SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

OUR HISTORIAN DIPLOMATIST. From the N. Y. Sun.

The Hon. George Bancroft is our present Minister at the Court of Berlin, and receives a salary of \$12,000 a year in gold for attending to the official business, such as it is, of the United States with the North German Confederation. That this business, however, does not occupy all his time and attention, but leaves him considerable leisure for pursuing his favorite literary occupation, is shown by a letter recently written by him to the State Department, and which has just been printed by order of the Senate.

It seems that some Senator who knew and appreciated the value of Mr. Bancroft's lucubrations, and was determined that the nation should not remain ignorant of its debt to the illustrious historian ambassador, procured the passage of a resolution requesting the President, "if in his opinion not inconsistent with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate any recent correspondence of Mr. Bancroft, the Minister of the United States in Berlin, relating to political questions in Germany." The President, on receiving this request, referred it in due course to Secretary Fish, and he to his assistant, Mr. Bancroft Davis, and the result has been the publication of a letter-upon what does the reader suppose?-upon "the internal political condition of the Transleithan part of the Austrian empire!" What an ambassador to North Germany has to do with the affairs of Austria, and what the Transleithan part of that empire is to the United States, is not explained; but there the letter is, fillling six octavo pages of fine print, headed "American Legation, Berlin, April 18, 1870," and signed at the end, in large capitals, "George Ban-

A perusal of the document shows that it is a very nice little treatise on the present condition and prospects of Hungary, written in Mr. Bancroft's usual philosophical style, and admirably adapted to serve as the preliminary penance by which the members of the New York Historical Society earn, or used to earn, once a month, the right to partake of chocolate and sandwiches. The following paragraph, taken from near the beginning, may serve to give some idea of what it is like: -

"Within three hours after the news of the Austrian defeat at Sadowa reached Buda-Pesth the Magyar patriots formed their plan for the reconstruction of the empire upon a basis of political, personal, and constitutional liberty. The system, which had been thoroughly digested, and which Deak, at least, if no other, knew how to deduce from the pragmatic sanction of Charles VI, was an acknowledgment of the dualism of the Austrian empire and the equality of the two separate parts, with a constitutional concert of action in general adairs, effected by a meeting of their respective delegates under the same Emperor-King. The Hung monarchy of St. Stephen was to raise its through the Magyars on the one side, and what was called the crown lands, or hereditary provinces, which are seventeen in number, were to constitute themselves as one organism under the lead of the Germans on the other. The two parts, from a little stream which divides them, though for a few miles only, took their names of Cisleitha, or the Austrian hereditary provinces, and the Transleitha, or Hungary, the ancient kingdom of St. Stephen. To give you at a glance an exact idea of this division, I have caused a map to be so colored as to represent vividly to the eye the division of the old Austrian empire into Cisleitha and Transleitha, assigning the Slavonic military boundary to Hungary, or Transleitha, and Dalmatia, for the present at least, to Cisleitha. I annex a second map, so colored as to exhibit the great constituent elements of Transleitha on the one side and the seventeen separate provinces Cisleitha on the other."

And so forth, and so on. We have eulogy of Deak, the Hungarian statesman: a glowing description of the natural advantages of the Hungarian territory, and of the city of Buda-Pesth; a gloomy account of the rest of Austria, to serve as a background to the picture; and some excellent advice to the Austrian politicians, which no doubt they will gladly receive and profit by. Our accomplished Minister at Vienna, the Hon. John Jay of Revolutionary descent, will also, we are sure, feel obliged to Mr. Bancroft for pointing out to him how he too might exersise his otherwise useless talents; and we may expect before long to hear a call in the Senate for the publication, "if not incon-sistent with the public interest," of a learned dissertation by him upon Polish nationality and antiquities, or some other equally recondite subject.

Undoubtedly any of our eminent American diplomatists had better be concocting little essays like this upon Hungary, and getting up colored maps, than remaining idle or gambling at Baden-Baden or Homburg. But we protest against the system that pays men thousands of dollars a year for such trifling.

1860-1870.

From the N. Y. Tribune. Ten years ago the United States presented to the world the spectacle of a republic in which the fundamental principle of republi-canism was only half acknowledged. One section of the country was ruled by an aristocracy of the most odious kind, under which individual liberty was almost unknown, and men, women, and children were bought and sold, flogged, chained, branded, and bred for the market like cattle; where the preacher was not allowed to preach the sanctity of marriage, and it was a crime to teach the poor to read. Freedom of speech under that tyrannous regime was a pestilent heresy. The press was muzzled more securely than the press of France. Law or no law, a paper which taught in the language of the Declaration of Independence that "all men are born equal" could not be sent through the mails. A man who read the Tribune must do so in peril of his life. A citizen who believed that the despotism under which he lived was cruel and shameful and hostile to the spirit of American institutions, must hold his tongue, or face social ostracism and bodily danger. Even the courts were enslaved and advocates silenced by the iron tyranny which bound the South as absolutely as Russia a century ago was bound to the throne of the Czar. Under its blighting influence manufactures were banished from nearly half the Union; wasteful systems of agriculture exhausted the land; and five or six millions of people, white and black, were kept in degrading ignorance and poverty that REVIVAL OF THE KNOW-NOTHING a few lords of the soil might be supported in precarious luxury.

Such was the condition of the slave States. Even the free States were free in name rather than reality. It was slavery which for a long term of years had owned the Federal Government and made laws for the whole nation. The terrorism of slavery was felt even in Northern States, where to be the friend of liberty was counted a reproach, and the slaver was permitted to hunt his victims through our streets and imprison them in our jails. America, which professed to be the home of the oppressed, was the paradise of the oppres-Of all great civilized nations she alone made a traffic in human flesh. She was an evil example to all the world, and a byword in the lips of foreigners who, without the sanctions of representative government and time Know-Nothing orator and agitator-are cratic ascendency in the Southern States.

written constitutions, enjoyed in many respects more genuine freedom than we did. | the bill. Only ten years ago, and what a change to-

day! Slavery is gone like a nightmare. The four millions of freed people, entering upon their new life without the reaction which might have been anticipated after such sud-den liberation, are fast becoming useful and reputable citizens. Commerce and domestic industry are reviving. The scars of war are already nearly obliterated. For the new South a future of unexampled prosperity is dawning, in which material improvements are keeping pace with the growth of education and general intelligence. The degraded lower class which was the curse of the slave States is disappearing. Free speech, a free press, and equal rights are now the privileges of all parts of the country alike. For the first time in our history the States are really united. For the first time we can really offer ourselves to the world as an example free government, and encour-the liberals of Europe with the spectacle of our success. As a slaveholding republic America had little power to promote the progress of mankind; as a free country, she has already given an impetus to liberty everywhere. It seems only yesterday that we finished our war, but more brilliant results have already followed our victory than ten years ago the most hopeful of us expected to witness in a lifetime. The first effect of the destruction of the rebellion which threatened our existence was the destruction of the French empire, which threatened the nationality of Mexico. The surrender of General Lee involved the ignominious retirement of Napoleon from his military occupation of a neighboring republic, and with his failure no doubt ended the last attempt to establish a monarchy on the North American continent. In the domestic administration of France the American victory has also had its results. It unquestionably in conse-ce of the impulse thus WAS thus given to liberalism that the Emperor found

it politic to relax the severity of personal government, and introduce some few reforms; and it is evident enough that, in spite of the success of the plebiscitum trick, still further concessions to the people will soon be necessary. With Great Britain our relations are more intimate than with any other European country, and there the influence of our revolution has been enormous. It is hardly too much to say that in Great Britain the moral effect of our triumph over slavery swept away in half a dozen years the accumulated abuses of centuries. The reform of representation and extension of the suffrage, the overthrow of a tyrannical Church establishment, the redress of the Irish land grievance-great political achievements all of them-were hastened many years, perhaps many generations, by the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox. England has not rested, however, with these works. The whole kingdom is astir with the spirit of reform. The abolition of religious tests, the extension of education, the esta-blishment of the ballot, the introduction of a complete system of self-government in the colonies, are the tasks now pressing for accomplishment, and the present generation may see a complete change in the relative political conditions of the two classes of English society. Finally, we have shamed Brazil and Spain into doing something toward abolishing slavery in their possessions, so that in a few years more the last remnants of the curse must be destroyed. This is a part of what we have done during the decade just civilized nations; to-day we are the Liberal rights, and will need no persuasion to throw leaders of the world. If any American their influence on the side of their tried and wants to go back to the old state of things we shall not quarrel with him for being a fool; for ourselves, we like the new glory better

than the ancient shame and trouble.

Yet in the face of this brilliant history the survivors of the old despotic party which kept us degraded so long, and came so near destroying us forever in the Rebellion, take advantage of the approaching anniversary of independence to tell us that we have been dreadfully in the wrong ever since 1860, and beg us to return once more to the protection of "men accustomed to govern." These are the men who hounded Lincoln and Wadsworth to their graves, who burned orphan asylums, and hanged inoffensive negroes to lamp-posts. These are the men who brought upon us four years of terrible civil war, quarrelled with all our devices for putting an end to it, and now blame us for fighting. In their survey of the decade there is no such vision of progress as we have tried to paint; they profess to see nothing but the exercise of "arbitrary force," "unscrupulous men elevated to place by the accident of war," "outrages upon private rights," "invasions of personal liberty." The old cry of "Hands off the Constitution!" (as if that instrument were designed not to protect our liberties but to bind us helpless while our liberties are destroyed), is raised by them to-day with as much per-sistency and as little meaning as it was all through the war. They are still denouncing the great struggle as a most unconstitutional and unwarrantable proceeding, and still predicting, as they have predicted ever since 1861, the speedy extinction of free govern-ment on this continent unless the reactionary Democracy are restored to power. The results of a few local elections-and especially the complete control they have now secured of the great vote factory in New York—have given them hope of resurrection, and they purpose to rejoice. "There is a prospect of better things,' they exclaim: "let us, then, celebrate this year, the birthday of the United States, confident that there is at hand a restoration in all its completeness of our good old Government, under which the people and the States may again enjoy their rights." The Democratic party has been making false prophecies now pretty steadily for ten years, and in prophesying its own resurrection it has certainly made another. The "good old Government" is gone forever, and the men who destroyed it by their own folly and tried to destroy the whole country with it, we never can trust with power again. They may as well keep the Fourth at Tammany this year as they kept it in 1869-eursing at the soldiers, and denouncing the United States as a country not fit to live in.

ISSUE BY THE REPUBLICANS.

From the N. Y. World. On Saturday, the infamous bill designed to obstruct naturalization and obstruct the use of naturalization papers by citizens holding them, was brought up by Senator Conkling. who has it in charge. He attempted to put it on its passage, and as he hoped to bring it to an immediate vote, he said that he would not make a speech. After remarks by the radical Senator Drake, who confessed that it was aimed at the Democratic party in New York, the bill was vigorously assailed by Senators Saulsbury, Vickers, and Bayard, and went over until next Saturday, when it is to

be finally disposed of. Some of the old Know-Nothing leadersamong them Channey Schaeffer, a noted old-

The revival and adoption of the defunct Know Nothing issue by the Republicans is a noteworthy sign of the times. It betokens a consciousness that the negro agitation has spent its force. That Dagon of the Philistines has fallen in the temple of its worship-pers, and they are constrained to call on some other god for help. They have succeeded in introducing seven hundred thousand black voters into the body politic; but those black voters are concentrated in a minority of the States, and are intermingled with an intelligent white population always remarkable for political activity and skill, who are likely to gain over the negro mind the ascendancy which knowledge exerts over ignorance, property over indigence, employer over employed, neighbors over neighbors, and social standing over an inferior caste. The Republicans can no longer put their political trust in the negro; and as something must be done to retrieve the falling fortunes of their party, they can hit upon nothing better than a resuscitation of the old hostility to the rights of naturalized citizens. As the great State of New York seems more hopelessly lost to the Republicans than any other State in the Union, the Naturalization bill is more immediately directed against the Democracy of this State. Mr. Davis, one of our Republican Representatives, is its author, and Mr. Conkling, one of our Republican Senators, takes charge of it in the Senate.

If this Know Nothing bill is to pass, we hope it will pass now. Time enough will clapse before the Presidential election to amend our State constitution, if the radicals pass it at this session; and with the indignation it will arouse among our immigrant population, it will be easy to carry an smendment placing them on the same liberal footing upon which they have always stood in several of the Western States. If the radical Know-Nothing Congress force us to take such a step, we can easily open the door to all bona fide residents, whether naturalized or not, and permit them to vote without naturalization papers. In the West, immigrants vote on the same terms as natives; and if New York should adopt the same rule, our Irish and German inhabitants would vote after one year's residence, instead of the five years now required. The Republicans are introducing a game which two can play at, and the winning cards are in the hands of the Democrats. The Know-Nothings in Congress make a great blunder in assuming that naturalization is a necessary prerequisite to voting, in the face of a long-settled practice to the contrary in several States. Any State that choses can adopt the same liberal practice by a simple amendment to its constitu-

The Know-Nothing Naturalization bill is also a blunder on the part of the Republicans who are pressing it, in another respect. It will consolidate the whole naturalized vote in favor of the Democratic party. The war has shaken the control of the party over the foreign voters, and nothing could be better calculated to recover it than the adoption of the old Know-Nothing issue by the Republicans. The whole body of foreign-born citizens will stand by the Democratic party and give us their zealous support in defending their rights and frustrating Federal oppression by counteracting State enactments. Whether the new naturalization bill passes or fails, it equally discloses the hostile animus of the Republican party towards our adopted citiclosed. Ten years ago we were a reproach to | zens. They are reasonably jealous of their steadfast friends.

THE DISCORDANT DEMOCRACY.

From the N. Y. Times. The preaching of the Democratic Senators and members scarcely harmonizes with their practice. Having been neither moderate nor discreet in their Congressional course, the lesson they now read the party throughout the country sounds oddly enough. They have been hindrances, not helps, to practical reform; they have made every question re-lating to the South an occasion for fomenting discontent and assailing the validity and completeness of reconstruction. Even so courteous a gentleman as Mr. Cox could not allow the Georgia debate to pass on Friday without revealing the bitter hate with which his party regard the legislative foundation on which

the new South stands. The address issued by the Democratic caucus just held at Washington suggests for the fall campaign the cultivation of quite a different spirit. Senators and Representatives who have done their utmost to perpetuate idle and mischievous controversies now entreat their friends to "let there be no dissensions about minor matters-no time lost in the discussion of dead issues." What these "dead issues" are, we are left to guess. They must refer to the war and reconstruction, or the expression is virtually meaningless. But why not say so explicitly? If the Democratic Senators and Representatives really intend that their party in the coming elections shall acquiesce in the new order of things at the South—in negro enfranchisement, and the civil and political equality secured by the recent constitutional amendments, why hesitate to state the case in plain terms? Is it that the Democratic legislators, remembering how the philosophizing of the World touching "dead issues" has been received by the more pronounced organs of the party, have hoped to avert embarrassment and offense by the adoption of vague and politic phraseology?

If this has been the purpose of the caucus, we can imagine the consternation created by the address of Tammany. The pru-dent generalization of the leaders at Washington is marred by the character-istic bluntness of the leaders in New York. Tammany may be unserupulous, but at least it is not hypocritical. And the circular of invitation sent forth by the Sachems, in connection with the Fourth of July festival, shows that the spirit which dominated in July, 1868, still desires to be the exponent

and ruler of the party.
While, then, the Senators and Representatives blandly counsel the abandonment of "dead issues," Tammany takes unusual pains to invest these issues with a living interest and importance. According to Tammany, the issues arising out of the Republican policy of reconstruction are not dead—they slumber only until the fall campaign begins. True, the address declares that "all questions con-nected with the late civil war are properly at an end.' But the context in reference to the new Southern governments makes it evident that these are to be assailed whenever the Democracy obtain power. "The entire South is without a stable government," the Sachems assert; and the task of restoring to the South, "in all its completeness, the old gov-ernment," is designated as one of the prime duties of the party. What "the old Government" signifies, in a Democratic sense, and as applied to the South, we cannot doubt. It means the overthrow of existing things, and the restoration of the system which alone can make possible Demo-

The discordant elements which manifested themselves within the walls of Tammany two years ago, still operate with undiminished force. There are judicious Democrats who would discard the "dead issues," and there are zealous Democrats who would keep them constantly before the people. Whether the relative strength of the two sections has been changed since the nomination of Seymour and Blair is a question that will remain unanswered until the State Conventions, by their platforms and nominations, formally indicate the party policy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million deliars, with the right to in-crease the same to five million dollars.

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 Steck of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870. Biank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can

be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street. 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.

5 4 60t NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., No 227 South

FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1870. NOTICE.-In accordance with the terms of the le and contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. will pay at their office, No. 227 South FOURTH st., Philadelphia, on and after the 19th day of JULY, 1870, a dividend of \$150 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. on the 1st day of July, 1870. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and

S BRADFORD, Note.-The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania

Railroad Co. will be closed on July 1 and reopened on

HENRY C. JONES, 8 221m Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGA-TION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1870. NOTICE.—The Loanholders of the Schuylkill Navi-

gation Company who have not yet signed the agreement for the extension of their loans—requisite as a preliminary to the execution of the proposed lease of this company's works to the Philadel-phia and Reading Railroad Company—are respect-fully requested to call at this office and sign such agreement at their earliest convenience. By order of the Managers.
F. FRALEY, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in ac-cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

DIVIDEND - CORNPLANTER OIL COMPANY.—The Directors have declared their regular Quarterly Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable at their office, No. 524 WALNUT Street. on and after July 1, 1879, clear of State tax. Fransfer Books close on the 23d inst. and reopen 2d July.

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Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

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TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth! Invigorates and Soothes the Guma! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth! Is a Superior Article for Children! Bold by all druggists and dentists.

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nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it: the perfume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN

application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MANAYUNK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 91i WALNUT Street.

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R E A D Y R O O F I N G .applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
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the best and cheapest in the market.

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INSTRUCTION. CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUBSDAY, September 10. Erench is the language of the awily, and is constantly spoken in the institute.

6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

H. CLASSICAL, SCHENTIFIC, AND COMMER. CIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDING, No. 108 South TENTH Street.—A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Cheanut street,

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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, Ia.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on
Thursday, June — at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana
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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.

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The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannan on Saturday, July 2, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Satur-The WITCHING WIII SAII From Savannah on Saturday, July 2.

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

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday,
July 2. at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Satur
day, July 9th.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Com.
pany, the Wilminston and Weldon and North Carolina
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Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken
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Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills
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JULY, 1870.

JULY, 1870.

Prometheus, Friday, July 1.

J. W. Everman, Friday, July 18.

Prometheus, Friday, July 18.

J. W. Everman, Friday, July 22.

Prometheus, Friday, July 29.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest. outhwest.
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

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TOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
Etna, via Balifax, Tuesday, June 28, I P. M.
Oity of Paris, Saturday, July 2, 8 A. M.
Oity of Brooklyn, Saturday, July 2, 1 P. M.
Oity of Balifax, Tuesday, July 2, 1 P. M.
Oity of Balifax, Tuesday, July 2, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Fuesday
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