THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1869.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNAL UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVANING TELEGRAPH.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT. From the N. Y. Tribune

"Man has really anceeded in turning the energies of nature, bending them to his own will, turning them aside from their own course and compelling them to enbserve the general purposes of human life. All around us are the traces of this glorious and successful struggle. Indeed it seems as if there were nothing man feared to attempt. The invasions of the sea are repelled and whole provinces rescued from its grasp, mountains are cut through and turned into level roads. The course of trade, the extent of commerce, and many similar olroumstances, determined of old by the existence of rivers, or the facility of navigation, now find their determining cause not so much in these physical peculiari ties as in the skill and energy of man. Formerly the richest countries were those in which nature was most bountiful; now the richest countries are those in which man is most active. For in our sge of the world, if nature is parsimonious, we know how to compensate her deficiencies. If a country is difficult to traverse, our engineers can remedy the evil; and so marked is this tendency to impair the authority of the natural phenomena, that it is seen even in the distribution of the people. It may be said, without the slightest exaggeration, that every new railroad which is laid down and every fresh steamer which crosses the Channel are additional guarantees for the preservation of that long and unbroken peace which, during more than forty years, has knit together the fortunes and the interests of two of the most civilized nations on the earth." These are the words of one of the most profound of modern historical scholars-we mean Henry Thomas Buckle-and they are intended to apply specially to European civilization, and to the bonds it has wrought between two ancient rivals. But the event of to-day gives them a new significance and a wider meaning

than their thoughtful author imagined. At 3.05 P. M. yesterday the last rail was laid on the great national railway that unites the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and marks the crowning triumph over the continent that the Puritan and the cavalier Cntered three centuties ago. Its pregress has been marred by many misfortunes and many results of human imperfections. We have done, we trust, our full share towards deploring the one and fixing the stigma of public reprobation upon the other. But to day we have only room for words of praise. In the glory of the final triumph we gladly put behind us for the moment the memories of the blunders and crimes by the way. The day that marks the completion of a railroad line in working order across the continent, and gives us the power of passing in but a trifle over a week from New York to San Francisco, is a day that should suggest only honor to the companies that have wrought this marvellous achievement.

We remember how long and how vainly we looked for men to undertake this work. We remember how science demonstrated its perils, experience maintained its impracticability, capital shrank from its gigantic cost and un-certain returns. At last the gentlemen who aubsequently became the corporators of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads stepped forward. When Congress healtated, they begged, argued, lobbled, till they secured charters. When Wall street sneered and preferred copper mines and corners in Erie, they furnished the capital. When the great money centres of the world, and the great governments of the world, believed that this nation was drifting helplessly into disruption and anarchy, their sublime faith in its future enabled them to prosecute, in the midst of war, an undertaking mightier than any other country, in its peaceful prime, had ever es-Through embarrassment and sayed. distrust at home as to the national future, through natural obstacles that had hitherto been regarded almost insuperable, through frontier hostilities and the barrenness of the great plains and the desolation of the mountains, they have steadily held their way. Yesterday witnessed their final triumph achieved years before the limit granted by their charters. We would not take one leaflet from their manfully won laurels. What we have said in the past of their conduct we have said. To-day we recall only their services, their bravery in the midst of danger, their confidence in the midst of discouragement, the wonderful energy they displayed, the risks they took, and the great triumph they have wor For this triumph seems to us an epoch, not below, in its national significance, the Declaration of Independence, the emacipation of the slaves, or the acquisition of California. It marks the crowning success won in reducing the continent on whose wilderness our forefathers entered to the uses of civilized man. It constitutes the definite bond and material guarantee for the perpetuity of an ocean-bound Union. It is the symbol of that now certain future in which the English-speaking race inhabiting this "New World" shall become the most gigantic and powerful nation known in the world's history. It gives direction to the great currents of population, shapes the course of trade for a large part of both hemispheres, promotes peace and the spread of the civilizing arts, and becomes thus an event not merely in the annals of our growth to national greatness, but in the history of progress in human civilization.

view of the history of the Caban question.] The aspiration for a free government among the people of Cuba is coincident in its incep-tion with the revolutionary struggles of the Spanish colonies of the continent. It first took form soon after the restoration of absointe government in Spain by the Dake d'Angonleme, with a French army of one hundred thousand men, in 1823. At that period a conspiracy, which ramified from Mexico under the name of the "Black Eagle," gave the Spanish authorities much uneasiness. This was followed by another, called the "Sons of Bolivar," connected with the pro-jected invasion of Cuba by General Bolivar. The invasion scheme was defeated by the attitude President Adams took against it, and the secret accieties were effectively suppressed by the judicious policy, combining firmness with moderation, pursued by Captain-General Vives.

From this time the Cuban question slept until 1848, when it was resuscitated by Lopez. At this period an abolition party had been developed in Spain, which gave life to the desire for separation among the great slaveholding and agricultural interests. Lopez was executed in 1851, and the Cuban agitators sought Quitman as a leader. The advent of Pezuela as Captain-General of the island, with direc-tions to prepare the country for the abolition of slavery, so alarmed the wealthy and planting interests that they embraced the cause of independence with great fervor, and the cof-fers of the Cuban Junta of 1852-3 received abundant supplies of money. The Spanish Government, alarmed at the portentous growth of the Quitman movement, changed its policy, and the fillingstar attempt subsided. All and the filibuster attempt subsided. through these agitations peace reigned in the island, excepting two short periods of a few days each, when Lopez made his descents, and the plan of revolution rested entirely upon a proposed invasion by an organized body of armed men, the leaders of which looked for assistance from the people when it should be seen that protection could be afforded to those who joined the movement.

The revolution which now rages in Cuba is of an entirely different character. It has been the people who have moved first, and the wealthy class, particularly in the western or sugar-producing district, has not sided with them. In the eastern and central portion of the island, where the slaveholding interest is comparatively small, all classes have embraced the revolution. Freedom has been proclaimed for the slave, and hatred to the Spaniard is the burning motive in every Cuban breast. But the people are poor, and as the wealthy classes of the west took no part in preparation and have not since made remittances as they did in 1852-3 to the junta in this country, the resources of the revolution-ary agents here are small. Nor are their needs the same as were those of 1853. Then a strong force was needed as a nucleus for the revolutionary movement, and the army of Quitman presented many of the brightest names of our army of that day, with thousands of organized followers. To-day the revolution has its thousands of men in the field, but is sadly wanting in arms, munitions, and leaders skilled in the art of war.

These causes have made the change which is seen in the Cuban movements of the present day. There is no opening for the thousands of armed filibusters of the past. To send men to Cuba would be waste; for it consumes the available means which should be expended in arms, and thus diminishes the supply of these. Such numbers only as are sufficient for easy and successful landing of munitions are all that the case requires and the means of the present junta will warrant. It is for this reason that we see no prominent military names now connected with Cuban affairs and with such small ventures as those that leave our shores. But these very facts make the movement more worthy of our sympathy and support. The revolution is truly a popular movement in Cuba, and not a filibuster movement ontside of it. The call for arms and not for men is a proof of the strength and righteousness of the cause; and the fact that a mass of unarmed country people have driven the Spanish troops in more than one-half the island to take refuge in barricaded towns is a significant evidence of the popular sentiment. Their affairs may be at slack water for the present, but all revolutions have their defeats as well as their victories, and there is strong promise of success in the fact that the men who are making the present revolution in Cuba call for arms, and not for filibusters.

authorized representatives of the two uations, has just been contemptuoualy rejected by us. If we are to demand payment of damages now, after this action, in what do these damages consist? We shall not, we imagine, be foolish enough to demand payment of the cost of the war for the whole time during which Rogland's action prolonged it-nor for the hostile "sentiment" which Eugland evinced towards us throughout the struggle. Nor would an "apology" from England for the course she pursued, even if there were the ghost of a chance that we could obtain it, followed by the payment of actual losses from the depredations of English-built Confederate privateers, make the matter any better, or restore kindly feelings between the people of the two nations.

We see nothing that can be more wisely done at present than to let the whole matter drop-take its place among the things of the past, which cannot be reversed or remedied, and which no amount of disonssion can make any better. When we actually get ready for war with England, this may serve to swell the tide of national hostility out of which such a war may grow. But for that result we can afford to wait, as we must wait, a good while longer. Meantime, the wisest thing the Government can do, is probably to instruct Mr. Motley to do nothing, and to say just as little as possible. We presume the wisdom of the administration will dictate this disposition of the case.

IS THE PRESIDENT AIDING THE CUBAN INSURGENTS?

From the N. Y. World.

If, during the years 1862 and 1863, there had been in London a newspaper press, independent, fearless, and powerfal enough to uncover the inner purposes of Earl Russell in respect to the Florida, the Alabama, the Virginia, the Rappahanuock, and the Shenandoah, English henor and American commerce would have had a different fate.

It is now declared that the administration in Washington admits so much as that a steamer "chartered by a Cuban, and containing war material, and carrying about three hundred men," escaped from this port last week. It is not probable that so large a number left here for Cuba, under such circumstances, without having been by some one hired or retained to go, with the intention of giving military aid to the insurrection. They must have been enlisted in New York by some agent or officer of the Cuban rebellion. The enterprise, therefore, is not only in violation of our municipal law, but of international law; and if the accredited agents in Washington of the Cuban insurrectionary party have been concerned in setting on foot this expedition, they should be expelled from the country as summarily as was Crampton, the British Minister, and his confederating consuls, for a similar outrage upon the sovereignty and dignity of the United States during the Crimean war. Whoever thus hired, retained, or enlisted these persons, and they who were thus hired, retained, or enlisted to take part against Spain, are liable by our laws to be arrested, indicted, and imprisoned. And yet how many of them are probably aware of the pains and penalties of their acts ?

It is said that the Spanish authorities in Washington and New York knew nothing of the starting of the expedition, and gave no notice to us. But does that clear our skirts ? It is no part of the duty of the Spanish Minister to set on foot the execution of our neutrality any more than our criminal laws. It was a standing complaint of Mr. Adams in London that English officials would do nothing to repress unneutral expeditions, unless he inaugurated the business and furnished proof sufficient to convict. Not a step would they take on prima facie evidence. Our neutrality laws are the means provided by Congress to enable, not foreign ministers, but the President, to protect our rights as a neutral power from secret or open violation, and fulfil all our obligations to other governments at war. And these municipal laws are not the full measure of our accountability in this regard. It appears, from the Tribune, that the Minister of Spain has asked the President to issue a proclamation, warning thoughtless or evil-disposed persons to abstain from acts in violation of our neutral obligations, and directing the proper Federal officers to be vigilant to prevent all such illegal enterprises. There certainly were and are reasons to make such a proclamation proper. The fact of a rebellion in Cuba is well known; persons claiming to be representatives of the revolutionary party are in Washington asking audience with the President; the situation is considered sufficiently grave to demand an increase of our naval fleet in that violnity; our new Consul General in Cuba has been instructed in respect to the disturbances; the sympathies of many of our best citizens for the insurgent cause are well known; large public meetings have been held: and the public ear has been filled with rumors of recruiting and drilling in New York and elsewhere, in behalf of the rebellion. Such preclamations are usual under these circumstances, the test being not whether a revolu tion is going on, but whether illegal expeditions from our shores against a friendly nation are to be apprehended. The warning is due not only to our national honor, but to the thoughtless, beedless youths of the land. The first proclamation to enforce our neutrality, issued by the United States, was by Washington, April 22, 1793, enjoining neutral conduct in the war between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great Britain, and the United Netherlands, combined against France.

try suspicions of the attitude of the President in respect to Cuba. The position of the Sears-tary of State is well known. No one, in this community at least, doubts his robust conservatism. It provokes the coarse ribaldry which daily crops out in journals like the *Herald* and others, which affect to be in the confidence of the President, advocate the appointment of Summer to the Department of State, and which would trample under foot all the re-straints of municipal or international law in the path of the filibustering emotions of the hour. But as to President Grant, his outside surroundings are bad, and his refusal to issue a proclamation such as his predecessors in office have done on similar occasions, creates an uneasy fear that Banks and Sickles, and such like influences, may be assiduously poisoning his ear. It was Banks, it will be remembered, who, two years ago, induced the House of Representatives to repeal the efficient provisions of our neutral code, denouncing it as unworthy yielding to the diotation of European nations, and an obstacle in the advancement of American civilization. It was Banks who engineered through the lower house of Congress, during the expiring hours of the last session, a resolution to re-cognize forthwith the insurgent organization in Cuba. It will be relief to the country when a President who could be persuaded by Washburne, as the Evening Post publishes, to recast his whole Cabinet formed after months of deliberation, is sheltered by a proclamation from that back stairs influence of that filibustering spirit which aims to relieve the itching of Mr. Sumner for the Department of State.

FINANDIAL.

ISSUED BY THE

\$4.500,000

tion to

River Railroad Company.

CENTRAL

5 11 1m

BANKING

THE

OF THE

AND

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

PACIFIC

The neutrality policy of the United States is a child of the statesmen and diplematists of the Revolutionary era. It is one of our chief claims te national glory. It was inaugurated in the day of our infancy and weakness. It called forth those memorable words of Canning in the House of Commons, when he said: -

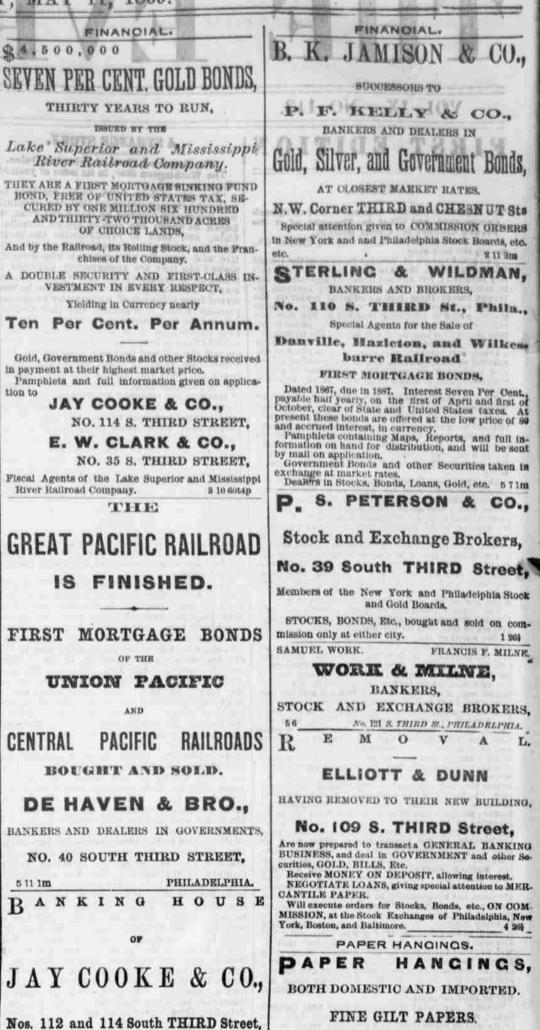
"If I wished for a guide in a system of nentrality, I should take that laid down by America in the days of the Presidency of Washington and the Secretaryship of Jefferson."

The underlying doctrines of the neutrality code of 1818, which Banks would repeal and certain political influences would violate, were worked out by Washington in his three months' controversy with Genet, during the war between France and England, wherein not even the fresh memory of the priceless service the former power had rendered in npholding the faltering footsteps of the young republic as she entered the circle of nations, nor the hostility of the latter power, which at that time required all the wisdom and firmness of Chief Justice Jay to keep from bursting out in war, could dissuade or deter our great chieftain, sustained by Jefferson and Hamilton, from vindicating the inviolability of neutral soil, even against our first and best ally. And in all this primary struggle there was no neutrality law to aid the Executive. as now.

We wish President Grant would study the records of our early neutrality history, and see how the statesmen of the Revolutionary epoch pushed aside all personal sympathy when confronted with their duty to maintain the national honor!

The enlistment of troops, the sailing of military expeditions, are very different things from supplying, on our own soil, to either fighting party, munitions of war. Of these, we can freely and legally sell to both as much as we please. Our markets are wide open to the insurgents as well as to Spain, and we can transport to each, in our own ships, if we see fit, subject to the right of capture by either

belligerent as contraband of war. TERRA COTTA WORKS.



PANEL DECORATIONS.

ts,

N

BE.

sed

kill,

co-

uit-

is

S

G.

S.

D,

ED

RS the So.

CUBA AND THE FILIBUSTERS. From the N. Y. Heral

Several weeks have elapsed since our spe cial correspondents in Cubs announced that it was slack tide with the revolutionists; and this fact has recently been communicated to the Government by Admiral Hoff, who states, in his official report from Havana, that neither party seems to be doing much just now. Co-incident with this state of affairs, the Cuban Junta in this city made public a few days since an urgent appeal to that body from the insurgent Generals Marmol and Figueredo to send them arms and ammunition; and the tenor of all our advices from Cuba is uniform in the statement that the revolutionists are sadly deficient in these essentials. At the present moment the partisans of Caba are making great exertions in this country to send to their friends in Cuba these necessary supplies, and the agents of the Spanish Government in this city are equally active in its behalf in forwarding similar material. The only difference between the two consists in the fast that one side does its work silently but efficiently, while the other endeavors to do its labor with a great show of results and a parade of movement, after the style of the old filibuster days of Lopez and Quitman.

But there is no similarity whatever between the two movements or between the aims and results of the respective agitators and leaders. The position of the Cuban question of to-day and the means available for its triumph are widely distinct from those that attended the same question in 1850. Even the attitude and principles of the combatants are changed, as will be seen by a very cursory but exact re- 1

THE ALABAMA QUESTION. From the N. Y. Times.

The report that Mr. Motley goes to Eugland without any special instructions in regard to the *Alabama* claims, gains strength and seems to be generally credited. We can easily believe it, because, as the case now stands, a wiser Government than our own would be sorely puzzled to know what instructions to give him; and when you don't know what to do, the best thing to do, according to the old maxim is, to do nothing.

It must be pretty clear, by this time, "we imagine, even to Senator Chandler, that ne statesman can hope to gain popularity at home by fomenting war with England. There is always a sentiment among our people which is pleased with threats of such a war; and just so far as these threats can be indulged without actual danger of war, it is usually a "sure card" to utter them. Our Irlah fellow-citizens are always pleased by that sort of statesmanship; and, ouriously enough, whenever any ambitious politician makes a strike for popularity, his first experiment always is upon the Irish. Even the Republican party, which never has had, and never will have, anything but sharp and embittered hostility from the Irish, every now and then shows its stupidity by playing the same sorry farce again and again, never gaining a vote and never profiting in the least by its failures.

But war is not so much of a joke with our people as it used to be; and talk of wer has ceased to be quite so fascinating and heductive, even for Irish voters, as it was before the great Rebellion. Visions of glory are less dazzling, and visions of debt are a great deal more alarming, than of old. We are not anxions to increase our investment in either just at present. There are people who are anxious to repudiate the debt we have already incurred, and they, of course, look upon a war with England as the shortest way of reaching that result. They are doubtless right, but they are not strong enough yet to accomplish much. Nor do we observe any large increase of the class of men who think we ought to go to war because Eogland did not "sympathize with us" during our Rebel-lion, but rather with the other side. It begins to be dimly discovered that lack of sympathy is not a cause of war, and that we must find ground of hostility, if we find it at all, in the acts of the British Government, and not in the feelings and sentiments of the whole, or any part, of the English people. It has been asserted very roundly that we

shall by and by present our "bill of damages" to England and demand immediate payment. Payment for what ? We have already refused to regard the question as one of damages, and have taken the ground that the injuries we sustained from Eugland's action are not to ba measured by the value of ships burned or the commerce destroyed by the ships she built and sent out against us during the war; and | treat it as an isolated case. the treaty, negotiated on this basis by the

The second was by Washington, March 24, 794, respecting enlisting men in Kentucky to invade a neighboring nation.

The third was by Madison, September 1, 815, respecting an apprehended invasion of Spanish territory from the State of ouisiana.

The fourth, January 5, 1838, and fifth, November 21, 1838, were by Van Buren, enjoining neutrality as to Canada.

The sixth was by Tyler, September 25, 1841, for a similar purpose as the last two. The seventh was by Fillmore, April 25, 1851,

to prevent an invasion of Cuba. The eighth was by Fillmore, October 22,

1851, respecting an anticipated invasion of Mexico. The ninth was by Pierce, January 18, 1854

respecting Mexico. The tenth was by Plerce, May 31, 1854, to

stop enterprises against Cuba.

The eleventh was by Pierce, December 8, 1855, to prevent citizens from enlisting or entering themselves or hiring or retaining others to participate in military operations in Nicaragua. Several of these occasions wherein the official predecessors of Grant deemed it their duty to issue proclamations of warning were not nearly so serious as the present one, and the refusal of the President in this case to comply with the request of the Spanish Minister was, we fear, in violation of our established precedents of neutrality and international fair dealing.

If President Grant really intends to exert, in good faith, the whole power of the Government, if need be, to preserve the national honor in this regard, it is certainly better and eafer to give a general warning and a direction to all Federal officers in advance than to rely on fore-knowledge of each expedition, and

There are sound reasons to make the coun-

| TERRA COTTA WORKS. | PHILADELPHIA, | TANES DECONATIONS, |
|--|--|--|
| GLOUCESTER TERRA COTTA WORKS. | | IN NATURAL TINTS. |
| DIXEY & CO. | Dealers in all Government Securities, | NEW FRENCH IMITATIONS. |
| STORE AND OFFICE NO. 122 NORTH SIXTH STREET, | Old 5-208 Wanted in Exchange for New. A Liberal Difference allowed. | the survey will be the last the survey of the survey of |
| ABOVE ARCH, | Compound Interest Notes Wanted. | In MAPLE, WALNUT and OAK, rivalling in ene the real woods. |
| PHILADELPHIA, | Interest Allowed on Deposits. | I wanted to be rearry a strength of the little |
| MANUFACTURERS OF DOUBLE GLAZED VITRIFIED | COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold | Ceilings Frescoed and Kalsomined. |
| DRAIN PIPES, | on Commission. Special business accommodations reserved for | ORNAMENTING, GILDING, ETC. |
| With Branches, Bends, Sleeves, Traps, etc. DRAINING THE, PAVEMENT TILE, | ladies. | OALAMENTING, GILDING, ETC. |
| PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL CHIMNEY TOPS, | We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company | CARRINGTON, DE ZOUCHE & CO |
| HOT-AIR FLUES, | of the United States. Full information given at our office. 413m | CALIFICITON, DE DOUBLE & OU |
| HOPPERS, GARDEN VASES, | | THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Street |
| STATUARY, ETC. | GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO | \$ 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA. |
| OWNERS, BUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS | NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET, | DEPOT |
| Will consult their interests by giving us a call. | PHILADELPHIA. | FRENCH AND AMERICA |
| Having a large supply of all kinds constantly on hand, and delivered at the shortest notice. | | TREACH AND AMERICA |
| | GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY | PAPER HANGINGS, |
| Respectfully soliciting your orders, we are, yours, 5 Stf DIXEY & CO. | | TATER HARUINDS, |
| BLANK BOOKS. | NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, | Nos. 11 and 13 N. NINTH Stree |
| BLANK BOOKS. | BANKERS AND BROKERS. | |
| DLANK DOOKS. | | AN ASSORTMENT OF |
| The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety | Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia | |
| The Largest Stock and Greatest variety | Office. 19 | French and American Wall Papers |
| FULL AND HALF-BOUND | CITY WARRANTS | Original in Design, Elaborate in Finish, Unsurpass in Quality, and Incomparable in Price. |
| BLANK BOOKS. | | A force of workmen who combine taste with ski |
| MEMORANDUM, PASS, | BOUGHT AND SOLD. | execution with promptness. In store, and arriving monthly per Paris steame |
| COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC., | the second s | the richest and most complete assortment of DEC RATIONS and EMBLEMATICAL DESIGNS, su |
| To be found in this city, is at the | C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO., | able for Hall, Mansion, or Cottage. |
| OLD ESTABLISHED | | The above now ready for inspection, and a visit most earnestly requested by |
| Blank Book Manufactory | No. 20 South THIRD Street, | 8 27 stuth8m HENRY S. MATLACK. |
| OF | 42 PHILADELPHIA. | DAPER HANGING |
| JAS. B. SMITH & CO., | LEDYARD & BARLOW | The second se |
| No. 27 South SEVENTH St., | HAVE REMOVED THEIR | WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. |
| 8 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA. | LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE | NAGLE, COOKE & EWINI |
| OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR ; WARE- | LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE | |
| ROOMS, UP STAIRS. | то | LATE WITH |
| TRUNKS. | No. 10 South THIRD of | HOWELL & BROTHER |
| IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS | No. 19 South THIRD Street, | The line of the second second second second |
| All Trunks now made at THE "GREAT CENTRAL" TRUNK DEPOT. | PHILADELPHIA, | No. 1338 CHESNUT Street, |
| Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fasten the trunk on both ends with heavy | And will continue to give careful attention to collect- | 5 6thstu2m PHILADELPHIA. |
| Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Posi- tively no extra charge, | ing and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe. | |
| GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT. | Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at | 0 |
| N.W. Cor. Seventh & Chesnut Sts. | Bankors'iRates. 1 28 6m | PLAIN AND DECORATIVE |
| TRAVELLERS' NOTICE-Purchase your tranks with Simons' Triple Fastening, heavy bolts; no fear lock breaking, at the Central. | SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., | PAPER HANCINGS |
| \$ 19 3m No. 701 CHESNUT Street. | BANKERS, | NO OF COMPANY MANY |
| ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE. | Philadelphia and New York. | NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET, |
| THE NEAPOLITAN | | BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE, |
| ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES. | DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEM- | PHILADELPHIA. |
| THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD. | BERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal | COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDE TO. 2 184 |
| This celebrated Brick Lee Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you guid | Terms. ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON | |
| carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you only candy. Fiftcen or twenty different kinds of them are kep constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to | C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London, | LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!_WALL PAPER cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 103 SPEING GARDEN Street, below Edward, Branch, N 307 FEDERAL Street, Canden, New Jones, 200 |
| | B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort, JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris. | 307 FEDERAL Street, Cauden, Naw Jornar, 225 |
| and superior to any Ice Oream made in Europs. Principal Depot- No. 1234 WALNUT Street. Branch Store-No. 1620 SPRING GARDEN Street. | And Other Principal Cilies, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe, | A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WAL PAPERS and Window Shades. S. F. BALDIE STON & SON, No. 962 SPRING GARDEN St. 1255 |
| 640 F. J. ALLEGRETTI. | | TO OT A TABLE TO OT A TABLE TO SET |