

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Last Eight Years.

Eight years ago yesterday South Carolina promulgated the Ordinance of Secession, whereby that State dissolved its practical relations to the Union. What a volume in the history of the nation those eight years have written! Scarcely any country in all time has passed through so many great events in so short a period. The very structure of the Government has been radically changed. We have fought out the most formidable civil war that has occurred since the Christian era. Four millions of slaves have been emancipated, and a system of servitude which had dominated the politics and dictated the policy of the Republic for half a century has been blotted out forever.

In no department is the change more sensibly and seriously felt than in the finances of the country. When South Carolina entered upon this wild crusade the Federal Government and the several States were almost free from debt. Now, in addition to the thousands of millions sunk at the South, and the vast sums wasted at the North during the Rebellion, the Union owes a debt of nearly three thousand millions, while the obligations of States, counties, and cities arising out of the same cause tower to a startling height.

These immense expenditures and losses have cast unprecedented burdens upon all classes of the people. The price of living has, on the average, more than tripled, though the wages of labor, advancing with a slower step, have only doubled. The income which enabled one to live luxuriously before the war will now scarcely suffice to bring the twends of the year together. The poor feel the pinchings of a severe poverty, and the man of moderate means can barely meet current demands through assiduous industry and rigid economy.

Old men, who by years of toil and frugality fondly hoped they laid up in store a sufficiency for their declining days, find themselves compelled to resume active pursuits that they may eke out their existence; while young men, who are now commencing to fight the life-battle, are learning that they are citizens of a very different country from that in which their fathers dwelt when they attained their majority.

In nothing, however, has the great revolution produced such a visible change as in its effect upon the public mind of the Statesmen and politicians, whose word anterior to the Rebellion had long been obeyed as irrevocable law in the councils of the Government and the conventions of parties, have lapsed into oblivion or wander as fugitives in their own or foreign lands, with the mark of Cain on their foreheads.

On the other hand, a new generation of men has risen up to take the seats of those whom the late bloody convulsion pushed from their stools. Probably no names are more generally known throughout the civilized world than those of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, Stanton, and Farragut. All have acquired fame since the firing of the Sumter gun. Lincoln was then entering upon the experiment of seeing whether an almost unknown politician, from an obscure Western village, could save a great republic just plunging into a civil war of unprecedented dimensions.

The names of Grant and Sherman were unknown to one in ten thousand of the best-informed citizens of the Union. Stanton was quietly pursuing the profession of the law in Washington, while Farragut was an unheralded captain in the navy. There is scarcely an intelligent man now dwelling upon the present scene who is not familiar with their great deeds, while their genius has shaped the destinies of their own country for the last eight years, and will continue to exert a moulding influence upon its institutions through a long future.

Emerging from this period of great trials, the Republic, inspired by new ideas and guided by new men, is prepared to enter upon an unprecedented career of power and glory.

How Much Currency Does the Country Need?

From the N. Y. Evening Post. Mr. David A. Wells, the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, has obtained from Mr. George Walker, of Massachusetts, the well-known Bank Commissioner and statistician, a careful estimate of the amount of currency needed to transact the business of the United States. Mr. Walker's conclusions are given in a letter which will be presented to Congress as an appendix to Mr. Wells' report.

It is pretty generally known that for any condition and amount of business in a country there is a certain amount of money wanted in circulation, that exchanges may be carried on with convenience, and yet not stimulated so that trade shall turn into speculation. Money is but the instrument of exchange; and the amount of it which is probably best employed, like that of any other instrument, is limited by the amount of work it has to do.

When a nation has only a gold or silver currency, or a currency equal to gold, the question solves itself. The circulation is elastic; it accommodates itself to the demand. If there is not enough of it, it draws more from the banks or from foreign countries; if there is too much, the excess withdraws itself by redemption or by export. Being a valuable commodity throughout the world, it is subject, like all others, to the general law that the demand regulates the supply. But when a nation has its currency made for it by law, it becomes a question of first-class importance how much it wants, for serious evils will result from a mistake in the proper amount.

But the total circulation of money in Great Britain, assuming for both gold and bank notes the highest probable estimate, is at most \$465,000,000, or \$15 50 for each person. That of France, upon estimates which are above all probability, is at most \$697,000,000, or \$18 34 for each person, including the immense sums in private hoards, which are universal there. But the circulation of the United States in 1860 was about \$316,000,000, or \$11 49 for each free person. In 1857, when the paper money of this country reached its maximum upon a specie basis, it amounted to \$215,000,000; and that this was in excess of the needs of the country is shown by the fact that much of it was artificially forced into circulation by the banks; that much of it was used only in reckless speculations; and that the expansion it indicated was followed by a sweeping financial revolution.

Again, the increase in the currency needed in this country has always been extremely slow as compared with the increase in wealth and population. From 1837 to 1861, bank notes increased 35 per cent., while wealth increased nearly 400 per cent. In England, while wealth has accumulated and trade has grown with unprecedented rapidity for fifty years past, the currency has not increased at all. The reason is that the economies of exchange, speed, banking, commercial paper, and all the machinery of trade and of credit are developed so rapidly that the same money does many times the work it could before.

On the whole, Mr. Walker is satisfied that a note circulation of \$300,000,000 is, at the most, all that could be maintained in the United States on a specie basis by the Government or the banks, or by both combined. In this conclusion it seems scarcely possible that any one who fairly attends to the facts and arguments can fail to agree with him. It is the plain duty of Congress, therefore, to devise some means for getting rid, as quickly as possible, of from \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000 of superfluous paper money. This is the way, and, aside from repudiation, the only way, to specie payments. Any plan for resumption which does not include some practical method of disposing of our present currency, on a large scale, is imperfect and cannot succeed.

The Necessity of Contracting the Currency.

From the N. Y. World. The Special Commissioner of the Revenue, Mr. Wells, whose annual report will shortly be laid before Congress, publishes in advance, as an appendix to the same, a letter on the currencies of Great Britain, France, and the United States by the Hon. George Walker, late a bank commissioner of Massachusetts. Reciting his authorities, which, in the case of the paper currencies of the several countries, are of course official, and which in the case of gold and silver are fair averages based upon the opinions of the latest writers and best judges in such matters, Mr. Walker arrives at the following results:—

Table with columns for Bank notes, Gold and silver, Total currency, and Population for Great Britain, France, and the United States.

It is common also to make wealth a measure of circulation. Nor can this element be neglected; but it is of less consequence to remember, in comparing what we need of currency with what Great Britain needs, that the wealth of Great Britain was \$30,000,000,000 in 1858 and the wealth of the United States was \$10,000,000,000 in 1850, or forty billions to twenty millions in this ratio of wealth.

The opinion on dimensions of this sort to make population a measure of circulation. It is, indeed, an element which may not be neglected, but is not a basis of comparison, else what should we say about the Patagonian tribes, for example, and their need of coin or paper, compared with their numbers? In the comparison of the United States with France, for example, it is of much more consequence to remember that we are, as a people, savers and users of money, while the French are, as a people, spenders and hoarders.

A Parliamentary Campaign. From the N. Y. Tribune. Accounts of the English elections teem with fresh details of rioting, bribery, and that wonderful capacity of toadying to the aristocracy and bullying the people which seems to be the most enduring, though the least endurable, feature of the British constitution. We cannot wonder that none of the workingmen's candidates were elected when we see with what means they attempted to gain a vote on the voters of both parties. The great evil of the matter is that a candidate has once been disgraced by the performance of work of any kind. In America, the fact that a candidate for the Presidency once split rails is made of the utmost use by his friends in bidding for votes.

The evidence drawn from the history of the country under a system of free and essentially unrestricted bank note issues is still more conclusive. The circulation of the country could not be carried above certain limits, whatever the interest of every individual banker to enlarge it. Bills having to be redeemed in coin, the amount floated could not rise above the amount needed or used, which was at its maximum in 1857, \$215,000,000, an amount far within statute limits, and marking an excessive expansion of credits, but considered as proof of an absence of any demand for more.

highest point, whilst the wealth of Great Britain in the same period has doubtless doubled, and the volume of her foreign and domestic commerce more than tripled. The same ostentatiousness is apparent here. From 1837 to 1861, our bank circulation had grown 35 per cent., from \$145,000,000 to \$202,000,000, whilst in the period even shorter, from 1840 to 1860, our population has increased 82 per cent., and our wealth 329 per cent.

We refrain from following Mr. Walker, as he frames, correctly enough, the full argument from the facts herebefore gathered from his pamphlet, to prove that our currency is in excess and must be contracted, as it can possibly be made to equal ours and to mix with it in the circulating medium. That any such argument should be needed, that legislation put forth as needful, in a country which has the ample light of the history of two modern nations to go by, and which more than once in its own history has felt the curse which these A. B. C.'s of finance show to be upon us now, is a fact simply disgraceful to the American people—disgraceful to her statesmen and her publicists.

Yet such is the absolute ignorance of the legislators and guides of the ruling party, that the Finance Committee, and Mr. Greeley, advocate an immediate resumption of specie payments, down to its Kelleys and Forneys, that Mr. Walker's pamphlet, if only there were the least likelihood of its being read by them, may be the instrument of good. It may put them in the way of learning their letters. The pamphlet opens with some unscientific discussion of currency, and an endorsement of obsolete doctrines held by Lord Overstone, and it closes with a few pages which show that Mr. Walker himself has a good deal to learn in political economy; but neither its head nor its tail have any necessary relation to the subject which is discussed in the body of the pamphlet. Both could be spared and do no harm to Mr. Walker's conclusive argument that a contraction of the currency is an indispensable necessity.

The sooner Republicans learn their a-b-ab in this business, the sooner we may hope to be delivered from the present political confusion, which destroys our foreign commerce, and the present irredeemable legal-tender which converts into hazard and cripples in every way all our domestic industries. The beginning is contraction.

The End of the Indian War and "Ring."

The efforts of the Indian "ring" to delay Senatorial action on the bill for the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department have been defeated, but they are not likely to prove effective. The most serious of these—the charge that General Custer had attacked and massacred a band of peaceful Indians in the late battle on the Washita—has already been disproved by the statements of captured Indians themselves, and by not less significant indications and arrangements found in their camp. The truth is, that General Custer, in defeating and killing Black Kettle, has put an end to one of the most troublesome and cruel characters on the Plains. Black Kettle was one of the most active chiefs stirring up the tribes to war—and on account of this influence he was one of the most useful accessories of the "ring," which now so loudly deprecates his taking off. From the beginning of the war in 1854, this Black Kettle, of the Cheyennes, aided by Santanté, of the Kiowas, and Little Raven, of the Arapahoes, has been almost always in mischief, and it was a fortunate stroke which ended his career and put the others to flight. General Sherman, as early as last September, and before preparations for the present campaign were begun, announced that he believed the Indians of the Plains meditated further depredations on the frontier settlements in order to force a new distribution of gifts. We had purchased peace in this way so often that the Indians believed that the trick could be played again, and doubtless had the "ring" and not the army had control, it would have succeeded. But the depredations had no sooner begun, about October 1, than General Sherman was in a saddle and on the march. He will doubtless continue to march until the Indian question, as far at least as the tribes living near the lines of the Pacific Railroads are concerned, is finally and forever settled.

And with it we trust the Indian "ring" will also be settled by the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. For years the inefficiency of the Indian Bureau and agents has alternately saddled on the country a full war or an insecure peace, in which we always paid tribute to the weaker power either in blood or treasure. It is not to be denied that the causes of each war, when not precipitated by the natural contest between the white settlers and savage occupants of the Plains, can be clearly traced to the faithlessness of the Indians, or duplicity or inefficiency of the Indian agents. The policy now determined upon and under execution is entirely new; the army commander has been compelled to adopt it by the miserable failures of the Indian agents and Peace Commissioners, and he ought not to be obstructed in its execution by delays on the part of Congress or unadvised interference by the President. A permanent peace can now be obtained through energetic and successful war.

Most respectable keeper of a china warehouse and pottery shop was dropped on with a similar shot, "Sit down, Jampt." An obnoxious grocer could not rise against "Now, Currants, who would thee to speak?" A baker is branded as a "maker of dog biscuits," and "it was in vain for him to grapple with social and political problems for the more he unravelled them the more his audience barked." A farmer whose specialty consisted in raising hens, and who attempted to address an audience on politics, was met by such a clanking chorus and such a crowing, that he soon bowed before it and retired. In a country where saddlers, china merchants, grocers, farmers, and bakers are thus silenced for presumption, by the roughs and raffish of a public meeting, it is not strange that Captain Grosvenor, an unledged chieftain in some broad of so-called "gentle blood," who has yet to win his spurs in any line of human achievement, becomes the senior of John Stuart Mill when both are running as candidates for Westminster on the same ticket.

American audiences may be by far too polite. They will listen patiently and without other manifestation of displeasure than the absence of applause, or an occasional call for the next speaker, to addresses which often badly need cutting short. But what would become of an American orator who in sending upon his speech should be saluted by some bravo "longshoreman" with "Pat in thy old's head and shoulders." Yet this would be the mere seasoning of a Yorkshire speech. Sometimes the speakers go into these meetings with "scientific backers"—men able and willing to bark, hoot, yell, or whistle down their antagonists, or to lay gentle hands (molitor manus imponere) on any opponent who should attempt to groan, cackle, or crow in the opposite interest, or to stir the good sense of British society at the expense of his own right honorable candidate. In case both parties adopt this salutary precaution, the best blood of Britain flows freely at about the cost of the like quantity of beer. We are told of one meeting that, "after a long discussion upon the Irish Church and its prospects, they fought for half an hour." On another occasion a dauntless democrat is "engaged (owing to an inability to agree on the Irish Church question) in a single combat for several minutes with a highly respected friend of the constitutional cause. The farmers, young and old, hit on tremendously for Church and State, as well as for malt and corn, and they are generally too many for the townspeople. At dawn the border men quite overpowered the weavers, the original Dandie Dinmont being able to take two of the 'weaver bodies' in his brassy arms, knock their heads together, and then drop them, stunned, for another pair. 'Alas! under our system of universal suffrage (for nearly all this fighting is done by men who have no votes, and hence no other means of striking a blow for their cause than by breaking the skull of somebody who has)—under our system, heads, however empty, have acquired a fictitious value which prevents their playing so useful a part in the fight. Lists of the killed and wounded from all parts of the kingdom are not yet received. It will take as long to collect them, and they will occupy, if printed, nearly as many columns in the Gazette, would the casualties after an important battle. Hardly any county or borough was exempt from rioting, and many leading towns were swept over by successive mobs for days together, the police and military being the only parties who were thoroughly subdued and disposed to let everybody alone. At Belfast, the roughs captured the town, and the candidates fled for life. At Monaghan, the Liberal ruffians waylaid and shot a Conservative party. At Balaenaford, Pontypool, and Aberystown, continued and fatal riots occurred, the towns being for several days contested between a force of four hundred special constables and the rioters, the former succeeding in arresting seventy-seven of the latter after they had sacked the inns and other buildings and destroyed a number of lives. At Bolton the soldiers were called out and the riot act read. At Tipton the Liberal mob beat and nearly killed the Conservative candidate. At Newport the soldiers, in charging on the rioters, ran through with the bayonet, not only a young man, one of the rioters, but his mother also, who was attempting to save his life.

Wigan, in Southwest Lancashire (Mr. Gladstone's district) contained so strong an anti-liberal mob that its devotion to the Established Church could hardly be assayed by climbing every man who dared vote for Gladstone and Grenfell. The Rev. Philip Haines, the vicar of the parish, though a clergyman of the English Church, had warmly favored the disestablishment of that Church in Ireland as fraught only with evil to the Christian cause and to the Irish people. For casting his vote for Gladstone he was beset by this crowd of bores on his way from the polls, beaten down, kicked "with their clogs in the usual Wigan style" until stunned, when his life was barely saved by two Tory gentlemen at the risk of their own.

We might continue the recital of misdeeds. Even including the damning atrocities of the "month of assassinations" which preceded our late election in the Southern States, where a race of conquered and rebellious slaveholders were permitted to vote on terms of equality and side by side with a race of unending freedmen, the history of American elections presents no parallel to the vulgar depravity, crime, and lawlessness which characterized the late contest in Great Britain. If a change of Government accomplished or sustained by successful force be a revolution, England has been more thoroughly revolutionized than Spain. Bribery also was very openly and generally practised. "The man in the moon," with £5 for every voter who would sell his vote, was readily accessible in some back corner of nearly every borough. Offices were opened for the purchase of votes, as in New York for the sale of certificates of naturalization. Fraud, in a far more manifest and shameless form than was practised here, characterized some boroughs. At a meeting of the committee acting for Mr. Hailes, the defeated candidate for the Tower Hamlets, it was alleged by him that two or three hundred voters were refused permission to vote because they had forgotten their proper numbers; others were kept back by the police. Mr. Hailes predicted that the rejection by such means of Mr. Gladstone in Southwest Lancashire, of Mr. Mill in Westminster, and of himself for the Tower Hamlets, would ultimately secure the ballot to the people of England. Considering that the Tories, who in most respects correspond to our Democracy, did the hardest hitting, the strongest drinking, the loudest swearing, and the heaviest bribing, and that by the arrangement of the boroughs and counties two of their votes go as far to elect a member of Parliament as three Liberal votes, the real numerical strength for Gladstone and progress is much beyond the majority of 107 votes in the House of Commons.

LEGAL NOTICES. WHEREAS, APPLICATION HAS BEEN made to the Governor of this Commonwealth for a pardon for MARY MORRISON, convicted June 18 1868, of the crime of murder, and it is hereby given that such application having been made.

LEGAL NOTICES. U N I T E D STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. This is to give notice that on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB L. WENDELL, of Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, and that the same has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, before WILLIAM D. BAKER, Esq., Register, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 639 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES. U N I T E D STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. This is to give notice that on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB L. WENDELL, of Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, and that the same has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, before WILLIAM D. BAKER, Esq., Register, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 639 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES. U N I T E D STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. This is to give notice that on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB L. WENDELL, of Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, and that the same has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, before WILLIAM D. BAKER, Esq., Register, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 639 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLLEGE WEATHER DOGS NOT CHAP OF THE YEAR. The dog named 'The Dog' has been elected to the position of 'The Dog' for the year 1868. The dog named 'The Dog' has been elected to the position of 'The Dog' for the year 1868. The dog named 'The Dog' has been elected to the position of 'The Dog' for the year 1868.

CITY TREASURERS OFFICE. NOTICE.—The Semi-annual interest on the five and six per cent. loans of the City of Philadelphia, maturing January 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. OFFICE OF GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, No. 1212 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, December 18, 1868. NOTICE.—The rates for transportation of Gas and other Explosives, by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, Western Pennsylvania Railroad, and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, to take effect JANUARY 1, 1869, can be obtained from the Application at this Office.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1868. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Bank House on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of JANUARY next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock P. M.

BATCHLOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous, and does not require the use of any chemicals; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful, black or brown, and does not require the use of any chemicals; applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 150 N. 2d Street, New York.

MINCED MEAT. THE BEST AND ONLY RELIABLE!! NO CHALLENGE NEEDED!!! THE QUANTITY SOLD AND SELLING THE BEST CHALLENGE! AT MORE DEFIES COMPETITION! TO BE HAD OF NEARLY ALL GROCERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY.

LEGAL NOTICES. U N I T E D STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. This is to give notice that on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB L. WENDELL, of Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, and that the same has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, before WILLIAM D. BAKER, Esq., Register, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 639 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock P. M.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS. BOXES OF FINE STATIONERY. WRITING DESKS, CARD CASES, FINE ENGLISH PLAYING CARDS. ENGLISH KNICK-KNACKS. DREKA, STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER, No. 1033 CHESTNUT STREET.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. WRITING DESKS, A Very Large Assortment, From \$1.50 to \$50.00. WALNUT, ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, PATENT-MACHINERY, AND LEATHER BACK GAMMON BOARDS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, AT THE LOWEST PRICES TO BE HAD IN THE CITY. A Very Large Assortment of Writing Desks from \$1.25 to \$25.00.

J. LINERD. No. 921 SPRING GARDEN STREET, PHILADELPHIA. PRESENTS FOR HOLIDAYS FOR LADIES. A. J. LANDER, JR., No. 1302 CHESTNUT STREET, offers for sale all the latest styles in

HOLIDAY AND WEDDING PRESENTS. WILSON & STELLWAGEN, No. 1028 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, BRIDAL SILVER, MUSICAL BOXES, AND FINE FRENCH CLOCKS.

HOLIDAY GOODS. EDWARD CHRISTMANN OFFERS A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY ARTICLES, DRESSING CASES, PERFUMERY, TOILET REQUISITES, CUTLERY, ETC. ETC. ALL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. EVERY PRICE AND VARIETY. TYNDALE & MITCHELL No. 707 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 27 NORTH 2ND STREET, PHILADELPHIA.