SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

OUR DIPLOMATIC SERVICE. From the N. Y. World.

Two interesting pieces of intelligence concerning our diplomatic service come to us together-the one in the ordinary course of Congressional events from Washington, the other in a somewhat more extraordinary fashion from London.

Both the British Parliament and the American Congress are now discussing the diplomatic expenditure of the two countries respectively. In the British Parliament this discussion tends mainly to retrenchment and reform. In the American Congress it seems likely to result in exactly the opposite direc-

Mr. Sumner, whom Senator Carpenter described the other day as "the be-all and the end-all of the Foreign Affairs Committee," has just asked the Senate to give him a cool hundred thousand dollars a year more for the "contingent expenses of foreign intercourse and of our missions abroad," and the Senate in the handsomest manner has agreed so to do, by adopting an amendment to the Diplomatic Appropriation bill which raises the sum allowed for such expenses from \$50,600 to \$150,000 a year. At the same time this most amiable body adopted another amendment providing for a consul-general in Liberia, and still another elevating our representative in Japan from the humble estate of a minister resident to the comparatively glorious position of an envoy extraordinary. The comparatively glorious position we say: for, while these changes are announced as made in Washington, we learn from London that for the first time in our history we are to be favored with the possession of a real live American ambassador, in the blaze of whose effulgent dignity even envoys extraordinary will subside into very ordinary personages indeed. Upon all which changes and propositions there are certain things not untimely to be said. To Mr. Sumner's proposition for raising the titular rank, and with the titular rank the solid salary, of our minister to Japan, we do not know that any valid objection can be made. Diplomacy still has in Asia all the importance which it once had in Europe, and the Asiatic relations of the United States are yearly growing in importance. Questions of pomp and precedence are living questions still in countries like China and Japan; and it is a matter not of factitious but of real consequence that the representatives of the United States should be enabled to maintain at least an equal state and dignity in the eyes of the native population with those of other Christian nations. The cost of living, too, in those countries, and particularly of living after the European and American fashion, is much greater than either in Europe or in America. At the Chinese and Japanese seaports the resident foreign merchants find it necessary to enable their clerks and subordinates to live in a substantial comfort and with a sort of social display quite beyond the reach of our consuls and other official agents, for whom, as well as for our diplomatic servants in those parts of the world, a more liberal scale of salaries and of allowances might with much advantage, we think, be adopted. This might be done, without burdening the national treasury, by abolishing the greater part of our secondary and tertiary diplomatic posts in Europe. If it were once understood, too, that the diplomatic service of the United States meant work-work in dealing with serious questions, legal and com-mercial, in remote countries—it is probable that the honors of that service would come to be sought for by a better class of men than those who now snatch at them as a cheap and amusing way of making foreign tours in pleasant lands at the expense of their country and as the reward of their devotion to party. But, while we approve the elevation of our mission to Japan as a step in the right direction, it strikes us that the facility with which the Senate have voted an addition of two hundred per cent. to the amount of our "contingent" expenses in di-plomacy is more creditable to the liberality than to the fidelity of that body. It is a curious trait, however, of the leaders of the party of great moral ideas that they make as free with the purse as with the personal

rights of their constituents.

If some part of this increased allowance is to go towards accomplishing the purpose of which Lord Clarendon has for the first time informed us as couchant in the governmental breast at Washington, we distinctly and most emphatically call a halt. There is no reason. either in the nature of things or in the circumstances of the moment, for "raising the mission to England to one of the first rank; or, in other words, for transforming our minister at the Court of St. James into an ambassador. This transformation could have but one practical effect-to give our representative a slight social precedence at balls and dinner parties over a certain number of his colleagues. It would put him into a position practically absurd, inasmuch as ambassadors are technically supposed to "present or disfigure" the very person of their sovereigns, while an American envoy has as yet no sovereign to disfigure or present. If it be urged that several of the greater powers of Europe are now represented by ambassadors at courts where the United States appear only in the person of a minister, it need only be said to be seen to be true that the importance of the United States is such as to make the official rank of their represen tative of no practical moment at all in civilized countries. All the reasons which make it worth while for us to magnify our legations in Chins and Japan make it silly and childish for us to do so in England or France. "Wherever MacGregor sits, there is the head of the table." Spain has an ambassador in London, and has had an ambassador there for ages; but what Gondomar was to England centuries ago the plain envoy of the great republic now is—the one foreign representative whom it is the especial care of all en-lightened Englishmen to treat with courtesy, consideration, and attention. Nor is there, indeed, any rule absolutely observed in this matter by the great European powers in their intercourse with each other. Russia has been quite as often represented in London by an envoy as by an ambassador, and she is actually at this moment represented in Vienna by an envoy. No two countries of Europe are more powerful, none have closer relations with each other, than Russia and Prussia; vet King William and Bismark are content to be represented at St. Petersburg, and the Czar is content to be represented at Berlin, by an agent of no higher rank than our own. There can be no provocations to such a step as Lord Clarendon tells us we are threatened with but of the lowest and paltual enve in London and our actual chair- | will not carry them to that point. When

man of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the | Senate, can only be accounted for by assuming the truth of Mr. Disraeli's observation upon the case of Goldwin Smith-that sedentary men of extreme opinions have a tendency to become social parasites.

EARL RUSSELL ON THE COLONIAL POLICY OF ENGLAND.

From the N: Y. Herald. That old ex-Premier of England, Earl Russell, is much exercised about the probable fate of the British colonies, and particularly about those in North America. We learn through a telegram from London, which was published in our issue of Wednesday, that he had moved in the House of Lords for a commission to inquire into the means whereby union between England and her colonies may be perpetuated. In the course of his remarks he said that the great national armaments now on foot and the vast improvements made in navies made the question of the relations of Great Britain with her colonies a grave one. He argued in favor of maintaining intact the colonial empire, and dwelt particularly on preserving the union with the Canadas. He wanted greater facilities for reinforcing the naval and military power in Canada in case of an emergency, and he expressed his regret at the withdrawal of the garrison from Quebec, an act which he con-

sidered both imprudent and impolitic.

England has been the greatest colonizing nation in the history of the world, and she may well be proud of the results. The foundation of our mighty republican empire was laid by her. The three millions of colonists at the time of the revolt from British rule has become forty millions of republican freemen. It is fair to say, too, that the principles of liberty and local self-government were instilled in the minds of these hardy British colonists and were brought over from the old country, though they have expanded and become more fruitful since. The present British-American colonies have become a little empire, though overshadowed by the far more rapid growth of the United States. The foundation of another empire of Englishspeaking people is laid in Australia. India. though not a colony in the strict sense of the term, is under colonial rule, and is a vast and prosperous empire in itself. The settlements in Africa, at the Cape of Good Hope, and other parts of that Continent are taking deep root and spreading. There are, besides, other colonial possessions in different parts of the world of considerable importance if not so prosperous and progressive. The only exception to British success in the colonies are the West Indies. These were once very flourishing and productive, particularly the island of Jamaica; but when slavery was abolished these declined and have not yet recovered their former prosperity. The flag of England floats over British territory on every continent and in every part of the globe, and it is the proud boast of Englishmen that the

But it was not and is not glory alone that England looked to in establishing and spreading her colonial empire. Commerce has been her great object. To multiply her products, to find employment for her capital, to open and extend markets for her manufacturers, and to keep her vast commercial marine profitably occupied, has been her chief and con-stant aim. And she has succeeded. The cost of maintaining the colonies has been paid over and over again through commercial advantages and profits. We are not surprised. therefore, that British statesmen cling to this vast colonial empire, or that Earl Russell pleads for maintaining it intact. But apart from the profit and glory to the nation, the aristocracy and governing class of England find in the colonies profitable and honorable positions for an army of English employes. Of course a great many of these are the young men of aristocratic and influential families. and as a consequence there is an earnest desire among that class to hold on to the colonies for the sake of the offices. They are too apt, consequently, to lose sight of what would be best for the colonies, and to study only their own immediate interests. Still England is advancing in a liberal colonial policy and in accordance with the progress of the age. She is conceding more and more self-government to the colonists, both from necessity and with a view of attaching more firmly the colonies to herself.

sun never sets on the dominions of the Queen.

Still British pride and the interests of a particular governing class make England too tenacious to hold on to some of her colonies when it would be clearly to their advantage to be independent or to change their allegiance. The United States have been a greater blessing to England and to her commerce, as well as to the world, than they would have been had they remained colonies. This is too apparent to need argument, and there is no British statesman, we suppose, that will not admit the fact. It would be the same, no doubt, with Canada and the other American colonies if they were free or annexed to the United States. Their growth is slow, comparatively. Immigration instead of going there to any great extent actually leaves tor the more free, prosperous and progressive States on the border, and these colonies, so long as they remain such, must be overskadowed by this republic. It would be greatly to their interest to be annexed to the United States. That, indeed, must be their destiny in the end, and statesmen who only look to the welfare of the people ought to prepare the way at once for that inevitable event. Earl Russell is shortsighted in this matter. It would be better for those colonies that are full grown, like the Canadas, if they were free, and better also for England. Great Britain should turn her attention to Asia as a colonial power, and leave her distant English-speaking popula-tions to govern themselves. She is already a great Asiatic power, and may become much greater. Her colonial mission henceforth is there. The British colonists, both in America and elsewhere, will, in the end, follow the example of the United States and become independent.

FINANCIAL POSSIBILITIES.

From the N. Y. Times. What is meant when Congress is asked to mature "a financial policy?" The connection in which the demand is sometimes urged suggests a confusion of ideas, and an erroneous estimate of the power of legislation on the part of those who urge it. The expansionists who compelled Mr. Garnield to change his course are of this number. They are among the quacks of the day. They confound currency with prosperity, and imagine that the multiplication of banking facilities makes certain the growth of individual wealth. The financial policy which these men would esta-blish would be an unmixed evil. The strength with which combination has enabled them to invest it in the House converts it into a danger which we rely on the Senate to avert. It is in the power of Senators at least to prevent inflation. If the alternative be no immediate redistribution of national bank currency, the leagued Representatives from the West and South must suffer. Better that than triest and most haberdashery sort. That it the loss and mischief inseparable from unshould have been conceived between our ac- warranted expansion. But their obstinacy

they fail to get all they want they will accept all they can get, and that should be the currency bill as originally passed by the Senate, or something akin to it in its essential features.

By enacting such a measure Congress will supply the first element of a judicious policy.
"Give me neither poverty nor riches," was the prayer of the wise man. "Give me neither contraction nor expansion," is the request which the country may properly address to its law-makers. If it is not possible to create prosperity by the manufacture of paper money, it is not desirable to hasten specie payments by lessening the volume of rency to which the community has adapted itself. We shall gain much by the passage of a bill which, while avoiding these opposite extremes, removes the not unreasonable discontent of the Southern States and the newer States and Territories in the West. To this extent we may have the assurance, on the one hand, that speculation shall not be unduly fostered and values disturbed, and, on the other hand, that commerce and business enterprise shall not be crippled or injured by an arbitrary diminution of money facilities. So far, one requirement in regard to a financial policy promises to be satisfied.

The funding schemes indicate a want of another sort, and one which will probably remain for a time unsatisfied. The desirableness of some plan by which the bonded debt shall be simplified, and its annual cost reduced, is newhere denied. The Republican party ingrafted this proposition on the Chicago platform, and a Republican administration will in time give it effect. But it will be one of the results of increased prosperity and restored confidence-not the cause of either. Mere legislation will not hasten it. An attempt to basten it, if unsuccessful, would do more harm than good. For failure to fund the debt after the mode of funding is pre-scribed, and the power to fund has been conferred, will reflect unfavorably upon the credit of the Government. It will be tantamount to a declaration that the confidence professed by the Government is not shared by the people or by European nations. For this reason there should be no hurry. More important far are measures fitted to benefit the people by lessening their burdens and promoting their prosperity. The new Tax bill, with its expected reduction of seventy-five millions, is the best possible preliminary.

We take the Tax bill to be a protest against the policy that would retain fiscal burdens in order to pay off debt prematurely. The creditors of the Government are content to await the maturity of the obligations they hold, and with that fact the country may also be satisfied. Its immediate care should be to relieve the people-to arrest the drain which is exhausting industry, and impairing their comfort and independence. The bill now before the Senate is the answer of Congress to an urgent and just demand, and on the whole it is a satisfactory answer. It is, in fact, a part of the financial policy, and its operation will be favorable to the conditions on which the public credit most depends. For though reduction of the revenue implies reduction of the surplus which superficial observers have regarded as essential to the credit of the Government, it is certain that that will be best promoted when the Government draws its income from sources that are strong and healthy, rather than as the result of a pressure which crushes the energies and exhausts the means of the producing classes.

But the reduction of taxation, as a feature effort to lighten burdens must be followed by an equally energetic effort to cut down expenditure. Here is the point at which Congress is most likely to fail. How earnestly the administration has labored and still labors to save money, the statement of Mr. Dawes to the House, on Tuesday, plainly shows. Judged by the expenditures of its predecessors, the Grant administration has earned credit by systematic retrenchment. Nor are there wanting tokens of improvement in the appropriation bills, which would be better still had Mr. Dawes more imitators and supporters. But there is need of more thorough sifting than has yet been practised. The discovery that the Bounty bill which passed the House, and is now pending in the Senate, will absorb at least one hundred millions, instead of nineteen millions, as was at first understood, reveals the carelessness and imperfections with which measures involving large expenditures are prepared. One blunder like this will virtually undo, for the next year, the good effected by the re-

duction of taxes. The public credit requires yet another service. There must be a dogged resistance to the many subsidy schemes which are presented for Congressional favor. Their rejection is imperatively demanded, not less by the people, out of whose pockets the subsidy-mongers would draw the last accessible dollar, but in the name of the Government whose credit the system of subsidies would impair. If preparation for funding is ever to be made, it must be made here-in the avoidance of grants or loans designed to further private interests. Subsidies amount to this and nothing more. Call them what you will, they are devices for transferring the money of the tax-payers, who have none to spare, to the purposes of individuals or corporations, whose command of lobby influences enables them to control legis-lation. The virtue which reduces taxes must eschew subsidies if it would be appreciated.

A COURT OF CRITICISM.

From the N. Y. Tribune. We hear so much from public reformers now-a-days about venal praises and malicious assaults in the newspapers, that it is inex-pressibly pleasant to come across a musical criticism which has all the sanction of a formal judicial decision. This rare combination of resthetics and law has lately emanated from the Sixth District Court of New Orleans. Cooley, J., before which august tribunal the claims of a certain Miss Blanche Ellerman to pecuniary compensation and the merits of the Richards-Bernard Opera Company, judged from a high-art standpoint, have been simul-taneously determined. Of the rights of Miss Ellerman's case we are happily ignorant. For present purposes it is enough to know that Mrs. Richings-Bernard engaged the lady as assistant prima-donna, and afterward refused to pay her on the ground that she did not know how to sing. Hence the New Orleans suit, which hinged upon the question whether Miss Ellerman has the voice and culture requisite for an assistant prima-donna. The members of the Richings troupe testified almost unanimously that she had not; while on the other hand "Professor Curto spoke of her vocalization as indicative of both natural capacity and artistic culture," and "Professor Seward confirmed the estimate of Professor Curto." In this conflict of evidence we wonper that his Honor, who has a taste for tunes, did not send for a few fiddles and things and let Miss Ellerman show on the spots what she was good for. Instead of that he proceeded

"Their opinion of the capacity of Miss Blanche Ellerman," said he, "is seriously affected by the overweening vanity which they exhibited in estimating their own talents." According to them, the troupe was composed entirely of "A No. 1 first-class artists," with the single exception of Miss Ellerman. Their preten sions were "supremely ridiculous." impudence and conceit made it entirely impossible to accept their testimony upon musical matters. One of them in particular, named Drayton, to the audacity of rating Caroline Richings on a par with Adelina Patti, added the still more hideous effrontery of "styling himself a first-class baritone." With a fine touch of sarcasm, Judge Cooley adds: "There may be grave cause to doubt whether the musical talents of the witness, Drayton, are such that his name will be handed down to posterity as a musical prodigy; but there certainly can be no doubt that, through the udicial archives of this State, he will be known by succeeding ages as one possessing those peculiar mental traits which entitle persons to compulsory and oftentimes protracted residence in lunatic asylums." Of course, after

this Miss Ellerman got her money.
Unfortunately the jurisdiction of the Sixth District Court of New Orleans in matters of criticism does not existend to New York, and personally we do not look for much relief under the important precedent established by Jadge Cooley's decision. It would be a great com-fort to the bewildered journalist, and a boon to the perplexed public, if a court like Judge Cooley's could be established at the City Hall or the Tombs, for the instant trial and sentence of musicians and actors and the authoritative solution of all manner of lyric and dramatic difficulties. What dignity would be added to the art of criticism when it thus became something in the nature of chancery practice we need not stop to point out. The public, which sometimes declines to accept the opinions of the journalists, especially when they disagree, would not fail to be impressed with the judgment of a regular court, formally recorded by the clerk and stamped with the official seal. And then think how many nuisances we should be rid of! The critic of a sociable turn, who writes his "notices" with the aid of the manager's brandy and cigars, and sometimes comes to grief (as he often did last week at the Rink Jubilee) by trusting the promises of the programme without witnessing the facts of the performance: the confidence reporter, with a voracious appetite for passes; the musical agent, who haunts editorial-rooms with entreaties for preliminary puffs, and thinks it so hard if we won't copy the flaming folly of some infatuated critic for the country press; Captain Costigan, who wants you to write up his daughter. Miss Fotheringay, and is disagreeably cordial in his invitation to come out and take a drink with him-all these afflictions of the editorial profession would be swept away forever. Dangers, too, we might avoid. Think what we might have been saved if the Boston Jubilee, for instance, could have been judged by a regular court, instead of a defenseless person like the musical critic of the Tribune! Shall we ever forget how that unfortunate man was scorched with the scorn of Boston and prodded with a thousand peas because he laughed a little at the sacred shed on the Back Bay? Did n't we tremble at our own Jubilee, when we saw twenty-five vengeful Boston reporters taking notes with such vicious energy? And shan't we catch it some time or other, when they have leisure to do of our financial policy, is not enough. The full justice to the occasion! The charming young lady who sent us such a pretty note the other day, and called us a "contemptible miscreant" because we omitted to mention her pet society; the ferocious Hebrew who proposed to skin everybody in the building be cause we did not like his sister's singing-ah, if all this wrath could be turned upon a constituted court, with plenty of policemen to protect the bench, and fines, and imprisonment and all that for any victim who made a fuss, how much happier we should be, and what peace would reign in Printing House Square! Then, again, criticism would be so much more effectual. An artist who disregarded the strictures of the bench could be committed for contempt of court. Against a tenor who sang habitually flat, we should have the remedy of an injunction, and when a prima donna lost her voice she could be ruled out ander the statute of limitations. The selection of a suitable judge might be attended with some difficulty; but perhaps it would not cost a great deal to import Cooley.

> TURKEY IN THE WINNEBAGO TRIBE From the Washington (Pa.) Reporter.

The appointment of Wayne McVeigh as Minister to Turkey is certainly one of the most unlooked-for and extraordinary things that General Grant has done since he became President, and if it has been his purpose to startle the public by the *outre* character of his selections he has undoubtedly succeeded most admirably. That a young and third-rate country lawyer should be fixed upon as the representative of the American nation at an important foreign court is undoubtedly without a parallel in the history of diplomatic appointments. Mr. McVeigh in to be sure, a very decent young gentleman, and, so far as we know, bears an irreproachable private character. It is also true, according to the best in-formation we can obtain, that he is in poor health and needs the softer and balmier breezes of a more genial climate; but we fail to see that these are irresistible reasons why he should be sent abroad at the expense of the United States Government, adorned with a rank and an honor which have heretofore been conferred only upon those who merited them by distinguished services rendered to the nation. There are a vast number of young lawyers in Pennsylvania, possessed of just as much talent as Mr. Wayne McVeigh, and equally meritorious in every other regard, to whom the breezes of the Bosphorus are quite as necessary in an invigorating point of view, and would, doubtless, be every whit as pleasant in a recreative sense. Any one of these might with perfect propriety ask why he, too, should not be sent abroad as a first-class diplomatist, or question the motives which induced the selection of the Chester county attorney from a large list of names, all to the full as honorable and certainly quite as de-serving. The general public of Pennsylvania will likewise ponder the problem with very considerable curiosity and anxiety, and doubt-

considerable curiosity and anxiety, and doubtless lose themselves in mazes of confusion in
the vain endeavor to discover the particular
attraction which caused the political lightning
to strike in that especial place.

We are decidedly under the impression,
notwithstanding the indignant protests of
certain organs, that there is a reason for this
appointment lying far back of any that has
been publicly assigned, and that it has a
political significance deeper than aught that
appears on the surface. We are satisfied beyond a peradventure that if the newly-made
minister had been simply Mr. Wayne McVeigh
without the addendum of Simon Cameron's
son-in-law, he would have languished long
for the airs of the Orient before he would for the airs of the Orient before he would to analyze the testimony and to give the have been accredited as Pienipoten-kichings company one of the most slashing tiary to the Sublime Porte. Mr. McVeigh criticisms we remember ever to have read might have been an ornament to the

bar of Chester county, a ripe scholar, an astute politician, and possessed of all the other eminent virtues which certain persons and journals now ascribe to him, and yet, even with all these gorgeous qualities, he never would have been thought of as an American envoy had it not been for that lucky matrimonial alliance effected in such a masterly manner in 1867. It is all folly to say that auxiliaries and connections don't count in this world. They change a man's value sometimes in the most extraordinary degree, and not unfrequently invest him in an hour with rare virtues to which his whole previous life had been an utter stranger. While we cannot conscientiously admire

Mr. McVeigh's appointment ourselves, or even tacitly join in the extravagant praises which are being heaped upon him by journals which have all at once discovered him to be the classic scholar, the astute politician, and the man, par excellence, for the Turkish mission, we are compelled involuntarily to admire the unequalled cunning of the head of the House of Cameron. When we remember that little more than a year has elapsed since Simon Cameron was snubbed publicly at the White House by General Grant, and notified in the most positive man-ner that his presence was not desired there, and the new admin-istration wanted nothing of his counsel or assistance, we cannot but feel a glow of something like enthusiasm over the remarkable shrewdness and strategy which in so brief a period not only overcame the scruples of the President but actually turned the dislike and suspicion into regard and confidence. To think that the same Cameron who was virtually kicked from the Executive Mansion in 1869 should now, thus early in 1870, be installed in its most private room as an esteemed and trusted visitor, admitted to the close counsels of the President, advising him, receiving important favors at his hands, carrying him in triumph to his home in Pennsylvania and upon piscatory excursions along his manorial streams, is certainly a victory of Scottish shrewdness which must awaken the admiration of every unprejudiced man in the country. What a pity it is that Cameron cannot be the father-in-law of us all! There are so many who have pinings for the bright skies and soft airs of other lands, and whose physical natures stand in dire need of the genial influence of foreign travel, who have yet not the proportion of stamps necessary for the indulgence of such a luxury, and upon whose heads no rain of official honors seems likely to fall. To such the bosom of the "Lochiel" would indeed prove an earthly heaven, and it is sad to think there are no more daughters of that noble house to marry.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent. OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., No 227 South

FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1870. NOTICE.-In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. will pay at their office, No. 227 South FOURTH st., Phila-

delphia, on and after the 19th day of JULY, 1870, a divi-dend of \$150 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East sylvania Railroad Co. on the 1st day of July, 1870. All orders for dividends must be witnessed S BRADFORD

Note.—The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will be closed on July 1 and reopened on

Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-PANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.

NOTIOR 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 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.

It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Ohlidren!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WH.SON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Oor, NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,-THIS splendid Hair Dyei's the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not centain lead, nor
any vitaite posson to produce paralysis or death. Avoid
the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues
they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair
Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or
Brown. Sold by all Druggista. Applied at No. 16 BOND
Street, New York

A TOILET NECESSITY.-AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLURIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it: the perfume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water last for many days.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gaz Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Cotton Deutal Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
GAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agenta,
FIFTH and WALNUT Streeta.

WARDALE G. MCALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 33 BROADWAY, New York.

WHISKY, WINE, ETG.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL. No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts. IMPORTERS OF Brandles, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES. IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 528 300 WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, 146 North SECOND Street,

WINDOW FASTENER. THE UNRIVALLED NEVER-FAILING, complete, perfect, and darable article for securing windows—either with or without weights—that has ever been offered to the public. Designed for the use of dwellings, stores, factories, steamboats, street and steam railway cars; securely locks the windows in any desired position, and can easily be applied to old and new indows.

windows.

M. nufactured by the Boston and Meriden Manufacturing Company, No. 512 COMMERCA Street, and sold by all the pru cipal Hardware houses in the city.

GORDAGE, ETO.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS

AND SHIP CHANDLERS.

No. 29 North WATER Street and

No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelph ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW

CORDACE.

PRICES.

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

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue. Store, No. 23 F. WATER St. and S N. DELAWAR

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

NEW YORK are now receiving freight at

5 cents per 100 pounds.

2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, stip option. INSURANCE % OF 1 PER CENT. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than & 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 deats per For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL.

PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES. PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN
MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULEANS, IA.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana
on—June 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 freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannan on Saturday, June 25, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Satur-The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, June 25.

Th ROUGH 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 Gulf Bailroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. O. The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, July 2, at 6P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, June 25th.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Comday, June 25th.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington 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 aslow 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. 130 South THIRD Street

615 PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLES-TON STEAMSHIP LINE.

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

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Capt. Crowell.

J. W. EVERMAN, 682 tons, Capt. Hinckley.

PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Capt. Gray.

JUNE, 1870.

Prometheus, Friday, June 8.

J. W. Everman, Friday, June 10.

Prometheus, Friday, June 17.

N. W. Everman, Friday, June 24.

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

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.

Freights 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 2 PM., on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agenta,
No. 2 DOOK Street,
Or to WILLIAM P. OLYDE & OO.
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 5 2 tf. FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENS

pointed to sail as follows:—
Oity of London. Saturday, June 25, 1 P. M.
Oity of London. Saturday, June 25, 1 P. M.
Oity of Paris, Saturday, July 2, 8 A. M.
Oity of Paris, Saturday, July 2, 8 A. M.
Oity of Paris, Saturday, July 2, 8 A. M.
Oity of Paris, Saturday, July 2, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Treeday from Pier 6, North River.

BATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold.
Payable in Oold.
Payable in Oolf STEERAGE.

TO London.
105
To Paris.
115
To Paris.
PASSAGE BY THE TURADAY STEAMER, VIA HALLFAY.
PIRST CABIN.

PASSAGE BY THE TURBDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAT.

FIRST CARIN.

Payable in Gold.
Liverpool.
Liverpool.
Halifax.

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

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

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

For further particulars apply at the Company's Officer John G. DALE. Agent.

No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents.

45 Ro. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND,
AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE
THROUGH FERIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH
AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCKD RATES
FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARE above MAB.
KET Street.
RETURNING KET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing

Ass.

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

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

Rachavez for commission, drayage, or any expense of commission, drayage, or any expense of No charge for commission, drayage, or any expansion, mahips insure at lowest rates.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily,
btate Room accommodations for passengers,
btate Room accommodations for passengers,
WILLIAM P. CLYDS & CO.
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier I N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. OROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk.

FOR NEW YORK FOR NEW YORK,
via Delaware and Raritan Oanai.
EXPRESS STRAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY FOUR HOERS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines goins cut of New York
North, East, or West, free of commission
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. OLLYDE & Co., Agents,
No. 11 South DELAWARK Avenua.

JAMES HAND, Agent.
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

3 64

POR NEW YORK, VIA DELAware and Raritan Oanal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMDESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.

Leaving daily at 18 M. and 5 P. M.

The steem propellers of this company will commence oading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty four hours.

Goods for warded to any point tree of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & OO., Agents,

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & OO., Agents No. 182 South DELAWARE Aven DELAWARE AND CHESATERA STRAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Bargos towed between Philadelphia, Raltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware-City, and intermediate points. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents. Captain JOHN LAUGHBIN, Superintendent. 4115 Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, 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.

No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLEE, Agents at Georgetown: M.

ELDRIDGE & OU., Ag. Leat Alexandria.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS Of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awaing, Trunk and Wagon-over Duck. Also, Paper blandacturers' Dries Felts, from thirty to seventrain inches, with Paulina, Balting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. RVERMAN.

Ho. D. ONUEGH Street (Only Stores.