THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

THE SCENES ABOUT TOWN LAST NIGHT.

The Serenades and Speeches.

GOOSIP OF THE SALONS.

Beries of Rows at the Continental.

MECHGE FRANCIS TRAIN MAKES SOME REMARKS.

Lewis D. Campbell on the Crisis

THE DOINGS OF THE COMMITTEES.

Arrival of the Hon. A. H. Stephens.

ABOUT TOWN SCENES THIS MORNING.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

As the days of the Convention drag themselves me, the excitement caused by its assemblage our midst is abating somewhat. The thing is treely voted a bore in some quarters. ask each other what it is going to do, when it is going to do it. By the time that the sun has set this evening, it is expected that the most curious individual will be amply satis-

At the Continental,

evening, there was not such a rush and the as on the previous night. The fact that Convention was getting to be an every day Cair tended in a measure to produce this effect. es this, the leaders were in caucus on the resolutions and address, and so remained until a o do with the absence of a crowd and an ex-

At the meeting of The Committee on Resolutions

considerable discussion arose, more especially spon the subject of the address to the people of Duited States. Several drafts were presentd by different delegates, but it transpired that proposed by the Hon, Henry J. Ray ond, of New York, met with the greatest favor, ad was finally adopted after slight modification. The Outside Scenes

out the Continental, during a portion of se evening, were lively in the extreme, and atte entertaining to a looker on. Some of the bance for speech-making was cut off in the cavention, concluded that they would fail in beir duty to their constituents if they returned their homes without giving some public exdon to their individual opinions. They, arriore, determined upon ventilating their stiments in the open air. The time fixed was 9 o'clock last evening, and the plat rm from which they were to pronounce their tions the Ninth street balcony of the Conti-

At least half a dozen gentlemen made the atmpt, but no one of them met with anything thering in the way of success. The crowd at e time numbered several hundred, but it was boisterous crowd, and quite radical in its ics withal. We should judge that at least me opponents of the Wigwam policy were ent, to one that favored it. This fact went to confirm the general belief that the leadreprists in the Convention, desirous of prerving its harmony intact, were opposed to sech-making on any pretext or at any time. stedom of this course was exemplified by result of the attempts made last evening to It was the general verdict that the of the Wigwam was damaged to a percepde extent.

ot a politician burdened with a speech is in bed a predicament as a child who is afflicted th the measles. The disease is dangerous if permitted to strike in. For this reason the skers were determined to strike out; and the out they did, not withstanding every disagement. The tenor of the speeches made exempted to be made, may be summed up in sentence. It was simply a glorification of Wigwam people and an endorsement of the Wigwam policy. This, as we have before mated, was extremely distasteful to a large cetty of the audience. They therefore exa od their disgust in a very emphatic manner. and cat calls took the place of cheers, the all the slang of the pot-house and the ter was pressed into service by way of

When a fresh speaker appeared upon the balhe was saluted with the queries, "Who are en some one would cry out, "Where did you from?" "I came from the South," was frequent response; and then would ensue a feet flood and torrent of advice, amid which Metener could distinguish the words-"Then al back," "We don't want you here," "Shut "Dry up," "Blow up," "Cork up," and other exclamations with an "uppish" oy. One choice spirit in the crowd apto understand the gutter vocabulary better than his rivals, and volunteered wing spicy interlude, in which we have be liberty of softening down a few of the expressions:- "Shut your mouth to keep entrails warm; the Evil One has no appefor gold hash."

delegates from abroad, as well as in defense of the good name of our city, that the greater portion of the crowd by far was composed of halfgrown boys, who ought to have been put to bed by their mothers an hour before.

A Riot Imminent. At one time it was seared that a disturbance would be the result. A large posse of the "Reserve Corps" were consequently present to interfere at the proper moment. Their services

were not called in requisition, however, as only

one man was knocked down; and he was carried out before he had sustained any serious

General Hamilton Promises a Speech. But this gang of boisterous striplings finally succeeded in disheartening and dispersing the speakers, and then they journeyed elsewhere in search of amusement. By some means they ascertained that General A. J. Hamilton was at Delmonico's, just over the way, and thither they directed their footsteps. They called upon the Texan hero for a speech, which favor the latter wisely retused to grant them. He made but a few remarks, informing his admirers, in conclusion, that at a more convenient season he intended to give public expression to his views in

The crowd of boys then filed past the Girard House, and returned by way of the Continental, singing at the top of their voices, "We'll hang Jeff. Davis on a sour apple tree." At times they paused to give a rousing cheer for Geary or Thad, Stevens. Some of the Wigwam people proposed cheers for Johnson and others who were connected with the Convention; but the names of all such were promptly hooted down. But this excitement, like all others, wore itself out at last, and comparative quiet again

"Colorado" Again on the War Path. "Colorado" Jewett having exhausted the fertile subject of the Wigwam, its people and policy, he has struck out boildy on his own responsibility, and proposes a grand scheme by which the Union is to be thoroughly saved, and sundry other desirable things brought about. In furtherance of this scheme, he yesterday pre-pared an address to the American people, which has been handed us for publication, and which

we append as follows:-OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION FOR I INDEPENDENT PEOPLE'S NOMINATIONS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT U. S., No.

PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT U. S., Ao. 501 CHEENUT STREET,

To the American People:—1 address you as an independent sentunel of oberty, that is maintaining the simple platform of the Constitution of our lathers, without slavery. What that Constitution was to be made c ear by the people, and by the Johnson dictated Committee who meet to-day, to make tools of the entire delegates; what that without slavery, means to be made clear by the direct consent of the Southern people; when the power of the sword shall give way to a harmonious meeting between the Radicals and the South—in concert with the people—increby a constitutional liberty and a constitutional freedom of the save, not a qualified liberty by the sword—either turoush an incomplete Congress, or a body of public men not in accord with the people.

in accord with the people.

How stands the Republic to-day? A civil was inaugurated by the Seward faction Abolition party—not the Greeley radical faction, who wanted and want to-day, with the Republic preserved, freedom for all mankind—as a stab at the heart of the constitutional rights of the South, whose people had presched on ward with the clorious and unexampled. marched onward with the giorious and unexampled progress of the republic—as powerful in weath as the North—but while that weath of the North was in houses, lands, and mercantile prosperity, the guaranteed as projectly, it not in the words of the Constitution, at least by common consent, as a necessity in the formation of the Government of our

This opposition of the South to support a believed principle of Government, naturally brought secret and open sction, resulting finally in a determina-tion to meet the i-sue at the point of the sword, unless declared; independent as a people.

the sword was selected, and in doing so it was declared that no State could or should secode. The fact that the South had jurisdiction over slavery, and even that States could secode, and that want of harmony between States gave a right to indepen-dence was admitted by a portion of the now controlling power.

The battle was fought; hostilities were suspended under a surrender of Genera. Lee, and an acknow-ledgment of defeat, and the South ready to yield stavery—maintain the Union for peace. The South waited for a movement to conclude the terms for that peace. It has not come; in place, the conquering power disagrees. The radicals of that power hold the field of victory. The conservatives of that power retire, and here they are to-day, surrounded by a body of Know-Nothing delegates, to consult upon a means to successfully overpower the con-queror of not only the South, out of them.

This body of men came from the old organizations

This body of men came from the old organizations of the people to do what the leaders, appointed by the Freshent, assembled in a room of the 'Continents' Wigwam, desire to do, and thus the programme now out; thereby the majority tools to carry out the secret purpose and will of the few, and what is more remarkable before yielding to the few—yield to a pur ose to compel Wood, Vallandigham, and others—who, if in the Convention would have protected them, and boldly, when the Declaration of Principles was passed yesterday, have said—"Delegates of the August Convention of 1866:—The Declaration of Principles is very well but I suggest it be laid upon the table, so that a committee from our body upon the table, so that a committee from our be selected to declare a basis of action, and see it that basis can be made to agree with the action of the Johnson Select Committee

I need not add that thus we find the civil war sus pended—the vast power of the people in the hands of the radical conquerors—their opponents scheming hard for a political war against them, aiming a. a lespotism of government—in the meantime South held in suspense as to their disposition secret fire of discentent still burning, only quenched by superior power—yet willing to negotiate a peace that, while it will secure to the North the freedom of the stave, must not cost them, with their loss of fortune and power, their honor as freemen.

What then will be the result of this August move-tent? Andrew-Johnson-neward abolition unconstitutional party against a radical power of Con-crees helding the sword—holding the Constitution— holding the Republic - which will call upon you to come, the people to come in and save, from enemi-

now rising up against them—who in success will wield over you the power of lost liberty.

Beware, then, great and noble people of the Norta, South, East and West—gazard well your birthright of liberty. Be looker-on, but prepare to hold meetings; drop old organizations and public meu—select committees from the neoric—et the commitcommittees from the people—et the commit-ters select from the people delegates to a Convention, all harmon ous and patriotic—to Convention, all harmon ous and patriotic—to treat with the triumphant radical power for a peace or re-union, for an old Constitution-porpetual Make no principles of action; declare only your pur-lose to treat for that peace, that harmony, that Constitution, and invite the radicals to meet you. Should that tail, and the radicals not yield to your declared combined wisdom, make nominations and appeal to the ballot-box.

This will not be necessary. You will find the

This will not be necessary. You will find the radicals, while apparently electatorial under success, yielding and maynanimous, as now elevated. Prussia must be, or meet the combined opposition of nations. The radicals have not eminded leaders. A high power has raised up a pure-hear, ed man in Greeley, not only to free the alays, but to stand in the scale that is to balance justice between the North and the South.

the North and the South.
It has selected such loyalists as Stevens and Sumner who, it with one idea, are noble and comore-hensive in that idea, to the extent to make them firm in maintaining their opposition until all sections are acting in harmony.

A word now through you to the delegates of the

August Convention, and that is, to protest against the injustice of its President, General Dix, declaring it a Convention of the people.

Further, in compelling wood, Vallandigham, and others to withdraw, when they process to have inaugurated a movement to bring about harmony, and not in harmony with those gentlemen, is to repel a great power in the pariotic peace sentiment of the day and the Democratic principles of the early fathers.

WM. CORDELL JEWETT.

THE GREAT CONVENTION

PROCEEDINGS TO-DAY.

Assembling of the Delegates.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The Speeches and the Resolutions.

THE DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

Interesting Scenes and Incidents.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special Report of the Proceedings and Incidents of the Convention, Phonographically Reported and Transmitted Over Our Own Wires, Expressly and Exclusively for "The Evening

MIGHTY WIGWAM OF THE JOHNSON UNION NATIONAL CONVENTION August 16, 10 A. M. The Galleries.

At half-past 9 A. M. the galleries at the Wigwam were almost filled, while all the avenues leading to it were lined with ladies and gentlemen bound in that direction. Arrival of Delegates.

At that time there were but few delegates present, but in less than a quarter of an hour the floor was likewise well filled. Senator Doolittle.

While the delegates were assembling the Band played national airs, and the crowd cheered Senator Doolittle and other prominent delegates on their entrance into the building. Called to Order.

By ten minutes past 10 o'olock the prominent members and officers of the Convention were upon the platform, when the assemblage was called to order by Senator Doolittle, the permanent Chairman. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. William Reed Snyder.

The Prayer.

O Lord God, Jehovah! King of kings! we adore Thee as the first, the brightest, and the best of beings. All things visible and invisible are Thy creation. Of old didst Thou lay the roundations of the earth; Thou filledst the heavens with Thine immensity; how then can we, creatures of the dust, come before Thy face? To save the mass and the chiefs of sinners hou didst give the blood of Thy only begotten Son; Thou hast changed the covenant from that of works to that of grace. Oh, transcending mercy and grace, may we thus learn this to be the spirit of our Divine Lord and Master!

We trust that in such a spirit this Convention has assembled. Thou art the Author of that liberty which inspires our hearts. believe that Thou art especially our country's

We have been arayed in a fearful condict with each other-brother against brother. The wails of the widow and orphan have come up before Thy throne, but at last the represents tives of all sections have come up to meet each other and reinaugurate their former Union.

We myoke Thy sanction to rest upon the great work which we have in hand; may this great people be rallied around the Constitution of our lathers, imperishable through all future gene rations; and to the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, we give praise, now and forever. Amen.

Democratic Victory in Colorado The Chairman then read a telegram from Col orado, announcing that the Administration had carried the election. This news was received with great applause.

National Executive Committee. On motion of Joseph S. Crowell, of New Jersey, a resolution was passed providing for the appointment of a National Executive Committee

of two from each State. Committee of Finance. On motion of Reverdy Johnson, a Committee of Finance, to be constituted in the same manner, was ordered.

Thanks to Mayor McMichael. Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania, then offered resolution, which was adopted amid vociterous applause, tendering the thanks of the Convention to his Honor Mayor McMichael for the successful precautions which he has taken in behalf of the preservation of the order of the

The Resolutions and Address. WIGWAM, August 16, Noon. Senator Cowan then presented a report from the Committee on Resolutions, consisting of an enunciation of the principles of the Convention, and an address to the people of the United

city during the sittings of the Convention.

THE NEW PARTY. Declaration of Principles - The Plat-form, Etc.

Senator Cowan read the tollowing declaration of principles:-The National Union Convention now assembled

in the city of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and Territory in the Union, admonished by the solemn lessons which, for the last five years, it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to give Supreme Ruler of the Universe to give the American people; profoundly grateful for the return of peace; desirous, as a large majority of their countrymen, in all sincerity to forget and to forgive the past; revering the Constitution as it comes to us from our forefathers; regarding the Union in its restoration as more sacred than ever; looking with anxiety into the tuture as of instant importance—hereby issues and proclaims the fol-lowing deciaration of principles and purposes, on which they have with periect unanimity

First. We hail with gratitude to Almighty God the end of the war and the return of peace to our afflicted and beloved land.

Second. The war just closed has maintained the authority of the Constitution, with all the powers which it confers and all of the restrictions which it imposes upon the General Gov-erament unabridged and unaitered; and it has preserved the Union, with the equal rights, dig-nity, and authority of the States perfect and

We will state just here, for the information of elegates from abroad, as well as in defense of the good name of our city, that the greater portion of the crowd by far was composed of half-grown boys, who ought to have been put to bed and neither Congress nor the General Govern-ment has any power or authority to deny this right to any State, or to withhold its enjoyment ender the Constitution from the people thereof. Fourth. We call upon the people of the United

States to elect to Congress, as members thereof, none but men who admit this fundamenta right of representation, and who will receive to seats therein loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject only to the Constitutional right of each House to judge of the election returns and qualitica-

tions of its own members.

Fifth. The Constitution of the United States Fifth. The Constitution of the United States and laws made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. All powers not conterred by the Constitution upon the General Government nor prohibited by it to States, are freserved to the States, or to the people thereof, and among the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe the qualifications for the elective tranchise therein, which right Congress cannot interfere therein, which right Congress cannot interfere

No State or combination of States has the right to withdraw from the Union, or to ex-clude, through their action in Congress or otherwise, any other State or States from the Union. The Union of these States is perpetual, and

Sixth. Such amendments to the Constitution of the United States may be made by the people thereof as they may deem expedient, but only in the mode pointed out by its provisions; and in proposing such amendments, whether by Congress or by a convention, and in ratifying the same, all the States of the Union have an equal and an indefeasible right to a voice and a vote thereon.

Seventh. Slavery is abolished, forever prohibited, and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern States that it should ever be re-established upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States; and the enfranchised slaves in all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in every right of person and property.

Eighth. While we regard as utterly invalid

and never to be assumed, or made of binding force, any obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, we hold the debt of the nation to be sacred and inviola ble, and we proclaim our purpose in discharging this duty, as in performing all other national obligations, to maintain, unimpaired and unim peached, the honor and faith of the republic.

Ninth. It is the duty of the National Govern ment to recognize the services of the Federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed, by meeting promptly and fully all their just and rightful claims for services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those of them who have survived, and to the widows and orphans of those who fell, the most gene-

rous and considerate care.
Tenth. In Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, who in his great office has proved steadfast in his devotion to the Constitution and the laws, and the interest of his country; unmoved by persecution and undeserved reproach; having faith unassailable in the people, and in the principles of free gov-ernment,—we recognize a Chief Magistrate who is worthy of the nation, and equal to the great crisis upon which his iot is cast, and we tender to him, in the discharge of his high and responsible duties, our protound respect, and the as surances of our cordial and sincere support.

Reception of the Document. reading of the resolutions was from interrupted by bursts of applause, and at the close the audience rose en masse to give vent to their satisfaction.

The Vote. The resolutions were adopted by a unanimous

The Address, with ater proceedings, will be pub-lished in succeeding editions.]

There is no very perceptible improvement in the appearance and accommodations of the Wigwam this morning, although in the way of ornamentation there are added a stuffed eagle with spread wings, and a small and inferior lithographic engraving of Andrew Johnson behind the chair.

At about half-past nine o'clock the spectators and delegates commenced assembling, and great running and scrambling ensued to procure seats. Those seated in the gallery were not before debarred from communication with the floor, but to-day a long board railing extended around the entire auditorium, precluding the recurrence of yesterday's diffi cult of crowded gangways. At twenty minutes to ten the Chairman of the Convention, Mr. Doolittle, entered, accompanied by the would be Governor (Clymer), Crowell, of New Jersey. and Senator Cowan. They were loudly ap-

The great feature of to-day's session was the probable appearance of Alexander H. Stephens, and at the entrance of every crowd of delegates their features were eagerly scanned through opera glasses by crowds of gorgeously attired ladies, who took advantage of the fine weather,

and were looking beautifully. The delegates were collected together in groups of five or six, and conversing pleasantly with each other. Particularly noticeable among these confab: was a social chat between Doolittle, Reverdy Johnson, and other note-

After the meeting was called to order, at eight minutes past ten, the blessing of God was invoked in an eloquent and impressive prayer to the God of Nations, by William Reed Snyder, of Barnegat, an apparently very young, though

The enunciation of the principles of the Convention was presented to be read by Henry J. Raymond, and after each paragraph the Secre tary was interrupted by uproarious applause.

After the reading of the fourth clause the Convention arose to a man, and the excited delegates gave vent to their enthusiasm in stentorian cheers. There was a recurrence of this grand scene after the eighth resolution.

On reading the tenth resolution-an expression of confidence and respect in Andrew Johnson's policy-a scene of unexampled uproar ensued.

This was the last resolution, but it was dis

covered that one resolution had been omitted. This was the seventh resolution. It was read, and proved to be of vital importance, as it elated to the institution of slavery. The resolution declared it to be the wish of the Southern people that it no longer exist

"within the borders of the Southern States," within the jurisdiction of the United States," The other resolutions had been passed unanimously. This one was also submitted and passed with no dissenting voice.

CANADA.

The Parliament Prorogued-Speech of OTTAWA, August 15. -At eleven o'clock to-day

the Governor-General gave the Royal assent to the bills passed this session, and prorogued Par-liament. The following is the important part of HONORABLE GENTLEMEN:-1 rejoice that you

have completed your part for the union of the Colonies of British North America, and I shall not fail to transmit to the Sectetary of State for the Colonies, for presentation to her Majesty, your address on this subject. In bringing yourse, ves to act for the union of the two Canadas, I congratulate the Parliament which that law called into existence. The events of the last quarter of a century in the province your which that law called into existence. The events of the last quarter of a century in the province you can mark. During that period the firm consolutation of your institutions, both political and municipal, the extended settlement of your country, the development of your internal resources and loreign trade, the important simplification of your laws, and, above all, the education which the adoption of the system of responsible government has afforded to your statesmen in the weltined ways of the British Constitution—the same brinciples the application of which has been at ended with so much advantage in the smaller union, will with so much advantage in the smaller union, will be the guide of your course in the larger sphere of action on which you are now about to enter, and I fervantly pray that the biessings which you have hitherto chjoyed may be given in larger measure to that new nationality of which you will form part, and the admission of which will entitle us to a high place among the powers of the world

Parliament Prorogued-Volunteers Ordered Out to Watch the Fenians at Buffalo-Symptoms of Mutiny-Arrival of Gunboats-Col. Dennis Denounced as a Coward-The Weather.

TORONTO, C. W., August 15 .- The Canadian Parliament was prorogued to day at 11 o'clock by Governor Monck. The closing scenes of the session were undignitied, intemperate, and

Volunteer companies are ordered to form in the vicinity of Fort Erie, on next Friday, to constitute an army of observation, and watch the movements of the Fenians at the Buffalo pic-nic. The force ordered out will consist of two or three thousand men. A very mutinous spirit pervades the volunteers. The Thirteenth Battalion, Hamilton, who lought with the Queen's Own at Bidgeway, at an open meeting last evening unanimously resolved not to allow each other to be taken away. There is also a great deal of dissatisfaction among the Tenth Royals, who are determined not to go. Inade quate pay and bad treatment are the ostensible

causes of the insubordinat on.

The naval brigade has been disbanded. The Heron, a three-masted gunboat, and lately enlarged; arrived with here to day and proceeded to Hamilton. She is heavily armed with two Aimstrong guns of large calibre. The Britomart, a similar vessel, is at St. Catharine's undergoing repairs. Two other gunboats have arrived and the statement of the statem rived and several more are expected. They will be very nasty customers for the Fenians. Colonel Dennis, who commanded Fort Erie during the late raid, is publicly denounced by Captain King as a poltroon and a coward. King threatens to shoot him.

TEXAS.

Governor Thockmorton's Inaugural Address. The following summary of the inaugural address of Governor Thockmorton of Texas, is

telegraphed from Houston (August 10) to the New Orleans journals:-Governor Thockmorton's inauguration address was delivered vesterday morning (August 9), and occupied about two columns of the daily papers. He reviews the political and material condition of the State, and feels depressed with difficulties which he before him, and says:—Yet, with approper conduct on our part, I do not despair of receiving liberal and reverens treatment from our Northern countrymen I caunot believe that the land of Frankin, Hancock, Adams, Hamilton Jay, Webster, and so many other patriots is no longer the land of the good and great, or that their lessons of unselfish devotion to con-

cury is expended, reason and justice

tempered with magnanimity, and a generous regard for every section of the Union, will resume their sway. The true men of the country have a noble incentive to entertain the work of reunion in the bonds of affection and mutual confidence. The hearts of our countrymen have been changed by the war, but the generous policy and liberality of the President has deeply touched the tenderest chambers of the Southern leart, and sentiments of love and veneration have been aroused by which it had long slumbered. Singless and marry have been far solumbered. Kindness and mercy have been far more potent in propagating fidelity to the Union, in a new short months, than could have been effected by bayonets confiscation, and the gallows in long ears of oppression. He believes the great mass of the North desire to treat us as brothers, and i is his belief that the effort now making to traduce the hobest aspirations of our people for peace and restoration, are founded in malignity. He reviews the sufferings, privations and dangers endured by the Southern people in behalf of a cause they considered just and holy, and shows now sincerely the people have kept faith with their renewed alleg ance. He has been identified with Texas for a quarter of a cen ury has mingled with the people, and claims to be able to speak for them—a people who have won the respect and admiration of the world—for their chivalry, high character, and fortiting will not be doubted by generous and brave spirits when they they assert their loyalty. It is a duty we owe to curselves and humanity, to enact laws that will receive to the freed prople the full protection of all the rights of person and property charanteed them by our amended Consitution. The day is not far distant, in my judgment, when the black people will be convinced that their truest friends are those with whom they have sported in youth, and who will be convinced that their truest friends are those with whom they have sported in youth, and who have cared for them from infancy. He takes broad ground in favor of sustaining the State credit, and a due obedience to the Constitution and laws of the general Government, with a firm and just maintenance of the rights of the State. In expansion, public progress, etc., he briefly reviews his course ante for to secession, and says:— Devoted as I was ard still am to that Government which the blood of my ancestors had contributed to rear for the protection of the rights of man, and access temed from my earliest boyhood to look upon the lag of the Union as the proudest symbol of freedem, I turned with horror from the bloody vision of civil war that crowded man my sight but looked. civil war that crowded upon my sight, but looke with scarcely 1 as dread on the entertained power of coercion." He followed the fortunes of a majority of his fellow citizens, and shared their fate, and to those identified with him who sustained the Govern thent he accords the credit of pure and patriotic mo-ives. The most sacred duty now is for all to labor for the most sacred duty now is for all to labor for the restoration of peace and harmony, and save that our people desire these and are worthy of restoration on just and liberal terms. He appeals to the Legislature to co-operate with him in the work; the Legislature to co-operate with him in the work; points them to the patriotic heroes and statesmen of exas; and urges an unselfish devotion to country, a oderation and torbearance, and enlarged charity or those who differ with us; appeals to reason an noble involves, and not vitueeration and aouse, will produce the great end we desire; invoking the aid of Providence, and trusting that he will incline the hearts of the American people aright, he enter-

Says the Cincipnati Commercial of the 8th: Night before last an old man, Woelp by name who resided on Abignil street, where he kept rag buying establishment, became suddenly ill and dad in a few hours. The aged wife of the deceased was so affected by being deprived thu instantly of her old and only companion through life, as to be seized with violent cramps, in consequence of which she, too, died the same night.

-A singular case has just come before the French tribunals. A young girl eleven years of age attempted successively the life of her mother and sister for the sole purpose of drink-ing their blood. The child has been examined by competent physicians, and proved to be attacked by the strange mania of anthropophagy. Her extreme youth leads the physicians to hop that her cure may be accomplished.

-Mrs. R. Smith, the telegraph operator at Swanton Junction, Vermont, had one side para lyzed by the effects of electricity during the shower on Saturday evening, and has

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

Opinion of a Distinguished Officer.

THE REBEL POLICEMEN TO BLAME.

A distinguished General, high in position in New Orleans, has written a private letter to this city, under date of August 10, from which we are permitted to make the following extract:-

"This city is quiet at present, but there is no security for Northern men, except in the military control. It the troops were removed there would be no security. In the late riot, the police did nearly all the shooting and stabbing, as is shown by the result, for no policemen were killed, and only two or three were wounded by brearms. Counting contusions, and all the num-ber of policemen wounded will not exceed a dozen; while the negres and Conventionists killed are at least forty, and the wounded about two hundred. There is no doubt, in my mind, as to who were the rioters. The inve-tigation will establish it on the policemen. These people profess to be Mr. Johnson's friends, but they are in fact his worst enemies."

IOWA.

Commencement of the Iowa and Minnesota Railroad-Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Iowa, August 15.—Ground was broken, and a public celebration indulged in yesterday, for the Iowa and Minnesota Railroad, at Polk City. The Iowa Conference of the Methodist Epis-copal Church will meet at Knoxville on the 26th inst.

Trains on the Desmoines Vailey road now reach within six miles or Desmoines. A complimentary supper is to be given to the Hon. J. A. Kasson by his friends here to-mor-

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 16 .- The great steamboat opposition on the Chesapeake Bay, which has been carried on for the past tifteen months, between the Old Bay line and the new O'Leary line, was to-day terminated by a settlement which involves, it is said, the payment to Archer O'Leary and C. K. Garrison, of New York, of \$250,000, and the transfer by the old line of the fine steamer George Leary, the old line now being left in possession of the valuable Baltimore and Norfolk routes.

The dedication of the National Cemetery at Antietam, which was to have taken place on the anniversary of the battle, on September 16th, has been postponed for one year in consequence of inability to have the necessary arrangements completed in season for the coming anniversary.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15. - The steamer cacramento, from Panama, arrived to day, towing the disabled steamer Goiden Age, from Acapulco, and bringing New York advices of July 21. The steamer Moses Taylor sailed for San

The San Francisco and Pacific Sugar Company have resolved to sell its produce at auction twice a month. Gould & Curry stock is selling to-day at \$740; Ophir, \$220.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 16 .- Seventy-eight deaths

from cholera were reported vesterday. Judge William Lawrence was nominated yesterday as the Union candidate for Congress in the Fourth District.

The Treasury. IMPORTANT TO BANKERS AND MERCHANTS. The following is a complete lsit of the National Banks in the Southern and South-

western States:-North Carolina .- First National Bank of Charotte, Charlotte; National Bank of Newbern, Newbern; Raleigh National Bank, Raleigh. South Carorina.—People's National Bank, Charleston; First National Bank of Charleston,

Charleston. Georgia.-Atlanta National Bank, Atlanta: Georgia National Bank, Atlanta; National Bank of Augusta, Augusta; National Bank of Athens, Athens; Chattahoochee National Bank, Columbus; First National Bank of Macon, Macon; Savannah National Bank, Savannah; City Na-tional Bank, Savannah; Merchants' National

Bank, Savannah. Alabama.—National Bank of Huntsville, Huntsville; First National Bank of Mobile, Mobile; First National Bank of Selma, Selma. Mississippi.-First National Bank of Jackson, Jackson; National Bank of Vicksburg, Vicks-

Louisiana,-First National Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans; City National Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans; Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans. Texas.—First National Bank of Galveston, Galveston; National Bank of Texas, Galveston;

First National Bank of Houston, Houston, Kentucky.—First National Bank of Covington, Covington; First National Bank of Danville, Danville: Central National Bank of Danville, Danville: Henderson National Bank, Henderson: First National Bank of Lexington, Lexington; Lexington City National Bank, Lexington: Lan caster National Bank, Lancaster; First National Bank of Paducah, Paducah; Farmers' Nationa Bank of Richmond, Richmond; Stanford National Bank, Stanford; Clark County National Bank, Winchester; First National Bank of Louisville, Louisville; Second National Bank of Louisville, Louisville; Louisville City National Bank, Louisville; Planters' National Bank of

Louisville, Louisville, Tennessee.—First National Bank of Clarksville, Clarksville: First National Bank of Chattanooga, Chattanooga: First National Bank of Knoxyili Knoxville; First National Bank of Memphis, Memphis; Tennessee National Bank, Memphis; Merchants' National Bank, Memphis; German National Bank, Memphis; First National Bank of Nashville, Nashville; Second National Bank of Nashville, Nashville; Third National Bank of

Nashville, Nashville, Arkanens.—First National Bank of Fort Smith; Merchants' National Bank of Little Rock, Little

-It is dangerous to use guano in the soil of Kan-as. A veracious writer says:-"A few hours after planting cucumber seeds with guano, the dirt began to fly, and the vines came uo like a streak, and although he started off at the top of his speed, vines overtook and covered him; and on taking out his knife to cut the thing, he found a large cucumber gone to seed in his pocket, -A "cabellam" is the phrase for a cable

despatch.

FOR CAPE MAY, ON SATUR
DAY.—The new and swift steamer 8AM—
DAY.—The new and swift steamer 8AM—
B. A. M. Excursion tickets, good to return on Monday,
44, including carnage hire.