SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

SDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNAL-UPON CURRENT POPICS-COMPILED SYRST DAT FOR THE EVENING THEROHAPM

The King's Friends.

Prom the N. Y. Prionne. The N. Y. Times triumphantly parades an extract from a Pulladelphia paper, purporting to be part of a conversation in which General Grant is represented as saying: -

General Grant is represented as saying:

"Well, if they (Congres) do not repeal the
law (Tenure of Odice ac.) I certainly cannot
make any changes. I cannot remove a man
without making charges of a character which
would blast his reputation; and that would
not be very agreeable, you know; and the resuit will be that the men who hold offices now
will continue to he d them until the end of the
term, no matter woat my desires may be. Of course, this will save me all this office hunting boring,"

The Times parades this as showing "what General Grant thinks" of the act, and its proposed repeal, but we believe no such thing. Every one's experience must have apprised him that unauthorized reports of conversations, made to subserve a purpose, are almost never accurate nor trustworthy. That the above is flagrantly inaccurate, the Times may satisfy itself by comparing it with the provisions of the act in question. The "being's end and aim" of that act is to preclude the President's supplanting, in defiance of the Senate, officers to whose removal he is morally certain the Senate would not give a willing assent. Hence the provision that the President, in the recess of the Senate, shall only suspend instead of absolutely removing, and shall, on the reassembling of the Senate, apprise it of his reasons for such suspension. As the Senate will be in session directly upon General Grant's inauguration, and will remain so for weeks thereafter, or until the President informs it that he has nothing further to communicate, this clause will have no present pertinence orefficacy.

We are confident that General Grant never told any one that, under the Tenure-of-Office act, he "could make no changes;" for the fact is notoriously otherwise. The more important post offices, custom houses, internal revenue collectorships, &c., are held for a term of years, which in many, if not most instances, has expired or is on the point of expiring. The President may nominate new men to fill these places without a why or a whereforethe facts that the places are now to be filled, and that it is his duty to nominate, being sufficient. As to the rest, the naked circumstance that the President judges that the efficiency of the public service would be promoted by such changes as he recommends, would suffice. That General Grant ever said that "the men who hold offices now will continue to hold them to the end of my term," unless the Tenure-of-Office act be repealed, is therefore morally impossible.

The Times intimates that "the inefficiency and corruption" of the Andy Johnson regime is an argument for the repeal in question. We think, on the contrary, that all would have been worse-much worse-but for the Tenureof-Office act.

Honesty and Policy.

From the N. Y. Tribune, The House of Representatives has hitherto been reckoned the stronghold of the greenback heresy. It is this fact which lends to the vote on General Schenok's bill special significance. The Senate may, under malign leadership, be induced to let the session close without action on the subject; though we are unwilling, until further advices, to accept the intimations of this sort that come to us from Washington. But whether the vote be actually recorded at this session or not, we all know that the Senate is in favor of the bill. The House has been the dangerous point; and the House, by a vote of two to one, has now given notice to the world of its rejection of the rogues' plan that, since the bond does not say gold upon its face, we may fairly pay it in depreciated paper.

Now mark the result! A gold-bearing six per cent. bond of this Government, which we fondly boast the richest and strongest in the world, has been selling in London for seventysix and seventy-seven, while a three per cent. English consol has been selling for ninety-two and ninety-three! Under the belief that the election of General Grant meant national honesty, our bonds have been steadily appreciating; under late outgivings in Congress they have advanced still further; and now, within twenty four hours after the vote in Washington on General Schenck's bill, Fivetwenties leap up in London one and a half per cent. more, with a tendency still upward! Who is now so blind as not to see that honesty is the best policy? Once make it as distinctly understood in London and Frankfort, as it is firmly believed by the people here who elected the incoming administration, that our bonds are to be paid according to the honest under-standing at the time of their issue, and they will go above par so rapidly that gold from all the money markets of the world will be thrust upon us to take a four per cent loan, wherewith we can resume specie paymants and call in our Five twenties as fast as the option ma-tures. Gentlemen of the Senate! the way to resumption stretches before you so plain and inviting that even blind men could hardly be excused for missing it! Show the world that this country is too honest to evade its debts on technical quibbles; collect your revenue; and in these two plain acts of common sense and common duty resumption is

-In the meantime, the final victory over repudiation in its most plausible and alluring forms has been substantially won, by the ac tion of the House. What remains in the Senate is the certain registry, sooner or later, of a verdict already rendered. If Mr. Senator Sherman means, even through this session only, to stand in the way of that, let the country know it, and let the Senate, reassembling on the 4th of March, comprehend its plain and imperative duty in the rearrangement of its

General Grant's Political Strategy.

From the N. Y. World. The President-elect realizes the truth of that text of Scripture which declares that a man's foes shall be they of his own house-hold. With both houses of Congress so largely Republican, he has nothing to fear from the Democratic party during the first half of his term. But it will task all his ingenuity and address, and probably require more than he has, to maintain the ordinary status and influence of a President against his own party. He has made an inauspicious be-ginning. It is the first time in our history that the party of a President-elect in Congress, and the press that supported him in the election, have divided and disputed upon a measure in which he was known to take a deep interest. It commonly happens that there is no period in a President's career when he is so powerful and popular as during the three months that precede his inauguration. His power, and the chief source of it, his patronage, are then exhausted. The countless hosts of office-seekers are then all elated with hope; their rivals are the rivals have not yet supplanted them; and that kind of gratitude which has been defined to be the

In the present case, this early discord is the direct consequence of General Grant's own bearing towards the party that elected him, or, rather, towards its representatives in Washington. If his sphinxism has proceeded from calculation in the second content of the from calculation instead of natural reticence, he may have thought that by keeping his appointments a mystery, and extinguishing no hopes, he would more easily scoure the repeal of the obstructive Tenure-of-Office act. was natural enough to suppose that those members of Congress who wished to influence his appointments in their own States or districts would be forward to please him. and would shrink from making a record which would interfere with the success of their solicitations. After the patronage had been be-stowed or promised, the number of active politicians interested in the repeal of that law would be diminished or reduced to nothing; the disappointed becoming indifferent from despair, and the successful desiring the continuance of a law which would insure what they had gained. If General Grant reasoned in this way, he was the dupe of his inexperience. The reasoning would have been correct enough if he had not left out of view the peculiar relations of Congressmen to the patronage. The majority of both houses are not new members, but old members. Few of them expect office for themselves, but they wish to dictate its bestowal as a means of strengthening their influence at home and insuring their constant re-election. The present holders of places in their districts are mestly their friends, appointed by their influence, and protected against removal by their passage of the Tenure-of-Office law. The Republican members have, therefore, as a general thing, something to lose, or at least something to risk, by the re-peal of that act. It would be certain to dispossess many of their friends, might substitute their enemies, or, what they reckon as the same thing, the friends of their rivals. It is on this point that they want assurances, and no such assurances have been given by General Grant. If the Senators could have felt certain that they could control the appointments in their own States, the Tenure-of-Office art would have been repealed without opposition. Aud, on the other hand, if the Republican members of the House had not acted on this subject before the attitude of General Grant became known, the repeal would not have passed the House. Probably it could not pass now if the House had not expended its liberty of action. The most important thing for every member of Congress, in his own estimation, is to

a man of importance at Washington. The personal interest of the Senators in this method of distributing Federal offices is greater than that of members of the House. The Republican members of the House claim control of the patronage only of their own districts. But many districts are represented by Democrats, and from the fact that the strongholds of the Democratic party are the great cities and populous towns, the offices to be filled in them are the most important and lucrative of any in the country. The Senators claim these as their peculiar heritage, and the Senate will not repeal the Tenure-of-Office actualess they can be assured by General Grant that he will take their advice in filling such places.

strengthen his credit and influence in his own

district; and the Federal patronage in his dis-trict is the capital on which he trades. If it is

known at home that he can fill every office, or

that nobody whom he opposes can get ap-pointed, the patronage of his district is a great

lever of influence. It compels all the aspiring

local politicians to court him. It enables him

to reward his friends, punish his enemies, supplant his rivals, and disseminate among

all his constituents an impression that he is

So far as General Grant has been manonvring for the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act, his strategy has been defective. His independence and reserve may have been very well; but his ostentation of them has been a great mistake. The distrust of Congress which it evinced was certain to be repaid with counter distrust. He could take no security against Congress, and Congress has com-plete security against him in leaving things as they are. He might have succeeded better if he had not made his bearing towards his party so marked an exception to the ordinary practice. A man of strong character may counsel freely with others without any surrender of his independence. To consult is not necessarily to conclude: and if General Grant, instead of affecting to act solely on his own judgment, had taken the attitude of a man feeling his way, soliciting advice, and disposed to lean upon the sense of the party in Congress, he could have postponed any actual decisions and yet have excited no distrust among those who have so much power to obstruct him. It is not his reserve, but his sullen ostentation of it, that has lost him the favor and confidence of so large a portion of the Republican party. But there are many who will think his soldier-like freedom from dissimulation does him more credit than the most consummate skill in manipulating a political party. And it may be good strategy in the long run, if he means to rely on the great body of the people instead of the party that elected him.

Within the last day or two General Grant has thrown out more than one intimation that he is revolving in his own mind the extent of his allegiance to the Republican party. The most remarkable of these is what he said on Thursday to Mr. McClure, who undertook to pump and badger him about the Pennsylvania appointment to the Cabinet. According to one report, when he was told by this friend of Governor Cartin's that a particular selection would defeat the Republican party in that State, General Grant replied, with promptness and spirit, that he did not consider himself a representative of the Republican party, although elected by it. If the illtreatment he is receiving provokes him to act in this sense, he will not lack popular support; but he will subject himself to great annoyance during the first part of his term, until the people shall have had an opportunity to make their voice heard through the elec-

Another very significant intimation, amounting almost to a threat, was made by General Grant two days ago, to the effect that if the Tenure-of-Office act were not repealed, he should construe it as an indication that Congress does not desire him to make any removals, and act accordingly. In that case he would make no appointments except to fill vacancles caused by deaths or resignations. Congress would probably rather have it so, than see their present friends removed without being able to diotate their successors. As a means of coercion such a threat is bad strategy. It advertises General Grant's determination not to submit to Congressional dictation in his appointments, and enables the Senators to see that the apprehensions on which they have thus far acted are well founded. They will see that they would lose much and gain nothing by a repeat of the law, and will be likely to act on the maxim that a bird in the hand is better than none in the bush. But if the knaves and rascals are kept in office, the sense of favors expected, impole them to carees | Republican party will explode and collapse as

and flatter the source of their hopes. It has never before happened that a President has raised up a strong faction in his own party to thwart him previous to his inauguration.

In the present case, this early discord is the direct consequence of General Grant's own direct conseque strategy, if its object is, not to constrain the Senate, but to numanacle the President, by bringing the battering-ram of popular indignation in play against the usurpation of exe entive power by Congress. It is the most summoning the people to the rescue, and recovering the lost authority of the Presidential office But if General Grant sows this seed. he will have to wait quite a season for the barvest.

The True Mode of Preparing for Re ump-

From the N. Y. Times.

Mr. Schenck does not exaggerate the difficulties in the way of immediate resumption, or the consequences that would follow the legislative promulgation of a date at which resumption shall begin. The former is simply impossible. Entered upon to-day, it would break down to-morrow, and the destruction of confidence would be disastrous and complete. Mr. Schenck remarked truly that "a scheme for resumption to take place at a certain date in the future, to be fixed by law, would be productive of embarrassment and disaster little less serious and immediate." The interval preceding the designated time would be used by the moneyed class for their own aggrandizement, at the expense of the industrial and debtor classes. Let it be understood that on a given day, not distant, greenbacks will be as good as gold, and from that moment the hoarding of greenbacks becomes profitable. The ability of the Government to say two or three years in advance that on a certain date it will be in a condition to pay gold for currency at par is questionable. The fulfilment of the promise is contingent upon so many conditions which neither Congress nor the Treasury can wholly control, that it cannot be relied upon with certainty. But whatever the ultimate result, the intermediate process would necessarily be harsh and distressing. Not only would gold be accumulated by the Treasury as its chief form of strength, but 'the currency would be withdrawn from the ordinary channels of production and trade, entailing upon the money market a stringency from which all interests but those of the usurer and speculator would seriously suffer.

Such being the tendencies of mere legislative resumption, the country has reason to be thankful that neither Mr. Sherman nor Mr. Morion has prevailed upon Congress to under-take the experiment. Of the measures introduced by these Senators respectively, that of Mr. Sherman is infinitely the more objectionable. It would inflict upon us the pains of contraction and swell the volume of the debt for the furtherance of objects which, after all, might not be realized. Hence its enactment would be a calamity in comparison with which the continuance of the present state of the currency is an insignificant evil. Mr. Morton's bill, while better in many respects, perpetrates the blunder of fixing a date for resumption, and is therefore calculated to produce indirectly the mischief of contraction. What remains available, then, in the shape of legislation? Mr. McCulloch's prolonged and oft-renewed efforts are conclusive evidence as to the futility of artificial means of hastening a change- for which the country is not even partially prepared. He tried contraction until suffering business protested against its continuance He essayed the management of the gold premium by secret sales of gold, without bringing us a single fraction nearer the gaol Legislation can do no more. It can but aim at the appreciation of the currency by rendering it scarcer, or by forcing down the gold

premium; neither of which is expedient. The time will come when a Congressional declaration on the subject will not be productive of harm. . To be safe or proper at any time, however, it must be the result of an altered condition of trade and finance, not a cause designed to produce the change. When the gradual restoration of confidence shall have withdrawn life from gold gambling, and the natural growth of the country in wealth, population, and industry shall have absorbed whatever excess of currency there now is over bona fide financial wants, we shall not be many degrees removed from resumption. It will then be possible, if the Treasury and the banks be meanwhile compelled to do their duty. That stage reached, a formal enact-ment will be in order. It will be so because in the circumstances stated a Congressional declaration will amount to no more than a recognition of existing facts, as distinguished from the attempt to perform the impossible pro-posed by Mr. Sherman, and in a milder man-

ner by Mr. Morton. And yet, though Congress may not hope to legislate back specie payments on any direct and specific plan, it wields a power by which resumption may be accelerated. Only let us have what Mr. Schenck describes as "an economical and sagacious administration of our financial affairs," and the natural recuperative process already in operation throughout the country will be greatly strenghened. The financial prospect derives whatever of gloom it has in part from want of faith in the fixedness of legislation, and the disposition hoth of Congress and the Treasury to resort to charlatanry under the pretense of promoting resumption; and in part also from the injuries inflicted upon industry and trade by unwise and oppressive taxation. Natural tendencies are repressed or perverted. Burdens are imposed which a vigitant economy might lighten. Speculation is fostered by causes which a Secretary caring more for general interests than theories or favorite devices would extinguish. All these sources of embarrassment Congress may, if it choose, bring under wholesome regulation before the close of the session. The Supreme Court has opened the road to healthy business by legalizing, in effect, gold contracts. Wail-street gambling has received a check from the measure forbidding the locking up of currency, and it will be still further baffled when the Senate finds time to pass the House bills forbid. ding secret sales of gold by the Treasury and regulating the certification of checks by the banks.

Another measure of importance which the senate persistently neglects is one forbidding the increase of the gold-bearing debt. This, in conjunction with Mr. Schenck's declaratory resolution in regard to the maintenance inviolate of the national obligations, would go far towards strengthening our credit abroad. And this action is all possible without touching the conflicting views which come into prominence when the direct enactment of resumption is

mentioned. If to these simple fuancial measures be added the consistent economy which shall at once purify and cheapen the Government and facilitate large reductions in the amount of taxation, Congress will do nearly all that is possible or desirable by way of restoring specie payments.

—A letter from Newport says: —"I am living quietly in this pleasant town. It is the firest watering place in the world, except the office of the New York Central Railroad Com-

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.

MILES

NOW COMPLETED.

The First Mortgage Bonds,

HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

WE ARE NOW SELLING

PAR AND INTEREST.

Or exchanging for GOVERNMENT SECURI

TIES on the following terms;-For \$1000 1881s, we pay a difference of\$134.17 \$1000 1862s, we pay a difference of 141-62 \$1000 1864s, we pay a difference of....... 107-92 \$1000 1865s, Nov., we pay a diff. of..... 121-68 \$1000 10-40s, we pay a difference of 90 42 \$1000 1865s, July, we pay a difference of 100 42 \$1000 1867s, July, we'pay a difference of 101'17 \$1000 1868s, July, we pay adlfference of 104.17

Or in preportion, as the market for Government Securities may fluctuate,

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERN-MENTS, GOLD, ETC.,

No. 36 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

30 YEARS SIX PER CENT.

COLD BONDS.

AND

ACCRUED INTEREST.

DEXXIVEN&BRO.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADA. AND READING RR 6s,

FREE FROM ALL TAXES, A small amount for sale low by

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street,

LEDYARD & BARLOW

Have Removed their

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

No. 19 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Eu

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers, No. 39 South THIRD Street.

Members of the New York and Philadels phia Stock and Gold Boards. No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city,

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

JAY COOKE & CO. Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA. Dealers in all Government Securities. Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New

A Liberal Difference allowed. Compound Interest Notes Wanted. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold

on Commission Special business accommodations reserved for

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our

GLENDINNING, DAVIS &

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY

No. 2 NASSAU St., New York, BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office.

BKJamison & Co

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds, At Closest Market Rates.

N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts. Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stocks Boards, etc.



Dealers in United States Bonds, and Mem-bers of Stock and Gold Exchange, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON, B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS, And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

SALE AT PAR BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC. CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Stars

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oll, Etc. Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 411 WILLIAM CROVES.

No. 838 SANSOM Street.

AGENT FOR

YEATMAN & GRAHAM'S [2 22 1m PURE CINCINNATI CATAWBA WINES.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO. N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts., PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF White Lead and Colored Paints, Putt Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT

LOWIST PRICES FOR UASH.

PROVISIONS, ETC.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO., No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN PROVISIONS,

OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS, FOR FAMILY USE TERRAPISS SIS PER DOZEN.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS. PEACHES, PINEAPPL 18, ETC., GREEN CORN, TOMATOES FRENCH PEAS, MUSHLOOMS.

ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 11 77rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC. ESTABLISHED 1828.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and G. W. RUSSELL,

PHILADELPHIA.

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallist nemanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to con in nothing hurtful or injurious to the system. WARRANTED TO CURR OR MONEY REFUNDED WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA

Warranted Permanently Cured.

Warranted Permanently Cared.

Without Injury to the System.

Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicam

By Using Inwardiy Only

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUNATIC BEMEDY,

Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures, Pre-No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

BELOW MARKET. 8 22 stathu

DILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS.

All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCandless M. D., No. 1926 SPECIO GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a housand of the best citzens of Pathadelphia cured. Reference given at our office. 2 23 1m

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

The South and Southwest FAST FREIGHT LINE

EVERY TRUE DAY. The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance, WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE. The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, February 25, at 4 P. M.

C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest. Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight apply to E. A. SOUDER & CO., DOCK STREET WHARF.

Through bills of lading given in connection with 8.

LORILLARD'S STRAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at soon. The winter rates at which threight is now taken is 20 cents per 100 pounds, gross, 5 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option The Line is now prepared to contract for spring rates lower than by any other route, commencing on March 15, 1889. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier, Freight eceived at all times on covered wharf,

JOHN F. OHL Pier 19 North Wharves N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENS
TOWN.—inman Line of Mail Steamers
are sppointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF NEW YORK, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1 P. M.
ETNA, via Hailiax, Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANYWERP, Saturday, Feb. 23, 12 noon.
CITY OF LONDON.
KANGAROU, Via Hailiax, Tuesday, Mar. 6, 12 noon.
KANGAROU, Via Hailiax, Tuesday, Mar. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, Mar. 9, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday,
at 1 P. M., from Pier 46, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER
SAILING RYBRY SATURDAY,
Payable in Gold.

FIRST CABIN.

\$100 STEERAGE.

\$100 LONGOR.

\$100 LONGOR.

\$100 STEERAGE.

\$100 LONGOR.

\$100 STEERAGE.

\$100 LONGOR.

\$100 LO

Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULE, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. MALL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK
AND HAVKE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid lew vessels on this layoute route for
the Continent will sail from Pier No. 5c North river,

as follows:— Brocande.....Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS....Surmont.....Saturday, Oct. 37
PEREIRE......Duchesne....Saturday, Oct. 81

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,
EVERY SATURDAY,
ALBOOR, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET At DOOR. From FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

The ROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Ranroad, connecting at Portamouth and to Lyuchberg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDIRED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity safety, and cheapness of this routs commend it to the public as the most desirable madium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships induced at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and Chypoint.

T. P. OROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk.

T. P. OROWELL & CO., Agents as Norfolk. 612 ML w EXPRESS LINE TO ALEX;
D. C., via Chesa, cake and Detaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bris .; Knoxville, Nashville, Daton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at 1000.

or A noneage, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon the first wharf and me Market street.

Freight received daily. WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
NO. 14 North and South Wharves,
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Vir.

NUTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA

EXPERSE STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first what leave Market street.

Goods Frwarden by all the lines going out of York, North, Esst, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM F. CLYDE & CO., Agents, Add William F. CLYDE & CO., Agents, Add William F. C. William F. Street, Street, New York, North Esst.

AMED HAND, Agent.

BG. HY WALL Street, Corner of Serth, New York

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE
BLU Switt-sure Libes, via Delaware and Baritan
Canal, on and after the lith of March, leaving daily at
12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Borthern and
Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on scoon modating
torms, apply to William M. Baird & CO.,
118. No. 122 S. Dellaware avenue.

LOST.

T OST-CERTIFICATE OF OLD CITY LOAN Mary E. Reeves. Approach on will be made of a new certificate.