## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON GURBENT TOPICS-CONTILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

FREE CUBA"-HOW IS FREE CUBA POSSIBLE?

rom the N. Y. World. and that the It is perfectly well supathies of General Countries enlisted on he side of the Cuban insurpents with all the enacity of his naturally subborn character. The law, indeed, requires him to prevent the fitting out of expeditions from our shores; but he has taken no active steps, and means to take none, to repress such expeditions and punish those who engage in them. It is well known that the recent arrests were not in pursuance of his instructions. The tardy zeal of the local officers was selfprompted. The President cannot reprimand them for attempting to enforce the law; but he has given them, and means to give them, no efficient support. It is not probable that the leaders of the expedition will ever be tried. The multitude of the enlisted men are to be set free without indictment, without bail, without unpleasant consequences of any kind to deter them from embarking in new enterprises as soon as a new opportunity is afforded. Indeed, the idea of indicting and trying a thousand men, one by one, is impracticable and preposterous. Judi pial remedies are not adapted to emergencies in which multitudes of men run into a frenzy and violate the laws. Judicial process cannot begin to act until after the offense has been committed. Judicial proceedings are too slow, too technical, too much embarrassed by the necessity of dealing with each individual offender separately, and allowing swarms of witnesses to be examined on each side, to meet cases in which thousands of men rush into a violation of the laws by a common impulse. The fact that General Grant does not go beyond judicial proceedings, and that he does not even set these in motion, but merely refrains from actively obstructing them when set on foot by subordinate officers without his astructions, would of itself prove, even if we and no other evidence, that the affected

If the President had any sincere intention to enforce the neutrality laws, he would long tince have issued a proclamation, as has nlways been done in similar cases; and if the mere warning had proved insufficient, he would have had recourse to the preventive measures authorized by the act of April 20, 1818. The eighth section of that act is in the following words:-

leutrality of our Government is a sham and

es. In every case in which a vessel shall be fitted but and armed, or attempted to be fitted out and armed; or in which the force of any vessel of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel, shall be increased or augmented; or in which any military expedition or enterprise shall be begun or set on foot, contrary to the provisions and prohibitions of this act; and in the provisions and promotions of this act; and in fevery case of the capture of a ship or vessel within the jurisdiction or protection of the United States, as before defined; and in every case in which any pro-cess issuing out of any court of the United States shall be disobeyed or resisted by any person or per-sons having the custody of any vessel of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people, or of any subjects or citizens of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people: in every such case, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that nurness to employ such part of the lender. for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia thereof, for the purpose of taking possession of and detaining any such ship or vessel, with her prize or prizes, if any, in order to the execution of the pro-hibitions and penalties of this act, and to the restor-ing the prize or prizes in the cases in which recreate ing the prize or prizes in the cases in which restora-tion shall have been adjudged; and also for the pur pose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the territories or juris-diction of the United States against the territories or dominions of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace."

This section of the neutrality act confers upon the President ample authority for dealing efficiently with such expeditions; but President Grant has made no use of this authority. It slumbers as a dead letter in the statute book. For anything he has done or is likely to do under it, it might as well have never been enacted. The moral support of the Government is given to the Cuban insurgents. With so much popular feeling as exists in their favor, and the moral support of the Government, they will find the means of fitting out expeditions from this country, and the hope of an open recognition will encourage them to hold out, and prolong the contest-perhaps until the island is ruined. The diseases incident to the climate are making havoc of the Spanish troops. The dilatory tactics adopted by the Cubans, who suffer much less by sickness, may enable them to wear out all the forces that can be sent from

Both parties to this contest, and the United States as interested spectators, have a common interest in shortening the struggle, and permitting the industry and commerce of the island to be revived. If the insurrection is to be crashed, the sooner it is crushed the better: if it is to succeed, the sooner it sucpeeds the better. An early decision either way would be better for all parties than the desolation of the island by a sanguinary contest, continued until its industry and property are destroyed and its population reduced to barbarism and beggary. With President Grant's known predilections, the influence of our Government is likely to be

exerted in such a way as to prolong the struggle and desolate the island-a result more

to be deprecated than any other. Is there no solution of this difficulty which would satisfy the honor and save the interests of all concerned? Considering the attitude of our President, the unsettled condition of the Spanish Government at home, and the hopes entertained by the insurgents, we can see but one solution; and that is, the sale of Cuba by Spain to the Cubans. Spain had far better sell the island at a fair price than conquer it by a long and wasteful struggle which would destroy the value of the possession. The troops, which are falling victims to the climate, are needed at home to aid in consolidating her new institutions. She had better sell the island while it has a value, than fight for it till it becomes worthless. On the other hand, it would be more for the advantage of the Cubans to purchase it while it has a value, than to win it by a protracted strug-gle, from the effects of which it might require years, and perhaps generations, to recover. They could afford to start with a debt. if they could have the island before it is ravaged and laid waste by war. Its wonderful resources are, as yet, not much impaired. The taxes which they now pay to Spain for misgovernment would suffice to discharge a heavy debt. They would need no army or navy for any other purpose than the preservation of domestic order. Against foreign aggression the United States would feel bound to protect them, as it has long been the settled determination of this country that Cuba shall never pass into the hands of any other foreign power than Spain. A police, supported by a militia which could be called out in an emergency, is all the armed force independent Cuba would need, if she has capacity for self-government. She would need | has taken from the States the right to secode.

I no greater revenue to support her civil esta-1 ments than is required by an average The exorbitant sums State in our Union. extorted by Spain in taxes could be nearly all devoted to the extinction of the debt incurred by the purchase of the island from the

mother country. Spain would, of course, require a guarantee for the payment of the debt; and if the question should ever reach that stage, it might be worth the consideration of American Government and people whether their interest in the island is not sufficient to justify them in giving the guarantee. We should, of course, require security, and it might be given by a pledge of the duties collected on specified articles of commerce. If Cuba should choose to come into the Union before her debt was finally extinguished, we should have to pay the remaining balance of the debt, as Cuba would then relinquish to us the chief sources of her revenue.

Whatever merit, or want of merit, there may be in this plan, its agitation as a serious proposal would at least test the sentiments of the property holders of Cuba in relation to independence and the capacity of the people of the island for self-government. Their taxes would be no heavier than at present; and if they believe that order would be main tained and property secure under an inde pendent government, it is for their interest to favor the project. We should like to see the disposition and judgment of the Cuban property-holders thus brought to a practical test. The apinion of the shrewdest and most intelligent part of the inhabitants would be of great value on such a subject.

They would probably think, as we have long thought, that the people of Cuba are not very well qualified for republican institutions. But surely they had better flounder through the experiment than have the island wasted and desolated by a long war. The chances of success as an independent nation are certainly better than the absolute and irretrievable ruin that would result from a protracted civil war. If such a calamity could be averted, and the property, industry, and commerce of the island be saved, by a purchase from Spain guaranteed by the United States, the project would be worth considering.

"UNDER WHICH KING?"

From the N. Y. Tritune, Hon. Alex. H. Stephens is writing, and has partly published, a history of our late unpleasantness, which he entitles "The War Between the States." Mr. Stephens has just felt impelled to write a letter explaining away the major propositions of his book. It strikes us that Mr. Stephens might have wisely refrained from writing his book, and thus spared himself the annoyance of writing his letter. But our readers shall judge for them-

Mr. Stephens' theory is that the Union was a mere league of sovereign powers, and of course dissoluble at the pleasure of those powers respectively-of a minority, or, in fact, of any one of them, so far as that one is concerned. And he quotes sundry conspicuous Republicans-among them Abraham Lincoln, Benjamin F. Wade, and Horace Greeley-as having, at some time, favored this view.

Mr. Stephens is utterly mistaken. Leaving others to speak for themselves, we can assure him that Horace Greeley never, at any mo-ment of his life, imagined that a single State, or a dozen States, could rightfully dissolve the Union. The doctrine of Horace Greeley. which Mr. Stephens has confounded with State sovereignty, is that of popular sovereignty, or the right of a people to recast or modify their political institutions and relations—the right set forth by Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of American Indepen-

dence, as follows:-"We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the People to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to their shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

—This doctrine of Jefferson's we have ever

received; and we have held it precisely as it reads. The same is true, we presume, of Messrs. Lincoln, Wade, and other Republicans. Mr. Stephens may say it justifies the so-called secession of the South; we think differently. We hold that secession the work of a violent, subversive, bullying, terrorizing minority, overawing and stifling the voice of a decided majority of the Southern people. The facts which justify this conclusion are embodied in "The American Conflict," more especially in Vol. I, chap. xxii. According to Mr. Stephens' conception, a majority of the people of Delaware, consisting of less than 100,000 persons, might lawfully dissolve the Union, but the whole population of New York south of the Highlands—at least 1,500,000 in number-could do nothing of the kind. Mr. Stephens' may possibly be the true doctrine, but it certainly never was ours, nor of any Republican so far as we know. The right we affirm is not based on the Federal Constitution, but is before and above any and all Constitutions.

Mr. Stephens in his letter or codicil says:-"When I stated that secession had been abandoned "When I stated that secession had been abandoned by the people of the Southern States, I meant all that I said, and uttered nothing but the truth. Its abandonment was accepted in good faith as one of the resalts of the war. It is no longer looked to in any contingency as a practical remedy or check against any usurpations or abuses of power on the part of the Federal Government. This abandonment on their part has been manifested in every form in which public as well as private honor can be pledged. All the States in their conventions have, without equivocation, given it an emphatic abandonment. Even the Southern Generals in the New York Convention last year, to whom such an New York Convention last year, to whom such an ankind allusion is made by Judge Nicholas, gave their pledged honor to this abandonment by unani-mously sustaining the platform of principles then announced. Whether they were 'anpardoned' or not, their individual honor and integrity as men were certainly untarnished and unsullied, far beyond the reach of all impeachment or reproach. This sing of Judge Nicholas at the Southern Generals was, as it seems to me, no less unkind than unjust. Why he should have applied to them the epithet of unpardoned I know not, for, if I am correct in my recollection, the imputation is utterly without foundation in fact.

dation in fact.

"No utterance of mine, therefore, presents to the people of the North or South the question of secession as a living issue. This is but the work of imagination on the part of Judge Nicholas. I opposed it as an expedient remedy at the time it was resorted to, though I believed it to be a rightful one, And, though I believe it to be the rightful one, I did not believe it to be the only one, much less the surest or the best one. I then thought, and still think, that there were other remedies much more think, that there were other remedies much more practicable and expedient."

-It seems to us that Mr. Stephens here repeats his old blunder, and that it is one which threatens to be mischievous. Stephens in 1860 believed secession rightful but inexpedient. He now says the South (his South) has abandoned secession—that it is no longer regarded by her as a practical remedy for Federal abuses and usurpations. accept this statement as true of course, so far as Mr. Stephens is concerned. Others will speak for themselves. But consider:-

I. The Federal Constitution, as originally ratified, either authorized State secession or it did not. Mr. Stephens says it did.

II. If it ever authorized that resort, it now authorizes it; for no amendment since adopted

III. If the power to secede is reserved by the States, certain of them may at any time see fit to exercise it. The fact that Mr. Stephens in 1860 did not deem such exercite expedient did not prevent Goorgia's secession

then, and may not at the next attempt. IV. Should Georgia resolve to seed le, she will have Mr. Stephens' assertion of her right to do so in black and white, Having seconded. she will reassert her paramount authority, and command his acquiescence. And he will be constrained by his own proclaimed principles to obey her then, as he did in 1860.

—On the whole, we submit that Mr. Ste-phens should write as beseems a reconstructed Unionist, or mark his letters "private," and keep them so.

Mr. Stephens' error is one eminently practical. A good many men who had been edu-cated at West Point by the Union for the Union left her service in 1861 to lead the armies raised to destroy her. Many of them, including the most eminent, have recorded their conviction that secession was neither necessary nor expedient; yet even General Lee felt constrained by such considerations as moved Mr. Stephens to "go with his State."

Now we have no taste for digging up the mouldering bones of bygone controversies. "Let the dead bury their dead." We do not quarrel with those who thought and acted as Mr. Stephens or General Lee did in 1860-61, as to the propriety of such action then. But we have a country, a government, a military and a naval service, with costly schools to match; and we do most earnestly protest against commissioning or training one more military or naval officer who holds that a State may rightfully secede from the Union, and call with authority on her sons to follow her. The country has no money to spare to educate soldiers whom another power (or forty others) may command to draw their swords against her. Let bygones be bygones; but let us have a clear understanding and a plain chart as to the future.

THE CHINESE LABOR QUESTION. From the N. Y. Herald.

The question of the introduction of Chinese laborers is exciting great interest all over the country, and a large number of our exchanges come to us with articles and comments thereon. But it is more particularly in the South that the greatest interest is awakened. We pu blished on Monday the call for a convention in Memphis, of delegates from the cities towns, and counties of the neighboring States, to consider the subject and initiate plans for bringing in large numbers of Chinese under labor contracts. One of the leading Chinese operators in this business in California has announced his intention to attend the convention for the purpose of offering contracts. and we are informed that parties in New York are preparing to visit Memphis at the same time with offers of great facilities for transportation. The convention will meet on the 13th instant, and there is no reason why fifty or a hundred thousand Chinese should not be put on the cotton plantations of the South in time for the picking of next year's

That the convention at Memphis will be numerously attended there cannot be the slightest doubt; but though eminent as agricultural laborers, it is not alone in tilling the earth that the Chinese are adapted to fill our social wants. The experiment has been made in California, and has proved a success. Nearly two hundred thousand Chinese have already poured in through the Golden Gate, and to-day they dig the mines and the canals, build the railroads, till the vineyards and the gardens, fill the household duties of cooks, laundrymen and male servants, throng in the factories, the foundries, the mills, and the machine shops, and are ready to undertake any kind of labor, heavy or light. In fact, to them is due the great revolution in produc tion in California, which enables home industry and skill to supply every public want and contribute to the rapidly increasing wealth of the community. They are industrious to a high degree, frugal and shrewd in business, keen in finance, and will create wealth where others would starve. Their intellectual culture is of a high order, and the moral precepts of their faith assimilate in a high degree with those of the Christian religion.

The stimulus that brings them hither is the vast difference in the wages of labor in the crowded area of the Chinese empire, where a working man can earn but a few cents a day, and those of our own prosperous but thinly settled country. The channels of communi-cation and supply, now but just opened, must continue to increase in capacity until an approximation in the level of wages has been reached. Where that level will lie it is now impossible to estimate. The advent of steam, the rail, and the electric wire in China, will tend to increase employment and raise the wages of man there, as they have done here and in Europe, by increasing the facilities for distribution and consumption of his productions. Whether the men of China be brought here to till our lands and attend our machines, or the machines be taken to China, the effect upon the general condition of mankind must be the same-a great increase in production, and a commerce that will surpass the wildest dreams of the merchant. It is estimated that the steam engine has increased the productive powers of the twenty millions who inhabit England a hundred fold, and it is a known fact that while population in any country increases in a given arithmetical ratio, commerce increases in a similar geometrical ratio, so that when the population has doubled their trade has increased fourfold.

"Apply this rule to our own production and commerce under the stimulus of Chinese immigration, or to those of China under steam on her rivers and canals, and in her manufactories, and it will almost seem that a millennium of trade is close at hand, when every man shall be clothed in silks, and every woman be decked with pearls. This problem is des tined to be first worked out in the great valley of the Mississippi, through the agency of steam on the Pacific Ocean and multiples of the iron way from the Pacific to the great river. Already an agency in St. Louis announces that it is ready to contract to deliver fifty thousand Chinese laborers, and General Forrest has closed for one thousand to fill a railroad construction contract which he has undertaken. The South is the first in the field, because, in consequence of recent events, her needs are greater than ours. But we have our needs, too, which the Chinese immigrant can and no doubt will fill The mission which pertains to us, however, is to see that this great experiment in human de velopment under constitutional government be conducted with that respect for individual rights which our laws and our treaties guarantee. Conflicting immigrations from Europe and Asia to our great field of enterprise will give rise to many interesting problems in social government, in morals and in religion; for with industrial and commercial prosperity comes great mental activity. They can all harmonize under the panoply of free govern-ment, and our ability to lead them to that result will be the highest test of our greatness as a people.

HAVE AMERICANS ANY BIGHTS IN CUBA?

Years the N. V. Times. We have repeatedly called the attention of the Government to the necessity of taking sters for the vindication of the rights of Ama ricons resident in Cuba.

When news reached us by telegraph a few days ago of the execution of two Americans by the Spanish authorities, we called upon President Grant to direct immediate inquiry into the facts of these cases-in order that it might be satisfactorily determined whether the men were guilty of the offenses charged against them, or whether the Spanish authorities might not have been led to the perpetraion of a great crime through their excitement about American filibusters and their anger against American sympathy with the

There is now more reason than ever why the Government should promptly direct in-quiry into the matter. We now know that at least one of the Americans (Sheakman) who was executed, denied being a filibuster, or being in complicity with any filibustering movement. He avowed on oath that he en gaged in New York as a sailor on board the Grapeshot for the voyage to Falmouth, not knowing she was to take on filibusters and land them in Cuba. He was left on the Cuban shore against his will, and while employed in unloading a boat, the Grapeshot having left suddenly and unknown to him. He declined taking part with ,the filibusters after the vessel was gone, and as soon as the Spanish roops appeared he voluntarily surrendered to them. The American Acting Consul at San-tiago labored hard to save his life, as also did the British Consul, but the Spaniards nevertheless proceeded to execute him at their leisure.

We have, along with the report of this case, an account of another case in which a British subject (Robinson) was arrested and imprisoned on a Spanish accusation at Matanzas; but the British Commodore Phillimore hastened to the place on an iron-clad and demanded the man's release. The Spanish functionary agreed to the demand, but the troops threatened to kill Robinson if released: whereupon the British Commodore, accompanied by a number of naval officers, went ashore, marched to the prison, released Robinson, conveyed him to the British ironclad, and thus secured his safety. At the same time he forwarded to the Captain-General explicit demands for full satisfaction in another case of wrong to a British

Are American citizens less entitled to protection and justice in Cuba than British citizens? Are American officers and functionaries less prompt and determined than British officers in enforcing the rights of their countrymen who may be outraged abroad?

The Government must see to this matter at once. There are large numbers of Americans resident in Cuba who have been guilty of no offense against the Spanish power, and toward whom our Government is bound to see there is no wrong perpetrated.

THE SUMMER EXODUS.

From the N. Y. Times. Probably in no civilized country is there such a hegira of people from their homes, in the summer months, as in the United States. From the city to the country, from the country to the sea, from the sea to the mountains, there is an incessant stream of travellers seeking rest, or change, or society, or solitude, some wanting moist air and some dry, some the luxuries of a hotel, and others the hardships of the wilderness, and all desiring a change of scene and occupation. The climate of this country compels these changes more than that of Europe, or even of our own East-

ern coast. Few families in our cities preserve the health of their children without giving them a few weeks in summer in the fields or on the sea beaches. The destroying pestilence among city children-cholera infantum-is best of all averted by mountain air. Very few boys or girls grow up to full beauty and vigor in our large cities who have no vacation in the country. And the experience of all business men in New York is that the best economy, both of health and pocket, is to give some few weeks of the year to entire change of scene, and to rest or exercise among the mountains or by the sea. Our best-preserved professional and business men, who enjoy more than a fortune in their health, are always those who have made a point of taking their annual vacations, whatever was the pressure of affairs. And in our climate, the business people, even in the country, rarely get through a year healthfully without a brief visit to the sea-side. Americans are fast learning the lesson that no success in a profession and no amount of wealth can compensate for a moment the loss of health and nervous vigor.

Our people are fortunate in having such a large selection of different resorts for their summer residence, all peculiar in their features and attractions. A sea coast, extending, we may say, for pleasure purposes, from the mouth of the Chesapeake to the frontiers of Maine, offers itself to the lovers of yachting, sea bathing, and sea air. Mountains, from the picturesque region of Western Virginia to the wild and solitary Adirondacks and the grand peaks of the White Mountains, present innumerable resorts for those who prefer the pure air and grand scenery of high altitudes. For those seeking wild life and sporting, the lakes of Maine and the Adirondack lake country will give an entirely new and invi-

gorating recreation. Those more ambitious may try the salmon fishing in the streams of the Provinces, or buffalo shooting on the Kansas prairies, or explore the "Switzerland of America," the Rocky Mountains, or emulate the Alpine Club among the high peaks and unexplored canons of the Sierras.

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COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADRIPHIA.

CINER'S OFFICE.

PHILADRIPHIA, June 25, 1869.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of June, 1869, the annexed bill, entitled

"An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,

Clerk of Common Council.

A N ORDINANCE
To Authorize a Loan for the Payment of
Fround Rents and Morigages.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to bor-Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to bor-row, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, seven hundred thousand dollars for the payment of ground rents and mortgages held against the city, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not be-fore, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the eer-tificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof; there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates, and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certifi-

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, June 24, 1869, entitled "An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages."

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the And the said clerk, at the states meeting of Coun-cils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST FAST FREIGHT LINE. EVERY THURSDAY.

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The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and EMPIRE, Captain Snyder,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship EROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, July 8, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with 8.
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
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THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO
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EVERY SATURDAY,
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Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

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618

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP
LINE FOR NEW YORK. Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES. Spring rates, commencing March 15.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 16th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

john F. Ohl.,
2 285
Pier 19 North Wharves.
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Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
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No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLIE, Agents, at Georgetown; M.
RLDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows.

City of Paris, Satur day, July 10, at 1 P. M.
Erms, via Halifax, 1 needlay July 18, at 1 P. M.
City of Poston, Satur day, July 21, at 12 noon.
City of London, Satur day, July 21, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North Rivor.

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105 To London.

To Paris.

116 To Paris.

118 To Paris.

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St. John's, N. F.

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Passeugers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bramen.

stc., at reduced rates.

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by Branch Steamer. 20
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bramen,
stc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons
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For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15, BROADWAY, N. Y.

or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agenta.

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NO. 4110HESNUT Street, Philadelphis.

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Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market
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Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New
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NO. 128, DELLAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
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NO. 118 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK

NO. 113 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK,
was Delware and Raritan Canal, SWIPTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
The business by these lines will be resumed on and after
the 5th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on
accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
No. 132 South Wharves.

PODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET A KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SOISSORS of the finest quality.

Razers, Knives, Sulssors, and Table Cutlery Ground and
Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street,