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THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH.-PHILAD

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Europe-The Threatening Aspect of Affairs. From the Times,

At no period, either before or during the sharp and decisive German conflict, has the situation in Europe presented a darker aspect than it does now. We have London news by the cable of yesterday's date. We have Continental reports scarcely forty-eight hours old, And unless we are altogether deceived as to the sources of the intelligence thus brought hither. the grand contest for position, for influence, and for permanent political ascendancy in Europe is only just opening.

The quarrel, from being primarily a German, or, in a measure, a civil conflict, bids fair to develop into a Gallo-Prussian War-ostensibly for the revision of a boundary line marked out barely fifty years ago—but, in reality, for the status and dignity of leadership in Continental Europe. The demands for territorial compen-sation submitted to Prussia by the French Cabinet, of which we had a positive and distinct announcement in Monday's telegram, are to be met, according to a semi-official Berlin journal, by a prompt retusal. These demands the Prussian organ, which speaks for Bismarck, characterizes as "absurd." It reminds the Government of the Emperor, that in the Ger-man quarrel France has had nothing at stake. And the tone in which this is said as clearly indicates defiance as any semi-official atter-ance from Prussia since the conflict began.

Italy, meanwhile, will apparently cease to continue a party to the quartel, by the cession of Venetia, to which the Government of Vienna has consented; the term of the armistice between that power and Austria having been extended. In that result, the new confluent extended. In that result, the new conflict would be one involving the question of German solidarity and strength, as against French aggrandizement and modern Cæsarism. In such a contest Bismark would, doubtless, carry with him far more of the sympathies of Liberal men throughout the world than he has done

Probable War Between France and Germany-The Critical Situation of Louis Napoleon.

From the Herald.

The age of miracles has returned. The evidence has been laid before our readers in the successive issues of this paper, since the laying of the Atlantic cable, and especially in our issue of Monday, with its copious budget of European news. Only look at it. Despatches down to Saturday night last from London, Paris, and Florence, and down to Friday evening from Berlin, Vienna, Cronstadt, and St. Petersburg, published in the Herald of Monday morning! Three columns of such despatches in one issue of this journal! We are approaching in reality the boast of the lively tary Puck, when he said, "I'll put a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes.

There has never been such another marvel of newspaper enterprise in the Old World or the New as was given to our readers in their Herald of Monday morning. It marks the positive inauguration of a new epoch in modern journalism, from which, as we go on, we promise the great American public still more wonderful things. We have the experience, the men, and the means, and all the modern improvements and facilities needed to keep pace with the progress of the age, and we do not intend that the Herald shall rest upon the laurels it has already gained. On the Atlantic cable we are like General Grant when he had fairly started his Rebel adversary on the race for Richmond; for we intend to "nght it out on this line if it takes all summer" and all winter too.

One of our special despatches published on

that the sword has been sheathed for a time, to give diplomacy an opportunity to conclude a peace, we find the sphynx of the Taileries formally summoning the Court of Berlin to rectify the French frontiers by a transfer of Prussian territory. It was at first considered that Napoleon would

be satisfied with nothing less than making the Rhine the eastern limit of his empire, but it has In the the eastern limit of his empire, but it has latterly been semi-officially infimated that he will be content with the frontier fixed by the Treaty of Paris of May 30, 1814, and the restora-tion of the districts which the Treaty of Paris of November 20, 1815, removed from the domi-nation of the French crown. A knowledge of the boundary lines defined by these treatles will,

therefore, help to elucidate the subject in the new aspect in which it is now viewed. The treaty of 1814, which was concluded between Louis XVIII and the allies, after Napoleon's first overthrow and his retirement to Elba, gave very liberal terms to France. By the second article of that treaty it was provided that France should be assured the integrity of its boundaries as they existed on January L 1792, with such augmentation of territory as were comprised in the subsequent article. Some cessions of territory were therein made to France by the neighboring powers, and others were made by France to them, for mutual advantage and for the sake of more clearly defining its trontiers, "but which," writes Allison, "upon a balance of gains and losses, gave it an increase of four hundred and first housand souls." France, however, had secured to it Avignon, the Venaisin, and the county of Montbeliard, the first conquests of the Revolu-tionary Government. The various clauses of the third article specified a line of demarcation on the side of Beigium, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy; that on the Spanish frontier remaining as it was on January 1, 1792. The most important clause was the fith, by which the fortress of Landau, that prior to the year 1792 had formed an insulated point in Germany, was brought within the French frontier by the cession to that country of a part of the departments of Mont Tonnerre and the Lower Rhine, by which acquisition the fortress and its district were joined to the kingdom. France consented, at the same time, to abandon all pretension to any territories beyond the limits then defined; and the adjoining nations reserved the full right to forthy whatever point of their States they might judge fitting for their safety. If the French people had remained faithful to

the Bourbon dynasty no atteration would have been made in the boundary lines thus agree upon; but in the following year, after they had again rallied round the standards of Napoleon, the allied powers were determined upon re-ceiving compensation (or the loss of blood and treasure to which they had once more been subjected; and much to the grief of their legitimate sovereign, he was compelled to submit to loss of territory as a punishment for acts to which he had been naturally and strenuously opposed. In a spirit of revenge some of the conquerors demanded that France should yield up the most important provinces, which, during the past two and a half centuries, the monarchs of the house of Bourbon had added to their dominions. Austria insisted upon receiving back Alsace and Lorraine; Spain asked for the Basque provinces; Prussia considered that she would be insecure unless the frontier pro-vinces that adjoined the Rhenish section of her kingdom were ceded to her: while the King of the Netherlands demanded the French fortresses on the Flemish border; and they supported their claims by keeping eight hundred thousand troops on French soil, quartered upon the people. Fortunately for France, Russia being nable to receive any benefit from concess of territory, the Emperor Alexander stood by her side and sustained her in resisting these extraordinary demands. The negotiations were, however, much protracted, and come months elapsed before the definite treaty of

peace was signed. Though the terms of this treaty were very humil ating to France, still they were far from being as severe as some of the allies would have made them. It was considered that the indem-nity due to the allied powers could not be either entirely territorial, or entirely pecaniary, without prejudice to France in the one or the other of her essential interests, and that a combination of the two modes would avoid the incon-veniences that would result were either resorted to separately. The territorial concessions, which is all that we have occasion to deal with in the present article, consisted in a re-storation of the boundaries of France to the state in which they stood in 1790, with some slight modifi-cations on both aides, by which means the whole of the territory, far from inconsiderable, gained by the trenty of 1814, was resumed by the allies. In consequence of this the fortresses of Phillipsville and Marienburg, with the territories belonging to them, and the Duchy of Bouillon, were added to the Belgic provinces of the kingdom of the Netherlands; and Sarre-Louis with its fortress, Sarrebruck were incorporated with Rhenish Prussia. The fortress of Landau and the a lia-cent district was likewise ceded to Germany, and is now comprised within Rhenish Bavaria; the fortress, however, was declared the common property of the confederation, but has latterly been garrisoned by Bavarian troops. Furth south the French fortress of Huningen, which menaced Basle, was to be demolished; Versoix and a small district was ceded to the canton of Geneva; and a portion of Savoy, which, in the treaty of 1814, France was permitted to retain, was restored to the kingdom of Sardinia. France, however, now owns the whole of Savoy. which, with Nice, she has received for the aid she gave to Italy in the war of 1859. If, then, the Emperor Napoleon only demands the districts ceded in 1815 to Germany, it is evi-dent that, should be obtain them, he will not equire any very great addition to his territory; but the fortresses he would receive with then would greatly strengthen his position on th German border, and their possession might give him an opportunity, at a future day, by another move, to extend his empire to his grand objective point, the western bank of the Rhine. We We are not yet informed what, in the general settlement of Europe, he will claim from Italy, though it is pretty generally conceded that are eye is steadily fixed on the island or Sardinia, which is more than likely to full within his grasp,

on lawyers and witnesses, with no idea of ob-taining a verdict. Meantime, the seeming lion is constantly assuring the prey that he is no real lion, but only "Snug the Joiner"—compelled to roar and show his teeth to save him from the bloodthirsty radicals. We refuse to play the part assigned us in this paltry business. The prisoner is not to be punished—he is not even to be tried in earnest—stop the farce, and let him go!

The Times knows better than to ask "why we are so hostile to the masses of Rebels." It knows that we are hostile to none of them, and that, in time of need, we proved this at our cost. When "the masses of Rebels" set to kill-ing Unionists, as at Memphis, and more recently at New Orleans, they compel us to resist them but we much prefer that they behave themselves so that we shall not be obliged to do so. The *Times* well knows that we hope and labor

The Times well knows that we hope and labor for a "restoration of krotherbood among the people," That is the end and aim of all our enforts. It is a "restoration" which tramples four millions of loyal Southerners under the teet of domineering, persecuting "Rebel masses" tect of domineering, persecuting "Rebel masses" that we object to and are striving to defeat. We seek a "brotherhood" that will include the whole American people-steadfast Unionists as well as ex-Rebels-all we ask is that the former shall not be put under the feet of the latter. The Times is in favor of a "restoration" which makes the Rebels of the South supreme over the rights and franchises of the loyal blacks. We protest against this, and demand a "recon-We protest against this, and demand a "recon-struction" which secures to all, including loyal Southerners, equal rights and equal laws.

-Shall we again be accused of "opposing the restoration of brotherhood among the people !"

The North Carolina Constitution.

From the World.

The returns thus far received from North Carolina render it probable that the new State Constitution has been rejected. Some of the radicals, whose heads are as muddled as their hearts are malignant, exuit in this as a triumph over President Johnson, and a defeat, in North Carolina, of his policy of reconstruction. On the contrary, the rejection of the proposed Constitution by a popular vote explodes the radical calumny that the Presi-dent has interfered with the rights of the States by imposing on them constitutions to which he extorted their consent. All that President Johnson did was to protect the States in the formation of constitutions for themselves, the people being as free m their action as they are in any of the other States. If they elact a convention to frame a constitu-tion for their consideration, they can sanction or reject the draft, with the same freedom of choice which would be exerted in the State of New York. The irecdom with which the North Carolina Constitution has been canvassed, and its rejection (if the full returns shall show that it has been rejected), attest the treedom of political action in that State, and vindicate Presi-dent Johnson against the charge of imposing upon the Southern States constitutions to which they do not connent. Every State is as free to revise its Constitution as it was to adopt it; there being no difference, in this respect, be-tween the States north and those south of the

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, & W. SCOTT & CO. J. SHIRT MANUFACTURERS. AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

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GRAND UNION	1866. FLOORING! FLOORING! 54 CAROLINA FLOORING. 44 CAROLINA FLOORING. 54 CAROLINA FLOORING. 54 CHEGINIA FLOORING. 54 DELAWARE FLOORING. 54 DELAWARE FLOORING. 64 DFLAWARE FLOORING. 68 AND WALNUT FLOORING. ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING. 58 H AND WALNUT FLOORING. 58 H DE ROARD.	CITY OF BOSTON CITY OF BOSTON CITY OF BOSTON CITY OF BOSTON CITY OF BOSTON CITY OF BOSTON CITY OF LONDON CITY OF LONDON
REPUBLICAN MASS CONVENTION	ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING. ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING. STEP BOARDS. BAIL PLASK.	and each succeeding raturday and Wednessay, at noon, from Pior No. 44 North nyer. HATES OF PASSAGE By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
IN OLD BERKS!	1866. PLASTERING LATHS!! PLASTERING LATHS, AT REDUCED PRICES, AT REDUCED PRICES.	To London
AT READING,	1866CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES. No. 1 LONG GEDAR SHINGLES. No. 1 LONG GEDAR SHINGLES. No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES. WHITE FILE SHINGLES.	Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bre- men, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, 339, gold, or the equivalent. Tick is can be bought here by persons aculture for their forces.
ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.	FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW	For surface information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G DALE, Agent. 87 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.
In obedience to a resoltion adopted by the CENTRAL GEARY LEAGUE of the city of Reading, and the Re- publican Executive Committee of Berks County the Union hepublicans of the Eastern and Middle Counties	1866LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!! RED CEDAR FOR UNDERTAKERS!! RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.	FOR NEW YORK,
MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY,	1866. ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS. SEASONED WALNUT. SEASONED WALNUT.	For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., 3 16 So. 1228 DELAWARE avenue
For Governor of Pennsylvania,	1866ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS. ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS SEASONED WALNUT. BEASONED WALNUT. DRY POPLAR CHERRY, AND ASH. OAK FLK. AND BDS. MAHOGANY. ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.	TO SHIP CAPIAINS AND OWNERSTHI ndersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to in orm his frames and the patron or the Dock that he is prenared with increase facilities to move mendance those prenared with increase facilities
Are requested to meet in Grand Mess Convention, in the city of Reading,	1866CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS, CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS, SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, AT REDUCED PRICES.	repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and cauker, wil give perional attention to the reseals on
ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866. Arrangements will be made with all the Bailroad Com- panies to carry delegations from all parts of the State at the lowest rates The Committee of Arrangements will	1866	Chotains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinist having vessels to repair, are solicited to call. Having the agency for the sale of Wetterstedr' Patent Metallie composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of ressels' bottoms, for this city, I am pre- pared to turnish the same on avorable terms. JOHN B. HAMMITT, Kens ington Screw Dock, 115 DELAWARE Avenue, hoves 1-4 UREL Street.
make ample provision for the accommodation and com- fort of delegations from abroad. With a reasonable effort on the part of the Republi-	HEMLOCK FLANK AND JOIST. OAK SILLS. MAULE BROTHER & CO., 5 2? 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.	PROPOSALS.
cans of Lancaster, Chester, Lebanon, Dauchin, Schuyl- kili, Lehigh, Northampton, Montgomery, Delaware, Bucks, Fhiladelphia, and other counties in Eastern and	CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS	PROPOSALS
Middle Fennsylvania, this meeting will be the largest ever held in the State. The seven thousand true and tried Republicans of Olo Berks will not fail to be repre-	TEN PER CENT. By purchasing of me	PEN.SILVANIA AGRICULTURAL
sented in full tores. Our aim is totally to eclipse the recent failure to rally the Democracy in this city on the 18th of July. Such a	W. PINE BOARDS, RUN OF THE LOG. W. PINE ROOFING AND SCAFFOLDING BOARDS.	LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.
meeting as we expect here on the 22d of August will not fail to infuse confidence into the Republicans every- where, and go far to convince the honest Democrats or Oid Berxs that real pairfotism, and such mode of recon- structing the Union as will insure peace and goodwill among the people of every section, North and South.	FIRST AND SECOND COMMON BOARDS. THIRD COMMON BOARDS. W. FINE AND SAP PINE FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. W. PINE AND CYPRESS SHINGLES. JANNEY.	The Unlied States Government having granted he Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Land Serie, repr senting 750,000 acres of Public Land, for the endowmen of Agricultural Colleges in this State the Board Commissioners now offer this Land Serie to the publi Proposals for the purchase of this Land Serie, a
can only be found in the measures of the Republican party.	NOBLE STREET WHARF, 81 im No. 566 North DELAWARE Aveaue.	dressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agrica tural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyo General's office, at Harrisburg, until Wednesday, Augu
THE BOYS IN BLUE Of the several countles are especially invited to come	UNITED STATES	15 1866. This land may be located in any State or Territor by the bolders of the scrip, upon any of the unappre- by the bolders of the scrip, upon any of the unappre-
en masse-by hundreds and thousands. The Republican latch-strings of Rending will be out. They will have a cordial welcome.	BUILDER'S MILL, Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St., PHILADELPHIA.	priated lands (except mineral lands) of the Unite States, which may be subject to sale at private entry Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of on hundred and sixty acres. Elds must be made as p
Grand Torchlight Procession. On the evening before the great meeting (on Tuesday,	ESLER & BROTHER,	acre, and no bids will be received for less than or quarter section.
August 21) there will be a G and Torch ight Procession in Reading, in which the Boys in Bine, the old Wide- Awakes, and other Union organizations are cordially invited to participate.	WOOD MOULDINGS, ERACKETS, STAIR BALUS- TERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC. SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.	The Scrip will be issued immediately on the paymen of the money to the Surveyor General, one third which must paid within ten days, and the remannin two-thirds within thirty days nater notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Con-
Marshals or leaders of delegations from the several counties or districts are requested to report by mall to either of the undersigned, not later than August 19, 166, the probable number who will attend. Major-General GEARY, the next Governor, will posi-	The inffect assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 719 3m T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. OFFERS FOR SALE.	missioners. J. M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor-General, For the Hoard of Commissioners. HARRIEDTED, July 11, 1866. 747 1m
tively attend the meeting the following distinguished speakers have been in- vited to be present and address the meeting :	Panel, lst com., 2d com., 3d com., 44, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned. First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White ine (4-4) Fioring Boards.	CHIEF QUARTERNASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON.
Hon. Jelin Cessin, General John & Logan, Major General B. F. Eutler, Hon. John W. Ferney, Hon Thomas Marsaali, Ceneral Joahus T Owen, Hon. S. E. Dimmick, Wayne McVengh, Esq.	First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards. She,ving Boards, Bass, Ash. Planks and Boards, White Fine Sills, all sizes, Step Boards, 44,54, Heimlock Joist and Scanting, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widds Spruce Joist, Sills and Scanting.	WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13, 1866.) Sealed Proposes are invited and will be receive at this office untip 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY 23d inst., for furnishing the United states with millety-one CAVALRY HORSES, at least twenty five of which must be of a bay color, and the re- manoper dark colors.
Additional speakers will be invited. Also, some to address the meeting in the German Language J. HOFFMAN, Chairman Republican Ex. Com. of Berks County.	Finstering Lath (English and Calats) Pickels. Shingles, Chesnut Fosts, etc. As begany, Walbur Plank and Boards. All kinds of Fuilding Lumber cut and furnished at the chortest notice, at the lowest price. 7 19 Im	These horses must be sound in all particulars, we broken, in full flesh and good condition, from 15

Monday, from Berlin, dated August 10, gives us intelligence which is second in importance only to the tremendous battle and disastrons defeat of the Austrians at Sadowa or Koniggratz. We reter to the despatch which says "there is great excitement here" (in Berlin) in consequence of the demand made upon Prussia by France for the extension of her front er to the Rhine; that M. Benedetti (the French Minister) had lett Berlin for Paris on the evening of the 9th. His departure in the midst of that great excitement the Prussian capital was very significant. He left for Paris to warn or to consult the Emperor, because he saw that he could do nothing with this demand for the extension of France to the Rhine. The later despatches from the same quarter, which we published yesterday, fully confirm this view of the German question. The Rhine is the sacred river of the Germans.

It is to them what the Jordan was to the ancient Israelites, what the Ganges is to the Hindoos, what the Nile was and is to the Egyptians-an object of veneration, affection, and devotion. The German calls the beautiful river of his fatherland "Our Father Rhine;" he sings of its hills and vales and vineyards, and of its people as all German on both banks-that there is and shall be no divided authority on "Father Rhine." The Hon. Mrs. Norton, in her exquisite poem of the young German soldier dying in Algiers, makes it his last wish that his companion shall restore

"My father's sword and mine, To our cottage wall in Bingen, Fair Bingen on the Rhine."

And, in truth, from the poetic and sentimental nature of the German, his love of "Father Rhine" is stronger than death. When the semi-official organ at Berlin, therefore, tells us that the question of the relinquishment of any of the German soil along the Rhine is not an international but a national question, we can understand it. It means that the German race, of all their States and Principalitiessixty millions of Germans-are prepared to tight for Father Rhine and their brethren on his banks, whatever may have been the promises of Bismark or in whatever shape may come the demands of Napoleon.

There is danger, then, we hold, in this demand of France for the left bank of the Rhine. But what is Napoleon to go? He has excited the hopes of the French people, and he cannot recede without something of disgrace and of peril to his dynasty. But a war with Prussia for this boundary will be a war with the whole German family of sixty millions. Austria will be power-less to help him even if so inclined. Her Bmperor stands disgraced among his own people in his own capital. Italy is under the greatest obligations to Prussia, so that Napoleon against Bismark can hardly expect a supporting hand from Victor Emanuel. In any event, in attempting to wrest by force of arms the let, bank of the Rhine from the Germans, Napoleon will be beaten. The thirty-six millions of French people cannot cope with the sixty millions of the Germans. Let him try this rash experiment, and i will ruin him. He will be beaten, and his empire will be superseded with his tall by another French republic. Such are the dangers which now menace Napoleon; for the question of the Bhine to the Germans, from the mountains to the sea, is "not an international but a national question." We shall watch with deep interest the course of Napoleon upon this delicate and dangerous question to its settlement.

The Frontiers of France. From the Daily News.

Long before hostilities commenced between Austria and Prussia and Italy, it was generally believed in political circles that, if the sovereigns of the last-named States should enlarge their territorial possessions, the Emperor Napo-leon would require them to cede a portion of their kingdoms to him, in order to restore the "balance of power." As the war progressed this became more and more evident; and now reigns of the last-named States should enlarge

"Mr. Greeley and Jeff. Davis." From the Tribune.

The Times, under this head, says: -

"It is hard to understand Mr. Greeley. He is opposed to the *imprisonment* of Mr. Davis. Bat. it tried and found guilty, Mr. Greeley would be still nore opposed to his execution; for he objects to hanging anybody. The only other alternative is to let him go.'

"We cannot see that it is 'shametul' to imprison a great criminal, and one who not only imprisoned, but tortured, starved and poisoned, tens of thou-ands of Union soldiers, even it he did not sanction

the assaustination of i resident Lincoln "There is but one consistent way of explaining Mr. Greelev's course; which is that, having invited and encouraged Davis and others to go into retellion, he reals bound not only to go bail for them, but do what he can for their release.

"But then, while so willing to let the leaders 'go,' why is he so hostile to the masses of Rebels, and even to loyal Southern man? Why, if the leaders are forgiven, does he oppose the restoration of brotherhood among the people?"

Notes by the Tribune.

If Jefferson Davis is a "great criminal," who has "tortured, starved, and poisoned tens of thousands of Union soldiers," why is he not tried? Why has he been kept fifteen months in Tison, without being even indicted? The Times is in the confidence of the President and the Secretary of State. Can it not invent some the persistent neglect even to *indict* Davis for the flagrant crimes whereof he is accused above? Why should such a notorious, gigantic criminal as Davis is charged with being be forbidden for months to communicate with his counsel, and when at last they get into court ard plead for a trial, they be sent away without even a promise that they shall soon be brought from the sent aver face to face with a jury ?

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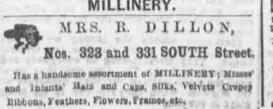
INSTRUCTION.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERITY, BETHLEHEM, TENNA. This new institution, liberally endowed by the Hon. As a Packer, or Mauch Chunk, and designed to give a null practical edication souted to the requirements of the sge will be open to receive students in the FIRST TWO CLASSES on the last of September, 1866. The location is beautinul, and proverbisly bealthy, and it is situated in the midst of varied industrial inte-rests, all of which will be subsidized for the purpose of instruction.

rests, all of which will be subsidized for the purpose of instruction. The Course will consist of two parts. First, TWO YEARS OF FILEPARATORY INSTRUCTION in Ma-thematics. Chemistry, and Languages (especially the movern languages), studies which every young man shou d pursue, for what yet profession he be incended. Second TWO ALDITIONAL YEARS in one of the iol owing schools, in each of which an additional special degreets conterred :-1. The school of General Literature. 2. the School of Mechanical Engineering. 3. The School of Mechanical Engineering. 4. The school of Mechanical Engineering. 4. The school of Mechanical Engineering. 5. Applicants for admission will be examined from the lat to the 15th of Algast. on presenting themselves to the President, at Bethlehem, or on the opening day. Circulars giving terms, etc., may be had by apy ying to Mesirs, k. H. BUTLE&& CO, No. 137 S. FOURTH Street. Philadelphia, or to HEARY COPPEE, President, Bethlehem, Pa. 7. Isis 15

Street. Philadelph Bethiehem, Pa.	ila. or to HAN	RY COPP.	EE, Presiden 7 13ts 15
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Chairman Republican Ex. Com. of Berks County, E. H. RAUCH, С. President Central Geary League of Reading. BOOMS UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ? PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1866. 5 The above call is hearting spproved and the Union Republicans of the Sastern and Middle Counties of the Republicans of the Bastern at to respond. State are carnestly requested to respond. F. JORDAN, Chairman State Committee. 812w UNION CITY EXEUTIVE COMMITTEE August 7, 1886. August 7, 1886. CITY OF THE UNION PARTY OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA. In accordance with the rules the members of the UNIOS PARTY with met in their several wards on the UNIOS PARTY with met in their several wards on the UNIOS PARTY with met in their several wards on the UNIOS TARTY with met in their several wards on the UNIOS PARTY with met in their several wards on the UNIOS PARTY with met in their several wards on the UNIOS TARTY with met in their several wards on the UNIOS TARTY with met in their several wards on the UNIOS PARTY with met in their several wards on the UNIOS THE SEVERAL SEVERA On the (ourth 'luesday of August (28th inst), the cititens of each warn shall maet in their respective divi-dons between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock P. M. and on- Delegate to a City Convention for the nomination One Delegate to a One re-of City and County Officers. One Delegate to a Judicial Convention. One Delegate to a Judicial Convention. One Delegate to a Conpressional Convention. One Delegate to a Conpressional Convention. One Delegate to a Representative Convention. Two Delegates to a Ward Convention, in such dis-tlicts as elect a Senator of Surveyor, one delegate to a Senatorial and one Delegate to a surveyor's Con-contion. to a senatorial and one Delegate to a surveyor's con-vention. Two persons to a Ward Committee of Superintendence will also be observed nrom each division. Ine loyal citizens of Phi ade phia, who have so nobly sustained the covernment when assailed by Rebels in arms, and whe are in iavor or securing a permanent beace by proper sufficient of for the Jatawe, are invited to take part in these primary elections. The Union organization has carried the country suc-cessibility through a great war. It has crushed the most of a free people. It has maintained the Union of States of a free people. It has maintained the Union of States perfect the disinfegiating cogma of state rights, sup ported by the leaders of the Democratic party. It has prevented the cenemics of our country from accomplish ing by uncound and discord, representation in the count-The by unequal and disloyal representation in the compan-lis of the nation that which they attempted and tailed to achieve in war. And whilst there can be no proper idemnity for the two hundred thousand noble lives laid own in detense of the Union in the past, it does demand that there shall be accurity against the recurrence of chellion in the ruture. int there shall be security against the results of the belien in the future. With such a record, to whom can the destinies of the tenable be more safely entrusted? We, therefore, hwite all citizens who unite with us in entiment, who believe that freason is a crime, and will issist in making it colous at the ballot-box, to take part in our primary elections. In order that we may have a satisfactory representation in our several conventions WILLIAM ELLIOTT, President. KOBSET T. GILL. Secretaries. 8 11 St CITY OF QUINCY ILLINOIS EONDS Holders of said Bonds can exchange them for new onds, which the State pays like State Bonds. Address, or call on O. C. Skinner, of Quincy. III , at fice of KIDU, FIERCE & CO., No. 19 BROAD Street, lew York, for 50 days. 31 lmrp JUST PUBLISHED-H. By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, he Ninetleth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, atitiedntitled-PHILOSOPHY OF MARSIAGE, To be had nee, for four stamps by addressing Secre-ary New York Museum of Anatemy, 865 No. 618 I ROADWAY, New York. FRENCH STEAM SCOURING OFFICE OF THE SPRUCE AND PINE STREFTS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND Street, below Sprace. AUGURT 1, 1966 On and after to-day passengers on this road will be carried through to Fairmount Park via the Schuyikill River Railway, upon payment of one fare only. 8 116t JAM ES M CFADDEN, Ju., Secretary. NOTICE.-THE STEAMER "KENNE-BLC" can be chartered for Excursions, by supplying to P. R. CLABK, care of Harters, Hollings-worth & Co., Wilmington, Delaware. August 9, 1865. FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS, WIL FOR RECORDER OF THE Fifth Ward, subject-LIAM M. COOPER of the Fifth Ward, subject-decision of the Convention of the Union 8421t to the party. UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY. RICHARD PENISTAN'S STURE AND VAULTS No. 607 ORESNUT STREET. Nearly Opposite the Post Onco. Families sapplied. Orders from the Country promotiv attended toj 5315

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Oraln. Flour, Sait, Super Phosphate of Linne, Bone Dust, Flour, Sait, Super Phosphate of Linne, Bone Dust, Fic. Large and small GUNNY BAGS canstantly on hand. 222 3] John T. Bailey. JAMES CASCADEN.

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Horses contracted for under this advertisement will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and those not conforming to these specifications will be rejected. No mares will be received.

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