

A MERICAN CITIZEN.

"Let us have Faith that Right makes Might; and in that Faith let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it!"—A. LINCOLN.

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ASSASSINATION OF PIZARRO.

THE CONQUEROR OF PERU.

Pizarro completed his conquests after the death of Almagro. Having acquired the province of Charcas, in which the rich mines of Potosi were situated, he divided them among the conquerors, not forgetting his brothers, one of whom, Ferdinand, was at that time a prisoner in Spain. His brother Gonzales had driven the Inca Manco to the Mountains, and became Governor of Quito, and no formidable opposition to his schemes now existed.

Pizarro now set about to secure and establish his authority; but the means which he employed were as impolitic as they were cruel. He not only discharged all the officers whom he suspected of having any regard for Almagro, but, conscious of his own injustice, and fearing the injurious effect of their complaining against him, he took measures to prevent their return to Spain. Thus deprived of employment, and under the ban of the government, many of them suffered the greatest distress, and were compelled to live upon the charity of such of their countrymen as had the courage to extend aims to them. It is related that twelve of these proscribed persons, all men of good family, resided together in a house given them by a *Señor de la Presa*, and that having but one cloak among them all they were compelled to go into the street one at a time by turns. De la Presa dying, Pizarro turned them out of the house, and at the same time published an edict, prohibiting every one, under the severest penalties, from affording them or their adherents the least relief.

Thus rendered desperate, they became fatal to Pizarro; for, seeing no end to their miseries but their own or his destruction, they resolved upon the latter.

These distressed veterans were among the bravest among Almagro's followers; and, conspiring with their old comrades, a number of the most daring repaired two or three at a time to Lima, where they found friends who concealed them in their houses until their numbers reached two hundred. They then determined to seize the first good opportunity to execute their design. In this they were delayed some time by the hope that a new commissioner, some of whose attendants had already arrived, would come from Spain to investigate Pizarro's conduct, and that he would be compelled to do them justice without putting them under the necessity of raising an insurrection.

On Sunday, the 26th of June, 1541, however, De Rada, one of the principal conspirators, had private intelligence that they were discovered, and that Pizarro was about to have them all put to an ignominious death in a few hours. This information he hastily communicated to such of the conspirators as he could most readily find; on which, feeling there was no time to be lost, they repaired, one by one, to the number of nineteen, to the house of young Almagro, which was on one side of the great square, from thence they marched with drawn swords through the market-place towards Pizarro's palace, crying out, "Long live the king, but let the tyrant die!"

It is remarkable that though there were more than a thousand people in the square they met with no opposition, nor did Pizarro have the least intelligence of their coming until they entered his palace, the doors being open.

When the first news of the disturbance reached him he was sitting with only one or two of his people, and ordered Francis de Chaves, his lieutenant-general, to secure the great door, which he neglected to do, supposing it was only some difficulty among the soldiers, which his own presence would easily quell; so that, going forward, he met the conspirators on the great staircase, and, demanding the cause of the commotion, was answered by the daggers of two or three of them in his bosom, caused him to drop instantly dead.

Pizarro, hearing them in the gallery, had no time to put on his armor, but, seizing his sword and buckler, defended the door of his apartment with resolute courage, supported by his half-brother, Don Francis de Alcantara, and two pages, the rest of his company and servants having fled at the beginning of the insurrection. At length one of the conspirators, pressing home, bore down and killed Don Francis de Alcantara, and the rest advancing with renewed vigor, Pizarro was driven before them, and at last, sinking with faintness from the loss of blood, was soon dispatched, while his two pages, having desperately wounded several of the conspirators, expired at his side, fighting gallantly in defence of their patron.

Thus fell Don Francis Pizarro, the first discoverer and conqueror of Peru, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. His body, by permission of young Almagro, was pri-

vately buried by his servants, no person of any rank or consequence presuming to attend the funeral, lest they should give offence to the prevailing party.

Pizarro was endowed by nature with great energy and courage, as well as administrative ability; but his ambition was boundless, while he never scrupled to sacrifice his honor or to violate the most sacred obligations to self interest. His fate, in some measure, resembled that of Almagro. Like him, he fell a victim to ambition; like him, he died from violence; like him, he was obscurely buried after a life of splendor; but he possessed not a tittle of Almagro's virtues.—*N. Y. Sunday Times.*

Outrages on Negroes in Alabama.

J. Shipperd, Secretary of the "North-western Freedmen's Aid Commission," communicates to the *Chicago Journal* the following extract from a recent business communication from one of our teachers at Mobile, Alabama. For the last two months we have been in the frequent receipt of similar statements equally credible. The author of the extract herewith is a gentleman of more than ordinary intelligence, and especially prudent in regard to the repetition of rumors.

With the present tendency of matters in this State, I do not think colored schools can be opened very generally, except in such places as this, Montgomery, etc. By Governor Parsons' proclamation, civil law, as it existed before the ordinance of secession was passed, is now in force throughout the State.

In accordance therewith, the Mayor of this city decides that the testimony of a colored man against a white man cannot be admitted in a court of justice; neither can a colored man sue or collect a debt of a white man. The freedman is only one in name, while his actual condition is worse than when a slave. This is the very result which rebels wish to bring about.

A meeting was held here last night, before which statements were made as to the treatment of colored by white people, in the interior of the State, which would make you sick of life. One hundred and thirty-five dead bodies were counted in the woods; five bodies were seen floating in the river; two white men were seen to pull a negro down across a log and cut his head off with an ax. Women and children were killed, and then boxed up and thrown into the river; a woman was killed by a white man, and burial refused by him to her relatives.

For a black man to be seen with "greenbacks" in his possession is death. Colored people are hiding in the woods, living on berries, fruits, etc., to escape the fury of their former masters.

These statements were made by intelligent, candid, colored men before an audience of several hundred last night.—In Mobile, through the connivance of somebody, churches and negro houses are burnt, women set to work cleaning the streets, men and women arrested in beds and taken to the guard-house, fined or sent to the work-house, etc., etc.

Last night there was a heavy fire, in which three or four squares, mostly of negro quarters, were burned. Men were heard to say that before they were done, they would burn every negro quarter and school-house in Mobile. These things might be remedied.

A Democratic exchange referring to the recent trouble at Aquia Creek says: "The end of these negro riots and mutinies will only occur when we extend to the negro no more consideration than we do to white men."

Are Democrats willing to accord the same consideration to the negro as to the white man? We ought to believe that when that is done there will be no more riots and mutinies. Democrats have it in their power to lead valuable assistance.—Will they aid in establishing a reign of peace?

There are fifteen hundred and four National Banks now in operation, with an aggregate capital of over three hundred and sixty-five millions. The Western States have four hundred and twenty, distributed as follows: Ohio 135, Indiana 70, Illinois 77, Michigan 30, Wisconsin 34, Iowa 38, Minnesota 10, Kansas 2, Missouri 11, Tennessee 9. New York has two hundred and nine banks, Massachusetts has two hundred and six, and Pennsylvania one hundred and ninety-seven.

Wool in Iowa.—There is in the city of Des Moines and vicinity about 500,000 pounds of Wool, well handled, and in good condition for market. It was clipped, for the most part, from Spanish merinoes, imported from Michigan and Ohio. A large part of the clip remains in the hands of producers and their agents.

The New Nile Discovery.

The London *Athenaeum* says of the late very interesting and important discovery of Mr. Baker:

"The result of Mr. Baker's voyage up the Nile is not (if we understand him) the discovery of a new source. What Mr. Baker has done in his adventurous journey is remarkable; still it is only a matter of detail—the partial exploration of a great basin in the Nile course, far below the Victoria Nyanza, at which Speke has already laid down in his map under its native name of *Lula Nzige*.—This lake, which Mr. Baker proposes to call in future the *Albert Nyanza*—a change of name for which we can see no reason—appears to be a part of the Nile, as Speke described it, and not an independent feeder of that river.

Speke marked it in his map as connected with the Nile, at a lower elevation; the difference of level being caused by the Karuma Falls, equal, perhaps, in grandeur, to those of Niagara. The name of these falls Mr. Baker also proposes to change, submitting for the native name of Karuma that of a private English gentleman—a suggestion in which it is impossible that any geographers will be found to concur. The *Lula Nzige* has the same sort of relation to the Victoria Nyanza as Bieline has to Neufchatel, Thun to Brienze, and Ontario to Erie.

Mr. Baker's account of his travels is interesting, and we give the principal paragraphs in his own words:

"After eighteen days march I reached the long-wished-for lake, about one hundred miles of M'rooli, at Vaecovia, in north latitude 1 deg. 14 minutes. In respect for the memory of our lamented prince, I named it (subject to Her Majesty's permission) the *Albert Nyanza*, as the second great source of the Nile—second not in importance, but only in order of discovery to the Victoria Nile-head.—The Victoria and the Albert lakes are the indubitable parents of the river.

"The capital of Nyoro (M'rooli) is situated at the junction of the Nile and Kafoor rivers, at an altitude of 3,202 feet above the sea level. I followed the Kafoor to latitude 1 deg. 12 min. north, to avoid an impassable morass that runs from north to south; upon rounding this I continued a direct westerly course to the lake. The route throughout is wooded, interspersed with glades, thinly populated, with no game. My route lay over high ground to the north of a swampy valley running west; the greatest elevation was three thousand six hundred and eighty-six feet. The rocks were all gneiss, granite, and masses of iron ore, apparently fused into a conglomerate with rounded quartz pebbles.

"The Albert lake is a vast basin, lying in an abrupt depression, the cliffs, which I descended by a difficult pass, being one thousand four hundred and seventy feet above its level. The lake level is two thousand one hundred and thirty-two feet lower than the Nile or M'rooli; accordingly the drainage of the country tends from east to west. From the high ground above the lake no ground is visible to the south and southwest; but north-west and west is a large range of mountains, rising to about seven thousand feet above the lake level, forming the western shore, and running southwest parallel to the course of the lake. Both King Kpura and the natives assured me that the lake is known to extend into Rumanika country to the west of Karagwa, but from that point, in about 1 deg. 30 min south latitude, it turns suddenly to the west, in which direction its extent is unknown.—In north latitude 1 deg. 14 min., where I reached the lake, it is about sixty miles wide, but the width increases southward. The water is deep, sweet, and transparent; the shores are generally clean and free from reeds, forming a sandy beach.

"Lake Albert Nyanza forms an immense basin far below the level of the adjacent country, and receives the entire drainage of extensive mountain ranges on the west, and of the Utumbi, Uganda and Unyoro countries on the east. Eventually receiving the Nile itself, it adds its accumulated waters and forms the second source of that mighty river. The voyage down the lake is extremely beautiful, the mountains frequently rising abruptly from the water, while numerous cataracts rush down their furrowed sides. The cliffs on the east shore are granite, frequently mixed with the large masses of quartz.

"The actual length of the Albert Nyanza, from south to north, is about two hundred and sixty geographical miles, independent of its unknown course to the west between 1 and 2 degrees south latitude, and of its similar course in the north in latitude about 3 degrees."

—Governor Pierpont alone has recommended over one thousand of the twenty thousand dollar clause for pardon.

The Atlantic Cable.

New York, August 15.—The London *Times*'s Valencia correspondent gives the following in reference to the accident to the cable on the 29th inst.:

It was not defective insulation which was then discovered at Valencia, but a total loss of insulation. In other words, either the copper conductor was stripped of all its outside protection, and was communicating with the water, or the cable had been cut or completely broken. The Admiralty charts of the bottom of the Atlantic, charts constructed from soundings, especially made to forward the great undertaking, show by the distance from land that the Great Eastern was then in one thousand eight hundred fathoms water, that is allowing for slack. A little more than two miles of rope was stretching from her stern to the bottom of the ocean.

The enormous pressure and friction of the water on the saturated outer hemp covering of the line at this depth, would render it a difficult matter to wind in this two mile length, if it could be done at all, in less than twelve hours. It is almost certain that it could not be done at all. Had the cable been so injured as to leave its conductor bare, that injury would at least take off two-thirds of the rope's strength. That such a fault could not have occurred is generally considered sufficiently evidenced by the fact that the fault, whatever it was, was repaired in little more than one half the time it would have taken to haul back the cable supposing the accident to have occurred to the portion submerged and even close at hand. It is therefore conjectured, with the utmost appearance of proof, that the fault was caused by a kink, which, having been seen to pass in paying out the machine, and the vessel immediately stopped, the kink extricated, a piece cut out and a new splice made. This theory is borne out by the fact that the time consumed in repairing the accident which is known by the cessation of the signal, is almost too minute for the time that would be required to make and test such a splice on board the Great Eastern. Those in charge there, knowing that all was right behind them, and that time was of vital importance, would not be likely to waste it by putting the severed end of the wire in communication with the instrument at Valencia, while the electricians at the latter station could send no response through the cut cable, but on the contrary, there was a total loss of insulation. The intelligence that we publish from the Great Eastern to-day is more hopeful for the success of the undertaking that appears on the face of it. Nine hundred miles have been paid out, which means not only that after the tank, which kept her so heavily down by the stern, and so greatly impeded her speed, is empty, but that the passage of the cable from the stern tank to the forward, has been successfully accomplished, and even is a fact, light-ning also the afternoon tank, which held 830 miles of cable and 400 tons of water. By this time, therefore, it is vacant, and a good length will have been taken out of forward tank, which only contained 700 miles in round numbers. The vessel has now expended nearly three thousand tons of cable and water, and 2,000 tons of coal.

The *Herald's* special from Heart's Content, of the 24th, says: The captain of the *Terrible* informed the captain of the *First Fruit* that the cable parted on the 2d, and that a buoy was the mark when last seen. The captain of the schooner is not certain of the location of the buoy, having had no observation for several days. We don't give up the expedition as a failure, as when last seen she was endeavoring to discover the location of the buoy, showing they had not abandoned all hope of eventually laying the cable. Mr. Mackey, superintendent of the New Foundland line, is yet hopeful that the Great Eastern will arrive in a few days with the cable all right.

I cannot describe the deep feeling of disappointment which prevails among the people in general. The general feeling is that the Atlantic cable is a thing never to be successfully accomplished. At the time of the cable breaking, it was about six hundred miles distant from the coast of New Foundland. Another vessel, which arrived at Harbor Grace last Friday, reported they saw, four days previous, a large buoy, two miles distant from the vessel. The captain of the *First Fruit* reports that he asked the *Terrible* whether they considered the cable recoverable. The answer was they could not say.

—Geo. W. Gee, who was charged with the murder of Edward Kehoe, his soldier comrade, some time since in Chicago has been held to bail for riot, the more serious charge not having been sustained.

A Clerical Speculator Ruined.

The New York correspondent of the *Providence Journal* relates the following melancholy incident of a metropolitan life:

"Whilst descending from the upper part of the city this morning, I found in the cars an aged clergyman, long since retired from the pulpit, but who I recollect as one of the most popular preachers of other days. As I sat beside him I inquired after several clergymen with whom I was formerly acquainted. Among the rest was the Rev. Mr. —. "When I last saw him," said the aged clergyman in response to my inquiry, he was quite well. His departure was most unfortunate and melancholy. "You mean me," said I, pray, sir, what do you mean by his departure? "Why, he was dismissed," returned my aged friend, "have you not heard of it?"

On my replying in the negative, and continuing my expressions of surprise, the old man related the following narrative: "The Rev. Mr. —, as you know succeeded his father in the pulpit. He had one of the largest and most fashionable, certainly the wealthiest congregations in the city of his sect, representing from five to six millions of dollars. They adopted the son as their pastor before the death of his father, and showered on him every favor, benefit and good office.—His salary was seven thousand dollars a year, and the gifts of his parishioners, together with church fees, would probably amount to as much more. He was beloved and honored by everybody. Two years ago his father died and left him, his only son, sixty thousand dollars.

Two years and a half ago, the Rev. Mr. — was induced by a friend to purchase a few shares in railway stocks in Wall street. He was lucky at the outset; was induced to dip further; was again lucky; and luck led him on to ruin. From that time up to about a year ago, he kept his Wall street broker employed, with various success. From dealing in stocks he went into gold gambling; the end of that need hardly be related. He soon found himself not only bankrupt, but he had sacrificed all his mother's estate, had involved his wife's father to the tune of one hundred thousand dollars, and had rendered two or three of his wealthy parishioners liable to the loss of sums varying from one hundred and fifty thousand to forty thousand.

He now found himself but little better than a beggar in the world. The proper ecclesiastical authority interfered, took the matter up, and manifested great indignation. I was selected as a go-between for both parties. "I accepted the office; I found the authorities unanimous against the Rev. Mr. —, and advised him to resign, as it would be idle and absurd to contend with that body. He adopted my advice, resigned, took his family to a sequestered retreat in a neighboring State, where they reside, consigned to poverty. Some months ago a few of the members of the Rev. Mr. —'s congregation raised a fund of thirty thousand dollars for him and urged him to quit his native land for awhile and sojourn in Europe.—He accepted their proposition, and is now in Germany. His sad fate should be a terrible warning to all clergymen against stock gambling.

SENATOR SHERMAN ON THE TARIFF.—Senator Sherman of Ohio, has written a letter to the Secretary of the Society for the Protection of American Industry, at Cleveland, in which he says: "We must depend upon the constant employment of our industrial classes, and the rapid development of our physical resources, to meet the burdens imposed on us by war. Our industry must be expended in employment that will yield the greatest return." In order to meet our financial necessities, he says it will be necessary to "levy heavy taxes on imported goods," and that "in making the levy we should not only seek as much revenue in gold as possible, but in doing so we should also protect the industry of our people." He concludes by saying: "We can encourage the skill of our own people, and induce to our soil the industrial classes of all nations: We thus develop our resources, and add new families to share not only the blessings of a powerful and free government, but also the burdens which its promotion has cast upon us."

—The whole people of Galena and J. Daviess county, in Illinois, are making immense preparations to receive and entertain General Grant on his visit there, which will take place in a few weeks.—Committee, in the aggregate, have appointed three or four hundred, have been appointed from every town in the county.—Galena was the home of General Grant at the commencement of the war.—Ohio troops to the number of 37,131 have been mustered out and paid.

Emancipation in Brazil.

The example of the United States in the abolition of slavery has induced the friends of progress in Brazil to renew their efforts to secure the emancipation of slaves in that Empire.

Slavery being destroyed by us, it is now recognized by only two Christian countries—Spain and Brazil, and in the latter some of its wisest statesmen are earnestly engaged in the work of getting rid of it. The slaves of that country constitute about one-third of the entire population, and as there is not anywhere in the whole of its large territory any considerable body of the white people not slaveholders, the plan for the abolition of slavery has been organized by slaveholders alone. There being nothing in the Empire at present to demand immediate emancipation, the plan proposed provides for gradual abolition, but which will not, if successful, leave one slave in the whole territory at the end of fifteen years. The prominent features are these: Slaves born running at large shall not be sold to new masters, but shall be declared free if not claimed by their proper owners within three months; slaves shall become free at the death of their owners, and will bequeathing them shall be void at the expiration of ten years; all slaves over twenty-five years shall be free; and at the end of fifteen years slavery shall entirely and forever cease; a system for the regulation of contracts between manumitted slaves and their former masters, and the education of minor freed slaves belonging to the Government; provision for the maintenance of aged and disabled slaves, and prohibiting foreigners from owning slaves at the end of two years.

When we remember that this plan has been organized by the most influential slaveholders in the Empire, it is impossible to withhold expressions of admiration. Had such a proposition been made by the slaveholders in this country, the most violent abolitionists would have been content. But unfortunately, such humane feelings did not prevail in the South, and in a wicked attempt to establish a separate government, based upon the odious system, hundreds of thousands of lives were sacrificed and untold sums of treasure expended.

The statesmen of Brazil are most earnest in their great work, and are determined not to relinquish it until success crowns their effort. It is understood that the Emperor Don Pedro II. favors the measure, and will do his part towards securing its success. With slavery abolished in Brazil, Spain and her colonies, Kentucky will remain as the only real slave State in the civilized world.

Our Foreign Relations.

The steady rise of our bonds in the European market, and the enlarged demands that has recently sprung up for them there, is an evidence of the satisfactory relations of European Governments with our own. It was feared for a time that the Mexican enlistment in this city, fictitious though they were known to be, might lead to remonstrances on the part of France, and our credit was in consequence for a short time unfavorably affected; but the speedy and complete collapse of the entire movement, and the prompt action of the Government in preventing the sailing of a suspicious vessel from San Francisco, quickly restored confidence abroad.

The fact is, if we may take the solemn allegations of the leading statesman of England and France, there is nothing they are more anxious to maintain than peace with the United States; and that end, they will adopt all possible measures. England is even willing to discuss the question of paying damages for the injuries inflicted by the Alabama; and the official mouthpiece of the French Empire proclaims the anxiety of his government to find some feasible mode of escape from Mexico. There is no doubt that our government meets all this in a like conciliatory spirit; and there is no doubt that therein it is supported by the great body of the American people.—*N. Y. Times.*

CONFISCATED.—A New Orleans correspondent says the property of John Shidell, comprising eight hundred and forty-two lots and squares of ground, with stores, dwelling houses and a banking house, were sold for \$100,410. Before the war it was estimated at \$800,000. Confiscation at this rate is not likely to add much to the U. S. Treasury by way of reimbursement of the expenses of the war. Its moral effect upon the promoters of rebellion may be more beneficial.

—A great rivalry is going on at present among the German papers in Baltimore.

A Sudden Change of Tune.

There has been a very singular change in the tone of the Copperhead press, toward President Johnson, since the 7th of July. Previous to that time they were praising him to the skies, and pledging him their cordial and affectionate support. They proclaimed him "conservative democrat," who had no sympathy for "abolitionists" or "radicals"; various Copperhead Conventions had passed laudatory resolutions of his policy of reconstruction, commending it as admirably calculated to restore the rebels to full power and grace, and to re-unite the two wings of the "Democracy"—the Copperheads of the North and the Confederates of the South.—The harmonious organization as of 700,000 ready they had begun to parcel out the offices within the gift of the Executive, and what their teeth in anticipation of the good time coming.

But on the 6th of July, when the abolitionists had scarcely finished their national jubilation over the collapse of the rebellion, the President confirmed the verdict of the conspiracy court martial, and ordered that four prominent Democrats should be hung next day, and three others be transported to the Dry Tortugas for the offense of conspiring to assassinate an "abolition" President. This act of Andy Johnson startled and astonished both wings of the "Democracy"—Copperhead and Confederate—as much as would a clap of terrific thunder out of a clear sky. It was very evident there was a screw loose in his calculations, and that President Johnson would not do to trust after using seven Democrats in that sort of way.

For three weeks past, we have been deprived of the pleasure of reading any more resolutions of Democratic Conventions, pleading support to your patriotic, talented, pure-minded, conservative President in his work of reconstruction.

And we have not been edified by the perusal of a single Copperhead editorial extolling the acts and purposes of a Jacksonian qualities of President Johnson. Not even the *Chicago Times*, nor *Ben. Wood's News* has a word of praise to offer in his behalf. They evidently heard something drop on the 7th of July.

GOSPIING NEWSPAPERS.—We commend the following sharp words from the Tribune to some of our readers and some of our cotemporaries:

There is in almost every village an old woman, or some young one, or some weak-headed and talkative male—we will not say man—who makes it a business first to pry into the affairs of the neighborhood, and to publish them with a glib and tongueless tongue. The world is weary, indignant, outraged, or simply bored, has decided upon the social standing of these two-legged gazettes—it has voted them to be moral nuisances, which it may be impossible to abate, either by continuing silence or well-forged deafness, or even by open rebuke. Still will they continue to chatter, to peep, to surmise, to distort, to invent, to insinuate. There is not a clergyman in the whole country who has not been tormented by the same insects. There is hardly a sensitive, shrinking, peace-loving, and home-loving young woman who has not been bit and stung by her waspish, venomous sisters. All this is bad enough; but surely the newspapers, capable as they are of positive and excellent inducements ought not to be the stimulators and agitators of the chatter-boxes. It is hard always to avoid in a public journal, heavily controlled by many hands, the petty and impertinent intelligence; but for a persistence in the systematic publication of private scandals there is no excusable ground.

THE FATE OF DAVIS.—The *Army and Navy Journal* quotes the declaration of President Johnson at different periods concerning treason and traitors, and says: "At the same time we hope that the execution of which Mr. Johnson spoke will be exceedingly few. Imprisonment for life, or a long term of imprisonment would accomplish effectually all purposes required, in most cases, and perhaps even in the case of Davis, both for the vindication of the law and the medication of the desired public lesson as to the criminality of treason. Deliberate opinionaries may will modify speedy promise."

—The Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company is dispatching freight during New York to St. Louis at 74 to 90 cents per 100 pounds, and 59 cents per foot. The time is fourteen days—all steam, and compared with railroads this route, it is claimed, has many advantages.