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THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The New Coalition.

From the Tribune. The fatal obstacle that bars the way to power before the formidable coalition of ex-Rebels, Copperheads, and Johnsonized Unionists, is the palpable and natural indisposition of the two former [classes to keep out of public sight and simply vote the latter into office. If they would do this persistently and systematically, the concern might possibly win, despite the discouraging result of last fall's experiment in this State. That result misleads, mainly because the Demoeratic discomfiture was not nearly so signal in reality as it seemed. The apparent increase of the Union majority from 7000 to 27,000 is the result of giganic frauds in the Presidential elec-tion of 1864, when Lincoln would have had, but for this fraud, at least 25,000 majority. The Enion triumph in New Jersey last fall was won by the soldiers' vote, which her Democratic legislators would not allow to be cast in 1864. Had the soldiers voted then, and no traud been perpetrated, Lincoln would have carried the

If the new alliance could be induced to run Slocums and Dixes tor every important post— and a sufficient number might be found, by searching inquiry—it would stand a very fair chance of immediate success. But how are you to induce those who have to fornish ninety-nine hundredths of the votes to you down cellar and hundredths of the votes to go down cellar and stay there till they are wanted to vote? It is not in human nature that they should generally do so. They cannot, even by strenuous effort, be kept out of the Randall Convention. How, then, are they to resist the lar stronger temptation of running for Congress, for Governor, etc.? Here is Hiester Clymer-who determinedly opposed the War for the Union from first to last-running for Governor of Pennsylvania against a War Democrat who fought through that war-will Clymer decline? will his backers rule him off? Clearly not. All efforts to sheive him have proved abortive; and so they will to the end. So in Kentucky, a Copperhead who was in sym-pathy with the Rebels throughout is running for the only State office to be filled by general vote this fall, against Hobson, s Union General, and he has no idea of with-drawing. Every ex Rebel in the State will do his utmost for Duvall, but it is hardly possible that many Union soldiers will vote with them. True, in Maryland, where nine-tenths of the votes that can any how be got for the "Con-servative Unior" ticket must be cast by men whose hearts and efforts were given to the Rebels throughout, Montgomery Blair, with the office-holders' help, may be able to rule off B. C. Harris, and other such avowed, thoroughgoing partisans of the Rebellion ; but there is scarcely another State in which the greater share of the offices will not be claimed by those who confidently predicted the triumph of the Confederates, or those who did their utmost to verify those predictions. The law of gravitation bears sway in politics as elsewhere, and renders it morally certain that those who cast the bulk of the votes given to any ticket will dictate its nommations, and will not so nominate as to put

a stigma on themselves. Indiana was exceeded by no other State in the thoroughness where with a majority of its Demo-crats were identified in feeling with the Rebellion, and echoed, from first to last, the pro-phecy, "You never can subdue the South." Her lodges of "American Knights," or "Sons of Liberty," were as numerous and as well filled as those of any other State, and they were as openly, venomously pro-Rebel as any other. Now, they hold conventions and resolve that "the war for the Union was just and necessary." And the Hon. William S. Holman, whom the would not renominate for Congress in 1864. because he was not thoroughly Copperhead, they have now-having beaten themselves by their Copperhead experiment-gone back to and placed again on the course. They may win in special instances by this policy; but it is as likely to disgust and repel those who voted with them in 1864 as to draw recruits to their standard. The compliments paid by certain Johnson organs to the loyalty of the Tammany section of the New York Democracy are utterly unjusti-J. Winthrop Chanler is a Tammany Democrat; he was chosen as such to the last Congress; and no man ever voted and acted more thoroughly in sympathy with the Rebel-lion. Both Fernando and Ben. Wood were chosen to Congress in 1862 on the Tammany ticket; though Fernando had proposed a seces sion of this city from the State in the interest of the Rebellion, and had apologized to Toombs, of Georgia, for his inability to overcome the police of our city so as to send arms to the aiready second States; while Ben. had, through his Daily News, been a thick-and-thin partisan of the Rebellion from the egg, and so remained to the end. We defy any fair man to deduce from the speeches and votes in Congress of those members whom Tammany Hall elected, any purpose or wish that the Rebeilion should be subdued. The attempt, therefore, to prove the Temmany wing of the Democracy patriotic, to the disparagement of the other, is utterly at war with the facts. It is a truth which every one's observation must confirm, that, if "the radicals" are to be beaten this fall, the votes which overcome them must mainly be cast by "Copperheads." He who fancies that they are to take back seats in the Randall synagogue, and furnish the bulk of the capital whereon Messrs. Weed, cowan, and Doolitule are to operate, will find himself utterly mistaken.

r r King and Fatherland, until Frussia's eagle shall have chastised the haughty onem , and fresh laure is shall adorn the belowed black and white standard ! God bless the King. God preserve the dear Father-land !"

The spirit that conceived and peaned these words in New York is the spirit that governs Prussia to day, and changed the political com-plexion of the Prussian Chambers so much in favor of Bismark. That spirit wants an en-larged, an agrandized Prussia, the equal, it not superior, in power to France and Russia, and the King, as the Prussian monarch, the aroiter of the destinies of the Continent. The idea of being Germans, or anything else but Prussians. being Germans, or anything else but Prussians, is scouted by it almost as an insult, and the aspirations of the German people for German unity, except under exclusive Prussian sway,

have nothing to expect from it. We know well enough that there are people in Prussia of a different cast of mind, who would Prussia of a different cast of mind, who would gladiy, at any moment, exchange Prussian for a German nationality, their "black and white" for "black, red, and gold." These constitute the bulk of the population of the western provinces of Prussia, as in Westphalia and Rhenish Prus-sia. But they are powerless in shaping the course of their Government, and not withstanding their enlarged German sympathies, they will have to tollow wherever Bismark leads; and where he is leading them a little incident at Schleswig shows. Under the auspices of Prus-sian efficials in the Duchy, an address to the King was gotten up at the town of Schleswig, in which the Schleswigians are made to express their loyalty to the King as "the youngest children of the Prussian monarchy." And this was done lately, and since the commencement of the war-a sure sign that in our estimation of Prussian designs we were tolerably correct.

We have, however, as we already intimated, another reason upon which our opinion also rests. We think that an united Germany under Prussian control is a political impossibility. The mur-murings of Russia at the course events are taking, of which we gave samples in our Wedne day's issue, indicate plainly, what we have all along been convinced of, that neither Russia nor France, nor England either for that matter, will permit the whole of Germany to be firmly grasped in the hands of the Prussian mon-arch, or any other one man. With the power of over forty millions of Germans-an indus-trions, intelligent, and, when aroused, warlike people-wielded by one wan, and that man a Bismark, would change the face of Europe and reduce nearly all other powers to the position of attending vassals. It is natural that the thought of seeing the grand old Germany of the earlier Hohenstauffens revived with power to give law to Europe, is inspiriting to an ambi-tious mind, but its realization is extremely dan-gerous to the independence and very existence of neighboring nations. And this is the only kind of German unity that can be wrought out by the complete success of Prussia under the leadership of Bismark, and it is just such a kind of German unity which all other powers in Europe will seek to prevent.

Let us take an almost parallet case. A large portion of the people what ing Eastern Europe are of the Sclavonic race. The bulk of their number are politically called Russians. Some, in Moldavia, Wallachia, Bosnia, and Servia, are nominally in Turkisn dominions. Some, in Croaia, Sclavenia, Northern Hungary, Gallicia, and Bohemia, are Austrians. And some, in Posen and to the northeast of if, are Prussians. For many years the idea of Pau-S'avism, just as in Germany the idea of Pau-Germanism, was agitated among the Sclavonian race, tending to-wards the establishment of one great Empire, under the control of Russia, uniting all provinces inhabited by Schwonians into one grand country. But every power in Europe opposed it, and the Crimean was not the first war waged to prevent even the faintest approach towards Pan-Slavism. And none opposed it more than the Germans, Governments as well as the people, and the latter in the most passionate form through their political literature. So long as the social and political institutions Europe shall approximately remain as they are, so long as all the peoples of Europe shall not have become confederated together under some form of republican government, just so long the absorption of all the Scla-vonic races by Russia would be as detrimental to the peace and material prosperity of Europe as the union of all Germany in the hand of Prussia and which will opposed by all the other powers Both are, therefore, a poli-tical impossibility for the present. It is for this reason, also, that we believe Prussia's success cannot result in the unity of Germany. Yet, we wish and hope to see the Germans united, and under a form of government that will at once contribute to their political re-generation and advance their material prosperity and intellectual renown, without en-dangering their security or provoking the jeatousy of their powerful neighbors.

The Saratoga Races. From the World.

The equine aristocracy of America has never been represented by a finer congress of its kind than is now assembled at Saratoga. For the first day's encounter forty-one horses were entered, all of them boassing prime bloodsixteen that of Lexington, nine that of Lightning, and three that of Lapidist. Down for the second day we find fifteen among the twenty-six referred to the Lexington strain, and among the other eleven, which all seem to be respectable animals, several sired by Glencoe, Eclipse, or Balrownic. The nominations for the third day include several specimens of the tast three parents' offspring, one of Lapidist's, and two of Lexington's. For the fourth day, which opens with a selling race, we have not yet the names. Those for the fifth day are twenty-jve in number, distributed among the more famous sizes in the proportion of nine to Lexington, four to Lightning, three to Echpse, two to Lapidist, and one to Bairownie. For the sixth day's races we have no names; but it is not probable that any inferior | orses will show their heads there.

The interest felt in this Saratoga meeting, and the widely diversided classes of people who show it, are proofs that the noble science of horsemanship is looking up. Many an American not yet grey can recollect when horse-racers and Sabbath breakers used to be prayed for in the same breath, when the little boy who ran away from his parents, in the more juvenile library, always used to attend matches immediately before taking a skill on sunday and getting drowned. There may have been some palitation for the prelugice, but it has met with a rapid death during the last lew years, and nothing was wanted to give it its final dismissal but the sight of so many horses of first-class character assembled from distant quarters of the United States by the stimulus, but rather for the reputation than for the pecuniary rewards, offered in the Saratoga races.

Apart from the mere accident of betting, which will occur in all times and countries were trials of skill are not absolutely pronibited, we regard every reunion of this kind as an occasion of numingled good to the American people. It reveals to us our exact state of strength in one of the most important particulars which can concern a civilized nation; gives the experts in one of the most valuable of our national manufactures a fre-quent opportunity to compare notes, and affords them a tribunal whose laurels shall be worth all the acquisitions of science and experience all the expenditure of pains and money which

it rook to win them. The breeding of time horses presents itself, as a duty of paramount importance to every nation which would cultivate its arts and preserve its treedom. We need not unitate Conressional orators, and go back to chaos and "Dana's Cyclopedia" for classical illustrations of the usefulness to man of that animal whose utility has been predicated in the opening sentence of every schoolboy's composition. What we particularly desire to suggest is the horse's value to ourselves. Upon this side of the Mississippi, his speed

and power seem to be in constant requisition: but beyond the river stretches a 'ar lamenser region than we already occupy, where he is a prime necessity of human existence—a region whose title we hold, but which shall never truly beiong to us until the nation of horsemen already dotting its vast platenus and canons with their corrals have spread over its entire length and breadth. Doubtless the Pacific Kallroadrather ronds, for there must eventually be seve ral-will orm the grand arterial system through which the blood of travel and of traffic shall go forth to vitalize this magnificent waste; but the capillaries by which all the deep seared tissues our social and commercial systems must be nourished, are the roads and bridle-paths upon which horses can travel.

A large portion of our national territory can never know any other means of communication. The country called "the Plains," occupying, in rough figures an area of 1000 miles long by 600 an area

can attend to her own interests in the direction of Constantinople at the same time. Whether these things should come to pass or not-and we presume not to speak with the voice of a prophet—it seems pretty evident that Napo-leon has fired his diplomatic meedle-gun a little once. Characterize the Arab as first imported into base by by our breeders in their experiments at coupling for an original and first-class strain. But the importation of horses already high-bred But the importation of horses already high-bred for generations back, is a great economical measure, of the same nature as the shipping of beef-essence and concentrated codes in place of beer essence and concentrated concert in place of sending the cattle in pens and the berries in bulk. We introduce in a lineal descendant of the Darley Arabian or the first Eclipse, the condensed excellence of a contury's succession of sires. We avoid the failures of the same period—we create and widely diffuse at once a race which it might have faken a still longer race which it might have taken a still longer period to cultivate in isolation. This, to be sure, is a matter of no consequence, save as worthy of reprehension to the *Tribune* and the Society for the Increase of Labor generally; but we fancy that Mr. Alexander, and the rest at Saratoga, will not look at it in the same light.

Fair Play.

From the Daily News.

The President, in signing the joint resolution purporting to restore the State of Tennessee to her relations to the Union, has practically advanced the work of reconstruction without committing himself to any indorsement of the radical theory. His message to the House relieves him from any share of responsibility for the course pursued by Congress, and while it exposes the absurdity of the Congressional action in the premises, it fully explains and justifies the act of affixing the Executive signature to

the resolution. Mr. Johnson too well appreciates the import ance of securing to the Southern States a foot-hold in the National Legislature to become unnecessarily at agent in defeating any movement that tends towards that consummation. If the radicals, by sophistries and *non sequilura*, come to a conclusion acceptable to him, he is their bad reasoning. Nor will the Southern people refuse to be reinstated in their right because it comes to them in connection with frivoious legislation. The joint resolution does not, so far as the merits, the law, and the con-stitutionality of the case are concerned, affect the political status of Tennessee more than an expression of opinion by any assemblage of irresponsible parties; but if it have the effect of removing radical opposition to the admission of her representatives to their Congressional seats, it will have accomplished a beneficent result. We accept, therefore, the result as we would accept restitution of stolen property, without caring much to argue with the thief to the legitimacy of the moral influences that induced him to surrender his plunder. But, now that Tennessee has been restored to

her relations to the Federal Government, how can Congress consistently, or with any show of justice, reject the claims of other States that participated in the Rebellion? What has Tennessee done that she should be more favored than her sisters? Has she ratified the amenament to the Constitution proposed by the Thirty-ninth Con-gress? No official statement to that effect has peen received at Washington. On the contrary, the President states that "unofficial information from most reliable sources induces the belief that the amendment has not yet been constitu-tionally sanctioned by the Legislature of Ten-nessee." If Congress has been trapped into a take position, it should not seek to evade the inevitable consequences of its folly and precipi tation. Brownlow's faischood can be no excuse for Congressional injustice. The simple fact asserts itself that Tennessce has been admitted to representation without having ratified the proposed amendment. Shall the National Legislature discriminate between the several Southern States? Is it not bound to extend equal terms to all ? Is it not imperative upon the Control for the several severa the Central Government to measure its relation-with the South with impartiality?

It will not do to urge that Tennessee's position of priority is based upon the mendacity of her of priority is based upon the mendacity of her Governer. That would be placing too high a premium upon laischood. Nor is it possible for Congress, having admitted the representatives of that State, and duly installed them in office, to reconsider the joint resolution that brought them there. And still the fact stares the coun-

COLUMBIA HOUSE. MOUNTAIN HOUSE CRESSON SPRINGS, On the Summit of the Allegheny CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Mountains IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF QUESTS Bince last scason additional buildings have been com-pleted avd utrainshed, adding greatly to our radiations for accommodation. The strounds have been very much improved. A Band has been engaged for the season, it he livery is in altendence. Excursion Tickets are issued by the Penn-yivania Baliroad, good until Octobe I. Passensers is awing Fullade phila at 10 A. M., come through to Greeson in davlight. All through trains stop Persons wishing to engage rooms, can do so by ad-dreasing Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866 GEORGE J. BOLTON. CONTRACTOR AND A 6 27 wfm 2m PROPRIETOR. GEORGE W. MULLIN. MERCHANTS' HOTEL. CRESSON SPRINGS, Cambria County, Pennsylvania. CAPE ISLAND, N. J. EXCHANGE HOTEL. This Botel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, 1S NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEP-ATLANTIC CITY. TION OF GUESTS. The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders The house is located near the ocean, and every attenthanks to his patrons and the public for the generous tion will be given to merit the patronage of the public. custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season and ready to re-MONUTT & MASON. coive boarders, permanent and transient, on the 6 22 tf PROPRIETORS. UNITED STATES HOTEL, is new open for hereception or visitors. Is in Market BENJ, a SHOEMAKER Proprietor. The Saturday 4% F. M. Ime from Vind Street wharf returns on Monday, arriving in thilade phiat at 9 A. M. most moderate terms. Ine bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines I quors, and eigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords. Fishing lines and tackle always on hand. Stable room on the premises. THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J .-All the comforts of a home can always be found at GEORGE HAYDAY. PROPRIETOR. UNITED STATES HOTEL. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Will open for the reception of guests on

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The Unity of Germany. From the Times.

We remarked the other day that the dream of a union of all Germany into one homogeneous people under one Government is of ancient origin, and as prevalent to-day as in the hour of Germany's greatest enthusiasm in 1813, or the moment the Parliament convened in the Pauls Kirche at Frankfort. But we also gave it as our unbiassed opinion that the success of the plans of the Prussian Government would not facilitate this Union, nor accelerate the realization of this dream of the German people. Our opinion rests on two substantial reasons, one of which we have already stated, which is, that with Prussia triumphant there would be a strong, powerful Prussia, and the portion of the German people subjected to Brandenburg rule would beone Prussians, governed in all respects with that spirit of "specific Prussianism" so prevalent among the ru ing classes of that kingdom, and would from that moment cease to be what they so much yearn to become, and have so loudly protested that they are-Germans. No-thing can better illustrate the intensity of this Prussianism" than a few sentences which we here reproduce from the New York correspond-ence of the Berlin Kreus Zeitung, dated in this city on June 22, and published in that paper in its issue of July 12. We quote:--

The Germans in this city begin to take states in the part of the second state 22, and but states and that yeaher at the states of the for for forest in this city begin to take states of the fore forest in the state of the second states of the forest in the state of the second states of the forest in the state of the second states of the second state of the second states of the second state of the second states of the second s

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The Complications of France in the Pre-From the Herald, sent War.

By a coincidence which seems to have a peculiar significance, preci cly the same opiniou with regard to Napoleon's policy in the present war, and its possible results, was expressed at three of the leading points of the world at the same time. The Moscow Gazelle, speaking in a manner officially, with the voice of Russia, declared that the Czar is adverse to any material change in the balance of power in Europe, and is not content that Prussia and Austria and Italy should become the tools of France. Russia does not choose that Venetia should be quietly disposed of by cession to France, remem-bering that there is an Italian question yet to be settled, into which the future disposition of Rome and the temporalities the Pope very prominently enter. In short, Russia recognizes the lact that the French Emperor has gone too far in his plans for the redistribution of the continent, and his ambitions views in the settlement of the complex political questions out of which this war was created, and desires to check him. The same sentiments were expressed almost at the same time by the London Temes, speaking for the reasoning portion of the British people, and may hap for the Government. In the columns of the New York Herald, where the voice from Russia and from England was since reproduced, the very same views were expressed at the moment they were enunciated by those two leading powers of Europe.

Is there not something prophetic in this fact? Is not the idea that the inture power of Napoleon as a mediator and reconstructor is in the decline, emanating from the three most prominent points of intelligence on the globe, something remarkable? And how do the facts of nistory, as they stand to-day, sustain this opinion? Russia, which of all the powers of Europe really holds in her hands the bal-ance of power, although quiescent and un-obtrusive, will have the German Confederation remodelled as she pleases; that is, she wills that Austria shall not be demolished, nor shall that Austria shall not be demolished, nor shall Prussia obtain predominance in Germany; but the events of the war in Saxony and Bohemia have almost made the annihilation of Austria a settled question, as far as her controlling in fluence in Germany is concerned. Russia will probably accept the situation. England, there-fore, with her alliance by marriage, by kindred, and by religion, with the ruling power in Ger-many, with have a friend in Prussia upon whose good faith she may depend in case of an invasion from France—that living terror of John Bull for the last half century—and thus can play her game against the overruling policy of Napoleon game against the overruling policy of Napoleon with a little more pluck than she has heretofore been able to show. With Northern Germany as an ally she will be able to put on a bold face in her future dealings with France. Russia has her own game to play, and the prize is Constantinople, When the question of German supremacy is

settled, which fast approaches comoletion in fayor of Prussia, and Napoleon is involved in the business of disentangling the web in which are enwrapped Venetia, Austria, the States of the Church, the poor old Pope, the extension of his frontier in the Rhenish provinces, the acquisi-tion of Sardinia, and all the other affairs mixed up in his diplomatically muddled brain. Russia cannot only control the arrangement of united Germany and the balance of power in Central Europe, with all the necessary alliances, but

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bread, in the course of nature must always remain virgin to the plough. The country of the Sioux, Arrapahoes, Cheyennes, and Camancaes may be cleared of those treacherous nomads; but one might as soon attempt to turn the Tartar steppes into a Holland kitchen-garoen as he plains into a farming land like that or the Western prairies, or the valleys of the Middle States. The intrequency of rains, the character of the soil, and the distance between the large rivers, must prevent this region from becoming valuable as arable land; while every advantage of climate and spontaneous lertility fit it for the grazier's porposes. For the raising of any kind of stock, to the horse breeder, the dairy-man, the beet-packer, and the sheep-farmer, the plains are an exhaustless area of wealth; and whenever it shall be developed, the horse will be as indispensable an agent in the accomplishment of the end as the human ploneer, who must ride him over millions of acres where a railroad cannot support itself, but where he can add immense yearly returns to his own wealth and that of the nation. The necessity of a fine breed of horses to our

political existence has been sufficiently demon-strated during our late war. While it is not supposable that such prices as were offered by our Government for its cavalry mounts could have called into its service any first-class animal who was not sold for vice, and white we make all allowance for the frauds of contractors, it still seems astonishing that quite such bad horses as were the case should be furnished to our soldiers in the field. Few forced marches occurred during any campaign in which the roadside was not dotted with the expiring carcases of miserable screws, who had yielded to glanders, spavin, and hide-bound, the breath which could not be accelerated out of them by spur or musket-ball. The great grievance of the army, for whole corps and campaigns together, was the wretched quality of the transportation. No army can be said to be mobilized until its cannon and its sabres can start, so that much of the time, save as a force of observation, our solhiers might as well have been in Washington as further south of Mason and Dixon's. There can be no doubt that our earlier disasters and much of the painful slowness of our struggle were owing to the superiority of the Confederate horse and horsemen over our own. Had we me the Southern cavalry, man for man, with such riders as those of California, Colorado, and Nebraska, horse to horse with such animals as they bestrone, we should have reaped the full fruits of many a victory only halt improved, and converted the ill-fortune of other fields besides Winchester.

From every point of view, the interest in From every point of view, the interest in horse-raising, manifested by such reunions as those of Saratoga and Paterson, is a invorable sign. We do not expect to see our next war find us in a position where both steeds and dra-goons have to be bred before we can mount our men. The stimulus which has brought about these valuable tests and exhibitions of our strength in the horse respect, which they in turn pass on to every farmer or amateur who has taste and falent for the most elegant and scientific branch of stock-raising, will not die out until cur whole country is settled by a thriving population, with thronged avenues of communication. We would suggest to the congress of horsemen

We would suggest to the congress of horsenen at Saratoga this week that, if they have any formal meeting, an opportunity shall be given for the general expression of opimon upon the subject of the proposed duty on blooded animals imported from abroad. If anything could be expected to move Congress it must be such a protest as all persons interested in the improvement of our stock, at least, silently icel, uttered in such a voice of authority as is at the com-mand of the most respectable and influential body which has ever assembled to consider the attional subject of equine high-breeding. We believe it possible, in process of time, to

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try in the face that Tennessee has resumed her relations to the Union without having adopted the proposed amendment.

What is to be done? What does good faith demand? What does equity insist on? What does the honor and signity of the Republic require from the central Government? No less than this-that the Southern States be placed upon an equal footing. That favoritism be repudinted. That the lying despatch of a radical parasite shall not prevent fair deating in the work of reconstruction. What has been done in regard to Tennessee cannot be undone; now let the same be done for the rest, and upon equal terms.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

Fourth District,

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE

OFFICE, SPRING GABDEN HALL. COR. THIRTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN, PHILADELPHIA, July 17, 1886.

Notice is hereby given to all persons residing or doing business in the FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT. embracing the Fourteenth, Fliteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-Seventh Wards, that the Annual Tax for 1866, upon Incomes. Licenses, Planos. Watches, etc., is now due, and will be received at this Office without penalty, until the 28th day of July inclusive.

BENJAMIN H. BROWN,

7 17 10t COLLECTOR.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE 25 LAFAVETTE COLLEGE.

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these braiches which are essentially practices in tennical, wiz.;-Excinct, wiz.;-Excinct, wiz.;-Excinct, MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITEC-IURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICUL-TURE, and the aPDIC of the tennistry to AGRICUL-TURE, and the AETS. There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; or A ODERN LAN GUAGES and FHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country. For Chemistry to President CATTELL, or to For Chemistry apply to President CATTELL, or to Clerk of the Faculty.

Clerk of the Faculty, EASTON Pernsylvania, April 4, 1886. 510

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON FIRST Mortrage Bonds or UNION PACIFIC RAIL-WAY COMPANY, Fastern Division, due August 1, wil be paid on presentation of the Compons at the Banking House of JAY COOKE & CO., New York, on and after that date.

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