100 th Freely R. ... 6 183

100 3 /0812 Lwmint57 91 100 3 /10...... b66.574 101 61 61 61 91 ..... 38 38)

Jo.....

100 rds 100 rds 100 rds 100 rds 100 rds

-Mesers, DeHavra & Profler, Ao. 40 South

The following is the Principle Clearing House

750 6/6

statement for the render dowing August 11:-

D ton, a decline of 1

Southern, sa es vers sales of 1000 backs small sales Real

6s, 791; Western Water Power, 291; Water Power, 61, 61;

have drawn a pri-

and Manutacture

Milter, to send

law before his

tions of control

poor prisoners .

belligerent with "

raising a distorbin

ing to inflame the second

a disturpance. The to

rated picture of the sa

They were evident by one

is evinced by the property.

to send \$5 to semuch.

not send us \$145, and

obliging on the part of the

pany's Depository, and all and a

give you \$50 per bay havened

100: Tennessee to

barrels at \$32 62 . . . . . . . .

Middling Uplands at Prost

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, August 28 . Thing it loss firmness in

the market for Quaraffine bear. So. I said at 834

Cotton continues vois de la ser wall sales of

There is no demond and the me agreement, and

the home consumers a . wings to a moderate extent

of the better branch at all or my this common

quanty is neglected 4 of money to disposed of, ex-

cept at a material "on the states of 600 bbrs.

chiefly Northwestorn at radiation, at \$196612:50, the

latter rate for fance, a way have to be to found appending

at 86 50@7 50; out any men A her - Mas at 87 50 m

at \$6 500 of 50; on a 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 11 to 10 to 11; and ancy 5 to 10 to 10

self good demail.

The line sale of Points of Communication of the sale of Points of Communication of the sale of the sale

Latest Flat . o 10 ph.

LATEST CON UNCREASENCE.

A CORPORATION (S.A. S.M.) & SOUL.— We are in recoipt at those starting and de-lectable document. A constant start we come to

the conclusion that have suite of hutuan kindness has not yet all surned ears. It solls us that we

like the man who whom to good another person

\$10,000 for the makes but have at \$10 in green-

backs. Or like the ago was the 35 for \$1, and then gives the money have been blind-hearted

men are getting print Annualization They will give you \$50

plainly shows the miller aroun a only a very short

INCENDIAR TO THE HOUSE past the

State House this vio cin we noticed crowds of

people gathered would the tree in front of that building. There a street amount of

currosity, we were to " . I e what was in the wind. Some made the . . throughte fear of the

the traiter Jether and Lange, and or wood Monroe

pose of creating a company, and the Chief of

Police very whale and the them to be torn down wherever here we will ded up. Such a

wicked, turbul . up" it is a merce by this city as

A PUGN to the form of the color which which is not the color of the co

real estate bratters we almaky, he commenced

Twentieth str to a cache in a venue, and Officer Crawto d in the sole to arrest him. He made a violent as the officer, who only captured him alternative transfer. Flangan

was held by Address Manhana in \$500 bail

A GENERAL - 150 police made a

general sweep of the same of and Washington Square last med.

nymphes du passers and in the aire; pretty ex-tensively around in legant, among those cap-

After Thornton, and the small. They were not held to boil in the charge of street and the charge

ONE OF THE LANGE WIN THEED,-John

Barker was allested to making a mistake. He put his hand only a count from the riy's pocket

and took a gold collen threation, and deposited

it in his own poster. The affair occurred yes-

terday afternoon one one wan, and John Barker was a readed by tonion binketurbey and taken before alternate statement, who com-

CONCEALED DELATER TO THE POSTS -- Samuel

Hart, one of the creeks are the arrested in the neighborhood or the wings on the the charge

of carrying concentral small, we should. He was not satisfied with the tire them on any person, but must make others haple at any aware of the

He was eccamined by Alderman Butler

CHOLERA - The opposer, in manifestly on

the increase. Since our report of yesterday, there has been twenty one in an reported to the

Board of Health. Of to, in those were six deaths,

mitted him in dense to a stood both

in default of Section in the

Lora is quiet.

- 10a, 198;,10-40s,

which are the Merchants

now hat that kind and

and up pustures, tend-

we the people and raise

a and battury enjoyed by

became presty well into the

in and heighborhood of

our sy manufers in our city, the

d , and an exagge

the pur

To representaman andition of our

note at the why did he

have to do is

ex. the trouble

## FOURTH EDITION

#### THE GREAT CONVENTION

#### HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

Address of the National Union Johnson Convention to the People of the **Tinited States.** 

#### ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONVENTION SINE DIE.

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

Special Telegram to "The Evening Telegraph" Over Our Own Wires, Direct from the Wigwam.

MIGRITY WIGWAM OF THE NATIONAL UNION JOHNSON CONVENTION, August 16, 12 M. Announcement of the Address.

After the reading of the resolutions was conchinded by the Secretary, the President anmounced that the Hon. H. J. Raymond, of New York, would read the address to the people of the United States, recommended for adoption by the Committee on Resolutions.

Reading the Address. As Mr. Raymond ascended the platform be was greeted with hearty cheers. He then proereded to read in a careful and deliberate manner the following address:-

Having met in Convention at the city of Phina-delphia, State of Pennsylvania, August 18, 1866 as the representatives of the people in all sections, and from all the States and parties of the Union, to consult on the condition of our common country we address to you this decaration of our princiwe address to you this decuration of our principles, and of the political purposes we seek to promote. Since the meeting of the last Convention in the year 1860, events have occurred which have changed the character of our miermal politics, and given the United States a new place among the nations of the earth. Our Government has passed through the perils of civil war, a war which, though mainly sectional in its character, has, notwithstanding decided political differences which from the very beginning of the Government had threatened the anity of our national existence, exercising influences upon the destions of the republic, while it has affected upon the whole country sovere lesses in inflicted upon the whole country severe lesses in life and in property, and has imposed burdens which must weigh on its resources for generations

It has developed a degree of national courage in the presence of national danger, and capacity for military achievements, and a devotion on the part of the people to the form of government which they have ordained, and to the principles of liberty which that Government was designed to promote, which must confirm the confidence of the nation m the prosperity of these estitutions, and command the respect of the civilized world. (Cheers This war from which we have just omerged has given new scope to the ambition of political parties, and fresh impulse to plans of innovation and

(Column instalments of this address will be printed in succeeding hourly editions of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH as rapidly as our phonographers can write it out .- EDITOR ] The Adopt

At the conclusion of the reading of the address, it was adopted amidst tremendous out-

bursts of applause. Cheers for Hon. H. J. Raymond.

Mr. Tilden, of New York, then arose and proposed three cheers for Hon, H.J. Raymond, the author of the address just read. They were given with a bearty will. The Secretary then proceeded to read the lists of the different committees which had been ordered by resolution as appointed by the Chair. ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONVEN-

TION SINE DIE. WIGWAM, 12:25 P. M.

The Convention, on motion of Hon. John Hogan, of Missouri, has just adjourned sine die, amidst the wildest excitement, and the most oisterous cheering. Scenes and Incidents. After Mr. Cowan had submitted the report of

The Committee on Resolutions and Address. one of the Pennsylvania delegates proposed three cheers in his behalf. The request was acceded to by the whole Convention. Mr. Cowan appeared and bowed his thanks, and introduced, as the reader of the authorized address, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, of New York.

On commencing his delivery, the sentiments of the address again excited the audience to redoubled applause, until there was a suggestion from the casir to repress their feelings, as the interruptions consumed time, after which per-Sect quiet prevailed.

Mr. Raymond, though his voice is not a full and round one, has nevertheless a fine and perspicuous delivery, and he absorbed the attention of the whole Convention during his reading. There was a disturbance in the northeast part of the gallery, camed by spectators coming in and going out, and compelled the speaker to cease till it was repressed by a command from the Chair.

Conspicuous among those immediately in wont of the chair were to be seen the irrepressible Train, Reverdy Johnson, and Governor Orr, of South Caroling.

Towards the conclusion of the address a paragraph reterring to the South was of so exciting a character that the delegates rose to their feet convulsively, and gave vent to their feelings in loud and prolonged cheering. The paragraph was called upon to be repeated, and at the repetition the cheering was regloobled, and the flashing eyes and excited looks and gestures of the statesmen, politicians, and citizens assembled m this great Wigwath were of incomparable in-

Scenes and Incidents as they Appeared to Another Reporter.

What we wrote yesterday regarding the appearange of things inside the Wigwam applies with equal force to-day, and with few additions. The large-structure was crowded in every part. It becoming known that the resolutions and the

address of the Convention would be read, great interest was manifested to hear these documents

\$600 City de new ... do.....

\$1000 Elmira 7s. \$2000 Seh Nav fis 12. \$500 N Pa 6s. 75 sh Del Dry.

100 sh Fulion Coni. 

\$17000 Pa Wr Long 1514

The stillness that pervaded the vast assemblage while the address was being read was pertectly wonderful. One might readily suppose that he was in a church during the delivery of a sermon, so deep was the sitence. When, however, Mr. Raymond, who read the address, had taken his seat after the arduous task assigned him, the entire audience rose to their feet, and the cheering was long continued and most enthusiastic. At the conclusion of the reading of the address, Senator Doolittle, the Chairman, announced that Mr. Raymond would read the last clause over again. This clause alluded to the wrongs desired to be inflicted by the radicals on the South, and great applause greeted the sentiments expressed.

The resolutions, as read by the clerk, Mr. Perrin, were frequently interrupted with the most vociferous cheers. That portion of the resolutions which advocated a perfect and unimpaired Union "brought down the house,"

When the re-olution was read indorsing the laws of the United States as the supreme law of the land, the applause was great.

The same may be said of that portion of the resolutions regarding State rights, and the qualification of the voters in the different States. The sentiment that no State had a right to withdraw from the Union met with a torrent of enthusiasm, and one excited delegate gave a number of cheers on his own hook, after every body else was quiet.

The resolutions regarding the perpetual Union of the States, the provisions for amendments for the Constitution, that all the States have a right to have a voice regarding the amendments, were greatly applauded; also, that the war debt is sacred, and that the national Government shall remain unimpaired.

The resolution that all the rights of the sallors and soldiers who fought during the Rebeltion should be observed and defended, and that proper provisions should be made for the maintenance of the widows and orobans caused by the war, was received with great enthusiasm.

The resolution endorsing President Johnson brought the entire Convention to their feet, and several minutes clapsed before the applause subsided.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted amid much excitement. At the conclusion of the reading of the resolutions three cheers were given for Senator Co van.

of Pennsylvania. Senator Cowan acknowledged the compliment in a few words.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH is the only journal having a complete verbalim report of the address of the National Union party. Copies may be obtained at the office up to 7 o'clock this evening.

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, (

Thursday, August 16, 1866. ( The Gold Market opened strong this morning, and the closing rate this atternoon is '514. The firmness in the premium is attributed to the influence of the European news, indicating further political complication, and perhaps war between Prussia and France. The borrowing demand is active, and a large and short interest is said to be out. It is argued that the price of gold cannot decline until the supply on the market is increased by shipments of gold from Europe-or by sale, of that in the Treasury Department-an event, it is to be hoped, not likely

Under the influence of the notice from the Secretary of the Treasury (printed in yesierday's TELEGRAPH) that the temporary deposits of the Government would be paid on or before Aug. 26, and that interest thereon would cease after that date, the stock market was very buoyant this morning. Government bonds continued to advance. By the new order of the Secretary of the Treasury the sum of \$69,000,000 will be thrown upon the market in search of employment, and must materially influence the prices of Government and other securities, and also the rates for loans.

Compound-interest notes are in demand at the following figures:-June compounds, 1864, 114 to 1144; July compounds, 1864, 1134 to 1158; August compounds, 1864, 113 to 1134; October compounds, 1864, 112 to 1124; December compounds, 1864, 111 to 1111; May compounds, 1884, 109 to 1094; August compounds, 1865, 1074 to 1074; September compounds, 1865, 107 to 1074; October compounds, 1865, 1063 to 1063.

Ten-forties advanced to 101, with a sale of \$10,000 at that price; August 7:30s sold at 106 |. an advance of 1 per cent.; for 5-20s of 1862 there was 1052 bid; and for the 6s of 1881, 1102.

In the Share Market the chief movement was in Reading, opening at 574 and closing at 571; Little Schuylkill sold at 394; Catawis-a preterred at 37%; and Philadelphia and Erie at 32%. The Caual stocks were more active. There were large sales of Schaylkill Navigation preferred at 36%, and the common stock at 28 on time, and Delaware Division at 554.

There was nothing said in Bank shares, and we continue to quote North America at 225 bid; Philadelphia at 145; Farmers' and Mechanics' at 129]; Commercial at 55%; and Mechanics at 31%. Passenger Railroad and other stocks were

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 49 S. Third street

ı	BEFORE	BOARDS.
ı	100 sh Sen N pl 864	
ı	300 sh do 35d	500 sh do 28
ı	100 sli 00 s5wn 363	300 so Reading R K. 574
١	210 sh qu itse. 56	100 sh do 57:
1	100 sb Go 363	300 sh do 57-31
1	45 sh Leh Vul 64	200 an Big Mtn b80 51
١	FIRST	
١	\$2000 U.S 7 80s June105;	
1		100 sh Sch N pf 10 36}
1		100 sh do b5 358
1	\$1000 doAug106;	
d	\$10000 to \$ 10-40s coup101	100 sh dosl0 86
H	85000 Pa W a.n coup1011	100 sh do 83
ı	\$17000 do.lots.b6 1014	100 sh do 384
ı	8500 actrans1012	
1	\$10.0 Pa as coup 93	
	83000 notrans 945	W. C.
	184500 C. & Am. 6s. 83 884	100 sh do c 868
ň	100 an Reamp s10 57	550 sn Ph & E lots 823
	200 sh do la #5m t 57-31	200 sh dolots 307
ij	100 sh do s10 57	100 sh do 325
	200 sh do. lots #00 57	100 atı do u5 327
	100 sh do #10,57:31	100 sh Cata pr 87
i	100 sh dos15.57 - 81	200 an Dol the 37
ı,		206 an Del Div. lots 554
1	300 *h dolo:s 57-44	150 sh Lat Sch lots 393
1	1100 sh do. its sout 57]	10 sh Mech Baug 32

	* -4 - 50 T 10	
1 a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a	50 2 3 3 2 5 5 5 6 5 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	A MISTAKE.—The two men, Aaron Keat- ing and Andrew J. Caffree, had a hearing ves- terday on the charge of highway robbery, and from the evidence is appears there was no robbery committed, and the man robbel of a watch, hat etc., had none of those articles, es- cept a ban hat. we whole difficulty arose about a woman.
96250	10) sh Mang Min. 14 7 5h Ivan B. 59 10 17 do 59 100 sh Course 59 103 cm America 57 31	STEALING RAILROAD HON.—Robert Mc- lihenry undertook to raise the wind by surrep- titionally making off with some railroad from from the rolling mill of Mr. William Mitchell,

in Penn street, below Laurel. He was arrested before he had not any distance with his plan-der, and taken before Alderman Shoemaker, who committed him in default of \$1000 to answer. ANOTHER ATTEMPTED SAFE ROBBERY .-

The office of Harbert & Davis, lumber more chants, Twenty-third and Sansom streets, was entered night before inst, and an attempt made to blow open their saie. There were three boles bored through the outer door, and powder placed ready to blow it open, when the robbers were alarmed and "vamosed the ranch." Nothing was stolen.

A Young Thier,-Folden Smith, a young capegrace numbering only nine winters, fell in love with a horse and wagon yesterday after-noon, and made oil with it, no doubt to have the unusual luxury of a ride. He was seen at Fourth and Master streets, seized, and taken before Alderman Devlin, who held him for a jurther hearing.

LARCENY OF SHORS,-Abel Legrange and James Smith were arrested in playmonte delicte. stealing shoes from the front of a store of Frankford road, above Harrison street. The stolen articles were handed over to the owner, and the thieves were handed over to Alderman Hunter, who held them each in \$100 to answer. INNOCENT AMESEMENT .- Owen Bell, getting rather sportive under the influence of ball whisky, amused himself by knocking down an inoffcusive passer-by in Diamond street, pretty late last evening. He was arrested, and Allerman Fields held him in \$500 to answer the charge of assault and battery.

A PROFESSIONAL THIEF.-Wash, Kerns was arrested last night in the vicinity of the Continental on the above charge. He was evileatly on the lookout. He will have a hearing at the Central Station to-day,

DRY GOODS.

#### BLANKETS.

### J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

THIRTY-FIVE CASES BLANKETS,

ALL SIZES AND OCALITIES.

86:50 FOR A PAIR OF LARGE HEAVY BLANKETS. 100 PAIRS SINGLE BED ! LANKETS, 81:50 and 85. EXTRA SIZE PREMIUM BLANKSTS.

FINE GOLD MEDAL BLANKETS. 300 PAIRS VERY CHEAP BLANKETS, 97030. 250 PAIRS BLANKETS, A GREAT BARGAIN, St.

BLANKETS FOR HOTELS!

BLANKETS FOR BERT 18

BLANKETS FOR CHADLES

We get our Biankets direct from the Mills, Our castomers pay no intermediate profit

MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES.

HONEYCOMB QUILTA, LANCASTER QUILTS

WORSTED COVERLETS.

COMFORTABLES.

PINK AND BLUE OURTS.

Any of the above goods by the case or single Quitt.

## J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

LINEN GOODS ONLY

AT MILLIKEN'S No. 828 ARCH Street.

NEW LINEN LAWN DRESSES.

NEW PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS.

TRAVELLING DRESS LINENS.

CORN COLORED LINENS.

FLAN COLORED LINENS.

BLOUSE LINENS.

LINEN DRILLS, Fancy and Plain.

LINEN DUCKS, Fancy and Plain.

LINEN CHECKS, for Boys' Wear.

TRISH SHIRTING LINENS, Best Makes.

SHIRT BOSOMS, Very Superior.

LINEN DAMASKS, by the Yard,

TABLE CLOTHS, All Sizes,

NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.

TOWELS, Great Variety.

LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Linen Buyers will always find the best assortment in the city, nt

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE

No. 828 ARCH Street

THE GOSPEL OF HEALTH AND JOURnal of True Healing Art. A Hygienic Month y. by R. T. Trafi. M. D. August number now ready. SI a year; single number is cents. Phrenological Cabinet No. 25 S. TENTH Street. J. L. (APEN. 8 16 3.\* m Successor to Fowler, Wells & Co.

# FIFTH EDITION

The Address to the People of the United States.

Continued from our Faurth Edition, Amidst the chaos of conflicting elements, insepara-

Amidst the chaos of conflicting elements, inseparable from such an array—while the public heart is keenly alive to all the influences waten sway the public judgment and effect a public action, while the woundor war is still fresh and b ceding ou their sight and on the influences of the land—it is the giorious and imperative duty which we on your benail are here assembled, and have undertaken to perform for the first time for six long years of desolation and conflict, and have come together from every State and from every section of our land as critizene of a common country under that flag, the symbol again of a common glory, to consult together low best to restore and perpetuate the Union which has again been brought together, and thus scente the blessings of hoerty to ourse, we and our scenre the biessings of heerty to ourselves and our polacrity. Now, in the first place, we invoke you to remem

ber aiways, and everywhere, the war is ended, and the nation is again at peace. The shock of con-t-uding armies no onger shudders the heart of the An insurrection against the authority of the Union has seen suppressed, and that authority has

again been acknowledged by word and act in every tate, and by every chizen within as jurisdiction.

We are no longer required or permatted to treat
or judge them as encames, for not only have the acts of war been discontinued, but the weap-neon war have been said aside, and the state of war no larger Xists, and its consequences no longer have mehtiul sway over us

We are a am the people of the United States, fellow e tizens of one country, bound by the duties and observed a sof a common patriotism, and having neither interests nor rights apart from a common ir-tiny
The duties that devolve upon us now are again

the duties which have not been affected by var. We have assembled here to take counse concerning the interests or peace to accide how we may most wise y heal the wounds of war, and perpenate the benefits it cas secured, which, under a wise and Leman Providence, have sprung up in its flery track. This is the work, not of passion, but of ealin and sober judgment-no reseatment for past deeds pro-longes beyond the mails which judgm at and reason pre-crate, but of a aberal statesmanship tolera es what it canno, prevent, and pleads us pur-pose with the future rather upon a community of int fests, than upon a reconstruction by weapons of

in he next place, we call upon you to recognize, in their incommunities, and to accept as their regimmate consequences, the positical results of the war just closed. The most important part of the victory actieved by the National Government has been must and decime.

enst. It has established, beyond all inture controverse, and by the eighest of at bumin subcoon, the absolute supremacy of the parional Government, as defined and funded by the constitution of the Union States, and the permanent in certify and in-dissonability of the Federal Union, as a necessary

Second. It has put an end, finally and forever, to the existence of savery upon the soil and widin the juri diction of the United States. Both of these points deated, directly hypolytest and controversy, are been ended, a isomately and marely, by the result. and analy, by the result.

In the third piace, we doem it of the utmost importance that the real character of the war and of the vice ry by which it was closed should be wen inderstood. The war was carried on by the Government of the United States in maintenance of its own authority and see his of its own existence, by the type of the control of the

both of which were imperilled by the tasarreedon which it scupit to suppress.

The surpression or that accomplished that result.

The Government or the United States, by fore of arms. has asserted as supreme authority over no the pa ties, and States, and people under its jurisdete n, and has asserted all the powers which

he constitution confers upon it. But it has acquired thereby no now powers, no ne v jurisdiction no rights, either of territorial pos-session or of civil arthority, which it did not possess octors the war broke out. All he right all power is could have possessed is that which is conferred upon if through the express terms and neces ary implica-

That they have truly southit everthrow, and the viciory of the Federal arms was samply a deleat that attempt. The Government of the United States acted throughout the war on the donnsive. It sought to hold possession of what a marriady its own. In the war or by the victory it was not changed in any way the Constitution of the old States, the war was carried on by and under the provision of the limitations which it prescribes, and the results of the war attamed not in any way changed the effects or the powers conferred upon the Federal Government,

or relieved that Government from the restrictions which it has imposed.

The Constitution of the United States is to-day precisely as it was before the war-the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or the laws of any other State or 1 tritory notwiths auding, and of any other State or territory notwithstanding, and to-day, precisely as before the war, all the powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government, only powers by which to the State are reserved, and to the several States and to the people thereof. (Cheers.) This position is vindicated no: only by the essential nature of our Government, but by the pature and spirit of the Constitution and by all the acts of the National Government in all its departments, and at all times from the outbreak of the Rebellon to its final overthrow. the Rebe bon to its final overthrow.

In every every it was explicitly declared, that the sole object of the war was to maintain the authority of the Constitution, and to preserve the integrity of the Union. And Congress more than once has re-iterated the solemn declaration, adding the assurance that liverty and hope have been attained by

the war.

It is only since the war was closed that their rights have been asserted in behalf of one department of the general Government. It has been proclaimed by Congress, that in addition to the powers already conferred upon it by the Constitution, the Federal Government may now claim from the states and erritories, and the people involved by the war, the The right of conquest and of confiscation, the

right to protect the existing Government, institu-tions, and laws, and subject the territory conquered, and each inhabitant thereof, to such laws, regulations and deprivations as the Government itself may see lit to impo e under this broad and sweeping claim, that classe of the Constitution which provides that no State whatsoever, without its consent may be deprived of its equal sufrages by the Senate of the United States, has been annulled, and ten states have been refused and are still refused repreentation altegether in both branches of the Federal Congress in which only a part of the Union

are represented, have asserted the right thus to ex-end: the rest from representation and from all share in making their own laws or choosing der own rulers, until they sharl comply with such conown rulers, until they shall comply with such conditions and perform such acts as Concress, thus
composed, may itself preserves. That right has not
only been asserted, but in his been exercised, and is
practically enforced at the present time.

Nor does it then interfere with the States in rebelhon against the Government, and they are not precluded, therefore, from assuming its authority over
those in rebellion. This is due to their loyality
to vards the Government and to their sworn allegrance to the Constitution of the United States.

In 10 one of them is the shightest indication of

In 10 one of them is the slightest indication of resistence to its authority, or the slightest prejudice against its just and binding obligations. This condition of renewed loyalty has been officially recognized by solemn prochamation of the Executive.

The laws of the United States have been extended by Congress over all these States, and the people thereof linve control. Courts have been reopened, and Federal taxes levied. In every respect execut the denial of representation in Con-sress and in the Electoral College, the States once in rebellion are recognized as holding the same position. (This address will be concluded in our next (Sixth)

-At the new circus in Paris to be opened

next month, among the various attractive novelries promised to the public is a company of no less than fitty monkeys. These animals are represented as veritable actors, who perform characters in theatrical pieces and ride on horse-

residence of R. J. Arundel, Fisq., No. 857 North Broad street, for the pursues of having an interview with the late Vice-President of the Confederate States, Hon, Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia. Mr. Stephens left his home in Crastordsville, Georgia, a short time since, and without making any stoppages, except the necessary change of cars, proceeded direct to Washington. Arriving there, he had a short interview with

An Interview With Ams. H. Stephens.

This morning our resenter repaired to the

President Johnson, and left Washington yesterday morning at eleven o'clock for Philadelphia, where he arrived last evening, about six o'clock.

The arrival of Mr. Stephens was known to but very few, and a few select friends met him at the depot, Broad and Prime streets, and escorted him in a carriage to the residence above mentioned.

Mr. Stephens was greatly exhausted on his arrival at Mr. Arundel's residence, and retired early to bed, in order, if possible, to gain suffieient strength to visit the Convention this

During the night, however, the ex-Vice President was seized with a severe attack of diarraces, and woke up this morning greatly enfectiod, so much so in fact that it was not deemed advisable for him to teave the house,

In answer to questions proposed by our reporter, Mr. Stephens stated that he came for the purpose of attending the Convention, but atter arriving, doubted the advisability of making his appearance at the Wigwam. His main objection appeared to be, this morning, that his health was in such an enfecbled state that he could do nothing more toan be a "looker-on in Venice," should be make his appearance, and he stated that he feared being called on to make a speech, which he did not feet able to do.

He said that whatever he might say while in this city would be comprised in a very tex words, and intimated that he might give expression to those words before the people ere be departed for his home.

Mr. Stephens was called upon this morning by the Georgia delegation to the Convention, and he received all visitors with as much cordiality as his poor physical condition would permit,

He stated that he thought he would remain in Philadelphia during the remainder of the week, when he would return home, via Washington. Appearance of Mr. Stephens. Mr. Stephens is a remarkably singular looking

man. Any person who has seen a 'lkeness of him would readily recognize him. His reatures are very marked. He is remarkably dimenutive m stature, and while standing bends forward and slightly trembles, as though the exertion of standing on his feet was too much for he phusique.

He has a dark, piercing, deep-set eye, the most triking feature in his face. His complexion is very saflow, and his skin not very clear. He has a very cadaverous look, and has evidently undergone a great deal of sickness. He was dressed this morning in a full suit of black; dress, coat and large turn-over collar, and straggling black cravat. He is a man that once seen would not easily be forgotten. There is something remarkably striking and peculiar in the expression of his face, and he appears to be all intellect, with a very limited modicum of physical development. Mr. Stephens expressed himself greatly pleased with the action of the Convention, and gave utterance to hopes that much

good would result from its defiberation. The speaker's stand this morning received the additional decoration of an American eagle, suspended directly over it, holding in her talous

two silk American dags. The attendance of ladies this morning was unusually large, and they watched the proceedings with the greatest interest.

The Convention, with good taste, passed a resolution thanking Mayor McMichael for the excellent police arrangements, through which efficient aid all confusion was avoided, and anything like a disturbance nipped in the bud. The passage of the resolution was unanimous, and was greeted with great applause. We may here remark that a very strong police force was on duty outside the Wigwam, and they were placed like sentinels at convenient distances, at different points in the interior.

The motion for a final adjournment was made by Mr. John Hogan, of Missouri, after which Mr. Robert J. Holmes, of New York, proposed the thanks of the Convention to the members of the Press for their truthful reports, which was unanimously adopted.

The thanks of the Convention were voted to the officers of the same, and also to the cirigend of Philadelphia for their kinduess to the members of the Convention. The latter motion was made by Mr. James C. Rollins, of Missouri. A delegate from Ma-sachusetts-Mr. Alger-

moved an amendment to Mr. Hogan's motion. to the effect that when this Convention adjourn they do so with three cheers for the Union and the Constitution of our fathers, and the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson. Unentmonsly agreed to. The President, after thanking the Convention

for their kindness and courtesy to himself, then finally introduced the Rev. Mr. Elliot, who pronounced the parting benediction in a few wellchosen and fervent words. A deathlike stillness prevalled during the penediction, when the Convention rose to its feet and gave nine hearty cheers, and then quietly dispersed.

#### FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The City Convention-Large Number of Conservative Voters Registered. [SPECIAL DESPATOR TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, August 16 .- The Conservative Umonists elected last night a majority of the delegates to the City Convention, which assembles to might, favorable to the nomination of Daniel Harvey for Mayor, in opposition to Chapman.

Governor Swann is still sick, and cannot attend the Philadelphia Convention.

The Conservatives have thus far registered six thousand new voters in the city, and will register ten thousand more before the November election.

The Steamer "Cuba" at Boston. Boston, August 16. - The steamship Cut a

arrived from Halifax this morning. Her malls went south by the early train, and will be due in Philadelphia this evening.

NORTH SECOND STREET,

FOR BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS

elo to GOEWEN

STODDART & BROTHER,