#### SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Carrent Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

DO THE WOMEN ASK FOR SUFFRAGE From the Pittaburg Commercial.

Woman suffrage is favorably regarded in some parts of the country. In the West, especially, considerable numbers of the politicians seem inclined to bring the question to the test of actual trial. In the Illinois Constitutional Convention a resolution was lately introduced which instructed the appropriate committee to report on the propriety of submitting the question whether or not women shall be allowed to vote, to the women of the State. This measure appears well adapted to settle one highly important point in the agitation of this momentous subject. Not only by rigid, old-fashioned conservatives, but by some male refermers of decidedly radical tendencies, it is confidently affirmed that comparatively few women really desire to enjoy the privilege so highly valued by the other sex. Perhaps a good many of them might be gratified by the concession of the right, as a recognition of their perfect human equality, and also as placing them in a position from which an occasional advantage might accrue to them-but, it is alleged that even these would be generally content in the knowledge that they could vote if they pleased to do so, without any wish to make their influence felt in that way. To ladies of the genus technically designated as the "strong-minded" this indifference seems very contemptible. In denunciation of such pitiful pusillanimity their rhetoric glows and sparkles, and there is, no doubt, a consuming force in their allusions to prisoners who shrink from the light, and to slaves who hug their chains. Indeed, it is possible to admire the persistent zeal and fiery energy with which many of these champions of female emancipation carry on the agitation of their cause. Not in a beautiful but in a striking manner they refute the maligner of their kind who denied character to women, as being constituted of "matter too soft a lasting mark to bear, and best distinguished by black, brown, or fair." Yet, after all, it is not doubtful, but certain, that these sublime and stormful agitators exhibit not only a less refined and delicate, but a less lofty and sagacious appreciation of feminine ambition and its spheres than is entertained by their quieter and, as it seems, meeker sisters. Woman has thus far governed the world by means of the very qualities of which these reformers are blindly striving to divest her. A clear perception of these truths is, we see, prompting thoughtful members of the sisterhood to rasist the innovation. We learn that anti-

an's rights associations have been armed in some places. Cogent arguments against female suffrage have appeared from the hands of women. The recent movement in Washington ought perhaps to be regarded as the most significant and important indication of the antagonism to which we allude. A number of ladies, some of them wives and daughters of high government officials, are reported to have appeared before a committee of the Senate for the purpose of giving their views in opposition to the concession of suffrage to their sex. On account of the central position and high social relations of the parties, this action may be the beginning of an agitation destined to become coextensive with the agitation to which it is opposed.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND CUBA.

From the N. Y. World.

When will the Republican party adjust matters in respect to Cuba? When will the commotion in Congress in respect to belligerent recognition cease? When will the revolters on the island know what they are to expect from the political organization which reigns supreme in every nook and corner of the Federal Government? When will Spain be able to appreciate correctly whether Grant, his administration, and his Republican partisans in the two houses of Congress are to act in respect to Cuba in a fair or an unfair spirit? Is there to be no caucus of Republican Senators and Congressmen to decide what rules of public policy shall govern party and Govern ment action in this grave matter? Is the republic of Cuba, as it now exists, a thing to be recognized by this Government as either a de facto or an independent nation? Is the fact that this republic of Cuba, so called, is carrying on warfare, regular or guerilla, bello-gerere, sufficient to warrant this Government in declaring it a de facto power now outside the control of Spain? In such matters are we to look to see if whoever solicits of us such recognition has a government, and holds, or is likely to hold, securely, well-defined territory under that government, with which it is for our interest to have political or commercial relations, or are we only to inquire whether fighting is carried on? Is it not enough for this Government, when deliberating whether it will proclaim a new power in the dominions of a foreign nation, to know that such power is large enough to have sustained itself in arms against the present Government for more than a year and a half?

Has not the Republican party in Congress sufficient brain and nerve to decide such questions? Has Grant no convictions thereon, or, having them, can be not influence Congress to come to a conclusion? Is he a political eunuch? Can he neither propagate nor disseminate his ideas in Congress? Or has he none?

The Republican party is mistaken if it thinks there is safety for its organization in continuing to sit astride the fence in respect to this Cuban question. It will find in the end that there is no more of safety in such an attitude than there is of honor. We are aware that its leaders fancy that their present policy of acting one way and talking another will escape censure. Grant, it is true, has occupied both sides of the Cuban issue. From the beginning, up to the 1st of September, his words, and in fact his deeds, were of a character to satisfy the most arrant filibuster. Since then he has gone over to the other side, and in conversation pleads personal sympathy for the Cuban cause, but suggests restraint, exercised by certain members of his Cabinet. In the meantime he is day by day being crowded in the disagreeable and, for a proud man, humiliating position of either confessing that he is guilty of duplicity towards the revolters, or that he is unable to control prominent party friends in

The condition in which all this places our country in the eyes of foreign nations is deplorable in the extreme. The cause of the revolt in Cuba demands the sympathy of the people of the United States, or it does not demand it. The treatment of the revolt by Spain challenges, in like manner, the anti-pathy of the people of the United States, or it does not challenge it. Mere than that. The situation on the island of Cuba merits the intervention of the United States in behalf of those who are struggling for salf-gov-ernment, or it does not merit it. The cause of humanity vindicates its claim to the inter-

position of this Government to stay the rude hand of Spain, or it does not vindicate it. Things are come to such a pass that there is no longer any middle course for the United States in this matter. This Government must inexperience; but when the nation looks upon either scrupulously abstain from interposition, directly or indirectly, moral or physical, in the affairs of the island, or it must interpose with a firm hand in behalf of the true

interests of this country.

These questions must be decided by the Republican party in Congress, and decided at once; longer delay on the part of the Re-publican leaders in that body is cruel as well as criminal. It is unjust to the revolters and

dishonest towards Spain.

Is it possible that there is not, in the Republican party as represented in Congress. sufficient sympathy for a people struggling to pursue the paths of prosperity and happiness under institutions similar to our own, sufficient respect for the rights of a friendly nation like Spain, sufficient appreciation of what the fame and prosperity of the United States demand in the matter, a sufficiently clear opinion of the moral sentiment of the civilized world, to act, in respect to Cuba, and act understandingly, and act at once?

For the good name of our own nation, which is being daily dishonored by the unseemly conflict between such members of the Republican party as Sherman, Carpenter, Morton, Howe, Banks, and Logan in the Legislature, and members of the same party in the Executive branch of the Government, we implore the leaders of that party in Congress to cease making commonplace, superficial, thoughtless speeches on international law to be printed in the Congressional Globe, but retire to the privacy of a caucus, if it need be, and there deliberate according to the best judgment and patriotism they can command, and let all the world know what the attitude of this Government is to be on this important subject.

DISSOLUTION OF THE DEMOCRACY.

From the N. Y. Herald. The story of Sheridan's great Winchester battle is sometimes told in this fashion:-The Rebel General Early made an attack upon the Union army, and defeated it. Some of the generals counselled an advance which would have been destruction to the Federals. Instead of making the advance, the Rebels began to plunder the Union camp, and to quarrel for the food and raiment of their captives. So the day which should have been a day of victory was passed in idleness and dissipation. They had driven the Yankees out of their tents, and would have a good time. Sheridan came up on that long ride of twenty miles, reformed his defeated columns, attacked the frolicking and roystering Rebels, and sent them whirling down the valley. That was the end of all Rebel power in the country of the Shenandoah. A great triumph became an overwhelming disaster.

The Democracy of New York, in all times and under every depression the triumphant Democracy, took possession of Albany and the whole State Government at the beginning of the year. Its leaders were those men of New York city who had marshalled it in defeat, disciplined its columns, sustained it through disaster, and extorted victory from the most disheartening events. It had fought every radical contrivance for the suppression and elimination of its power. It had seen the principles of free government destroyed, solemn pledges broken, and sacred constitutional guarantees overridden in the effort for its overthrow. The great city of the Western World—the queen of this vast continent within itself a splendor far surpassing Tyre and Sidon, with its enterprise, its wealth, its great renown, had been dragged at the feet of commissions and boards, stripped and robbed in the effort to deprive it of freedom and compel its people to bend to the republican ascen-With all these obstacles—with the great fame of Grant leading a party flushed with power—it triumphed. His triumph was the beginning of what seemed to be an unavoidable reaction. The Democracy of the country called upon the Democracy of New York to make good its pledges to restore to the stripped and bruised metropolis its stolen franchises, to remove the fetters that had been placed upon municipal liberty, and establish a government "of the people, by the people and for the people."

Never had party so noble a mission nor so many incentives for its prompt performance. The new administration made many blunders. The President gained unpopularity in a surprising and spontaneous manner. He stumbled against the old party precedents and trampled upon the ambition and cupidity of the greedy and exacting men who placed him in power. Republicanism was confronted with a record of financial imbecility, misman agement, venality, and the invasion of the constitutional prerogatives of the South. Impeachment had rent it with a fissure as deep as that the poet saw between Roland and Sir Leoline. The Fessenden and Sumner, the Bingham and Butler factions were irrevocable in their hostility.

"They stood aloof—the scars remaining— Like cliffs which had been rent asunder. A dreary sea now flows between."

The victory was complete in itself, and the beginning of a victory which would have swept the country in 1872, and given the Democracy a triumphant reign for many, many years; for the conservative Republicans, like Bingham and Trumbull, would have gladly welcomed an alliance with a prudent and victorious Democracy. What do we see? Just what the Rebels tell us was seen on the morning of Jubal Early's "victory" at Winchester. The camp followers, the sutlers, the greedy retinue of the army have broken into the Republican tents and gorged themselves with the plunder. Instead of wisely and earnestly setting about reform, and giving us a charter and restoring to New York its privileges, the whole country is called upon to hearken to the quarrels of Harry Genet and Mike Norton, of Tom Creamer and Jimmy O'Brien. Behind them, we are assured, Mr. Tilden is standing, respectfully apart, gloved and anointed, but giving the mutineers his blessing. Behind Mr. Tilden we see the recognized organ of the roughs and thieves of this city, edited by a radical outcast, who sold bimself and his sheet to Messrs. Tilden & Co. not many years ago. They pretend to lead the Democracy. His newspaper is simply a spy and pretender.

So, while treachery and disappointed ambi-tion have left this triumphant Democracy no more power and influence than a pack of howling wolves-while at Albany all is chaos, anger, greed, strife, necessary legislation is arrested, and the Republicans hold the situation and remain its masters by cheering on the combatants-we look to Washington and see the President gaining ground every day. His administration gathers around it renewed popular confidence. The blunders of his civil career are like the blunders of his military career. As a General he had Belmont and Donelson: but he also had Vicksburg and Richmond. As a President he is rapidly making himself as strong as Jackson. Instead of being controlled by the politicians, he is gradually controlling them. Representing the common sense, the patience.

the Democracy it sees nothing but an old-time Tammany mob wrangling about some city office. Let them wrangle. The hour was theirs, but it has gone. They had victory in their hands, but they took to dissipation and bad temper, and it has fled. New York will continue in its fetters. The great Norton-Genet burlesque combination will be the winter's amusement on Capitol Hill. In sixty days it will only be remembered as a vain and foolish failure. The country will continue to sustain the President, notwithstanding his mistakes and associations, and his victory in 1872 will be as decisive as that of Sheridan in 1864, when he rode Early's victorious army into the dust.

THE UNITED STATES AND SAN DO-MINGO.

From the London Saturday Review. The treaty by which San Domingo is to be annexed as a territory to the United States has yet to be ratified by the Senate and approved by the House of Representatives. which must provide the purchase money; and it is even said to be doubtful whether Congress will confirm an arrangement which is represented as unnecessarily anticipating the inevitable course of events. In any case the sanction of the legislature must depend rather on the popularity of the arrangement than on the influence of the administration; for although the Presiden; has generally acted in harmony with the Senate, his influence has not been sufficient to procure the ratification of his appointment of the present Attorney-General to a seat in the Supreme Court. It is true that Mr. Hoar had given general and just offense by his opposition to party jobs, and by his perverse habit of preferring competent persons in the distribution of his patronage. It was also alleged that if his appointment had been confirmed, Massachusetts would have had more than its due proportion of seats in the Supreme Court, and that a judge who was to act on a Southern circuit ought to be selected from the Southern States; yet both the reasons and the pretexts of his rejection would have been overruled if General Grant had commanded the deference which was formerly paid by the Senate to his predecessors. The attacks on Mr. Andrew Johnson, in which General Grant himself shared, have for the present. if not permanently, diminished the power of the President. It was probably the intention of the framers of the Constitution that the refusal of the Senate to ratify appointments should be confined to rare and exceptional cases. As interpreted by practice, the control of the same body over treaties involved a virtual right of interference. Although the purchase of St. Thomas has not yet been completed, it is probable that the acquisition of the rich country of Dominica, with its valuable harbors, will be generally popular, especially as the eastern part of the island, now possessed by the Republic of Hayti, will sooner or later inevitably share the same fate. The example of a military adventurer who can exchange his precarious supremacy for a round sum of money is certain to be followed by the first semi-barbarous negro chief who can hold power in Hayti long enough to acquire a salable title. By a sim lar process the United States might buy up half the Spanish republies on the mainland; nor can it be said that the bargain which has been concluded with President Baez of Dominica is unduly onerous. The disinterested patriot has agreed to transfer the Bay of Samana for £30,000, which is to be increased to £300,000 when the whole republic is annexed. After the contract was concluded Baez ingeniously obtained the first instalment of a loan which had been negotiated in London on the understanding that San Domingo was an independent State. The creditors probably will not regret the assignment of the debt to a more solvent government; but they will not be well advised in advancing any further sum to an outgoing republic. The island, which is divided between the Spanish mulattos of Dominica and the French negroes of Hayti, is the largest and richest of the West Indies, with the exception of Cuba. The Bay of Samana would in time of war be a valuable naval station, and the natural resources of the country will be for the first time turned to account by American enterprise. Every citizen of the United States anticipates the ultimate annexation of Cuba, and perhaps the rest of the West Indies; indeed the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs in the House of Representatives not long since proposed a resolution for appropriating to the United States all the islands, including Ireland, which were separated only by sea

from the North American continent. The territorial ambition of a great and growing power has many historical precedents; nor can it be pretended that, whatever may be the character of Baez, the annexation of Dominica would involve any serious violation of right. Eight or ten years ago some predecessor of Baez effected a similar transfer of sovereignty to Spain during the administration of O'Donnell; but the Spanish functionaries, lay and clerical, soon made themselves unpopular by monopolizing places and salaries, and the natives began to threaten a rebellion which it was not worth while to suppress by force. Narvaez, who in other instances had disapproved of O'Donnell's policy of aggrandizement, agreed to relinquish sovereignty of Dominica; and accordingly the country reverted to its inhabitants, and to the chiefs who could from time to time get possession of the Government. The population of a territory which would amply support twenty or perhaps fifty times the number is said to be only 150,000. The worst Governor who could be appointed by the President of the United States would be probably preferable to any indigenous ruler; and if there are any industrious or intelligent Dominicans, their prospects would be greatly improved by their admission to American citizenship.

"HANGING IS PLAYED OUT."

From the N. Y. Tribune. The conviction of Reynolds of murder in the first degree was a foregone conclusion. The insane theory of the defense was followed by a ridiculous argument and appeal, in which the prisoner's counsel asked the jury not to condemn this criminal because dozens of other more notorious, but more wealthy and influential villains, had escaped their just punishment. The facts were very clear the defense was very lame; the charge of the judge as to the law very explicit, and the ver diet in accordance with it. This is perhaps a vindication of the law, and, so long as the law is as it is, may be proper enough. But the trial of Reynolds was not concluded without scenes indecorous in themselves, and strongly suggestive of a necessity for a change in the law itself. Twice the jury returned for instructions. On the first occasion one of the jurors desired to know if they were at liberty to find a verdict for the lesser degrees of homicide, and was answered by a repetition of the part of the charge defining murder in

the second degree. The juror eagerly asked, "What's the punishment?" to which Judge Ingraham made the fitting reply that the penalties of crime were beyond the province of the jury. On the second eccasion another juror wished to know whether there was any evidence that Reynolds was insane at the time of the commission of the crime, and being told that there was no evidence that he was ever other than sane, asked, argumentatively, "But is it not possible that he was insane?" It is evident that here were at least two jurors convinced that the prisoner had committed a heinous offense for which he was accountable, but, unconsciously to them-selves, seeking quibbles by which to avoid the painful alternative of inflicting the punishment prescribed by the statute. Yet they joined in the verdict, and thus did gross violence to themselves.

Experience constantly augments the proof that law is powerful in proportion to the certainty rather than to the severity of its penalties. It is constantly becoming more difficult to enforce the punishment prescribed for murder in the first degree, because the humanity of the age instinctively shrinks from the gallows. The assassin Reynolds brutally expressed the sentiment of civilization when he exclaimed, with the blood of his victim yet damp upon him, "Hanging is played out." Because of the fact that society revolts from it, and our law-makers have not the sense and nerve to abrogate the death penalty, we are in constant peril of being overrun by assassins. While the law decrees a penalty which, practically, it is impossible to enforce, criminals will sneer at Give us one that will not be inoperative because this advanced civilization has given birth to a higher sentiment, which objects to the creature assuming the functions of the Creator, and the law will get the upper hand of the assassins. As we look at the subject, the death penalty has for years past been the incentive to rather than the preventive of homicide. How many of our murderers are hanged? How many escape on quibbles that the ingenuity of counsel would not be taxed to invent were not the gallows looming up before their clients? Upon this point District Attorney Garvin gave valuable testimony in explaining why so many murderers remain in the Tombs unpunished It was not his fault, but due to the accused taking advantage of the delays afforded by

Some cases were appealed to the highest courts; in others, commissions were demanded to take testimony in distant lands. Every possible technicality is used to postpone final judgment to the last moment. "All that a man hath will he give for his life," is a solemn truth every day illustrated in our courts, at the cost of society and to the profit of the

We do not urge the vital legal reform of an abrogation of capital punishment at this moment from any sympathy with this most dastardly assassin, but because we detect in his trial incidents which strengthen our belief that it must be effected before crime can be repressed by a certain and speedy infliction of the law's penalty.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF BOSTON. From the N. Y. Times.

The fate of this fine vessel of the Inman line is still in suspense. She left New York on the 25th of January, and three days afterwards she passed Halifax, since which time nothing has been heard from her. She was due in Liverpool on the 6th instant, and is, therefore, nineteen days late. All the great transatlantic lines have their own tracks as distinctly charted down and separated as if they were rival railways. The Inman track, after leaving Cape Race, curves considerably towards the North, and runs in higher latitude than any other of the main sea-tracks, except that of the Glasgow steam- OVER SEAMS OR TURN CORNERS PERFECTLY ers. The City of Boston, if disabled, whether by accident to her machinery, or by a gale, would be in a part of the Atlantic whence escape must be very slow. At this season of the year the Gulf Stream, as is well known, crosses the ocean at a lower parallel of latitude than in summer, its northern edge being, according to Maury and others, five hundred miles south of the Inman track. The disabled ship, therefore, would probably be in a part of the sea where she would find but little if any current to drift her either towards the Irish coast or towards the Azores. The winds of the North Atlantic are sharply to the west, south of the Inman track; and if the City of Boston were on the Brest or Bremen line route, under ordinary circumstances, with neither steam, sail, nor helm, she might, in a few weeks, float safely to the Azores. In consequence of the high latitude followed by her master, she is now probably out of the drift or eastward recurvation of the Gulf Stream washing these Western islands. The indications, both in Europe and here, are strongly in support of the belief that the usually westerly winds have been considerably modified during the past winter, and the steamship thus subjected to still

The season is somewhat early for icebergs but the abnormal tropical blasts we have had until lately, and which have been traced on the American coast beyond the Canadas, may have begun the work of dislodging the ice masses on the southern coasts of Greenland. The incidents of the loss of the San Francisco, a few years ago, are perhaps fresh in the public mind. That vessel, after foundering on Christmas day, was so lost sight of by the ship Three Bells—which faithfully stood by her-that not a fragment of the wreck was visible to tell where she had drifted, until the 4th of January following, when her spars and rigging were found not over five hundred miles east from the scene of the disaster. At this rate of motion, in the very axis of the Gulf Stream where the San Francisco went down, supposing the now missing steamer to be helpless, she may be out yet forty days before she can reach the coasts of Europe, and nearly as long in drifting to the Azores. If we remember rightly, it was the Atlantic, of the Collins line, that, a few years ago, on her trip to England, becoming disabled and uncontroliable by accident when a few days out from Newfoundland, was nearly sixty days in drifting to these islands. Fortunately the City of Boston has on board over eighty days' provisions. It is deemed not improbable that she is moving towards the Bay of Biscay; and it may not be too late for the Inman Company to telegraph for vessels to be dispatched in search of her there and elsewhere.

LECAL NOTICES. LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION UPON the Estate of CATHARINE M. SHOWAKER, decessed, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them to

No. 1640 THOMPSON Street. No. 1649 THOMPSON Street.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY
AND COUNTY OF PHILADRLPHIA.

Retaile of JACOB MAY, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of HENRY TROXEL. Administrator of the estate of JACOB MAY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of the appointment, on TUESDAY, March 1, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 113 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. WILLIAM L. DENNIS, 2 17 thatust\*

SEWING MACHINES. THE AMERICAN

Combination Button-Hole

# SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, BASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the un form excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

### It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing puroses on all kinds of fabrics. Call and see it operate-and get samples of the

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN." beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.

Office and Salesrooms,

#### S. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut, PHILADELPHIA. 1 27 thstusmrp

THE NEW PARHAM IS UNDOUBTEDLY

## THE STRONGEST AND LIGHTEST.

The Best and Most Perfect Finished

Its movements as Speedy and as Light as any other It uses a Straight Needle,

Making a tight Lock-Stitch That cannot be Unravelled. Perfectly fair upon both sides

t has the new Needle-holder. No springing or bending of the Needle In changing from coarse to fine, Thereby avoiding all dropped missed Stitches.

No Race or Groove employed. No Soiling or Oiling of the Thread. No Friction or Wearing of the Shuttle THE LARGEST PIECE OF WORK WILL PASS

It uses the celebrated Shuttle Carrier.

UNDER IT. IT WILL SEW THE FINEST AND MOST DELI-CATE FABRIC WITHOUT THE USE OF PAPER UNDERNEATH.

IT WILL SEW THE HEAVIEST BEAVER CLOTH OR LINEN DUCK WITH LINEN THREAD, MAR-SEILLES, P'QUE AND ENGLISH LASTINGS, PASS IT WILL HEM, FELL, BRAID, CORD, QUILT TUCK AND GATHER.

## THE PARHAM COMPANY'S

NEW

Family Sewing Machine

IS FULLY WARRANTED IN EVERY PARTICULAR

SOLD ON EASY TERMS.

Office and Salesroom,

No. 704 CHESNUT St., PHILADELPHIA

WINES AND LIQUORS.

## HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE

DUNTON & LUSSON. 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS

A solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Due de Montebelle, Carte Blene, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Klee-man & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and BHINE WINES. MINES.
MADKIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Ciowu, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Premis Ains & Cla., Montferrand and Bordesux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIRS.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various

CARSTAIRS & MCCALL Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets. Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC., COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of PURR OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHIS KIES. 528 205

CARSTAIRS' OLIVEOIL-AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL, 528 2pt Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sta

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelub's.

DI EING AND SCOURING. JOSEPH MOTTET,
FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SOOURING,
On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and
Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from
one to five inches.

No. 200 S. NINTH Street.

No. 209 S. NINTH Street,

NEW PUBLICATIONS. DHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, smbraning the subjucts:— How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigention; Flatelence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc., Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be for, warded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LRARY, Jr., S. K. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

SHIPPING. LORILLARD STRAMSHIP

No. 19 NORTH WHARVES.

NEW YORK.

RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TURSDAY, THUR DAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would

SPECIAL NOTICE. Grest Reduction of Rates.

On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers ine will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs. 2 conts pe oot, or % cent per gallen, ship's option. JOHN F. OHI.

N. R.-Extra rates on small packagesicon, metals, etc. FOR LIVERPOOL AND

GUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamore are appointed to sail as follows:—
Oity of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M. Oity of Antwerp, Saturday, Feb 36, at 1 P. M. Oity of Antwerp, Saturday, March 5, 8 A. M. City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 8, 10 A. M. City of London, Saturday, March 12, 12 Neon.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Plor 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STRANGE SALLING EVERY ANTIRDAY.

RATES OF PARSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold.
Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.......\$100 | STEERAGE....... 

PASSAGE BY THE TURSDAY STRAMER, VIA HALIPAX.

Filist Cabin.
Payable in Gold.

Liverpool.

Liverpool.

St. John's, N. F.,
by Branch Steamer.

St. John's, N. F.,
by Branch Steamer.

Fassengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

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

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices John's, N. Y.

Or to

O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agent,
No. 42 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND,
AND NONFOLK STRAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO
THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARRETURNING, leave RICHMOND TURSDAYS and
FRIDAYS, and NORFOLK WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing
days.

As Dalls of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolins, via Sanboard Air Line Railread, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railread.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONOE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

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

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense or ransfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. ULYPE & CO.
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Rechmond and City Point.
T. P. OROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIO
ENTWERN NEW YORK AND HAVER, CALLING AT
BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the
Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every
Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BRIGHEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE SCHEW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH MEN, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.

FROM BRIGHEN.

EVERY SATURDAY FROM NEW YORK.

EVERY TUESDAY FROM NEW YORK.

EVERY TUESDAY FROM NEW YORK.

EVERY TUESDAY FROM NEW YORK.

EVERY ATURDAY FROM NEW YORK.

EVERY ATURDAY FROM NEW YORK to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton.

Gard Southampton.

First Cabin, \$120; Second Cabin, \$72; Steerage, \$30, Gold.

From Bremen to New York.

First Cabin, \$139; Second Cabin, \$72; Steerage, \$40, Gold. These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signod.

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 Bremen at the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to OKLRICHS & CO.

1171

No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

FOR CHARLESTON,
SOUTH CAROLINA,
THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST,
AND FLORIDA PORTS.

ZODIAC. will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street, On FRIDAY, February 25, at 6 A. M. On FRIDAY, February 25, at 8 A. 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 GENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
285

FROM CHARLESTON TO PIORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH. TRI. eastern Railroad train :- PILOT EOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORN-ING at 8 o'clock. PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every Solver ING at 8 o'clock.
DIOTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savan
nah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.
J. D. AlkEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.

L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO., Agents at Savangal

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMS HIP COMPANY.
Regular Mail Steamers salling on the

Regular Main of every month:

MERKIMAON, Captain Wier.

MERKIMAON, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.

NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on achedule time, and call at St. Themas, Pars, Pernambuce, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, geing and returning.

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

No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier
No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on BATURDAYE. No. 9, North River, at SATURDAYE. No. 9, North River, at GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gager.

MARIPOSA, Kemble.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile, and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, 850.

For passage (first and second class) or freight apply to For passage (first and second class) or freight apply to For passage (first and second class) or freight apply to No. 86 WEST Street.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—
ATLANTIC MAIL STRAMSHIP OO.
sailing regularly EVERY THURSDAY
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pie

North River.

North River.

North CABTLE, Captain R. Adam.

COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.

EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.

er freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jn., President,

No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesspeake and Delaware Canal, with necibors at Alexandria from the most direct route for nethores, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the

the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. OLYDE & CO.,

No. 14 North and South wharves,

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown;

KLDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. NOTICE.-FOR NEW YORK, VIA

NOTICE.—FOR NEW LURR.

Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE
TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business of these lines will be resumed on and after
the 8th of March. For freighte, which will be taken on
accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO. W. M. BAIRD & CO., No. 132 South Wharves