THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH.-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1866.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS, TERMS. 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

Our Responsibilities.

A profuse shedding of blood and an enormous national debt are often the least effects of a great revolution. These, indeed, are necessary to its success, and are the prices we pay for the benefits all revolutions eventually conter. The great convulsions of state which tear away the veil from the eyes of men and make them to see evils in government, evils in morals and society, are far from benechial in their immediate results. A people aroused to a sense of national sin are eager for a remedy, and if their leaders, are men of ambition, or have any motive meaner than that of a selfsacrificing patriotism, they may be led astray fifty years in seeking a true cure for their political disease. The English revolution of 1642 will illustrate this. When the cumniating evils of successive reigns forced a revolution upon that age, the moral strength which their cause gave the Parliamentary party, under the guidance of the moderate FAIRFAX, might have done all that it took nearly a hundred years afterwards to accomplish. This moral power becomes a dangerous instrument in the hands of designing men. From the tyranny and prelacy of CHABLES, England, under the sway of CROMWELL and his corrupt supporters, became the slave of a more repulsive tyrant than even CROMWELL himself -a ruler of debasing, enervating bigotry. Disgusted with this master, at length it threw off his sway for the wild licentiousness of the Second CHARLES, and not until the accession of WILLIAM III, in 1688, did the fruits of the revolution of 1642 begin to appear. This is not the only instance history records. The French revolution affords us a striking parallel of a popular zeal for reform misdirected, and there are lessons which the political leaders of our day have got to learn from such teachings. This question of slavery, which the nation saw to be an offense to government before it was found an offense to Heaven, has been put at rest, under Divine Providence, by our armies in the field. But we need not think that the only bar to our progress is removed. That clear moral perception which revolution gives to a people, and which has forced us to do away with our great national sin, shows us man; more that may take root in an unsettled state of society, and proves as deleterious to our national growth as the bigotry and licentiousness which successively arose from the ashes of prelacy. In whatever question men may come to an issue in these days, it will be of no trifling import. There are great moral conflicts to be decided by us who live in this age of change, conflicts vital to our national happiness, and it were well, we think, did we prepare to do our duty. What is our duty? That the ballot-box should be conscientiously and judiciously employed, has always been a great obligation of citizens to a republic, and now becomes a greater than ever, but it is not the medium of the greatest moral power which a people can give to a revolution. This power comes from each man's sense of his responsibility in the reconstruction of literature, of society, but, above all, in what shall be called bigotry and what liberality, in the vital matter of religion. We know very well that these questions are not likely to become party issues, and that the opinions of our people will decide them. Hence the duty of every good citizen to pass a thinking judgment on any difference that may arise among men concerning the common weal, and be doubly watchful to what cause he lends his influence. No man's influence is valueless in the cause of right, and each of us will have occasion to use his, if we are not much mistaken. It were an evil day for our land if the bigotry of the English protectorate or the atheism of republican France were to rise from the embers of the late Rebellion. This is the danger of the hour. That murders and rapines of every sort should be multiplied, 15 rendered inevitable by the disbanding of a great army gathered together of all kinds; but there are worse evils under the sun. It is not a matter of party. Old political issues have passed away, and all things are become new; the world is changing, and we must change with it. Mankind must be inevitably the better for this revolution; but shall not our own generation see its fruits ? The race that dethroned CHARLES STUART, to secure republican liberty to themselves and their children, passed away with their desires unfulfilled; seventy-four years have not sufficed to develope the beneticial results, so ardently looked for by all French patriots, from the revolution of 1792. History has written the mistakes of these great nations. The want of a general intelligence, of a clear moral perception, drove these people under the leadership of the CROMWELLS, ROBESPIERRES, and DANTONS of their day; in this age of enlightenment there will be no such excuse for us.

has all this time been in the Union, in such a sense as to entitle her to representation ? It is a great perversion of the language of the Constitution to apply it to cases entirely beyond its scope.

The resolutions indorse President Jonnson's course, and in so doing completely stultify the entire doctrines of the Convention as to States rights. If those doctrines are right, then the President's whole work of reconstruction has been wrong. The two are utterly incompatible. The address is very lengthy, elaborate, and

abstruse. It is merely a reiteration, or rather a compendium, of Mr. RAYMOND'S Congressional speeches upon reconstruction. It is full of sophistries and contradictions, and will fail to make any decided impression upon the people. It fails utterly and lamentably to meet the great practical issues before the people.

The lack of any really great directing and organizing mind has been most apparent throughout the whole history of this Convention. Its leaders have been such men as Doo-LITTLE, COWAN, and RAYMOND, who have hardly been known in the past, and who at the best are merely clever politicians. Their policy throughout has been one of repression. No man could be trusted to make a speech, or discuss a resolution, or make a proposition, lest in speaking his real sentiments he should say something injudicious. As a consequence, there has been no life and enthusiasm about the movement. It has taken no hold upon the popular mind, and has failed utterly as a popular demonstration. In the presence of the grave issues which engage the attention of the American people, involving the fruits of the long and costly struggle through which they have just passed, this Wigwam Convention will create but a momentary ripple upon the surface of our politics.

"Loyal" Men.

The disingenuousness which characterized the proceedings of the Wigwam Convention is well illustrated in the fourth resolution of the series adopted, and which calls upon the people to elect a Congress which will admit "loyal" representatives from every State. Now why was this word "loyal" used? Plainly to meet the charge of the Union men, that the conservatives are seeking the admission as representatives of persons lately engaged in the Rebellion. The conservative, when this charge is made, can point to his resolutions and say, "No, I am in favor merely of the admission of 'loyal' men." But whom do the conservatives consider to be loyal men? Do they exclude from that category those who have just laid down the arms of their warfare against the Government? By no means. The fact that a man was a Rebel, and bore arms against the Government, is no bar with them to his being considered a loyal man. The Rebel General DICK TAVLOR, who so pompously proposed three cheers for the Union, in the Convention, is, in their view, a "loyal" man. ALEXANDER H. STE-FHENS, who was Vice-President of the Rebel Confederacy, and who went into the Rebellion with his eyes open, and with his own judgment of its selfish and unprovoked character on record, 1s a 'loyal" man.

What, then, do they use this word "loyal" for, except as a blind and a traud? They seek by it to conceal from the people their true purposes. What the conservatives really mean is to restore to power and to admit as representatives in Congress the very men who were prime leaders and actors in the Rebellion. And the people should understand that this is one of the real issues before them, viz .:- Whether the leaders of the Rebellion-men who deserted their seats in Congress and violated their oaths of allegiance-shall be permitted to once more take seats in the councils of the nation ? All this talk of "loyal" men by the conservatives is a fraud.

What the Press of the Country Think of the Convention.

THE final adjournment of the Philadelphia Convention has called forth utterances of the sentiments of the various journals of the land in regard to the fulfilment of its mission. We append those of the leading papers of this city and New York. There is an old fable which tells us that some dreaded animal of an unpronouncaable name appeared in the distance like an enormous elephant, that on nearer approach it seemed like an enraged bull, but that when close up to it, it turned out to be only an asa, Judging from the different lights in which the Convention was seen from the various editorial sanctums, we may infer that they were located at different distances, so that the same body appeared to each as an elephant, a bull, or an ass. But let them describe it for themselves.

The Press says that the Convention did nothing. Its editorial article declares :--

"It the Copperjohnson Convention had been combeed of clergymen instead of reconstructed' Robels, hungry place-scekers, and obedient officiais, it could not have produced less impression. Boyond the well-reheatsed cheers in the Wigwam, there was absolutely nothing to show that these men, engaged in the work of forming a new party and of starting a great compared procession of starty as of starting a great campaign, were either earnest or enthusia tic. There were many discouraging events, it is true. The recent traitors were uncasy; the Democrats were suspicous; and the Republicans fortured by seit-reproaches; but the occasion should have produced something more than a crowd. We had ittle or no outside music; not a single procession; vory few open air meetings and a most signi icant absence of star-spanyled bunting. Even on Wednesday the detegates began to distribute themselves homewards; and by 12 o'clock ast night our streets were as quict as it WILLIAM H. SEWARD had never plotted. or ANDREW JOINSON had never apostatized. The great city slept the sleep of the just, and the morn-ing's sun will shine on a stronger Union party, we neve, and a more disheartened set of ravished Democrata than were gathered under the gloomy and mauspicious skies of Tuesday and Wednesday. The Inquirer gives hall-a-column editorial,

concluding as follows:-

"We have had among us, in a public capacity, rep-resentatives of the States late in armed insurrection against the General Governmen', a nower peculiarly loved and revered in Philadelphia. For the first time in six years these men were with us, and near the c one of the proceedings yesterday a delegate from Mississippi rose in his place and offered a resolution, tendering the thanks of the Convention to the citizens of Philadelphia for their kindness and hospitality to all the delegates. The managers of this Convention are shrewd and far-teeing men; and they knew that no city in all the North was more appropriate for holding their deliberations than the City of Brotherly Love. Those that a week ago cavilled at the selection are now put to the blush. High among the proud historic annals of our time-honored city, will be written the history of the assembling and dehberations of the first National Pontical Convention that met in the United States, after the triumphane close of the war for the maintenance of the Union."

The Age falls into a state of prophetic fury which would do honor to a Pythoness. It sees

"The same spirit of en arged patriotism, of unselfish nationality, of regard for the rights of the who e people, with which the patriots of the early days o the republic were so plentcously endowed, animated the members of the Restoration Convention of 1866 avd made their deliberations a unit. The good of the who e was the polar star of their action, and by its clear and steady light the proceedings were illumined from the opening sentence to the ing amon. The platform of principles laid down by this Convention is broad, catholic, and national. The hitherto disturbing question of slavery is re-moved invever from the field of National and State politics, and the doctrine of State Rights and na-tional authority so defined and explained as to meet the approbation and assent of every patriot in the nation. The financial honor and creat of the United States are also bedged in by the most solemn and sacred national assurances, and thus the pro-gramme made sanstactory to all the great interests of the country, as well moral as material " The Ledger thinks it has done good, and

assigns as a cause, that

"The meeting of the Convention. if it shall accomplish nothing else, should have this one good effect, that it sets all this misapprehension to rights by a clear and authoritative expression of the opinions and views of the Southern peoule, made by men who are in every sense representative nea, and who were selected by them for this especial purpose. And, as if to exclude all further chance of unis-conception, they emphasized their declaration by excluding from the Convention such men as Wood and VALLANDIGHAM, who were among the most active and conspications, who were among were constant.y placing the south in a faise contion This, then, should be regarded as the best result of the Convention-that the Southern people are at last heard by their own chosen spokes men and their own declaration now goes before men and their own declaration now goes before the country for its judgment. Concerning mise of the ten propositions in the declaration there can oe very int. a difference of opinion among the people who do their own thinking; certainly they afford no who do their own thinking; certainly they afford no ground for excluding those who maintain those propositions from representation in Congress or participation in the Government. There is an exparticipation in the Covernment. There is an ex-pression of thankfunces for peace, a declaration that the war has preserved the Union and maintained the supremacy of the Constitution; that representa-tion in Congress is a duty imposed on the States, as well as a right granted by the Constitution; that logal representatives should be chosen; that the Constitution and laws in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land, and that the powers not granted therein are reserved to the States and h people; that no State has a right to secede, and that the Union cannot be dissolved; that amendments to the Constitution should be made according to the forms of the Constitution; that slavery is abolished forever, and that there is neither desire nor purpose to re-establish it; that the Rebel debt is utterly invalid, and that the Federal debt is sacred and invilable; and that it is the duty of the Government to make full recompense to the Federal soldiers." The North American takes no editorial notice of the Convention.

relations between Northern and Southern eltizons. Ine Convention has dissolanated and simplified the politicas of the immediate inture. It has con-structed a bridge for the President, which enables him to act efficiently and boldly with the friends of his policy, and has united them in a compact, orvanized, and indomitable mass. Doub'til vole's can no lorger be doceived. Nobody can arain be made to believe that he is supporting the President while voling for the cancidates of the radicals. Hercaiter, every man who is not with the President is spainst him. It is now a contest in which there can be no noutrality, and in which every man who opposes the President will be oranded as a dis-unionist "

The Daily News considers that all the Utopian hopes felt by it for the Convention have been

more than realized. It says:-

"The Phi'sdelphia Convention adjourned yesterthe rai adopting a series of ten resolutions, wherein they procaim the 'declaration of princi-ples and purposes on which they have agreed ' liese resolutions were evidently conceived in a spirit of enlarged patriotism, and of great kindiness towards the South, and are so expressed as to give no offense to the people of that sec-tion. No one will be disposed to question the Convention's declaration availant the doctrine of secession, or to complain that it is offensively made. They declare distinctly in favor of the right of the South to be represented in Congress, and make that the main issue of the Full campaign. We wish that they had made a more explicit declaration against the enforcement or the Test Oath, but that could hardly have been expected under all the circumstances. We think they acted wisely in adopting the resolutions touch-ing s avery, the National debt, and the Confederate debt; the bout will thus have an exportanity to jut at rest the sheard su picions that they desire to re-establish slavery, and to repudiate the National dobt. While they feel a natural sensitive-ness about contributing to the payment of a debt which was contracted for their cverthrow and ruin, the Southern people feel and know that the honor and rath of the natural see and know that the honor and rath of the nation ars pledged to its payment, and not one of them would vote to reputiate it. As to the debt con-tincted by the Confederacy, there is not a man in all the South who has ever thought for an instant of its being assumed by the United States A closer analysis and examination of the resolutions would probably disclose some objectionable features, but we are not disposed to be hypercritical with the work of a Convention which seems to have been earnestly desirons or peace and triendship between the sections, and the re-establishment of the Union upon its ancient and sure foundation-the Constituton as it was,

The Herald, in an elaborate article, admire the action of the Convention, in the same rambling style so peculiar in that paper:-

We are unable to find in a careful perusal of the we are inable to find in a cateful period of the ten specifications of the declaration of principles, a schiment or assertion that cannot be cheerinly sub-scribed to by every irrend of the Umon, or supporter of the war in the North. It acknowledges the fail success of the war, that the emaleripated slave should receive equal protection with all other citizens in every right, of person and property, declares the dect of the Government neurred by the United states in putting down the Robel ion to be sacred and invioinone, and fully recognizes the services of our soldier, and sai ors. What more can be asked by any parcy, except they may want the adoption of sor hat will keep them in office to the mjury of the country.

The danger and the results that may follow by establishing this principle are also shown, and then we are to a that the right or duy of a State to be represented in Congress cannot be impaired by reeilion, nor can the enjoyment of that right b verted. They no κ are presented with the proceedings, the address, and the resolves of this first gathering growing out of the uprising of the people in support of the Union and the Consti-tution. To them these records are submitted as the preat jury of the republic, for their decision at the approaching Congressiona, elec ions Let the move-ment which has so suspiciously commenced be followed up with a vigorous campaign, and we have no fears of the result. It will work out a revolu-tion, peaceful yet effective and lasting. No person can longer doubt that the Central States mencing with Penney, vanua in October, will over wh immely repudence the radical usurpers of the present Congress."

The Times, of course, sees nothing wrong in the proceedings, as the same hand that writes "This (the address) :urmshes an ali-sufficient reply "This (the address) surnishes an all-sufficient reply to the often-asked question, What practical work or actual result can come from the decovations of the Philadelphia Convention? Some people seem to suppose that decouse the body has brought no new distinctive political party into existence, it must therefore waste its strength in deciamations, and leave nothing behind it but a platform and a memory; while others have been postposing the period of its activity thit the next Presidential election. But here is something which can be taken. hold of simost unmediately, or as soon su of the country scale have had time to learn fully the character of the Convention, the ends it propo accomplish, and the means by which it The preliminary labors of the fortneoming operate. elections to Congress Lave aiready been commonced In some States the nominations have already been made, and in Indiana and Illinois the campaign has been begun with an miensity almost unequalied, and preparations have been made for carrying it the end with a vigor unsurpassed even in the the contest will very soon open everywhere in the Northern States, and the opposing principles of Sectional Radicalism and National Unionism will range themselves for a struggle as mo-mentous as any the country has ever wit-nes-ed. The upholders of the radical faction in Congress, no less than its measures, will be up for inderment: and many of the members who diagraged mentous as The judgment; and many of the members who disgraced themselves and the nation during the last session will havet heir conduct passed upon by the people. The immense Conservative sentiment of the country has it in its power before the close of the year to work an effectual change in the complexion of Concress, and in the political course of the country, They have but toppring their influence and their votes to bear against the Radical faction and the Radical to beer against the hadron' factor and the factori leaders, whatever guises they may assume, and in favor of Conservative National Union principles and men, whatever may have been their antecedents or designation. If they do so, we shall never have such another Congress as that of last winter. And this, in the language of General Dix, 'should be cur first and our immediate aim.'" SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COM. -11 mittee of Penns Ivana, to the Patriots of the South, greeting :--Philadelphia, August 18 1866 --The Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania een greeting to their brave Union brothers of the South, and extend to them a hearty weissme, on the occasion of their meeting in this city, on Monday, the 3d day of Sectember part a their meeting in this city, on a construction, cour-september paxt. Bistory furnishes no parallel to the patriotism, cour-age, and fidelity of those men who, from the beginning of the Rebellion to the end, fought the good fight and

of the Rebailion to the end, fought the good fight and kept the faith. The question to be decided is whether loyalty is to be proscribed and punished in the persons of patriots like these. or treasons rewarded and honored in the persons of the guity authors and agouts of the Rebailion. Shall the loyal masses or the baffled and detected traitors govern the country? In these guest issues all are vitally concerned, and eur Southern compatrio a have institutively turned to wards the spot whence the Great Chatter of American Liberty was first proclaimed, and propose, within the sacred shakows of independence Hail to renew their yows of fidelity to the principles of that immortal creed, and to take counsel with their Union firs da.

that immortal creed, and to also counsel with their Union friends. On behalf of the loyal men of the Commonwealth of Pennavivania, this Committee hereby gratefully extent a cordial we come to these patriots and friends from the southern States. All who come will be received with open arms and warm bearts. The Union men of the entire Commonwealth are cordially and earnestly in vited to come here and honor tile occasion with their presence, and to consile all to coiffer logather upon the present and future of our im-pril of country.

p ril ed country It is also suggested and recommended that our friends from other Sts es send delegations here on this im-portant eccasion, not ro sit in Convention, but to cheer and co operate with these tried champions of liberty from the South. for the South. By order o: the Committee. FR JORDAN, Chairman.

THE CONVENTION OF SOUTHER N UNIONISTS. National Ball has been secured for the stitings of the Convention of Southern Unionists, to assemble in this city on the 3d of september. The National Union 3th of this city novice delegatos, as they arrive to call at their Booms No. 1105 UHESNU" Street and register their names The Club place their Norms at the use of the Convention as Headquarters Governor A. J. Hamil-ton, of Texas, and Thon as J Durant, of New Or cans, bave already registered their names. 8 17 144

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.

Broad Street.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15, 1866. A Special Meeting of the

Union League of Philadelphia, WILL BE HELD

AT THE LEAGUE HOUSE. ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

By order of the Bor, d of Directors. 8 15 Tt GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

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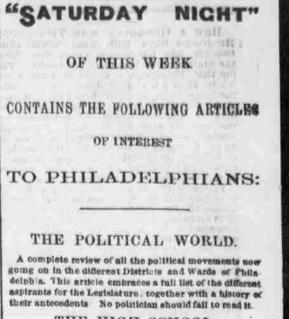
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A sketch of one of the leading newspaper men in this city, combining a history of his the and a personal deecription.

ONE OF OUR MARKETS.

An amusing and interesting description of Sprace street whart on market day, with pen-and-ink portraits of the different characters to be seen there.

EDITORIALS ON LOCAL TOPICS; DRAMATIC CHITICISMS; JOWN QUILL ON THE ATLANTIC CABLE: BOATING ON THE SCHUYLKILL: ART MAGIC; CORRESPONDENCE FROM WATEBING PLACES; CHOICE POETRY; TALES; SKEICHES. ETC. ETC.

"SATURDAY NIGHT"

Is for sale at every news-stand and periodical store throughout the city. 8 16 3t4p

MY POLICY."

Observations on Reconstruction, SUPPORTING THE POLICY OF THE PRESIDENT. BY HENRY FLANDERS. For sale at all the Bookstores. Price 20 cents. 18 16 24 STRANGERS AND DELEGATES, WILL FIND the best assortment of Guides and Maps in the city at lowest prices at G. W. PITCHER'S, No. 808 CHESNUT street. 8 11 6t Just Below the Continental DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION GAN buy Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Ink, Pens, etc , chesper than elsewhere at G. W. PITCHER'S. No. 808 CHESNUT Street. Just Below the Continental. 8 11 6t CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF ALL THE NOTED Civil and Mintary Men of the Country at G. W. PITCHEB'S. No. 808 CHESNUL Street, 8 11 6t Just Below the Continental DOLISHED WALNUT, RUSTIC, GILT, AND Rosewood Frames, all sizes, on hand, and made to order at very low prices, at G. W. PITCHER'S, No. 808 CHESNUT Street. 8 11 6: Just Below the Continents STEREOSCOPES AND STEREOSCOPIC Views, over 1010 kinds, taken in every part of the World. Call and examine them at G. W PITCHER'S. Street

The Convention's Work.

THE final action of the Convention which finished its sessions in this city yesterday, is before the people in a series of resolutions and an address. The resolutions, in the main, are such as men of all political parties would agree to, and are not distinctive, therefore, of the organization which has just adopted them. They contain, however, some admissions which we are giad have been put upon record; we refer especially to the national debt and to slavery. Upon the subject of Congressional representation the resolutions beg the entire question at issue. Nobody, that we are aware of, denies that a State in full and regular status in the Union is entitled to representation: but the question is whether the late Rebel States are in that condition. For instance, here is Texas, which, ever since the Rebellion was overthrown, has had no government except that of an agent of the President. Can it be pretended that she

Retribution.

THE old Copperhead faction can read their doom in the fate of their leaders in the late Wigwam Convention. It is but a little over a year since the war closed, and already they have become so obnoxious to the people, that in a Convention where ex-Rebels themselves were gladly welcomed their representative men were virtually refused admission. Not even a Southern delegate raised his voice in their behalf. They are political lepers - nobody wants them to come near him. This is a terrible retribution, but it is a just

one.

IN ACCORDANCE with the plan inaugurated by the Wigwam politicians, of withdrawing men of the VALLANDIGHAM, WOOD, and DEAN stripe, we suppose CLYMES will now have to be withdrawn in this State as the Democratic candidate for Governor. Everybody knows that CLYMER belongs to the VALLANDIGHAM faction. His record. is quite as bad as that of the Ohio martyr. No Union man would vote for him, and unless he can get support from the Union ranks, he will be beaten by fifty thousand majority.

EVERYTHING that conspired to make VALLAN-DIGHAM so odious that he was expelled in advance, so to speak, from the late Convention, is just so much against CLYMER. He is the Pennsylvania VALLANDIGHAM.

AN INTERESTING PAPER .- Philadelphia is especially fortunate in having a weekly paper combining in such a happy manner literary ment and articles of local interest as Saturday Night. This paper has steadily improved, and the "fashionable gossip," which at first gave it such a notoriety, has been entirely ignored in its issues for several months past. It is evidently the intention of the proprietors to make their paper a power in this city, by strenuously advocating all municipal reforms, and showing up all corruption which may exist in our municipal departments. The issue of this week is especially interesting, containing, among many other good articles, an expose of the High School management, and a complete review of the political movements now going on in this city.

Depredations by Indians-A Mexican Camp Attacked, and the Horses Stolen.

LEAVENWORTH, August 16 .- Large bodies Indians are reported to be encamped on the Smoky Hill route. One bundred and fifty lodges are at Pond Creek under the leadership of young Birt, a Missourian, and 100 lodges of Dog Indians, They are making a general alliance with other tribes for the purpose of war. A later despatch from Fort Lyon reports that a number of Indians, under Birt, attacked a Mexican camp and stole all their stock.

The Indians threaten to wipe out the whites in that region. The Birt boys have long been leading and urging the Indians on to war.

The New York Tribune says that it has dis. covered a discrepancy in the platform already, and gives us its views:-

"It this platform is sound, then Andrew Johnson (whom it immeasurably lauds) is the most grgantic naurper that the world has known; for he compelled the whites of the South to ratin the anti-slavery amendment, and repudlate their Rebel dobts, and do other things most distantial to them—ait which, on the Cowan platform, he had no more right to do than to compel them to join the Roman Catholic Church. He dealt with them for months as though they had forteited every right by treason, and could only re-gain them through national grace; when, according to Coway, they might have challenged his right to the Fresidency, and msisted on a new election forth-with, wherein they should all vote. The ex-Rebels in the Convention assented to many most distasteful ositions in order to procure a con main question-that of their assumed right to do as they shall see fit within their respective States. It is the ancient Democratic right of every white to 'is not an event Democratic right of every while to 'is rop his own nigger,' that they are intena on, with such modifications as the change of circum-stances have rendered inevitable. And this Cow any & Co. readily concede. The States are supreme over all internal matters; the white ex-Rebels are the States; the loyal blacks are under their feet; and th Since; the lot at lot at lot at lot of their rest; and the Dooltrike Convention says they shall stay there, and be doalt with as lately at Memphis, and more recently at New Orleans. Such is this sum and sub-stance, the gist and marrow, of the Cowan plat-form. The Unionist who assents to it betrays those who helped us in our necessiv, and the blood of the innocent, wantoniv shed and to be shed by mahy-nany, v. ngeful Rebels, will rest heavily on his soul."

The World, in a long article summing up the good which will result from the Convention. says:-

"First. It severs the connection between President JORNEON and the Republican party. The success of the Philadelphia Convention, which has, in all re-spects, answered the expectations and satisfied the wishes of President JOHNSON separates him effectu-ally from the Republican party, and arrays the whole influence of the executive branch of the Gov-

whole indusces of the executive branch of the Gov-ornment against its policy. a "becoud. The Convention has been the occasion of a public, solemn, formal recantation by the Southern people, of the doctrine of soccasion. That this re-cantation is authorized and therefore binds the konor of the Southern press, and the unanimous voice of the Southern press, and the universal par-ticipation of the Southern people in the choice of delowites.

Third. The Convention fixes indelibly upon the radicals the stigma of being the only disunion party left in our politics. The disunion party of the South has gone into history. It is a thing of the

past. "Fourth. The Convention has contributed essen-tially to the renewal of kind teelings and cordial

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