

of the fierceness of the old feeders on "boucan." He is a warm lover of liberty, and quite a Bear in stocks. He was for a long time short of Long Island, and used to stir up his antagonists, the Bulls, with an invocation that has now become a by-word in the Slaughter House:—"Long Island Bull-es show your horns." Given with a good imitation of the Filibustero's lengthened Spanish accentuation, this phrase has a constant significance among the jokers of the Slaughter House, and is one of the best of the stale witticisms which delight its frequenters.

Signor Flute, always with a cigar in his mouth, an anxious look, and a piece of paper in his hands, which he folds and twists into every possible variety of shapes, is not to be forgotten; nor "The Philosopher" either, who frequents the Philadelphia Library, is never without some old book in his hand, makes the vilest of puns, and laughs himself the loudest at them, takes an active part in all the "moral discussions," and expresses the oddest opinions upon all subjects. The "Philosopher," like others of his race, seems to make but a poor fist at money-getting. He is one of the unsuccessful operators, always getting himself and others into scrapes, concocting great schemes, by which he expects to make a fortune, and failing utterly in the execution of them.

"The Dougal creature," on the contrary, is one of the cute ones. He is an operator in horse-flesh as well as stocks—both of them ticklish articles to deal in—and he has learned the art of keeping his balance in either of these uncertain trades. He was not born and educated in Jersey for nothing.

There are plenty of other notable characters to be met with in this resort of the stock dealers. There is "Beans," as he used to be called, who, since he has grown rich, does not so often frequent the scene of his former successes. Being of somewhat irascible temperament, he is sure to get into a fierce wordy altercation, whenever he does come among the outsiders, who have had frequent occasion to canvass some of his moneyed operations. The house, of which he is the head, occupies a permanent and formidable position among the stock and exchange brokers. It has branches in almost every large city of the Union, and wields a large capital. Its extensive moneyed operations give it great power among the banks, who are somewhat afraid of these big brokers, who have it in their power, at times, to draw large amounts of specie from them.

These Third street brokers, from the extent of their cash operations, are compelled to make very large deposits, and draw immediately upon them; and as it is a habit of the street to lend their balances, charging interest upon them, they seldom leave much in bank at three o'clock. A broker, whose average daily bank balance for the year will not be more than one or two hundred dollars, will have a cash account for the same period of five or ten millions of dollars, and will sometimes deposit and draw checks for a hundred thousand dollars on one of his busy days. If specie is demanded for one of these large checks, it is a serious inconvenience to the bank; and the broker, whose check is so used, is sure to be told of it the next morning, and a notification given him that he must not allow such occurrences in future. Some brokers in Third street will not give large checks on their favorite banks to parties whom they suppose will draw the specie for them, and they go round among other brokers, exchanging such checks as they do not wish immediately converted into specie, for others on banks against which they do not mind drawing. In this way they get very intimate in the Presidents' and Cashiers' rooms, and behind the bank counters, and no doubt succeed in catching some of the drippings of the feast of Mammon enjoyed by these great moneyed monopolies.

In this connection, we cannot help hazarding the hope that we may soon have removed all restrictions upon banking as a legitimate private business. Why should a certain set of men only

be invested with the privilege of making money? Why should not all capital be put upon the same footing, and any man or set of men be allowed to bank if they have means? When will legislators learn the great significance of the motto of the *Globe* newspaper, Gen. Jackson's noted organ? Its motto has always interested us more than anything we ever read in its columns:—"The world is governed too much." In this State and city we are undoubtedly governed too much by the banks. They wield an enormous power—a greater one, in our opinion, than should be entrusted to a few individuals. Who is there who wants or ever expects to want a discount, who is not afraid to say his soul's his own in the mighty presence of the Bank Directors, or their executive officers? Banks were first created as a public convenience, and they are so as far as they serve the public. But when they begin to consider, as they all do, the interests of their private stockholders, and those only, they become then merely monopolies, and the sooner they are obliged to come in competition with free trade, the better. There is no better investment of capital than private banking, and none which reacts so favorably upon the public interests. There is scarcely a business man in this city who is not disgusted with the present system of favoritism and uncertainty. To be dependent upon banking facilities, as they are now in this city, is to be the slave of contingencies, and the victim of the fears of the nervous old fogies who sit around a table once or twice a week, and manufacture panics. We go for the largest liberty in everything that appertains to trade, and we believe the more freedom that is given to the whole of man's faculties to develop themselves, the greater is his progress. We know this is a ticklish and unpleasant subject to staid old gentlemen who own bank stock, and think that anything that tends to depress their property, or lessen their income, must be against the public interest; but we see no reason why they should be getting an enormous usury for their money by a law of Pennsylvania which permits them to bank, while other capital is forbidden by another law of the same State from earning over six per cent. Let everybody's capital have the same chance, say we, even if rich Mr. Jones should have to sell out his bank stock at a loss. "The greatest good of the greatest number" is a motto which every true man should engrave upon his memory, as the true guide of his judgment, and a just restraint upon his selfishness. He need never fear it will carry him too far. Nature has given us all a preponderating sense of self-help, and there is no danger of our throwing ourselves away in our anxiety to serve others.

1853

The Census of Philadelphia since 1790.

	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.
City of Philadelphia,	28,522	14,220	53,722	63,802	80,458	93,665	121,417
South of city and east of River Schuylkill.							
Southwark,	5,661	9,621	13,707	14,713	20,740	27,548	38,799
Moyamensing,		1,592	2,887	3,963	6,822	14,573	26,979
Passyunk,			882	992	1,538	1,441	1,607
North of city and east of river Schuylkill.							
Northern Liberties,				18,678	28,923	34,474	47,223
Unincorporated Northern Liberties,	8,387	16,970	21,558	1,810	2,453	3,332	1,938
*Spring Garden,				3,498	11,141	27,849	58,895
*Kensington,				7,118	13,326	22,314	46,776
*Penn District,							8,939
*Richmond,							5,840
*Penn Township,							2,687
Oxford,		1,518	3,798	3,105	2,507	3,342	1,787
Frankford,			973	1,315	1,502	1,582	1,787
Lower Dublin,			1,233	1,405	1,637	2,376	5,346
Byberry,	1,495	2,194	2,640	2,705	3,298	4,297	
Moreland,	579	765	876	1,018	1,055	1,130	
Bristol,	362	400	443	418	469	493	
Upper Germantown,	771	965	1,257	1,425	1,734	2,230	
Lower Germantown,	3,220	4,243	4,311	4,642	5,482	8,336	
Roxborough,	1,048	1,252	1,682	3,334	5,797	2,660	
Manryunk,						6,210	
*Bridesburg,						915	
*Aramingo,						694	
Whitehall,						489	
West of Schuylkill.							
Blockley,		1,091	1,618	2,655	3,401	3,318	5,910
West Philadelphia,						2,896	5,670
Kingsessing,		634	903	1,188	1,068	1,339	1,778
	42,520	81,005	111,210	137,097	188,961	258,637	409,045

* Formerly a part of "The Northern Liberties."



any wood today, Sir?

FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS.—The old building at the Northeast corner of Seventh and Walnut streets, belonging to the estate of Jno. Moss, is in course of demolition, to be replaced by a substantial and chaste edifice, extending 115 feet deep on 7th street, to the spacious court in the rear. The basement will be finished the entire depth with vaults for a first-class restaurant. The first story will have a handsome roomy store, fronting on Walnut street, with two large plate glass windows, and door in the centre, and five stores on 7th street, with two conspicuous hall entrances and stairways, each 8 feet wide, leading from 7th street to the upper offices. The second story will be divided into seven handsome offices, for lawyers, &c. The third and fourth stories to be furnished for offices, &c., with the modern improvements, such as gas, water and other conveniences, which are also continued throughout the extensive building. The fronts, of which the design is very neat, are to be of first quality pressed bricks, in the Norman style, supported by handsomely ornamented iron columns and caps. The building will be complete for occupants by the 1st September, and we understand Mr. H. Phillips is the architect and contractor.

Feb. 20, 1855.

Real Estate Sale.—The following property was sold last evening at the Philadelphia Exchange, by James A. Freeman, auctioneer:—The valuable property known as Mantua Farm, for \$45,000. Clay lot on Passyunk Road, for \$3000.

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