## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics-Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE RED RIVER QUESTION.

From the N. Y. Tribune. When the British Minister at Washington assured our Government that the Red River rebellion was peaceably and completely quelled, we ventured to doubt whether his anticipations were not more rosy than judicions. Already our fears are confirmed. The British and Canadian expedition is in the miest of the wilderness, and Riel, we are told, purposes to fall upon it there with all his forces, and to listen to no terms until the Dominion Parliament has granted an entirely new list of demands, which seem to have been made upon his individual responsibility. In some particulars the ultimatum of the insurgent president offers no very grave difficulties. There are conditions touching the public lands, the debts, and the terms of legislative union which Canada can satisfy, at least without sacrifice of her dignity. But the question of amnesty is a very serious When the Red River delegates agreed at Ottawa to the terms of settlement which resulted in the Manitoba bill, it is understood that they received official assurance of a royal amnesty for the leaders in the insurrection. Riel seems unwilling to trust this promise, or doubtful whether it will be construed to cover his shocking murder of the unfortunate Scots, and therefore demands a distinct legalization of all his past acts. This of course places the British Government in a dilemma very much like that of the Greek Government with regard to the Marathon brigands, and it is amusing to see what a difference it makes in English eyes whether it is the Greek ox which is gored or the British bull. The execution of Scott was a murder committed under circumstances of great horror, and the widest stretch of law and common-sense could not turn it into a political offense. A government which should formally ratify a deed like that would make a pitiable confession of its inability to rule. though for the sake of peace and on general considerations of public policy the crime might perhaps be quietly overlooked. It was just so with the Greek brigands. They demanded a formal amnesty, which the Government had no power to grant, and the same Englishmen who scout the idea of a ratification of Riel's misdeeds, were furious because King George did not issue a decree both unconstitutional in itself and fatal to the good order of the kingdom. How impolitic amnesty would have been in that case was shown almost immediately nfterwards at Gibraltar, where a party of brigands, encouraged, no doubt, by the apparent readiness of Great Britain to make foreign countries pay anything and forgive anything rather than a British subject should lose his life, fell upon an English household and carried off everybody in the family. If the demands of the Marathon bandits had been granted, half the rogues in Greece would have seized their rifles and gone to the mountains, and not an Englishman in the kingdom would have been safe.

The case now comes home to Great Britain, and her eyes are suddenly opened. At Gibraltar an admirable way was found out of the difficulty, for they ransomed the prisoners, and then killing all the robbers, took the ransom back again, thus satisfying humanity and justice at the same time; but of the Red River dilemma no such easy solution is possible. Riel seems to have brought matters to a pass wherein negotiation is almost hopeless. The population of the Red River country has always been divided in its allegiance, and it is highly probable that in this last revolt a great majority would favor the acceptance of the Manitoba bill if they had an opportunity to express their wishes. The conflict is be tween the British empire on the one hand, and a few men inspired partly by ambition and partly by fear of outlawry on the other; and of course such a conflict cannot be a long one. The movement of a military force through that difficult region will be attended with hardship and danger; but from that the nation which sent an armyinto the heart of Abyssinia is not likely to shrink. We do not share the apprehensions which are felt in Washingtown of a general war throughout the Northwest; and though there can be no objection to the proffer of whatever friendly offices we may be able to perform-if we are able to perform any-we may safely leave Riel and Great Britain to settle this difficulty themselves. The Canadian militia, which single-handed whipped 50,000 Fenians, and now talks of declaring war against the United States because we did not arrest O'Neil's army before it reached the frontier, will undoubtedly be competent to manage a little affair of this kind.

LAWLESSNESS IN NORTH CAROLINA-ITS DEMOCRATIC APOLOGISTS.

From the N. Y. Times. The murders and outrages which have called forth the proclamation of the Governor of North Carolina, are made by the World a pretext for arraigning the policy of reconstruction. Its censure is directed, not against the cowardly ruffians who are the authors of crime, but against the Government whose authority is exercised to secure their punishment. Bands of men, disguised, have roamed about the State killing and destroying property, and perpetrating nameless outrages, the victims in every case being loyalists, white or black. Yet these crimes the World mildly designates "vagaries," and their perpetrators are represented as enjoying the favor of the community, whose sympathies are thus actively enlisted against the local Government. We quote:-

"This Government naturally has proved powerless to restrain the excesses of the bad because it has proved powerless to command the sympathies of the good in the community. The scandal of the existgood in the community. The scandal of the exist-ence of such a government has excused, in the eyes of a high-spirited and resolute people, the vagaries of those who, under the pretext of resisting its ep-pressions, choose to band themselves together for the gratification either of their political passions or

Nor are we allowed to hope for an improvement. The social conditions here indicated "must remain unchanged," the World asserts, "so long as the system endures under which they have been generated." "A people forbidden to make their own laws," our contemporary adds, "will not rally to enforce the

laws which are made for them. Wendell Phillips, entering upon a crusade against the white people of the South, would desire no strenger justification than that which the logic of the World affords. The worst enemy of the South never inflicted upon it more discredit than is involved in the pology of its Democratic champion. For the plea urged in extenuation of crime in North Carolina is equally applicable to every other reconstructed State. The social conditions which are the assigned cause of murder and arson are not peculiar to the State of which Mr. Holden is Governor. If the reasoning of the World is worth anything, we might expect to find everywhere under recon- new life he has infused into our national

structed government the same defiant hos- | tility to the authority of law and the same sympathy with the organized savagery known as the Ku-Klux Klan.

The fact that the prevalence of crime portrayed by Governor Holden is peculiar to North Carolina, and to parts of Tennessee and Texas, is a sufficient answer to the World's statements. Taking the South as a whole, we believe life and property are now as safe there as in Northern States. There was a period, undoubtedly, during which a different state of things existed. But with the completion of reconstruction, and the restoration of the States to their position in the Union, have come order, security, and peace. There are "high-spirited and resolute people" in Virginia, in South Carolina, in Alabama, in Mississippi; yet who has heard of crimes akin to those which are common in North Carolina in those States? Unless something of this sort be found in Virginia or South Carolina as well as in North Carolina. the theory by which the World attempts to use violation of the laws as an argument against reconstruction falls to the ground.

The pretense that the North Carolinians are "forbidden to make their own laws," and are denied control over their own government, is not less fallacious. Some hundreds, there may be, whom Federal disabilities still render ineligible to office. But the local constitution neither disfranchises any class nor imposes restraints of which any good citizen can complain. Its provisions exemplify the rare moderation and good sense which actuated those on whom the reconstruction

acts conferred preliminary power. We suppose that the objection of the World is to the equality of political rights which the law secures to black and white. It is not that the people are "forbidden to make their own laws," but that one class no longer enjoys power to disfranchise and oppress another class. This consideration is potent in the minds of the old school of Democracy. But it seems out of place in the columns of the World, which has recently read its party some very wholesome lectures on the folly of perpetuating senseless prejudices and tradi-

SOME FACTS WHICH BEAR ON THE FUNDING QUESTION.

From the N. Y. World. The new Funding bill reported a few days since by Mr. Schenck and awaiting discussion by Congress, meets with no favor from the press of either party. Besides objections to several of its details, the expectation that our government can borrow money at four per cent. is scouted as ridiculous. Our six per cent. bonds are selling in London at about 89; that is to say, purchasers are willing to invest in our securities if they can get 67 per cent, interest for their money, but not at a lower rate. In the present state of our credit, a four per cent, bond should sell at 591. But the Funding bill authorities the Secretary of the Treasury to issue four per cent. bonds to the extent of a thousand millions, and forbids him to sell any of them below par! This is tantamount to forbidding him to sell the new bonds at all; for bonds cannot be sold without buyers, and capitalists who refuse to purchase six per cent, bonds at par will not take four per cent. bonds at par.

Even Secretary Boutwell, who is under a pleasant hallucination respecting our national credit, does not believe he can dispose of four per cent. bonds. He is reported to have said that he will not make any attempt to place a new loan at that rate. The Senate Funding bill, which was under consideration at an earlier stage of the session, proposed three new loans, at three different rates, the lowest being four per cent.; but nobody expected the four per cent, bonds would be taken except by the national banks, and by them only on compulsion to save their circulation. The idea that such bonds can find voluntary buyers at par is supremely prepos-

There is a prevailing delusion respecting the improvement of our national credit within the last year or two, a delusion which has given birth to all the wild expectations of funding the public debt at an extremely low rate of interest. It is true that the fivetwenties have appreciated in the market, but the rise is ascribed to causes which have had little or no influence in producing it. Mr. Boutwell has plumed himself on the appreciation, as if it were due to his administration of the finances, and especially to his monthly purchases of the public debt. But he would deserve no credit if this were the real cause. The enormous taxes under which the people groan have yielded a revenue which the extravagance of the Government has not wholly spent, and no other use could have been made of the surplus than its application to the public debt. The improvement in the price of our bonds is not owing to that cause at all, nor to any cause connected with the management of the Treasury. On such a subject, a few authentic facts are more convincing than any amount of mere reasoning. The truth is, that nearly all foreign securities have appreciated in the London stock market, and in quite a number the advance has been greater than in ours. If Mr. Boutwell be such a prodigy of financial ability as his parasites proclaim him, and his wonder-working policy is so admirable, our credit ought to have mounted to a sublimer height than that of Turkey, Spain, Brazil, and the Argentine Republic; whereas, in point of fact, their securities have advanced as steadily and more rapidly than ours. Within the last year or two, there has grown up a strong tendency to invest in foreign securities, and every government in tolerable credit has felt the advantage of it. The following table from the last number of the London Economist, though used by that journal for a different purpose, shows that our financial ship has been borne up on a rising tide which has also lifted the

securities of many other nations:-INCREASE IN TWELVE MONTHS. American 5-20s, 1882... Russian Angio-Dutch, 1866. Spanish 3 per cent., 1867...... 28% Turkish 5 per cent., 1865...... 43%

The Economist says that these statistics "show a great increase during the year in the taste for investments of this species; and the taste is rapidly augmenting, for much more than half the increase shown by this table has taken place within the last six months. as the following table shows:-

INCREASE IN SIX MONTHS. American 5-208, 1882 8834 Argentine 6 per cent, 1868, 8434 Brazilian 5 per cent, 1865, 84 Chilian 6 per cent, 1867, 99 Italian, 6 per cent, 1861, 5334 Spanish 3 per cent., 1867 ..... 26% Turkish 3 per cent., 1865 ..... 43% We hope these instructive facts may be duly pondered by Secretary Boutwell and his

spread-eagle admirers, who have entertained

us with so many boastful flourishes about the

credit. It is hardly to be supposed that each of those other countries is blest with a Boutwell, or at any rate, it has not been discovered that the prodigal skies have poured down upon the whole world a deluge of able financiers. Our credit is no better, and has undergone no greater improvement, than that of the slaveholding empire of Brazil, on the southern part of the continent. Indeed, the credit of Brazil is better than ours, and has been advancing at a more rapid pace, in spite of all our foclish boasting. Her five per cent, bonds are selling at 911, while our six per cents, stand at 89. Within the last six months her bonds have advanced nine per cent., while ours have gone up only six per cent. It will have a sobering effect to measure our credit by that of the nations who compete with us in the loan markets of the world. As none of them can sell a four per cent., or even a five per cent. bond at par, it would be a piece of boastful and ridiculous self-assumption for our Congress to pass an act declaring its foolish opinion that we can borrow money at a rate at which nobody will consent to lend it.

THE MARE'S NEST ABOUT THE CUBAN BOND BRIBERY IN WASHINGTON.

From the N. Y. Herald. The sensation story spread abroad that the Cubans were bribing Congressmen and others by liberal gifts of their bonds to obtain the recognition of our Government has ended in smoke. Mr. Fitch and other members of the House have ventilated and exposed this canard. It was, as Mr. Fitch intimated, no doubt manufactured by or through Spanish agents for the surpose of creating a prejudice against the Cuban cause just at this particular time, "We approach, in a few days," he said, "the consideration of the question whether the House will help Spain to crush Cuba or not. It is, perhaps, conjectured by members of the Spanish embassy that if charges of corruption on behalf of Cuba can be circulated with impunity and permitted to pass unchallenged here concerning members, gentlemen on this floor may be afraid to express the kindly sentiments which they may entertain for the persecuted Cubans, and at the cost of a dinner or a five dollar bill some scavenger who disgraces the reportorial fraternity is induced to sound the preliminary note of slander." This is rather sharp, but no doubt hits the nail on the head. Mr. Fitch, however, like many other members, we suppose, will not "swerve from the utterance of words of encouragement and cheer to a people who are struggling for freedom," though such slanderous attacks may be made. There are plenty of lobby schemers in Washington ready to take money, bonds, or anything else from any side, and they buttonhole everyone who goes to that city on business connected with the Government. They live in that way, and mostly upon false pretenses. They endeavor to make it appear always that they are on intimate terms with members of Congress and high officials of the Government. Sometimes they take pay or promises to pay from both sides. Nothing comes amiss to these cormorants. They often take and cheat at the same time. There is no subject in which there is a prospect of money that they do not nibble at as keenly as a hungry fish at a bait. The Alaska purchase, the St. Domingo treaty, Cuba, or anything else, is tested and squeezed in every possible way. These fellows have been trying to humbug the Cubans, probably, and taking money from Spain at the same time. But they appear to have been foiled, as far as the Cubans are concerned. At least it appears evident there has been no attempt to bribe members of Congress. And why all this fuss about the Cubans using what means they have within their power to promote the cause they have at neart-the independence of their country? Apart from reported attempts to bribe members of Congress or of the Government, which have no foundation, what harm is there in the Cubans using their means for such a sacred object? Do not all governments-both established and revolutionary governments-employ agencies and whatever means they can command to accomplish their objects? And if these be not immoral, where is the evil? There is a great deal of humbug and buncombe about this cry of using Cuban bonds to create a favorable influence. These ex-

SHALL IT BE THE MONOPOLY OF SAVAGES?

ploded slanderous reports against the Cubans

will tend to benefit the Cuban cause and to

react upon the Spanish agents, who probably

manufactured them.

From the N. Y. Sun. Sooner than the juice of the crushed strawberries served at the White House to Spotted Tail had dried on the war-painted jaws of that savage, and while yet it mingled with the black and vermilion which menacingly bar the cheeks of Red Cloud, both of these men, who have been known to us mainly as murderers and horse-thieves, demand of the Government fixed ammunition and breechloading rifles, and imperiously require that the construction of transcontinental lines of railroad shall be stopped.

What is the question, what is the bloody issue which General Grant wraps with tobacco smoke, and propitiates with gifts of meerschaum pipes, caudy kisses, and sugared berries smothered in cream? Senator Stewart, of Nevada, in debate in his place, presented it the other day with the vigorous terseness characteristic of the public utterances of this brave and sensible statesman. "The country between the Missouri and the Columbia rivers," said the Senator, "is not only not open to settlement but is not accessible to settlers. It is monopolized by Indians, by mountains, by deserts. I ask Senators if they prefer the monopoly of inaccessible regions, the monopoly of desolation, and the monopoly of barbarism, to the monopoly of

railroads?" That is all there is of this question. Spotted Tail and Red Cloud, representing the Sioux and Cheyennes, say that inaccessibility, desolation, and barbarism shall monopolize the existing buffalo range. The genius of the country demands that the Northern Pacific Railroad be constructed through the valley of the Yellowstone. Which shall prevail-the civilized sentiment of the nation or the barbarons pleasure of savages too lazy to till the soil, too proud to change their hunter lives, teo insolent to acknowledge the control

of the Government? In behalf of the public interests of the country, we demand that this most important question be discussed and settled with other diplomacy and other influences than strawberries and cream, garlanded with hotbouse and open-air flowers. The Sioux are in blood earnest. They mean war if we do not yield to their intolerable and preposterous demands. Is there not spirit enough in this administration to meet the temper of these warriors in a proper manner? We pray General Grant to space us the humiliation of any further effusion of cream and candy, upon the peril of a Sionx outbreak against the Government's military posts on the Northern plains.

SPECIAL NOTICES. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-

PANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870. Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 8, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,

Treasurer. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the PROTECTION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philacelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1536, and it e supplement thereto, approved the 20th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 10 clock P. M. on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1870, at No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 lm

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the MOYA-MENSING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of June, 1870, at No. 185 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books jor subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 513im

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, May 25, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Stockholders and Loanholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 29th day of June, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of considering a preposition to lease the works, franchises, and property of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

By order of the Managers, 6 6 12t

F. FRALEY, President.

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT

Street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special General Meeting of the Stockholders and Leanholders of this Company will be held at this office on MOND ay, the 20th day of June, 1879, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering a proposition to lease the works, franchises, and property of the Schuykill Navigation Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

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5 26 that utd

F. FRALEY, President.

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> CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 138 Walnut street. PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1870.

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Analyt. and Consult. Chemist. CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 417 Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1870.

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Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

CORDAGE, ETC.

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ROPE MANUFACTURERS

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No. 29 North WATER Street and

No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK

CORDACE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage At Lowest New York Prices and Freights. EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 W. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARH Avenue.

SHIPPING. LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR

NEW YORK are now receiving freight at

5 cents per 100 pounds. 2 cents per toot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option. INSURANCE % OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 60 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 seasons. For further particulars apply to

PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES. PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN
MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULEANS, 14.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on

Thursday, June 16, at 8 A. M.
The AOHILLES will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on — June
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by
any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river
between New Orleans and St. Louis, Red River treights
reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, June II, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, June 11.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia. Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisians, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C. The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, June 18th. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, June 25th. Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Com-pany, the Wilmins ton and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points. to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. No. 120 South THIRD Street PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLES-TON STEAMSHIP LINE.

TON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PHER 17, below Spruce street on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A, M.;—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Capt. Crowell.

J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Capt. Hinckley.

PROMETBEUS, 600 tons, Uapt. Gray.

JUNE, 1870.

Prometheus, Friday, June 3.

J. W. Everman, Friday, June 10.

Prometheus, Friday, June 17.

J. W. Everman, Friday, June 24.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, 8. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Frights forwarded with promptness and despatch.

Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P.

M. on day of sailing.

No freight received for blis of ADAMS, Agents,
M. on day of sailing.
SUUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 2 DOCK Street,
Or to WILLIAM P. OLYDE & OO.
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 5 2 M

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENS TOWN. Inman line of Mail Steamers are apointed to sail as follows:— Oity of Antwery, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 14, 1 P. M.

Oity of Washington, Saturday, June 18, 9 A. M.
Oity of London, Saturday, June 25, 1 P. M.
Oity of London, Saturday, June 25, 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halitax, Tuesday, June 28, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday
from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE. 

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND,
AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP 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 MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ne Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing Ne Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

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

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

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

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily,
btate Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. OLYDE & OO.,

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

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

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

E. O. R. N. E. W. Y. O. R. K.

FOR NEW YORK,
via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
KXPRESS 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 going out of New York
North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent.
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

346

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAware and Raritan Canal.
swiftSure Transportation company.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.
Laaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence or company in twenty-four hours.
Geods forwarded to any point tree of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO. Accept.

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & OO. Agents, No. 182 South DELAWARE Avenue. DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Bargos towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, tlavro de Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. OLYDE & OO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO
Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington.
D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal,
with connections at Alexandria from the most direct
route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from
the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.

Freight received daily.

No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & Filer, Agents at Georgetown; M.
ELDRIDGE & OU., Ag., 48 at Alexandria.

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

JOHN W. EVERMAN.

Ec. 10 OMETECH Serest (Oily Stores,