THE LAST OF HIS TRIBE.

He crouches and buries his face on his knees,
And hides in the dark of his hair;
For he cannot look up to the storm-smitten trees,
Or think of the loneliness there—
Of the loneliness there—
The Wallaroos grope through the tufts of the grass,
And turn to their covers for fear;
But he sits in the lubet and hears them pass
Where the boomerangs sleep with the spear—
With the mallah, the sling, and spear.

Uloola, behold him! The thunder that breaks
On the tops of the rocks, with the rain,
And the wind which drives up with the salt of the lakes,
Have made him a hunter again—
A hunter and fisher again.

For his eyes have been full with a smoulder-ing thought,
But he dreams of the hunts of yore,
And of foes that he sought, and of fights that he fought,
With those who will battle no more—
Who will go to the battle no more.

It is that the water which tumbles and flies
Goes moaning and moaning along,
For an echo rolls out from the sides of the hills,
And he starts at a wonderful song—
At the sounds of a wonderful song!

And he sees, through the rents of the scatter-ing fogs,
The corroboree, warlike and grim,
And the lubra, who stay by the fire on the logs,
To watch, like a mourner, for him—
Like a mother and mourner for him.

Will he go, in his sleep, from these desolate lands,
Like a chief to the rest of his race,
With the honey-voiced woman who beckons, and stands,
And gleams like a dream in his face—
Like a marvellous dream in his face?
—*Leeza from Australian Forests, by Henry Kimball.*

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

ELIZABETH CITY, Pasquotank county, N. C., May 5, 1870.—In the old "North State"—the homes of Helper and Brownlow—the "land of Sunny South,"—where but a little while since man was bartered like merchandise in the market, but who to-day is a "man and a brother," is in fullest sense, the lord of himself and family, and calling this our home.

We left the land of Penn last fall, to try a Southern clime, &c., and found the winter exceedingly mild and pleasant beyond expectation; could not be called winter. The peach trees bloomed very early in February. It is said that this is a very late spring—a little colder than usual, and much rain. To-morrow one of our enterprising "truckers" will begin the pea trade; will send them North. I find that North Carolina furnishes a large proportion of the early vegetables and fish that find your Northern markets, being quite a source of revenue. Corn planted and growing nicely. Cotton-planting about to begin. Roses at full bloom the past two weeks, of which there is the greatest variety. Trees as green as midsummer. Birds in abundance, and oh! how sweetly they sing!, and, strange to say, they carol at night. I hear them now at 9 o'clock P. M.

The climate is lovely, and so far the health of all Northerners has been good. Had it not been for slavery, to-day Eastern N. C. might and no doubt, would have been the garden of the world. A food-product for sale everywhere. Both in nature and art the "let-alone disposition" was very prominent in the improvement, art was despised, and nature not improved.

But now she is lifting herself out of the old and worn-out tracks. She is taking another and better course; is inviting Northern men and capital. About twenty-eight families from Pennsylvania and New York have accepted the invitation, and have settled in and about this city,* and still they come;" so we look for a better state of affairs.

This place is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Pasquotank river, forty-five miles from Norfolk, Virginia, and forty miles from Albemarle Sound, and but a little further from Inlet, where large steamers, vessels and schooners can come up; one just arrived with a full cargo of merchandise from your city for the noted Lumber and Lumber Co. of North Carolina (all Northern men and capital). A bright steamer is now in the Sound, plies from "Old Nag's Head," a famous watering-place for this section, and comes up to Elizabeth City, loaded with fish and heavy bills. Hope a large delegation from Philadelphia will come and see, and find pleasure, profit and health.

The principal productions are corn, cotton, sweet potatoes, pea-nuts, all kinds of peas and beans, fish, oysters, &c.; no hay—substitute corn-blades and fodder—shows abundant yearieties of wood, much of which is sent North to be made into useful articles and sent back for use here.

I note in the account of the Fifteenth Amendment Jubilee in Hollidaysburg that she was honored with the last fugitive slave case in America, which was published in the BULLETIN as reported by your humble servant, who, by the way, incurred the displeasure of a few ordinary politicians, who loved liberty for the natives only. It occurred in April, 1862.

Very respectfully yours,
C. C. PRICE.

HISTORY OF THE PLEBISCITE AND VOTES.

The French Plebiscitum—Its Origin and Intent.

Article thirty-two of the French Constitution of the 14th of January, 1852, which, with the modifications of various *Senatus-Consulta*, is the present Constitution of France, reads as follows: "All modifications in the fundamental bases of the Constitution, such as they were laid down in the proclamation of the 25 of December, 1851, and adopted by the French people, shall be submitted to universal suffrage. This appeal to universal suffrage, is known in France as a Plebiscite, is known in the Latin compound word *Plebis-scitum* or *Plebiscitum*—a law made by the common consent of the people, without the intervention of the Senate or legislative power. The article above quoted is a chapter from of the Constitution, limiting and defining the powers of the Senate, by which the especial guardianship of the Constitution is committed to that body. Article twenty-seven, for instance, says that the Senate regulates by a *Senatus Consultum* "all that has not been provided by the Constitution, and which is necessary for its march," and "the sense of the articles of the Constitution which give rise to different interpretations." This is the *Plebiscitum* of France. It is universal suffrage under the control of monarchism.

ITS HISTORY AND USES.

Since the "execution of Louis XVI., there have been several appeals to the Plebiscite in France. The new Constitution of the year 1795, when the Mountain party, having conquered the Girondists in the Convention, set about the construction of a Constitution which the Girondists had begun, said to be the handiwork of Condorcet. This Constitution, which was filled up with a rapidity that contrasted with the slowness of the Girondists in elaborating constitutions, regulated the number of representatives in the National Convention, ordered annual elections and established trial by jury. It was submitted to a Plebiscite, and approved, by 1,801,918 against 11,610 votes. Two years afterwards, subsequent to the death of Robespierre and the downfall of the Jacobins, the National Convention adopted itself to Constitutionmaking. It employed upon the work Abbe Sieyes, with Boissy d'Anglas and others; and on the 23d of June, 1795, there was submitted by Boissy d'Anglas, a new Constitution. This Constitution created two chambers—the Council of the Ancients (250) and the Council of the Five Hundred, who in their turn elected five persons, called the Executive Directory, known as the French Directory. This Constitution was submitted to a *Plebiscite*, and approved by 1,057,390 votes against 49,057. It endured four years—till the eighteenth Brumaire, which brought on the scene Napoleon Bonaparte, who made a very short work of the Ancients, the Five Hundred and the Constitution. Napoleon, in his turn, went to Constitution building, and on the 10th November, 1799, produced his Constitution, which provided for the election of a Chief Consul and two Assistant Consuls. This was submitted to a Plebiscite, and approved by 3,011,000 against 1,560 votes. In 1802 Napoleon was appointed Consul for the term of ten years, and a few months afterwards a Plebiscite made him Consul for life, by 3,568,185 votes against 9,074. Quickly upon the heels of the life Consulate came the Imperial Empire in 1804, when again there was an appeal to a Plebiscite, not on the point whether Napoleon should be Emperor, as has often been asserted, but with regard to the hereditary succession. The vote on the question were 3,521,075 to 2,569 "nays." In 1815, on the eve of Waterloo, a Plebiscite was taken on the question. But the star of the Emperor had set; only 1,300,000 votes were cast, in the affirmative and 5,900 against. There is here a long gap in the history of Plebiscites in France, Until the accession of the Great Emperor came upon the scene the Plebiscite was allowed to rust. In 1848 a Plebiscite gave the Presidency of the Republic to Louis Napoleon by 6,048,872 against the million and odd votes cast for Cavaignac.

The present is the fifth Plebiscite taken by Louis Napoleon. In December, 1848, a Plebiscite declared him President for six years, by 7,481,231 against 640,737 negative votes. In 1852 the present Constitution was adopted by 7,478,431 votes to 641,551. In December of the same year a Plebiscite ratified the *Senatus Consultum*, establishing the Empire, by 7,824,189 votes against 253,145.

THE NEGATIVE VOTES.

The following statistical details of the questions submitted to the French people on eight similar occasions, with the totals of the votes cast in response, possess very great interest. The exhibit reads thus:

	For.	Against.
Constitution of the Consulate	1,562,061	8,000
Constitution of the Year XII. (Regulating the Consulate for Life)	1,662,380	49,352
Constitution of the Year XIII. (Constituting the Empire)	3,521,075	2,569
Senatus-Consulte of the Year XIII. (Establishing the Hereditary Succession)	1,572,329	2,579
Acte additionnel des Constitutions de l'Empire (Constitution of the Year XIV.)	1,552,942	5,740
Senatus-Consulte of December, 1852 (Empire)	7,824,189	253,145
Senatus-Consulte of January, 1853	1,572,071	61,951
Senatus-Consulte of December, 1857 (Empire)	1,557,759	223,145

THE TICKET USED ON SUNDAY.

The form of the French "ticket" paper has been discussed at the Tuileries with Ministers, and the committee of the Senate took part in the deliberation. Two forms of an election "ticket" were examined—one general, and running nearly as follows:

"Does the French people consent to accept the liberal modifications made in the Constitution of 1852 for the purpose of establishing a parliamentary system with the Imperial Government, as well as all the consequences of such regime?

This wording not being accepted, another was prepared in more explicit language. It was as follows:

"Will the French people accept the liberal modifications" was very prominent in 1852 on the following basis: 1. Responsibility of Ministers in presence of the Chambers; 2. Institution of two Legislative Chambers; 3. Restoration of the constituent power to the nation.

This formula is preceded by a proclamation from the Emperor, which was posted in all the communes. [This proclamation has appeared in *The American*.]

THE OPPOSITION AND THE "NAYS."

Napoleon's Plebiscite was opposed in the most decided manner by many of the leading minds of France. An "Anti-Plebiscitary address" was issued by the Democratic Committee in Paris, in which they said to the people:

Will you, under the semblance of a parliamentary system, consolidate personal government? If you wish to do so, say "Yes;" but if you bear in mind the teaching of events—if you have not forgotten the eighteen years of oppression, of outrage to liberty, Mexico, nor Sadowa, nor the debt increased by five milliards, nor the budget exceeding two milliards, nor the conscription, nor the heavy taxes, nor the enormous contingents, then you cannot vote "Yes." For all these evils—the traces of which France will be unable for a long time to efface—are the results of the Plebiscites taken eighteen years ago, similar to that which is now submitted to you. For it is a signature in blank that is required from you, the alienation of your sovereignty, the infeudation of the people right in the hands of one man and one family—the confiscation of the imperceptible right of future generations. In the name of the sovereignty of the people, and of the national dignity—in the name of order and social peace, which can only be obtained through the conciliation of interests and classes in a system of free democracy, reject by your vote the new Constitution. Protest by a negative vote, by blank votes, or even by abstention, all forms of protest will contribute to the advantage of liberty. For ourselves we shall resolutely vote "No," and we counsel you also to vote "No."

This document was signed by seventeen Deputies—MM. Emanuel Arago, Bancel, Cremieux, Desseaux, Durian, Esquiros, Jules Ferry, Gagneur, Gambetta, Jules Grévy, Girault, Gilles Bloon, Grevy, Magnin, Ordinaire, E. Pelletan and Simon. It is also signed by eight representatives of the Seine and Rhône departments.

A Paris journal, the organ of one section of the Republican party, quotes a portion of the remarkable speech delivered on the 1st of September last in the Senate by Prince Napoleon, which bears up very forcibly all that is to be said against that measure. His Imperial Highness said:

I don't approve of Plebiscites. A Plebiscite is a mere democratic sham. It implies that the legislative power is in the hands of the people. Well, it seems to me that, save in very few instances, that power is entirely delusive. If the Emperor has the right of restoring to a direct appeal to the people he must use that right very sparingly, and that he does not use it at all. The Plebiscite is a blind of shot-anchor—the last device to save a drifting vessel. To resort to a Plebiscite to effect a change in the Constitution were almost treasonable (*une déversition*.) If people answer "aye," it is a sham; if the people answer "no," it is a revolution. This direct appeal to the people is a kind of *coup d'etat*, and implies that the Emperor—is at variance with the representatives. If he acts in harmony with the chambers he has no reason for resorting to a Plebiscite.

The members of the Right Centre proclaimed a manifeste, in which they say:

Liberty and Revolution are in presence; both are deployed in line of battle and unfurled their flags.

On the flag of Liberty is written "Yes."

On the flag of Revolution is written "No."

It is important for the principle of liberty that every in France that the Plebiscite of 1852 should obtain the greatest possible number of votes. It is with this view that we have formed this gathering.—The Central Committee for the Plebiscite of 1870. Published in no exclusive spirit, and absolutely independent, the committee appeals to the co-opposition of those who think that of all the savings a country can effect the greatest is to be able to dispense with a revolution. Trembled over by M. le Duc d'Albufera, its first measure has been to elect an executive commission of five members, to wit: Admiral Bonet-Willaumez, Senator; Vicomte de la Guerronière, Senator; Count F. de Grammy, Deputy; Clement Duvernois, Deputy, and Emile de Girardin.

Persons Olliviier is very modest. He says: "The Emperor and the Ministry endeavor to insure respect for authority and security to the country, and the Plebiscite was a work of stability and pacification."

The American people have thus the complete case of France before them. They will no doubt aspirate the national prayer of the great Republic, "May God defend the right."

ART ITEMS.

—For some time past the little faction of admirers, friends and partisans of the artist Edward Moran has been attacking the Directors of the Academy of Fine Arts through the columns of the *Evening Telegraph* and BULLETIN for not having a regular spring exhibition of paintings and sculpture."—*Cor. Germantown Telegraph, May 11th.*

The BULLETIN has made no such attack. It has frequently combated the pretensions of Mr. Moran, and has stated several times, without criticism, the postponement of the annual exhibition.

—The concluding sale of the Haseltine collection took place last Friday. Having published the principal figures obtained for the best pictures, we complete the report by giving some of the remaining prices, which we receive together with a marvellous price in the catalogue who marked his catalogue. The sale was interesting as showing what prices can be legitimately obtained for certain masters at an unbolstered and peremptory sale: No. 131, "The Court Jester," by Zamacois, brought $2,000; No. 135, "Choosing the Sword," by Herbst-holder, $240; 136, "Lazy Bones," by Meissonier, 157; Swiss Scene, by Millner, $750; 138, Narragansett, by W. S. Haseline, $163; 141, "Holy Family" by Hornbach, $800, (to Mr. Gibson); 142, More Ready to Play than Dress, $350, (to Mr. Mason); 143, Toilet, by Becrus, $420; 144, the Visitation, by Fauvelet, $170; 145, Love vs. Duty, by Leray, $165; 146, Wilhelm, I.—Morning Prayer," $400; 147, "Children and Kittens," by Sonderman, $520, 150, Procession, by Gamello, $160; 151, Boudoir, by Vla. Wyngaerts, $120; 154, Boudoir, by Bouthonne, $1,500 (to Mr. Gibson); 155, New Novel, by Dansart, $500 (to same); 156, New Magazine, $250 (to same); 157, Three Friends, by Brillouin, $250; 158, The Toilet, by Le Roux, $162 50; 159, The Cottage Home, by Meyer von Bremen, $600; 161, Objects of Art and Nature, by Blaise Desgoffe, $600; 161, Fruit, by Emile Preyer, $420; 125, Scotch Sheep, by A. E. Jones, $175; 162, Scotch Sheep, by the Harbor of Ostende, by H. Herzog, $250; 168, Summer Landscape, by George Hetzel, $100; 169, Preparing for a Journey, by E. Beranger, $500; 171, Hamburg on the Elbe, by W. Meyerheim, $480; 174, Forbidden Fruit, by Timoleon Lobricion (C. H. Wolff), $450; 177, Cattle in the Fields, by J. A. de Haas, $300; 178, Cattle and Snakes, by Fr. Voltz, $150; 180, Dignity and Impudence, by Jos. Stevens, $200; 181, Landscape from Cairo, by George Hetzel, $125; 185, The Lesson, by J. Trayer, $245; 186, Baby's Meal, by J. Trayer, $245; 187, The Rough Ride, by Louis Lassalle, $180; 191, The Hermit-Hunter, by C. Spitzweg, $150; 192, Interior of Rembrandt's Dwelling, by C. Schreyer, $200; 193, Christ, the Good Shepherd, by L. Kehren, $170; 194, Maternal Affection, by Ernest Hildebrand, $200; 196, Still Life, by David de Notre, $167; 196, Flowers, by Louis Darzu, $115.

LITERARY.

Littell's Living Age, No. 1354, May 14, 1870, contains: 1. Alibone's Dictionary of Authors. 2. Hamerton's Marlemont, D. C. 3. The Cost of a Napoleon, Fraser's Magazine; 4. Two Ladies, Two Hours, Miss Thackeray's Contributions to Cornhill Magazine. 5. Cairo, Golden Hours; 5. Count Charles de Montalembert, Blackwood's Magazine; 6. Early Dawn, Part VI., Blackwood's Magazine; 7. Dick Mitchell, Argosy; 8. The Jackdaw Author, St. Paul's; Poetry and Short Articles.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE UNITED STATES ARMY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June, 1870, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with five thousand (5,000) cross tons (or such less number as may be required best quality of White Ash Anthracite Coal, of such size as may be hereafter determined upon and ordered) for a period of one year from the 1st day of May, 1870, with the privilege of increasing the amount to ten thousand (10,000) tons should it be required.

So much of the coal as may be required for use in this city, including the United States Arsenals at Frankford and Chestnut Hill, Road, to an amount not exceeding twelve hundred (1,200) tons, may be ordered from time to time as required by the Quartermaster at this port, in good order and condition, free from slate, bone, dust and other impurities.

Proposals must be made out in duplicate on blank forms, which can be obtained at this office, and envelopes endorsed, "Proposals for delivery of coal."

Each proposal must be accompanied by a sufficient guarantee that in the event of the acceptance of the proposal, the bidder or bidders will enter into a contract for the delivery of the coal.

No proposal will be considered unless made in strict conformity to the above.

Bidders are invited to attend at the opening of proposals.

The Quartermaster's Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Any additional information desired by parties intending to bid will be furnished upon application to this office.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Brevet Lieut.-Colonel and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

SEALED PROPOSALS, "ENDORSED Proposals for Iron," will be received at the Mayor's office, Camden, until eight o'clock P. M., on

FOURTEENTH DAY OF MAY, 1870,

for

1,000 TONS OF $35,000 18" IRONS—60 LBS. TO THE YARD,

according unto ordinances of the City Council of the City of Camden, New Jersey. Gold bonds will bear interest at the rate of

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

payable on the

FIRST DAYS OF JULY AND JANUARY,

the principal of which will be registered or not, at the option of the holder, on the books of the City Treasurer, and will be delivered free of cost to the purchaser, at the Camden and Amboy Railroad Market street, every Saturday morning.

The bonds will be dated the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1870, and will be payable in twenty years.

Proposals will be received for one or more of the above bonds, and must be accompanied by a registered or not, SAMUEL BUTTY,
JEREMIAH W. TAYLOR,
JEHU GILES,
WM. CAMPEN,
Finance Committee.

CAMDEN, April 25, 1870.

CUTLERY.

RODGERS AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, PEARL AND STAG HANDLES, FOR SALE BY THE MANUFACTURERS' AGENT, 19 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK. Razors, Scissors, Pocket and Table Cutlery ground and polished. Also, Agent for the Celebrated Crucible Cast Steel, warranted to equal the best English, for Carpenters' Tools, Cutler and Surgical Instrument Maker. 19 Peck street, below Chatham. m9 1t

COAL AND WOOD.

M. MAHON UNDERSIGNED INVITES THE PUBLIC TO THEIR STOCK OF
Prime Mountain Chestnut and Locust Mountain Coal, which, with the best of Wood, he has prepared and MADE A SPECIALITY for sale. Office, 1107 Ridge avenue. Yard, Ridge and Pennsylvania avenues. Also, Agent for the Lehigh Navigation Company, Office, No. 16 S. Seventh street. Yard, Arch Street, Wharf, Schuylkill. m2 1t

SUMMER RESORTS.

Congress Hall,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
Opens, June 1st. Closes, October 1st.

TERMS—$3.00 per day. June and September. $4.00 per day. July and August.
The new wing is now completed.
Bath and Shower Rooms for full Military Band and Orchestra of 30 pieces.
Apply for Rooms, address

J. P. CAKE, Proprietor,
apl6 12 22 32 2 4 cod Philadelphia.

PROSPECT TERRACE,
Freeland, Monroe County, Pa.
This delightful SUMMER RESIDENCE will be open for the reception of guests on and after APRIL 20TH. Address PROSPECT TERRACE, Freeland, Monroe Co., Pa., or to the proprietor,
C. C. PALMER, Collegeville P. O., Pa.
m9 2t th s 4 2m

HARDWARE, &C.

BUILDING AND HOUSEKEEPING
HARDWARE.
Machinists, Carpenters and other Mechanics' Tools.
Hinges, Screws, Locks, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Coffee Mills, Tea Trays, Japanned Tin Ware, Enamelled Ware, Iron Ware, Wooden Ware, Cedar Ware, Willow Ware.
At the CHEAP-FOR-CASH Hardware-Store of
J. B. SHANNON,
No. 1009 Market Street.
5m6-tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Cordage Manufacturers and Dealers in Manila Rope,
23 N. Water Street and 22 N. Delaware Avenue
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER. CONRAD F. CLOTHIER

MICHAEL WEAVER. GEO. W. FILER.
WEAVER & CO.,
Rope and Twine Manufacturers and Dealers in Manila Rope and Sisal Cordage,
79 North Water. 78 North WHARVES.
ap9 1tf

H. P. & C. B. TAYLOR,
Perfumery and Toilet Soaps,
641 and 643 North 16th street.
Established 1821.

WM. G. FLANAGAN & SON,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBERS,
No. 129 Walnut Street.
mf 1y

JOSEPH WALTON & CO.,
CABINET WARE,
Manufacturers of fine furniture and of medium priced furniture of superior quality.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER.
Counters, Desk-work, &c., for Banks, Offices and Stores, made to order.
Nos. 1 and 3 PARTON STREET.
JOS. J. LIPPINCOTT,
JOSEPH L. SCOTT.
fel-1y5

JAMES L. WILSON,
HOUSE PAINTER,
518 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
Residence—522 South Ninth street. ap30 1y 4d.

HENRY PHILLIPS,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 1024 SANSOM STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
p 10-1tr

E. WIGHT,
Commissioner of Deeds for Pennsylvania in 56 Madison street, No. 11, Chicago, Illinois. ap12 1y

OVERCOAT & LUCK OF EVERY
Width, from 32 inches to 76 inches wide, will pass Fast and Average Sewing Machines, Tailors, Shoemakers, &c. JOHN W. EVERSON,
No. 103 Chambers st., New York.

SHIPPERS' GUIDE.

FOR BOSTON—STEAMSHIP LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA EVERY SATURDAY
Wednesday and Saturday,
FROM FRIEND'S WHARF, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONG WHARF, BOSTON.
FROM PHILADELPHIA. FROM BOSTON.
ARIES, Wednesday, May 4 | ZAZOU, Wednesday, May 4
ALPS, Saturday, " 7 | ARIES, Saturday, " 7
SAXON, Wednesday, " 11 | ALPS, Wednesday, " 11
ZAZOU, Saturday, " 14 | SAXON, Saturday, " 14
ARIES, Wednesday, " 18 | ZAZOU, Wednesday, " 18
ROMAN, Saturday, " 21 | ROMAN, Saturday, " 21
ALPS, Wednesday, " 25 | SAXON, Wednesday, " 25
NORMAN, Saturday, " 28 | NORMAN, Saturday, " 28
Steamers will be dispatched from Boston as received every day.
Freight forwarded to all points in New England.
For Freight or Passage, apply to HENRY WINSOR,
Freight Agent, Pier 19 North Delaware avenue.
apl 1y

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THE ALEPPO, THE ARIES, THE ALPS, THE ACHILLES will sail for NEW ORLEANS, THE ZAZOU will sail from NEW ORLEANS, via Havana, as follows:
THE ALEPPO, Saturday, May 7, at 8 o'clock, A. M.
THE ARIES, Saturday, May 14, at 8 o'clock, A. M.
THE ALPS, Saturday, May 21, at 8 o'clock, A. M.
THE ACHILLES, Saturday, May 28, at 8 o'clock, A. M.
THE ZAZOU will sail from NEW ORLEANS, via Havana, Saturday, June 4.
Through bills of lading signed, and passage tickets issued to Galveston, Texas.
BILLS of LADING SIGNED at QUEEN ST. WHARF.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM L. PIER, Agent,
15 South Third street.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
FREIGHT REDUCED TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES
STEAMERS LEAVE EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, FROM FIRST WHARF, BELOW MARKET STREET.
LEAVE NORFOLK EVERY MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, FOOT OF MAIN STREET.
Through Bills of Lading signed after 3 o'clock on Sailing Days.
Through RATES to all points in North and South Carolina via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line and Shenandoah Valley Railroads.
Freight received DAILY at the company's wharf and taken at LOWER RATES than any other line.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense for transfer.
Steamers take freight at lower rates.
Steamers not to be delayed by freight.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 South Wharves, and 13 North Wharves.
WM. L. JAMES, Agent at Norfolk.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents at Baltimore.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, VIA DELAWARE AND ERIE CANAL.
THE CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication to points on the Potomac, Rappahannock, James River, Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.
Steamers leave daily from First street wharf, above Market, Delaware ave., at 12 M. (Sundays excepted).
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Freight received at all times, and delivered in New York, North, East or West, free of cost.
Propellers towed to New York on accommodating terms.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 South Wharves and 13 North Wharves.
JAS. BAND, Agent, 119 Wall street, New York.

NEW EXPEDITION TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, the shortest and most direct route. Regular dispatch for Baltimore, Havre de Grace, Edgewood, Perryman, Gunpowder, Magnolia, Stony Creek, Quantico, Tangier, Pocomoke, Snow Hill, Newport, Berlin, Ocean City, Somerset, Princess Anne, Dublin, Tappahannock, Leesburg, Cockrell's Store, Fredericksburg, Belle Plain, Aquia Creek, Port Conway, Port Royal, Tappahannock, Urbanna, Mathews, Gloucester, Yorktown, West Point, Cumberland, Shipping Point, Lancaster, Kinsale, Colrain, Callao, Warsaw, Sharpsburg, Reedville, Smithfield, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, City Point, Petersburg, Richmond, Lynchburg, Danville, Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, Richmond and Danville Railroad, Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line Railroad, Shenandoah Valley Railroad, Orange and Alexandria Railroad, Manassas Gap Railroad, Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, Washington City, Va. Midland Railroad, Georgetown, Herndon, Leesburg, Manassas, Culpeper, Orange, Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Staunton, Harrisonburg, Winchester, Strasburg, Front Royal, Manassas Junction, Culpeper, Rapidan, Lynchburg, Danville, Greensboro, Raleigh, Wilmington, Charlotte, Columbia, Augusta, Atlanta, Macon, Savannah, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, Indianola, Brazos, Matagorda, Galveston, Houston, Austin, Brenham, Columbus, Hempstead, Shreveport, Marshall, Jefferson, Dallas, Denison, Sherman, Gainesville, Fort Worth, Waco, Corsicana, Palestine, Nacogdoches, Tyler, Longview, Marshall, Texas, Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Cairo, Cairo and Fulton, St. Louis, Pacific Railroad, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, Omaha, Denver City, Virginia City, Salt Lake, Sacramento, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, Victoria, Vancouver, Puget Sound, Olympia, Yaquina Bay, Humboldt Bay, Crescent City, Yreka, Shasta, Marysville, Oroville, Red Bluff, Tehama, Chico, Colusa, Knight's Landing, Davisville, Sacramento, Stockton, Gilroy, Soledad, Salinas City, San Luis Obispo, Guadalupe, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Wilmington, San Pedro, San Diego, Yuma, Tucson, Fort Mojave, Prescott, Fort Whipple, Fort Yuma, Fort Tejon, Fort Mohave, Fort Gaston, Fort Crook, Fort Klamath, Fort Bidwell, Fort Boise, Fort Hall, Fort Lapwai, Fort Walla Walla, Fort Colville, Fort Steilacoom, Fort Townsend, Fort Canby, Fort Stevens, Fort Umpqua, Fort Yamhill, Fort Vancouver, Fort Dalles