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

ALL LOVELY!

From the Pittsburg Commercial. We call for a report of progress on the proposition to rule Philadelphia and Pennsylvania by means of a joint commission. The longer we consider it the more forcibly are we impressed with its uncommon originality and adaptation of means to ends proposed. It was an absolute inspiration, and, like every work of true genius, is so exceedingly simple that "a wayfaring man, though a fool, cannot fail to detect the beautiful meanings which it seeks to convey, and the beneficent objects at which it aims. In New York city. for instance, Messrs. Tweed, Sweeny, and Connolly constitute the municipal government, control all its financial operations, and disburse all its expenditures, while Mr. Peter Cooper and a few of his fellow-fossilsremnants of a pre-historic age-certify that the management of the city is in good hands, and that the Tammany chiefs are to be thoroughly trusted; and there is an end of it. There is no trouble, no worry, no annoyance of any kind. No books are shown, no vouchers exhibited, no accounts inspected, no reports made; there is no fass, no durry, no fidget, no precipitation, no drugery, no fagging, no slavery-but instead thereof peace, leisure, spare hours, holiday, vacation, relaxation, and downy repose. Mr. Cooper certifies Tammany—nobody is required to certify Cooper, which auswers every purpose, and saves an immense deal of vexation. irritation, and chagrin. By all means, let us

That the plan is an admirable one, and answers every purpose which its most enthusiastic advocates could desire is sufficiently proven by the New York Times, which states that the sun-shades on the New York Court House have cost, on an average, under the economic administration of the Tammany patriots, only the ridiculously small sum of eight hundred thousand dollars each, and that twelve millions of dollars would not cover the amount which has been "squandered" by the ring within the past year or two; while that this is no mere vague assertion unwarranted by facts is indicated in the challenge which it extends to Controller Connolly to produce his books and permit the Times to prove it.

have the commission.

We confess our disbelief in the justice of that clause in the Times' bill of indictment which accuses the commission of "squandering" the public funds. There is no evidence to substantiate the charge. On the contrary, we believe that Messrs. Tweed, Sweeny, and Connolly have taken such remarkably good care of the sum mentioned that they could, if they chose, account for every dollar of it. And now that we think of it, we may as well admit that the Tweed and Cooper method has sanction and semblance in a very high quarter. There is a Hindoo theory that the earth is poised on the back of an elephant, which in its turn rests on a turtle, while below it all is space. We are inclined to believe that this is the source whence Tammany derived its idea; at all events, if the former be possible, why also may not Cooper be able in a like manner to bear up Tammany? Even in so exact a science as mathematics something has to be taken for granted. Why, then, subject Atlas to any impertment inquiries as to the firmness of his foothold or the solidity of his base? Give us the commission, gentlemen. What are a few millions more or less, when contrasted with the development of a splendid principle?

HOW TO LIGHTEN TAXATION.

From the N. Y. Times. We referred the other day to the burdens and inequalities of taxation in New York State, and to their fatal effects on our prosperity. The great question for the whole people is, "What shall be the remedies?" Shall we allow the present system to continue, and finally thus drain the life-blood from our community, seeing our capital and population emigrate where there are no such burdens and clogs, or shall we inaugurate a new and better system? These are the questions which Mr. Wells undertakes to answer in his recent very able report to the Legislature, and which the Legislature itself must soon

Evidently the first thing in an efficient sys-tem of taxation should be equality and certainty in assessments and collection. If this be not secured, the burden of taxation falls on a few interests, and on the honest who do not conceal or misrepresent their property. No doubt the present universal under-valuation of real estate might be checked by the appointment of a "Board of Assessment," which should be required to enforce the laws. Such a board in Philadelphia advanced the valuation the first year from \$160,000,000 to \$445,000,000, and reduced the rate of taxation from \$4 to \$1.40.

The matter of the valuation of personal property is much more difficult. Nearly all nations have abandoned the effort in despair. The attempt by officials results in a general depravation of popular morals in reporting property, or in the removal of personal effects from the locality. Thus in Philadelphia an annual tax was laid on watches, and the assessors could find only 12,871 watches. In Boston the decrease in personal valuation the past year has been \$6,452,900; a large number of wealthy citizens leaving to escape taxation. The experience in the New York cities is that a rich man never pays a tax on the full valuation of his personal property but once; he then sells his property and changes his residence. The Sootch custom is to make the rental of occupied premises an index of "means and substance." The French tax law is based on this same principle, no effort being made to get at precisely the personal property of each citizen, but to fix the tax at the twentieth part of the rent paid. This is also the principle in Belgium and Holland, and was the one substantially advocated by the greatest financier of this country, Alexander Hamilton.

ties, both in the valuation of real estate and personal property, by an ingenious de-vice. Real estate shall be assessed by the board of assessment at one-half its market value. Then, on the principle that the market value of real estate is always proportional to the personal or productive property upon it, the buildings are to be taxed also on fifty per cent, of their market value. Thus taxatioen would be highest where there is the most capital in cities, and lowest in the sparsely-settled agricultural districts. Then the personal property of the owner or ton-ant, whether householder or manufacturer, is supposed to be three times his rental or rental value, and is taxed accordingly. Thus, if the property is situated in Rochester, and the full value is \$4000, the regular rate of

Mr. Wells proposes to get over the difficul-

taxation (at four per cent.) would be \$160; but on a valuation of fifty per cent., as proposed, it would be \$80. But, under the propesed reforms of taxation, it is not believed that the rate will be more than two per cent. on a fifty per cent. valuation, which in this case would be \$40, divided between house and land. The personal property of the tenant would be supposed to be three times his rental, which last, at ten per cent., would be \$100, making his estimated personal estate at \$1200, the tax on which, at two per cent., would be \$24; so that the total taxation in this case would be \$64, instead of \$160, plus the taxes on mortgages and personal property, according to the present law. By this device, real estate throughout our State would pay less, while personal property would pay more. Under this system the valuation of personal property in New York city would be raised from \$281,000,000 to \$504,000,000; and throughout the State, over a thousand millions. Taxes thus would fall heaviest on those best able to bear them, and no temptation to dishonesty would be offered.

Mr. Wells also strongly recommends the taxation of all corporations which are in the nature of monopolies-such as gas companies, national banks, State banks, railroad corporations, omnibuses, ferries, and bridges. The commissioners believe that on a true valuation of these, a revenue might be obtained by the State equivalent to that now received from the whole valuation of the personal property of the State. We trust that these carefully-considered recommendations of the commission will be closely considered, and, if approved, intelligently adopted.

STEALING MADE EASY. From the N. Y. Tribune.

The report of the Committee on Appropriations, which was directed by the House of Representatives to make an investigation into Indian affairs, is in the main a sensible, just, and practical document; but it involves a statement of unpunished iniquity and of official impotence which it is hard to read with patience. A part of the duties devolved upon the committee by the resolution of December 12, 1870, was to inquire whether any portion of the sum of \$90,000, appropriated for the Quapaw Indians by the act of July 15, 1870, had been paid to other parties, or diverted from its intended use. By that act the sum mentioned was appropriated to fulfil the stipulations of the treaty made with those Indians, by which pro rata payments were to be made personally to each claimant or his heir, according to the usages of the tribe. To insure the exact and honest execution of these provisions a clerk was detailed from the office of the Secretary of the Interior to make the payments in accordance with his special orders. That was done last October, in a manner which would scarcely appear satisfactory to the least prudish conscience.

We are indebted to a Mr. Earle, of Worcester, for some account of the way in which this extraordinary operation was managed. He was one of a committee "appointed from New England," as the report informs us, "to take a general interest in behalf of the Indians." He heard of this occasion, and went to the room where the worthy gentlemen were assembled who were to carry out the intentions of the Government, and mentioned that he was interested in seeing justice done to the Indians, and asked if he might assist, "if there was space in the room." The room seemed sufficiently capacious, and he took his seat and observed with Massachusetts clearness of spirit the payment of the Indians' claims. It was as simple as good morning. "For instance," says Mr. Earle, "No. 75 came in. His claim was \$338.21. \* \* \* liamson (the clerk from the Interior Department) sung out the amount and handed the money to the Indian." The Indian, in the presence of Mr. Williamson and of Mr. Mitchell, the United States agent, then gave the storekeeper whatever he said his debt was, and to General James G. Blunt, to whom he owed nothing whatever, one-third of the whole amount. It had all been arranged beforehand, and there was no delay. scene is too cynical. These cowardly officials, evidently afraid to insist upon justice, though they claim to have made a formal protest, stood by and permitted this shameless robbery of the poor and ignorant savages by one of the leading men of Kansas. It was clearly the result of a conspiracy between Blunt and Mitchell. These two knaves had persuaded the Indians that Blunt had induced the President to make the treaty and Congress to make the appropriation, and that therefore 333 per centum of the sum coming to them was due to Blunt. This scoundrel. in his own testimony before the committee, admits that in addition to this robbery of the Quapaws, he had taken 40 per centum from the Choctaws, and 50 from the Chickasaws. He was so thoroughly steeped in the corruption and demoralization which seem inseparable from the conduct of Indian affairs on the border, that he related these disgraceful facts with the greatest candor and unconcern, evidently regarding the transaction as a laudable stroke of business-unconscious as a gorilla of his naked ugliness. It must be confessed that the amount he had stolen was sufficient to stifle the voice of conscience in any naturally vicious mind. Out of the payment of \$125,000 to the Chickasaws, Blunt received \$62,500; out of \$84,000 to the Choctaws, he received \$33,600; and out of \$90,000 to the Quapaws, \$30,000; in all \$126,100, out of payments amounting to \$299,000. This is, for Kansas. a handsome fortune-enough to cause journalism to speak with respect of the General, and to make him an object of interest to venal legislators. If he is permitted to keep this booty, it will not be difficult to foresee the

tics of his State by his restless rascalities and more pernicious example. Is there no remedy, no redress, for this open robbery? The committee languidly say there is not. "Your committee are not aware that anything can be done to punish those who have heretofore extorted money from the Indians, or aided others in so doing, except to cause strict inquiry to be made into the conduct of such of these persons as are still in the employ of the Government, and dismiss from the service all who have knowingly violated the law." This they recommend. and also additional legislation to prevent and punish these robberies in future: But all this seems futile. What do these rogues, with their pockets bursting with plunder, care for dismissal? If punishment be escaped this time, a way will be found to oircumvent the laws of prevention. The impunity of Blunt and Mitchell is a fact more powerful in influence than any statute that can be framed in Washington. Their rascally prosperity will make thieves of hundreds. Let them be compelled to disgorge, and the work of prevention will be vastly simplified.

taint of rottenness he will bring into the poli-

THE BRAZEN MONOPOLISTS. From the N. Y. World.

The Grant administration must bear the stigma of interpreting and enforcing the turiff laws in the interest, not of the whole body of | dally at 11 o'clock

the people, but of a small class of manufacturing monopolists. The few friends of Grant who do not sympathize with protec-tionists of the Greeley class have heretofore insisted that Congress was alone to blame for the monstrous rate of duty collected on imported merchandise, and that Grant was irresponsible both in law and fact. This defense can, after the recent exposure in court, avail them no longer, since it is proven that a large part of these cruel rates are levied by executive construction, which not only the law forbids, but Grant can and should prevent, and would prevent were he not a supple agent of protective plunderers. He is not ignorant of the monopolist extortions practised by the Treasury Department in the name of law, for his attention has been repeatedly called thereto, and to the significant fact that his subordinate in that department has intimated in writing to a committee of Congress the necessity of altogether depriving importers of the right to maintain suits at law against collectors of customs to test the true rates of duty and recover back money illegally exacted. We know that Grant, when remonstrated with last spring for Boutwell's absurd regulations in respect to the luggage of passengers arriving in the United States, replied that he "did not believe in our people buying things abroad, anyhow," the ignoramus! This remark furnishes the key to his own policy and that of his administration respecting imported goods.

The full force of the extraordinary conduct of the Grant administration in construing the copper act of 1869 must be felt in order to realize how thoroughly it is prostituted to the clique of protective swindlers, and also to appreciate the tricks of the

If it had been proposed in Congress at that date to increase the rates of duty on Dutch metal by 35 per centum, on bronze powders by 25 per centum, on bronzes by 10 per centum, and on all manufactures of brass by 10 per centum, the scheme would have provoked flerce opposition, and possibly a successful resistance. Hence deceit was resorted to. While pretending only to levy increased duties on copper ore and articles visibly made of copper, or of which copper was palpably a component of chief value, like a copper kettle with an iron handle, the monopolists cunningly inserted in the bill this clause: - "On all manufactures of which copper is component of chief value, not otherwise herein provided for, 45 per centum of chief value. On this clause Boutwell issues this cir-

"All articles made of the composition usually known as brass-copper being the component of chief value in the goods imported as above-should be subject to the duty of 45 per centum ad valorem. The fact that brass, and many other articles of which copper forms the principal part, have other distinc-tive names, never known as manufactures of copper in commerce, does not affect the question of the duty imposed by this act."

Now, every man's common sense, except that of the Grant administration and the monopolists, to say nothing of his legal sense, revolts at such an interpretation of the clause of the act referred to. But yet this decision was enforced by all of the collectors for two years, and is to-day enforced, despite the recent judgment of the court.

The defendant's counsel asked the judge to instruct the jury that-"L Brass is an article well known to commerce and

the revenue laws, and if the jury shall find that Dutch metal is manufactured therefrom as a distinct article, then it is not liable to duty under the copper act of February, 1869." And the court so ruled, and added:-

the prior acts of 1861 and 1862, wherein Congress had placed a duty of 35 per cent. upon copper, brass, and other metals, and had recognized brass as a metal, although it must contain copper, and although copper is necessarily the component material of chief value therein. Then Congress, by the act of 1860, took out copper alone from the operation of the acts of 1861 and 1862. Congress took out no 1869, took out copper alone from the operation of the acts of 1861 and 1862. Congress took out no other metal. They did not take out brass. They left brass to be subject to 25 per cent. duty. They took out every article which is a manufacture of copper, or of which copper shall be a component of chief value, not otherwise herein provided for. Under the acts of 1861, 1862, and 1869, Dutch metal is not a manufacture of which copper is the component of chief value, if it is a manufacture of which nent of chief value, if it is a manufacture of which brass is the component of chief value; that is, if the copper and the zinc which enter into the composiion of Dutch metal do assume, in the judgment of the jury upon the evidence, in the progress towards Dutch metal from the raw copper and the raw zinc. the condition of brass, in the sense of the brass of commerce, and as 'brass' is used in the acts of 186 and 1862, then the Dutch metal is a manufacture of brass, and being thus a manufacture of brass it is not a manufacture of copper within the meaning of

The record of the trial of the case disclosed that the administration, in increasing the rate of duty on Dutch metal by 35 per centum, consulted with a person in this city, and with him alone, who was endeavoring to produce the article in this country and could not, owing to the high price of labor. The enormous increase of duty was made to enable him and other experimenters to keep out cheap Dutch metal for room paper and general ornamentation.

But this is not all. It has repeatedly been laid down as the true rule of statute construction in this country and England that tariff laws and tax laws are in cases of ambiguity to be interpreted in favor of the citizen. The reason is that taking the money of a citizen is a tremendous exercise of sovereignty, and the legislative warrant therefor must be clear and explicit. The lawmakers are bound to leave no ambiguity in that respect on the statute book. Judge Blatchford quoted the words of his judicial superior, Judge Nelson, with great force:- "Duties are never imposed upon a citizen in cases of serious ambiguity in the language of an act, or doubtful classification of articles, or vague or deubtful interpretation, and that in all these cases the construction must be in favor of the importer."

But the Treasury Department every day runs in the face of this sound rule of interpretation. Its construction is constantly in favor of the government, not the importer and consumer. Everything is made to give way to the monopolists, under the passionate falsehood of a desire to reduce the public debt. How long, and yet how long, shall these things be?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH and Denver City Railroad Company. St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 28, 1871. The interest and coupons due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (S per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers Losn and Trust Company, in the city of New York, tipon presentation and spelleation, on and after that date, free of Government tax.

27.26t† THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the "EXCELSIOR PRESS BRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY" will be held at their Office, No. 309 WALNUT Street, Phila-delphia, on MONDAY, March 13 (second Monday), 1871, at 12 o'clock noon,

W. D. COMEGYS, Secretary.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH
POWDER is the best article for cleaning and
preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists.
Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth with-out pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17\*

BOT DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street. Patients licated gratuitously at this institution

SPECIAL NOTICES. NOTICE.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF DELINQUENT

No. 11 STATE HOUSE TO V.

The REGISTER OF UNPAID TAXES FOR 1870 AND PRIOR YEARS having been completed, notice is hereby given that the books are NOW OPE for the payment of said TAXES.

Under the provisions of the ACT OF AREMBLY OF MARCH 22, 1870, proceedings will IMMEDI-ATELY be commenced for the COLLECTION OF SAID TAX, either out of the PERSONAL PRO-PERTY OR REAL ESTATE.

Parties desiring to pay in the office, and escape further trouble and annoyance, can do so by calling between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. daily.

> JOHN L. HILL, Collector of Delinquent Taxes. No. 1 18TATE HOUSE ROW,

(Second Story). 3.2 POSTPONEMENT OF THE NEXT STATE CONVENTION. The following resolutions were passed yesterday

by the State Central Committee :. HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24, 1871. Resolved. That the time for the meeting of the Republican State Convention be and the same is hereby postponed until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May next, and that the delegates who may be elected thereto be and they are hereby requested to assemble at the Hall of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock noon on said day. Resolved, That Mahlon H. Dickinson, Esq., of

Central Committee, in place of the Hon. John Covode, deceased, Resolved. That the Republican State Central Committee heartily endorses the action of the Republican members of the Legislature in supporting the bill providing for the call of a convention to revise

Philadelphia, be appointed chairman of the State

and amend the Constitution of the State. Resolved, By the Republican State Central Committee, that we endorse the action of the Philadelphia members of the committee in opposing the passage of bills to govern the city of Philadelphia by commissioners to be named by the Legisla

MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chairman. 2 25

HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
No. 1105 CH SNU'2' Street.
In accordance with the rules of the Union Republican party, the Republican Board of Registering Officers will meet in their respective divisions on TUESDAY next, 7th inst., between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of correcting the registry of Republican voters

And on TUSEDA, the 14th inst., between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., the Republican citizens will meet in their respective divisions, and electione Senatorial and one Representative Delegation gate, to meet in Convention on W SDNESDAY march 15, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Delegates to the State Convention to nominate an auditor and Surveyor-General. Said elec-tions shall be conducted as provides for under the new rules of the Union Republican party, viz.:— "By a Board composed of the present Republican Election Officers and the Division Executive Committee, and all credentials shall be signed by a ma-

The election officers to conduct the next annual primary election shall be elected at the same time as provided for under new rule No. 8:-"Each Re publican citizen shall be entitled to vote for one election officer, and the one having the highest number of votes shall act as Judge, the second in number shall act as Inspector to keep the registry and the third in number shall be the Inspector to take the tickets. By order of the Union Republican City Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President, JOHN MCCULLOUGH, Secretaries, 3 3 5t REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF 1860.

TREASURY DEPARMENT,) SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871. Whereas, There is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of twenty-eight thousand (\$28,000) dollars which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State entitled "An act to provide for the paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 30, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS for the surrender of said Bonds will be received a this Department for the amount above specified 10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M. No bid will be entertained at more than par value,

and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be indorsed "Sealed Proposals for the surrender of Civil Bonds of 1860." Said bonds will be redeemed and interest paid in

gold and silver coin of the United States, and must

be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance

of the proposal for their redemption. A. F. CORONEL. State Treasurer. REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA. SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1, 1871.

Whereas, there is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand (\$250,000) dollars, which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1867; and also under the provisions of an act amendatory of said act, approved April 27, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said first mentioned act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified,

10TF DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bids will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be marked "Sealed Proposals for the Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857." Said bonds must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposals for their re-A. F. CORONEL, demption. State Treasurer.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reilable. D. T. OAGR.

8 80 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent GROOERIES, ETC. LONDON BROWN STOUT AND

SCOTCH ALE,

In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries,

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sta.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP

SHIPPING.

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, AND QUEENSTOWN.

Steamers sail WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Cabin, \$75 and \$65; Steerage, \$38. Excursion cickets, good for one year, liberally reduced. Persons sending for their friends can obtain tickets (Steerage) for \$32. Tickets to and from Londonderry

and Glasgow by this ravorite route at the same lo

Passengers booked to and from Lendon, Paris,

Passengers booked to and from Lendon, Paris, hamburg, Havre, Bremen, etc., at lowest rates, Norz.—The magnineent Ocean Steamships of this line are among the largest in the world, and are celebrated for speed, safety, and comfort. Owing to reduction, rates are now \$15 in Cabin and \$9 in steerage cheaper than other first-class lines.

For passage, or bank drafts for any amount, payable at sight in all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to

No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.

France, Germany, and Italy, apply to WALLER & CO., Agents,

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHI-LADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAM SHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through

otilis 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 MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S RE-GULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW OR-

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana,

on Friday. — , at 8 A. M.
The HERCULES will sail from New Orleans, via

Havana, on Maich —
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVES-TON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river between New Orleans and St. Louis.

freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA. The TONAWANDA will sall for Savannah on Sat-

urday, March 11, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Sat-

principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Teanessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Monday, March 13, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave wilmington Saturday, March 18.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manhorst Pallroads.

chester Railroad to all interior points, Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga.

other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers.

Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—
Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.
PHILADSLPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK
STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIRLINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATUR-

DAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MAR-

No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and

South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at

LOWER RATES than by any other line.

No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at liwest

PREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY. State-ro in accommodations for passengers.

WM. P. PORTEL, Agent, Richmond and City
Point, T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON,

and all interior points of South Carolina, Georgia,

The first-class Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain

Hunter, will sail on Thursday, March 9, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above

Arch street.
Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolins, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.
Rates of freight as low as by any other route.
For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.
WM. A. COURTNEY, Agent in Charleston.

DELAWARE AND RARITAN DANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water commu-nication between Philadelphia and New York.

about March 10, leaving daily as usual, from first wharf above MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and

foot of WALL Street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New

York North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight forwarded on accommodating terms.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

ANDRIA, GECRGSTOWN and Wash-ington, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware

Capal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria

Railroad.
Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.
Freights received daily.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE
TOW-BOAT COMPANY.
Barges towed barway.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and

OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,

No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,

where further information may be obtained. 228

COMPANY

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES, Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M. The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to any point free of commission Freights taken on accommodating terms.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SCUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSEN-

THE STEAMSHIPS SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 Rast

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE. Washington, D. C., Jap. 21, 1811.
On the petition of DANIEL S. NIPPES, of Upper
Merion Township, Pennsylvania, administrator of
Albert S. Nippes, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Albert S. Nippes, on the 21st day of April, 1857, for an improvement

Arinding Saws:

It is ordered that the test mony in the case be closed on the 2ist day of March next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 3ist day of March next, and that heard on the 5th day of April next, Any person may oppose this extension.
SAMUEL A. DUNGAN,

Acting Commissioner of Patenta. OAKS GEMETERY COMPANY

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