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

THE CASE OF WHITTEMORE. From the N. Y. World.

The re-election of Whittemore by a heavy majority brings up two questions of very unequal interest. The first and minor question relates to his reception by the House which pronounced him unfit for a seat, and would have expelled him if he had not, like the snake's in St. Patrick's time, "committed suicide to save himself from slaughter. The other and more important question has reference to the fitness of a negro constituency to make a creditable use of the elective franchise.

The mere parliamentary question has no great popular interest. We incline to think that Whittemore will be admitted, and that, on the whole, he ought to be admitted to his seat. His exclusion would set a bad precedent; a precedent all the more dangerous from the fact that he would be rejected by a Congress controlled by his own political

We should be sorry to see it established as a principle of parliamentary law that an expelled member can be a second time excluded if he has been re-elected by the voters of his district. There is no conceivable limit to the abuses which might be perpetrated under color of such a principle. It might easily be pushed to such an extent as to make the will of a party majority of the House supreme over the choice of any Congressional constituency, and enable a political faction to maintain itself in power in defiance of the people. If an expelled member's constituents condone his offense, it is safer to give him a new trial, and let his place depend upon his subsequent conduct, than to incur the risk of subordinating the will of the people to the caprice of a partisan majority in the House. It is doubtless a bad thing to have a district represented by an unworthy or an infamous member. But it would be a worse thing to deprive the people of their freedom of choice in the election of their representatives.

We do not recollect any previous instance of the re-election of a member who had been expelled (Whittemore's retirement was equivalent to an expulsion) for a scandalous breach of trust. It is only a negro constituency that could be so wanting in self-respect. But after admitting negroes to the suffrage, we must accept the legitimate consequences of the experiment. All the Congressional constituencies must stand on the same level, and are entitled to the same rights. If a white constituency should return an expelled member, their right to choose their representatives ought to be respected, and until he has committed some new offense, he should be received in deference to his constituents. So far as we are aware, this principle has always been recognized. In the debate on the expulsion of Lyon and Griswold, in 1798, one of the speakers remarked, "In order to get rid of these reproaches, he hoped all parties would unite in expelling these members. If their constituents choose to send them back, he hoped no member would associate with or take notice of them." Which clearly implied that the House had no power to exclude them from their seats if they should be re-elected after expulsion. In the debate on the propos expulsion of Lyon, the next year, Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, one of the ablest members of the body, made remarks which conveyed the same implication. Lyon, whose term had not expired, had been sentenced by a court, and during his imprisonment had been elected for the next Congressional term; and his friends argued that if the people of Vermont chose to have him for their representative nobody had a right to object. Mr. Bayard's reply admitted that his re-election entitled him to his seat for the next term if he should be expelled for the residue of the unexpired term. He said that "the member was not re-elected to the present Congress, nor was any return made of his re-election to the next." A line of remark which clearly implies that a re-election for the same term would operate as a condonation of his

offense. The return of Whittemore, a disgraced member, challenges attention chiefly by its bearing on the fitness of the Southern negroes for the political duties thrust upon them by the reconstruction experiment. The case of Whittemore has more notoriety than that of the other carpet-bag members; but the new Southern representatives are pretty much alike. Whittemore is a conspicuous sample of the whole lot. The First District of South Carolina, from which he is elected. has a greater preponderance of negro voters than any other Congressional district in the South, and therefore furnishes a somewhat more striking illustration of the operation of universal negro suffrage. The experiment must be judged by its fruits; and thus far its fruits justify the opposition made to it by the Democratic party. The experiment must indeed run its course; but it is to be hoped that it will not always produce results so scandalous as have thus far attended it. Relief is to be looked for, for the present generation at least, rather in the political skill with which the negroes are managed than in the progress of their rude apprenticeship. The natural leaders of Southern politics have been so fettered and repressed since the war, that we have not any sufficient data for judging what the negro voters may be brought to do under their guidance and control. That they can be easily influenced by local leaders is proved by the success of Whittemore, who has had no difficulty in getting himself re-elected in spite of the ban put upon him by the Republican leaders at the Federal capital. One discredited man in close intercourse with the negroes secures more of their confidence than the whole Republican party elsewhere. They have all the credulity of ignorance, and can easily be manipulated and practised upon. In the course of a year or two they may fall under the control of a better class of leaders than the interloping Radicals who went South with the army and the Freedmen's Bureau. If it were still an open question whether they should be intrusted with the suffrage, it ought to be decided in the negative. But since they possess the dangerous privilege, political skill must attempt to avert, as far as possible, the mischiefs of the experiment.

At the very worst, the evil will bring some compensations. If the negroes shall continue to elect such scandalous fellows as Whittemore and the other carpet-baggers, the section they represent will have no influence in Congress. In former days the ascendancy of the South in the national councils was out of all proportion to its numbers, owing to the vigor, ability, and character of the Southern representatives. The carpet-baggers are regarded with contempt, and they and their constituents will be alike despised until the Southern whites regain their old political influence. We shall be disappointed if the

selves to be outdone in the arts by which | is lamentable enough; but if it means that | ignorant voters are controlled. In the greater part of the South, the whites are a majority, and in such districts they can be neither outvoted nor outmanœuvred.

THE TAX BILL AND FINANCIAL QUES-TIONS BEFORE CONGRESS.

From the N: Y. Herald. At last Congress has begun to work earnestly at the different measures relating to taxation, funding the national debt, the currency, and other money questions. One or the other of these questions is up every day and pretty fully discussed. Still they are in such a state of chaos, there is such a wide difference of opinion about them, and the two houses have for the most part such separate and conflicting bills, that we cannot vet see what shape legislation will ultimately take. A great part of the session has been wasted on these measures. There is not time now for any such comprehensive legislation on them as the country needs, and there does not appear to be the statesmanlike ability in Congress for that. We must be contented, therefore, with the best that we can get. The Funding bill reported by General Schenck from the Committee of Ways and

Means differs from the Senate bill, and has been a good deal modified since it was first introduced and went to the committee. It provides for funding a thousand millions of the debt at the uniform rate of four per cent. interest. The new bonds or consols will have thirty years to run, and it is believed by Mr. Schenck that the holders of the fivetwenties and capitalists will be willing to exchange their securities or to purchase the new ones at par. It is thought that the difference in interest between the expiring or short-time six per cents, and the new four per cents will find a compensation in the increased value of the thirty-year bonds. Then, with a view to bring them to par value, it is proposed to exempt the new securities from all taxation, and to cease paying interest on the old securities as they become due, unless the holders surrender them to the Government at their par value. It has to be seen how far the holders of the five-twenties will voluntarily change them for the thirty-year bonds. The reduction of one-third the interest makes a great difference. But as the five-twenties fall due the holders of them will be compelled either to take the new four per cents or payment in money for their bonds at par value. This is perfectly fair on the part of the Government, and, indeed, liberal, considering that the bonds, which did not cost over fifty or sixty per cent, in currency, are to be redeemed in gold. It is questionable, however, as was said before, if the bondholders will take the four per cents at par, and in that case there is reason to fear the Government will not be able to find the gold to redeem such a vast amount of securities. Would it not have been better, as the Committee of Ways and Means have gone so far in proposing to reduce the interest, to have adopted the more simple plan of changing the whole debt into consols bearing 3.65 per cent. interest, and to have made them convertible into money and reconvertible at the option

of the holder? Some of the other features of the Funding bill are good enough. Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to use the gold in his vaults to buy up and cancel the six per cent. debt, and providing for the cancellation of the debt already purchased, are proper provisions. It is doubtful, however, if the clause constituting the Treasury a sort of gigantic bank of deposit is either sound in theory or can be practically carried out. This would make the Treasury Department what it was never intended to be, would complicate its business very much, and would be a doubtful and dangerous experiment. Then, how is it that nothing is said about the national banks being required to take the new four per cent. securities in this bill? It was proposed that these institutions should be compelled to take the new bonds to deposit as security for their circulation. This would absorb three hundred millions of them, at least. Why are the banks thus favored? Have the national bank interests and lobby proved more powerful than the Committee of Ways and Means or than Congress? The whole interest on the securities deposited by the banks is clear profit and a clear gift from the Government; for they get the profits on the currency supplied by the Government, and surely they ought to assist in funding the debt at a lower rate of interest.

The bill reducing taxation, which was fought so desperately by the high tariff men, is one of the best measures of the session. But it has vet to run the gauntlet of the Senate. The reduction is on many articles of prime necessity, and to the estimated amount of about fifty millions a year. There might have been a greater reduction of taxes; for the revenue of the country would have borne that, and a large surplus income only leads to extravagance and corruption; but this is a step in the right direction. There is no time now to remodel at the present session our tax and revenue system, and we may be thankful for the best we can get. Still the whole system is complicated and far too costly. We ought to raise a sufficient income from a few articles of luxury and general consumption, as England does, and this would reduce the army of office-holders and the cost of collection. One of the best propositions that has been made in Congress on financial and currency matters was that of Mr. Randall on Tuesday to issue legal tender notes in place of the national bank currency. This would save eighteen millions in gold a year to the Treasury and give the country a uniform and perfectly reliable circulating medium. But whatever Congress is going to do with regard to these various measures relative to the taxation, finances, and currency of the country should be done at once. While they are pending business is suspended to a great extent. People are unwilling to do anything while the future is uncertain. Let us have some decision soon, so that trade, commerce, and business generally may follow their usual course, and that the people may know what lies before them.

SOUTHERN LITERATURE.

From the N. Y. Tribune. Can anybody tell us what is "The Poesque?" Of Poe, per se, most of the old habitues of newspaper offices in New York have a very distinct remembrance as an exceedingly seedy, ill-conditioned individual, who wrote, when sober, some genuine poetry, and when drunk a good deal of labored trash. The few real poems are there to speak for themselves; unhealthy and powerful as some poisonous growth, yet giving evidence of a unique, absolute genius, both tempting and impossible for mere talent to counterfeit. Lately, however, he has gone up among the gods of the South. Every new aspirant for literary honors, below Mason and Dixon's line, is now approved or condemned as Poesque or non-Poesque. The new adjective troubles us. If to be Poesque means that these people are out of money, and out at elbows, trying to make their daily bread or morning bitters by scribbling verses or slannatural leaders of the South permit them. ders upon men who befriended them, the case

the mob of gentlemen and ladies who write with such alarming ease in the South all design to draw their inspiration from "the scoriac rivers that roll their sulphurous currents down Yaanek," the state of affairs is appalling and must be looked to at once. The Wertherian and Byronic epidemics in our fathers' days were disastrous; but what are we to do if the Southern school girls and boys, instead of going into well-conducted offices or shops, permanently abandon them-selves to "the mad pride of intellectuality," or to wandering down ghoul-haunted wood lands with Psyche their soul?

Such a catastrophe really seems imminent. A crop of novelists, poets, and essavists has sprung up in the South since the war thick as mushrooms after a rain. There is, too, a constant boastful attempt to parade and thrust them en masse upon our notice. The latest compilation contains two hundred and forty writers, all living, and with the great majority of them Poe's poems seem actually to have constituted the sole literature with which they were acquainted. The compilation is worth attention, as it gives very fairly an insight into the present intellectual condition of the South as developed in literature. The editor indulges, from preface to finis, in a perpetual cackle of delight. He marshals his best, from Mrs. Southworth to the callow fledgling who has chirped feebly once or twice in the county newspaper, as the immortals at whose coming the ancient masters. Greek as well as English, will hasten to yield their longheld thrones. When we know that this Mrs. Southworth and the author of St. Elmo (as the "De Stael of America") lead this troop, we can have a very fair conception of their rank and quality.

There is something pitiable to us in all this. We cannot laugh at the proud display of "keen satires written by young ladies as graduating odes," at the wild confusion of 'scintillating gleams-zephyrs freighted with perfume-horror-glares-magnolia bloomsthe tragedies about Greek maidens, Scandinavian gods, or Aztec prophets," that rash pell-mell out of the brains of this people when the first outlet of pen and ink is given them. If now and then a glimpse of plain natural feeling appears, the editor hastens to apologize for the homeliness, and turns us to some author "intensely Southern;" by which he means, he tells us, "abounding in uncontrolled emotion, clothed in tropical drapery." What can be done with these people? Is it worth while to sit down and reason with them? to tell them that vague gaspings for thought, without definite thought in the brain, and the utterance instead of a weak dribble of flamboyant adjectives, is not literature? Can they understand that "never to have spent more than two hours in writing the longest effort of his muse" does not "speak volumes for the genius of Mr. Flash," but accounts for the effusions so worthy of his name. Are Bombast and Gush ineradicable in their nature? When, in the language of one of themselves, "the amber-bued Falernian of truth and the aromatic Tokay of passion are set before them," must they always choose the Tokay?

We chose to be more hopeful about our Southern brethren, and to reject this book, and in fact any recent offering they have made to literature, as a fair sign of their intellectual status. Surely the experience of the last ten years has taught them sterner and nobler lessons than this mawkish sentimentality. During the war their actions proved them to be brave men and resolute, during women. "They learned in suffering, says our editor, "what they here teach in song." Suffering such as theirs ordinarily teaches very little song, but a large amount of sound common sense; and however much their literature may belie them, we believe they learned the lesson. "It was Ares who led them to Athena," says their eulogist, explaining the sudden appearance Southern writers after the war. Heaven forbid that the dragon's teeth should yield another such crop! But the truth is, we believe that the books which have inundated us are no exposition of Southern thought or feeling, but so many attempts to make money. The first mode of money-making to which an educated person turns when thrown on his own resources is almost invariably authorship. They would shrink from attempting to make a table or a chair, yet they go to work boldly at novel, essay, or poem, without materials, tools, or knowledge of even the rudiments of art. Our Southern friends, we trust, as more ways of earning a livelihood open to them, will seek their mistake; and then, when time has made real their new and broader views of life, we may hope for a literature from them that will be as genuine and strong an exponent of their condition as these crude efforts are frothy and worthless.

BROTHERS OF THE MYSTIC TIE.

From the N. Y. Times. The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York commenced its annual session in this city on Tuesday, and will probably adjourn on Saturday. composed of several hundreds of delegates from the various lodges throughout the State, among whom are many of the most prominent and influential citizeus of the interior. Yesterday was laid the corner-stone of the new Masonic temple to be erected at the corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue. The occasion has called together a large assemblage of Masons from various parts of the country, and the public display promises to exceed anything of the kind witnessed in this city for many years past, several thousand visitors from abroad being in attendance.

During the past twenty-five years the Ma-sonic fraternity in the United States has increased in strength and influence very rapidly, and it is now the most powerful and numerous secret order among us. It can boast of at least 560,000 members. After the abduction of Morgan in 1827 the Order fell into disrepute in the Northern States, and most of the lodges were discontinued for nearly ten years, until the political excitement caused by that event had died away. It was not till about 1840 that Freemasonry began to revive, but since then it has steadily prospered, until now it extends into every county and into the great majority of towns

in the State. Freemasdary flourishes very extensively in other countries as well as our own. There is no part of the civilized world into which it has not been introduced. In Europe it is patronized by most of the governments, and several ruling sovereigns and many of the nobility are members of the order. There was a time when, in some of the States, it was prohibited, from an apprehension that it might be made an agency of political mischief; but we believe that the Pope is now the only ruler who openly denounces it. Several years ago he issued a bull against the order, threatening excommunication of all Catholics who joined it, the practical result of which is said to have been that the Roman communion lost more than the Freemasons. Quite recently the order in the German States has taken decided action against the Pontiff. We are told that the Grand Lodge "The Sup," at Bayreuth, has sent an open letter to

all the other lodges urging them to keep a watchful eye upon the Vatican, and denouncing the recent Papal Syllabus as an assault upon the moral and spiritual development of the age.

There are various traditions as to the origin of Freemasonry, the one most generally accepted among the Order being that it was founded by King Solomon at the building of the Temple. Some writers trace striking analogies between it and the cabala of the Egyptian priesthood, the Eleusinian mysteries, and the Essenes; but the best authenticated tradition is that the Order was founded by the roving architects and masons who went about Europe during the Middle Ages, building Gothic cathedrals, monasteries, bridges, and other great works. These subsequently merged into guilds, which finally dropped the operative, and took on what is now known as "speculative" masonry. This was the foundation of modern Freemasonry, and upon it the work and traditions of the Order, as they exist to-day, have been constructed.

It is a great fallacy to suppose that there is any political or sectarian purpose sought to be accomplished by the order, or that there is any unlawful bond of protection to criminals who belong to it. It is simply a moral, social, and charitable institution, which has prospered because it responds to the natural instinct of brotherhood, and because it is the means of accomplishing a vast amount of good in an unpretending manner.

THE WASHINGTON ELECTION AND ITS LESSON.

From the N. Y. Sun. Matthew G. Emery has just been elected Mayor of Washington by about 3000 majority over Sayles J. Bowen. Mr. Emery is a Republican, but opposed to the administration of General Grant: while Mr. Bowen is a Republican and the present Mayor, and a warm personal and political friend of the President.

The canvass has developed many points of a peculiar and instructive character. The Democrats early placed a candidate in the field; but, when the division in the Republican ranks had assumed serious proportions, they wisely withdrew their candidate and ralried to the support of Emery and installed him as their accredited leader.

The colored voters held the power to determine the result, and a desperate effort was now commenced to secure their support. Under the lead of Emery the Democrats consented to the nomination of a liberal sprinkling of respectable colored men for aldermen and Common Councilmen. They made some very wry faces, but agreed to swallow the Emery concoction.

The administration put forth its utmost exertions to secure the triumph of Bowen, The President took a special interest in his success, for Bowen had figured actively and played a conspicuous part in the matter of the purchase of the famous house which had been given to General Grant by his admirers. The emissaries of the administration and the attaches of the Executive Mansion perambulated the departments, and gave the clerks to understand that they were expected to vote for Bowen, and that any delinquency in this crisis would be visited with sore displeasure by the leaders of the Republican party at the. capital.

But all was in vain. The negroes turned the scale. And the result is, Emery, Republican bolter, in the Mayor's chair, and six colored men in the Common Council chamber!

If the Democratic party of the Union are not given over to hardness of heart and blindness of mind, they will discover in this Washington election the sign whereby they are to conquer in the next Presidential contest. They must divide the negro vote of the South, and thereby carry four-fifths of the States below the Potomac and the Ohio. The electoral votes of these States, added to those which the party may reasonably hope to obtain in the North, will give them the vic-

The hour is at hand, but where is the man!

SPECIAL NOTICES. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-PANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxos, payable in cash on and after May 20, 1870. Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH.

Treasurer. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing act sembly, that a meeting of the commissioners name act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the PROFEC SPIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located TION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia, "approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 1 o clock P. M. on the 18th cay of June, A. D. 1870, at No. 122 N. SEVENTH, Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 im

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "an Act to Incorporate the MOYA-MENSING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be MENSING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the lith day of April, A. D 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of June, 1870, at No. 1218. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books jor subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13tm

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, May 25, 1879.

Notice is bereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Stockholders and Loanfolders of this Company will be held atthis effice on MUNDAY, the 20th day of June, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of considering a preposition to lease the works, franchises, and property of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

By order of the Managers, 6 6 list FRALEY, President.

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL, NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT

Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Msy 25, 1870.

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By order of the Managers.

526 that td.

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Mesers, T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.: Gentlemen:-I have made a careful examination of the Keystone Fure Wheat Whisky, and found it to be a perfectly pure article, and entirely free from fasel oil and other injurious substances. Its purity and its pleasant and agreeable flavor render it particularly valuable for nedicinal purposes.

Yours truly. CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 138 Walnut street. PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1870.

Mesers, T. J. Martin & Oo., Philadelphia, Pa,:-Gentlemen:-The sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky submitted to me for analysis I find to be pure and, as such, I highly recommend it for medicinal pur-Respectfully, etc., WM. H. BRUCKNER.

Analyt, and Consult. Chemist. CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 417 Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1870.

Mesers, T. J. Mortin & Co., Philadelphoa, Pa.:—

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FOR

are now receiving freight at

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Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents. The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons For further particulars apply to

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MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, Ls..
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on
Thursday, June 16, at 8 A. M.
The ACHILLES will sail from New Orleans, via Havana,
on—June THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, June II, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Satur-The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannan on Saturday, June 11.

The ROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkassas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by co

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C. The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, June 18th. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, une 25th. June 25th.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmins ton and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Gs., taken via Wilmington, at aclow rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

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This line is now composed of the following first-class
Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street
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ASHLAND, 800 tons, Capt. Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 822 tons, Capt. Hinckley.
PROMETBEUS, 600 tons, Oapt. Gray.
JUNE, 1870.
Prometheus, Friday, June 3.
J. W. Everman, Friday, June 10.
Prometheus, Friday, June 17.
J. W. Everman, Friday, June 24.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.

Through the control of the control of the control of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.

Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P.

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SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,

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WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 52 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENS TOWN .- Inman line of Mail Steamers are ap-

City of Brussels, Saturday, June 11, at 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, June 11, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwery, via Halirax, Tuesday, June 14, 1 P. M.
City of Machington, Saturday, June 18, 9 A. M.
City of London. Saturday, June 25, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday
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RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STRAMER BAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold.
FIRST CABIN.
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TO LONDON.
TO Paris.
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PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STRAMER, VIA HALIFAY.
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Payable in Currency.

Payable in Gold.

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By Branch Steamer.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremon, etc., at reduced rates.

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THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES

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at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and
THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing
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THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South
Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at
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Freight HANDLED BUTONOE, and taken at LOWER
RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
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No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

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The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the sth instant, leaving daily as usual.
THEOUGH IN TWENTY FOUR HOURS. Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New North, East, or West, free of commission.

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SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMDESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence
cacing on the 5th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
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NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, b. O., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristoi, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Fouthwest.

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