

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN THE COUNTRY.

For the information of our friends residing along the lines of Railroads, or elsewhere where they can get the Journal, and there is no Post Office in their vicinity, we will state that the postage can be paid at our office, and we will see that the proper payments are made at the Post Office HERE, so as to enable the paper to be sent through the mails.

The postage on the Daily Journal is 30 cents per quarter, or \$1 20 per year, and on the weekly "Wilmington Journal" five cents per quarter, or 20 cents per year—payable yearly or quarterly in advance.

The President's Speech.

To the exclusion of editorial and much news matter, we give the two late speeches of the President entire.

If his former speeches left a doubt as to the position of the President, these last will settle it. After his bold and manly denunciations of the Radicals upon the 23d February last, several distinguished Senators and Representatives, in the Connecticut election, assumed to believe and so harangued throughout that State, with good effect no doubt, that the difference between the President and the Radicals was one of means and not of ends, and should not disturb party harmony and action.

The gulf between the President and Congress is widened, and he now reiterates his firm purpose of maintaining his policy, and appealing from Congress to the people in the approaching Congressional elections. It is to be hoped that the demonstration of Wednesday last, the occasion of his eloquent and impromptu address, is but the prelude of the popular sentiment of the people. This demonstration was made by the soldiers and sailors present in Washington, and the sentiments of his address will find an echo in the heart of every brave man throughout the country.

The soldiers of the Federal armies have, throughout the long and fierce political contest which has followed the surrender of the Confederate forces, showed themselves the most liberal and magnanimous of the northern public. They learned in bloody schools to appreciate the courage and honesty of purpose and action which actuated the Southern soldier. Vengeance and confiscation find no lodgment in their brave hearts as they contemplate their fallen but honored antagonists. Truly, says the President, "Take the brave men who sustained the flag on the field and on the wave, and you will find better feelings and better judgment on these questions than you will find with those who have been sitting in the closet and never smelled gunpowder. Yes," he added—and the fact as he states it is indisputable—"from the private up to the Commanding General, they know better how to treat the present circumstances than any of those closet patriots and humanitarians."

The Ladies of Baltimore.

As long as a Southern heart pulsates, the noble endeavors of the beautiful and benevolent ladies of Baltimore will ever be cherished in eternal recollection, and their names linked with the dearest memories and thankful gratitude of our people. Not content with the munificent amount already deposited in Banks, as the result of the great fair, which has already nearly or quite reached the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the Baltimore ladies have sent numerous boxes to the fairs now being held in Richmond and Petersburg.

But this fair and its results, munificent as it is, is not the dearest offering the Monumental City has made for the benefit of the sufferings of our people. We have been kindly permitted to see a private letter, which records the death of two of the fairest daughters of that city, Miss Lizzie Hoffman and Miss Myers, in consequence of their exposure and incessant labors during the fair—Miss Hoffman is, we learn, a near relative of Mr. Hoffman of the firm of Mallett & Hoffman of our city.

When can our people repay the debt of gratitude we are under to a community, that places upon the altar of our misfortunes such precious offerings?

The failure of the mail on Saturday, and the reception yesterday of two days' mails, bringing us the two speeches of the President and other interesting and important news matter, exclude editorials prepared for this issue.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

The President's Address and the Republican Majority—Mr. Stephens and the Negro Suffrage Question, &c.

(Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.)

WASHINGTON, April 19.

The President's address to the soldiers and sailors is very unpalatable to the Republican majority in Congress. It is a direct appeal to the people from the judgment of Congress, and places before the country his own policy of restoration in a very striking and favorable light. The speech is hopeful and will serve to inspire the people with entire confidence in the early solution of all our remaining difficulties.

The objections which are made in some quarters to the views of Mr. A. H. Stephens, as presented in his evidence before the committee of Congress, are founded entirely on the assumption that the extension of suffrage to all the blacks is to be the condition of restoration. Upon the statements and avowals of Mr. Stephens, no Southern representatives will be admitted by the radical faction. It is important, therefore to know how strong that faction now is in Congress. It is apparent that it has lost ground since the organization of Congress. It is neither so fierce nor so clamorous, nor so confident now, as it was when the House first passed the District negro suffrage bill. At one time the imposition of negro suffrage on the eleven Southern States was the test of Northern loyalty. But it is believed by dispassionate observers that not more than sixty members of the House are now disposed to make negro suffrage the condition sine qua non, of Southern re-acceptation.

The Committee on Reconstruction have before them several projects of restoration, the most prominent of which are those proposed by Mr. Grimes, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Lane, of Kansas. The last named plan is based upon the President's telegraphic letter to Governor Sharkey, but is not vouched for as being now advised by the President. It was to State action, not Congressional, that the President looked. Congress, at this session, will do nothing on the subject.

(Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.)

Marital Law Not Removed by the President's Proclamation.—Major Geo's Case.—The Bureau Courts.—No Modification of the Oath for Southern Officers.—No Money to be Paid Where the Test is Not Complied With, &c.

Washington, April 20th, 1866. It is well settled by this time that the President's peace proclamation does not remove martial law. Judge Fowle, of the State court of North Carolina, in the recent application to him for habeas corpus in the case of Major Geo, whose trial is progressing before a military court, was disposed to infer that the President's proclamation was intended to restore to the people of the State all the benefits of the civil law as in the time of peace. But to avoid a conflict with the civil authorities of the State and the military authorities of the United States, the Judge deferred a decision till the 20th of this month, by which time the precise meaning of the proclamation would be ascertained. Judge Fowle, and all other judges of civil courts, know that the proclamation does not dispense with martial law.

The decision of Judge Twigg, at Memphis, in a case involving the authority of bureau courts, assumed that if such courts had jurisdiction to the extent claimed, it must be under military power, the necessity and excuse for the exercise of which had been declared by the President in his proclamation. The Judge will probably find that the powers of the bureau courts are not suspended by the proclamation, though the wording of the order on this subject is rather doubtful.

It is now certain that Congress will refuse to comply with the recommendation from the Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Treasury, of a modification of the test oath in reference to employees of these departments in the eleven States lately rebellious, so as to enable the departments to obtain the service of suitable men. The judiciary committee of the House has decided against any change of the law on the subject. The Senate has adopted an amendment to an appropriation bill providing that no money shall be paid, under the act, to any person who has not taken the test oath. Thus it is made certain that the majority now in power in Congress intend to compel all who were lately in rebellion to forswear themselves, or to create in the lately rebel States a large body of loyal office-holders out of such material as can be brought from other States. It may be surmised, however, that the laudable and in no wise malicious designs to overcome the difficulty by selecting freedmen for all the offices which are to be filled in the postal and revenue service in the eleven Southern States.

Later from Europe.—Arrival of the Steamer Persia.—The Austro-Prussian Difficulty, &c.

NEW YORK, April 19.

The steamer Persia has arrived at Sandy Hook with Liverpool advices to the 7th instant.

The relations between Prussia and Austria remain unchanged. Prussia is reported to continue in her uncompromising attitude. The Emperor of Russia has sent two notes to the sovereigns of Austria and Prussia, tendering mediation.

The Prussian reply to the Austrian note has created a very unfavorable impression at Vienna. The political excitement on the German question runs high in Paris, and it is positively reasserted that France is quietly getting an army of observation together and strengthening her garrisons.

The minor German States are arming. Count Bismark is said to have declared that the pacific declaration of Count Kavalje in behalf of Austria is insufficient, and that Prussia will continue her armaments. According to another statement, he had briefly replied to Count Kavalje's note, justifying the movements of Prussia by those of Austria, but repudiating any idea of attacking Austria.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

The Paris correspondent of the Observer says: France intends occupying Vera Cruz, Tampico, and other principal ports, as a guarantee for the payment of the expenses of the expedition, and security for French commercial interests.

The Paris Monitor confirms the statement that Baron Sallard's mission to Mexico has been successful, and that arrangements for the reduction of the French troops there have been made. It is hoped that this arrangement will satisfy the Washington Government. Rumors of ministerial changes are current at Paris.

ENGLAND.—FENIANS DENOUNCED.

It is expected that the Government majority on the reform bill will exceed twenty. The reform agitation continued. Mr. Gladstone has made two brilliant speeches, emphatically declaring that the Government would stand or fall upon the question. He warmly eulogized America, and pointed to the exertions made there in the late war as proof of the benefit resulting from a trust in the people, and contended that England should learn a lesson from it. He severely denounced the Fenian designs against innocent British colonies, and said if they carried out their diabolical threats the whole power of England would assist the colonies in their defence.

Commercial Advances.

Liverpool, April 6.—The Brokers' Circular says that the authorized quotations are: New Orleans fair, 204.1; middling, 184.4; Mobile fair, 194.; middling, 184.4; uplands, 194.; middling, 184.4, Texas, 200.; middling, 184.4.

London, April 7.—Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £110,500. Consols for money, 96 1/4 @ 96 1/2; United States 5-20's, 74 1/4 @ 74.

Liverpool, April 7.—Evening.—Cotton.—Sales to-day, 6,000 bales, the market closing easier, with but little inquiry, and prices weak. Middling uplands are quoted at 17 1/2 @ 17 1/4 d. Breadstuffs are quiet, but prices steady. Tallow closes dull.

Liverpool, April 6.—Breadstuffs.—The market is firm. Flour is firm and quiet. Wheat is firm. Lower qualities have improved most. Corn is quiet at 28s. 6d. @ 28s. 9d. for mixed.

Provisions.—The market tends downward for provisions. Pork inactive. Bacon quiet. Lard dull and declined 1 @ 2 1/2 s., but closing steadier. Butter very dull. Tallow heavy, and prices declined 6 @ 12 s. Products.—Sugar very dull, and declined 6 @ 2 1/2 s. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice inactive. Roan coffee at 7 1/2 s. for common. Spirits turpentine steady at 59s. @ 59s. 6d. for American. Petroleum quiet at 1s. 11 1/2 @ 12s.

Later from Mexico.—Defeat of the French near Mazatlan.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.

Dispatches, dated March 23d, have been received to-day from Mazatlan, stating that the French army, eleven hundred strong, reinforced from Tampico, attacked Generals Corona and Kula three miles from Mazatlan, and after a severe battle the Frenchmen were entirely defeated, with a loss of one hundred killed and wounded, three hundred and fifty scattered, and the remainder retreating to Mazatlan. All the streets of Mazatlan were barricaded, and there was but little doubt that the Republicans would soon occupy the place.

An injunction has been issued to prevent the chief of police of San Francisco from destroying the nitro-glycerine, pursuant to the order of the board of supervisors.

The steamer Sacramento, for Panama, has sailed, carrying five hundred and sixty thousand dollars in treasure for New York.

FROM ASPINWALL.

Trials Explosion on the Steamer European.—Fifty Lives Lost.—Great Destruction of Property.—Later from South America: New York, April 20th, 1866. The steamer Arizona, from Aspinwall, has arrived with \$20,000 in specie from California.

A terrible disaster occurred at Aspinwall on the 3d inst. There was a fearful explosion on board the steamship European, destroying the ship and four hundred feet of her wharf. The cause of the

explosion is supposed to be from nitro-glycerine on board. About fifty persons were killed, among them the captain and officers of the ship.

New York, April 20. Further particulars of the disaster at Aspinwall state that the Panama Railroad Company's splendid freight house is a pile of ruins, and scarcely a building in the place escaped damage from the explosion on board the steamer European. The steamer Caribbean was also seriously injured. Nine of the crew of the European were killed and twelve others are missing. The clerks of the Panama railroad were killed, as well as thirteen natives employed on the wharf or in the freight house. It is also believed that a small gang of native-laborers were killed. The total loss of life is about fifty, and the damage is stated at a million dollars.

Advices from South America state that the Spanish frigates Blanco and Namancia, an iron-clad, were driven out of the channel at Talibad by the Chilian sharpshooters, whose fire they were unable to return. There is considerable talk about the coming bombardment at Valparaiso. There are also reports of disorganization among the crews of the Spanish squadron, which, however, is doubtful.

The American steamer Uncle Sam is reported to have been seized by the Spanish squadron at Valparaiso.

The news from the coast of South America by the Peruvian gives little hope of a speedy settlement of the question between Spain and Peru and Chili. Little progress is being made by either of the belligerents. There is, it is true, some talk of bombarding Valparaiso, but that is hardly likely. No attempt has been made by the Spaniards to take possession of the Chincha Islands.

Speech of the President.—The Negro Celebration of Emancipation in Washington.

On Wednesday morning the negroes in Washington, to the number of about fifteen hundred, formed a procession at Franklin Square, and marched in order to the Executive Mansion, where they were addressed by the President, who gave them some sensible advice on this occasion of their celebration of freedom.

Long before noon an immense crowd was assembled on the portico and about the grounds in front of the Executive Mansion. At noon the head of the procession commenced to defile through the gates of the White House enclosure, and at the same instant an artillery salute was fired by a detail of the Fourth United States artillery, Captain Follet, commanding. A number of mounted marshals were in the van of the procession, and one of these having notified the President of its arrival, he made his appearance at one of the upper windows, and was greeted with cheers.

The band of the One Hundred and Seventh United States colored troops then played "Hail Columbia," and in the meantime the President came out of the main entrance of the Executive Mansion, and took his stand on the stone coping just under the front of the portico; Marshal D. S. Gooding, of the District of Columbia, on his right, and Colonel W. G. Moore, his private Secretary, on his left. The applause having subsided and order restored, the President addressed the immense throng as follows: SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

I have nothing more to say to you on this occasion than to thank you for this compliment you have paid me in presenting yourselves before me on this your day of celebration. I come forward for the purpose of indicating my appreciation, and manifesting the appreciation of the respect thus offered or conferred. I thank you for the compliment, and I mean what I say. And I will remark in this connection to this vast concourse that the time will come, and that, too, before a great while, when the colored population of the United States will find out who have selected them as a hobby and a pretence by which they can be successful in obtaining and maintaining what they have been called true friends, and wanted them to participate in and enjoy the blessings of freedom.

The time will come when it will be made known who contributed as much as any other man, and who, without being considered egotistic, I may say contributed more, in procuring the great national guarantee of the abolition of slavery in all the States, by the ratification of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States—giving a national guarantee that slavery shall no longer be permitted to exist in the established or any State or jurisdiction of the United States.

I know how easy it is to enter to prejudice, and how easy it is to excite feelings of prejudice and unkindness. I care not for that. I have been engaged in this work in which my all has been periled. I was not engaged in it as a hobby, nor did I ride the colored man for the sake of procuring the great national guarantee of the abolition of slavery in all the States, by the ratification of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

It is very easy, and I am afraid, for many of our friends, enmeshed in high places, and far removed from danger—whose eyes have only abstractedly gazed on freedom; who have never exposed their limbs or property, and who never contributed a sixpence in furtherance of the great cause; while another periled his all, and put up everything sacred and dear to him, and those whom he raised and who lived with him now enjoy his property with his consent, and receive his aid and assistance; yet some who assume, and others who have done nothing are considered the great defenders and protectors of the colored man.

I repeat, my colored friends, here to-day, the time will come, and that not far distant, when it shall be proved who is practically your best friend.

My friendship, as far as it has gone, has not been for place or power, for I had these already. It has been a principle with me, and I thank God the great principle has been established that whenever any individual, in the language of a distinguished orator and statesman, true American soil, his soul spreads within him beyond the power of chains to bind him, in appreciation of the great truth that he stands forth redeemed, regenerated and dis-entrained by the genius of universal emancipation! [Applaud.]

Then let me mingle with you in celebration of the day which commenced your freedom. I do it in sincerity and truth, and trust in God the blessings which have been conferred may be enjoyed and appreciated by you, and that you may give them a proper direction.

There is something for all to do. You have high and solemn duties to perform, and you ought to remember that freedom is not a mere idea. It must be reduced to practical reality. Men in being free have to deny themselves many things which seem to be embraced in the idea of universal freedom.

It is with you to give evidence to the world, and the people of the United States, whether you are going to appreciate this great boon as it should be, and that you are worthy of being freemen. Then let me thank you with sincerity for the compliment you have paid me by passing through here to-day and paying your respects to me. I repeat again, the time will come when you will know who has been your best friend, and who has not been your friend from mercenary considerations. Accept my thanks.

The President, after concluding his remarks, waited some time outside while the procession passed, and during this time large numbers of the colored people advanced to pay their respects to him and take him by the hand.

The President was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered during the delivery of the above address and the passage of the procession, which proceeded to move as soon as he had closed.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL, THE ONLY PAPER IN WILMINGTON THAT RECEIVES AND PAYS FOR TELEGRAPH DISPATCHES.

Cholera Affair in New York, &c.

New York, April 22, 1866. The Board of Health have determined to remove the collar population of New York and Brooklyn to more healthy shades, and establish temporary hospitals in various parts of the two cities for use in case of necessity. Mayor Hoffman has ordered all nitro glycerine to be stored in vessels filled with water.

Congress.—Report of the Reconstruction Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1866. The Reconstruction Committee have agreed upon the following propositions: First, the constitution of the United States must be so amended as hereafter no State shall make any discrimination in its laws or constitution on account of color. Second, after July 4th 1876, negroes must have the right to vote. Third, Representation between 1866 and 1878, negroes being allowed to vote. Fourth, The Southern States are to be represented on these conditions and on taking the test oath.

The French Minister's Interview with Mr. Seward.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1866. The French Minister had an audience with Mr. Secretary Seward yesterday, and presented the formal adhesion of the French government to the principle of non-intervention as explained by the United States. The French Emperor kindly and cordially replies to our government and engages to withdraw his troops from Mexico in three detachments: one in November next, one in May and the third in November, 1867.

The Explosion in California.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23. The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce have telegraphed the California delegation in Congress, that resolutions have been adopted requesting Congress to pass a law to prevent the transportation of nitro-glycerine on American vessels.

The coroner's jury, on the bodies of those killed by the late explosion, express the opinion that the Captain of the Sacramento, on board of which vessel the explosion occurred, is guilty of manslaughter, the box containing the explosive material not being marked to designate its character.

Seizure of Fenian Arms.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 23, 1866. Three (3) cases of Fenian munitions were seized yesterday by order of the commander of the department of the East, and deposited at Fort Ontario. The Fenians are greatly excited in consequence.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 23. In the House to-day, Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on the President's message, suggesting a modification of the test oath on the ground that if it was modified those who took part against the Government would be in the enjoyment of official positions, and treason would not be made odious. Mr. Rogers presented a minority report, stating that the people of the South were loyal, and that it would be tyrannical to exclude them. The committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Special Notices.

Important Notice Gentlemen. THOSE WHO HAVE ORDERED GOODS MANUFACTURED at my establishment are respectfully requested to call and get them and pay for them. JAMES McCORMICK, 27 Market st., Wilmington, N. C.

Old Board Commissioners of Navigation and Pilotage.

F. W. FANNING, JOHN A. TAYLOR, A. P. REPTON, B. F. MITCHELL, JAMES ANDERSON. Election first of May. 176—

Auction Sales.

WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer. BY CROSLY & MORRIS. PORT WARDENS' SALE OF DAMAGED FLOUR. ON TUESDAY NEXT, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. we will sell, at No. 30 North Water street, by order and under inspection of the Port Wardens, for account of whom it may concern, 109 BARRELS FLOUR, slightly damaged, ex Sch. "Foaming Sea," upon her voyage from Baltimore to this port. 175—

New Advertisements.

TO LOAD FOR HAVANA.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A VESSEL to load for the above Port. J. M. WISE & CO., 17 Market Street. April 24-176-1t

25,000 SUPERIOR LATHS ON HAND.

For sale by NORTHROP & CUMMING. 176—

St. John's Lodge, No. 1.

EMERGENCY MEETING THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. By order of W. M. W. M. POISSON, Secy. 176-1t

HAUT SANTONE, CLARET.

Choice Brandy. Just received at Geo. Myers, 11 and 13 Front street. CHAS. D. MYERS, Agt. 176—

Choice Havana Cigars.

WE HAVE a few very fine Havana Cigars, purchased in bond. We also offer 250 M. cash to common domestic Cigars. Very low cash prices, at Geo. Myers, 11 and 13 Front st. CHAS. D. MYERS, Agent. 176—

Extra Family Flour.

WE HAVE in store a superior lot of choice Family Flour, a perfectly reliable brand. 11 and 13 Front Street, CHAS. D. MYERS, Agent. 176—

A Magnificent Assortment

OF GENUINE MEERHAUM PIPES. In bond. Also offered at Geo. Myers, 11 and 13 Front street. CHAS. D. MYERS, Agent. 176—

Quarantine Notice.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS NAVIGATION, April 21st, 1866. NOTICE is hereby given, that all Vessels from any port beyond North Carolina, shall hereafter come to at the Visiting Station, off Wooster's Hill, and await instructions from these quarters. F. W. FANNING, Chairman. 173-3t

Potatoes.

100 BBS. LANDING from Sch. Burnett. For sale by W. B. FLANNER. 173-3t

Shipping

BALTIMORE AND WILMINGTON



STEAMSHIP LINE!!!

Weekly Line of Steamers to Baltimore!! CONNECTING WITH STEAMERS TO LIVERPOOL, BOSTON, NORFOLK, RICHMOND, &c.

The A 1 Steamships ELLIE KNIGHT! AND JAMES A. GARY!

THESE STEAMERS WILL LEAVE WILMINGTON and Baltimore alternately every SATURDAY, thus forming a regular WEEKLY LINE. Goods forwarded from Baltimore without extra charge. For freight or passage, having superior Stateroom accommodations, apply to

ATKINSON & SHEPPERSON, 11 North Water Street. 172-1m

April 19

FOR NEW YORK. WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. THE SPLENDID FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP



CHARLES W. LORD, CAPT. GEO. W. WARD.

WILL LEAVE OUR WHARF (BETWEEN DOCK AND Orange Streets) for the above Port, on Tuesday April 24th.

For Freight or Passage, having SPLENDID ACCOMMODATIONS, apply to WORTH & DANIEL. Steamship GUSSELL TELFAIR will follow, and sail following Thursday. Agents in New York: C. GOODESPEED, 46 West Street. CHAS. H. PIERSON, 77 South Street. 162-1f

April 19

New York and Wilmington Weekly Line OF FIRST CLASS STEAMSHIPS.



REBECCA CLYDE, CAPT. YOUNG.

WASHINGTON... CAPT. CROWEESTER, STARLIGHT... CAPT. PETERBICK. Connecting with steamers North Carolina and Lillian, for Fayetteville and all points on the Cape Fear River.

Freight for the above Steamers will be received at the covered wharf, foot of Chestnut street, at any time, and receipted for without charge for wharfage or storage. Freight from New York delivered promptly on arrival, without regard to weather. No Commission or Extra Charges made for Forwarding. One of the above Steamers will always be loading in New York, foot Wall street. PASSAGE having superior accommodations..... \$20 00. Agents in New York: JAMES HAND, 117 Wall St., ARTHUR LEARY, 73 William St. HORACE M. BARRY, Agt. Wilmington, N. C. 162-1m

March 27.

NEW LINE FOR BALTIMORE, CARRYING THE GREAT HARBENDEX EXPRESS FREIGHT, LEAVE NORFOLK AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.



THE NEW AND IMPROVED GEORGE LEARY, CAPT. J. BLAKEMAN.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY; JAS. T. BRADY, CAPT. D. C. LANDIS, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE HAVE UNSURPASSED accommodations, being all new and constructed with great regard to speed, comfort and safety, and the tables are equal to first class hotel fare. TRAVELERS GOING NORTH VIA SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD PURCHASE TICKETS TO PORTSMOUTH, VA. where coaches will be in waiting to convey them and their baggage free of charge to the NEW LINE STEAMERS.—Ample time is afforded to make easy connection, and the fare under any circumstances as low as by the Old Bay Line.

Travelers going via Weidon and Petersburg, and Norfolk and Petersburg Railroads, can procure through tickets at Petersburg, and have baggage checked to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. This Line connects at Baltimore with the Railroads for all principal Cities North and West. Through Tickets sold on the Route, and passengers and baggage transferred from boat to cars FREE OF CHARGE. Passengers, baggage and freight transferred to and from Portsmouth and New Line Steamers FREE OF CHARGE. Leave Baltimore from Spear's Wharf, foot of Gay street, at 6 o'clock P. M. H. V. TOMPKINS, Agent at Norfolk. March 21, 1866. 147-4f

For Savannah, Georgia AND Jacksonville, Florida.



THE STEAMER DICTATOR, Capt. L. M. COLETTES.

will leave Charleston every WEDNESDAY morning, at (6) o'clock, for the above places. 155-6m

FROM VIRGINIA TO EUROPE DIRECT.

LOW FREIGHTS FROM WILMINGTON TO LIVERPOOL. The Splendid British Steamship

EPIHEUS, 3,000 Tons Burthen, Captain WILLIAM COLLINGS, will sail on or about May 1st, from Norfolk to Liverpool direct. All merchandise sent from Wilmington, forwarded FREE OF COMMISSION, and stored in Norfolk FREE until taken on Steamer. Special attention paid to goods imported by our Wilmington friends on this line. Cotton 4d.; Naval Stores 3s., from Norfolk to Liverpool. For further particulars, apply to WILLIAM LAMB, General Agent, Norfolk. Messrs. CHIEVES & OSBORNE, Agents, Petersburg. Mr. R. H. DRIBBLE, Agent, Richmond. Messrs. McANDREWS & Co., Agent, Liverpool. 148—24wd