begins to feel the inspiration of its past glories and the influence of modern progress. After centuries of political and religious despot-ism, under which all its glory and beauty were obscured, and from which no light of promise in the inture could be discerned. Italy rises again, like the phonix from its ashes, to new life. We have watched the progress of this renaissance with deep interest for some years and we are particularly struck with the evidence of it in a recent political event.

Our correspondent in Italy gave us recently a

full account of the event referred to—the defeat of the Ministry in the Italian Parliament, and its prompt resignation in consequence. This circumstance shows that the voice of the people, as expressed through their representatives, is recognized as the governing power of the country. The importance of this fact will be appre cisted more in Europe, perhaps, than in this country, because under our form of government we hold the chief of the State—the President responsible, and not the members of his Cabinet who are only secretaries, as they are properly called. The majority in Congress may be of a different party to the President and his Cabinet, or may hold to a different policy, and still the machinery of the Government goes on. We have checks and balances in the working of our institutions not tound in monarchies, and the election of the President every four years, and of the popular branch of Congress every two years, obviates the necessity of a responsible ministry, as it is in England or Italy. The ministry there is changed to suit the change of

popular sentiment supposed to be expressed by the representatives; and if there be a doubt about this, or the monarch wishes to ascertain the sentiment of the people, Parliament is dis-solved, and a new election held. Our representstives come fresh from the people every two years, and we hold the President in check every four years. But where the office of Chief of the State is hereditary or for Hie, the only safeguard to liberty is in having a min stry that represents

the views of the majority of the people.

A Government so ordered is called a constitu tional Government, in contradistinction to those that are absolute. Until lately England was the only considerable Power in Europe which has such a constitutional Government; and even now nearly all the great Powers have pro-Within a lew years, however, the democratic principle of popular government has made great principle of popular government has made great ogress, and particularly in Italy. archs and aristocracies begin to see the necessity of making this concession, in order to avoid revolutions. Absolutism is fast dying out, and nothing can save the old order of government and society from violent shocks of anarchy but giving way to the collightened spirit of the age and demands of the people. The astate Emperor of the French understood this, and saw the necessity of favoring the cause of constitu-tional liberty in Italy, in order to keep down the

While he exercised despetic authority at home amusing the mercurial Frenchman at the same time with universal suffrage and the name of berty, he saw salety only against revolution i Italy and its contagious influence in France in aiding the Italians to establish a powerful constitutional kingdom. Young Italy, under the influence of such men as Garibaldi, has taken, perhaps, greater strides and moved faster than Napoleon wished; but the movement was irre-sistible. Italy to-day is the vanguard of the nations of continental Europe in the march of constitutional liberty.

It is true the young kingdom has some difficulties to encounter. The most serious, proba-bly, is that of the finances, which gave rise to the conflict between the representatives and the ministry when the latter resigned. A deficit of sixty millions of dollars for the current expenses of the Government in time of peace is an emberrassing matter. Still the difficulty may be overcome. A people so full of new life, hope, and patriotism are equal to almost any energency. The enormous army of some three hundred thousand men might be cut down with safety, and other economical reforms might be made. From the vigor with which Parliament has commenced its session we may hope it will find a solution for the financial troubles of the Government.

A people crushed down and divided by cents ries of despotic rule, and suddenly placed in such a novel situation, have much to learn necessarily, and many embarrassments to encounter. They are, however, on the right road to future pres-perity and greatness. The people of the United States sympathize with them and watch their process with great interest. We should prefer to see a republic established over the territory of old Rome; but a constitutional monarchy may be best for the Italians at present. At all events, we rejoice in the progress of liberty there, and hope the ancient glory of Italy may be restored as the consequence.

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THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.

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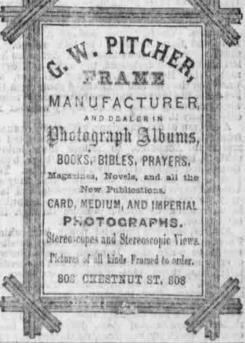
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