## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

THEORIES AND FACTS ABOUT THE CHINESE

From the N. V. Times. The meeting of workingmen Thursday night in reference to the importation of coolies will doubtless receive the attention it deserves. The preamble to the resolutions is not very temperate in its character, and some things were said at the meeting which we hope were not meant. The Mayor very properly observed that the whole subject was an extremely difficult one, and that it was useless to heap up objurgations in regard to it. Congress will undoubtedly have to deal with the problem, and in the meantime the opinions of the workingmen will necessarily have great weight-more especially when they are divested of extravagance.

If, however, the "Chinese-American question" is to be discussed in an intelligent and useful manner, it is highly desirable to keep highly-colored exaggeration out of it. The Tribune on Thursday published a long statement designed to prove that it is the duty of Congress to regulate or prohibit the importation of Chinese coolies, "just as it first regulated and prohibited the importation of African slaves." In these few words the whole question is misrepresented and confused. The Chinese shoemakers now at North Adams are not slaves. The Tribune's own correspondence from the village proves that. The following passage appeared on Thursday. almost side by side with the statement about "slaves" in the article referred to:-

"These cheerful faces, these eager learners, these faithful workers, these lavish purchasers of shirts and stockings, carefully charged to them by their own book keepers have no suggestion of slavery; this generous manufacturer, more bent on making the strangers feel comfortable and at home in a strange land than in getting back his large invest-ment, is not the man to undertake the business of a siave master; and there is nothing in the atmo-sphere or in the laws of Massachusetts to make it desirable on his part to make such a barg in for en-forcement here. The only slaves in North Adams are the men who have sworn fealty and sacrificed their independence to an arbitrary Union, governed far away; the manufacturer who has broken the bonds of the same is emancipated from a slavery more humiliating still; and the freest men in the village are the immigrants who have come from crowded China to a land whice offers opportunities

Congress may doubtless prohibit the introduction of slaves into this country, but has it any right to interpose unnecessary or vexatious obstacles to the importation of free labor? This question the Star disposes of by asserting that the coolies are slaves But our contemporary does not seem to be in possession of any special information with regard to the terms of Mr. Sampson's contract, or else it has withheld that information from the public. "Immigrants are welcome," says the Star, "slaves are not." Exactly. But we cannot legislate against the Chinese as slaves until we have some positive proof before us that they are slaves.

The writer in the Tribune objects to the Chinese on account of their race. The arguments of the Tribune itself when such objections were made to the negroes are surely sufficient to meet this point. The Tribune has been preaching a good many years in vain if these "race" prejudices are now to prevail. But the writer is also afraid that the selves with the blood and being of the country," and he goes on in a strain which will be rather startling to old readers of the Tribune to insinuate that there will be at once a wholesale admixture of races. There is a vast preponderance of the "female element" in Massachusetts, and "it is a suggestive fact that the first organized bodies of industrial Chinamen have been taken to Massachusetts. The writer "leaves others to draw such deductions as they please." The deduction we should draw from it is that the argument is an insult to American women, who would have as much to say on the particular question involved as the "Mongolians." think they may be trusted in the same village or State with the Chinese shoemakers.

The writer of this extraordinary article further objects to the Chinese on the ground that they sleep in bunks and not in beds, and eat queer food. It is a contest, he says, "of the bunk against the bed, the roast rat against the roast beef." This is plainly a view dictated by prejudice. Now let us hear what the Tribune correspondent, a practical man, writing from North Adams, has to say on the subject:-

"The Chinese are hearty eaters, requiring new supplies of rice and fresh meat for their kitchens in a way that somewhat encourages the small traders of North Adams, who had been led to suppose the new shoemakers would have no demand for any merchandise but rats and puppy dogs. The cigar stores and whisky shops must suffer, but their wants will open new avenues of profitable trade." So much for fact against fancy.

The writer goes on to protest against the Chinese because they are immoral. Anybody would think from this that immorality was confined to the Chinese, whereas there is good reason to suppose that even the "Japhetic stock" sometimes have "foul and mortifying vices." All such arguments as these, if arguments they can be called, only serve to make the opposition to the intro-duction of Chinese laborers ridiculous. If the new tide of immigration is to be turned back, it must be for better reasons than those advanced in the Tribune. Is this, for instance, a good and valid reason for drawing a cordon round the United States to keep out the Chinese? "When we shall have them arriving in these Northern States by the ten thousand and hundred thousand, we will undoubtedly find politicians playing for their votes." Does not the same thing happen with other naturalized citizens?

The whole subject ought to be properly inquired into, but in a fair, impartial, and business-like spirit. A mere collection of crotchets and prejudices ought not to be accepted as the basis of a policy. The very facts about the motive for introducing Chinese into Massachusetts seem to have been misrepresented. We have been told that the object was to beat down the price of the white man's labor. But the sensible observer who writes from the spot declares that Mr. Sampson was forced by the despotism of his workmen to employ Chinese. Once more let us hear this correspondent, for he seems to know what he is talking about: -

"The Massachusetts manufacturers do not deserve to be misrepresented on this important point. They have never, as a class, seriously objected to the high wages which their mechanics were earning. Manufacturers have been forbidden to employ non-Crispin workmen; have been debarred from teaching apprentices or giving trivial tasks, such as string ing shoes, to orphans whom they wished to assist have been prevented from themselves driving a peg into a shoe in their own shops; have had committees appointed to examine their books; have been prohibited from making any other than a certain low grade of shees; have been deprived of their liberty, and insulted in their manliness in a hundred ways. Indeed, the final blow which drove Mr. Simpson to seek relief in San Francisco was the mandate of the Crispin Loize that two dozen clever workmen (Prispins). Lodge that two dozen clever workmen (Crispins) whom he had procured from the central part of the State, should go home again and leave his Irish and

Canadian hands to turn out their clumsy workmanship undisturbed by the sight of anything better. He warned these too obedient Crispins as they left him that they were driving him to a step which would destroy their order; but they laughed in unbellef. What he sought was not men who would not work cheaply, but men who would work well—men, in fact, who would work at all. If in obtaining them he has got men who will work and live happily on what would not keep a Crispin in tobacco, he at least is not to blame." bacco, he at least is not to blame.

We are not prepared to say that it may not become necessary to place the importation of coolies under proper restrictions. But all such restrictions must be founded on justice and common sense, not upon mere prejudice. The problem is one which deserves, and must receive, attentive study. The working-men, to start with, had better consider whether they cannot modify their conduct toward their employers so as to reduce the temptation which now exists for the importation of Chinese laborers. Prices of labor cannot be kept up by the clumsy expedient of shutting competitors out of the market.

COMMISSIONER WELLS' RETIREMENT. From the N. Y. World.

The office of Special Commissioner of Revenue has ceased to exist. It died for want

of renewal. When this office was created, four years ago, we were not enthusiastic about its utility, supposing it to be but an additional appliance for aiding class legislation. It is due to the distinguished Commissioner who has retired to state that he so discharged his duties as to cause his office to be looked upon by all men, without political distinction, who are not absolutely interested in iron, copper, woollens, and other monopolies, as the rallying point for truthful information; while his annual reports have become valuable state papers in our own country, and are looked upon in England, France, and Germany as among the most valuable contributions to political economy in our time.

It will be as interesting as it is instructive to give a succinct sketch of the rise and fall

of this office.

The late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McCulloch, advised with the late Mr. Fessenden on the necessity of having some one in the Treasury Department whose sole business would be to point out to the Secretary, to Congress, and to the people the best mode of collecting taxes, the advisability of imposing new and repealing old taxes, to give truthful exhibits of the progress of commerce and industry, to collect statistics, both here and abroad, on these subjects, and give the whole result in annual reports. We were not wrong in supposing at the time that the people's enemies and oppressors-the monopolistswould seize upon this office as a power to work for their interest. Their design was only frustrated by the accident of the appointment of Mr. Wells, who, they supposed, would be thoroughly under their control. The first duty this all-powerful class imposed on him, in 1866, was to make a tariff to suit them. This task was as happy for the country as for Mr. Wells' future career. It opened his eyes to the selfishness and the shameless robberies of the monopolists. The tariff he drew up in 1866-7 was a tissue of oppression to the already oppressed people. It had but one redeeming point-it changed a good many articles in drugs from an ud valorem to a specific duty. This tariff bill, as is well known, passed the Senate, who added still more duties on the overloaded bill; but it failed in the House. From that time Mr. Wells began to be not the Special Commissioner of Revenue for Greeley, Carey, Morrell, Cameron, Kelley, McCarthy, and men of that ilk, but he bacame the Special Commissioner of Revenue for the people.

In 1867-8 Mr. Wells in his report began to

tell the truth. He had been during the sum-

mer in Europe, where he gathered statistics

and facts which strangely jarred with the blessings of monopoly. The all-powerful and virtuous monopolists became alarmed. They felt in the position of Balak, who, having hired Balaam to curse his enemies, found that he actually blessed them. In vain did Mr. Wells explain to these enemies of progress that he was only giving the statistics which proved all he had said. The answer was exactly the same that Balak made to Balaam:— If you cannot crush the tendency to a revenue tariff, then say nothing; if you cannot abuse free trade, you can at least not praise it. But Mr. Wells had the spirit of truth and fairness upon him, and he felt it his duty to enlighten Congress and the people. His reports of 1868-9 and 1869-70 are fresh in the people's minds. They have been read as few state papers of that class were ever read before, particularly his last report. It is to Mr. Wells' credit that he should be abused by the iron monopolists, Kelley, Morrell, Dickey, etc., and by the salt monoplist, Me-Carthy. This only shows that he worked for the people, and was not the hired man of monopoly. But they were determined to smother the formidable Wells, with his office. Rumors were circulated during the winter that Mr. Wells was to be got rid of by not renewing the office, which was to expire on the 1st of July. About four weeks ago Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, and Senator Trumbull stated to Mr. Wells that they were prepared to move the continuation of the office in the House and Senate. But they would like to be sure, if the office were renewed, whether Mr. Wells would be reappointed. Mr. Wells saw the President, and made this statement, at the same time assuring him that, by a close canvass, the renewal, of the office would be voted two to one. President Grant frankly stated to Mr. Wells that Mr. Boutwell had made up his mind that the office should not be continued, and, as he (the President) did not wish to differ with the Secretary of the Treasury on such a subject, he advised Mr. Wells not to press the matter, or, indeed, think of it This conversation determined Mr. Wells to advise his friends not to move

in the matter. But why does Mr. Boutwell wish to snuff out Mr. Wells? The answer is not difficult. This Secretary of the Treasury, the would-be converter of our bonds and aspirant for the Presidency, pales in ability before his capable subordinate, and is jealous of his great

ENGLISH NEGLECT OF EDUCATION.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

If Charles Dickens, instead of winning applause by exposing the ignorance and bru-tality of Yorkshire schoolmasters and by denouncing the monstrous neglect of education by the British Government, had directed his shafts of satire against the English religious denominations whose rivalry destroys the little value of the few schools it creates, his powerful book would have been quoted as proof positive that he was no Christian. He would have told what was undoubtedly unpopular, but he would have exposed what was andeniably true: a truth which the English press and Parliament, and indeed all but the English pulpit, are now conceding. There is no doubt that the antagonism there is no plainer or truer word to describe this religious conflict-between the Established Church and the Dissenters of England has, of all other pernicious causes,

led most directly to that neglect of education which makes the common schools of England inferior in every respect to those of Germany, where the Government makes education compulsory, and those of the United States, where public opinion, a more positive though a less arbitrary agency than the Prussian police, enforces it. English statesmen, if not English churchmen, begin to recognize at last that their common schools compare unfavorably with those of every nation which we are accustomed to consider civilized and enlight-ened, and that it is religious disputes, or, as they mildly put it, "a religious difficulty," which first created the fault and which now makes it next to impossible to eradicate it.

The English common schools are organized

something after the plan of the American

Sabbath-schools, and are very little superior

to them. Like these, they are neither secular flesh nor religious fowl, and impart thorough training neither in morals nor mathematics. Established and sustained in both cases by rival sects, they are most numerous in educated and moral communities, and do not exist at all where vice and ignorance most prevail, unless private philanthropists happen also to exist there in more than average numbers. The tutors employed under both systems are selected at random, often without inquiry as to their moral character, and generally without regard to their qualifications as teachers. It is enough if they belong to the right church or the only true sect. The character of instruction to be given is left, under both systems, to the selection of the untrained tutors, and naturally it is seldom profound or practical, and not always moral. There is no inspection, no examination, no supervision maintained by churches or State, and the direction of the schools is confided to parsons too busy to attend them, or to deacons without other qualifications than religious zeal for the discharge of duties which under every other school system are rightly believed of primary importance. Religious enlture and secular instruction are mingled in disproportioned quantities, there being of en too much shorter catechism mixed with too little rule of three, resulting in a compound which nauseates the youthful stomach and turns the bitter-sweets of school-days into gall and wormwood, that is never forgotten. The system of procuring pupils in each case is as pernicious as that of employing teachers. Children are solicited to attend as a favor to the school rather than as an advantage to themselves, and too often their continued attendance depends on the good conduct of the tutors in not offending the parents or children rather than on the behavior of the pupils in not offending the tutors. In both the "voluntary principle" is carried to excess. In both the "religious difficulty"-too zealous sectarianism-besides these results, leads naturally to proselytizing, and the building up of the influence of one sect on the rains of another. As a rule, there is more joy over the one ungodly Dissenter that repents and secedes, and enters into the Established Church, than in the ninety-nine dirty little vagabonds picked up by some foolish old philanthropist groping in dismal, out-of-theway districts, and impressed with the idea that there is certain power and unlimited

loaves of bread in practical knowledge. The one point of divergence between the American Sabbath-schools (with slight secular branches) and the English common schools (with numerous religious classes), is that the latter receive Government aid. But with that blindness which frequently characterizes English philanthropic and reformatory schemes, the British government has made it a rule to grant aid only to the established schools. It does not strive to build up any, It gives to those districts which have and denies to those which have not, thus exemplifying a rule of Holy Writ which we do not imagine the Master designed should have such false application. This system of mingled religious and secular training and of voluntary attendance has resulted, after a long time of thorough trial, in leaving 2,000,000 of a population of 4,500,000 children without schools or instruction of any sort, and as a necessary consequence in making one-tenth of the entire population of England actual

paupers and criminals. This failure has had no other notable effect. It has disgusted the social economists with the voluntary principle in education, and from all parts of England and Wales Committees and Leagues and Unions and local associations of every kind are in Downing street to urge the compulsory system on the Government and Parliament. The Education bill of Mr. Forster, which is now under debate in the Commons, contains one clear and important provision "requiring the parents of children above the age of five years and under the age of twelve years to cause such children (unless there is some reasonable excuse) to attend school." This clause will doubtless prevail, and that is all that can be hoped for. The real trouble, the "religious difficulty," which is the principal cause of the failure of the school system. will hardly be touched. Mr. Gladstone lately made a speech in support of an amendment to the bill which prescribed that in schools hereafter to be established no catechism or religious formula which is distinctive of any particular denomination shall be taught. This raised such a storm of opposition as indicates it cannot be supported, and there remains no hope that the separation of secular and religious instruction will be at present attained. The debate has, however, been educational in character, and will help to awaken the people of England to a comprehension of the "religious difficulty," which in making their schools defective also makes their children the victims of their own religious disputes and differences.

DEFEAT OF THE DOMINICAN TREATY From the N. Y. Sun.

The Dominican treaty got its quietus in the Senate on Thursday. The vote upon its ratification was 28 to 28; and it is understood that if there had been any need of more votes against it they could have been had from Senators who were absent. This result disposes also of General Butler's fantastical idea of getting St. Domingo annexed by a joint resolution. This great statesman invented this plan as a means of evading the necessity for a two-thirds majority in the Senate; but as it appears that annexation cannot obtain the support even of half the Senators, Butler

will have to give it up as it is. This event is in the interest of morality and sound policy, and we congratulate the country upon it. The rejected treaty festers all over with jobs and swindles. It was conceived in fraud and brought forth in dishonesty and folly; and if General Grant has any capacity to profit by the rebuke involved in its rejection, it may turn out a good thing for him after all. It will teach him that he must not obstinately insist upon any measure in opposition to the judgment and will of the people; and also that it is dangerous, and may be fatal, for a President to agree secretly with a foreign power to seduce or coerce a co-ordinate branch of the Government.

It would be an error to assume that the rejection of this treaty indicates that Congress

will never assent to the annexation of any part of the West Indies. If St. Domingo had come without the intervention of jobbers and adventurers, without special grants and privi-leges either to the minions of Baez or the satellites of Grant, and above all if it had come by an honest vote of its whole people, and without the burthen of a civil war, the conclusion would probably have been dif-ferent. There would have been opposition, but not such as has now been manifested. The impressive argument that the West Indies belong by their geographical situation to the political system of the United States would have had its full weight, and very probably would have prevailed.

. Donbtless it is bitter and humiliating to General Grant's mind that the only conspicuous measure with which he has identified his administration should thus come to naught; but it would have been still more unfortunate for him if the consummation of the treaty had involved the country, as it doubtless would have done, in a bloody and expensive civil war in San Domingo. In that event he would have been held to a sterner responsibility than that of the infamous secret protocol, or than that of connivance in the imprisonment of Davis Hatch for fear his release might endanger this precious project. The administration is defeated and humiliated, but it can recover from the disaster. Let General Grant turn his eyes from San Domingo to Cuba, and behold there the vital centre of the only West Indian question that is now worthy of an American Government. Let him cease to degrade his country by supporting Spanish despotism and slavery in that island. Let him speak a word that shall make Cuba free and independent, that shall arrest the slaughter of her sons and the violation of her daughters; and the many sins and follies of his short civil career will be forgotten for the present, if not permanently forgiven. It will need but a word to do the work. If a word from William H. Seward was enough to send out of Mexico a powerful French army, with a Marshal of France at its head, surely a word from Ulysses S. Grant will suffice to expel from Cuba the fragments of worn-out Spanish battalions that still remain there under the lying De Rodas.

Upon such an opportunity as this the Pre-sident has turned his back to go dickering after mines and mill privileges with a scamp like Bonaventura Baez. Having made his bargain, he has applied all the resources of his enormous patronage to carry it through the Senate, and is foiled. Will he take this lesson to heart and profit by it? Would that we could hope so.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. The following named persons, if they were on the Bark ARCHIBALD GRACIE, which left San Francisco, California, in 1855, or their next of kin, will find it to their advantage to address or call upon ROBERT S. LEAGUE & COMPANY, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Immediate atten-tion to this is requested, and any one knowing their present whereabouts will oblige by communicating as above. James J. Nichols.

A. M. Spencer, Jabez M. Tipton, G. F. Myers, Henry Adler, Lewis Scarce, Samuel B. Pingrey, Martin Hart, William Douglas, William Chamberlin, Daniel K. Colby, Walter Smith, Samuel B. Wilcox, William F. Willis, Henry Lovell, John Dockendorn David Lozen, J. H. Keller, William Davis William Ferry, Charles Nodine,

Absalom Cryers, John Baker, William Roberts, E. S Wilson G. W. Hopkins & Son, L. B. Dresser, William Rafferty, J. H. Painter, M. Barnes. R. J. Black, R. Biair. Mark Ferrill, John W. Walden William Scrioner, William Callahan, John B. Jones, John H. Anxes, A. H. Whitner.

Sanford Crocks. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth o Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in ac-cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MANAYUNK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., No 227 South

FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1870. NOTICE.-In accordance with the terms of the lear 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., Philadelphia, on and after the 19th day of JULY, 1870, a divi dend of \$1'50 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 Pennsylvania Railroad Co. on the 1st day of July, 1870. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and

S. BRADFORD, Note.-The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will-be closed on July 1 and reopened on

6 22 m Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Oo. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hun-dred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL-ROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, June 29, 1870. DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed

on the 7th of July next and reopened on Wednes-day, July 20.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 22d of July next to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 7th July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for cividends must be witnessed and S. BRADFORD.

Treasurer. stamped, 6 29 1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dellars, with the right to increase the save to five million dellars. crease the same to five million dollars.

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

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. THOMAS T. FIRTH, 54 60t THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3

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5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent. HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely
no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the
Colton Deutal Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the
painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT

SPECIAL NOTICES. A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MEMbers of the COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE ASSO. CIATION will be held at their Rooms, No. 421 WALNUT Street, on SAIURDAY, July 2, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., to consider and take final action upon the question of accepting and at proving an act of Assembly passed April 29, A. D. 1870, entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Oern Exchange of Philadelphia, approved twenty-second of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty three," confirming the By laws adopted by the said corporation, now known by

the name of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia NATHAN BRJOKE, President WARRINGTON J. JACKSON, Secretary. June 14, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL, SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two bundred and fifty thousand dollars.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share
will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, and
FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILROAD COM'Y,
free of State tax, on and after July 15 next, at the
Office of the Company, No. 112 South Front street.
Transfer Books will be closed July 5, and reopen
July 16. CHARLES P. HASTINGS, 6 25 8 41

DIVIDEND — CORNPLANTER OIL COMPANY—The Directors have declared their regular Quarterly Dividend of SIX PER OKNT, on the capital stock of this Company, payable at their office, No. 524 WALNUT Street, on and after July I, 1870, clear of State tax. Fransfer Bocks close on the 23d inst, and reopen 2d July.

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OFFICE OF EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, 225 South FOURTH Street, Phila-A Dividend of THREE PER CENT, has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this company, payable in Cash on and after July 15th. JOHN WELCH,

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, Office, No. 417 WALNUT Street.
PHILAPELPHIA, June 30, 1870. Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Sus-quebahana Preferred Bonds and the Tide Water Canal Priority Bonds, that the interest thereon falling due to-morrow, will be paid at the office of this Company on presentation of the Coupons for

ROBERT D. BROWN, Treasurer. 6 30 3t SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, Office No. 417 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, June 10, 1870.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Common Coupon Bonds of this Company, that the interest thereon falling due to-morrow, will be paid at the FIRST NATIONAL BANK on presentation of

the coupons for the same, numbered 35, 6 30 31 ROBERT D. BROWN, Treasurer. TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in ac-cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

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No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOTICE.

The first volume of ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA IS

now complete and bound. Sub-criptions taken either for bound volumes or in numbers. Parties thinking of subscribing had better

send in their names at once, as the price of the work will unquestionably be advanced to non-subscribers.

T. ELLWOOD ZELL, 6 4 sw 1m PUBLISHER.

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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.

Secamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

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HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown;

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ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW PHICES.

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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 gailon, 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 50 cents. The Line would call attention of morehants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 ths., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.

For further particulars apply to PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN
LAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW OR.
LEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on
Thursday, June ... at 8 a. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana
on \_\_\_\_\_uning. 

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, July 2, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, July 2.

Th KOUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkausas, 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. O. The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, July 2, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, July 9th.

Councets with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilminston and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad 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.

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PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, salling from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 8

M.:—ASHLAND, 800 tens, Captain Crowell, J. W. EVERMAN, 602 tons, Captain Hinckley, PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Captain Gray, JULY, 1870.

Prometheus, Friday, July 1. J. W. Everman, Friday, July 8. Prometheus, Friday, July 15. J. W. Everman, Friday, July 22. Prometheus, Friday, July 29.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C. the interior of Georgia, and all points South and

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 3 P. M. on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,

Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charles-

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENS
pointed to sail as follows:

City of Brooklyn. Saturday, July 9, 1 P. M.
City of Brussels. Saturday, July 16, 8 A. M.
City of Brussels. Saturday, July 18, 1 P. M.
City of Brussels. Saturday, July 18, 1 P. M.
City of Washir gtsn. Saturday, July 23, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45. North River.

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BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold.

FIRST CABIN.

SIN STEERAGE
FIRST CABIN.

SIN TO London.

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TO Paris.

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIPAX.
FIRST CABIN.

PAYABLE in Gold.

Payable in Currency.

PASSAGE BY THE TURBDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIPAX.

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Bit. John's, N. F.,

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Fassegers also forwardes to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen,

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THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH
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INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES

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RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 e'clock on sailing No Bills of Lading eigned after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

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

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Freight received daily.

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EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
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THEOUGH IN TWENTY FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines goins cut of New York
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Freights received at low rates.

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SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steem propellers of this company will commence cading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goode forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
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