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

PRIESTS AND PLAYERS. From the N. F. World.

What seems to us an unreasonable denunciation has been visited by sundry journals upon the clergyman who declined to allow the funeral service of the late Mr. Holland to be celebrated from his church. Christian burial is accorded to all professedty Christian men, and by the rubrics of the Episcopal Church burial, according to the forms of that Church is permitted to all persons except excommunicates, suicides, and unbaptized adults, and to these three classes it is expressly denied. Whether the late Mr. Holland fulfilled the third requisite we do not know; but it is probable that he did, inasmuch as the clergyman applied to signified his willingness to officiate at his funeral while signifying his unwillingness to bury him from his church. Christian burial was undoubtedly due to Mr. Holland, and Christian burial Mr. Sabine, the clergyman in question, offered to give him. But the claim to be buried from a particular church or from any church is not included in a claim to Christian burial, and cannot be made, as of right, except for the members of that church. There is no pretense that Mr. Holland was a member of Mr. Sabine's congregation, and the request for a public funeral was one the answer to which rested entirely in the discretion of the clergyman. He chose to refuse it, without making any reflection upon the character of Mr. Holland, upon the simple and intelligible ground that he considered the influence of the stage pernicious, and that it would be impossible for him to admonish his congregation against it, with any chance of being listened to, after he had extended not merely the rites-which he offered to extend-but the honors of the church to a member of the theatrical profession. Whether he was right or wrong in his view of the stage does not matter. If he conscientiously held it, it was his duty to take what must have been to any man the painful course of refusing the request of the mourners over a friend. That he took it notwithstanding its painfulness entitles him to the respect of everybody, including those persons who consider his scruples misplaced, and not to the abuse of anybody.

DEMOCRACY AND TARIFFS. From the N. Y. Tribune.

The World says: -

"If General Jackson was a protectionist in 1824, he had renounced the doctrine in 1833, when he tried to have Mr. Verplanck's free-trade tariff passed instead of Mr. Clay's compromise. Van Buren, Wright, and the other Democratic supporters of the tariff of 1828, whom the *Tribune* is so fond of parading, fell away from the faith. The Tribune has been unconsciously furnishing evidence of the decadence of protectionist ideas since the youth of its editor. The high-tariif doctrine was scouted and chased out of the Democratic party before the close of General Jackson's administration. Does the *Tribune* consider that renunciation as growth, or decay?"

-"If he was? General Jackson himself voted in the Senate for the tariff of 1821the first tariff ever framed and passed by Congress exclusively for protection. His letter to Dr. Coleman embodied the views whereof that vote was the practical application. And letter and vote together secured him the enthusiastic support of Pennsylvania, whereby he was made President.

"In 1833," General Jackson had filled the measure of his ambition by securing a re-election—Pennsylvania again giving him the largest majority of any State. Did he give her fair notice of "the decadence of protectionist ideas" in his mind? Or did he craftily, knavishly, allow her to trust and support him as the same Jackson that she had taken up in 1824, placed at the head of the poll, and thus secured his election in 1828? The World assumes that he had changed his views "in 1833." How was it in 1832? Would be have been so backed by Pennsylvania had she been aware of the "decadence" of his "protectionist ideas?" Let those who regard him as honest and candid answer these questions! We know how Pennsylvania was swindled into voting for Polk in '44. How was it in '32?

The World says that "the high-tariff doctrine was scouted and chased out of the Democratic party?" It is probably too young to remember when General Jackson was commended as in favor of a "judicious tariff." Honest men do not juggle with such slippery phrases. No features of the present tariff are more assailed than the duties on salt and pig iron; yet the former is lower to-day and the latter will be after to-morrow than those imposed—with direct reference to revenue-by the Calhoun-Lowndes tariff of 1816. He who deprecates a "high tariff," or avows himself for a "judicious tariff," deals trickily, in the spirit that shies at free trade, and avows its devotion to "revenue reform. Stop this snake-in-the-grass wriggling, and stand up! We are for protection: if you are against it, why not manfully say so?

GREAT SPANISH TRAITOR THE WOUNDED.

From the N. Y. Sun. The king-making proclivities of the Spanish Warwick are beginning to produce their inevitable results. General Prim, who was one of the chief instruments in the dethronement of Isabella, has been assaulted for his successful advocacy of a new King. To all who know Spain and Spaniards, and the career and character of General Prim, the

only wonder will be, not that he was attacked,

That a man who has in turn espoused. identified himself with, used, and, when it suited him, treacherously abandoned and fiercely denounced every political party in Spain, should create a host of enemies among

but that he was wounded.

his countrymen, is but natural; most natural that his last treason should have fanned the spark of vengeance into a flame. But that he should be wounded and not killed is strange; for, unlike Achilles, Prim's head is supposed to be his only vulnerable part. the rest of his body being always protected by a bullet-proof coat of mail.

General Prim is only fifty-six years old; but if belonging successively to every political party be a test of activity, he has certainly not allowed grass to grow under his feet. On his entrance into public life, he was an adherent of the Queen Mother Christina. Next he was a progresista, opposed to Espartero; but so fond of power was he that he accepted from Maria Christina, on her restoration, title, grades, and honors. His second treachery was to his own province, Catalonia; and Christina, suspecting him, soon stripped him of his title and generalship. In 1853 he joined the Turkish army, and distinguished

This very title was the root of future trouble and disgrace. Marshal O'Donnell, who commanded the Spanish army in Madrid, received at the same time the title of Dake of Tetuan; and Prim thought that in giving to himself a secondary honor to that conferred upon his chief, his own claims had been unfairly valued. The attempt at the assassination of O'Donnell, in his house at Somas Aguas, on the 6th of December, was generally attributed to Prim.

When, in January, 1866, he headed an unsuccessful revolution at Aranjuez, he was the first man who escaped into Portugal; and for this act of cowardice he was violently denounced by O'Donnell in the Cortes. Among other charges which O'Donnell made, he said that he had never known General Prim to go into action except in a coat of mail.

In September, 1868, he joined Admiral Topete in the revolution against Isabella. The platform of this revolution was the establishment of a federative republic in Spain. But as soon as Prim came into power, although the suppression of the army was one of the mottoes inscribed on the banner raised in Cadiz, he at once set to work to gain its favor by maintaining it in its former strength. A quarrel between Topete and Prim three weeks ago would have resulted in a duel but for the interference of friends.

His diplomacy in inducing the Duke of Aosta to accept the crown, and the Cortes to accept his candidate, has stamped him in the eyes of Spaniards of every party as a traitor of the deepest dye.

WHICH OF THE TWO TELLS THE TRUTH?

From the N. Y. World, Senator Conkling, in his speech during that discreditable night session on the San Domingo business, arraigned Mr. Sumner for an intentional effort to mislead the President when he called upon the Senator in his own house. He declares the true rule of dealing between one official and another as between one private individual and another, to be

"A promise or statement made to another

is to bind him who makes it in the sense in which the other has a right to understand it.' Now, admitting the soundness of such ethics, it is certainly necessary to its just application that the promisee be of sufficient intelligence and altogether in a condition to correctly appreciate the language used by the promisor. President Grant, it is said by Mr. Sumner, addressed the latter four several times at this interview as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. What does this be-token? If Grant knew better, but was heedless of speech, that theory of exculpation necessarily involves an unpardonable condition of the speaking faculties. May not the listening organs have been as badly demoralized? In this connection we cannot lay out of sight a very significant statement by Mr. Sumner—that he deliberately meditated

upon the reply he should and did give, and is

able to repeat its very words. Why was this?

Were there any circumstances of the inter-

view which warned him to be thus circum-

spect to provide against intentional or unin-

tentional misrepresentation? But, however this may be, Mr. Conkling having proclaimed his ethical premise, the debate in the Senate and in the newspaper press hostile to Sumner proceeds on the assumption that in the interview the Presiheaded soldier dealing with a Senator of very opposite qualities.

It is impossible for one to read all this without being involuntarily turned back to events in the career of General Grant some three years ago. Then it was that his immediate predecessor in the office of President desired to rid the War Office of Mr. Stanton and secure therein an incumbent who would not pursue Stanton's policy. General Grant accepted the office after a conversation which President Johnson had "a right to understand' as a pledge that he would promote or at least not thwart the avowed purposes of his chief, which understanding the latter charged that General Grant violated.

The result was a personal correspondence between these two eminent officials which ended in an issue of personal veracity. The turning point therein was the assertion by President Johnson that he was assured by General Grant that if the Senate undertook to restore Stanton, the (General Grant) would either retain the office to the end of judicial proceedings or else give the President timely notice to enable him to appoint another Secretary ad interim. Instead of doing either of these two things, General Grant voluntarily and suddenly retired from the War Office without any communication with his chief, and permitted Mr. Stanton to enter therein unopposed. In one phase of the controversy there was an issue of veracity raised by General Grant between himself and President Johnson, in which the latter was sustained by all the members of the Cabinet who heard the conversation, and General Grant was left unsupported by any one. But the gist of the whole matter was in a written confession which General Grant subsequently made to the effect that, while he accepted the War Office under circumstances which permitted the President to understand that he did so in order to co-operate in the purposes of the latter, his real purpose at the time was to frustrate, by a final surrender of the office to Mr. Stanton or some other person of his views, the wellknown intentions of his chief. In other words, General Grant confessed that he had acted dishonorably if the facts as alleged by President Johnson were true, and, without himself denying the facts in such a way as to stake his veracity, their truth was established by a concurring body of overwhelming testimony proving his own admission of them.

This transaction derogates from the assumed guilelessness of the President upon which Mr. Conkling bases his superstructure of assault upon Senator Sumper, for certainly the recollection of his affair with Andrew Johnson must have been so fresh in the mind of President Grant as to warn him not to put his trust in anything but the most explicit declarations, or, in other words, to be sure that the reply of Senator Sumner was not in language at all ambiguous. Assuming that he was thus on his guard and capable of appreciating what was said in the interview, there is an issue of personal veracity raised between Grant and Sumner by the declaration of the lat-ter and Mr. Conkling in the Senate which cannot be evaded or put out of sight. Mr. Conkling, as Grant's best friend, speaking in the Senate-it must be assumed after conference on the very point-charges unreservedly that Mr. Sumner, at the interview in his own house in respect to the Babcock-Baez treaty, either pledged himself thereto or intended deliberately and with malice

the title of Marquis de los Castillejos and by those clergymen and good men who have grandee of Spain. dicated his moral goodness through so many years, will say of this new and painful orded in which their favorite statesman and moralist is now placed.

> MR. SUMNER AND SAN DOMINGO. From the N. Y. Times.

Whether Senator Sumner adheres to or recedes from the position he has assumed in the San Domingo dispute is a question to be decided by himself. Whether, if the opportunity recurred, he would-as some of the newspaper correspondents allege-repeat his recent speech, making it more severe, if changed at all, is a matter which must be left to his own taste. If he prefer personalities to principles, and imagines that vehement attacks on the President constitute proof of statesmanship, he will probably travel further on the course he has chosen. He may rest assured, however, that the approving words of Gerrit Smith or William Lloyd Garrison will not shake the judgment formed by the great body of intelligent observers in reference to the merits of the controversy. That judgment is not favorable to him. His attainments, experience, and general character might have been accepted as guaranagainst the adoption in his case of the tactics common to ordinary ward politicians. He of all men might have been supposed to be superior to the methods of carrying on a discussion with which speakers of less pretension have made the country familiar. Where we looked for an example we have found a warning. A Massachusetts Senator, instead of stating calmly and courteously the reasons which impelled him to oppose the policy of the Executive, deemed it not unbecoming his reputation to assail the President, to insult his motives, and coarsely and offensively deride his suggestions. Mr. Sumner may look back on what he said and did with entire self-complacency, but the public regard him and his speech in quite a different light. They look upon the speech as discreditable to him, and as an illustration of the degrading tendencies which have crept into Congressional debates, and lessened their influence upon outside opinion. So far as San Domingo is concerned, Mr.

Sumner has done more than any other man to break down the opposition encountered by the treaty. The policy of annexation was a fair subject for difference of opinion. Weighty considerations were available on both sides. On either, a plausible argument might be constructed with strict reference to expediency. The President has certainly stated his view temperately and fairly. If those portions of his late message which relate to it indicate an ardor not usually displayed by him, there is no reason for supposing that it proceeded from anything but a conviction of the importance of the subject from the stand-point of public interest. Was it not possible to present the opposite view with the same temper and the same respect for a different opinion? Are we to conclude that the opposition to the treaty rests not upon profound conviction, but upon personal pique and animosity? We apprehend that this is the conclusion which Mr. Sumner's course has forced upon the minds of many. The mere fact that he has exposed himself to suspicion upon this point is fatal to his authority in the final disposition of the main question. It will be said, and not without a semblance of plausibility, that he is simply keeping up a fight with the President, irrepective of matters directly connected with the treaty or the policy that is relied upon for its justification. If this impression does injustice to Mr. Sumner, he can blame only himself. He threw away all the influence he ever had in regard to San Domingo when he converted a grave issue into a pretext for bandying epithets and making war upon the President.

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 ac-cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANTOWN BANKING COM-PANY, to be located at Philadelphin, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

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 PETROLEUM BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five (5) hundred thousand dollars.

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 WEST END BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

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.

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 acordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

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, is accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD 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. 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 SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, 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

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himself on the Danube. He was the only member of the old Progresista party elected to the Cortes in 1857, after monarchical institutions had tritumphed in Spain in the person of Narvaez. During the war waged by Spain against Morocco, he carned by his gallantry in command of the division of reserve

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTIO of the powers contained in a Mortgage exe THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMof the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eigh teenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and imprevements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eights southward from the southeast cor. and five-eights southward from the southeast cor-ner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Pennstreet; thence westward, crossing said alley and slong the lot of ground broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent

of \$250, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot paral lel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an nch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of \$72, sil-

No. 3. All that certain of or piece of ground be-ginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and the said Broad street inneces here seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street

ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and raliway of the raid The Central Passenger Raliway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toil-houses and other super-structures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and rallway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, pas-

sages, waters, water-courses, casements, fran-chises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the shove mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and de-mand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the

mand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

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SHIPPING. LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SAT-URDAYS AT NOON. are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and

after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT. No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than

one dollar premium. For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL, PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES. N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals,

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through
oills of lading to interior points South and West in
connection with South Carolina Railroad Company,
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN
LAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, I.a.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana,
on Friday, Junary 6, at 8 A. M.
The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana,
on Monday, January 8. on Monday, January 2.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIAN.
OLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights rechipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

The WYCMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, January 7, at 8 A. M. The TONA WANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, January 7.

The ROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Golf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, January llat 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, January 18.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroada, 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 what on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENS TOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Dec. 31, at 1 P. M. City of Brussels, Saturday, January 7, at 7 A. M. City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 10, at City of Washington, Saturday, Jan. 24, at 12 noon.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tues-day, from pier No. 45 North river. RATES OF PASSAGE. Payable in gold.
Payable in currency.
First Cabin. \$75 Steerage. \$3
To Londen. \$6 To London. \$5
To Paris. 90 To Paris. 38
To Balifax. 20 To Halifax. 15
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg.

Presengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

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

For further information apply at the company's JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y. 1
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMO ND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MAR. KET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on safting days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seabcard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portamouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee air Line and BioLmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUTONCE, and taken at LOWRB RATES THAN ANY GTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of rangles. No charge for commission, drayage, or expected framsfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. OLYDE & OO.,

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

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and Orly Point.

T. P. OROWELL & OO., Agents at Norfolk.

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NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXAN
dria, Georgetown, and Wassington
Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the
most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville,
Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon
from the first wharf above Market street.
Except received daily.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M.

ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria.

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

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

The steam propelers of this company will commence loading on the 5th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE Avenue.

FORNEWYORK
via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY. The Steam Propellers of the line will comme loading on the 5th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS. THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of Ne
York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAK STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.— Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
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Office. No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4114

WEAVER & CO., ROPE MANUFACTURERS

CORDAGE, ETC.

SHIP CHANDLERS, No. 29 North WATER Street and

No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia. ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Barred Cordage At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO. Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue. Store, No. 28 M. WATER St. and 29 N DELAWAR Avenue.

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PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 95 NORTH WEARVES NO. ST NORTH WATER STREET.
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