THE NEW PARTY.

Speech of Andrew Johnson to the Convention Delegation-What He Thinks of their Action-His Reply to Reverdy Johnson-Determination to Carry out His Policy-Arraignment of Congress-He Accuses it of Encroaching upon Constitutional Rights-How it has Abused the President-The Philadelphia Convention and the Declaration of Independence.

WASHINGTON, August 18 .- The Committee, conmisting of two descrates from each State, appointed by the National Union Convention to wait upon the President with an official copy of the proceedings

President with an official copy of the proceedings of the Convention, met this morning and postponed until I o'clock the time for the interview. It was originally intended that 10 A, M, should be the hour at which the reception would be had.

About I o'clock the Committee, headed by a band of music, reached the white House. They were conducted into the East Room by Marshal Gooding, and were so arranged as to form a circle. The delegates to the Convention who were in the city were then invited in, and took a position in the rear of the Committee. The President soon appeared, and was accompanied by Secretaries McCulloch, Weiles, and Browning, and Fostmaster-General Randali, The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, then advanced and said:—

Hon. Reverdy Johnson's Speech.

Mr. President:—We are before you as a Committee of the National Union Convention which met in Philadelphia on Tuesday, the 14th inst., coarged with the duty of presenting you with an authentic copy of its proceedings.

Before piacing it in your bands, you will permit us to congratulate you that in the object for which the Convention was called, in the entausasm with which, in every state and Ferritory, the call was responded to, in the unbroken narmony of its dealbern-lons, in the unanimity with which the principles it and declared were adopted, and more especially in the patriotic and constitutional character of the principles themselves, we are confident that of the principles themselves, we are confident that you and the country will find gratifying and cheering evidence that there exists among the people a public sentiment which renders an early and complete restoration of the Union, as established by the Constitution, certain and inevitable.

Party faction, seeking the continuance of its mis-rule, may momentarily delay it, but the principles of publical interry, for which our lathers successfully contended, and to secure which they adopted the contended and to secure which they adopted the Constitution, are so graringly inconsistent with the condition in which the country has been placed by such misrule, that it will not be permitted a much longer curation. We wish, Mr. President, you could have witnessed the spirit of concord and orocherly affection which animated every member of the Constitution. Great as your confidence are the Constitution. vention. Great as your confidence ever has been 1 the intelligence and patriousm of your reliow-citi-zens in their deep devotion to the Union, and their present determination to remetate and maintain it, that confidence would have become a positive con-viction could you have seen and heard all that was

dote and said upon the occasion.

Every heart was evidently full of joy, every eye beamed with patriotic animation; despondency gave place to the assurance that our late dreadful civil strile ended—the peaceful reign of peace, under the protection, not of arms, but the Constitution and laws, would have sway, and be in every part of our land cheerfully acknowledged and in vertext good faith obvied wellbe in every part of our land cheerfully acknowledged, and in period good faith obeyed, you
would not have doubted that the recurrence of
dangerous domestic dissensions in the future
are not to be apprehended. If you could have
seen the men of Massachusetts and South Carohna coming into the Convention, on the first
day of its meeting, hand in hand, amidst the
rapturous appleuse of the whole body,
awakening my heartielt gratification at the event,
filling the eyes of thou-ands with tears of lay. filling the eyes of thou-ands with tears of joy, which they neither could nor desired to suppress, you would have telt, as every person present feit, that the time had arrived when all sectional or other perilous dissensions had ceased, and that nothing should be heard in the future but the voice of har-mony, preciaiming devotion to a common country of pride in being bound together by a common Union, existing and projected by forms of government proved by experience to be eminently fitted for the exist neces of either war or neace.

In the principles announced by the Convention, and in the leeling there manifested, we have every assurance that harmony throughout our entire land will soon prevail. We know that as in former days, as was eloquently declared by Webster, the nation's most gifed statesman, Massachusetts and South Carolina went "shoulder to shoulder through the Revolution," and stood hand in and around the Acministration of Washington, and felt his own great arm ican on them for support, so will they again, with like nagnanimity, devotion, and power, stand around your Administration and cause you to feel that you may also lean on them for support. In the proceedings, Mr. President, which we are to place in your hands, you will find that the Convention performed the grateful duty imposed upon them by their knowledge of your "devotion to the Constitution, and laws, and entire Presidential career, of declaring that in you they "recognize a chief magistrate worthy of the nation, and loyal to the great crisis upon which your lot is cast," and in this declaration it gives us marked pleasure to add we are confident that the Convention has but spoken the intelligent and parriotic conti-ment of the country. Ever inaccessible to the low influences which often control the mere partisan, and governing alone by an honest opinion of constitutional obligations and rights, and of the duty of looking solely to the true interests, safety, and honor of the nation, such a class is incapable of resorting to any bait for popularity at the expense

of the public good.

In the measures which you have adopted for the restoration of the Union, the Convention saw only a continuance of the Chion, the Convention saw only a continuance of the policy which, for the same pur-pose, was mangurated by your immediate prede-cessor, in his rejection by the people after that policy had been fully indicated, and had been made policy had been fully indicated, and had been made one of the issues of the contest. Those of his political friends who are now assailing you for sternly pursuing it, forgetful or regardless of the opinions which their support of his re-election necessarily involved, being upon the same ticket with that much lamented public servant whose foul assaination touched the heart of the civilized world with grief and horror—you would have been false to obvious duty if you had not endeavored to carry out the same policy; and indenne now to carry out the same policy; and, judging now by the opposite one which Congress has pur-sued, its wisdom and parriotism are indicated by the inct that Congress has continued a broken Union by keeping ten of the States in which, at one time, the insurrection existed, as far as they could accomplish it, in the condition of subjugated provinces, deny ing the right to be represented whilst subjecting their people to every species of legislation, including that of taxation. That such a state of things is at war with the very genus of our Government, inconsistent with every idea of political freedom, and most perilous to the Leace and safety of the country, and refer the reme can fail to believe.

no reflecting man can fall to believe.

We hope, sir, that the proceedings of the Convention will cause you to adhere, if possible, with even greater firmness to the course which you are pursuand that the wish which lies hearest to their heart is that a perfect restoration of our Union at the earliest moment be allowed, and a conviction that that result can only be accomplished by the measures which you are pursuing. And in the discharge of the duties which these impose upon you, we, as did every member of the Convention, again for our selves, it dividually tender to you our prolound against and assessment and convention and sincere respect and assurance of our cordial and sincere

With a united Union, with no foot but freemen' treating or permitted to tread on our soil, with a nation's faith pledged forever to a strict observance of all its obbigations, with kindness and love every-where prevailing, the desolutions of war will soon be removed; its sacrifices of life, sad as they have been with Christian lesignation, be releared to a Provi-dential purpose of Exing our beloved country on a firm said enduring basis which will forever place our liberty and happiness beyond the reach of human peril; then, too, and forever, will our Gov-erament challenge the admiration and receive

erment charlenge the admiration and receive the respect of the nations of the world, and we in no danger of any efforts to impeach our honor.

And permit me, are, in conclusion, to add that, great as your solicitude for the restoration of our domestic peace and your labors to that end, you have also a watchful eye to the rights of the nation, and that any attempt by an assumed or settled foreign. that any attempt by an assumed or actual foreign power to enforce an illegal blockade against the Government or citizens of the United States, to use your own mild but expressive words, "will be disre-garded." In this determination I am sure you will receive the unanimous approval of your fellow-

Now, sir, as the Chairman of this committee, and in behalf of the Convention, I have the honor to present you with an authentic copy or its pro-When Mr. Reverdy Johnson had concluded, the

Speech of President Johnson. Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:— Language is inadequate to express the emotions and fee ings produced by this occasion. Ferhaps I could express more by berimiting silence to speak, and you to infer what I singlif and ought to say. I confess that, notwithstanding the experience I have had in public life, and the audiences I have addressed, this occasion and this assemblage are well calculated to, and do, overwhelm me.

As I have said, I have not language to convey adequately my present reclings and emotions. In listening to the address which your eloquent and distinguished chairman has just delivered, the proceedings of the Convention, as they transpired, recurred to my mind. Seemingly, I partook of the inspiration that prevailed in the Convention, when I received a despatch, sent by two of its distinguished members, conveying in terms the scene which has just been described of south Carolina and Massachusetts, aim-in-arm, marching into that vasi assemblage, and thus giving evidence that the two extremes had come together again, and that, for the future, they were united, as they had been in the past, for the preservation of the Union.

When the destatch informed me that, in that vast body of men, distinguished for intellect and wisdom, every eye was suffused with tears on ceholding the scene, I could not fimish reading the despatch to one associated with me in the office, for my own feelings overcame me. (Applause.) I think that we may justly conclude that we are moving under a proper inspiration, and that we need not be mistaken that the fine, of an overruling and uncerting Providence is in this matter. The nation is in peril. We have As I have said, I have not language to convey decorately my present reclings and emotions. In

is in this matter. The nation is in peril. We have just passed through a mighty, a bloody, a momentous ordeal, and not yet find ourselves free from the deficulties and dangers that at first surrounded us.
While our brave men have performed their auties,

While our brave men have performed their duties, both officers and men (turning to Genoral Grant, who stood at his right), while they have won laurels imperiatible, there are still greater and more important duties to perform; and while we have had their co-operation in the field, we now need their support in our efforts to perpetuate peace. (Applicable 1) So far as the Executive Department of the Government is concerned, the effort has been made to restore the Union, to heat the breach, to pour oil into the wennes which were consequent upon the struggle, and, to speak in common phrase, to prestruggle, and, to speak in common phrase, to pre-pare, as the learned and wise physician would, a plaster healing in character and co-extensive with the wound. (Applause.) We thought, and yet think, that we had partially succeeded. But as the work progressed, as reconciliation seemed to be taking place, and the country becoming united, we tound a disturbing and marring element op-

In alluding to that element, I shall go no farther than d d your convention and the distinguished gettleman who has delivered to me the report of its proceedings. I shall make no reference to it. That, I do not believe, the time and the occasion justify. We have witnessed in one department of the Govcrament every effort, as it were to prevent the restoration of peace and harmony in the Umon. We have seen hanging upon the verge of the Government, as it were, a body called, or which assumes to be, the Congress of the United States, but in fact a Congress of only part of the States. We have seen this Congress assume and pretend to be for the Union, when its every step and act tended to per-petuate distintion and make a disruption of the tates inevitable.

Instead of promoting reconciliation and harmony, its legislation has partaken of the character of penal-ties, retaliation, and revenge. This has been the course and policy of one denariment of your Gov-ernment. The numble individual who is now ad-dressing you stands the representative of another repartment of the Government. The manner in which he was called upon to occupy that position I shall not allude to on this occasion; suffice it to say that he is here under the Constitution of the cour try, and being here by virtue of its provision, he takes his stand upon that charter of our liberties, as the great rampart of civil and religious liberty. (Protonged cheering.) Having been taught in my early life to hold it sacred, and having practice upon it during my whole public career. hall ever continue to reverence the Constitution of my fathers, and to make it my guide, (hearty ap-

I know it has been said, and I must be permitted to induce in the remark, that the Executive de-partment of the Government has been descotic and tyrannical. Let me ask this audience of distintyrannical. Let me ask this addience of distinguished gentlemen around me here to-day to point to a vote I ever gave, to a speech I ever made, to a single act of my whole public life that has not been against tyranny and despotism. What position have I ever occupied, what ground have I ever assumed, where it can be truthfully charged that I failed to advocate the ameioration and elevation of the great mass of my countrymen? (Cries of "Never!" and great applause.) So far as charges of that kind are concerned. I will say that they are simply intended to geceive and delude the public mind into the belief that there is some one prover who is suppressed. n power who is usurping and trampling upon the rights and perverting the principles of the Consti-tution. It is done by those who make such charges for the purpose of covering their own acts. (Cries of "That's so!" and applause.) I have felt it my duty, in vindication of principle and the Constitution of my country, to call attention to those proceedings. When we come to examine who has been playing the tyrant, by whom do we find that despotism has been exercised? As to myself, the elements of my nature, the pursuits of my life, have not made me, either in my feelings or in my prac-

My nature, on the contrary, is rather defensive in its character. But I will say that, having taken my stand upon the broad principles of liberty and the Constitution, there is not power enough on earth to drive me from it. (Loud and prolonged applause.) Having placed myself upon that broad platform, I have not been awed, dismayed, or intimidated by either threats or eucroachments, but having stood there in conjunction with patriotic spirits, sounding se toesin of a larm when I deemed the citadel of liberty in danger. (Great applause.) I said on a previous occasion, and repeat it now, that all that was necessary in this great struggle against tyranny and despotism was, that the struggle should be sufficiently audible for the American people to hear and understand. They did hear, and looking on and seeing who the contestants were, and what that struggle was about, they determined they would settle the question on the side of the Constitution and of principle. (Cries of "That's so!" and applause.) I proclaim here to-day, as I have on other occasions, that my faith is abiding in the great mass of the people. In the darkest struggle, when the clouds seemed to be most lowering, my faith, in-tead of giving way, loomed up through the dark cloud far beyond, and I saw that all would be safe in the

end.
My countrymen, we all know that, in the language of thomas Jefferson, tyranny and despotism even can be exercised and exerted more effectually by the many than by the one. We have seen a Congress gradually encroach, step by step, upon consti-tutional rights, and violate, day after day, and month after month, the fundamental principles of tutional rights, and violate, day after day, and month after month, the fundamental principles of the Government. (Cries of "That's so," and applause.) We have seen a Congress that seemed to forget that there was a Constitution of the United States—that there was a limit to the sphere and scope of legislation. We have seen a Congress in a minerity assume to exercise powers which, if allowed to be carried out, would result in despotism or monarchy itself. (Enthusiastic applause.) This is fruth, and because others as well as myself have seen proper to appeal to the pairiotism and republican feeling of the country, we have been denounced in the severest terms. Stander upon stander vituperation upon vituperation, of the most villanous character, has made its way through the press.

What, gentlemen, has been your and my sin? What has been the cause of our offending? I will tell you. During to stand by the Constitution of our fathers? (Approaching senator Johnson., I consider the proceedings of this Convention, sir, as more important than those of any convention that ever assembled in the United States, (Great applause.) When I look with my mind's eye upon that collection of citizens coming together voluntarily, and sitting in council, with ideas, with principles and views commensurate with all the States, and co-ex-

ting in council, with ideas, with principles and views commensurate with all the States, and co-ex-tensive with the whole people, and contrast it with the collection of gentlemen who are trying to destroy the country, I regard it as more important than any convention that his sat, at least, since 1787. (Re-newed applicase.) I think I may also say, that the decignations that were made are equal with the De-claration of Independence itself, and I here to-day pronounce it a second Declaration of Independence, (Cries of 'Glorious," and most enthusiastic and pro-

Your address and declarations are nothing more nor less than a reaffirmation of the Constitution of the United States. (Cries of "Good," and applause) Yes, I will no larther, and say that the declarations you have made, that the principles you have enunyou have made, that the principles you have chun-casted in your address, are a second proclamation of emancipation to the people of the United States (renewed applause); for in proclaiming and repro-clamans there great truths, you have laid down a constitutional isliform upon which all can make cause, and stand united together for the restoration of the State are great various of the covernment, without reference to party. The query only is the all party considerations or influences. (Cres of "Good." and at pause.) How many are there in the United States that now require to be free! They have the sharkles upon their limbs, and are bound na rigidly a- though they were, in fact, in slavery. I repeat, then, that your declaration is the second preclamation of emancipation to the people of the

United States and offers a common ground upon which all particls can stand. (Applause.)

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, let me in this connection ask you what I have to gain more than the advancement of the public wetgre? I am as much opposed to the indulgence of egotism as any one, but here, an a conversational manner, while formally the recognized to the conversational manner, while formally but here, an a conversa lona manner, while formally receiving the proceedings of this Convention. I may be permitted again to sak what have I to gain, consulting human architich, more than I have gained, except one thise? My race is nearly run. I have been placed to the high office which I occupy under the Constitution of the country, and I may say that I have held from lowest to highest, almost every continuous for which a man may attain in our Governposition to which a man may attain in our Government. I have presed through every position, from address of a village to the Presidency of the

United States; and surely, gentlemen, this should be enough to gratify a reasonable ambition. If I wanted authority, or if I wished to perpetuate my own power, how easy would it have been to hold and wield that which was placed in my hands by the measure called the Freedmen's Bureau bill!

(Laughter and applause.)
With an army which it placed at my discretion I With an army which it placed at my discretion I could have remained at the capital of the nation, and with fifty or sixty millions of appropriations at my disposal with the machinery to be worked by my own hands, with my satraps and dependents in every town and village, and then with the Civil Rights pill following as an auxiliary (laughter), in connection with all the other appliances of the Government, I could have proclaimed myself Dietator. (That's true." and appliances.)

tator. ("That's true," and appliance)
But, gentlemen, my pride and my ambition have
been to occupy that costion which retains all
power in the hands of the people. (Great cheerpower in the hands of the people. (Great cheering) It is upon that I have always relied. It is upon that I rely now. (A voice, "And the people will not disappoint you.") And I repeat that neither the launts nor jeers of Congress, nor of a subsidized, calumniating press can drive me from my purpose. (Great applianse.) I seknowledge no superior, except God, the author of my existence, and the people of the United States. (Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.) For the one, I try to obey all His commands, as best I can compatible with my poor humanity. For the other, in a political and representative sense, the high behests of the people have always been respected and obeyed by me. (Applianse.)

Mr. Chairman, I have said more than I had inar. Chairman, I have said more than I had in-tended, to say. For the kind alloadens to myself contained in your address and in the resolutions adopted by the Convention, let me remark that in this crisis, and at this period of my public life. I hold above all price, and shall ever recur with recines of protound gratification to the jast resolution con-

of protound gratification to the last resolution containing the incorsement of a Convention emanating spontaineously from the great mass of the people. I trust and hope that my future action may be such that you and the Convention you represent may not regret the assurance of confidence you have expressed. ("We are sure of it.")

Enforce separating, my friends, one and all, committee and strangers, please accept my sincert thanks for the kind manifestations of regard and respect you have exhibited on this occasion. I repeat that I shall always continue to be guided by a conscientious conviction of duty, and that always gives me courage, under the Constitution, which I have made my guide. have made my guide.

At the corclusion of the President's remarks three enthusinstic cheers were given for Andrew Johnson, and three more for General Grant. The President and General Grant then retired arm in arm, and were immediately followed by the committee and audience.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Andrew Johnson, by Executive Proclamation, Declares the Lone Star State Thoroughly Reconstructed - Martial Law Abolished. Washington, August 19.—The following pro-clamation is in readiness to be issued by the Presi-

Whereas, By proclamation of the fifteenth and ninescenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the President of the United States, in virtue of the power vested in him by the Constitu-tion and the laws, declared that the laws of the buled States were opposed, and the execution thereof costructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by ordinary course of judicial proceed-ings or by the power vested in the Marshal by law; sind whereas, By another procamation, made on the 16th on, of August, in the same year, in pur-suance of an act of Congress approved July 13, one thousand eight bundred and sixty-one, the innab-tants of the Sinter of Georges South Cracking Vie tants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Texas, Arkatsas, Mississippi, and Fiorida, except the in-liabiliants of that part of Virginia lying west of the Alleghaby mountains, and except, also, the inhabitants of such other parts of that State and other States before named as might maintain a loyal observance to the Union and the Constitution, or might be from time to time occupied and controlled by forces of the United States engaged in the discrepance of insurants and controlled by forces of the United States engaged in the discrepance of insurants was decreased. persion of insurgents, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States;

And whereas, By another proclamation of the first

day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixtytwo, issued in pursuance of an act of Congress, approved June 7, in same year, the insurrection was declared still existing in the States aforesaid, with the exception of certain specified counties in the

the exception of certain specified counties in the State of Virginia:

And whereas, By another proclamation, made the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in pursuance of the act of Congress of July 12, one thousand eight hundred and sixtyone, the exceptions named in the proclamation of one, the exceptions named in the proclamation of August sixteenth, one thou-and eight hundred and sixty-one, were revoked, and the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama. Louisiana, Fexas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, Virginia, except the forty-eight counties of Virginial designated as Westein Virginia, and the ports of New Orleans, Keyl West, Port Royal, and Beaufort, in North Carolina, were declared to be still in a state of insurrection assume the chired to be still in a state of insurrection against the United States;

United States;

And whereas, By another proclamation of the 15th day of September, 1863, and in pursuance of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, the Rebellion was deceared to still exist, and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus with a certain specified cases, suspended throughout be United States, said suspension to continue threighout the duration of the Rebellion, lorguntil said to clamation should, by a subsequent one to be issued by the President of the United States, be modified and revoked:

And whereas, The House of Representatives, on the twenty-second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, adopted a resolution in the

hundied and sixty one, adopted a resolution in the words following, namely:—

"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, 1 hat the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in revelt against the Constitutionall Government, and in arms around the capital; that, in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of more passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of overtearing or interfering with the dar purpose of overtearing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and as soon as these objects are accomplished

the war ought to cease " And whereas. The Senate of the United States, on the twenty-fitth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, adopted a resolution, in the

words following, to wit:—

"Resolved. The pre-cut deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disuminists of the Southern States now in revolt against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the capital; that in this national emergency, Congress, but they all facilings of many pressure constraints. capital, that it this instead emergency, congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not prosecuted upon our part in any spifit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the

of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease; "

And tehericas, These resolutions, though not joint or concurrent in form, are substantially and identically the same, and as such have been, and yet are, regarded as having expressed the sense of Congress upon the subject to which they relate;

And tehericas The President of the United States, by proclamation of the thirteenth of June, one thousand eight humared and fixty-five, declared that the sand eight humbred and dixty-five, declared that the insurrection in the State of Texas has been suppressed, and that the authority of the United States therein was undisputed and that such United States

there is was undisputed and that such United States effects as had been duly commissioned were in the undisputed exercise of their official time ions;

And whereas. The President of the United States, by further proclamation, is such on the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, did premissate and declare that there no longer existed any armod reastance of infect ded citzens or others to the authority of the United States, in any or in all the States before mentioned, excepting only the State of lexas; and did surther promulgate and declare that the laws could be sustained and experienced in the syveral States before mentioned, except and decare that the laws could be sustained and entorced in the several States before mentioned, except
fexas, by the proper civil authorities, State or
Federal, and that the people of the said States,
except fexas are well and lovally disposed, and
have comormed, or will conform, in their
legislation to the condition of affairs growing
out of the amendment to the Constitution
of the United States prohibiting alaxery within the
limit- and jurisdiction of the United States; and
did turber ceclaire in the same proplamation that it
is the manifest determination of the American neo is the manifest determination of the American neo ple that no State, of its own will, has a right or power to go out of separate itself from or be separated from the American Union; and that, therefore each State ought to remain and constitute an integral part of the United States; and dea further declare in the same last-mentioned preclamation that the several afore-mentioned States, excepting Texas, have in the manner aforesited given satisfactative evidence that they acquiesce in this sovereign and important resolution of national unity;

And whereas The President of the United State

in the proclamation did further declare, that it is believed to be a tundamental principle of govern-ment that the people who have revolted and who have been overcome and subdued, must either be deat with so as to induce them volutarily to become friends, or else they must be held by abso-late will say overs or diverside for as to prevent lute military power, or divested so as to prevent them from ever again doing harm as enemies, which last-named policy is abhorient to humanity and

And whereas, The President did in the same proclamation jurther declare that the Constitution of the United States provides for constituent communities only as States, not as i erritories, dependencie provinces or protectorates; And /urther, That such constituent States must necessarily be, and by the Constitution and laws or the United States are made equal, and placed upon a like footing as to spontical rights, immunities, dignity, and power with the several States with which they are united, and did further declare that the observance of political did further declare that the observance of political equality as a principle of right and justice is well calculated to encourage the people of the beforenamed States, except Texas, to be and to become more and more constant and persevering in their renewed allegiance;

And whereas, The President did further declare that standing armies, military occusation, martial law, military tribunals, and the suppression of the writ of habeas corpus are in time of peace dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of citizens, contrary to the genius and spirit

to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of citizens, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not therefore to be sanctioned or allowed, except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebelion; and the President did further, in the same proclamation, declare that the policy of the Government of the United States from the beginning of the insurrection to its overthrew and final suppression, had been conducted in conformity with the principles in the last-pamed proclamation rethe principles in the last-named proclamation re-

And whereas, The President, in the said procla-mation of the 13th of June, one thousand eight bundred and sixty-six, upon the grounds therein stated and hereinbefore recited, did then and there by pro-clamation declare that the insurrection which heretolore existed in the several States before named, except in Texas, was at an end, and was nenceforth to be so regarded:

And whereas, Subsequently to the said second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, the insurrection in the State of Texas has been completed and say of the serve where suppressed and

been completed, and everywhere suppressed and ended, the authority of the United States has been successfully and completely established in the said State of Texas, and now remains therein unresisted and undisputed, and such of the proper United States officers as have been duly commissioned within the limits of the said State are now in the undisturbed exercise of their official functions

undisturbed exercise of their official functions:

And, whereas. The laws can now be sustained and
enforced in the said State of Texas by the
proper civil authority, State or Federal, and
the poople of the said State of Texas, like the
people of the other States before named, are well
and loyally disposed, and have conformed, and will
conform in their legislation, to the condition of
affairs growing out of the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting slavery
within the limits and jurisdiction of the United
States: States;
And whereas, As all the reasons and conclusions

and whereas, As all the reasons and conclusions set forth in regard to the several States therein specially named now apply equally and in all respects to the State of Texas, as well as to the other States which had been involved in insurrection;
And whereas, Adequate provision has been made

by military orders to entorce the execution of the acts of Congress, aid the civil authorities, and secure obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States, within the State of Texas, if a re-ort to military force for such purpose should at any time

become necessary;
Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the State of Texas is at an end, and is so to be henceforth regarded in that State, as in the other States before named, in which the said insurrection was pro-ciaimed to be at an end by the aloresaid proclama-tion of the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty three; and I do further proclaim that the said insurrection is at an end, and that peace, order, tranquility, and civil authority now exist in and throughout the whole of the United

exist in and throughout the whole
States of America.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my
[L. s.] hand, and caused the seal of the United States
[L. s.] to be affixed.
Done at the city of Washington, this twentieth (20th)
day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight handred and sixty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the
ninety-first.

Andrew Johnson. By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH,

SCHUYLKILL.

AND BITUMINOUS

COAL,

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JAMES O'BRIEN DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON,

Yard. Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orde" left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to. A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We her leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the dret and only one of its kind in this cire. We do not dve, but by a chemical process reasone Ladies', Gentlemen's, an Children's Garments to their original states, without might hem in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may layor us with their natronage. LaDies' DRESSE 4, or every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not

Opera Cloaks and Mantilias. Curtains, Table Covers. Carpets. Velvet. Ribbons, Kid Gioves, etc. cleaned and remished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Fings and Banners. All kinds of stains a moved without ceaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX, No. 516 RACE Street.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC. PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE. No. 14 2 MINTH Street, above Market—b. LYLBEIT, siter thirty yeers' practical experience quarantees the skillul adjustment of his Premius Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety others. Supporters Flastic Stockings, Shoulage Brac Crutches, Supporters, Flastic Stockings, Shoulager Brac Crutches, Supporters, Ediatic Stockings, Shoulager Brack Crutches, Supporters, Shoulager Brack Crutches, Supporters, Stockings, Shoulager Brack Crutches, Supporters, Ediatic Stockings, Shoulager Brack Crutches, Supporters, Stockings, Shoulager Brack Crutches, Shoulager Brack Crutches, Stockings, Shoulager Brack Crutches, Sho

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RICHARD PENISTAN'S

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Nearly Opposite the Post Omee,

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Pamilies supplied. Orders from the Country promoting attended tog

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1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING!!

5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
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CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW 1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!

RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

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SPRUCE JOIST SPRUCE JOIST

FROM 14 TO 22 FEET LONG.

SPRUCE SILLS.

HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.

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P. No. 2500 SOUTH STREET,

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CAN SAVE TEN PER CENT.

By purchasing of me W. PINE BOARDS, RUN OF THE LOG. W. PINE ROOFING AND SCAFFOLDING BOARDS. FIRST AND SECOND COMMON BOARDS. THIRD COMMON BOARDS. W. PINE AND SAP PINE FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOODING W. PINE AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

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CROLL WORK, ETC. SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER. The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

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No. 232 CARTER Street And No. 141 DOCK Street. Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attende

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DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

on every gesetiption, for Grain, Flour, Sait. Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS caustantly on hand.

2 22 51 Also, WOOL SACKS.

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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL ELIJAF G. CATTELL

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also
Paper Manuiscturers' Drier Felts, from one to seves
feet wide; Paulins, Egiting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
No 102 JONES' Alley.

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W I L L I A M S . G R A N T,
COMMISSION MERCHANZ,
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AGENT FOR
Dupent's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
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INSURANCE COMPANIES. TIVERPOOL AND LONDON

GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY Capital and Assets, \$16,000,000.

Invested in United States, \$1,500,000. Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, \$4,947,175.

Total Losses Paid in 1865, \$4.018,250. All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to ATWOOD SMITH. General Agens for Pennsylvania.

OFFICE, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA
No. III South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORALED 34 MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, \$150 500, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 19, or 39 year Fremiums, Non-forieltare.
Endowments, payable at a uture age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Fremiums—both c a see Non-forieltare.
Annuities granted on invorable terms
Term Po kies Chill Year's Ladowments
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid up Ca, its, will divise the entire profits of the Lie business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at Interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute trusts, and on act as Executor or Aunthistrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment o any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or obsporate.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, HENRY HAINES, JEREMARH HACKER, JEREMARH HACKER, TWISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD, WM. C. LONG STRETH,
CHARLES F COFFIN.

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE
COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF
PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIED AND WALNUT
BIREETS, PHILADELPHIA
ON YESSELS,
CARGO,
FRIGHT,
TO All parts of e orld.
FREIGHT,
ON Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and 1
all parts of the Union
FIRE INSURANCES
ON Merchandise generally

On Merchandise generally On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.
S100,000 United States 5 per cent oan 71... 835 000 00 54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. 90,555-00 25.000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. 53,250 00

7.150 143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Rail-road Company.
5.000 100 Shares Stock North Fennsylvania Railroad Company.
40.000 Deposit with United States Govern-ment, subject to ten days' call.
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Fer Cent.

170,700 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first Hens on City Property 170,000 00 2,910 00

56,635-37

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Benry C. Daluett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William G. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George C. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
Robert Burton,
John D. Taylor,
Henry Stoan,
Henry Stoan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooks,
Edward Lafourcade,
James B. McFarland,
Joshus P. Eyre,
Spencer Mclivain,
John D. Taylor,
THOMAS C. PAND, President,
Henry Stoan,
Lagrand Darlington,
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Hongan Britishurg,
John C. Davis, Vice-President,
London,
Lagrand Darlington,
Henry Stoan,
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PHILADELPHIA. Annual Policies issued against General Accidents ill descriptions at exceedingly low rates. Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from \$10 to \$10.000, at a premium of only one-half per cent securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paters. short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of \$3000, or giving \$16 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, rhindelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. He sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit

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For circulars and further information apply at the Seneral Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, Provident. General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President,
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer BENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company M. Baird, of M. Ba,dwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank, Elchard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Cobrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenrine, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street 13 10m

1829-CHARTER PERPETUAL.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA. Assets on January 1, 1866.

\$2,506,851'96. URSETTLED CLAIMS, INCOME FOR 1866 \$11.467.53. \$910.000. LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

\$5,000,000. Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. Charles M Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant.
Isauc Lea,
CHARLES M. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary protein. 2 3 112

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUTSTREET, PHILADELPHIA CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, \$200,000, This company continues to write on Fire Reas only

Its capital, with a good surplu . is sarely invested. Losses by fire nave been promptly paid, and more than \$500,000

Dispursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at No. 415 WALNUT STREET, sut within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNET STREETS. Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons a such rates as are consistent with safety.

THOMAS CRAVEN,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,
TLGS. MACKELLAR,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,
SILAS YERKES, JR.,
THOMAS CRAVEN,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,
TLGS. MACKELLAR,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,
SILAS YERKES, JR.,
THOMAS CRAVEN, President,
SLERED S. GILLETT, Y. President and Treasurer,
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

1195

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHI LADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

NO. 224 WALNUT Firest, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE
this Company insures from loss of demage by FIRE, on
liberal erms on buildings, merchandise, agrilure, etc.,
for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by

or limited periods, and permanently on dundings, by deposit of premium

The Company Las been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

John L. Hedge.

John T. Lewis,

William S. Grant
Robert W. Leaming,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clars Wharton,
Samue lWilcox, Secretary.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COM FANY-Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. slo WALNUT Street, oprosite independence square. This Company, savorably known to the community for over forth years, centime to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furnitura Stocks of Goods and Merchanduse generally, on liberal terms

Their Capital, together with a inrge Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS. Daniel Smith. Jr..

Daniel Smith. Jr..

Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith
Heury Lewis, J. Gillingham Pell,
Daniel Haddock. Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.

WILLIAM G COLWELL becrefary.