

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

His Horticultural Hall Speech. Reported by Himself-The Churches and Slavery, &c., &c.

The Press of the 30th inst. publishes the following letter from Frederick Douglass:

Some one has just now kindly favored me with a copy of your paper of the 19th, containing an account of a somewhat extraordinary meeting held in Sixth-street Bethel Church, Philadelphia. The special object of this meeting seems to have been to "arraign, try, and condemn" me for the utterance of "dangerous sentiments" on the occasion of the recent celebration of the fifteenth amendment in your city.

Trials for heresy in our day and country, where liberty of thought and speech is conceded to the humblest member of society, are usually deemed farcical, if not harmless. It was once, indeed, a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the Church. History proves that there is no malice or cruelty so bitter and unrelenting as that malice and cruelty which clothes itself in saintly robes, and professes to be "contending for the faith once delivered to the saints."

A few centuries ago the weapons of religion against heresy were carnal enough. "Cord and steel," "fire and sword," "halter and rack," were the chosen instruments. Thanks to faith, but to the enlightenment of the age and the growth of rational ideas among men, to differ with the Church to-day does not bring torture and physical death. The worst that bigotry can now do is to assail reputation and fill the mouths of the vulgar crowd with meaningless epithets.

There is no doubt that religious malice is the same to-day as three hundred years ago. It would bite, sting, and devour now as then, it could hit the power. It would crush living men to-day with the same sanctimonious logic as it does reputation. The will to do is manifest, the power only is wanting. The Church and the street are about the same in point of authority and in point of excellence. Both are ever on the side of popular wrong, and both are against unpopular right.

The condemnations, maledictions, and denunciations of the Church, whether Bethel or St. Peter's, to the outside world, have no more significance than the vulgar curses of the crowd. It may be said of Bethel as of other religious bodies, they are "brought in to condemn men," and no wiser or better than other men and women.

Be it remembered that the "dangerous sentiments" for which I have been thus formally condemned were uttered in a speech delivered under serious disadvantages for accuracy of statement and completeness of argument. It was an impromptu speech, delivered at the call of the assemblage, upon the spur of the moment, amid the heat and excitement of an enthusiastic meeting, after a particularly fatiguing day of public debate. I have no regret in this speech, now before me, and cannot say with certainty whether the words employed fully expressed my thoughts and sentiments or not.

Let it also be remembered that whatever may have been the language employed, or whatever may have been my manner of utterance on that interesting occasion, I did not assume to speak for any class, sect, or party, and certainly not for Bethel Church. I spoke for myself, and for nobody else. It is, therefore, difficult to perceive any special reason why the preachers of Bethel should lead off in the war upon my "dangerous sentiments."

I am not a member of that church, and never was. Why, then, should they discuss my views, and denounce me personally in solemn meeting? The views and sentiments of that church, right or wrong, upon the whole subject of the special interposition of Divine Providence are well known. Nothing that I said was likely to cast the least doubt upon the theological soundness of my Bethel brethren. That church has never been noted for heresy; for heresy implies thought, inquiry, and reflection.

and their subsequent enfranchisement under the fifteenth amendment, not a mistake, nor due to any special interposition of Divine Providence, but as resulting from the certain operation of natural causes inherent in the very constitution of human nature. As slavery was created by human selfishness, so slavery was abolished by human justice, wisdom, and benevolence. Such was my view, and such is the "dangerous sentiment" to which I gave utterance. Had I come out with some "ram's horn story," or some "vision," or some "presumptuous assertion as to the ways of Divine Providence, about which men speculate forever and settle nothing, I might have escaped the censures of my Bethel brethren and perhaps passed along for a very young man. If I had said that God had abolished slavery in answer to the prayers of the American Church and pulpit, a body which has done more to protect slavery and give it respectability than all other influences combined; if I had said that foremost among the instrumentalities which gave liberty to the American bondman were the sermons and prayers of "Big Bethel," a church which closed its doors against abolition in the hour of its extreme need, I should have spoken against fact, but should have received a cheering amen from Bishop Campbell. I, however, professed no knowledge of the agency of prayer in the great revolution which has taken place, but spoke simply of the natural moral forces of human society, and their tendency to the noble, the true, and the good. I spoke only as a reformer, understanding the wisdom of adapting means to ends, and believing if this sacred earth is ever to be made better, it is to be made so by faithful exertion and wise application of human energies. Moral, not less than physical evils, are under the control of man. When anything is to be done in this world, some denizen of this world has got to do it, or it will go undone. We are under inexorable law, unchangeable and eternal, and "whatever a man soweth that shall he reap."

The American people violated the laws of justice, love, and liberty, and in due time that law, written in the human soul, vindicated itself through war, blood, and pestilence.

But why could I not join in the loud hal-lalujahs and thanksgiving on the 29th of April, and thus have escaped the dreadful censures which have since been heaped upon me? I will tell you. Because I would not stultify myself. During the forty years of moral effort to overthrow slavery in this country, that system, with all its hell-black horrors and crimes, found no more secure shelter anywhere than amid the popular religious cant of the day. One honest Abolitionist was a greater terror to slaveholders than whole acres of camp-meeting preachers shouting glory to God.

Years ago, when denouncing the pros- lary attitude of the Church (and Bethel among the rest, for it too was in the South, preaching "Servants, obey your masters"), it was predicted that the day would come when the churches of this country would claim the honor of abolishing slavery. They already do so. Knowing their time-serving and cowardly subservience to slavery, and knowing Bethel to be no exception, I could give no countenance to their pretensions. Hence I declared what I believe the literal truth, that the abolition of slavery is due to natural causes.

Again, if we may venture upon such a question; admit, if we must, that God abolished slavery—and we must concede that He did that work only as He does all things else—one act of His must be esteemed to be as wise and as beneficial as another. A finite creature has no right to discriminate between the acts of an infinite God. Do not all His acts accord with an infinite purpose? And is not this purpose eternally right? Who shall therefore sit in judgment upon the works of God? Unless we are prepared for this, have we not the same duty to thank God for slavery as for the abolition of slavery? Our divines, North and South, a few years ago told us that slavery was of Divine appointment. Did "Big Bethel" then thank God for slavery? Did she call upon the slave in his chains to praise the Lord for the bloody lash that tore his quivering flesh? Why not, if God has established slavery? If we assume to thank God for one of His acts we must thank Him for all.

Very evidently, Mr. Editor, my Bethel brethren have opened up a large subject, far too large, I fear, for the limits of your paper, if not for the limits of Bethel intellect and theological learning. Being no theologian myself, I confine my public utterances to things more comprehensible. When a wrong thing has been done I know that men have done it, and that somebody is to blame for it. I know, too, that when a right thing has been done somebody has done it—somebody to whom praise and blame are of some consequence, and that awarding of both of them it may in some degree affect the conduct of other responsible beings for good. The way is clear to do this, since it is natural, and involves no doubt, darkness, nor contradiction. If I am wrong in all this, I shall be very glad to be set right, and will even return thanks to my Bethel brethren for enlightenment. But I warn them that hard names, threats, and denunciations, even though they should drive me outside their ranks, and take from me the title of "leader" of the colored people, a title I never assumed, and do not claim, will only leave me just where I am.

The second offense for which I am held guilty and condemned is that, in a speech delivered at Horticultural Hall, I held that it was unwise to insist upon the reading of the Bible in the common schools of this country, and contended for the most complete separation of Church and State as the true course of safety, both for the Church and for the State.

My third offense, as stated by my friend Mr. Wear, is that I contended for the right of colored citizens to "vote as themselves"; that each citizen must decide for himself what men and what measures will best subserve the public good, and that no violence or coercion should receive any countenance among the newly-emancipated and newly-enfranchised class.

These three points contain about all the grounds of difference between my Bethel critics and myself; they contain all the "dangerous sentiments" I uttered on the occasion referred to. I beg to state, in conclusion, that while I have no talent for controversy, and have quite enough to do in battling for our common rights against prejudice and proscription, without engaging in debate with Bishop Campbell, the chief instigator of these proceedings against me, I offer to meet that gentleman in any public hall in Philadelphia upon "equal terms," hereafter to be agreed upon, for a full and fair discussion of any one or all of the points above stated, and assure him in advance that I hold no opinions which I am not ready to abandon when convinced of their unsoundness. Respectfully yours, FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE To Authorize the Construction of a Certain Sewer. Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized to construct the following sewers, viz: On the line of Franklin street, from the sewer at Oxford street, to the south curb-line of Columbia avenue, with a clear inside diameter of three feet and with one manhole; said sewer to be built of brick, circular in shape, and in accordance with the specifications prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

Section 2. The Chief Commissioner of Highways shall advertise according to law, announcing that bids will be received for the sewers above designated, and he shall allot it to the lowest bidder, and it shall be a condition of said contract that the contractor shall accept the sums assessed upon and charged to the properties lying on the lines of said sewer in manner and form authorized by ordinance titled "An ordinance regulating the assessment upon property for the construction of branch culverts or drains," approved May 12, 1866, and supplement thereto, approved February 10, 1869; his excess over and above said assessment to be charged to them (for branch sewers) of annual appropriations made to the Department of Highways for the year 1870.

Provided said excess shall not in any case be more than can be charged on said item under ordinance titled "An ordinance authorizing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to draw warrants for street intersections, manholes, and legal deductions in the construction of branch sewers," approved April 3, 1868.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

RESOLUTION To Authorize the City Treasurer. Whereas, An ordinance was approved on the twenty-seventh day of November, A. D. 1869, authorizing the seal of the city to be affixed to a deed of conveyance of the Monroe Grammar School building and lot of ground appurtenant thereto upon which the taxes, ground rents, and to the provisions of an act of Assembly entitled "An act to authorize the Controllers of the First School District of Pennsylvania to sell certain real estate," approved May 1, 1868.

And whereas, The Controllers of the Public Schools did, on the twenty-seventh day of April, A. D. 1870, expose to sale and sell the said property to Lewis Thompson & Co., for the price of sum of nineteen thousand and five hundred dollars, subject to a yearly ground rent of one hundred and sixty dollars silver money, and also upon the condition that possession be given within eighteen months of execution of deed, the city of Philadelphia, in the meantime, to pay all taxes, water, ground rents, and interest on purchase money.

And whereas, The deed for said premises has been prepared and is about being executed by the Mayor, and the purchase money paid into the treasury, the City Association, southeast corner of Fifth and North streets, the same to be done without any expense to the city. Provided, The said Fire Association pay to the City Treasurer the sum of twenty-five dollars to defray the cost of advertising this resolution.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

AN ORDINANCE To Make an Appropriation for the Payment of the Damages caused by the opening of Bridge street, from Lancaster avenue to Fortieth street. Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of twenty thousand three hundred dollars is hereby appropriated to pay the property owners through and over the streets Bridge street, in the Twenty-fourth ward, passes, the amounts of damages awarded to them respectively by the report of the jury of damages filed March 11, 1870, and duly confirmed May 10, 1870, by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county of Philadelphia, with lawful interest; and the City Solicitor is hereby authorized to draw warrants in favor of the said property owners or their lawful attorney of record for the amounts respectively awarded to them as aforesaid, with lawful interest and cost, and the balance, if any, of the said appropriation, which shall not be needed for the above-mentioned purposes, shall merge.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

AN ORDINANCE To Make an Appropriation for Expenses of the Public Buildings Commission, and for Repairs to the City Controller's Office. Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of six hundred and sixty-five dollars and fifty-seven cents be and the same is hereby appropriated for the following purposes, viz: Item 1. For paying outstanding bills of the Public Buildings Commission, two hundred and fifteen dollars and fifty-seven cents.

Item 2. For paper, carpet, etc., in the rooms of the City Controller's Department, four hundred and fifty dollars.

And warrants for Item 1 shall be drawn by the Commissioners for the Erection of Public Buildings; and warrants for Item 2 by the City Controller.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

RESOLUTION To enter satisfaction upon the Official Bond of John E. Addicks, Health Officer. Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter satisfaction upon the official bond of John E. Addicks, Health Officer (D. C. E. B., June term, 1869), who has furnished the said City Controller with first certify that his accounts are settled, and there is no default.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

RESOLUTION To Authorize the Opening of Oakford and Markle Streets. Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to notify owners of property through and over which Oakford street, from Twenty-seventh to Twenty-eighth street, in the Twenty-sixth ward, Markle (late John) street, from Crescon street to Manayunk avenue, in the Twenty-first ward, will pass, that at the expiration of three months from the date of the notice said streets will be required for public use.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION To Release Certain Properties of John D. McBride from the Lien of a Certain Judgment. Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor is hereby authorized and directed to release from the lien of the judgment entered on the official bond of Robert McBride, Collector of Outstanding Taxes, the following described properties, viz:—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the east side of Twenty-first street, fifty-one feet southward from the south side of Filbert street, containing in front on Twenty-first street sixteen feet, and extending in depth sixty-three feet six inches.

Also, all that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the east side of Twenty-first street, sixty-seven feet southward from the south side of Filbert, containing in front sixteen feet and extending in depth sixty-three feet six inches: Provided, That his co-sureties consent hereto, and that the said John D. McBride shall pay to the City Solicitor, for the use of the city, the sum of ten dollars to pay for the publication of this resolution; and provided also, That in the opinion of the City Solicitor the interests of the city will not be prejudiced by said release.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT To an Explanatory of an Ordinance Entitled "An Ordinance to Create a Loan for the Further Extension of the Philadelphia Gas Works," approved the twenty-sixth day of December, A. D. 1868.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the third section of the ordinance to which this is a supplement be altered and amended by inserting after the words "amount of said loan" the words "and a sum sufficient to pay the state taxes on said loan, and by striking out the words "three per centum thereof to the payment of the interest of the said loan and inserting the words "a sufficient sum thereof to the payment of the interest of the said loan and the state taxes thereon," and by striking out the words "remaining one per centum," and inserting the words "balance thereof."

Approved this twenty-eighth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

RESOLUTION To Authorize the Grading of Clearfield Toga, Twentieth, Thirty-second, and Locust streets. Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to grade Clearfield street, from Richmond street to Frankford road, for the sum of eight hundred and seventy-one dollars and fifty cents; Toga street, from Seventh to Tenth street, for the sum of fifteen hundred and thirty-two dollars and ninety cents; Twentieth street, from Federal to Wharton street, for the sum of five hundred and eighty-five dollars; Thirty-second street, from Thompson to Jefferson street, for the sum of four thousand dollars; Locust street, from Woodland to Fortieth street, for the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars. All of the said streets to be graded to the established grade of the city.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

RESOLUTION To Locate a Fire Alarm Box in the Office of the Fire Association. Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Superintendent of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph be and is hereby authorized and directed to place a Fire Alarm Telegraph Box in the office of the Fire Association, southeast corner of Fifth and North streets, the same to be done without any expense to the city. Provided, The said Fire Association pay to the City Treasurer the sum of twenty-five dollars to defray the cost of advertising this resolution.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

RESOLUTION To Authorize the Tramwaying of Cowley Street, Tenth Ward. Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Committee on Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to repave Cowley street, from Thirtieth to Juniper street, in the Tenth ward, said repaving to be done with tramway stone in the tracks of the wheels, and if the cartway is wider than necessary for a single track he is authorized to reduce it to the proper width by taking an equal quantity from each side.

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CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE To Divide the Eighth Election Division of the Twenty-first Ward and to Make Two New Divisions thereon. Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Eighth Election division of the Twenty-first ward shall be divided into three election divisions, to be called the Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth divisions. The Eighth Election division shall be bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning at the corner of Domino lane and the river Schuylkill; thence by the south side of Domino lane to the Ridge turnpike; thence by the west side of said turnpike to Hermit's lane; thence by said Hermit's lane to the line of the late borough of Manayunk; thence by the line of said late borough of Manayunk to the place of beginning; and to vote at the polls at the street and southeast corner of Ridge turnpike and Green lane.

The Ninth division shall be bounded as follows:—Commencing at the northeast corner of Crescon lane and Ridge avenue; thence by said Crescon lane and Ridge avenue; thence by said township line to Rittenhouse street; thence by the west side of said Rittenhouse street to the Wissahickon turnpike; thence by the west side of said turnpike to Hermit's lane; thence by the north side of said Hermit's lane to the Ridge turnpike; thence by the east of said turnpike to the place of beginning; and said division shall vote at the Lyceum Hall, in said division.

The Tenth division shall be bounded as follows:—Commencing at the corner of Ridge avenue and Hermit's lane; thence by the south side of said lane to the Wissahickon turnpike; thence by the south side of said turnpike to Rittenhouse street; thence by the north side of said street to the township line road; thence by the west side of said township line road to School lane; thence by the north side of School lane to the river Schuylkill; thence by the said river Schuylkill to the line of the old borough of Manayunk; thence by said old line where it strikes Hermit's lane; thence by the east side of Hermit's lane to the Ridge turnpike, the place of beginning; and said division shall vote at the hotel of Charles Tolan, at the junction of the Ridge and Manayunk turnpike, in said division.

Approved this twenty-eighth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

RESOLUTION To Authorize the Macadamizing of Passyunk Road. Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to macadamize Passyunk road from Broad street to Point Breeze. Said macadamizing shall be at least eighteen inches in depth, and the cost of the same shall be assessed against the property on the line of said road, except for intersections, which shall be paid for by the city, to be taken out of item five for the repairs of roads, as per act of Assembly, approved April sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and the Chief Commissioner is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the macadamizing, the same to be allotted to the lowest bidder.

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CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO., ROPE MANUFACTURERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS, No. 29 North WATER Street and No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPES AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. CORDAGE. Manila, Sisal and Tanned Cordage At Lowest New York Prices and Freight. EDWIN B. FITLER & CO., Factory, 23rd St. and GERMANTOWN AVENUE. Store, No. 11th Water St. and 22nd DELAWARE AVENUE.

SHIPPING. LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK are now receiving freight at 5 cents per 100 pounds. 2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship outfit. INSURANCE 1/2 OF 1 PER CENT. Extra rates on small packages from, metals, etc. No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents. The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter season. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OIL, PIER 15, NORTH WHARVES, 228.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULATIONS. QUEEN STREET WHARF. The YAZOO will sail for NEW ORLEANS direct, on THURSDAY, June 10, at 8 A. M. The GEORGIA will sail for NEW ORLEANS, via SAVANNAH, on SATURDAY, June 4, at 8 A. M. The WYOMING will sail from SAVANNAH on SATURDAY. The PIONEER will sail for WILMINGTON, N. C., on SATURDAY, June 4, at 8 A. M. Through bills of lading signed, and passage tickets sold to all points South and West. Bills of lading received on QUEEN STREET WHARF. For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAM J. FIES, General Agent, 428 N. 3rd Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE. This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, West Spruce street, on FRIDAY, June 4, at 8 A. M. ASHLAND, 800 tons, Capt. Crowl. J. W. EVERMAN, Agent, No. 22, Arch Street. PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Capt. Frankley. JUNE, 1870. Promethion, June 3. J. W. Everman, Friday, June 2. Promethion, Saturday, June 4. J. W. Everman, Friday, June 2. Promethion, Saturday, June 4. Through bills of lading given to Columbia, R. O., the interior of Georgia, and to Savannah and South Carolina. Freight forwarded with promptness and despatch. Bills of lading signed on board. Insurance one half per cent effected at the office in first-class companies. Bills of lading received on FRIDAY, M. on day of sailing. SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents, No. 2 DOCK Street, Or to WILLIAM J. FLYDE & CO., No. 11th Water St., Wm. A. COURTNEY, Agent in Charleston. 52 1/2

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Town-Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 31, 1 P. M. City of Brooklyn, Saturday, June 4, 9 A. M. City of New York, via Boston, Monday, June 6, 1 P. M. City of Hartford, Tuesday, June 14, 1 P. M. And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 6, at 10 A. M. RATES OF PASSAGE. By the MAIL STEAMERS, payable SATURDAY. Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency. FINEST LIVERPOOL... \$100 To London... \$25 To Paris... \$40 To London... \$15 To Paris... \$25. PASSAGE BY THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY. FINEST GOLD. FINEST CURRENCY. Liverpool... \$80 Liverpool... \$80 Halifax... \$20 Halifax... \$20 By Branch Steamer... \$1 By Branch Steamer... \$1. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. For further particulars apply to this Company's Office, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y. O'DONNELL, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y. T. C. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 61 1/2

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES. Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street. RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS. No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day. THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and by the Chesapeake and Potomac Rivers, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Norfolk Rivers. Freight HANDLED BY PONCE and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE. Freight, trouble, and expense. For charges for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Members insure at lowest rates. Freight received daily. State Room accommodations for passengers. WILLIAM F. FLYDE & CO., No. 11th Water Street, Pier 11, N. WHARVES. W. F. FLYDE, Agent at Richmond and City Point. T. C. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 61 1/2

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL SHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST. The splendid new steamer Favorite, ready for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday. PROF OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine). First Cabin... \$140 Second Cabin... \$85 (Including railway tickets, furnished on board). First Cabin... \$140 Second Cabin... \$85. These are standard rates per passenger. Medical attendance free of charge. American travelers passing through the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel by land. Freight, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 11th Water Street, N. Y. For passage in Philadelphia apply to Adams Express Company, to No. 220 CHESTNUT Street, 1 1/2.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Harlan Canal. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY. The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual. THROUGH IN TWENTY FOUR HOURS. Goods forwarded by all the lines southward of New York North, East, or West, free of commission. Freight received daily. WILLIAM F. FLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 11th Water Street, New York. 5 1/2

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND HARLAN CANAL. STEAMBOAT COMPANY. The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual. THROUGH IN TWENTY FOUR HOURS. Goods forwarded by all the lines southward of New York North, East, or West, free of commission. Freight received daily. WILLIAM F. FLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 11th Water Street, New York. 5 1/2

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