## Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOO

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. Third Street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1867.

Conservative Logic in the Louisiana Case.

OUR Democratic contemporary makes the following plea in behalf of the so-called State Government of Louisiana:-

"Louisiana has a State Government. It has been recognized by the Executive and Judicial branches of the national Government, and also by the Legislative in many ways, especially by the act apportioning Representatives among the several States, and in counting the vote of its Legislature upon the ratification of the Constitutional amendment."

We hardly know which the more to admire, our contemporary's ignorance of facts or its disregard of logic.

The act apportioning Representatives among the several States, on the basis of population as ascertained in 1860, was passed March 4, 1862, two years before the present State Government of Louisiana had any existence, and some time before the Federal troops had even captured New Orleans! Moreover, if the passage of that act "recognized" any State Government in Louisiana, it must have been the Rebel one, of which the Rebel "Governor" Allen was the head, because that was the only one then in existence. Hence it would follow that the present so scalled State Government of Louisiana is a mere usurpation, with no rightful authority whatever, and, occording to our contemporary's logic, ought to be overthrown.

Again, if the act apportioning representatives among the several States was a recognition of the validity of the State Government then in existence in Louisiana, it was equally a recognition of the validity of every other Rebel State Government then in existence. And from this, again, flows the inevitable conclusion that every one of the so-called State Governments, in the late Rebel States, is a usurpation, deserving of overthrow.

Our contemporary's argument, therefore, is fatal to the legality of the Governments set up by President Johnson in the late Rebel States. It makes them to be unconstitutional and revolutionary. It leaves them no possible ground to stand upon. It is a complete justification both of the Eliot bill and of the military reconstruction bill, so far as the overthrow of the illegal and bastard "State Governments" of the South are concerned.

The second attempted argument of our contemporary, that Congress has recognized the present State Government of Louisiana by counting the vote of its Legislature upon the ratification of the Constitutional amendment, has the capital defect of resting upon an assumed fact which is no fact. Congress did not count the vote of Louisiana upon the ratification of that amendment. That knocks the bottom out of that argument.

Congress never counted the votes cast upon that amendment by any or all of the States. It simply proposed the amendment, without specifying whether the late Rebel States were entitled to take part in its ratification or not. President Johnson assumed that they were, and forced them to ratify it; but Congress had nothing to do with the matter. If, as a matter of fact, the late Rebel States were entitled to Vote upon that amendment, then it was duly ratified, unless the plea of acting under duress should be set up by the late Rebel States which the President forced to act as they did If they were not entitled to vote upon it, then the amendment received a sufficient number o votes for its adoption by the States actually constituting the Government.

No; the truth is that, from its very inception, Congress has refused to recognize the legality of the so-called State Government of Louisiana. It has steadily refused admission to Representatives from it. It refused to allow It to take part in the Presidential election of 1864. That "Government" has no basis of law or right to stand upon. It is a mere usurpation, and a poor one at that.

Passage of the League Island Bill.

THE League Island bill finally passed the Senate yesterday by the handsome vote of 27 to 17. The main speeches in opposition to the bill were made by Senator Foster, of Connecticut, Senator Riddle, of Delaware, and Senator Davis, of Kentucky. Senator Grimes, of Iowa, had charge of the bill, and succeeded in bringing it to a vote. Senator Cattell has also been one of the most active and influential supporters of the bill, and its final passage is due In no small degree to his exertions,

The bill originally passed the House of Representatives some months ago, and as no amendments were made to it in the Senate, It goes directly to the President for his signature. The location is still subject to the approval of a board of officers to be appointed by the President. We congratulate our citizens upon the probable success of this important measure.

CONSERVATISM ILLUSTRATED. - The character of what plumes itself as "Conservatism" at the present time is well illustrated by the suggestion of a journal of that ilk, that the President is not bound to execute what he may fancy to be an unconstitutional law. The result of this doctrine, if carried out, would be to make the President not only an Executive but a Judicial officer. He would sit in judgment, upon every act passed by the representatives of the people, and execute such only as he might decide to be constitutional.

It is not wonderful that such a proposition should come from those who already

claim for the President legislative powers. But it is wonderful that those who thus fly in the face of both the letter and spirit of the Constitution, should have the effrontery to set themselves up as the chief defenders of that instrument.

The President has no more right to sit in judgment upon the constitutionality of the laws he is called upon to execute, than a sheriff or a constable has. The assumption of our form of government is that the representatives of the people, in Congress assembled-the great law-making branch of the Government-have some knowledge of the Constitution, and of their duties under it. Nowhere is the least power given to the President to set himself up as the judge of the constitutionality of the laws passed by Congress. Such an attempt on his part would be a plain case of usurpation, demanding the prompt application of the highest constitutional remedies.

The Question of Crime Again.

Our article of a few days since on the increase of crime has occasioned considerable comment. and among other responses has called out one which we publish to-day, and which we commend to the attention of our readers. Our main object was to arouse public attention, and to direct the minds of thoughtful men to the astonishing and alarming condition of things now prevailing amongst us. The topic is a fruitful one. The problem for the good and the wise to solve is a difficult one. Yet, unless we give up all hope and belief in the capacity of human nature for progress in virtue and true wisdom, there must be some means of meeting and successfully resisting those downward tendencies of the times which are now so manifest and alarming.

A MISTAREN POLICY .- We think the policy of changing Representatives, which prevails throughout the North, a mistaken one. It requires two terms to enable a member of Congress to thoroughly understand the insand-outs of Washington city, and to know who to go to in order that the wants of his constituents may be supplied. As soon as experience has made him, a useful member, his constituents recall him and send another novice to go through the same routine, and in turn give way to another. While by this means the title of Monorable is lavishly distributed throughout a district, the good of the State is sacrificed. We are reminded of this by seeing that Mr. Brandagee, of New London, Conn., has been defeated for renomination, and Mr. Starkweather named as his successor. While the recall of the most bitter opponent of League Island is a satisfaction to us, it is but another proof of the impolicy of changing representatives.

Losses by Fire.-The loss incurred by our city during the past year by fires amounts to \$3,193,000. Of this, \$2,005,900 was covered by insurance, leaving a loss borne by individuals of \$1,187,100. The total number of fires was 597, so that the average loss every time the reader heard the whistle of the engines amounted to \$5322. Hereafter it will add to the impressive effect of being disturbed at night to think that some unhappy fellow-mortal is in the act of losing some \$5000 worth of

-The Rev. H. Bickersteth, incumbent of Christ Church, Hampstead, has just published a long blank verse poem under the title of "Yesterday, To-day, and Forever," which is reviewed in the Spectator as "The New Paradise Lost and Regained." He seems, it says, to have studied Milton until not to imitate him was impossible; but the peculiarities of Milton which he has chosen for imitation are not his beauties, but those strange defects which have made some writers question if the great Puritan had the divine fire. The reviewer then proceeds to quote a number of passages from this new epic, the theology of which is dreary in the extreme, and concludes by saying, "The poem will probably be forgotten in a year; but did it live, as its author opes it will, and obtain the popularity its author doubtless desires it should, it would do more to make Christianity unpopular to this generation than even the Record," which, conidering the intolerant character of the Record, severest verdict that could be pronounced upon the new Milton.

-The English papers state that Mr. Tennyson is about to leave the Isle of Wight and take up his residence in London, having been driven to that step by the persecutions of the lion-hunters who watch him in his walks, lie concealed around his house, and cut down his trees as mementoes. It is to be feared that some of these thoughtless worshippers of his genius are Americans, of whom—especially those who write letters for publication—he is understood to speak feelingly. A writer of table-talk in the Guardian says that he is busy on a poem, longer, and on a grander scale than his last, which we trust is the case. The name of this poem has been stated to be "The Death

of Lucretius." -M. Louis Blane recently brought a suit against Count Louis de Cambaceres for the balance due him on the purchase-money of of his "History of the French Revolution," which was published in 1865 by M. Leprince. whose scennity the Count became. The price to be paid for the right of publication for three years was 60,000 francs, and as the publisher is now in difficulties, M. Blanc very naturally looks to his surety for the money. The defense argued that the Count was incapable of managing his own affairs, but the Court held the contract binding, and decreed that the Count's father must pay M. Blane 40,000 francs due, and 20,000 francs damages.

-An English journal says that Lord Derby's Government may not be destined to last very long; but no one can say that it has not left its mark upon the country. Lord Derby has appointed ten judges, all of a row; half-a-dozen peers, including a truthful and beautiful baro-net; three bishops, though only Irish and Indian; five baronets and twelve knights. He has had to dispose of three garters, five lord-lieutenancies, and four colonial governor-

-Captain Mayne Reid, the well-known writer of children's books, lately gave a lecture, or something of the kind, in London, entitled "An Evening with the Poets." It was for the benefit of the suffering poor of the metropolis, among whom the gallant Captain may possibly rank himself, since his recent bankruptcy for eight thousand pounds. As Johnson said when Goldsmith's debts came to light after his death, "Was ever author so

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE FRANK CRANELLO.

TAILOR. No. 921 CHESNUT Street. (Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH S.reet), Will open on MONDAY, 11th inst., with an entire

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable gar-ment. 26 wim 6m

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING .- JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TRLEGRAPH." and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have HE MOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 14 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:-No. 14 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphi TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 730 Hp

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE IN SANE, near Frankford, Twenty-third Ward Philadelphia.
Dr. J. H. WORTHINGTON, Superintendent.

Dr. J. H. WORTHINGTON, Superintendent.
Application for the admission of patients may be made to the Superintendent, at the Asylum, or to either of the undernames MANAGERS:
Samuel Bettle, No. 149 N. Tenth street.
C. Ellis, N. E. cor. Seventh and Market streets, William Bettle, No. 126 N. Sixth street.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 117 Chesnut street.
John C. Allen, No. 336 S. Fifth street.
John C. Allen, No. 336 S. Fifth street.
John Carter, No. 329 S. Twelfth street,
John M. Whitail, No. 410 Race street.
Mark Balderston, No. 329 N. Sixth street.
Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch street,
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney.
E. P. Morris, Germantown, and 808 Market street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford;
David Scull, No. 815 Arch street.
W. Kinsey, S. W. cor. Third and Vine streets,
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey,
S. Emlen, Germantown, and 627 Market street.
Howard Yarnall, No. 922 Mount Vernon street.
Francis R. Close, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut street.

1 10 3m.

OFFICE OF TREMONT COAL COM-

PANY, No. 18 PHILADELPHIA EX-

CHANGE,

PHILADELPHIA, February II, 1887.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Tremont Coal Company will be held at No. 16 Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of February, at 120 clock M., at which time and place the Annual Election for President and Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held.

211 121 GEORGE H. COLKET Spaces

GEORGE H. COLKET, Secretary, OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1854.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 19th day of Fabruary. 1867, at 180 o'clock A. M. at the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 565 CHFSNUT Street.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY the 4th day, of March 1867, at the Office of the Company, No. 236 S. THIRD Street.

1 28 19t EDMUND SWITH, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the DARK HOLLOW OIL AND MANUACTURING COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, February 18 1887, at 4 o'clock P. M., at 0 o'218% WALNUT Street Room No 4, Second Story. PRILADELPHIA, January 30, 1887.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.

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TOILL'T EMPONIUM,

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Hail's Siculan Hair Renewer, Ring's Ambrosta Burnett's Coccaine, London Hair Co or Restorer, Tebbett's hair Regenerator, Sterling's Ambrosia, Montgomery's Hair Restorer, Phelon's Cocin turand's Oriental Cream, Laird's Bloom of Youth, Email de Paris, Enamel of America. In fact all preparations requisite to the toilet at [2.2 stuth 2m4p]

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Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perrect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness, Soud by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BAROLAY Street, New York.

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STEINWAY & SONS GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES. STEINWAY & BONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "Patent Resonator" and doubte Iron Frame, natented June 5, 1886. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the Iron frame in front of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the rear of it, both frames being cast in one piece, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument. Instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable Point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as clasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Planos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have bear at them. beard them.

BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful insiruments to the public, and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

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No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANU nise to our pairons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, com-bined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street. 52917 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

WH. SHOW HINT CROVE、CASES. 4世81

STOLEN THIS MORNING, FROM the Safe of the subscriber TWO HUNDRED DOL-LARS IN CURRENCY. TWO Tai BONDS of \$50 each, Nos. 97,384 and 142,322 also, a GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN, and GOLD and SILVER, amounting to Eleven 1 cliars.

A SUITABLE REWARD will be given for the recovery of the same.

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ABRAHAM R. BOCKIUS, Executor, 2 15 121\*

TO LET FOR SIX MONTHS—AN ELE-ganity furnished House on CHESNUT Street, near Twentieth. Rent low to a desirable tenant. 2 13 61° B. F. GLENN, No. 121 S. SEVENTH St. WANTED TO RENT, AT CHESNUT HILL, a FURNISHED HOUSE, for the summer second address, W. J. H., Box 1310, Post Office. [2 15 21\* FOR CALIFORNIA.—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP OCEAN QUEEN will be despatched on February 20, instead of the 21st, at advertised.

H. L. LEAP, Agent.
2118t No: 320 CHESNUT Street.

DARIS .- AU PAGE, No. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, Bottom of the Court Yard on the left first fiser.

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BAUTES NOUVEAUTES 2 2 304 FOR SALE—A STYLISH, PROMPT of driving Mare, suitable tor all work, five year old, Address Box 84," Evening Telegraph Office." I INSTRUCTION.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL BARE INDUCEMENTS TO PATRONS. TERMS REDUCED-ONE HUNDRED SCHOLAR SHIPS TO BE ISSUED AT \$30. NEW AND ELEGANT ROOMS

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HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philacelphia. PHILIP A CREGAR A M, PRINCIPAL.
The Spring Session will commence on MONDAY,

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J. summer Session commences MARCH 6. For Summer Session commences MARCH s. F. Catalogues, terms, etc., address
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Just ready, a remarkably FINE CHROMO of

PEACHES. Julcy and tempting for a dining-room, from the Paluting by

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Two Thousand (2000) Barrels Free OLD RYE WHISKIES

Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.

ALSO, Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,

DISTILLED IN 1865 AND 1866. Liberal contracts made for lots TO ARRIVE, of this year's manufacture.

GROUND BETWEEN LEAGUE ISLAND

2.813,800 FEET.

To lease for a term of years, in lots to suit, for wharfage, and manufacturing and commercial purposes, iwo million six hundred and thirteen thousand and six hundred feet of ground, more or leas, on the Delaware river front of the city, between League Island and the present Navy Yard, owned by the Philadelphila Commercial Wharf and Rallroad Company. Terms liberal. One-half of the capital stock of the Company in to be expanded for improvements on the grounds of the Company, in accordance with the provisions of the Company, in accordance with the provisions of the charter.

Shares 600 each. Five dollars per share to be paid at the time of subscribing, the balance to be called in as required for the improvements.

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EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

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25 2mspj No. 1230 MARKET Street.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN

\$23,000,000.

AN ACT TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

And whereas, It is desirable that the same sboulabe paid, and withdrawn from the market: therefore,

therefore,
Section 1. Be itenacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the Commonweilth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby
enacted by the authority of the same. That the
Governor, Auditor-General, and State Trensurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such
notice (not less than forty days) as they may
deem most expedient for the interest of the
State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and
issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a
rate not exceeding six per centum per annum. monwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the lat of February and lat of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after to years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of

Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which; loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of in-debtedness of the Commonwealth. Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Tressurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: Provided, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3 The bonds of the State and certifisection 3 The bonds of the State and certifi-cates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or at the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Common-wealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, com-mittees, or other persons, holding, in a fidu-clary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebt-edness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth sec-tion of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceed

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity Section 7. That all loans of this Common-wealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local laxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby re-

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate,
Approved the second day of February, one
thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
JOHN W. GEARY. JOHN P. GLASS,

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, scaled proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America.

America.

Bids will be received for \$5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; \$8,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years; and \$10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cont. per annum which must be explicitly. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of \$50, and such nigher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.

JOHN W. GEARY.

JOHN W. GEARY,

JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Auditor-Genera W. H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer, N. B.—No newspaper publishing the abounless authorized, will receive pay.

Governor of Pennsylvania

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. Nos. 809 and SH CHESNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA.

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CASHTER, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 31 3m WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.

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Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. Special business accommodations reserved for

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ALL SERIES

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5-20s of 1865 January and July,

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