A MOSS ROSE.

Was It a Ghost? A correspondent sends us the following, which he assures us is a true story:

"The writer of this brief article is person ally cognizant of the fact that the celebrated Jules Janin has borne the highest testimony to the astate discrimination, philosophical attainments, and general education of a certain German lady now residing in this city. 'Astute discrimination' and 'philosophical attainments are emphasized here, or intended to be so, because the story about to be related on the authority of this lady, and in which she appears to have played a prominent part, is so strange and incredible that it has been deemed necessary to refer to her clear-ness of perception and her logical turn of mind to establish the respectability of her

evidence in the premises.
"Before leaving Berlin, her native city, about eight years ago, she became the intimate friend and companion of a certain Miss Alice G., a very beautiful young girl, who, among her other accomplishments, was noted for her music and embroidery. Circumstances so ordered it that these two ladies travelled together through the greater part of Germany, France, and Italy with the mother of Alice, who was a wealthy invalid. While sojourning in the vicinity of the Lake of Como, Alice, at the instance of her friend, began a piece of embroidery, intended to represent a basket of flowers, the central feature of which was to be a 'full-blown moss rose filled with crimson, as Alexander Smith has it. Gradually the canvas became almost edorous, as bud after bud seemed to open to the sunbeam of her needle as it glinted through the pink and pearly dawn of her fingers. Already had bunches of leaves fallen with careless grace over the verge of the exquisitely-wrought wicker-work; some rich in that brown, intellectual tinge so dear to Wouvermans, and others bright with all the

wouvermans, and others bright with all the emerald loveliness of spring.

"During the progress of this delightful bouquet, and whenever the fair embroiderer satdown to it, she invariably began to sing some portion of that unrivalled cavatina, 'Robert toi que j'aime'—a circumstance to which her ottention had been called forements. attention had been called frequently, but which she as constantly treated with a lighthearted laugh. In this way matters sped un-til the whole basket was filled, save a vacant spot in the midst of the clustering flowers, yet to be occupied by their flushed queen. At this juncture the mother of Alice was suddenly recalled to Germany; and, both the ladies accompanying her, the embroidery needle was, of course, laid aside for the time being. This was a source of some little disappointment to one of the party at least, as the piece of needlework was intended as a souvenir for the lady first mentioned in this little history, and as she was most desirous of possessing it com-pleted to the very last touch. Seeing that some time could not but elapse, however, be-fore the work could be finished, she took charge of the canvas, humorously exacting a premise from Alice that, whether dead or alive, she should add the central and crowning flower to the group-which promise was as jocosely, but quite as explicitly, given; and that, too, on the very last day of December, 1860. Through some family complications, not necessary to explain here, the party broke up on arriving at Paris, Alice and her friend meeting no more; the latter having shortly after-wards sailed for America, reaching this city, where, as already intimated, she now resides. From the moment of her landing here,

and up to within the last couple of months she corresponded regularly with her friend, who, although no longer a girl, was still unmarried, notwithstanding the ripeness and fascination of her beauty. In the letters that passed between them, occasional mention was made of the unfinished embroidery; when finish the moss rose, whether dead or alive. So beautiful was the basket of flowers in even its incomplete condition, it was the practice of its fair and intellectual custodian to exhibit it, at times, to such of her friends as she deemed judges of such things; while it was her custom, every New Year's eve before retiring to rest, to place the embroidery-frame before her, on which the canvas still lay stretched, for the purpose of communing in spirit with the loved one beneath whose fingers it first began to glow.
"In this way time stole steadily on, until

the night of the 31st of December last, when this frame was again brought from its hidingplace, and shown to a lady and gentleman who happened to drop in on its owner. After their departure she who had prized it so dearly placed it in a small parlor adjoining her bedchamber, where, after dwelling with tearful eyes upon the happy scenes it awakened, she suddenly formed the resolution of adding the missing flower herself; and to this end, as she was an accomplished embroiderer, she laid out all her colors on the table, determined to commence the work on the following morning. Full of this resolve, she sought her bed, where she was soon

"How long she had remained in this state of unconsciousness she was unable to say; but when she again became aware of her exis tence, she was both surprised and alarmed to discover that the apartment in which the embroidery frame stood was filled with a pale, greenish light, and, more inexplicable still, it was occupied by some one who was humming an air that was familiar to her. As her senses became more collected, her heart stood still! There could be no mistaking the voice! It was that of Alice! and the song was, 'Robert toi que j'aime!' Slowly but surely a great fear overshadowed her, until she was totally paralyzed. In vain she attempted to ery out! She could neither speak nor move, so completely was she overpowered; and had not a merciful unconsciousness again taken possession of her, she entertains the idea that her life would have been the forfeit.

'It was long after daylight before the spell which had seized upon her was broken; and when, after a hasty toilet, she appeared in the breakfast-room, her pale and agitated countenance bespoke at once that she was ill at ease. A foreign letter in a mourning envelope lay beside her plate. With trembling hand she broke the seal. Alice G—was dead! She hastened up stairs and sat down at the table where, on the previous night, she had arranged all her embroidery materials. It appeared to her as though they had been slightly disturbed. She glanced furtively towards the embroidery frame. The moss rose was added to the basket of flowers!

"It has, without effect, been suggested to this lady that she had herself, while in some abnormal condition, finished the embroidery, and that the arrival of the letter was but a strange coincidence. To all such arguments she turns a deaf ear; averring that she was perfectly conscious of her position while she was listening to the cavatina from Robert; and that, were she to receive the wealth of India for working a rose like the one in question, she should never be able to perform the task. In this way she shakes the incredulity of those who know her; although some are

not to be convinced that the very singular affair is incapable of being explained on natural principles. - N. Y. Evening Post.

Venetian Glass Factories.

Prom the Pall Mall Gazette. A recent visit to Salviati's glass factories on the Grand Canal, Venice, and in the island of Murano, may furnish some interesting notes. The commissions which have latterly come in are so numerous that the premises are now undergoing enlargement. For the Khedive are being made Oriental lamps after the pat-tern of the ancient lamp in the Slade collection at the British Museum. In what part of the East the old lamps which we have seen in the mosques of Cairo were made is a matter of doubt; but the fact that they can be reproduced by the glass-workers of Murano is an interesting corroboration of the reputed interchange in arts and manufactures subsistinterchange in arts and manufactures subsisting in former times between Venice and the empire of Byzantium. These modern replicas are in form, color, and texture all but identical with the originals. The chief difficulty in the reproduction has arisen in the furnace; a considerable percentage come out cracked or distorted in form. Messrs. Salviati are also still occupied upon the restoration of the mosaics in St. Mark's but the Government is tardy in the supply of funds, and so these reparations, like other public works in Italy, suffer from starvation and delay. It is further to be regretted that the designs for the new mosaics in St. Mark's are flaunting and florid in style. The Salviati workshops show signs of important commis-sions from England; thus upon the walls or hanging from the ceiling are cartoons for figures set up in Kensington Museum, designs for the decoration of the Wolsey Chapel, also for a chapel at Oxford, likewise the sketch for the reredos in Westminster Abbey. Other mosaics of sacred subjects have been ordered for Protestant churches in England, and a clergyman has recently purchased a reduced copy of the grand figure of Christ in the apse of St. Mark's. It is said that the new mosaics put up in St. Mark's are so nearly identical with the old that a commission, appointed by the Venetian Academy to report on the quality of the work, were compelled to consult the custode as to which of the figures had been restored. A reduced but more highly wrought copy of the reredos at Westminster has been made for the exhibition of ecclesiastical art at Rome, partly for the purpose of proving that Venetian mosaics are not necessarily large and coarse, but may when desired be rendered just as minute in detail and delicate in execution as the rival manrfactures in the Vatican and at St. Peters burg. Salviati, indeed, professes to be able with equal ease to decorate either a cathedral cupola or a lady's bracelet. It is evident that the quality and diversity of the work must depend in some degree on the colors at com-mand. The number of tints in use at the Pope's factory is estimated at 10,000, while the number at Salviati's is put down at 15,000. These statements are not so important as they appear, inasmuch as the possible modifications in the intensity of existing colors have scarcely any limit but in the economy of manufacture; it were easy to multiply tints to infinity. More to the purpose than varying a shade by the admixture of existing tones would be the discovery of some new color or process. With the materials, however, already at command, it seems possible to gain whatever effect may be desired. The gold tesserse, which, after the ancient method, are protected by a film of glass, we observe are modulated in tones, varying from bright yellow as of gold in sunshine, to deep brown as of copper in shade: thus gold backgrounds and gilt draperies admit of modulations, as in the brilliant but well-toned harmonies of the finest examples at Torcello and Ravenna. Silver is more difficult of management than gold, and consequently more costly. The price of a finished Alice always joeularly renewed her pledge to | mosaic varies, according to the delicacy of manipulation, from £1 to £5 per square foot; the last is about the rate paid for the Munich windows put up in St. Paul's, and even that price is less than the cost of the frescoes in the Houses of Parliament. Painting, however, is an art, whereas mosaic is only au art manufacture, and as to the prices of pure art, we may mention that a certain member of the old Water Color Society is supposed to get 10s. per square inch of surface, which is more than £70 per square foot. We have only to add that Messrs. Salviati take laudable interest in the art education of their workmen. The Italians are born with a facility of hand which, in the manipulation of molten glass, gives them an advantage over other peoples; but in the fallen state of the country natural talents have lacked training. The men employed by Salviata are encouraged to attend the drawing classes in the adjacent Academia della Belle Arte. They are directed also to study classic forms, Greek vases, and the best examples of Raphaelesque ornament. Thus it may be hoped that pure designs may take the place of the fantastic shapes which have

been affected by the Venetian glass-blowers.

More About Diamonds. If the Eastern monarchs wore diamonds about their persons, it was principally be-cause they regarded them as talismans, as having magical properties; and the same belief was shared by all nations. Serapius ascribes to this gem the power of keeping at at a safe distance lemures, incubes, and succubos; and of making men courageous and magnanimous. It was also thought to nullify the attractive power of the magnet. The Indians believe that diamond-powder taken into the mouth causes the teeth to fall out: and that the stone acts as a preservative

against lightning.

There is mention in history of a cloak of Charlemagne's, the clasp of which was formed by two diamonds; and in the inventory of the effects of the Duke of Anjou, in 1360 or 1368, a diamond cut into the form of a shield is amongst the list of valuables. It was not, however, until the time of a clever lapidary of the name of Hermon, in the beginning of the fifteenth century, that a glimpse was obtained of the real magnificence of the diamond as an article of ornament; but it was reserved for Louis Van Berghem, forty years later, to discover the method of cutting the diamond into regular facets, thus revealing the jewel in its full beauty. He established a guild of diamond-cutters in Bruges, but his pupils, driven from this place by the intolerance of the priests, afterwards settled in Antwerp and Amsterdam. The latter town still has the repute of possessing the first dia-mond-cutting factory in the world. It was here, in the establishment of M. Coster, that

the Koh-i-noor was recut in 1852. The operation may more properly be described as grinding than cutting. The stone is applied to the surface of a flat iron plate, covered with oil and diamond-dust, and rotating with great velocity. The extreme nicety required in diamond-cutting may be imagined when it is remembered that multitudes of these gems are so small that it takes one

thousand to weigh a single carat. The origin of the carat-four grains Troy weight—is from the Arabic word "Knara," the name of the seed of a pod-bearing plant.

These seeds are uniformly of the same gravity, and were used for weighing against gold-dust. The weight was adopted in Hindostan, and thence all over the world.

The rage for the possession of these pre-cious stones so much increased after the revelation of their extreme beauty by Van Berghem, that Paris alone, in the time of the Cardinal Mazarin-who was a great diamond

Cardinal Mazarin—who was a great diamond fancier—supported seventy-five diamond cutters. In England also were several renowned lapidaries, whose work was so perfect that even now the diamonds called "Old English" are much prized. The art, however, in this country has declined.

In the Middle Ages extravagant use was made of diamonds as well as of other precious stones. The descriptions of some of the state dresses worn in those days appear almost fabulous. Take the dress worn by Queen Mary on the occasion of her marriage with Philip the Second of Spain, for instance. It was made in the French style.

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PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAFFERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz. STAMPED ENVELOPES.

paper.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5% inches, of white, buff, canary, or creamecolored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ongummed on flap, for circulars), 3% by 5% inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each. No. 2, and under a like condition as to the tion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3½ by 5½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3½ by 6½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3½ by 8½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each. proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4% by 9% inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,

5% by 5% inches, of buff or manilia paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embessed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width access the and

gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and lifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilis paper, so as to safely fastened in strong manilis paper, so as to safely fastened in strong manilis paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envebear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-fron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will re-

the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will re-

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new centract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose

accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the

ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in

impressions thereof. The USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of \$200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations. The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 50, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—

No. 1. Note size—1,114,600.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).

No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)

nsed). No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)

No. 4. Full letter size—67,367,500.
No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars, 343,500. No. 6. Extra letter size—4,204,500. No. 7. Official size—604,650. No. 8. Extra official size—1700.

Wrappers—5,596,250.
Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Wash instern Dec JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster General. 1 11 eodfM1

OLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETO. JAMES & HUBER

Successors to JAMES & LEE. No. 11 North SECOND Street. Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now closing out their entire stock of Winter Goods,

Consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VEST-INGS, etc., of the best makes and finest texture, which they are selling far below importers' prices preparatory to the reception of their SPRING STOCK 3 28 mws

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers Drier Felte, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. RVERMAN, los CHURCH Street (City Stores.

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STRAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS, Tube, Fittings, and BrassWork constantly All work promptly attended to.

Galvanized Tube for Cometery Lots furnished. STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.

II. OILS No. 132 S. SHOOND Street DE. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS

SHIPPING MINTE LORILLARD STEAMSHIP

LINE FOR

NEW YORK. RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURS DAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this

SPECIAL NOTICE. Great Reduction of Rates. On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers of this ine will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 2 cents per

oot, or 14 cent per gallon, ship's option. JOHN F. OHL. No. 19 NORTH WHARVES. N. B.—Extra rates on small packagesiron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND JURENSTOWN.-Inman Line of Mail FOR LIVERPOOL AND
QURENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail
Steamers are appointed to sail as follows—
City of Baltimore, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 8 A. M.
Oity of New York, via Haltiax, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
Oity of Paris, Saturday, Feb. 10, at 1 P. M.
City of Borton, via Haltiax, Tuesday, March 8, at 10 A. M.
Oity of Borton, via Haltiax, Tuesday, March 8, at 10 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and faiternate Tuesday,
from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

ET THE MAIL STEAMER BAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold.
Payable in Currecep.
FIRST CABIN.

\$100 STEERAGE.

\$35
To London.

105 To Paris.

115 To Paris.

40
PASSIAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALLIPAY.

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIPAY. Payable in Gold.

Liverpool.

Halifax

St. John's, N. F.

by Branch Steamer.

Co., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the fig.

d for their friends,
particulars apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 16 Broadway, N. Y.
O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agenta,
No. 409 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIO
OMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT
BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the
Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every
Batarday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—
STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD FIN regularly between New York, Bromen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.

FROM BREMEN.
FROM BREMEN.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.
EVERY SATURDAY FROM NEW YORK.
EVERY TUENDAY FROM NEW YORK.
EVERY SATURDAY From Bromen to New York to Bromen, London, Havre, and Southampton.—
First Cabin, \$120; Second Cabin, \$72; Steerage, \$30, Gold.
These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.
Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bromen at the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to OKLRICHB & OC.
1171
No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND,
AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO
THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACHILTIES AND REDUCED RATES
FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND TURSDAYS and
FRIDAYS, and NORFOLK WEDNESDAYS and BATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing
days. No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on saining days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carelina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Dauville Railroad.

The State of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on saining days. Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, dragage, or any transfer.

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

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Reom accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. OLYDE & OO.,

No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier I N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and Oity Point.

T. P. CROWELL & OO., Agents at Norfelk.

6 15

SOUTH CARGLINA.
THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST,
AND FLORIDA PORTS. PROMETHEUS.

Captain GRAY,

Captain GRAY,
will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street,
On THURSDAY, February I7, at 4 P. M.
Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in
connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points.
South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 86

FROM CHARLESTON TO
FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRIWEEKLIY LINE.
The following steamers will leave
Charleston for Florida, via Bavannah, three times a week,
after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad train: eastern Railroad train:

PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORN-ING at 8 o'clock.

DIOTATOR, every TURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamahip Line Agencies in New York.

J. D. AIKEN & CO.,

Accepts at Charleston.

L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO., Agents at Savanna FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular Mail Steamers saling on the

Bogular Mail Steamers sailing on the Merkimauk, Captain Wier.

SOUTH AMERICA, Captain R. L. Tinklepaugh.

NOR'2 H AMERICA, Captain R. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and caff at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.

For engagements of freight or passage apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, 14

No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE OROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier
No. 8, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gager.

MARIPOSA, Kemble.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile, and Galveston at
through rates. Cabin passage, \$50.

For passage (first and second class) or freight apply to
H. B. OROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 WEST Street.

U. S. MAII. TO HAVANA.—

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Salling regularly EVERY THURSDAY

at 8 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier

At 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pi
MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
GOLUMBLA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, JR., President,
14 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York. NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. Connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for guchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the outhwast.

Bouthwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at occur from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily
WILLIAM P. ULYBE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown, M.
ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandris.

NOTICE.-FOR NEW YORK, VIA

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA
Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE
TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LIME
The anainess of these lines will be resumed on and after
the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on
accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. RAIRO & OO.,
825