

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY.

From the N. Y. World.

The whole spirit and proceedings of the Democratic State Convention in Pennsylvania betoken conscious strength. When a party feels weak or doubtful, it courts alliances and seeks outside support; but a party which is strong, and knows itself to be strong, disdains to make concessions to the views or prejudices of any other section of the community. In Virginia the Democracy wisely threw their weight with one of the factions into which the Republicans of that State were divided, and turned the scale triumphantly against the radicals. The Democracy of Tennessee are pursuing the same policy, and if they succeed in the election, they will return Andrew Johnson to the United States Senate to be a thorn in the side and a scourge upon the back of the Republican party in that body. If they achieve this result, they will vindicate the wisdom of the coalition. The Democracy of Ohio have nominated General Rosecrans as their candidate for Governor; and if they overcome the 40,000 majority by which Grant carried the State last fall, they will have no reason to regret running a man who has not been uniformly identified with the Democratic party. The Democracy of Pennsylvania have initiated none of these examples. Feeling themselves to be strong, they have taken no special pains to make themselves known to the opposition, either in their candidates or their platform. They are, of course, the best judges of the strength of the party in their own State; and if they oblige the majority of 24,000 by which Grant carried Pennsylvania last fall, the result will justify their confidence.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania have many circumstances in their favor. In the first place, General Grant has lost, especially in that State, the popularity and prestige by which he was borne to the Presidency. He affronted and disgusted the Republican leaders at the very outset of his administration. They have neither forgotten the insult nor forgiven it. They predicted the consequences would be to give the State to the Democrats, and they are willing that their sagacity should be vindicated by the fulfillment of their prediction. They wish the President to be rebuked and punished; they want him to be taught that it is not safe for him to disregard their wishes and spurn their advice. Pennsylvania did more for his election than any other State in the Union, and he has made no recognition of the service. Pennsylvania was entitled to one of the most important seats in the Cabinet. Nothing was given her but the Navy Department, and instead of bestowing that upon a vigorous and efficient party leader like Mr. Grover, General Grant gave it to a man of no sort of weight or account in the party, the imbecile Borie, whom the active party leaders declared they did not even know by sight. He was a butt and a laughing stock until public opinion compelled him to resign. On Borie's resignation his place was given to another citizen of Pennsylvania, although General Grant had previously acknowledged the title of that State to a seat in the Cabinet, but to Robeson, of New Jersey, a State that voted against him in the Presidential election. The Republicans of Pennsylvania resent this injustice. They do not consent to be snubbed and defied in this supercilious manner. They will feel a secret satisfaction in seeing the State go Democratic this fall; and the rebuke of the President will be all the more signal if the Democrats carry it without making the shadow of a concession to the Republicans either in his platform or the ticket.

In the next place, it is to be considered that this is a mere State election, and, like all State elections in the year next following a Presidential election, it will call out but a comparatively light vote. Of the indifferent voters who went to the polls last fall, a great majority were Republicans. The Democratic party will be largely benefited in the coming election by the stay-at-home citizens, whose number will be increased by the sullen apathy of the Republican leaders, who harbor a spite against General Grant.

The Democrats of Pennsylvania have carefully surveyed the field; they have weighed their advantages and their chances; and they are convinced that they can easily carry the State without making any concessions to their adversaries. They have nominated a consistent, vigorous Democrat as their candidate for Governor, and have adopted a platform which, on one leading point, sets forth the wishes rather than the expectations of the Democratic party. If the party could prevent universal negro suffrage, it would do so with great unanimity; and so long as there is any hope of defeating it the Democracy of Pennsylvania cannot be complained of for reiterating their protest.

The practical measure to which they point in their platform is a repeal of the ratification of the proposed fifteenth amendment, given by the Republican Legislature of Pennsylvania at its last session. If Pennsylvania elects a Democratic Legislature, such a repeal will be made; and it will be valid if it takes place before the amendment is ratified by three-fourths of the States. The resolution on the subject is in the following words:—"Second. That the attempted ratification of the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution by the radical members of the last Legislature, and their refusal to submit the same to a vote of the people, was a deliberate breach of their official duty, and an outrage upon every citizen of the State; and the resolution making such ratification should be promptly repealed, and the amendment not to be put to the people at the polls for acceptance or rejection."

This is right in substance; but there is something a little superfluous in its recommendations. There is surely no need of submitting the proposed fifteenth amendment to the vote of the people of the State, after the ratification is rescinded by the new Legislature. The question is fully presented to the people in this platform; if they elect a Democratic Legislature upon that platform, they will thereby sufficiently express their opposition to the amendment. It would be an idle superfluity, after the repeal is rescinded, to have them vote on it again. The resolution which we have quoted concedes a great deal to the friends of the amendment—more than is necessary, and more perhaps than is quite judicious. To say that the late ratification ought to be repealed is to confess that, if unrepealed, it is legally valid, and binds the State. But when the Pennsylvania Democracy, not satisfied with a simple repeal, demand that the question of ratification shall afterwards be submitted to a vote of the people, they pay the proposed amendment a most unnecessary compliment. If there had been no action on the subject, and the Democratic party were in power in the State, the proper course to be pursued would be to treat the proposal with contempt, and take no legislative notice of it at all. Not to vote on it would have precisely the same effect as to vote it down, as they must be positive ratifications by three-fourths of the States to make

it a part of the Constitution. By taking it up and voting upon it, you acknowledge that it has been properly submitted by Congress—an inexpedient acknowledgment, if it can be avoided. The present necessity for action in Pennsylvania results from the fact that the amendment has been ratified by the Legislature, and that the ratification will stand unless repealed. But when it is repealed, and the mischief of the late ratification undone, why pay the proposal the respect of a needless and fruitless popular vote?

The Democracy of Pennsylvania have unnecessarily conceded that the fifteenth amendment is fairly before the States for their ratification or rejection, and that three-fourths of the whole number can make it a part of the Constitution. This may perhaps be true; but why should the Democratic party confess and declare it? It at least admits of question, and the friends of State rights should reserve the benefit of the doubt. Let them repeal legislative ratifications wherever they can; but avoid all gratuitous acknowledgments. If it be true, as the Pennsylvania platform insists, that the proposition comes clothed with such authority that the States must act upon it, and that their unrepealed ratifications are binding, then, as soon as three-fourths of the States have ratified it, the fifteenth amendment is a part of the Constitution, and the question of negro suffrage is closed. The Pennsylvania Democracy have virtually bound themselves to take this view of the question, if, before they meet in convention again, the fifteenth amendment shall have been ratified by three-fourths of the States. This part of their platform might have been omitted with impunity.

According to the Pennsylvania view, this question will, at any rate, have been taken out of politics before the next Presidential election. Within the ensuing year, the amendment will either succeed or fail; if it succeeds, the question is settled; if it fails, the regulation of the suffrage remains with the States, and ceases to be any longer a question of national politics. There is therefore no danger that the present diversity of views will impair the future unity of the Democratic party as a national organization.

MR. BOUTWELL ON VIRGINIA.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

That the Secretary of the Treasury has, in Cabinet council and otherwise, taken ground decidedly against the Walker party in Virginia and kindred movements in Mississippi and Texas, we hear in so many ways that we cannot doubt its accuracy. His precise views are of course not made public, but we presume those set forth in our Thursday's Washington despatch were substantially a part of them. We propose to reconsider the whole subject in the light thereof.

Promising that Mr. Boutwell's disposal of his official patronage is not an object of connection with us, and that this article has no relation thereto, we begin by recapitulating the more important facts fully constructed.

I. The "conservative" or ex-Rebel party in Virginia had a very respectable State ticket long since nominated, with General Withers at its head, and was in a fair way to fight a magnificent battle and catch a superb thrashing, as it did two years ago; when

II. The radical Republican party held a State Convention at Petersburg, got into a squabble, nominated a fair ticket, headed by General Wells, and adjourned.

III. The dissatisfied minority bolted and nominated another personally respectable ticket, headed by Gilbert C. Walker, of Norfolk—a Northern man by birth, and a Douglas War Democrat, who had already declared for universal amnesty with impartial suffrage. The residue of the ticket was unquestionably Republican.

IV. It was obvious from the outset that, in an old-fashioned party fight, the Walker ticket must go to the wall and the Wells ticket probably carry the day.

V. The Conservative party, on a full view of the situation, resolved to do what any party must do occasionally if it is to live—suppress its foils, or send them to the rear. The men of to-day consulted and refused to play out a game already lost. They agitated till they got together a new convention, whereby their State ticket was drawn out of the way, and the entire Conservative strength concentrated on the Walker or bolting Republican ticket, with an understanding that they would vote for the new Constitution, but against the proscriptive clauses which Gen. Grant I. at their request, submitted to a separate vote.

VI. This movement prevailed, as it is stated to do from the first. There were at least twenty thousand Republican voters pledged to Walker, and the conservative vote added to this made a sure thing of the result. The Walker ticket had at least twenty thousand majority; the proscriptive clauses are voted down by at least thirty thousand; and the Constitution, thus amended, is adopted by one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand majority.

VII. There is no pretense, on the one hand, that the conservatives thus acted through any change of heart; yet it is clear from a thousand indications that they acted in perfect good faith. They said to the blacks everywhere, "Do not proscriber you; we shall not proscriber you;" and they won over thousands of their number. It is easy now to say that the ignorant blacks were coerced or misled by deceptive ballots, but they are not so ignorant nor so dependent now as they were two years ago, when no dodge or coercion sufficed to get one thousand of them to vote with the conservatives. Then, a negro who voted with the conservatives was mobbed by his own race; now, they are voted by thousands of their own race in unanimity. Then, the blacks felt that their political existence was at stake; now, they do not.

VIII. Mr. Walker canvassed the State on the broad platform of Universal Amnesty with impartial Suffrage. He everywhere avowed himself a friend of Gen. Grant's administration, in favor of the XVth Amendment, and opposed to all disfranchisements or proscriptions of white or black. By that sign he conquered. And now he holds the same ground, and has proclaimed himself since election in favor of Universal Education as well as Universal Suffrage. And the Conservative journals unite in resenting all attempts of Northern Democratic journals to represent the Walker triumph as a Democratic victory.

Such are the circumstances under which Governor Walker presents himself at Washington. He wants no offices for his friends or his party. What he does ask is that the new Legislature of Virginia shall be subjected to no test-oaths that have not been exacted of the Legislatures of other reconstructed States, but that the members shall assemble, take the oath to support the Federal Constitution, organize, and ratify the fifteenth amendment, and that the members elect to Congress shall thereupon be admitted to seats and the restoration of Virginia perfected.

The Walker party is not a Democratic nor an anti-administration party, though a large portion of its members were once Rebels, and were presumptively favorable to the election

of Seymour and Blair. We can probably set so as to make it an anti-administration party, but why should we? How shall we uphold a principle? Where in the wide world shall we gain a vote by setting our faces against the Walker men, and excluding from the Legislature all who cannot take the iron-clad oath? We need Virginia's vote for the fifteenth amendment—can we afford to repel it? We think not.

The views attributed to Gov. Boutwell seem to make more account of the unity and coherence of the Republican party than of the triumph of its cardinal principle, which is making the altar of more account than the god. We are struggling for the civil and political equality of all citizens before law; we are offered the votes of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas to establish that equality and fix it forever in the Federal Constitution; and we are asked to care that our new allies pronounce our Shibboleth exactly as we do—nay, that they have always done so, and from the best of motives. This will never answer. We cannot afford to postpone the consummation of our great work in order to have it doubted by men who prove a birthright membership in our party. It is our duty to hasten, by all honest, lawful means, the reconstruction of the Union on the basis of All Rights for All. "Let us have peace!"

AN AMERICAN CABLE—CAN WE NOT HAVE IT?

From the N. Y. Times.

Now that we have an English Atlantic cable and a French Atlantic cable—now that it has been shown that ocean cables can be laid without much risk and worked with great profit—is it not time that our capitalists should take steps, in behalf of the mercantile and political interests of the country, for the laying of an American Atlantic cable?

We have not the slightest doubt that money could be raised in this city for such an enterprise. For such a profitable and secure investment, capitalists would eagerly compete, and, if a company were organized by the right kind of men and established with the right kind of managers, we might expect to see the whole matter carried through most advantageously.

The present cables are under the control of the two foreign Governments which are most inimical to American interests; and circumstances are apt to arise at any time in which they may be used to our serious detriment. The ends of both cables on this side of the Atlantic are on soil that is foreign to us; and they may at any time, through their entire ocean length, be put wholly under the control of our adversaries.

We ought not, in this matter and in this way, to render ourselves liable to become the victims of France or England.

We ought to have a cable of our own—this end of it on our own territory, under our own control, and the other end of it on the territory of some European power (say Germany) with which we are never likely to have collision or difficulty. We have in many respects more important relations with Germany than with any other country of Europe. England sends us more goods than Germany; but Germany sends us more population than all other countries put together. We get more news from France than from Germany; but we get more valuable contributions to our strength from Germany in a week than we get from France in a century. We have a very large intercourse with Germany, and both our intercourse and our commerce will increase immensely in the future.

The length of the cable to any point in Germany would be considerably greater than to the points in France and England with which we are connected. But in no way would this circumstance prove a drawback of any consequence. If we have no experience in the making and laying of ocean cables, and no ship capable of the work, we need not be too proud to do as the French have done in regard to the cable just completed. They got their cable made in England, and they procured the services of the great English ship to lay it down.

The Great Eastern is indispensable to the business of cable-laying, and the experience which the English have had in the manufacture of cable there, then let us make one here. We shall be delighted to see it done, and we have no doubt that American manufacturers can be found who would turn out a first-class article.

Let us by all means have an American ocean cable before the close of next year. Let one end of it be on American territory, and the other end on German territory.

NAPOLEON AND FRANCE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The critical situation in France still continues. M. Rouher, the most eloquent of modern French statesmen and the ablest defender of imperialism, has been forced by the action of the opposition to retire from the Ministry. The Emperor yields as gracefully as he can under the circumstances. He knows that personal irresponsible government is henceforth at an end. Hitherto Napoleon has governed France, but France has made up its mind to govern Napoleon. Another coup d'etat would be useless and even fatal, and need not be apprehended. The Marquis de la Valette, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and other Cabinet changes have been announced, but the Ministry is yet incomplete. The scene that took place when the prorogation of the Corps Legislatif was announced shows the spirit that animates the opposition. M. Jules Favre, an ardent and a perfect storm of cheers. From the left, protested against the suspension of the sittings of the Assembly, as being in contradiction to the Emperor's message. M. Schneider, the President of the Chamber, having with difficulty succeeded in restoring order, of course expressed his astonishment at the protest just made on the eve of a great liberal act, pronouncing it not only contrary to the regulations of the House, but to the sentiment of the country, and, amid murmurs from the opposition, he declared the session prorogued.

If M. Schneider believes that the conduct of the opposition is condemned by the country, he will be backed by the country, it is for a moment likely that the Government would have yielded? Now arises another and more important question, How will all this end? Were France under a less sagacious ruler than Napoleon III has so often proved himself to be, we should look for a re-enactment of the revolution of 1848, when Louis Philippe found his way into London. But Napoleon is a man of a different stamp. His creed is expediency. "Flecti, sed non frangi" is his motto. He bows his head to the tempest, to rise again in the first lull of the storm. He has governed France for the last seventeen years with so much prudence and advantage to the prosperity of the country that we do not see how any sudden change of government could prove

other than detrimental. But time will tell. The progress of the age is towards republicanism in Great Britain, France, and Spain, and we trust that no steps backward will ever be taken. The people, by their representative assemblies, will yet rule as completely in Europe as here. The opposition is master of the situation in France. A timely submission on the part of the Emperor has proved his good sense and strengthened the system of popular representative government throughout Europe.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD—TIME TABLE—COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot, corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Why Mail Train at 3:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations. Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle. Express Train at 4:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Chesterton, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Annapolis, deep, Ferryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Glasse's, and Stemmer's Run. Leave Baltimore at 7:30 P. M. (dalle), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Chesterton, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Glasse's, and Stemmer's Run. Passengers for Fort Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington. Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate southern stations. Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs 4:30 P. M. Other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted. From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore at 4:25 A. M., Way Mail, 9:30 A. M., Express, 2:30 P. M., and 7:30 P. M., No Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE. Leave Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Stopping at all stations on Chester creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad. Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 4:45 A. M., Leave Philadelphia for Chadds Ford at 7:00 P. M. The 7:00 A. M. Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Port Deposit. A Freight Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:30 P. M., running to Oxford. Freight Train for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Leave Chadds Ford for Philadelphia at 1:15 A. M. A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. We ought to have a cable of our own—this end of it on our own territory, under our own control, and the other end of it on the territory of some European power (say Germany) with which we are never likely to have collision or difficulty. We have in many respects more important relations with Germany than with any other country of Europe. England sends us more goods than Germany; but Germany sends us more population than all other countries put together. We get more news from France than from Germany; but we get more valuable contributions to our strength from Germany in a week than we get from France in a century. We have a very large intercourse with Germany, and both our intercourse and our commerce will increase immensely in the future.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE GARDEN TRAIL AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

FROM WALNUT STREET DEPOT. At 9:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, 42-25 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, 43-10 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, 43-10 A. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations. At 9:30 and 8 A. M., at 2 P. M., for Freehold. At 10 A. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R. At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2:30 and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton. At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco. The 11:30 P. M. Line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express, foot of Market street, as follows:—At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M., for Philadelphia. At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown. At 5:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M., for Schuylkill, Pottsville, and Reading. At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 6, and 6 P. M., for Cornwall, Forterdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wisconsin, and Reading. At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 6, and 6 P. M., for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway. At 9:30 A. M., via Jersey City, New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, 50c. At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, 82c. At 9:30 A. M., 1:25, 4:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton. At 9:30 A. M., 4:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

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RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before the train leaves. The Chestnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot. Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 93 Chestnut Street, and at the Depot. Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 93 Chestnut street, or No. 115 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.—

8:00 A. M. Mail Train. 10:30 A. M. Paoli Accommodation. 1:10 and 7:00 P. M. Erie Express. 11:30 A. M. Harrisburg Accommodation. 2:30 P. M. Lancaster Accommodation. 4:00 P. M. Parkersburg Train. 5:30 P. M. Cincinnati Express. 8:30 P. M. Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express. 10:30 P. M. Philadelphia Express, 12 night. Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock. Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday. The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 115 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.—

3:10 A. M. Philadelphia Express. 6:50 A. M. Paoli Accommodation. 9:30 A. M. Erie Mail. 9:35 A. M. Fast Line. 9:45 A. M. Parkersburg Train. 9:45 A. M. Lancaster Train. 11:30 A. M. Erie Express. 12:30 P. M. Harrisburg Accommodation. 2:40 P. M. For further information, apply to JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 93 CHESTNUT STREET. FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 115 MARKET STREET. S. W. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN STREETS.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any responsibility for wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to one Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN. Leave Philadelphia at 4:45, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M. Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M. The 8:30 down train and 8:45 & 8:55 up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch. Leave Philadelphia at 6:15, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M. Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 5, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2:40, 4, and 9 P. M. Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 5, and 9 P. M. Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 P. M. Leave Germantown at 7:10, 9, 11, 14 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2:40, 4, and 9 P. M. Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 5, and 9 P. M. Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 P. M. Leave Germantown at 7:10, 9, 11, 14 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2:40, 4, and 9 P. M. Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 5, and 9 P. M. Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 P. M. Leave Germantown at 7:10, 9, 11, 14 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2:40, 4, and 9 P. M. Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 5,