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THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH .- PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1866

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON OURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Philadelphia Convention. From the World.

It is less important to the success of the Convention to keep out irregular delegates than it is to exclude irrelevant questions. If there were danger that radicals and disunionists would seek seats in the Convention, to sow dissensions or control its action, a jealous vigilance might be needful in scrutinizing the claims of delegates. But if the radicals and disunionists attempt to create disturbance, they will try a different method. For the last ten days it has been whispered that they intend to stir up a riot, and make the city a scene of turbulence and bloodshed. We hope this is not true; but the fact that some Republicans feel the necessity of warnings and precautions, gives a solor of probability to the report. The *Tribune*, one day last week, remonstrated with its friends against the folly of disorderly proceed-ings, and foreshadowed the manner in which it was proposed to begin the riot, by advising then, if they should have a meeting in Phila-delphia or convention at the same time, to hold it at such a distance from the Johnson Convention as to avoid the danger of tumult and con-flict. It is now reported that the Republican Governor of Pennsylvania, at the request of the Republican Mayor of Philadelphia, has issued secret orders for several regiments of militia to be ready to act at a moment's warning during the session of the Convention. That the radicals are frenzied enough to attempt to break it up by violence we do not doubt; but still we have no serious approhensions of disturbance. The more wary and sagacious Republicans see that a riot would damage their party, and the fear of Governor Curtin's bayonets will probably awe the more reckless.

At any rate, it is certain that the radicals will not attempt any mischief *inside* the Convention. We suppose, therefore, that there will be no applicants for seats who do not wish well to its objects, however reprehensible the conduct of one or two individuals among them may have been heretofore. They cannot very well be excluded without discussion and perhaps un-pleasant wrangling, and the objections urged against them would apply with equal or greater force to a considerable portion of the Southern delegates, who, having renounced their errors, should not have them rudely flung back into their faces. The easiest way to dispose of a few objectionable delegates is to admit them, and then, as often as they make an indiscreet motion or proposal, quietly vote them down. It fis feared that the radicals will make a great handle of the admission of one or transporting man the admission of one or two notorious men. They will harp continually on the admission of hose whom they call Rebels, in any event; and perhaps the best way to extract the fangs of their calumnies is to allow certain marplots to make mischlevous proposals, and exhibit them to the country as having no supporters or con-federates in the Convention. When they are voted down, forty or fifty to one, the radicals will be welcome to make all the party capital they can out of the admission of these men to seats

But whatever the wisdom of the Convention may judge most suitable with regard to the persons referred to, their admission or rejection is of minor consequence in comparison with the exclusion of questions on which sincere Union men differ. It is not expedient to take the sense of the Convention on questions of that descrip-tion. Every man who goes to Philadelphia as a delegate is entirely clear on one point-the right of the Southern States to immediate reprewhich the country asks the verdict of the American people. Until this is decided, it is as vain to agitate other questions, as it would be to proceed with a trial in a court of justice before empanelling and swearing in a jury. The Constitution ordains that public measures shall be determined by a Congress consisting of Senators and Representatives from every State: and the country is not prepared for other issues until we have a constitutional Congress In a rapidly growing country, at all times, and in a country emerging from a great civil war, especially at this time, there is need of a valid national legislature to which men can submit their conflicting views of policy for decision; just as there is need of courts to determine private controversies. It is not necessary that litigants should agree on the merits of their respective causes, before they unite for the establishment of tribunals. The more they are at variance, the greater the need of competent courts to which they can submit their differences. In the same manner, political parties in this country need a competent Congress in which differing interests and sections can adjust their disputes. There can be no doubt that a majority the Northern people think all the States entitled to representation; and if all who hold this opinion can be brought to act together for this once, the Union will be promptly restored. But if the Convention will not allow citizens to unite on this issue till they are brought to agree on others, the radicals will be likely to triumph Nothing would perhaps do so much to produce instantaneous and enthusiastic harmony in the Convention, as the appearance of Presi dent Johnson on its platform. If, when the multitudinous acclamations at length gave way to a desire to listen, he would address the Convention, he might produce a more electric effect than has attended popular eloquence since the beginning of the century. The President is the centre, soul, and rallying point of this great movement, and no man is so well qualified as to give it a fitting exposition and safe direction.

four. Go into any county of the South, and you will find those whose hearts and arms were with the Rebellion looking with favor and hope to this Convention; inquire in any township or village of the North, and those who heid the Federal Govern ment wrong and the Rebels substantially right are for this Convention, with but just so many more as hold office under Federal authority, or hope that they soon will. There is absolutely no popular support for the Randall Convention outside the ranks of the Rebellion at the South and the Peace Democracy at the North Indi-viduals whose griefs or greed master them may here and there be found co-operating with "the bread-and-butter brigade;" but they never com-posed even a fraction of the great Union party which they vainly seek to overthrow. They can send delegates—or, more strictly, they can go as delegates—to Philadelphia; but they have none but Copperheads and negro-haters behind them as constituents. They are not a party; which go as delegates—to Financephra, but hey have none but Copperheads and negro-haters behind them as constituents. They are not a party; they are not even a fraction; they are simply a clique, and a very small one. They will not count in an official canvass. This Convention assembles with simply these

objects:-1. To put the unchanged Unionists of the South, but especially that large portion of them whom God has chosen to make black, utterly and permanently under the feet of those who struggled and fought to destroy the Union till they could fight no longer. 2. To surrender the loyal North and the Government into the hands of the Rebel sympathizers who rallied around the Seymours in 1862-3, voted the war for the Union a failure, and consistently there-with supported McClellan and Pendleton in 1864. If enough Republicans and War Demo-crats can be lured into a coalition with them to give them a majority, the blacks will be crushed back into virtual slavery or driven out of the country; and "the Union as it was," with Andrew Johnson as he didn't use to be for President, and some Northern Copperhead for Vice-President, will usher in an era whereof the recent wholesale murders in Memphis and in New Orleans have given us a foretaste. But the people are not tending that way.

The Philadelphia Convention-Its Duty to the Country.

From the Herald.

There will be to-day a more important gathering of representative public men and eminent citizens from all parts of the Union than has ever taken place in the country since the formation of the Government; that is, it will become so if those who meet in convention at Philadelphia do their work weil. Though this body 1s not called together by law, and its action will not have the force of law, it may, nevertheless, exercise the greatest influence. Nor is it to be a convention to make nominations for office-lor the Presidency, for Congress, or for any other office. It will be, strictly speaking, a conterence, a spontane ma assembly brought toge her by the necessities of the times, in which the pa riots and leading minds of the republic will conter as to the best means of saving the country and Government from the revolutionary and destructive measures of a powerful faction. The convention system itself, which makes our presiden's, gov-ernors, and legislators, and which, in fact, controls the whole political machinery of the re-public, has no foundation in (aw, "It sprung up spontannously and from political necessary. Yet while it is without legalized existence, it has be-come all powerful. The conventions that formed the confederation and the Union originally met only to discuss important/political questions pertaining to the Government. Our own admi rable institutions were the result rather than the direct object of these conventions of patriots and great men of that day. Difficulties of a sectional and political character distracted the new republican communities, and the fathers of our country said, let us meet together in convention to talk over these matters and to see what can be done to give peace, unity and a permanent good government. They met simply to discuss the absorbing political questions of the day, just as the Philadelphia Convention will meet for the same purpose. This resulted in the glorious institutions we have live! happily and prospe-rously under for nearly a century. The Con-vention that will meet to morrow has not a constitution to make or a government to establish as they had, but it has not the less important and Government from the destruction with which they are now threatened by a revolutionary Congress. The accounts we have received from all parts The accounts we have received from all parts of the country relative to the temper and pur-pose which animate the people who have interested themselves in the Convention, and as to the character and dispo-sition of the delegates, give us hope of the happlest result. A few obnoxious and troublesome tellows, such as Vallandigham and the Woods, who have more ambition than patriotism, may try to make a fuss and give trouble, but we believe the overwnelming mafority of the conservatives and patriotic men will soon silence them. We think the Southern delegates especially will frown down those agi tators who would raise unnecessary and trouble-some issues. They have pad too dearly for agitation, and have too much at stake not to avoid discord. The thought of assembling this truly national Convention was a happy one. For more than five years the people of the North and South have been separated, first by a foolish act of attempted secession by the latter, and since by a bitter and unscrupulous faction who got control of Congress. Like the prodigal son, the Southern people have suffered from their folly, and after being whipped into a sense of their error they desire to come back to the family circle. The utter hopelessness of their former theories and cause could have no other effect, for such a disposition is in accordance with reason, their interests, and the philosophy of human nature. Every humane citizen, every conservative who desires peace and harmony in the republic, every statesman who sees the evil of a prolonged exclusion of the South from representation in the Goy ernment-all naturally say, let the wounds of our country be healed, let the Union be as complete as it was before the war. But a radical majority in Congress say no, it shall not be so; we will keep the South unrepresented and the country in a dangerous disorganized state be cause we are atraid of losing political power. Under these circumstances the next best thing to be done, uncoubtedly, is to bring the repre-sentatives of the people from all section together in a national convention. If the radicals will not let them exchange views and harmonize in Congress, they can do so in this assembly. The people will thus be enabled to see and rejoice over a return to former fraternal relations. The Convention will be a standing protest against and condemnation of the conduct of Congress, and must have the effect of enlightening the public as to the character and purposes of that body. But in order that these good results may follow the Convention, there must be no attempt made to revive old party organizations or rivalries. If the conservative Republicans enter the Convention with the purpose of swallowing up the Democrats, and using them for their own old party purposes, they will commit a grave mistake, and damage the cause they have es-poused. The same may be said of the Demo-crats; and the caution is more necessary to them, perhaps, because they may be more tempted to swallow up the Republicans; for, though they are divided, there is still a pow-erful Democratic organization. But this as we though they are divided, there is still a pow-erful Democratic organization. But this, as we said, would be a grave mistake, and perhaps a fatal one. Truly it may be asked on this occasion, what is in a name? Yes, a good deal is in a name for harm, if it be odfous. But what does it matter about an old name in the present crisis? The principle, the restora-tion of the country, is the thing. The defeat of the radical revolutionists and the election of new and better Covgress is the work The war, and the revolution that it has done. caused, have swept away old party issues. Let the names be buried with them; at least let not these names cause strike when a grand patriotic movement is insugurated. The party of the Philadelphia Convention, whatever particular name may be assumed, ought to be and can be the party of the future. All who meet there

can stand upon the same platform. Let everything be done with that dignity and order is consistent with the object in view An able and terms address to the public, clearly setting forth the great issues of the day, should be spread broadcast over all the land. No house should be without it. The issue between the policy of the Administra-tion and that of Congress—between restoration and conservatism on one hand, and destruc tion and radicalism on the otner-should be concisely explained, so that a child may understand it. The reckless extravagance and fearful corruption of Congress should be fully exposed; and this is a prolific theme. Then, when the platform is laid down, the wealthy men of the republic everywhere should subscribe liberally to sid the movement, while the orators should spread themselves over the longth and breadth of the land. If such prudence and energy characterize the movement there can be no doubt of the result. Short as the time is before the Congressional elections, a complete change may be effected, and a conservative Congress be re-turned to take the place of the present radical one. That should be the main object in view.

Important from Europe - France and Prussia.

From the Times.

By the cable we have news from Europe of the gravest significance. The Emperor of the French is reported to have demanded of Prussia an extension of the frontiers of France.

It can only be towards the Rhine that this extension of the French boundary is to take place, and this resolves itself again into what is called, in European parlance, the "natural frontier of France."

We have, as yet, no details as to how far Napoleon is desirous to push out the boundaries of his empire, but the bare announcement of the fact shows that we were correct in assuming that an aggrandized and powerful Prussia would arouse French jealousy, if not opposition.

Of the Prussian territory west of the Rhine what does he wan: for France? Sarrelouis and Sarrebruchen have already been mentioned; in fact the coal mines of one of these places have lately been sold by the Prussian Government to a French company. But an increase of French territory by these very limited districts alone would hardly countervail the enormous growth of Prussian power. Does he want Luxemburg and Oldenburg ' Does he covet even the Bavarian Palatimate of the Rhine? Does he ask to incorporate with France so much of Hesse Darmstadt as hes west of the great river, with Mayence for its chief city? Does he want Trier and Aix is Chapelle, and Coblenz and Cologne? Or does he want all of Ebenish Prussia, as far as Kleve? Whatever answer the telegraph or steamships may bring us to these questions, very fact that we are now compelled to ask them

Mill Prussia cousent? The Germans, if they do disagree about atmost everything else, are, North as well as South, united upon one point -hatred of French influence in Germany, There have lately come to the surface some very conspicuous indications of this. Even the Augs-burg Gazette, a Bavarian paier, in the pay and under the control of Aus!ria, admuted and encouraged the sentiment that, after the stupen dous victories of Prassia, her leading position as the controlling German power must be con-ceded as un fail accompli; and that if French ealousy should exact territorial acquisition for France as a counterpoise to Prussia, the whole of Germany would be united to retuse and to resent it. If Fra ce has asked it now, as we are informed, and Prussia refuses to assent, it would make King William and his Ministe Bismark the most popular nien in Europe, for there would not be a German either in Prussie or Austria, or anywhere else, who would blame them, and who would not, either in deed or in spirit, help to urge on a war against France. And will France, in that event, go to war Will Napoleon risk it? Will the Frencu people support him in such a war? Will, in that case the alliance between Italy and Prussia continue and will the Italians against the French on the side of the Prussians? Really, it seem as if the war in Europe, now that we were les to expect peace, threatened to become European war.

A General Annesty.

SPECIAL NOTICES. 1	LUMBER.	SHIPPING.
GRAND UNION REPUBLICAN MASS CONVENTION	1866FLOCHING! FLOORING!! 1866. FLOORING! FLOORING!! 54 CAROLINA FLOORING. 44 CAROLINA FLOORING. 54 VIRGINIA FLOORING. 54 VIRGINIA FLOORING. 54 DELAWARE FLOORING. 54 DELAWARE FLOORING. 54 DELAWARE FLOORING. 54 DELAWARE FLOORING. 54 MAND WALNUT FLOORING. ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING. ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING. STEP BOARDS. BAIL PLANK.	STEAM TO LIVERPOOL-CALLING at Queenstown-The Inman Line, sailing and week carrying the United States main CITY OF BOSTON Staturday, August 11 CITY OF BOSTON Saturday, August 12 CITY OF MAXCHESTER" Weenesday, August 12 Saturday August 12 CITY OF MAXCHESTER" Saturday August 12 Saturday August 12 Matter Staturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Fler No. 44 North river. By the mail steamer sating every Saturday. First (abim Staturday Steerage. 30 To London 95 To London 34
IN OLD BERKS!	1866. PLASTERING LATHS!! PLASTERING LATHS, AT REDUCED PRICES.	To London
AT READING, ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.	1866CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES. No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES. No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES. WHITE PINE SHINGLES. WHITE PINE SHINGLES. CYPRESS BHINGLES. FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW	Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hambarg, Bre n en, etc., at moderate rates. Steering e passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, \$30 gold, or the equivalent. Tick-ts can be bougot here by persons sending for their friends. For jurther information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DAUF, Ament. 87 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.
In obedience to a resolution adopted by the CENTRAL GEARY LEAGUE of the city of Reading, and the Be-	1866, -LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!! RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.	FOR NEW YORK, —PHILADEL FOR NEW YORK, —PHILADEL deiphia Steam Propeller Comeany De- statch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Rarlan Canal leaving dat y at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with a Northern and Eastern lines.
puolican Executive Committee of Berks County the Union Republicans of the Eastern and Middle Counties of Fennsylvania, favorable to the election of		leaving dai y at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines. For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, at ply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., 3 16 No. 1328. DELAWARE avenue
MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY, For Governor of Pennsylvania,	1866ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS. ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS SEASONED WALNUT. BEASONED WALNUT. DRY POPLAR CHERRY, AND ASR. OAK PLK. AND BDS. MAHOGANY. ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.	TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERSTHI motoralgoed having leased the KENSINGTON SOREW DOCK begs to in orm his friends and the patron or the block this he is represent with insertions
Are requested to meet in Grand Mass Convention, in the city of Reading,	1866, -CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS, CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS, SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, AT REPUCED PRICES.	of the Lock that he is prepared with increases facilitie to accommodiste those having vesses to be raised o repaired and being a practical ship-componter an caulter, will give personal attention to the vessels on trustee to him for repairs. Caujuns or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinist
ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866. Arrangements will be made with all the Ballroad Com-	1SCC -SPRUCE JOIST SPRUCE JOIST !	having Yessels to repair, are solicited to call. Having the agency for the sale of "Wetserstedt: Fatent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for th preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am pre- paiged to turnish the same of favorable terms.
panies to carry delegations from all parts of the State at the lowest rates. The Committee of Arrangements will make ample provision for the accommodation and com- fort of delegations from abroad.	FROM 14 TO 22 FEET LONG. FROM 14 TO 22 FEET LONG. SPRUCE SILLS REMICOCK FLANK AND JOIST. OAK SHLS. MAULE BROTHER & CO., 5 22 6mrp No. 2509 SOUTH STREET.	Kensington Rerew Dock, 1 15 DELAWARE Avenue, above 1-4 UREL Street
With a reasonable effort on the part of the Republi- cans of Lancaster. Chester, Lebanon, Dauchin, Schuyl- kili, Lehigh, Northampton, Montgomery, Delaware, Bucks, Fhiladelphia, and other counties in Fastern and	CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS	J. W. SCOTT & CO
Middle Pennsylvania, this meeting will be the largest ever held in the State. The seven thousand true and tried Republicans of Ola Berks will not fail to be repre- sented in full force.	TEN PER CENT. By purebasing of me	SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN
Our sim is totally to eclapse the recent failure to rally the Democracy in this city on the 18th of July. Such a meeting as we expect here on the 22d of August will not tail to infuse confidence into the Republicans every- where, and go far to convince the honest Democrats of	W. FINE BOARLS, RUN OF THE LOG. W. FINE ROOFING AND SCAFFOLDING BOARDS, FIRST AND SECOND COMMON BOARDS, THIRD COM MON BOARDS. W. FINE AND SAF PINE FLOORING. CAEOLINA FLOORING.	MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS No. 814 CHESNUT Street, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL, 826 110 PHILADELPHIA
Old Berks that real patriolism, and such mode of recon- structing the Union as will insure peace and goodwill among the people of every section, North and South, can only be found in the measures of the Republican party.	W. PINE AND CYPRESS SHIGGLES. JANNEY, NOBLE STREET WHARF, 811m No. 500 North DELAWARE Avenue.	PATENT SHOULDER-SEA SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
THE BOYS IN BLUE Of the several counties are especially invited to come	UNITED STATES	AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STOR PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWE made from measurement at very short notice.
en messe-by hundreds and thousands. The Republican inten-sirings of Reading will be out. They will have a cordial welcome.	BUILDER'S MILL, Ncs. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St., PHILADELPHIA.	All other anticles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOO in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., 8 245 No. 706 CHESNUT Street
Grand Torchlight Procession. On the evening before the great meeting (on Tuesday,	ESLER & BROTHER,	PROPOSALS.
August 21) there will be a G and Torch ight Procession in Reading, in which the Boys in Blue the old Wide- Awakes, and other Union organizations are cordially invited to participate.	WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUS- TERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC. SHELVING FLANED TO ORDER.	PROPOSALS
Marshals or leaders of delegations from the several counties or districts are requested to report by mail to either of the undersigned, not later than August 19,	The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 719 3m 711 W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E.	PEN.STLVANIA AGRICULTURA LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.
1866, the probable number who will attend. Major-General GEARY, the next Governor, will posi- tively attend the meeting the following distinguished speakers have been in- vited to be present and address the meeting :	▲ . corner FIFTEENTH and STILES Street. OFFERS FOR SALE. CHEAP FOR CASH.	The United States Government having granted he Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Land Serie, rep- senting 780,000 acres of Public Land, for the endowm
Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Hon. John Cessna, General John A. Logan Major General B. F. Butter, Hon. John W. Ferney, Hon Thomas Marstall, General Joshua T. Owen, Hon. S. E. Dirmick, Additional speakers will be invited. Also, some to	First and second quality one and two sides Fence Boards. Sheiving Boards, Bass, Ash. Planks and Boards, White Fine Sills, all sizes, Step Boards, 44, 54, Hemlock Joist and Scanting, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths Spruee Joist, Sills and Scantling. Finstering Lath (English and Calaits) Pickets. Shingles, Chesnut Fosts, etc.	of Agricultural Colleges in this State the Board Commissioners now offer this I and Scrip to the pub Fronosals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, dressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agric tural Land Scrip," will be received at the Survey General's office, at Harrisburg, until Wednesday, Aug 15 1866.
address the mooting in the German language. J. HOFFMAN, Chairman Republican Ex. Com of Berks County. E. H. BAUCH,	All kinds of Fuilding Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 7 19 lm	This land may be located in any State or Territor by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unapp priated lands (except mineral lands) of the Unit States, which may be subject to sale at private ent
President Central Goary League of Reading. ROOMS UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTER. PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1856.	J. C. PERKINS, LUMBER MERCHANT- Successor to R. Clark, Jr.	Each piece of scrip represents a quarier section of shundred and sixty acres. Bids must be made as acre. and no bids will be received for less than

The Philadelphia Convention. From the Tribune.

To-day the National Convention called by Messrs, Randall (since made Postmaster-General) & Co, will be formally inaugurated. The attendance will be very numerous, and will include many notabilities. The States lately fighting to destroy the Union have sent almost exclusively men who, two short years ago, considered Unionist and tory (or traitor) synonymous terms-who hunted their neighbors with bloodhounds, burned their houses without waiting to see that the children had all escaped, and shot fathers and adult sons as they emerged from the doors pursued by the flames. Probahly Transesee had no more vehement, rancor-ous Rebel than the Rev. J. B. Ferguson, who now figures as corresponding secretary of Mr. Randall's "National Union Club;" while members of the conventions whereby their States were (assumed to be) taken out of the Union, with Rebel Congressmen and Rebel Generats, figure largely as delegates. Among the dele-gates from half a dozen States we do not note a single consistent Unionist-not even from Alabama, where many such are found. The Union sentiment of the South has no voice in this Convention.

From the loyal States there is a fair but not very strong representation of the Democratic party, consisting mainly of men who were openly hostile to the war for the Union. Henry Clay Dean, of Iowa, Daniel Marcy, of New Hampshire. C. L. Valiandigham, of Ohio, E. C. Perran and Francis Kernan, of this State, T. A. Hendricks, of Indiana. Charles Brown and John D. Stiles, of Pennsylvania, etc. etc. these men were not hostile to the war for Union, who could be? Great exertions have been made by the managers to keep out such as were notorious for their sympathy with the Rebellion, but with indifferent success. That the Convention is mainly backed by those who in the Confederate States were Rebels and in the loyal States were sympathizers (or Copperheads), is as true as that twice two make .

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From the Daily News, The reorganization of the State Government

of Texas puts an end to the last Provisional Government within the limits of the Southern States. The President's plan has to that extent been completely carried out. There remains for him yet to do one act, an act of grace and magnanimity as well as of sound policy, the proclamation of a general amnesty. The South has done all that he asked it to do. It has organized its governments and amended its constitutions and laws to suit his pleasure. Its cople have elected to their most important offices men in whom they had no confidence (as ter instance, Governor Wells, of Louisiana) under the impulse of no other motive than a de sire to conciliate his good-will, and strengthen him in his contest with the radicals. 'They have given what he has declared to be the most com-plete evidence of their determination to remain loyal to the Union, by ratifying "the amendment to the Constitution which provides for the abolition of slavery forever within the limits of our country." He has himself said limits of our country." He has himself said that the adoption of this amendment would "efface the sad memories of the past," and pre-pare the way for a Preclamation of General Amnesty. They have done all this, and they have done it with a grace which excites the admination of all civilized nations. And even now they are testifying anow their present and juture loyalty by sending their wisest and best men to meet in National Convention with the wisest and best men of the North, to consult cgether as to the means which should be used to support the President in his efforts to save the Constitution and the Union from the assaults of the radicals. Let him now remember the promise which he

made in his annual message to Colgress, promise that a general amnesty should follow their adoption of the Constitutional amendmont abolishing slavery.

We republish that portion of his message wherein he made that promise:--

"The next step which I have taken to restore the "The next step which I have taken to restore the Constitutional relations of the States has been an invitation to them to participate in the high office of amending the Constitution. Every particly must wish for a general amnesty at the earlest epoch consistent with public salety. For this great end there is need of a concurrence of opinions, and the spirit of mutual conciliation. All parties in the late terrible conflict must work together in har-mony. It is not too unch to ask, in the name of the whole people, that, on one side, the p an of restoration shall proceed in conformity with a wil-lingness to cast the disorders of the past into ob i-vion; and that, on the other, the evidence of sin-cerity in the future maintenance of the Union shall be put beyond any doubt by the ratification of the proposed amendment to the Constru-tion which provides for the abolition of slavery forever within the limits of our country. So long as the adoption of this amendment is delayed, so iong will doubt and jealousy and uncertainty prevail. This is the measure which will effice the sad nemory of the past; this is the mea-sure which which most certainty call population, and capital, and security to those parts of the Union tast need them most. Incode, it is not too much to ask of the States which are now resuming their places Constitutional relations of the States has been an capital, and security to those parts of the Union that need them most. Indiced, it is not too much to ask of the States which are now resuming their places in the family of the Union, to give this pledge of per-petual loyaity and peace. Until it is done, the past, however much we may desire it, will not to forgot-ten. If he adoption of the amendment returnes us bey and all power of disruption. It heals the wound that is still imperfectly closed; it removes slavery, the element which has so long perplexed and elvided the scority; it makes of US once more a united beothe country; it makes of us once more a united peo-ple, renewed and strengthened, bound more than ever to mutual affection and support."

The Southern people have given this "perpetual pledge of loyalty and peace." Let the President do his duty and keep his promise.

SPEKE MEMORIAL -A national memorial to the late Captain Speke is to be erected in Ken-sington Gardens, London. It is to be of massive granite, which will be brought, ready hesn, and chiselled into shape, from Scotland, and then be piled up in blocks of different sizes in a pyramidal form, to the height of thirty-lour feet.

The above call is hearthy opproved and the Union Bepublicans of the Kastern and Middle Counties of the State are earnestly requested to respond. F. JORDAN,

Chairman State Committee 812w

UNION CITY EXEUTIVE COMMITTEE. August 7 1866. TO THE VOTERS OF THE UNION PAELY OF THE CITY OF PHILA DELPHIA. In accordence with the rules the members of the UNION PAETY will met in their several wards on the THIKD TUESDAY OF AUGUST 1 stinst.) at 8 o'clock F. M. at which meeting the chizens of the different divisions present soaff elect a Judge and two inspectors to conduct the elections to be field on the following Tuesday evening.

to conduct the elections to be held on two inspectors to conduct the elections to be held on the following Tuesday evening. On the fourth 'luesday of August (28th inst), the citi-zens of each warn shall meet in their respective divi-sions between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock P. M. and elect from each-One Delegate to a City Convention for the nomination of City and County Officers One Delegate to a Undicial Convention. One Delegate to a Convention in such dis-tilets as elect a Senator or Surveyor, one delegate to a Senatorial and one Delegate to a Surveyor's Con-vention.

The least or all and one Delegate to a surveyor, one delegate to a senatorial and one Delegate to a surveyor a Convention.
Two persons to a Ward Committee of Superintendence will also be chosen from each division.
The loyal chilzens of Phi ade phia who have so nobly sustained the overniment when assalled by Robels in arms, and whe are in navor of securing a permanent peace by project sofewards for the future, are invited to take pirt in these primary elections.
The Union organization has carried the country successfully through a great war. It has crushed the most on indiable kebellion ever organized arainst the liberties of a ree people. It has manufained the Union of State rights, supported by the leaders of the Democratic party. It has prevented the the number of our country from accomplishing by unequal and disoyal representation in the cound to achieve in war. And whilst there can be no proper indemnity for the two hundred thou and noble dives had the there is all be security against the destines of the Republic to the statist, who have seen the there will allow an desense of the Union in the past, it does demand that there shall be security against the ceutrence of the Union in the past, it does demand the there is shall be execurity against the recurrence of the busine is a crime, and will assist is making it oflows at the balletobex, to take part in our primary e.ec lons in order that we may have a astisfactory representation in our several conventions will make the maximum in the four setting it oflows at the balletobex, to take part in our primary e.ec lons in order that we may have a satisfactory representation in our several conventions.

ROBERT T. GILL ; Secretaries. 8 11 8t

UNITED STATES TREASURY. Phitabel States in 5 ASSUME. Phitabelshink. August 10, 1866. NOTICE - Ho'ders of thirty coupons and upwards in number of the United States seven-birty Loan failing duo on the 18th instant, are requested to present the same at this Office for examination and count, at any lime previous to that date N.B. BROW XE. 811 3t Assistant Treasurer United States. CITY OF QUINCY ILLINOIS BONDS Holders of said Bonds can exchange them for new Bonds, which the State pays like State Bonds. Address, or call on O. C. Skinner, of Quincy III. at office of KIDD, FIERCE & CO., &o. 19 BROAD Street,

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River Ballway, upon payment of one tare onts. 8 11 6t JAMES MCFADDEN, JR., Secretary.

NOTICE .- THE STEAM &R "KENNE-BEC" can be chartered for Excussions, by applying to P. R. CLARK, care of Hasters, Hollings-worth & Co., Wilmington, Delaware. August 9, 1966. 89 6t*

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J. M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor-General, For the Board of Commissioners HABRISBURG, July 11, 1866. 7171m

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