FRANCE.

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLIES.

Previous Convocations—Requirements and Results.

The convocation of the representatives o' a nation is usually an occasion of supreme importance; but in France it marks an era in history, because its object is to construct a new constitution. The order for an election for a Constituent Assembly is among the first acts of the present Provisional Government of France. As soon as it meets, the Provisional Government will probably—as in 1848—resign its powers into the hands of the Assembly, who will proceed to provide both a government and a constitution. Hence the circumstances under which the two preceding Constituent Assemblies were convoked and the works they effected are of extreme interest in their relation to the present occasion. While it is the belief and hope of the best friends of France that the coming Assembly will give her a republican form of government, it will yet be within the powers conferred upon the Assembly by the people to make their country once more a monarchy or even an empire.

France, in 1785-6, was seething with discontent. The fires of the first revolution were smouldering beneath the mass. Louis XV had left the legacy of quarrels with parliaments to his successor, with the caution, "Let my grandson take care of them, for it is mere than probable they will endanger the crown;" and the Abbe Perigord, afterward to become illustrious as the prince of diplomatists, Talleyrand, had just remarked that the "miserable affair of the diamond necklace may overturn the throne." The extreme deficiencies in the finances of the State had compelled the convening of the Assembly of Notables for the purpose of levying increased taxation. In dismissing that assemblage, which had come together from all parts of the kingdom, the Archbishop of Toulouse made the startling announcement of the coming change—that the Tiers-Etat, i. e., the people, as a matter of justice, should be represented by another assembly of a number of votes equal to that of the clergy and nobles taken together. Marshal Segur said to the King that the assembling of the Notables might be the seed of the States-General; if so, it was of rapid growth, for the pressure of both nobles and clergy compelled, in August, 1788, the order for the convocation of the national estates or States-General for the 1st of May, 1789. Each of the three estates, nobles, clergy, and people, expected to control this assemblage, which was elective, and, so far as the Tiers-Etat was concerned, resulted in the selection of representatives of the popular will. Neckar, the Prime Minister, procured the authorization by the King's Council of the measure which doubled the number of the deputies representing the Tiers Etat. The assemblage of the representatives of the three-Estates thus collected on the 5th of May, 1780, was composed of 1128 persons, and was called also the Constituent Assembly.

It consisted of 293 representatives of the clergy, 270 of the nobles, and 565 of the Tiers-Etat, thus quite realizing the proportion of numbers to the latter named by the Archbishop of Toulouse. Of the representatives of the clergy, more than two-thirds were cures: 62 out of 108 mayors and magistrates in the Assembly were elected by the people, and from the latter there came also 279 lawyers. It will be perceived that the preponderance of intellectual activity, as well as of numbers, might naturally be expected on the side of the Tiers-Etat. One of the earliest measures taken by the representatives of the people was an attempt to draw a dividing line; on the 17th of June, 1789, they took to themselves separately the title of the National Assembly, and Neckar prepared a plan for a constitution, in which the distinction was further indicated by providing for their meetings in a different chamber from the nobles and clergy. But five days afterwards 148 of the clergy left the rest and joined themselves to the National Assembly. An endeavor to disperse the States-General on the part of the King was resisted by the National Assembly; immediately 46 nobles, among whom was the Duke of Orleans, followed in the footsteps of the clergy, and went over to the resisting body, and at last the King ordered the remainder of the nobles and clergy to join the opposition, and the National Assembly embraced all the members of the States-General.

There were, however, two other important classes who already endeavored to contest the Government with the Crown and the National Assembly—the army of France and the populace of Paris. Treachery among the troops has ever been coincident with disasters to the French monarchy. The National Assembly, if it did clearly perceive the distinction between the voice of the people and the violence of the mob, was powerless to quell the Parisian insurgents, who, in the successful storming of the Bastile, on the 14th of July, 1789, learned alike the power of the populace and the weakness of the crown. But with these insurrectionary movements, which afterwards extended to other cities, and with the formation of the National Guard, which dates from that day, began the growth of that military spirit and training which eventually made France a nation of soldiers. On the 8th of October following the mob seized the peace of the King and conducted him, virtually their prisoner, from Versailles to Paris, where he was permanently detained in obedience to the popular behest. On the 20th June, 1791, the King attempted an escape, but was arrested at Varennes and reconducted to Paris by three commissioners from the National Assembly. That body the next day passed a decree suspending temporarily his kingly functions. It would have been far better for France to have permitted his escape. These acts were unquestionably among the gravest political errors of the Assembly, and can only be regarded as weak concessions to the violent expressions of popular sentiment.

The great work accomplished by the Constituent Assembly was the overthrow of the feudal forms of government and the recognition of the rights of man. Its enactments provided for extended suffrage; for reforms in the systems of law and administration of justice, including the introduction of trial by jury; they secured liberty of religious worship, and confiscated church property; they placed taxation on a broader basis, and secured a better foundation for the finances of the country; they changed the law of inheritance, and provided for the distribution of landed property to the untitled classes. The Assembly prepared a Constitution for France, which was intended to secure to that country the advantages of a limited monarchy. On the 14th of September, 1791, the King, having been restored by the Assembly to the exercise of his functions and to his personal freedom, declared in public his acceptance of the Constitution amid great popular enthusiasm. Its work accomplished, on the 29th of the same month the Assembly declared its sittings closed. With a view to a more exact representation of the people, the Assembly sacrificed itself by making its members ineligible as candidates to the next Assembly. With the close of the Constituent Assembly it therefore resulted that those representatives who had learned much of the governing art in the stormy twenty-nine months of its existence no longer permitted themselves to exercise their knowledge for the benefit of their country. They were succeeded by the Legislative Assembly, which opened its sittings within two days after the Constituent Assembly was closed. But the new legislators were a very different class of men from their predecessors; a monarchy, however limited, no longer met the requirements of the nation, and the Constitution of 1791 was soon superseded.

A brief review of the legislative bearings of the revolution of 1830, the abdication of Charles X, and the accession of Louis Philippe, will throw light upon the circumstances of the convocation of the second Constituent Assembly. Charles X yielded to the force of a revolution incited by his own refusal to comply with the constraints of a limited monarchy. Though perhaps authorized by the letter of the constitution under which the monarchy was re-established in 1814, he yet opposed its spirit, and made a great political blunder by refusing, even after effecting a dissolution and re-election of the Chamber of Deputies, to select his Ministry from among their number. He and his advisers were unpopular with his subjects, being suspected of yielding to the influence of the Jesuits. When the crisis came, he badly managed the means at his command, and the defection of the troops of the line, upon whom he depended, enabled the Liberal party to accomplish his overthrow. After his abdication, three parties presented themselves for popular favor. But the horrors of the first revolution were still remembered against the Republicans; the disasters which had so recently followed the ruin of the empire were a drawback to the Napoleonists, who otherwise would have pressed the claims of Napoleon II, then an officer in the Austrian service. The leading politicians, especially those in the Chamber of Deputies, leaned for want of an alternative toward the position of the Orleanists. The Duke of Orleans was dressed as a bourgeois and prepared for flight, having sent to Charles X a letter of assurance that he would not take his place on the vacant throne, when a deputation forced their way into his apartments and insisted upon his acceptance of the crown. "*Qu'il accepte,*" was announced thus briefly by the chief of the deputation to Talleyrand. He became "King of the French" in August, 1830, being first called Philippe VII, and afterward Louis Philippe.

The liberals considered that as they had effected the revolution which placed him on the throne, they had a special hold upon Louis Philippe. His entire reign was marked by a series of political attacks upon the Government, usually with an outcry for reform as the entering wedge. In the Chambers from 1831 to 1839 there were but few petitions for electoral reform, but parliamentary reform was brought forward eleven times for discussion; the intent being to reduce the number of deputies. In the great public debate between Arago and Thiers, May 16, 1840, in which the former advocated universal suffrage, a great impulse was given to questions of popular sovereignty; and from 1840 to 1847 both electoral and parliamentary reform were perpetually under discussion.

The accidental death, July 13, 1842, of the son of Louis Philippe, the Duke of Orleans, a young man of great promise and of personal popularity, weakened the hold of the King upon the heart of the nation. After that, every weakness, every timidity, exhibited by Louis Philippe was accounted against him as a crime. A strong opposition to his government was organized. The republican opposition desired universal suffrage; the monarchical oppposition attacked his general policy. These joined hands in 1847 to call in popular excitement to their aid. The Chateau Rouge banquet took place July 9, 1847, and was given by the combined opposition. Banquets of this character were repeated throughout the cities of the kingdom, and the agitation of questions of reform penetrated the remotest districts. This was the "*Campaigne des Banquets.*" On the 11th of February, 1848, the Cabinet deliberately spurned both questions of reform, and on the 13th denied the right of political meeting without governmental authority. To test this assumption, a grand banquet was arranged and proclaimed by the opposition for the 22d February. It was suppressed by the authorities, and at the last moment the opposition announced that it would not take place. But Paris was aroused. The people suspected, says Lamartine, that Louis Philippe was a believer in the divine right of kings. He was unpopular because he was a king. On the 23d February there were barricades in the Faubourg St. Antoine and crowds crying "*Vive la Reforme!*" In the evening the crowds had a leader, Lagrange by name, who brought them into the neighborhood of the Cafe Tortoni. A battalion of the line, drawn up in front of the Hotel of Foreign Affairs, fired into this mob that was carrying torches and a red flag, and sixteen corpses of citizens were stretched upon the sidewalk. The next day the barricades surrounded the Palace and approaches of the Tuileries. Louis Philippe had just time to escape from a rear door, after arranging the form of an abdication, when a column of the people broke through the Guards, filled the apartments, and swept away every trace of royalty.

The republic was proclaimed very much in the same style as during the present year, at the Hotel de Ville, a provisional government being constituted by Lamartine, who subsequently became Minister of Foreign Affairs; Dupont de l'Eure, whose age and dignity made him a fitting presiding officer; Arago, to whom were committed Naval Affairs; Cremieux, ultimately Minister of Justice: all the foregoing being carried to the scene of their triumph almost on the shoulders of the crowd. Ledru-Rollin, Marie, who received the portfolio of Public Works, and Garnier-Pages, obtained entrance and were added to the number. General Subervie was made Minister of War, Carnot of Public Instruction, and Goudchaux (a banker) of Finance; but the last-named individual became frightened at the gathering storms a few days afterward, and Garnier-Pages, who at first was made Mayor of Paris, took his place. It will be perceived that the Liberals, who brought about the revolution which placed Louis Philippe on the throne, were themselves disappointed at his failure to meet the views of the people, and chagrined at the position in which they were placed as his supporters. Hence his fall. The "citizen monarch" experienced also, as had the two previous Kings of France, the defection of the troops, as well as the dislike of the people. He and the Queen embarked at Honfleur for Havre on the 2d of March, 1848, under the names of "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," and thus entitled sailed again from Havre to England.

The Provisional Government were embarrassed by financial difficulties growing out of general distrust of the new order of things, and the distress among the working people of France. An attempt to increase the direct taxes excited universal indignation. To calm the storm, a decree was passed, convoking the Constituent Assembly. The number of its members was fixed at 900, the Convention of 1793 being taken as the model. The convocation was ordered for and took place on the 4th of May, 1848, being the 59th anniversary of that of the States-General of 1799. M. Buchez was the first President. On the 15th of May the sitting of the Constituent Assembly was invaded by an insurgent force of citizens, who took possession of the hall, and the assembly retired. The insurrectionists attempted to form a new provisional government, but were put down by force of arms, 3000 insurgents surrendering without bloodshed. A more formidable insurrection, in which the starving workingmen whom the Provisional Government had been unable to supply with work and pay, and who had suffered still more after that Government resigned upon the formation of the Assembly, had by the 24th of June filled Paris with barricades, and the Assembly appointed Cavaignac Dictator. It is believed that upward of 20,000 persons were killed in the scenes of conflict and carnage which ensued during two or three days following.

By November 4, 1848, the important work of the Constituent Assembly was concluded, and the new Constitution, which organized the Government of France as a Republic, was adopted and proclaimed. The value of this work was impaired by a single great defect; it gave too much power to the President of the Republic, and it permitted his continuous re-election. This was the more inexcusable, because already Louis Napoleon, whose ambition for empire was more than suspected, was the prominent candidate, and it was well-known that Cavaignac, his principal competitor, stood no chance of election. On the 10th of December, 1848, eighteen days before the announcement of the election of Napoleon, the Constituent Assembly was dissolved.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

HANGING HORRORS.

Execution of Four Negroes in Virginia—Horrible Scenes at the Scaffold—A Brutal Hangman.

As already announced by telegraph, Moses Newby, Peter Newby, Jacob Wallace, and Henry Costen, negroes, were hung at Isle of Wight Court House, Virginia, last Friday, for the murder of Mr. Joseph Gray, of that county, on the 11th of December last.

The condemned men had been placed in the Norfolk jail for safe keeping, and were sent up to the Court House, under a guard of fifteen men, on Friday morning.

We take from the Norfolk *Virginian* the following particulars of the horrid scene:—

The feet of the condemned having been pinioned upon first taking their stand upon the scaffold, as each one ceased to speak the black cap was drawn over his head, and when all had finished the scaffold was cleared of all but the condemned, and at exactly 1 o'clock, at a signal from Deputy Sheriff Eley, the prop was jerked violently away and

THE DROP FELL.

Then ensued a scene the recital of which we would willingly spare our readers, and a repetition of which we earnestly hope it may never be our lot to witness. As the bodies fell in the drop the two end men, Peter Newby and Jacob Wallace, both large, athletic men, snapped the rope like pack thread, and fell heavily to the earth, apparently insensible. The other two remained suspended, but one was hanging by only one strand of the rope, the other two having been broken in the fall. Moses Newby died instantly, his neck being broken, but Henry Costen lived for nearly ten minutes, gasping for breath and his limbs working convulsively. The two men on the ground lay still for a few minutes, when Jacob Wallace rose to a sitting posture, and broke into prayers and supplications. Peter Newby lay awhile longer, when he also sat up, but kept silent, except groans extorted by pain. Their feet were then untied, when both stood up, Newby leaning heavily against the steps of the gallows, while Wallace walked back and forth praying intently. New ropes were procured and adjusted to the beam; the two men hanging prevented the drop being raised. At the expiration of seventeen minutes the physicians in attendance, Drs. Jordan and Chapman, examined the bodies and pronounced them both dead, when

ANOTHER HORROR

was enacted, which made strong men shudder and turn pale. Instead of lowering the bodies as is always customary, the ropes were cut, allowing the ghastly corpses to fall with a horrible thud at the very feet of the two half hanged men standing below. Not content with this, the

BRUTAL MONSTER

who officiated as hangman, an occupation which he dishonored, and who rejoices in the name of John J. Murphy, descended from the scaffold, and taking hold of the rope attached to the neck of one of the dead men, drew the body by it across the yard, and tumbled it into the coffin, as if it had been a dead dog. He repeated the operation on the next one, and seemed to think that by his disgusting brutality he had done some meritorious action.

THE SECOND HANGING.

During the whole of the time this disgusting scene was transpiring, Wallace and Peter Newby, although suffering horribly from the effects of the rope around their necks, in their fall, betrayed no emotion save that Wallace used the time in praying loud and fast, Newby looking on apparently as unconcerned as if he was not an actor in the dreadful drama.

THE NEW ROPES,

which were of stout cotton cord, having been fixed, the drop was replaced, and the miserable men mounted the scaffold the second time—this time never to return alive. The condemned both spoke to the crowd around in the same strain as before, at the conclusion of which the black caps were again drawn over their heads, and at half-past one o'clock the drop again fell, and the ropes proving strong enough they were left struggling in the air. Neither of their necks were broken, and for several minutes they gave painful evidence of life by their forced breathing and the convulsive jerking of their legs. They were allowed to hang for half an hour, when they too were cut down, placed in their coffins, and taken to the Court House grave-yard for interment.

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A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

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EDUCATIONAL.

CARL GAERTNER'S NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets, is now open for the Fourth Season for the reception of pupils. Instruction is given by a staff of the best Professors in the city in the following branches:—

Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Contra Bass, Theory of Harmony, Grand Organ (or Church Organ), Cabinet Organ, Melodeon, Flute, Clarionet, Oboe, Bassoon, Horn, Cornet, Trombone, Harp, Guitar, etc., etc., and in the Italian, German, French, and Spanish Languages.

For particulars see circulars to be had at the Office of the Conservatory and in the Music Stores.

The Director of the Conservatory takes this opportunity to express his sincere gratification at the success which has attended his efforts to establish this Institution in Philadelphia on a permanent basis and with the prospect of continued prosperity.

He would likewise declare his gratitude to the many kind friends among the students and elsewhere, whose interest in the cause of thorough instruction in the art and science of music has assisted so materially in bringing the Conservatory to its present state of usefulness.

He can only promise in return that his devotion to the object of raising the institution under his care to a high place among the great Music Schools of the world shall be—as it has been—the controlling influence at the Conservatory.

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Fall term will begin September 12.

Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Day and Boarding School. This institution, having successfully completed its fourth year, has become one of the established schools of our city. Its course of study includes a thorough English and Classical Education, embracing Mental, Moral, and Physical culture.

Its ninth session will open on MONDAY, September 12. For terms, etc., apply at the school.

8 29tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, Principal.

ELDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will REOPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.

It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of

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9 10 tf Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE, N. W. CORNER OF TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen MONDAY, September 5. Parents are invited to call after August 29. Boys prepared for business or for college. JOHN P. LAMBERTON, A. M.,
8 22 1m Principal.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street, reopens September 5 Thorough preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department for small Boys.

8 27 1m Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal.

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 4035 Chesnut street, West Philadelphia, will re-open MONDAY, September 12.

9 8 3w MISS E. T. BROWN, Principal.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A SELECT family Boarding-school for boys, will reopen Sept. 12, 1870. For Circulars address J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal, South Amboy, N. J. 8 2tuths26t

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, N. W. corner of EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, on the 14th of 9th month (September), 1870. Ages 6 to 13. 9 8 1m

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF THE PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, will resume her duties September 1. 9 15 1m

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.—H. D. GREGORY, A. M., will reopen his Classical and English School, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on September 5. 8 22 1m

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th.

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LUMBER.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.—OFFICE OF A. C. S., FRANKFORD ARSENAL, September 15th, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, at this Office, until 12 M., October 15th, 1870, for furnishing the troops stationed at Frankford Arsenal with Fresh Beef, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow; the beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops, in such quantities and on such days as may be from time to time required by the proper authority, and the contract to continue in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary General shall direct, and subject to his approval, commencing on the 1st of November, 1870.

Upon the acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of six hundred dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any or all bids which may not be deemed to the interest of the Government to accept is reserved.

Bids to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

WILLIAM PRINCE,
9 15 6t 1st Lt. Ord., A. C. S.

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "Proposals for Furnishing Bartholomew's System of Drawing," and "Webster's Dictionaries," to the Board of Public Education, will be received at the Office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, addressed to the undersigned, until THURSDAY, September 22, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. Said proposals must state the price and quality, and be accompanied by a sample of said books.

By order of the Committee on Supplies.

H. W. HALLOWELL,
9 17 stuw3t Secretary.

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ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11t

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,
are now receiving freight at
FIVE CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, TWO CENTS PER FOOT, OR HALF CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

NOTICE.—On and after September 15 rates by this Company will be 10 cents per 100 pounds or 4 cents per foot, ship's option; and regular shippers by this line will only be charged the above rate all winter. Winter rates commencing December 15. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL,
9 8 t PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

Etna (via Halifax), Tuesday, Sept. 20, at 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, September 24, at 2 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Octr. 1, at 10 A. M.
City of Baltimore (via Halifax), Tuesday, October 4, at 1 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

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

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.;
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 8, above Arch street, on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 606 tons, Captain Ashcroft.

SEPTEMBER, 1870.

J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 2.
Salvor, Friday, Sept. 9.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 16.
Salvor, Friday, Sept. 23.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 30.

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.

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 on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tuesday September 27, at 8 A. M.

The ACHILLES will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, September —.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, 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 TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, September 24, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, September 17.

THROUGH 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 Friday, September 30, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Friday, October 7.

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

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low 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.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY 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 days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4t

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to