

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

THE ACTUAL STATE OF THE SOUTH.

Few men see what they wish not to see. "All quiet" is the ready report of those who would have believed, whatever may be the truth. And there is this also to be said—violence and bloodshed attract notice, while harmony and security make no noise. If there be twenty counties in the entire South distracted and convulsed by Ku-klux conspiracy and outrage, we shall naturally hear more from them than from a hundred counties where law and order reign triumphant.

We ask the especial attention of Southern land-holders to the incident and evidently truthful statement of Mr. H. C. Luce, an ironmaster, who went down to North Carolina two years ago to small pig iron near Charlotte. The county had then Republican officers, and its people were living at peace with each other. Mr. Luce and his associates employed and paid a considerable number of both whites and blacks as wood-choppers, charcoal-burners, ore-diggers, etc., etc., and they were for a time very popular; as they well might be. Being seven miles from any church, they started a free meeting on Sundays, and, at the request of their black laborers, soon added a Sunday-school; but, in order to excite no prejudice, they had separate sessions at different hours for whites and blacks. The latter seemed more eager, and their attendance rose to eighty scholars, who learned to read first, and then learned portions of the Scriptures. These black learners ranged from three years old to eighty. Nothing was ever said of politics, and no colored person was ever admitted to the white school.

All went on quietly and happily until last May, when the Democracy began to agitate for the State election in August. Then commenced Ku-klux raids, and midnight whippings of negroes who were conspicuous as "radicals," then a white Republican was likewise whipped, and his mother and daughter abused, and they were told that, should he again vote the radical ticket, he should be hung. Among many such outrages a young Episcopal clergyman, who had been a soldier in the Rebel army, was ordered to leave the country on pain of death, because a negro Sunday-school was maintained by his church, though entirely distinct from the white congregation. This was on Admiral Wilkes' estate. One colored family was attacked in its cabin, whipped, and its school-books and Bible burned to ashes. Of course, the object and effect were the breaking up of the church and school.

Very soon, Mr. Luce was served with a notice including a rude drawing of a man hanging by the neck and a coffin, and whereof the gist was the threat, "You are hereby ordered to stop negro schools and negro equality, or death is your portion." The false report was circulated that he had incited the blacks to retaliate on their persecutors. His white neighbors all advised the closing of the Sunday-school, and he had no choice but obedience. In the midst of these troubles and alarms, the election took place, and the county went Democratic by a four-fifths majority. Mr. Luce has no doubt that both county and State would have gone Republican if all those who wanted to vote that way had dared to do so.

Of course, his enterprise languished under such circumstances. The ore he was working proved bad, and, by the time he had found and tested a better bed, and was ready to produce eight tons of iron per day, he was obliged to come North on business, when his property was seized on attachment and closed out, and his business wound up at a heavy loss. Messrs. David Hoadley and William H. Vermilye, two of our best widely known citizens, attest Mr. Luce's integrity and capacity. This case is but one of many. It evinces a spirit that is widely prevalent. In some States, it is a smothered volcano; in others, it is in active eruption. We have frequently and cheerfully testified to the general quiet maintained in Virginia. Yet a one-armed Union soldier, who settled in that State just after the return of peace and was appointed postmaster at a county seat, assures us that no woman has visited his family or exchanged any kind of courtesy with his wife, and that no man has made him a friendly call but the clergyman whose services his family attends; and he only when the evening is very dark, so that no one outside can see him.

A mysterious but powerful influence in raising the self-respect of each individual. Every citizen, every man and woman in a State, is of more value to the world, and more conscious of dignity, if he has the feeling that he belongs to a great and honored State—to a leading and powerful race. The individual reflects and assumes the glories of his community or country.

Till within the past few years the Germans were lamentably deficient in this consciousness. There was no sense of country among them; little pride of race. The upper classes were citizens of the world; the lower, of their petty dukedoms and kingdoms. With Sedan, however, and the new German Empire, reviving that of Charlemagne, begins a new national consciousness: a proud sense of the broken German populations are at length united, and must lead civilization for centuries to come. A Prussian, or Saxon, or Bavarian, or Hessian, is no longer merely a citizen of his own province; he belongs to the grander and more glorious community of the whole German race. This new feeling of race and country is destined to affect the Germans in every part of the globe; it reaches them here; it changes their relative position with other races; it affects the opinions of others towards them. Even on American soil, the victory of Sedan will give a new dignity to each German citizen of our Republic, and a greater political unity to our whole Teutonic population.

This cannot but be felt in all our politics. As the *Volkfreund* says, in a very intelligent article on this subject, the little power of the German-Americans in our politics is, in a large measure, their own fault—the result of their incessant and petty personal jealousias and feuds among themselves. But, with the new German unity, and the sense of their power as a race, we may hope for greater dignity, self-respect, and united action from our Germans. They will feel a pride now in supporting their own leaders and their own ideas. They will not be, as they have been, the slaves of the most reactionary and corrupt and priestly party which exists in any civilized country. They will think more for themselves, and stand up together for our best ideas of progress and liberty. The sham of "Democracy" will not deceive them as it has done. They will join the friends of reform and freedom in this country, and no longer be led by the ignorant Irish and cunning Tammany demagogues.

WASHINGTON—GRANT.

Between the first and the last of our long line of Presidents there are some points of resemblance, and some of contrast. Both were generals who had commanded the national armies in a successful war, and both were elected to the Presidency in consequence of their military reputation. Neither had much previous experience in civil affairs, Washington having served for a few months as a member of the Continental Congress and presided in the Convention that formed the Constitution, and Grant having filled for a few months the office of Secretary of War under President Johnson. Washington, like Grant, was no orator, although he could and did make occasional speeches with great dignity and propriety; whereas the few half-inch shreds of vapid commonplace uttered by General Grant in the presence of audiences give his friends reason to regret his meagre and costly deviations from total silence. These, we believe, are the only points of resemblance.

The contrasts are so many that a full enumeration would be tedious. As a commander Washington always lacked men and ammunition, and his shoelace army often marched with bleeding feet over frozen ground and slept in the open air without tents or blankets. He accomplished great results with slender means. He also differed from Grant in refusing to accept any pay for his services, either as General or President, beyond the reimbursement of his expenses, of which he kept a scrupulous account. He took no gifts, appointed no relations to office, spent no time in jangling extensions, was no dog-fancier, and though he had an eye for good horses, had none of the tastes of a jockey. In composing his Cabinet he selected the most gifted statesmen, like Jefferson and Hamilton, entertaining no mean jealousy lest he should be overtopped and outshone by eminent abilities. Instead of intruding for a re-election, he reluctantly yielded to the wishes of his country and the urgency of his friends in consenting to take the office for a second term.

We hasten over these and pass many other points of contrast to come to one which more nearly touches the public welfare and the perpetuity of our free institutions. A few weeks ago, when the buds were beginning to swell on the trees at Mount Vernon, General Grant went, on a bright spring day, with a small retinue of friends, to visit the tomb of Washington. Instead of this cheap act of ostensible homage, prompted as much by his restless love of amusement and recreation as by reverence for the memory of a great patriot, he took into the history and try to imitate the spirit of the first and purest of our Presidents. There is not much to be learnt by gazing at sepulchral masonry by a stolid, unimpressible man;

but we were glad to learn of even this slight recognition of the public virtues of Washington. It is the duty of General Grant to initiate the man whose character he makes a public show of covering. He holds the same office, is charged with the same duties, and as this visit took place while he was pressing Congress to pass the Ku-klux bill and clothe him with extraordinary powers, he might have profitably spent the hours of that day in musing on the steps taken by Washington for suppressing the great insurrection in Western Pennsylvania, which was infinitely more defiant and formidable than the Ku-klux, even as described in the fabulous majority report of the Senate Committee of Investigation, as any one may be satisfied by examining their report with Hamilton's on the Whisky Insurrection. There was nothing which Washington more sedulously shunned than the exercise, or even the appearance of exercising arbitrary power. To ensure, Washington had not any such authority as is conferred on General Grant by the Ku-klux bill, and we are very sure that he would never have asked for it, as Grant has, nor exercised it if it had been conferred upon him. He was slow to employ even the power he possessed under a moderate and constitutional law, declining a resort to force except by means of conciliation had been exhausted. The difference in the laws is worth a passing notice, although General Grant has most to learn from the spirit in which the earlier law was executed. The Ku-klux bill makes General Grant the sole judge as to when an exigency has arisen which justifies the employment of force. This is a power which our early legislators would not confer even upon Washington, although he was not a candidate for re-election, as General Grant is. The President of that day would not have ventured to employ the military, on his own sole warrant, to enforce the Federal laws to suppress domestic violence in a State. In our initiative was he permitted to act on his own initiative and judge for himself when the exigency had arisen. Before he could send troops to put down domestic violence, he must be applied to for assistance by the State authorities. And he could not employ soldiers to enforce the laws until one of the Federal judges had certified that it was necessary. The unconstitutional Ku-klux bill permits General Grant to do both without the concurrence of any other judgment than his own; and not only to use the army and militia whenever he pleases, but to suspend the habeas corpus and prohibit martial law without any other restriction than his own good pleasure. To show how differently resistance to the laws was met under Washington, we will make a brief quotation from his first proclamation relating to the whisky insurrection:—

At that early period (the purest and brightest in our annals, when the framers of the Constitution, who best understood it, held the most prominent and influential positions in the Government, they would soon have brooked the eternal devil as arbitrary power, even in the hands of a patriot like Washington. The President indeed held the sword, but he could not draw it from the scabbard until another and more disinterested judge had declared it necessary. Somebody else must decide the exigency had arisen—in a foreign war, Congress; in suppressing domestic violence in a State, its Legislature, or Governor; in enforcing Federal laws, a Federal judge. The hand that grasped the hilt of the sword was powerless and paralyzed until some other voice than his own said, "Draw!" If combinations were formed to resist the execution of the laws of Congress, the President could not use a soldier until a Federal judge had first certified that the combinations were too powerful to be resisted by the Marshal and his posse. So important was it deemed to foreclose the President from using the military power to promote his personal objects. But a servile, partisan, lick-spittle Congress has conferred upon General Grant authority not merely to use military force, but to declare martial law and suspend the habeas corpus, with no other judge of the necessity than himself, expecting and desiring him to employ this tremendous power to secure his own re-election.

The point to which we desire to call the particular attention of General Grant is the unfeigned reluctance of Washington to use even the restrained authority put in his hands by Congress. Even after Judge Wilson had certified the necessity, and Washington had issued his proclamation, he spent nearly two months in efforts at conciliation before putting the militia under marching orders. He sent commissioners to the disaffected district with offers of full pardon and oblivion if the insurgents would abandon their opposition to the law. And when at last he reluctantly set the troops in motion, he sent with them messengers bearing the olive branch, and the whole difficulty was settled without firing a shot. Would that we had any ground for hoping that General Grant will act in a similar spirit!

SPECIAL NOTICES.

- PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South Fourth Street. PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1871. A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be held at the Office of said Company, in the city of Philadelphia, on the eighth day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the Lehigh and Reading Railroad Company, for the consolidation of the said companies, and the merger of the Lehigh and Reading Railroad Company into the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, will be submitted to the said stockholders and a vote by ballot in person or by proxy taken for the adoption or rejection of the same. J. W. JONES, Secretary.
- CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1871. NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Office of the Board of Directors of the said Company, in the city of Philadelphia, on the eighth day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing Seven Directors to serve during the ensuing year. SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary C. and A. R. and T. Co.
- NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND PENN TOWNSHIP RAILROAD CO., Office No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1871. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an Election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M. ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.
- OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH ZINC CO., No. 323 WALNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1871. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Zinc Company will be held at the Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, May 3, prox., at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing Seven Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business. GORDON MORGES, Treasurer.
- PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or prolapsing, and all other hemorrhoids, without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH STREET. 4 15 2m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

- PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1871. A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be held at the Office of said Company, in the city of Philadelphia, on the eighth day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the Northern Liberties and Penn Township Railroad Company will be submitted to the said stockholders, and a vote by ballot, in person or by proxy, taken for the adoption or rejection of the same. J. W. JONES, Secretary.
- OFFICE OF THE LEHMAN AND TREMONT RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 27 S. FOURTH STREET, Philadelphia, April 15, 1871.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Lehman and Tremont Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said company in the city of Philadelphia, on the eighth day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the Lehigh and Reading Railroad Company will be submitted to the said stockholders and a vote by ballot in person or by proxy taken for the adoption or rejection of the same. ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.
- OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1871. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company will be held at the rooms of the Board of Directors, 205 CHESTNUT STREET, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M., after which an election of Officers for the ensuing year will be held. The polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M. E. W. CLARK, President.
- THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD. Harper's Liquid Hair Dye Never Fades or Washes Out, will change gray, red, or frosted hair, whiskers, or mustache to a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied. Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cent tin and 50 cent tin.
- SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 South Fourth Street. PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1871. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Board of Directors on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, at 12 o'clock M. ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.
- OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 423 WALNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1871. The Annual Election for President and Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 1st day of May, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. EDWARD JOHNSON, Secretary.
- THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Manufacture and sell the Improved Portable Fire Extinguisher, Always Reliable. D. T. GAGE, 530 1/2 No. 112-MARKET ST., General Agent.
- THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleaning and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 25 2m
- DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 91 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Cotton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 15
- DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, No. 216 S. ELEVENTH STREET. Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS., comprises the following Departments:— Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity School, Law School, Medical School, Dental School, Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Episcopal Theological School. The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871. The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application. UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application. THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 29. For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEMILL SCHOOL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., Four Miles from Philadelphia. The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL. THE REV. DR. WELLS' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS, From Six to Fourteen years of age. Address the Rev. DR. WELLS, 225 1/2 Walnut St., Andalusia, Pa. LOOKING CLASSES, ETC. NEW ROGERS GROUP, "RIP VAN WINKLE." NEW CHROMOS. All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates. All of Prang's, Hoovers, and all others. Send for catalogue. Looking-Glasses, ALL NEW STYLES. At the lowest prices. All of our own manufacture. JAMES S. EARLE & SONS. No. 816 CHESTNUT STREET. WHISKY, WINE, ETC. CARSTAIRS & McCALL, No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts., IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE RYE WHISKIES, IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 201

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