

SPIN OF THE PRESS.

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

WHAT PROTECTION HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

From the Chicago Republican.

Listening to the everlasting grumblings of the free-trade theorists, one would be led to believe that the policy of protection had never been accomplished anything either temporarily or permanently for the good of the country, nor ever could. Nevertheless, whenever we revert to the history of legislation, from the foundation of the Union until now, we find abundant proofs of the vast advantages which the United States have derived from high tariff enactments. For instance, if any one will be at the trouble to examine the official report of James Guthrie, President Pierce's Secretary of the Treasury, as made for the fiscal year 1844-45, the following very significant statement will be found:

"It is to be considered that we as manufacturers all our furniture, all our carriages, wagons, steam-engines, machinery for our factories and machine-shops, most of our leather and shoes, boots, hats, doors, buttons and bolts of all descriptions, bells, balances, buckles, brads, wood-saws, horse-cards, castors, curtain pins, curtain bands, metal cocks, jackscrews, curry-combs, coal-nods, candlesticks, key-rings and burners, coffee-mills, calipers, heavy diggers, hays and manure forks, gimlets, hammers, iron and steel, hammers of all kinds, hoes, rollers, saws, planes, ploughs, saw-blades, tanners' irons, door-knobs, furniture-knobs, brass kettles, locks of all kinds, iron latches, lanterns, lamps, levels, lead, cut nails, galvanized iron, pumps, pulleys, rollers, sand-paper, rulers, iron and copper rivets, ropes, rakes, of stones, wrought-iron spikes, wood-saws, door-springs, window-springs, steel-yards, scales of all descriptions, tin snips, tin shears, tin trowels of all descriptions, spoons of all descriptions, thermometers, brass, views of all descriptions, axes, wrenches of all descriptions, wire, with a long list of other articles, to the exclusion of the like articles from other countries."

This is the more valuable as being Democratic, free trade, admissions and testimony. What a profuse variety of the necessities of life does the foregoing paragraph represent as produced by home industry for home use, with a goodly margin for exportation to foreign countries! That a vast number of our laborers, artisans, and other employes must earn a livelihood by the fabrication of such a numerous list of articles, entering into daily consumption in all parts of our widely-extended country! What a contrast does such a diversity of productive forces and internal resources offer to the pinched wants and galling insufficiency of the days which tried men's souls—the days of the Revolutionary era, when our patriotic forefathers marched barefoot through snows, leaving behind bloody tracks, and in the midst of a winter to be thus independent of foreign nations? To be thus able to retain within our own borders the vast sums that otherwise would be abroad to purchase and pay for indispensable articles of constant use; to thus utilize our own immense stores of coal, iron, copper, and other metals and minerals! What a blessing it must be to the farmer to have raised up, almost at his doors, at least within the boundaries of his own country, such a prodigious number of customers—persons who produce nothing he grows, and who, while consuming his crops at prices which leave a handsome margin for profit, in general, help supply him with needed commodities, implements, and utensils at a cost which, as the years move on, gradually progresses more and more nearly to the cost of the raw material.

Here the free trader frowns and says "No," dogmatically and emphatically. To his eyes there is no real, beautiful, genuine prosperity in a system which creates and fosters such results. The free trader would repeal the laws which have made such surroundings practicable, and let in upon us a flood of foreign products to be purchased for a season at lower prices than now; and then, when the fires of our furnaces have been extinguished, our forces enforced into silence; our machines left shops rendered unprofitable; our mines left to darkness, solitude, and ruin; and the laborers who therein found employment and the means of subsistence dispersed in all directions, to till the soil or crowd the avenues of other occupations; and we left, as a people, helpless before the grinding exactions of transatlantic monopolists, who will not buy five per cent. of our annual grain crop, and not any of our turnips, potatoes, beans, and other bulky products of the soil formerly so readily and so cheaply. We say, the free trader will be ready to inaugurate a hurricane of hand-clappings over the Paradise of his utopian imagination, thus reduced to practice. Who wants to see such a day besides the emissaries of English capitalists, full of mercenary instincts?

CELESTIAL THERAPEUTICS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The incoming of John Chinaman furnishes a great many queer, odd, and startling paragraphs for the enlightening of the public journals. We have had full descriptions of his peculiar manners and his temples, but the establishment of a veritable Chinese doctor of medicine in this city presents us at present to write. The Honorable Secretary of the Treasury sitting at Washington, surrounded by huge mountains of greenbacks and other papyrus currency, is surprised by the receipt of a box from San Francisco, upon opening which he discovers to his horror dried snakes and centipedes, and flies and bugs, which, having been entered as drugs and medicines at the San Francisco Custom House, have so puzzled the Collector of that port that he has sent on these specimens of an entomological pharmacopoeia to Mr. Bontwell, and has asked for instructions as to the legality of admitting such frightful poisons into the country at all. One might imagine, from this fastidious reluctance, that the learned leeches of this enlightened land never gave nasty doses and never "exhibited" anything in the least degree poisonous. It is highly disgusting, of course, for a Central Flawery doctor to use dried flies, but we appeal to all who have been tormented by a cantharides blister to say whether dried flies are such a medical novelty after all. The responsibility is not any worse, we should suppose, than even a homoeopathic dose of rattlesnake poison. Bugs look bad in print, but how many infants have taken cochineal for that distressing juvenile affliction, the whooping cough? And as for nastiness, if there is anything furnished by the Chinese pharmacologists nastier than castor oil, epsom salts, lacture of rhubarb, and four hundred and forty-four other tinctures which we could name, many of which, for our sins, we have been compelled to swallow, then all we can say is that, if prostrated by anything likely to render incoherent or speechless, we shall have pinned upon our pillow a written direction "not to call in a Chinese doctor, under any circumstances."

Unquestionably it is very absurd for John

Chinaman to fancy that he can be cured of an illness by taking bugs, and snakes, and centipedes; but how long is it since respectable and highly civilized doctors of our own had full faith (or pretended to have) insular absurdities? Read, for instance, the account in Macaulay's history of the treatment to which, in his last hours, poor Charles the Second was subjected;—his fixed teeth forced open that a salt extracted from dead moths might be administered to him. Read any old book of medical practice, and see what monstrous messes our ailing grand-parents were compelled to swallow. Indeed, we have ourselves seen a prescription for a bolus written by a highly respectable physician still living (unless he has been taking his own medicine) which contained a dozen ingredients, two-thirds of which must have been pernicious or inert. Read the fun with which Dr. Holmes, only the other day, enjoined the annual dinner of the Mass. Med. Soc. The treatment by which Rip Van Winkle, M. D., didn't cure the Squire.

"The Doctor sent for—double quick he came; Ant. Tart. grat. duo, and repeat the same if no, et cetera. Third day—nothing new; Increased his doze—set him cursing too; Lung fever threatening—something of the sort. With the lance—let him bleed—a quart—Ten leeches next—then blisters to his sides—Ten leeches to his chest—just then he died."

PEACE OR WAR IN EUROPE?

From the N. Y. Times.

There is nothing more productive of enmities than a great international quarrel. It becomes necessary, therefore, at a juncture like the present, to sift the European telegrams very carefully, and reject that very recognizable class which is the mere expression of current and idle rumor. It is obvious, for example, that very grave significance might have been given to the announcement of an Austro-French alliance, while it is equally obvious that the truth is quite unrecognizable with the later intimation of strict neutrality on the question at issue between France on the one side and Spain and Prussia on the other. The most noticeable feature in the comments by the French press on the situation is the strong suggestion of the characteristic vein of "Bombastes." The *Liberte*, under the management of M. de Girardin, was never very moderate in its tone toward Prussia, but under the new proprietorship it appears determined to outdo its contemporaries in the loudness of its threats and the marvellous extravagance of its demands. A "guarantee not to interfere in the affairs of other nations" would probably be a very desirable thing to extort from all the great powers of Europe; but it is difficult to see why Prussia alone should be asked to furnish it, and still more difficult to understand the logical connection between a seizure of the Rhenish frontiers at any cost, and a remonstrance against the accession of a Hohenzollern to the throne of Spain. Talk like that indulged in by the *Liberte* can only be taken as significant either of a very unhealthy state of public sentiment, which seizes the opportunity to fan into a flame the smouldering ashes of national animosity, or of a certain amount of sense of political humiliation which burns to have an occasion for revenge. The attitude maintained by Prussia, whether warranted by the facts of the case or not, shows no evidence of that swagger and bluster which have been so freely exhibited in France. The position taken by the Cabinet of Berlin is at once intelligible and consistent. The fact of Prince Leopold being a member of what is merely a junior section of the junior branch of a house from which the Prussian royal family have sprung, is made the occasion for disclaiming any direct responsibility for his candidature. The views of his election is left with the representatives of the Spanish people, and the significant addition is made that should the Cortes elect a Hohenzollern, Prussia will support him.

There is no disguising the fact that if this declaration has been correctly reported to us, and if the present temper of the French government and people continue, it means war. It is difficult to believe that the Spanish leaders did not anticipate the opposition of France to their newly-selected candidate, and it is probable that in resolutely pushing forward his claims, they are acting in pursuance of a prearranged programme. In either case, the responsibility of war, should war arise, has been left with France. It may be assumed that Prussia will persist in refusing to acknowledge that her position on the question constitutes, in any sense, a *casus belli*. It is, at the same time, certain that any movement which France may make towards the German frontier in pursuance of a self-elected policy of retaliation would find the Confederation in arms. The rumor of an alliance between Spain and Prussia must be received with caution, as it is the obvious policy of the latter power to keep clear of any obvious initiative in setting up a German prince in the peninsula. The North German States will be found united, irrespective of all minor disagreements, to repel any pretensions on

the part of France to dictate their national policy. Count Bismarck is too wily a diplomatist, and has too thorough a knowledge of his countrymen, to permit Prussia to occupy a position in which she would appear to challenge opposition, and needlessly to excite alarm. It is altogether premature to speculate upon the proportions which an European struggle might assume if entered upon at the present moment. The contingencies are too numerous by which the aspect of the question may be materially changed, to admit of any such prognostications. The statesmen who control the springs of the quarrel may themselves be still uncertain as to the course of that public opinion and international sentiment which play so important a part in modern European politics, and it is certain that even without some such decided indication of national sentiment among the nations most immediately concerned, there will be abundant opportunities found to avert hostilities.

A BARON FOR GOVERNOR.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Commercial.

The Democratic candidate for Governor will, of course, be formally nominated by the State Convention of that party, but he has long since been agreed upon. The choice has been made by the Sausbury brothers, Eli, Gove, and Willard, and has fallen upon their brother-in-law, Mr. James Ponder, a wealthy gentleman of Sussex county. This new relationship to the Sausbury family is presumed to be Mr. Ponder's primary and conclusive qualification, and considering the fact that he was selected for the place many years ago by his brothers-in-law, it is fair to presume that he will serve their political purpose quite as fully as they could serve themselves, though, as the people of Delaware can testify, they are all adepts at that.

Concerning Mr. Ponder we have, as yet, no great amount of information, except that among the working people, and especially the tax-payers of his own county, he is variously known as "Lord Ponder," and the "Baron of Broadkin," his tastes being of the feudal sort, and his progress in the monopoly of real estate resembling that of the English land-owners. We think it from this that, if he is not one of the pure aristocrats, he is at least the choice of that particularly exclusive circle, his own relatives, and will be, most decidedly, the real candidate of a very reined and narrow class.

The party machinery to formally state to the Democracy that Mr. Ponder is their unanimous choice for Governor has not yet been set publicly in operation at Dover, but will be very soon. The Three Brothers will promptly be heard from, and the luxurious Baron will appear on the scene of action, in a few weeks, to state his aristocratic claims to the succession of his brother-in-law in the government of the people of Delaware. As he is in the first of his name in the Sausbury dynasty, he aspires to rule, of course, as James the First, and this would be a gratifying ascent from the titles he now enjoys. As he cannot be elected, however, by the same authority that nominates him, we fear his lordship will not be acceptable to the people, and that he may still have to be content with the honors of his present baronial position, and make up his mind to dispense patronage over it, rather than from the seat now filled by his fraternal director, the Governor of Delaware, Gove the First—and last. So may it be.

FIGHTING RESOURCES OF THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"To cook a hare catch one" is an ancient and trite but very practical recommendation. To get up a war is easy enough, but to carry on a war is another thing. Neither individuals nor communities will long go about through the world "blue mouled," like Pat at Donnybrook Fair, "for want of a batin," without being accommodated first or last. Such seems to be precisely the state of mind that Prussia has reached with her enormous military establishment, and such, too, the humor of France laying down the law to all Europe. But how are she and her allies, on either side, prepared for the issue? Ay, there's the rub.

France, the military Colossus of the West, has, according to the latest and most accurate advices, under the new laws recently carried into effect, 414,632 soldiers on the peace footing, 647,271 of a field army, or 1,350,000 men in all for her entire ordinary war strength. Of these 370,000 men are ready to march at the tap of the drum on the outbreak of hostilities. Austria, which, correctly or incorrectly, is regarded as the inevitable ally of France, has 278,470 men on the peace footing, 414,632 of a field army, or 693,102 men in all for her entire ordinary war strength. Of these 370,000 men are ready to march at the tap of the drum on the outbreak of hostilities. Austria, which, correctly or incorrectly, is regarded as the inevitable ally of France, has 278,470 men on the peace footing, 414,632 of a field army, or 693,102 men in all for her entire ordinary war strength. Of these 370,000 men are ready to march at the tap of the drum on the outbreak of hostilities.

On the other hand, Prussia has 726,000 men on the peace or 1,266,000 on the war footing, with 300,000 now ready for operations on her western frontier. North Germany, going with Prussia, has 315,526 on the peace footing, 414,632 on the war footing, or 730,158 in all, ready for operations. This would leave Prussia a disposable 846,000 men for the first movement and 1,364,321 in reserve. Thus she would have, instantly, 69,000 men more and, hereafter, 231,785 less than the French alliance. Should she be able to manage Southern Germany for her cause she would have 1,033,000 men, or 176,000 more than France, to move at once, or quite enough to cope with her and Austria together, for the time being, with all the advantages of a common language and position. This would leave Prussia still a reserve of 1,411,737 men, or only 154,379 less than that of France and Austria conjoined, a difference swapped to the extent of nearly 90,000 men by her superiority of immediate force.

allowing England, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland to remain neutral—a proposal difficult to admit in such a universal conflict. As for Spain, it is clear that, should she accept the Hohenzollern prince, she would cast all the little strength she has for Prussia. Should she reject Leopold, the war issue would cease, and these speculations become needless.

The naval forces of the respective powers do not differ, for the reason that the results would be chiefly decided by land and quickly as the geographical position of the belligerents indicates. We are aware that the French navy is not so strong as that of the French navy is quite equal to all the rest of Europe (excepting England) combined, in a fighting point of view.

The general declination from this opinion of facts is plainly that should all Germany go with Prussia, and the other powers stand aloof, France, even if aided by Austria, would have to make up by discipline, enthusiasm, and gallantry for a heavy discrepancy of numbers. Should she, however, rival in these days the wild energy of the revolutionary Directory, which hurled fourteen armies against the invading strangers and hunted them back to their own capitals, she might still reap fair triumphs. Her terrible Chassepots and rifled revolving steel cannon are quite equal if not superior to anything that Prussia has, and she possesses shallow iron-clad gunboats for river service that might scour the navigable Rhine and its tributaries. Again, on the other hand, should Russia, Italy and Scandinavia, too, be forced against her, then, indeed, the odds would be alarming.

Such, then, are the military aspects of the case, so far as mere numerical array is concerned, without considering the revolutionary fervor now rife all over Western Europe, the great trades union movement, the general drought in France and Spain, and the peculiar condition of finance. Each of these elements must be carefully and separately weighed, but in the meanwhile the spectacle at this moment presented to the world is another convincing proof of the folly, wickedness, and continual danger of maintaining enormous standing armies in the very centre of Christendom.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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 KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share will be paid by the HESTONVILLE MANTUA and PENNSYLVANIA PASSENGER RAILROAD COMPANY, on and after July 15, next, at the office of the Company, No. 112 South Front street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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 STATE BANK OF ANSA, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten million dollars.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, 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 CENTS per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 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 STATE BANK OF ANSA, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten million 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 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., Philadelphia, on and after the 15th day of July, 1870, a dividend of 80 cents per share, 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.

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 ANTHEM BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten million dollars.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 22, 1870. DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 15th of July next and reopened on Wednesday, 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 25th of July next to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the office of the Treasurer, No. 112 South Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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 ANTHEM BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten million dollars.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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 MANAYUNK BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 243 E. FRANKFORD ROAD, PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 412 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, July 4, 1870.

OFFICE OF EAST MAHANOA RAILROAD COMPANY, 226 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, July 4, 1870.

THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1870.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best deodorizer of the mouth.

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 IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

A TOILET NECESSITY.—AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes.

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 UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 21 BROADWAY, New York.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT, MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES, AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WATCHES, No. 608 CHESNUT STREET.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, A. JUNE 29, 1870.

BY THE MAIL, RATES OF PASSENGER FARES TO ALL PORTS OF CALLING SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND POTOMAC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE. This line is now composed of the following first-class steamships, sailing from PIER 11, Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 5 A. M.

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GORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO., ROPE MANUFACTURERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS, No. 99 North WATER Street and No. 23 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW PRICES. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

GORDAGE. Manila, Sisal and Tarrad Cordage at Lowest New York Prices and Freight.

SHIPPING. MORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE NEW YORK, SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

INSURANCE 1/2 OF 1 PER CENT. No receipt or bill of lading required for less than 50 cents.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.

WEEKLY LINK TO SAVANNAH, GA. The WYOMING will sail for Savannah, Ga. on Saturday, July 10, 1870.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINK TO WILMINGTON, N. C. The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington, N. C. on Wednesday, July 14, 1870.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior ports South and West in connection with South Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE. This line is now composed of the following first-class steamships, sailing from PIER 11, Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 5 A. M.

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell. J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley. PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Captain Gray.

Prometheus, Friday, July 9. J. W. Everman, Friday, July 9. Prometheus, Friday, July 15. J. W. Everman, Friday, July 22. Prometheus, Friday, July 29.

Through bills of lading given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the General Railroad Company's steamships, at low rates as by competing lines.

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