## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

HOW TO READ THE NEWS.

From the Newark Advertiser. Now that every eye is turned toward the critical situation in France, and every telegram is scanned with eager curiosity and sympathy with one or the other side, it is well to read news wisely and with some appreciation of the bias which is given to it by the source from whence it comes. In the first place, all despatches direct from Paris have been under the censorship and have been dictated in the interest of Louis Napoleon until night before last, when it suddenly became so doubtful as to who was master that the full news of the exciting and dangerous condition of affairs was allowed to be forwarded with very little modification. But only the New York Times kept open late enough to give the intelligence of the resignation of the Ollivier ministry, and the appointment of the Count de Palikao to succeed him. And here let us say for the Times that in this crisis it has not allowed its reporters to become editors and to control the foreign policy of the paper. If it has erred at all it has been in a too strict adherence to the letter of the despatches and a too careful avoidance of any expression of opinion upon

probabilities of events to come. It was only

vesterday that it indicated any bias editorially.

and it is safe to concede the impartiality of

whatever special news, aside from Associated

Press despatches, it may publish. The Tribune telegraphic correspondence, which is admirably full and graphic, suffers from the drawback of partisanship. Its London correspondent, Mr. Smalley, is a Red Republican, a liberal of the liberals, and all his despatches are colored by his views of European politics, in which he takes a lively interest. Much of the news he sends is colored by this feeling. It reminds us of the articles written to excuse a political defeat on the day after election, or equally of the exag-geration of a victory. The Paris correspon-dent, Clarence Cook, is more impartial, but his associations are of the same kind as Mr. Smalley's, and he is more or less affected by them. Both these gentlemen become advocates as well as reporters, but their telegrams, if judicially read, are of very high value. The Herald has not exhibited its usual enterprise in "specials," and uses only the Associated Press despatches, accompanying them with Bunsbyish editorial comments which are almost meaningless. The World shadows its advices with an unmistakable sympathy with

the Emperor Napoleon, the natural outgrowth of American Democratic affiliation with European absolutism. As to the news from Prussian sources, it, like the French, is under Government censorship, but there is very little of it, and so far that little has proved to be reliable. It will be seen that in the main the Euro-

pean crisis is faithfully reported, and that it only requires a knowledge of the sources from which it comes and the causes which may give it a bias, to form a very fair estimate of what is really going on. One thing is certain. The events in Paris and on the frontier are far more intelligibly recited here than in either the Paris, Berlin, or London press. The two latter are muzzled; the latter Our own European despatches, reaching us every afternoon, are far more copious than the entire telegraphic column of the London Times, and the most active and thorough news agencies in London are in the employ of the American press. The London Times, as now conducted, could not maintain a decent circulation in any leading city on this continent. It is too slow with its news and too ponderous in its comments thereon. It is in effect a compilation of political essays, ably drawn in Johnsonian rhetoric, but always lingering behind the march of events and criticizing that which has passed rather than shrewdly anticipating that which is to come. It is a safer policy, provided you have a slow people to address.

The fault of American journalism lies in the other direction. It is apt to be hasty in generalization and too prolific of prophecy. and indulges too little in careful and intelligent essays upon the topics of the day. The reporter, rather than the writer, magnifies his office. He "interviews" all notabilities. whether statesmen or criminals, and too frequently sacrifices the truth for the sake of a brilliant description. Much of the tone of the general public sentiment is given by the style rather than the facts of a report, and often, in case of crime, the cause of justice is prejudiced. The Nathan murder is a fresh instance of this. The reporters, drawing upon their imagination for their facts, have bewildered the whole investigation, besides inflicting a grievous wrong upon the family of the murdered man. There is wide room for referm in this respect, but the tendency is in the other direction. We do not expect, of course, that the lower class of journals will abstain from calumny and smut, but those which are supposed to lie upon the parlor tables of good men's houses may without great difficulty give all the news without offending the moral sense of the people. What should be done is to reduce reporting to its legitimate province of procuring and tersely stating facts, leaving to calmer hours and less hurried minds the task of their inter-

THE PHILADELPHIA "POST" IN BAD COMPANY.

From the Wilmington [Del.), Commercia We fear that the Philadelphia Morning Post is so unfortunate as to have William B. Thomas for a stockholder. If it be so-as we hear it said-we trust his shares can be promptly bought out by some straightforward Republican, and true friend of the Post, so that the paper may be at once released from every obligation whatever to so much as treat calmly the sedition which Thomas is trying to foment in the Republican party of Philadelphia, far less to assist its progress. The Post has been an independent, honorable newspaper, thanks to the high-minded impulses of its editor, Mr. Stockton, and though it led a revolt against Colonel Mann's control of the party in Philadelphia, that was a breach of discipline promptly condoned by even the most rigid observer of the rules. But the strack on Judge Kelley, and the championship of Thomas, in which, we most sincerely regret to see, it has now engaged, are without a shadow of the justification that could be pleaded in the Mann case, and we are sure that three-fourths of the earnest, thinking, radical Republicans who have constituted the Post's readers will utterly disapprove this

most unfortunate step.
Indeed, the offense has a triple shape. a choice between the men, in their fitness for service in Congress, there is a heavy preponderance for Judge Kelley; in a choice be-tween a regular Republican candidate, nominated by a two to one vote, in a most compumentary manner, and an "independent"

schismatic, surely no Republican newspaper ought to choose the latter; while, in the third test, the past fidelity of the Post to the principle of protection should forbid it to become a party to the infamous schemes of the so-called "Revenue Reformers," whose secret conclave at Washington resolved to defeat at the elections, fairly or unfairly, the prominent protectionists now in the House. The subtle but evident leaning of Mr. Thomas to free trade theories, the manner of his ap-pearance as a candidate, the character of his supporters, the tenor of his speeches, all show him to be one of the conspirators in the "Revenue Reform" plot. He will be repudiated by the Fourth district, undoubtedly, and by a great majority, but the Morning Post ought not to be his companion in disgrace

NUMBERS AND GENERALSHIP.

From the N. Y. Times. In the absence of commanding military genius, it may be safely assumed that numbers are almost certain in any given contest to carry the day. It is asserted that the Prussian forces, in the present campaign, have outnumbered the French on every important occasion when they have come into collision. To direct matters so that such a preponderance in critical moments and places should exist, may, of course, be declared to be a proof of the possession of high military ability, and so, no doubt, it is. But apart from skill in logistics or strategy, and assuming each combatant to bring into the field his utmost available force, experience justifies the saying imputed to Napoleon I, that Providence fights on the side having the strongest battalions. That great captain certainly tested the truth of his maxim to his cost at Leipsic, where, according to the best authority-that of Cathcart-the allies had 230,000 men and the French 160,000. At Koniggratz, again, the Prussians had 250,000 troops, the Austrians but 185,000. In the immediate neighborhood of the scene of the existing conflict, the same results have been repeatedly witnessed. At Lutzen the Prussians had but 80,000 soldiers, while Bonaparte opposed them with 120,000, and at Bautzen there was a similar disparity.

It seems extraordinary that, after having been the first to declare war, the Emperor Napoleon should have been at fault in this supremely important particular. The French army, as enumerated by the official and uncontradicted documents, is, or was, greater than that of Prussia, including all the various contingents. Paris is nearer the frontier than Berlin, and the system of railway connections is in France, if anything, superior to that of Germany. In spite of all this, and in spite of the tremendous character of the stake for which he fights, the Emperor actually appears to have been thus far overwhelmed by superior numbers. The fact, it must be admitted, gives strong color to the statement, lately made, that in reality he did not wish to bring about this war, and that the people had, indeed, slipped out of his If that representation is true, it is easy to see how, after the first bitter pang of mortified pride over their disappointment, the French should feel more kindly towards the Emperor than they did immediately after their late defeat. The theory that better generalship is to be credited to King William and his officers than to their opponents may render partially needless the hypothesis of unequal numbers. It may be that with equal numbers in each ans would still have been action the Fru victorious. Be this as it may, the further they advance into France, and the longer they wait before striking afresh at the Emperor's army, the less likely they are to retain, if they have possessed it, the advantage of superior numerical force. A delay which should give all France time to concentrate might make the Prussian campaign, so auspiciously begun, result as disastrously as that of Napoleon in Russia. There is scarcely a doubt, then, that another battle on a great scale is imminent; that the forces engaged on the French side will be relatively greater than they have hitherto been, and that the event will be likely, consequently, to show beyond dispute how far the previous victories have depended on superior generalship, and how far on greater numbers.

HONEST ELECTIONS.

From the N. Y. Tribune. New York has not had an honest election for years. Tammany Hall having obtained control of the city, has, year after year, put into operation its machinery of fraud, and by repeating, ballot-box stuffing, fraudulent naturalization, and false counting, set at naught the will of the people, perpetuated itself in power, robbed the city of millions, and governed it for private ends and individual gain. Voting has become a farce; honest men have been driven from the polls and from every place of responsibility and trust under the municipal government, or they have seen their votes neutralized by illegal ballots bought and paid for by the Demo-cratic leaders. Nor is this fraud confined to city elections. Governor Hoffman holds his office to-day in opposition to the expressed will of the people of the State, and President Grant was cheated out of the electoral vote of New York by the same dishonest and illegal practices. But this is no new story; everybody knows it to be true; the guilty men themselves do not deny it. Napoleon writes a plebiscitum, and, backed by 500,000 bayonets; orders France to vote "Yes;" the result he calls "a popular expression of approba-tion." Tweed and Sweeny make up a "slate," estimate the number of fraudulent votes needed, order them by the thousand; they are cast and counted, and Tammany Hall calls the farce "an election."

The fatal defect in our State law against illegal voting is that its execution has been entrusted to the very men in whose interest it was broken. Arrests for repeating and illegal voting have been frequent at all recent elections, but the police have seen their prisoners discharged from custody by Tammany Judges as fast as they brought them in, and a preliminary examination, to say nothing of a trial or conviction, has been almost unheard of. But every abuse works its own remedy in the end. This wholesale cheating at elections has been carried so far that Congress finally took the matter in hand. and our election this fall will be held under the new law passed by that body during its

The "Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes' is composed of two parts. The first comprises the "appropriate legislation" authorized by the second section of the fifteenth amendment for its enforcement, and to this are appended five sections aimed directly at the frauds practiced in this city and vicinity. The crimes enumerated in these sections include attempting to register or vote in the name of another person, repeating, registering or voting anywhere except in the elector's own district, or without a lawful right, preventing in any way a qualified voter from register-ing or voting, and interfering in any way with an officer of registration or

penalty for breaking it is a fine not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both, and the costs of prosecution. Officers of registration or election who fail to perform their duties faithfully are liable to the same penalties. This law, of course, applies only to elections at which Representatives or Delegates in Congress are to be

It now remains to be seen whether the honest voters of this city and State will take advantage of the power thus given them, and secure a fair election this fall. The Republican party has a decided majority in the State; it can elect its candidate for Governor and a majority of the Assembly if its full strength is brought out and the repeaters are kept at home.

JUSTICE TO LOUIS NAPOLEON AT LAST.

From the N. Y. Sun. The swift downfall of the Bonapartes will teach the wholesome lesson that fraud and crime, whether in high or low places, is sure in the long run to be overtaken by punish-

For the last twenty years the world has been forced to witness the humiliating spectacle of an unscrupulous bad man directing the destinies of a great and noble nation, and aiming at universal supremacy. Countenanced by Great Britain and other interested powers, Louis Napoleon knew no bounds to his ambition. His wild fancy believed that he could make of Paris the centre of the modern world, and of himself its dictator.

When the Rebellion broke out in the United States, this bold adventurer labored incessantly to destroy the Union, constantly urging upon England the recognition of the Confederacy, and hoping to convert the Gulf of Mexico into a French lake, with Louisiana and Texas as the new transatlantic acquisitions of a Latin empire. The unfortunate and gifted Prince who served as the instrument in this design was shot; his bereaved widow became stark mad; the Bonaparte legions were driven in shame and ignominy from Mexico, as they have now been from Alsace; and the hero of Boulogue and Strasbourg, who now caps the climax of the lulicrous by threatening to let loose upon the crowned heads of Europe the pestilence of republican commotions, saw his prestige extinguished in the wicked attempt to destroy the only powerful republic on earth.

As from the outset of his career, the ridiculous is mixed up with the sublime in all his doings to the very last. As he approaches his dissolution, the ridiculous seems to get the better of the sublime, and Don Quixote himself is eclipsed in the baptism of fire of the Prince Imperial, and in the shricks of agony of Eugenie as she anticipates the arrival of the Prussians at the gates of Paris. What would have been thought of Lincoln if, after our Ball Run, he had, like Eugenie, rent the air with cries of desperation, and filled the hearts of the people with dismay,

giving place to revolutionary fury? The fact is that Louis Napoleon and Eugenie, and young Louis-he of the baptism of fire-have trifled with France in war as in peace, aiming rather at melodramatic, theatrical effects than at solid blows for the national welfare. The coup detat was followed by a series of coups de theatre like the Crimean and Mexican, and finally the Prussian wars, all intended to divert the attention condition, and to dazzle the impressible imagination of that enthusiastic people. The plebiscitum was another of these theatrical displays; but it revealed the implacable antagonism of the enlightened classes against Benapartism, and made it manifest to the Emperor that he was supported only by the benighted and unintelligent part of his sub-jects. Hence feeling himself most weak in the flush of victory, he was urged on to this last desperate adventure. The plebiscitum was a moral Waterloo, goading him to despair; and he rushed to arms to recover in the clash of battle the prestige he had lost in the arena of politics. The first result is the disastrous defeat at Hagenau; the last his abdication and the exile from France of all the Bonapartes.

It is satisfactory to remember that ever since 1851 Bonaparte has never ceased on this side of the Atlantic to be held up to the scorn of mankind. Long before his con-spiracy against the integrity of the Union, American publicists branded him as a malefactor, fitter for the gallows than for the throne; and while the English Parliament and press bowed before him in abject subserviency, the truth about him was told in unmistakable terms by public men and journalists of the republic he sought to destroy. It is remarkable, too, that the most truth loving of all races, the German, has been selected to castigate and lay low the great demoralizer and impostor of the age. finally the justice of heaven is vindicated to men, and fraud and folly receive the punishment that is their due.

OUR COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA. From the N. Y. Herald.

About the close of the last session of Congress the Senate, on motion of Mr. Fenton, adopted a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information as to the commercial relations between this country and the Spanish American States, and for his recommendations as to what is necessary to promote and develop our commerce with those States. Senator Fenton stated, in connection with this resolution, that the total foreign commerce of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1869, was \$876,000,000; that of that amount \$246,000,000 was with this Continent and adjacent islands, and that only \$75,000,000 was with the countries known as the Spanish American States and Brazil, which contain an aggregate population of over thirty millions, and cover a territorial area of more than seven million square miles, being at the rate of two dollars and a half per capita. At the same time our trade with Cubs, having a population not exceeding a million and a half, was about seventy-eight million dollars, or over fifty dollars jer cap ta.

In reply to the resolution of inquiry Mr. Fish submitted, on the 14th of July, a long and very able document, a copy of which has been forwarded to us by our Washington correspondent. The Cecretary thinks that if the commerce of those countries has been diverted from its natural connection with the United States, the fact may be partly traced to political causes, prominent among which he cites the pro-slavery policy of the American Government up to 1861, "which lost the opportunity of giving a permanent direction to the political and commercial connections of the newly-enfranchised Spanish-American States, and their trade passed into hands un-friendly to the United States, and has remeined there ever since." Mr. Fish, how-ever, is of opinion that "events subsequent to that date have tended to place us in a position to retrieve our mistakes, among which events may be particularly named the suppression of the Rebellion,

election in the discharge of his duty. The United States Courts are given jurisdiction over cases arising under this law, and the manifestation of our undeveloped and unexpected military power, the retirement of the French from Mexico, and the and unexpected military power, the retire-ment of the French from Mexico, and the abolition of slavery in the United States." Mr. Fish then alludes to Cuba, and remarks that "whatever may be the result of the pending contest in Cuba, it appears to be the belief of the leading statesmen of Spain that the relations which now exist between the island and the mother country cannot be long continued." He gives the value of imports from Cuba and Porto Rico for the year ending June 30, 1869, as \$65,609,274, while our exports to those islands amounted to only \$15,313,919, or less than one-fourth. The imports into the United States from the Central and South American States for the same period were less than \$25,000,000, and the exports to them less than \$18,000,000, while the imports to Great Britain amounted to \$42,820,942, and the exports from it to \$40,682,102.

Mr. Fish, with diplomatic politeness, attributes this unfavorable exhibit of our trade partly to political causes, only putting forward in a modest, unobtrusive sort of way what he is well aware is the true reason-our high tariff system, which excludes South American wools and other products, and sends the trade to England. On that point he contents himself with saying, "The financial policy which the war made necessary may have operated injuriously upon our commerce with these States." That is tantamount to saying what we have just said. The way to restore and develop our trade with the South and Central American States, and with all other countries is to liberalize our commercial system, reduce the tariff so as to be able to import foreign products and to export domestic manufactures, cheapen ships and ship building materials, and give government patronage to lines of ocean steamers. By these means, and these alone, can our foreign trade and commerce be developed.

A MODERN SAPPHO.

From the N. Y. World. Mr. Algernon Charles Swinburne is wanted in Chicago. No pen but that plume of rosy fire which painted the portentous passion of Faustine and of Anactoria could do justice to the extraordinary tale of love and woe revealed in a Chicago police court a day or two ago. A damsel with sunlit locks and eyes of convergent flame, it seems, has followed the beauteous British blonde, Miss Lydia Thompson, for now two years with an affection equally irrational and indomitable.

"The desire of the moth for the star, Of the night for the morrow,' could not be more intense and intolerable than the love of the blighted Miss Griffin for the blonde Miss Thompson. Years ago, Mario used to be hunted all over the world in the same way, but not by an enthusiast of his own sex. The pallid and pecunious Miss Coutts, who bought stage-boxes for herself and bouquets for the great tenor in every capital of Christendom, was by no means so startling a phenomenon as the lady-love of Miss Lydia Thompson. Grisi at least understood Miss Coutts and hated her accordingly; and operatic managers inclined tenderly to her as one of the cheapest and most remunerative of puffs. But nobody seems to have understood Miss Griffin. Her purpose, as vaguely indicated by her-self, "was to marry Miss Thompson on the European plan." We have some notion of what is meant by keeping a hotel on the European plan; but marriage on the European plan requires explanation. Hotels and housekeeping both involve bed and board. By the European plan in hotels you pay for your bed "whether or no," and for your board if you take it. We should like to know whether the same principle obtains in European matrimony as understood by Miss Griffin, bent on compelling Miss Thompson to the hymeneal altar. Miss Thompson herself seems to have given her lover no encouragement. She insisted, indeed, on marrying Miss Griffin only on the Indiana plan, which consists chiefly in divorce. Coleridge

"To be wroth with one we love Doth work like madness in the brain. And Miss Griffin, having finally lost her temper under the repeated spurns of the golden-haired Lydia, lost her wits with her temper. She behaved in such a manner as compelled her idol to take precautions for her personal safety, and these precautions com-pleted the mental wreck of the unfortunate idolator. She remonstrated with Lydia-

tells us that

"Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love, But—why did you kick me down stairs?" and getting no satisfactory reply she went to the police. The Chicago police, always en-chanted to make mischief, impartially arrested everybody concerned; and the modern Sappho, less fortunate and less gifted than her Grecian prototype, instead of vanishing, out of a world which had lost its savor, in a flurry of song from the heights of a seaside cliff, ignobly disappears in a storm of strong expletives through the portals of a police court. If Swinburne will not condescend to celebrate her biting, bitter woe, let Walt Whitman at least send up for her a dismal "barbaric yawp."

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, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, of the SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK OF MANAYUNK, to be located in the Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dolars with the right to increase the same to one home. lars, with the right to increase the same to one hundred thousand dollars. 7 2 s6m

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 QUAKER CITY. 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.

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!
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Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
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Is a Superior Article for Children! Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, Draggist, Proprietor, 3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

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 GERMANIA 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.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN 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 two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. 72 sem

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Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas Absolutely
no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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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 accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE WEST END 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.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME !- AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no perma-nency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance.

3 1 tuths;

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 MAKKET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 79 s 6m

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

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

5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent. 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 GERMANTOWN BANKING COM-PANY, to be located at Philadelphih, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars

CORDACE, ETC.

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LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR NEW YORK.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,

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SHIP'S OPTION. INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. No receipt or bill of lading signed for less taan

NOTICE -On and after September 15 rates by this Company will be 10 cents per 100 pounds or 4 cents per foot, ship's option; and regular shippers by this line will only be charged the above rate all winter. Winter rates commencing December 15. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL, 25 f PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN
MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, I.A.
The HERCULES will sail for New Orleans direct, on
Saturday August 13, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana
on Wednesday, August 3.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by
any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, I.F.
any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, I.F.
any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, I.F. any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Irvacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi rive, between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, August 13, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, August 13.

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

SEMI MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. O.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday,
August 17, at 6 A. M. Retuning, will leave Wilmington
Wednesday, August 24.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Com.
pany, the Wilmington 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 as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills
of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day
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THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through
bills of lading to interior points South and West in
connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
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PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE. This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 3 A. M.:—

A. M.:—
ASHLAND, 500 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Asheroft.
AUGUST, 1870.
J. W. Everman, Friday, August 5.
Salvor, Friday, August 12.
J. W. Everman, Friday, August 19.
Salvor, Friday, August 26.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Southwest.
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,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENS TOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Antwerp (via Halifax), Tuesday, July 26, at 1 P. M.

at 1 P. M.

City of Brussels, Saturday, August 20, at 12 M.

City of Baltimore (via Halifax), Tuesday, August 23, at 1 P. M.

City of Washington, Saturday, August 27, at 2 P. M.

City of Paris, Saturday, September 3, at 12 M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

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To Paris. \$9 To Paris. \$8

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via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY. The Steam Propellers of the line will commence to adding on the 5th instant, leaving daily as usual.

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Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1870, for building a Superintendent's Lodge of brick at the National Cemetery at Annapolis, Md. according to plans and specifications which can be seen at this office.

The building to be one story in height (11 feet from floor to ceiling), with a pitched roof, and of

The building to be one story in height (it feet from floor to ceiling), with a pitched roof, and of the following dimensions, viz.:—44 feet 8 inches by 17 feet 6 inches, with a piazza on two sides 44 feet 8 inches by 6 feet 8 inches.

Preference will be given to builders, masons, or parties regularly engaged by trade in works of similar character.

Iar character.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not considered to the interest of the public service.
The envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Lodge," and addressed to the undersigned.
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Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army, Chr. Qr. Mr., Third Qr. Mr.'s District, Dept. of the East.

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