

Philadelphia and her Prospects.

Nations begin by building seaports and by immense concentrations for industry and comfort. While being made, a nation is dependent in her infancy, for all that is useful, comfortable, and luxurious, upon older countries, where industry has already been developed. Little or nothing is made at home; the population are avariciously gleaning from the surface whatever Providence has lavished on their soil and latitude. Opportunities of sudden gain are abundant. The sterner pursuits of life are slow. Trade, commerce, and speculation are attractive and profitable, and commercial cities astonish, by the rapidity of their growth and suddenly accumulated wealth.

One city, one port, may monopolize for a time, and draw to her the business of every other section. The locality, when badly chosen, and not properly adapted for this rush, is unceremoniously deserted after a time, and a better location is obtained.

Philadelphia, once the largest seaport, is in a manner neglected, and New York in the ascendancy. New York now has an enormous concentration of foreign trade. This is the result of natural causes. It is founded in necessity and economy. It is founded in the undeveloped industry and product of our nation. But with New York, as with other sea ports, the time will come when she will cease to thrive. Influences are at work to produce this. Our own industry, in defiance of all retarding laws, will emancipate the United States from dependence on other nations. We will gradually work up our own material, and develop every interest which the bounty of Providence has made natural to our soil and climate, as we make an approach towards a finished people, which can only be when we spare our surplus to human progress in other latitudes; and furnish ourselves with all our locality and people can be made to produce. England is a finished nation; France is a finished nation; so are Holland and Germany. What do they take from the rest of the world except to again ship it with the impress of their own industry upon it; and nothing but the excessive development of the internal industry of these nations, and the exporting powers resulting from it, with the growth of new and undeveloped countries—our own among them—has prevented the seaports of these nations from exhibiting decay. Their time is not yet come. What now is Venice, once Queen of the Adriatic? Where now are her three thousand vessels? Where is Alexandria? What stagnates Constantinople, and what annihilated the opulence of Amsterdam? Odessa, Genoa, Bristol, and a host of others, proclaim that, for some cause beyond the control of enterprise or calculation, the giants in trade have fallen. Was it not the development of the internal industry of these nations which made them great? Is it not only the excessive development of this industry in England, France, and Germany which still preserves, in moderate prosperity, the seaports which they have? Surely it is not the internal industry of this nation which is building up New York. But it surely is internal industry which is building up Philadelphia.

In all developed nations, healthful and fertile regions have been selected for the concentration of vast and increasing populations. Splendid capitals have arisen with the maturity of internal industry, and around Philadelphia is land, fertile beyond example, for the supply of products not to be transported; an agricultural population wise in those economics of material which are necessary to the support of a large population; millions of tons of coal give impulse to our local steam engines, numbering thousands.

Philadelphia seems the spot, east of the Alleghenies, for the greatest concentration of manufacturing power. Seventy per cent. of the goods placed upon the shelves of our merchants are foreign. New York imports them. Can it be wondered that New York grows? But the production of a large portion of the remaining thirty per cent. is making Philadelphia. And what must she be when the current of internal industry—a nation's true

wealth—has swept out of the market this foreign trade, when seventy per cent. of our wants are domestic and but thirty are foreign? Then each manufacturing point of the United States will have its speciality for export and consumption, and will draw to her own port importations equal to her wants, and the commercial enterprise, induced by large cargoes for export. Philadelphia will share largely in this. Her port is good enough, and her facilities for production are great beyond calculation. Our pretentious neighbor will then have had her day, and Philadelphia will go on, never to fade while national prosperity continues, and millions of people will be proud to call her their home.

**YACHTING ON THE DELAWARE.**—After a season of rest our yachtsmen are getting ready for the sports and excitement of this noble diversion. Particularly is this activity manifested among the members of our twenty-two feet yachts, eight new clubs having been formed during the winter. A regatta will take place in May for a purse open for all twenty-two feet yachts under the rules. One of the new yachts named the Samuel Gilbert was launched on Monday last with éclat, and the John McDonnell Club were presented with a handsome suit of flags on Tuesday evening, at the Sanson street Hall. Col. P. S. White, on behalf of the Club, made a very happy speech on the occasion.

The following is a complete list of the yachts, those marked with a star being built this winter:

Theodore Esling; George M. Hill; James H. Kelly; D. P. Ray; Daniel Green; Hartrauft; \*Warnick; Williamson; \*Royston; \*W. B. Mann; \*J. M. Butler; John McDonnell; \*Sam'l Gilbert; \*A. Flomerfelt; \*John W. Ryan.

L Feb. 14-59

L April 10-59

EDWIN GREBLE,



PHILADELPHIA,

DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MARBLE, 1859  
CHESTNUT STREET, WEST OF SEVENTEENTH ST.

Stockdale, Pr. 73 S. Second.

**A CURIOUS OLD PRINT.**—We were yesterday shown an engraving illustrating the parable of the Ten Talents, which had evidently been engraved to embellish a large Bible. There is nothing very peculiar about the picture itself, which was in the usual style of English Scriptural engravings of the 17th century; but it bears at the top the Penn Arms, and a scroll in which is an inscription that sets forth, that the plate was a contribution from William Penn, towards the publication it was designed to adorn. The inscription is literally as follows:

"The Honourable William Penn of in Sussex Esq. Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania in America For ye Advancement of this worke Contributed this plate, to humbly Dedicated by Richard Bloome."

The illustrious founder of the State must have been more liberal in the matter of pictures than some of his religious followers, to have contributed such a "variety" as an engraving towards a new publication. The picture is believed to be unique. The oddity may be seen at the Gas-fixture Store of Archer, Warner, Miskey & Co., No. 718 Chestnut street.

L Feb. 16-59

The Franklin Market Company have organized by the election of Mr. Edward Wartinan as President, and John Hinekle, Treasurer. All the stock has been taken, and on Monday next, the erection of the Market House, at Tenth street and Marble alley, will be commenced. The Managers of the Franklin Institute have been negotiating with the Company, for the purpose of having the building so constructed as to allow of its use for the annual exhibitions by the Institute.

Feb. 1-59

L March 2-59

**MANUFACTURE OF STRAW GOODS.**

The manufacture of Straw Goods in Philadelphia is an important and an increasing item. The products of our factories have obtained a deserved celebrity in the South and West, and large orders are filled here from parties who have previously made their purchases further East. The business embraces not only Bonnets for ladies and Flats for girls, but Hats and Caps for men and boys; and includes also the Stiffening, Pressing and Shaping of Panama and other important Hats. The manufacturers in the city are also engaged in making Silk Bonnets, Bonnet Frames, &c., and conduct a Jobbing or Retail business, or both. The Braid for Bonnets is chiefly imported, and known as English, Florence, Italian, Neapolitan, &c. The Bonnets and Hats made here, especially those for children, exhibit excellent, in fact remarkable, taste. Some establishments are devoted largely to Bleaching and Pressing Hats and Bonnets, and conforming them to the prevailing styles.

**Stocks, Real Estate, &c.**—The following properties were disposed of last evening, at the Philadelphia Exchange, by Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons:—

- 4 shares Philadelphia and Havre de Grace Steam Tow Boat Company, \$95.
- 30 shares Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, Wheeling, Va., \$90.
- 70 shares Pennsylvania Railroad, \$43.
- 20 shares Pennsylvania Railroad, \$43½.
- 1 share City Land Association, \$5.
- 1 share Mifflin Land Company, \$5.
- 1 share Mercantile Library, \$8.
- House and lot, Waterloo street, 30x90 ft., \$300
- House and lot, adjoining, 30x95 ft., 250
- House and lot, Frankford Road, near the above, 100x300 ft., 4700
- House and lot, No. 631 North Fifth street, 27x81 ft., 7050
- Lot of nearly 13 acres, with improvements, Passyunk road, near Broad street, \$2450 per acre.
- House and lot, N. E. corner of Eighth and Cherry streets, 22x60 ft., 6250
- House and lot, No. 321 South Sixteenth street, 13x63 ft. Ground rent \$198 1650
- House and lot, No. 117 South Twentieth street, 18x85 ft. Ground rent \$180 1850
- Two lots Clinton street near Baker, each 29x100 feet 160
- Ground rent of \$75, property on Girard avenue, 15x69 feet 1160
- Farm of 427 acres, with improvements, Kent county, Delaware, per acre 1675
- House and lot No. 1226 north Fifteenth street, 16½x63 feet 4775
- House and lot Ontario street near Thirtieth, 16x64 feet 1700

L Feb. 16-59

Feb. 6-59

**THE HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION OF THE SABBATH, ITS USES AND ABUSES.** By William Logan Fisher. Second edition. 248 pages. Published by T. B. Pugh, No. 615 Chestnut street.

In these days of Cant, when ultra-Sabbatarianism is urging a blind obedience to its proscriptive mandates in Legislatures, municipalities and courts, a work like the present is necessary to stay the tide of Bigotry and to furnish the best weapons by which the puritanical demands of Intolerance may be resisted. Mr. Fisher is something more than a mere opponent of Sabbatarian invasion, who merely protests against it. He has addressed himself to the task of proving his arguments by labor, research and illustration. He gives authorities for all that he says, and he has evidently investigated the subject deeply and understands it in all its bearings. The quotations are frequent and pertinent. They aptly illustrate and enforce the views of the writer, which are broad, earnest and philosophical. We warmly recommend this book as one of the best that has been written on the subject. It ought to be in the hands of every enemy of sectarian persecution who desires equal rights to all.