SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

WAITING AND WORKING. From the Pall Mall Gazeite.

The most uncompromising advocate of woman's rights, especially of her right to work, which no one denies, and the satisfactory accomplishment of which no one but herself prevents, shrinks from putting forth the theory that her self-support should supersede matrimony, or that, if married, her profession should be superior to her wifely duties, and her devotion to the first be bought by the sacrifice of the last. That marriage should be the only profession for which women are educated is unquestionably an evil in a society like ours, where the redundancy of women is one of the most desperate difficulties of the day; but that marriage should be the chief object of her social life, the destiny most desired and for which she is best fitted, is only natural and right. This is scarcely denied by any one; but, they argue, waiting the event, and in face of the disproportion of the sexes, it is only fair to let the women try their hands at a far more multifarious range of work than any they have yet undertaken, and lears how to suppo themselves in case they do not marry. it is this very fact of waiting the event which of itself destroys the worth of women's work. If they are to do any good they ought to give themselves up to a profession as wholly as men give themselves up, to serve as long an apprenticeship, be content with as moderate pay in the beginning of things, and think themselves as well rewarded if the arduous labor of their best years will give them just sufficient to live on in old age, which is the life's history of the great majority of secondclass successful men, though one sees the prize of rapid fortune, and more than competency for the remainder of a life by no means past its prime, fall to the lot of a few. Still, the rule is hard work for over forty years, and just enough to live on for ten or fifteen more. But most women are very strongly disposed to demand masters' wages for 'prentice work; they think they ought to compete on equal terms with men, though they have only immaturity and inexperience to oppose to long and steady training. Again, women as a class are not content to give themselves up to a profession and to forego thereby all chance of marrying. They say they do not see why they should, and that as men can be men of business and husbands, why may they not also be women of business and wives? They do not, or rather they will not, see that the objections of sex are not hindering in a man, while they are so in a weman; and that a man may be a devoted husband and a first-rate man of business, while a woman could scarcely carry on her business with thoroughness and be at the same time a good wife, a good mother, and a satisfactory house-mistress. She must sacrifice one or other line, and delegate either her family or her profession to assistants and subordinates. If the example of French women, notably Parisiennes, is cited against this theory of the unfitness of married women for active business, then the donnestic arrangements of French women most also be adopted to make the parallel correct; and the two, or at most three, children allowed to a marriage must be sent out to nurse'. and the mother's obligation to the infant ce'use with the mere fact of giving it life. But the profession of a woman would never be more to the great majority—a majority so great that the minority remaining need not countthan a mere stopgap, "waiting the event;" and the natural reasoning would always be, of what good to spend the best part of my life in learning for the sake of the future, when any day may see the whole thing blown to the winds, and myself married and without any further need of what I have learned so laboriously and at such sacrifice? She can earn a little by her bad 'prentice work, and she thinks the bird in the hand better than those half-dozen in the bush which she may never have occasion to catch. This is one of the reasons, among some others, why women's work is inferior to men's. They will not give the time necessary for thorough training: they will not wait patiently, as men must do, from seed time to harvest, staying out the gradual ripening in quietly watching the right moment for putting in the sickle; they mow green, and then wonder that their crop

One of the worst things about this question of woman's work is the insane neglect and degradation of such duties as they can do in favor of those they cannot. Every duty hitherto assigned to them which they can shuffle off their own shoulders and lay on the shoulders of some one else they do, and all the work which is theirs by right of natural fitness they have degraded as "menial" and "unladylike." They have shown themselves utterly incapable of dignifying any work whatsoever, and they have rested their claims to be considered ladies on that most miserable of all foundations, their uselessness. But even now, when so much of a healthier spirit is being aroused, they set thems lves steadily against their natural place in the vain accompt to fill that of men, and while work is waiting to be done which only they can do, are spending their energies in trying to share in that for which there are too many better qualified and stronger candidates already Every housekeeper of a certain position in London knows the extreme difficulty there is in obtaining good assistance of any kind. Take the question of needlework alone. A low-class needlewoman may be found at eighteenpence a day, qualified to do only the coarsest kind of work, and such as is set her. To be sure there are court milliners whose bills make any one under a millionaire turn cold, and there are wretched "little" dressmakers [deficient in every requisite of their trade. But there is no workwoman of taste and intelligence who will go out for good wages to make dresses at a cost something below the court milliner's, and with a result above the "little" dressmaker's. There is nothing "menial" in this—there need be nothing unladylike or unrefined. A woman of a certain taste and culture would meet with nothing to offend her, and she would be doing no lower "art" than the miserable stuff turned out by schools of design and the like. For dress properly considered is art, and is ugly or beautiful just in proportion to the want of cultivation or the artistic perception of the setters of fashion and designers of patterns. Again, good nursery governesses by the day are almost impossible to be had. Women who ask too much for the little they are required to give, or women who are not fit to teach at all, may be found in plenty; but a good "grounding" governess, of moderate but sufficient salary, may often be looked for all through London in vain. And can any sane person tell us why women, one of whose natural functions it is to cook, have relegated this most important office to untaught, igoorant village wenches, who do more harm than the best doctor can ever put right, and who

is light and their gains few.

sap the very foundations of health from the | earliest years? There is nothing in cooking that should disgust even ladies. When women are crying out for leave to dissect diseased human bodies, we cannot think that taking up a piece of meat on a fork and putting it into a stewpan is work that degrades or should revolt them. And good cooking is a thing that would be paid highly if done as an art and science combined. But it is scouted as not to be thought of for any one with education or brains: though office work, and copying dull legal documents, and mixing up

pills as apothecaries, and other of utterly uninteresting work of is clamored for because denied. We are afraid the fact is that women want notoriety in their work, and more, they want pay for play. They are not content to do quiet, useful, unobtrusive work in their own path as men are obliged to do in theirs. Omne ignotum pro magnifico; hence they envy men, and think their lives something infinitely gratifying as compared to their own home duties, and because they will not put any intellect or education into those duties, deny that they could if they would, and affirm that the duties are to blame, not their own want of interest in them. But the dull work of life has to be done by some one, and all mea's work is not interesting or amusing or rich in pay and kudos. Men know that the really useful and influential man, in a public office say, is one who is never spoken of, and that the most successful member in the House is he who is best coached. But what woman of the new school would consent to be the hidden wire-puller, the unacknowledged coach? The greater the publicity, the more

she would be gratified. Lady Amberley, in her late speech, spoke bitterly about the lowness of woman's pay, and said she cannot get as much as men for work done as well as men can do it. This we distinctly deny. If she does as good work as men she gets the same wages, and it is because her work is not so good that she is paid at a lower rate. Women themselves acknowledge this, if by nothing more striking than the wages they pay their servants, the difference they themselves make between a butler and a parlor maid, who perform substantially the same offices. Until, then, all the work which women can do, and which they ought to do, is brought up to the highest point of perfection of which it is capable, until they have learned how to ennoble their own natural work, to make it stand higher in the professional scale, and to obtain for it better payment because of its greater perfectness, they have no right to any of those offices naturally appropriated by men. It is childish, to say the least of it, to leave one's own ground untilled out of envious desire to drive one's neighbor's plough; but this is what women are doing now when they wish to leave their houses and their children to servants that they may push their husbands, sons, and brothers from their places-when they think the hundreds saved by good management sordid, and the twenties gained by bad work sublime.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE CASE OF CUBA.

From the N. Y. Herald.

What do the friends of Cuba propose? With the resolution presented by Mr. Banks committee we find this fault-from the rejection of such a resolution by either house or by both houses of Congress Spain in her inhuman conduct of the contest in Cuba might draw very great comfort and encouragement, while in the adoption of the same resolution there would assuredly not be an equivalent favor for Cuba; for the resolution is far from extravagant in the attitude it proposes for the United States. It instructs the President to declare and maintain a strict neutrality between the parties; it gives to Cuba for this purpose a quasi national position before our law by applying to her the statute of 1818, and it proposes a remonstrance to both sides against their acts of barbarous cruelty. There is so little in this to comfort any friend of Cuba that we do not see but what the President in his objections to granting belligerency is so near to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs that the difference between them is finally the rather insubstantial one of tone and sentiment. Mr. Banks is the chivalric and generous friend of Cuba. In his generous attitude there is, perhaps, a sus-picton of that rhetorical glory of our country —the spread eagle. General Grant is the President of the United States. When a man is a distinguished member of the House he is then also a part of the government of a free people; but the obligations of duty do not always sit so heavily upon him but he cara afford to feel as a free lance in a cause that touches his sympathies. But the Executive is not thus free. Flights of the imagination are not for him, more especially when his ship of state needs all that can possibly be given of plain practical attention to sail it safely. It is for him to consider first of all the condition of the country especially committed to his care, and to view all that comes before him only in the light of that country's

Is there really any other difference between the administration and the party that is heard in the House in favor of Cuba? The vital point of the whole subject for us is, shall we or shall we not recognize the belligerency of the Cuban people? Graet is op-posed to such a recognition and Banks is not in favor of it. At least it must be so held, since, with all his fame, he does not lay before the house any definite proposition to commit the country to such a course. He says a great deal on the subject of the relasays a great deal on the and the United tions of Spain and Cuba as be agree-States, same of which will doubte. able enough to the popular fancy, and much of which should be very painful if false, and still more painful if true. The imputation, for instance, that a message sent to Congress from the President of the United States is prepared in the pay of Spain is not often sur-passed for malignity and meanness by the bitterest hostility of the partisan. It is in the style, indeed, of those scavengers of journalism who in their spleen affect to believe that the President permits the domestic circle of Mr. Hamilton Fish to influence the national policy. Mr. Banks, with this, says a great deal in regard to the propriety of protecting American citizens in foreign countries, and of our utter failure to do this, in every syllable of which we will agree with him. But, as we have hitherto shown, this is a delinquency for which Congress is more responsible than the President. It is one of the prices we pay for "economy." Why contrast our Govera-ment with that of England in this regard? When would Congress vote the money to defend half a dozen American citizens at the expense of such an excursion as the Abyssinian war? All this Mr. Banks proposes but he does not propose at last any practical good for Guba. His resolution, at its utmost, puts Cuba on the same status with Spain in a general declaration of our neutrality. This might make it impossible for Spain to buy ships here when she no longer needs them; and it might be held as a constructive recognition of a state of war, and so of her belligerency, but it would not yield any of tha

This, then, is not very practical friendship for Cuba, to present a measure that if carried does her no good, and if lost does her incalculable moral harm. And why is friendship limited to this? Mr. Banks no doubt is sincere, if not practical, in his advocacy of the Cuban cause; but that sincerity did not carry him to the length of proposing that we should assume an attitude of even unfriendliness to a foreign Power on account of Cuba. If, with his instincts of universal philanthropy and his tenderness for filibustering that is an inheritance of his ancient Democracy, he could propose so little, how much less might we expect from a government that feels a full and honest responsibility for the discharge of its duties to the nation The fact is the attitude taken by the administration is the only one possible for an honest, practical government; and though it op poses boldly a popular sentiment in favor of the name of freedom, it must eventually secure the full support of the national common sense. We not only cannot afford war for the sake of Cuba, but we cannot afford the very shadow of war, nor the note of preparation. Our first duty is to ourselves and our creditors; and to be just we must keep the peace. We are building up, after our great struggle, with upparalleled energy and rapidity, and why shall we stop this progress? Is the chance that we may make Cuba what Mexico is a sufficient motive? Certainly not. Consider the consequences of embroiling ourselves in the quarrels of the Cnbans-immediate interruption of the payment of the debt, immediate decrease in the price of the bonds, financial confusion, a new lease of life for all tax laws, the cessation of the vast emigration that is pouring in upon us. These are but the more immediately obvious of a train of evils. Let the people only weigh all this against the mere sentiment and rhetoric on the other side, and they will see how clearly and practically Grant is in the right. Unfortunately, however, our sympathies are too apt to run away with our practical ideas, and it is highly probable that the clear common sense of the President will be overslaughed entirely by the sentimentality of such dashing leaders in the House as Logan and Banks.

LITERARY RESPONSIBILITY. From the N. Y. Tribune.

The extraordinary and melancholy interest excited by the death of Mr. Dickens has vet hardly at all abated; the newspapers still come to us full-freighted with notices of the departed novelist. No literary man has died in our time whose loss will be so generally regretted. Indeed, Mr. Dickens' fame quite stands out from ordinary literary successcertainly since Voltaire (who was quite a different writer) we suspect that no one has had so many readers; and yet between the number of Voltaire's admirers and that of Mr. Dickens' it would be absurd to make any comparison. For the purpose of any such computation the two men are not to be named together; for Mr. Dickens was fortunate enough to live in an age of universal reading, and of a light and portable literature which has made reading universally possible. When Sir Charles Grandison came, with his ineffable grace and his inexpressible goodness, he came in so many volumes that only rich people could afford to buy his biography. Smollett, we think, set the example of publishing one of his new novels in cheap monthly parts, but even this expedient could not compensate for the small number of ordinary people who preferred a book to beer. Compare this state of things with the hordes, the swarms, the countless caravans of readers which Mr. Dickens has had. What tremendous power has been his, and how faithfully and honorably has that power, on the whole, been exercised! If there be here and there in these novels a few things which have made people no better, how few are there which

have made them worse! Now, knowledge may be power, but it is not always peace of mind or even temporal prosperity. There is a knowledge of good and there is a knowledge of evil. There are books which confuse the moral perceptions, bewilder the heart, and make truth and virtue seem but empty cheats—popular books, fascinating books, which the Devil himself might have written, and then scattered broadcast to work an infinity of misery and wo and degradation of body and of mind. There is one book in the English tongue written by a man of singular literary dexterity, which has done infinite mischief - a book not to be named, and for the writing of which, if the author was not condemned to unquenchable fires, he must now be at least in Purgatory with but in-finitesimal chances of getting out. This was the kind of popular literature which was once supplied for the reading of the poor in England; and it may be sold there to some extent still. But the difference is that there are now better chances, if one chooses to seek them, and inexpensive chances at that. We question whether Mr. Dickens' works are so much read in England as in America: but ever there they must have had a most refining influe. 'ce. He is not "goodyish;" he can call a spade a spade upon occasions; but he is a singulari v clean writer, and absolutely free from prure ency of thought, though employing occasional o arseness of expression; and the morality of h is books is always healthy, ro-

bust, and bene volent. But we are no.t intending a criticism of Mr. Dickens' books, nor specially a notice of their author. What we de ire to point out is the anthor. What we can tree to point out is the immense responsibility which the general addiction to reading has imposed upon the particularly of poents; dramas, hovels, and particularly we do not think that there is so much back and and the the bad and chesp printed matter in the market as there was a few years ago-

there is exough to do a great deal of misthough feed unately much of it is too the general endurance of mankind. labor, even t. e cautio may lapse into the But in the promulgation of error or into offenses sgainst good taste & d sand witicism. It isn't a pleasant conside. "ation that you may be in danger of misleadin. done of his fel-who, in his turn, may misle. infinity, I It infinitee, 4. It low-creatures, and so on, atin his pen, makes one see a deadly weapon Mr. Carly and all Tartarus in his inkstand. to a new once humorously said in a preface that 1. edition of his own "Life of Schiller," was a book which deserved "to be kno on the head;" yet a book once printed un tunately could not be knocked on the hea. forbut went up and down doing all manner of mischief. This is true of much printed matter, though (during a scarcity of rags) the paper-mills have sent quantities of folly to oblivion. But we have often thought that the old verse about dying and leaving no line which one would wish to blot out, had in it a good deal of pathetic significance. It is easy to be wrong. It is so difficult to comprehend the exact want of the reader. It is so hard, even with the best intention, always to avoid the suggestion of the false. Well,

moral support which is the most valuable thing she would get from a proclamation of recognition.

plying their pens may make no mistake of matter or manner. As for the dishonest taker; writers in the back slums of literature, they a shirt are past praying for.

THE PARASITES ONCE MORE.

From the N. Y. Times. There is no difference of opinion among Republicans as to the causes which have contributed most largely to the demoralization and defeat of the party in this city. The effect of corrupt and worthless management upon the spirit and strength of the party is too palpable to be denied. Every man with his eyes open sees that its interests are in the hands of knaves and tricksters, who regard their influence as a marketable commodity, and are indifferent as to the means by which they attain their ends. Who these persons are, with what tools they work, and for what purposes they exert themselves, are questions to which every new event supplies a sufficient answer. Whether in the primary meetings, in the committee-room or the convention, their general character and schemes are always the same. Of honest, disinterested service they have no conception. In the potency of a healthy public spirit and the value of reputable agencies for its development, they have no faith. Politics are with them a trade; partisanship is to them a pretext, under cover of which they perpetrate all manner of rascality; the party zeal they always propose to invoke is a mine of gullibility which they hope to work periodically for their own peculiar advantage. Such are the people who have for years contrived to control the Republican body here, and whose expulsion from every post of honor or trust is an indis pensable preliminary to reorganization and success. Until they be swept aside, nothing can be done. But "who will bell the cat?" When, how,

and by whom is the work of purification and punishment to be performed? We must not suppose that the parasites and pretenders who now manage matters will quietly acquiesce in the demand for their decapitation. No sense of shame will impel them to retire-no twinge of conscience will induce them to make room for better men. They know the strength of their position, and will battle strenuously for its retention. They hold the keys, and will keep them if they can. The nature of the trading politician of the New York breed is a stranger to decency. And as the class of whom we speak are for the time possessed of power, we may be sure that they will use it without stint or scruple. A regiment of small office-holders, who look to them as masters, will rally to their support. The hungry crowd who are on the look-out for office, and who have been accustomed to believe in the influence of these managers in high places, may be expected-for a time at least-to do their bidding. The hired "roughs" who are serviceable in an emergency will earn their pay with the desperation which arises from a knowledge that their further employment is in jeopardy. As matters stand, influences like these should not be excluded from the account. They will be more or less effective in ward meetings, in packing primaries, in the selection of delegates, and in the contest which will be waged anew in the State Convention. It were folly to despise them under the most favorable circumstances. To underrate them now, amidst the prevalence of a mortifying apathy on the part of respectable Republicans, would be to insure a continuance of the present state of things

Party reconstruction will not begin in earnest until the integrity which exists in the party ranks makes its real strength felt. If those who are Republicans from conviction, and who are disgusted with the want of principle which is manifest in the party management, do not choose to exert themselves for its purification, the task may be given up as hopeless. There must be energetic, combined, and well-considered effort, or the schemers who afflict the party will drive it to death. Mere protests will not suffice. Action alone will be of avail. What shall be the initiatory step it is not for us to say. But in some formal manner, the honest members of the party must reveal and utilize their power. They must attend ward meetings, organize committees, and in due time elect delegates to the convention. Otherwise, the creatures who cling to the party that they may fatten upon it, will once more have everything their own way. There can be no appeal to the Republican sentiment of the State, no call for the interference by which the sturdy men from the country should put down the unprincipled men in the city, without an organized opposition; and there can be no organized opposition unless those who now loudly delore the condition to which the party has been reduced put their heads together, and do something effective towards its reconstruc-

For yet another purpose an organized assault upon the usurpers who direct the affairs of the party in this city is essential. Their usurpation would not last a month if the national administration made known its appreciation of their character and aims, and its determination to listen no more to their representations in regard to patronage. Let it be generally understood that their remonstrances and recommendations are alike unheeded, and from that moment their roll of followers will diminish. Let it be made known that they no longer enjoy free access to the inner offices of the departments, and no influence with the President or Secretaries, and their hold upon the noisiest element in ward meetings and committees will be loosened. The administration owes this as duty to the Republican party and to this State, and we will not believe that General Grant will shrink from its performance whenever he fully comprehends the position. But how is the President to judge of the right to speak authoritatively which those who approach him upon this subject should possess? However weighty their individual influence, it is quite certain that the force of their opposition and the value of their sup-port will be greatly enhanced if they speak with an authority derived from Republican organization. Its functions will begin at this point, and upon their honest exercise very much more depends than most people seem willing to believe.

NEW YORK FUNERALS.

From the N. Y. World. We made some observations yesterday on a potent example of Mr. Dickens' funeral was so plain and so decorous. That may extend itself to this city, where whie. great deal too much display and example inducting burials. It was once there is a as a pall-bearer at the funeral expense in c. in this city, whose family on, duty to act expenditures which some of a gentleman could ih afford the upon those who have ved at the vestry of of our carstoms entait ral services were to bury their dead. Arr. at we were exthe church where the fune preposterous to be conducted, we found th akers propreted to put on one of those white linen scarfs which the undervide on such occasions. "What is to . God grant that all honest gentlemen who are with this," we asked, "after the funer

"Take it home," said the undertaker; "we generally put in enough to make a shirt." Not being in want of a shirt, we were rather struck by the ridiculous aspect of the whole custom, when illustrated by the frank avowal of the undertaker that here was an expenditure in linen sufficient, multiplied by the number of pall-bearers, to make six or eight of those useful articles of wearing apparel.

Some of the hearses, too, of New York are almost as bad as those of London. We remember seeing an Irish funeral once, of some twenty carriages, waiting for a ferryboat at the foot of Thirty-fourth street. The deceased lay (in his coffin of course) within a hearse that might have gratified Spotted Tail, if he could be assured that he would be borne in so gorgeous a vehicle to the place where he is to start for the celestial hunting-grounds, when he has laid down his earthly rifle. The driver of this sumptuous affair, however, was a dirty Irishman, dressed in a shabby linen blouse; and, as the day was hot and the delay tedious, he descended from his box and went into a corner grocery to get a drink. Counting the number of carriages, and making an estimate of the total, we came to the conclusion that the expense of burying Pat on that occasion, including the hearse, was not less than two hundred dollars. The rich and fashionable might do something to discountenance such expenses, and it is time they had done it.

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5 cents per 100 pounds, 2 cents per feet, 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 loss 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 lba., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons

For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL, PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN
LAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on
Thursday, June 16, at S A. M.
The ACHILLES 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 rivezbetween New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights
reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannan or day, June 18.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Satur-The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, June 18.

Through Bills Of Lading given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Guif 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. Retuining, will leave Wilmington Saturday June 25th. Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmin ton and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Railroade, and the wilmington and Manchester Railroad 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

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. No. 130 South THIRD Street. PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLES TON STEAMSHIP LINE.

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

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Capt. Urowell.

J. W. EVERMAN, 622 tons, Capt. Hinckley.

PROMETBEUS, 600 tons, Capt. Gray.

JUNE, 1870.

Prometbeus, Friday, June 3.

J. W. Everman, Friday, June 10.

Prometheus, Friday, June 17.

J. W. Everman, Friday, June 18.

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

rior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest. Freights forwarded with promptass and despatch. Rates as low as by any other route. Insurance one half per cent., effected at the office in

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

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P M, on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 2 DOUK Street,
Or to WILLIAM P. OLYDE & CO.
No. 12 S. WHARVES.

WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 52 M

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSpointed 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 28, 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 28, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday
from Pler 46, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STRAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Currency.

FIRST CABIN.

STEERAGE.

PASSAGE BY THE TURSDAY STRAMER, VIA HALIFAY.

FIRST CABIN.

PASSAGE BY THE TURSDAY STRAMER, VIA HALIFAY.

STEERAGE.

PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND,
AND NORFOLK STRANSHIP LINE,
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH
AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES
FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MABKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and
THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SA
TURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing
days.

As a super land of lading signed area in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting a Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Vir, inia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railread.

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

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

No charge for commission, drayage, or appears transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

tate Room accommodations for passengers.

VILLIAM P. OLYDE & CO.,

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

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

T. P. CROWKILL & CO., Agents at Noriolk. 644

FOR NEW YORK,

via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

PYOR NEW YORK,

via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

PYPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence had
ing on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THEOUGH IN TWENTY FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going cut 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.

JAMFS HAND, Agent.

No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELA ware and Raritan Canal. SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will comment oracing on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four Lours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents.

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, No. 182 South DELAWARK Avenue

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAK
STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barg
towed between Philadelphia, Baltimor
dayre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate point
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agenta
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE
Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Can with connections at Alexandria from the most directe for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Eton, and the Fonthwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Seturday at noon for the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily
No. 14 North and South WHARVE HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown;
ELDRIDGE & CO., As. As at Alexandria

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVA of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, free and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufactor Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, at Pauline, Selting, Sail Twine, etc.