# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1871.

### SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

UNITING THE OCEANS. From the N. Y. Tribune.

Our country has duties resulting from her primacy among the nations of the New World, which we rejoice to see her accept with alacrity and perform with heartiness. Having first spanned the continent by a railroad across the Isthmus of Darien, and then opened a short out from Australia, Japan, and China to Western Europe, by way of steamships on either ocean and a railroad from her Atlantic ports to San Francisco, she has recently made a valuable though negative contribution to the sum of human knowledge, by surveying the narrowest isthmus of Central America at several points, and establishing the impracticability of traversing it by a ship canal. Though these surveys are not yet absolutely completed, it is already morally certain that no ship canal can there be made, for we assume that no words need be wasted on the notion that ocean steamers might be floated across mountain ranges on water levels filled and refilled by pumps propelled by steam or wind. There are projects which need but a clear statement to secure their instant and contemptuous rejection.

Yet the narrow middle of our continent will yet be crossed by a ship canal, as the isthmus which connects Asia with Africa has just been. Whether that canal shall traverse Nicaragua, Guatemala, or that portion of Southern Mexico known as the Isthmus o Tehuantepec, careful surveys must determine. Formidable as the obstacles encountered on the Nicaragua route are, we cannot regard them as insurmountable; and we believe it practicable to traverse Guatemala in like manner. But the ninety millions of dollars required to construct the Suez Canal and its ports afford many excellent reasons for hesitation and inquiry prior to a decision as to the route to be preferred.

That an American company, under the favor of our Government, has just obtained a liberal concession for a ship canal over the Tehuantepec route, and that an American surveying party, conveyed by a national vessel, has gone down to make the first thorough survey, are themes of national congratulation; for of all possible routes for a transcontinental ship canal this is the one which our country should prefer to find practicable. It not only lies nearer to our frontier and the bulk of our people, but it gives us communication with our kinsmen on the Pacific by a much shorter route than any rival. Its northern terminus may be said to confront our Atlantic seaboard, along which vessels traversing it must pass on their way to or from Europe. Any ship canal across this continent must benefit us far more than any people of the Old World; but a ship canal across Tehuantepec would be at least twice as advantageous to us as one constructed upon any other route. We therefore hope and trust that this route will be found eminently practicable, and that a few more years will suffice to insure and perfect the construction of the Tehuantepec ship Canal.

"CAN THE WORLD BE CHRISTIAN-IZED ?" From the Reverly Weekly Visitor.

way, and they will adopt something easier in Grant's brain? This is really a very import- case in 1853. All the United States silver their practices, though they may not repu- ant inquiry, for it bears upon the question of coins then in use were struck at 4121 their practices, though they may not repudiate entirely its truth in theory. To return to our previous analogy, we could hardly call a man "Republicasized" who acknowledged that doctrine of politics good, and yet voted and moved with its opponents. Men, as a rule, will not acceptt the cardinal teachings of the Christian religion; they will not do unto others as they would be done by; they will not forgive a man his trepasses as fast as he wrongs them, but will defend their rights, and nations as well as individuals will war for them; they will not when smitten on one cheek turn the other, in principle; they will not as a general thing in honor prefer one to the other, but will as a rule seek it for themselves; they will not forgive their enemy, nor practise self-denial, or relinquish any of their rights, but a spirit of insisting on having one's own, for justice, not grace, will always govern mankind in general.

Thirdly. We argue that the world or any considerable portion of it cannot be Christianized, from the fact that that is not the design of the Christian religion. The Church is for a special purpose. It is to gather out from among the nations a people for His name. It is to form in this world a body of peculiar people, zealous of good works. It is to allow a few of the Gentiles (those who are willing to deny themselves the things which the world values), to share in the promises made to Abraham, when David's Son shall sit upon the throne of Israel, and be King over all the earth. It was to be preached in all nations (as has been done) as a witness merely, of the probable fulfilment of the promise made to the fathers, but that any considerable number of mankind will be baptised into this religion, is never once hinted or contemplated in the plan. A kingdom must of necessity have subjects as well as rulers, and the Kingdom of Chrift will not be an exception.

And fourthly. The plain words of prophecy contradict the theory of the world being Christianized. It seems superfluous to refer the Bible reader to the teachings of prophecy respecting the termination of the present Christian age. Back as far as Caniel it is spoken of in such words as these, "When the transgressors have come to their full the God of Heaven will set up a kingdom," etc., which cannot mean the world will be Christianized by the expression "when the transgressors have come to their full."

So Jesus predicted that this age or dispensation would close amid a time of trouble and war among men such as was never before known; besides wonders in the heavens and wonders in the earth, such as extraordinary waves of the sea, earthquakes in unlooked for places, also great love of war among men, and great spiritual coldness in the Church, which expressions are not, in our opinion, harmonious with a Christianized world. The parables all teach the same thing. The Church spreading as a tree, and fowls and birds lodging in its branches, "Birds" always in Scriptures are types of errors and of the adversary; also the 'leaven" pervading the meal until the whole was leavened-"leaven" in every instance being used as a symbol of corruption; thus Paul exhorts the infant church to purge out the leaven that had made its appearance among them even then: also the ten virgins, representing the condition of the Church at that time, when half of them, even, are rejected from the marriage of the Lamb-all in utter variance with the idea of the world being Christianized. Indeed, it is doubful if that much can then be said of the Church. St. John also, when thrown forward in spirit into the Lord's day, records what he saw of what shall be at that time. War, pestilence, and famine desolating the civilized world; men so troubled with the plagues of Satan that they seek death, but it flies from them; God's ancient people suffering such persecution at the hands of the Gentile governments as was never before heard of; and on account of still accumulating troubles it is said that those who then die, in the Lord, are blessed, on account of the still greater woes to come upon the earth, the great Anti-Christ, aided by Satan, having extraordinary power over the nations, all of which things are wholly in-

Grant's fitness to make selections of public agents. If Sumner over-persuaded Grant, let us have the fact that the latter relied on the assumed superior knowledge of the former in such matters. That Motley was unsnited to be Minister to London every one outside the new administration was aware. His life has been that of a litterateur, and his occupation that of a florid, sonorous pamphleteer, exploiting the sensational incidents instead of unfolding the truth of Dutch history. It is inconceivable how a President seeking for evidence of Mr. Motley's and moral character could mental have failed to study his correspondence with the Department of State as Minister to Vienna, and reading that, could not detect the absence of the qualities needed in an American Minister to the Court of St. James. In one respect Motley and Grant are alike, and that is in unbounded self-conceit. Motley was not an American, in the true sense of the word. He had little or no association with his country befond that which birth gives. His years of manhood had chiefly been spent in Europe. Hoknew next to nothing of our affairs, or of the methods of our people, except what he got by reading. Mentally dis-tracted about slave labor, he had come to lose all patience with and nearly all love for his country, and his interest in it only returned when that domestic institution, fastened on us by England, was uprooted. He was a fair type of that class of men, now fast coming to grief, who lost no opportunity of proclaiming in the ears of those who knew not the facts that under the Lincoln regime a new power, more enlightened, more truthful. more gentleman-like, and altogether better class of men had taken the helm of public affairs than were those Democrats who had managed the concerns of the United States during nearly three-fourths of its existence as a nation. We repeat, it is important to know who is primarily responsible, not officially but morally, for the nomination of such a man!

If Grant pleads wants of information as to Motley's real character up to the time of his first interviews with the newly-made minister, surely he must have detected what manner of man he was during the conferences which preceded the departure for London. To deny that, is to assert that Grant has no faculty whatever of estimating character correctly, and proclaims trampettongued his unfitness to be President. And if he discovered Motley's fatal defects, why did he not remove him from office then as well as last July? Why did he imperil the vast interests of the nation by trusting them to the hands of this preoccupied dreamer over the affairs of the Datch instead of American republic?

There is popular belief that Motley was instructed to make no public speeches much as Schenck is now to be directed to cat no public dinners (shade of Talleyrand, Canning, Franklin, and Palmerston defend us!), but that in Liverpool he disobeyed his orders. On this point the public will expect to learn all the facts from the President, and if there was disobedience, what rebuke was administered and in what terms.

Then about the instructions given to Motley, was there dispute thereon with him, or Sumner, or Hooper? Did the instructions follow substantially, as to belligerent recognition, in the line of Sumner's speech? If not, in what respect did they differ? And, above all, did Motley deviate from the course laid down for his guidance in conferences with the London Foreign Office? And if he did, then was he admonished or reproved therefor at the time? If the offense was serious, why was henot that instant removed? In a word, since President Grant, out of the mouth of his chief spokesman, Mr. Morton, has in effect volunteered to explain the Motley muss, the public will wish to know how it happened that the minister was unbarmed till Sumner resisted the San Domingo job?

grains to the dollar. At this weight they were worth more to melt than their tale value, and every smooth, perfect piece in the market was bought up by shippers at "a premium. The law then reduced the weight of 50 cent pieces and under, to fractions of 384 grains to the dollar, but left the dollar coin untouched. Much of the old coin had been withdrawn, but throughout the interior considerable sums were hoarded. These, with the old Spanish and Mexican pieces, were all gathered up and replaced with the new issues. But now save in parts of Texas and on the Pacific Coast, there is no silver in circulation. The new issues would therefore come at once into use without interfering with any other coinage.

PROPOSALS.

JNITEDSTATES MAILS, PENNSYLVANIA. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1870.

PROPOSALS for conveying the Malis of the United States from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, on the fol-lowing routes in the State of Pennsylvania, will be received at the contract Office of the Department until 3 P. M. of March 1, 1871, to be decided by March 30 following :--2365 From Butler, by North Oakland, Barnhart's Mills, Baldwin, and Bruin, to Lawrenceburg, 22 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Butler Monday, Wednesday, and Friday,

at 7'80 A. M. : Arrive at Lawrenceburg by 4 P. M. ;

Leave Lawrenceburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7:30 A. M. ; Arrive at Butler by 4 P. M. Arrive at Butter by 4 P. M. From Liberty Corners, by Storr's Mills, to New Era, 11 miles and back, once a week. Leave Liberty Corners Saturday at 8 A. M.; Arrive at New Era by 12 M.; Leave New Era Saturday at 1 P. M.;

Arrive at Liberty Corners by 5 P. M. From Bedford to Downingsville (Imlertown P

O.), 6 miles and back, twice a week, Leave Bedford Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M. Arrive at Imlertown by 5 P. M.; Leave Imlertown Tuesday and Friday at 8 A.

Arrive at Bedford by 10 A. M. From West Bingham, by Bingham Centre and Bingham, to Spring Mills (N. Y.), 7 miles and

back, twice a week. Leave West Bingham Tuesday and Saturday at Arrive at Spring Mills by 5 P. M. ; Leave Spring Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 12 8 P. M.:

Arrive at West Bingham by 2 P. M.

From Pottstown to Cedarville (no office), 2 miles and back, three times a week by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Cedarville. From Oxford, by Mount Vernon, Colerain, 2637 Kirkwood, Forestdale, and Bartville, to Christiana, 18 miles and back, three times a

week. Leave Oxford Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 P. M.;

Arrive at Christiana by 6 P. M.; Leave Christiana Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M;

Arrive at Oxford by 12 M. Arrive at Oxford by 12 M. This route is supposed to be covered by exist-ing service, and, if so, will not be let. Frem Horton's, by Rochester's Mills (no office), to Brady, 12 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Horton's Saturday at 8 A. M.; Arrive at Erady by 11 A. M.; Leave Brady Saturday at 1 P. M.; Arrive at Horton's by 4 P. M.

From Osceola Mills, by Houtzdale and Malera, to Smith's Mills, 15 miles and back, twice a

Leave Osceola Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 7

A. M.; Arrive at Smith's Mills by 12 M.; Leave Smith's Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M. ; Arrive at Osceola Mills by 6 P. M.

2640 From Hanlin Station, by Eldersville (no office) and Independence, to Bethany (W. Va.), 16 miles and back, once a week, Leave Hanlin Station Saturday at 8 A. M.; Arrive at Bethany by 12 M.; Leave Bethany Saturday at 1 P. M.

satisfactory to the Postmaster at London-

derry. 2657 From Lanark to Alientown, 4 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Lanark. 2658 From Trunkeyville to Fagundus Forest (no office), 1 mile and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster, 2659 From Carrolltown, by Nicktown and Kim-mell's, to Pine Flats, 13 miles and back, once

a week. Leave Carrolltown Saturday at 8 A. M.;

Leave Carrolltown saturday at S A. M.; Arrive at Pine Flats by 12 M.; Leave Pine Flats Saturday at I P. M.; Arrive at Carrolltown by 5 P. M. From Central office, in Philadelphia, to the fol-lowing named sub-offices, from October 1, 1871, to June 20, 1972, viz.; Somerton, By-berry, Holmesburg, Olney, Tacony, Bustle-ton, Fox Chase, Milestown, Oxford Church, Torresdale, Verree's Mill, and Wheat Sheaf, twice daily, except Sunday, in each direction. twice daily, except Sunday, in each direction, or oftener if required, by a schedgle satisfac-tory to the postmaster at Philadelphia, and the whole service and means of transporta-tion to be under his direction.
Rate per annum to be stated in bids.
2661 From Liberty, by Brittonwood (no office) and Steam Valley (no office), to Trout Run, 15 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Liberty Saturday at 7 A. M.; Arrive at Trout Run by 12 M.;

Leave Trout Run Saturday at 1 P. M. ; Arrive at Trout Run by 6 P. M. Preposals invited for more frequent service, NOTES.

Proposals must be to carry the mail with "cele-rity, certainty, and security," using the terms of the law, and they must be guaranteed by two respon-sible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster

or judge of a court of record. No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily ex-plained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquercy be satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post-office; for suffering it to be injured, de stroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after de mand, to convey the mail as frequently as the con tractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles on the route. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for disobeying the post-office laws or the instructions of the Department. He may alter the schedule of departures and arrivals, and also order an increase of service by allowing therefor a provata increase on the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at a proportionate decrease of pay, allowing as full indemnity to the contractor one month's extra com pensation on the amount of service dispensed with and a pro rata compensation for the service retained and continued. Bids should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster-General,' superscribed "Proposals, State of Pennsylvania," and

scribed "Troposals, orace, and other informa-For forms of proposals, etc., and other informa-tion, see advertisement of October 31, 1867, and of this date, in pamphlet form, at the principal post this date, in pamphlet form, at the principal post offices. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Offices. 19 mwftM1 Postmaster-General.

### SHIPPING.

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FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENS FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENS TOWN.-Inman Late of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:-City of Washington, Saturday, Jan. 14, at 12 noon. City of Paris, Saturday, Jan. 21, at 2 P. M. City of Baltimore, via Hallfax, Tuesday, Jan. 24, at

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LEANS, LA. The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, be Wedneyday, January IS, at 8 A. M. E The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana,

on \_\_\_\_\_\_January \_\_\_\_\_\_ THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIAN. OLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACUA, and BRAZOB, and to all points on the Missisaippi rivel between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without others of commissions. vithout charge of com

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA. The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Sat-arday, January 14, at 8 A. M. The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday.

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Rairoads, and the wilmington and Manchester Rairoad to all interior points. Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at aslow rates as by any other route. Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing. f sailing.

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This question was debated some weeks ago in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the many ideas expressed at that time as to what "Christianized" might mean, and also the opinion with some that such a thing was possible, have induced us to make the following remarks on the subject:-

As to what is "Christianized," to our mind, ought not to be a difficult question. The etymology of the word requires that for a community, country, or world to be "Christianized" a majority of the people at least should profess and practice the teachings of the Christian religion. For example, we would not call Beverly "Republicanized" if a majority of its citizens were voting or acting with an opposite political party. To be "Republicanized" there ought to be at least one majority acting with the organized Republican party. Or for an island to be "Ameri-canized," it would be supposed that ideas and customs peculiar to that part of America understood, should prevail among the people of the island. Therefore, for a world, or country, or island to be Christianized, a majority, no matter how small, should profess to practice the teachings of Christianity, as required by its founders. Any other inference would be untenable. It is therefore evident to us that the world cannot be Christianized, from the following facts:-

First. The past experience of eighteen hundred years is against it. Christianity was then first introduced into the world by a miracle, by one hundred and twenty inspired men, on the day of the Jewish Pentecost. The scene of that remarkable event is now inhabited by a people worshipping Mahomet as the greatest prophet ever sent by God to man. The Christian religion spread in all directions, through the zeal of the new Church, and was for a time received everywhere-north, south, east, and west. The teachings of that holy religion are now dead in all places where it was taught in its beginning. Towards the west of Europe a great political power was made out of it, thus slaughtering its principle by wholesale, and for a thousand years the so-called Christianity of Europe could not beast of purer morals than China or any other heathen country of equal intellectual and social attainments. And Christianity exists to-day in Europe, to a considerable extent, only in name.

Passing over to America, the English came and taught this religion to their children and to the native savages of the soil. For a time they were listened to and its precepts largely practised. To-day the Indians, as a class, know nothing, even theoretically, of that religion, and the descendants of the teachers almost nothing of it practically. But in place of it, on the one hand, is treachery, rapine, and murder, as a national characteristic with the red man; and on the other supreme selfishness, covetousness, pride, love of distinction, and war are ruling elements among the enlightened citizens of the United States; both conditions being equally at variance with Christianity.

The Christian religion may be yet taught and received among people who are strangers to it, as among the islands of the sea; but with a growth and prosperity, individual and national, it will die out, leaving only the name to live behind it. 1800 years is sufficient time, if not to Christianize a world, at least a nation or town, but no evidence of such thing now exists.

Secondly. We argue that the world cannot be Christianized from the fact that the great majority of men are opposed to its principles. It is not natural to them, and though in the excitement of a new theory or dostrine, many for a time may embrace it, the strain it imposes on men's lives will ultimately give

compatible with a Christianized world. Therefore, we conclude that those Christians who are dreaming of the world ever being Christianized, or that it is going in that direction, are indulging in a theory that has no foundation in past experience, in the design of the gospel, or in the teachings of the Word of God, but is an opinion formed in opposition to all evidence of every kind.

## THE MOTLEY MUSS.

From the N. Y. World.

President Grant has a fatal facility for personal controversies and issues of veracity with personal or official associates. He had many such with individuals in the army, and among them Butler. When stationed at Detroit, in his younger days, he had a rumpus with Chandler, now Senator, about cleaning snow or ice off a sidewalk in that city, in which he contemplated inflicting chastisement on the Michigander, but, on contemplating the stature of the latter, changed his plans. After the armies of the Rebellion surrendered, Grant was sent into the late insurrectionary States to discover their political condition, and his report was characterized by Sumner in the Senate as untrustworthy. The dispute with Andrew Johnson, which involved the truthfulness of Grant, is well remembered, and the final confession of the latter that if his conduct had been as charged it was dishonorable, which confession was followed by overwhelming proof of his own admission that his conduct had been as President Johnson alleged. His falling out with Jim Fisk, once his boon companion, and friend in need even to the extent, as is said, of giving a check for Grant's subscription of one thousand dollars to the fund for Mr. Rawlins, is green in the memory of all. The contention with Secretary Cox happened as it were but yesterday. Then came the charge of falsehood made by Senator Conkling in behalf of Grant against Sumner, in the matter of the Baez-Babcock treaty. And the wrangle now going on, in face of the world, much to the disgrace of all of us of the United States, is

that between Grant and Motley. As we said the other day, we regret that the dirty linen of this last affair is to be unfolded to the public gaze; but the President's man-of-all-work in the Senate, Mr. Morton, moved the matter, doubtless on instruction from the White House, and we must all endure the offensive sight and smell as best we can. But, as it is to be, let there be thorough work now, so that the badness may not speedily come again. We suppose the President will make a special message to the Senate, ac-companying the documents called for by the Morton resolution, and we venture to suggest a point or two on which he should be distinct as well as truthful, bearing in mind that in such matters it is dishonest to suppress a material fact, although he be not inquired thereof.

First. How did Motley come to be nominated to the Senate for England? Who fabricated the idea? Was it the outcome of THE COINAGE LAWS.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

What is to be done with all this silver which is coming to us in increasing quantities, and by the short road, from Nevada and Colorado? And with the further supply which has just commenced from the northern shore of Lake Superior?

Part of it, no doubt, will be made into teasets, and forks and spoons, and all manner of useless utensils for bridal presents. But everybody cannot afford to carry so much dead stock in silver, with all the risks of cheating and robbery. And a great many wise people have learned that a little silver will go a great way, and make as good a show, when spread out upon a nickel alloy.

We need, then, a larger use and a larger market for silver. Must we then really wait for specie payments, in full, before we can have silver change? Gold has worked down to about ten per cent.; shall we wait another year or two, till it arrives at par?

No doubt we could stand it that much longer; but then another question comes up, Why not put the silver coinage on such a safe basis that it shall not be suddenly put away, even if some bad news from Europe, or nearer home, should start a speculation in gold and put it up two or three per cent. or more ? Furthermore, why not protect the silver from that unevenness in relative value between silver and gold which the bullion market constantly produces? It was that very fluctuation which set other countries upon the issue of silver, as a minor currency, at rates higher than real market value, to prevent its exportation or withdrawal. We did the same thing by the act of 1853. Perhaps we went far enough for those times.

But on the same principle we can as well make our half dollar to weigh a few grains less than 192; provided that the law shall limit the amount to be issued, and make the coin redcemable in larger currency. In the present and prospective state of the bullion market, and its relation to our paper currency, there is no necessity of reducing the weight to the line indicated in the recent annual report of the Mint, which was based upon a former condition of affairs. What the new weight should be need not be here discussed. But if it is higher than 180 grains we shall have to wait awhile longer. We could not call in the paper fractions and put the silver in their place, which is the great object to be aimed at. That weight (180) makes a neat decimal relation to the troy ounce; two half dollars would weigh '75, or three-fourths of an ounce. If French weights are to be adopted, the most manageable rate would be 11 5 grams for the half dollar; 23 grams to the dollar.

There never was a time when this beneficial change would be so well brought about as the present. The whole country, excepting only on the Pacific coast, is swept clean of silver change. The new coin would be most welcome, and the accumulating products of our silver mines would be put to a good use. The usual objection to a reduction in the weight of coin is that the new issues, being worth intrinsically less than the old, soon drive latter from circulation. This was the

Arrive at Hanlin Station by 5 P. M. Proposals for more frequent service invited. From Troy Centre (no office) to Tryonville, 6 miles and back, once a week. 2641 Leave Troy Centre Saturday at 10 A. M.; Arrive at Tryonville by 12 M.; Leave Tryonville Saturday at 1 P. M.; Arrive at Troy Centre by 3 P. M. Pronosals invited for service twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday. 2642 From Flicksville (no office) to Penargil (no

office) Bidders will state distance and proposed sche-

dule of arrivals an i departure. 2645 From Coopersburg, by Lanark, Limeport, Stinesbarg, and Zion Hill (no office), to Coopersburg, 18 miles, three times a week,

equal to 9 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Coopersburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.

Arrive at Coopersburg by 6 P. M. From Dixon, by East Lemon (no office), to Pierceville, 6 miles and back, three times a

week Leave Dixon Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.

day at 7 A. M. Arrive at Pierceville by 9 A. M. Leave Pierceville Tuesday, Thursday, and Sa-

turday at 10 A M. Arrive at Dixon by 12 M.

2645 From Milroy to Siglerville (no office), 3 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Sigler-

ville. 2646 From Sandy Lake, by North Sandy and French Creek, to Utica, 11 miles and back, twice a

week. Leave Sandy Lake Tuesday and Saturday at 3 Arrive at Utica by 6 P. M. ;

Leave Utica Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; Arrive at Sandy Lake by 10 A. M. Proposals for an additional weekly trip on Thursday invited.

Thursday invited. 2647 From fillertown, by Coffman's (no office), Uhi's Store (no office), Barnes' Hotel (no office), and Miller's Store (no office), to Mc-Kee's Half Falls, 18 miles and back, once a

week. Leave Millerstown Saturday at 6 A. Arrive at McKees Half Falls by 12 M.

Leave McKee's Half Falls Saturday at 1 A. M. Arrive at Millerstown by 7 P. M.

2648 From Edge till Station (no office), by Fitzwa-tertown, Jarrettown, and Three Tons, to Prospectville, S miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule making close connections at Edge Hull Station with regular mail trains. 2649 From Newport, by Acker's Store (no office) and

Montgomery's Ferry, to Liverpool, 15 miles-only that part of the route from Newport to Montgomery's Ferry will be let, 10 miles and

back, once a week. Leave Newport Saturday at 3 P. M.; Arrive at Montgomery's Ferry by 6 P. M.; Leave Montgomery's Ferry Saturday at 7:30

A. M. Arive at Newport by 10:30 A. M. 2650 From Tobyhanna Mills to South Sterling,

miles and back, once a week. Leave Tobyhanna Mills Saturday at 1 P. M.; Arrive at South Sterling by 4 P. M. Leave South Sterling Saturday at 7 A. M. ; Arrive at Tobyhanna Mills by 10 A. M. 9651

From North East, by Greenfield, to Wattsburg, 16 miles and back, once a week. Leave North East Saturday at 2 P. M. : Arrive at Wattsburg by 6 P. M. Leave Wattsburg Saturday at 6 A. M. ; Arrive at North East by 10 A. M.

Proposals for an additional trip on Tuesday in-2652 From Herrickville, by James Mittens (no office),

and William Nesbits (no office), to Rummer-field Creek, 5 miles and back, three times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmasters.

train

2655

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Arrive at Herrick by 2.30 P. M.;

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masters. 2653 From Wyalusing, by Lime Hill, Ballebay (no office), and Camp School-house, to Herrick, 10 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Wyalusing Tuesday, Thursday, and Sa-turday, at 11'30-A, M.—or after arrival of mail

From Phoepizville, by Pickering and West Pikeland, to Chester Springs, 7 miles and