THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH.-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1866.

UNION.

Action of the Union League-President Johnson Penounced - Patriotic Resolutions -Speeches by Charles Gibbons and Wayne McVeigh, Esqs.

The members of the Union League of Phila selphia assembled last ovening at their headquarters, on Broad street. The meeting was private. We were informed that addresse were delivered by Messrs. Charles Gibbons and McVeigh, and toat the lottowing preamble and resolutions were adopted :-

Whereas, The war recently waged against the Federal Government by certain States confederated and acting as an independent power uncer the name of the Confederate States of America, has resulted in establishing the su premacy of the Government, and in the total abolition of slavery in the United States. The relation of master and slave being thus abo-lished, every person born or naturalized in the United States is absolutely free by the laws thereof, and should have the protection of the supreme power of the land, in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property. And whereas. That portion of the Constitution

whereby three-fifths of the slaves of the Southern States were represented in Congress prior to the Rebellion] has ceased to be operative, and a readjustment of the basis of representation has become necessary in order to secure such equality among the several States, that the same number of voters in every State shall be entitled to the same number of representatives in gress and the Electoral College; and until such readjustment can be made, and the number of voters in the several States, confederated as atoresaid, can be ascertained, the number of representatives to which they are severally en-

titled cannot be fixed. And whereas, The Constitution declares that levying war against the United States, or ad-hering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort, is treason; and by law, the penalty of treason is death; and while the loyal citizens of the country, who have sustained the Government throughout the war which treason or-ganized and waged against it, are willing and desire to forgive the masses of the people of the South for the offenses which they have commatted, under the leadership of traitors, as sailing the flag and the life of our common country; and while we are ready to unite with them in ree-tablishing the Union on the sure foundations of liberty and justice, we maintain that "treason is a crime, that traitors should be punished, and the offense made infamous," And whereas, The assumption and payment

by the United States, of the Rebel debt incurred in the prosecution of the war against them, is insisted upon by the owners of Confederate bonds in Europe, which, with the large amount thereof held in the Southern States, renders it probable that efforts will be made in the future to obtain appropriations from Congress for that purpose, unless prohibited by the fundamental w of the land. In order, therefore, to prevent the agitation of such a question, and to shut out torever all claims upon the Government for debts or obligations incurred in ald of the Re-bellion, or for the loss or emancipation of slaves, it is just and experient that such claims should be declared null and void by the Constitution of

the United States. And whereas, The Concress of the United States has proposed to the Legislatures of the several States certain amendments to the Con-stitution of the United States in relation to the several matters mentioned in this preamble, the ratification of which by three-fourths of the said Legislatures will secure-

First. The restoration and perpetulty of the Union.

Second. The rights of citizenship to all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and equal protection to all in the possession and enjoyment of life, liberty, and property. Third. Equality of representation among the

States, in Congress, and the Electoral College, reserving and securing to each State the power to decide who shall be admitted to the right of suffrage within its jurisdiction.

Fourth. The exclusion of every person from oath to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebeilion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. Fifth. The payment of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, and the exclu sion of all applications to Congress for the payment of debts incurred in aid of the Rebellio and of all claims for the loss or emancipation of slaves. And whereas, A convention of loval Unionists of the South has been called to meet in Philadelphia, on the first Monday in September, the purpose of bringing the loval men of the Southern States in conjunctive action with the true friends of republican government in the North, with the view to re-establish the States recently in rebellion in their just and proper relations with the Federal Government, on basis which will insure the tranquillity and integrity of the Union, and guarantee to all men the blessings of a free government justly administored. And whereas, The said Convention will repre-sent the faithful and loyal citizens of the South, whom the members of the Union League of Philadelphia have always been in sympathy -men who steadfastly and fearlessly resisted to the utmost of their power, the efforts of dis unionists to destroy the Government, and whose fidelity to the Union subjects them, even now to the most cruel persecution from the traitors who were engaged in the war against it, and whose hands are stained with the blood of our own triends and kindred; be it, therefore, Resolved, 1. That this League will welcome to the city of Philadelphia the delegates to the Convention of Southern Loyalists, to be held on the first Monday in September next, and will co-operate with them and other loyal citizens of the United States to secure a perpetual Union of all the States on the basis proposed in the amendmeni to the Constitution agreed upon by Congress, and submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, as follows, to wit:-

civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congross, or as an offi-eer of the Umted States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have encaged in in surrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. "Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payments of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrec-tion or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation in-curred in aid of insurrection or receilion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any shave; but all such debts, obligations, or claims shall be held illedebts, obligations, or claims shall be held ille-

gal and void. Section 5. That Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the pro-visions of this article."

II. That a general meeting of the League be called at a time to be hereafter designated, for the purpose of giving a public welcome to the delegates to the said Convention, and that the citizens of Pennsylvania and the other States who approve of these proceedings be and they are hereby invited to participate in the same. 111. That the Secretary of the League be, and

he is hereby instructed to issue to each of the delegates admitted to the said Convention a card of admission to the League House.

IV. That the thanks of this League be, and they are hereby cordially presented to the loyal representatives in Congress from this and other States, who, faithful to justice, to liberty, to the Consultation and the Union, have saved the country from the humiliation, danger, and dis-grace of admitting into the public councils unpunished traitors, whose hands are stained with the blood of her loyal children.

V. That, in the extraordinary sympathy re-cently manifested by Andrew Johnson, under the guidance of Wilbam H. Seward, with the prominent traitors of the country, and their nolitical adherents-

In his treachery to a loyal people, who trusted

and raised him to power; In his recent declaration that he will so use thet power as to compel every man who holds office under the Government to support his policy or give up his bread;

In his denial of the right of the people of the loyal States to exercise legislative powers in Congress in the present condition of the country:

In his indecent and ribald attacks upon them representatives for endeavoring to establish justice, and protect a weak and helpless race

from persecution, oppression, and slaughter; In his traternity with the Rebels of New Or-leans, resulting in a horrible and causeless massacre of loyal, peaceful, and virtuous citizens, wicked in conception and flendish in execution-

We recognize with profound disappointment and sorrow a degree of moral and political depravity which has no parallel in our history; and we are thus admonished that the utmost vigilance is now required on the part of those by whose votes and arms the nation was saved, in order to secure the fruits of their victoryustice with peace, and liberty with union. VI. That we earnestly invite the co-operation of every loyal citizen of Pennsylvania in the

duty of securing the election of John W. Geary to the gubernatorial office, as the tried and faithful exponent of our principles, and the election of memoers of Congress from this State who will sustain the action of the present Congress in their efforts to secure the re-establishment of the Union on the basis proposed in the Amendment to the Constitution, now before the people, and also the election of a Legislature that will approve and ratify the said Amendment on the part of the people of this Common wealth.

VII. That a committee of seventy-six members of the League be appointed by the Presi-dent of the League to carry into effect the objects contemplated by these resolutions, and that he shall be ex-officio a member of the said vill. That the committee to be so appointed

be instructed to forward a copy of these resolu-tions to the said Convention of Loyal Unionists of the South, together with the following letter on behalf of the League:to the Loyal Unionists of the South in Convention assembled : Fellow-Citizens:-The Union League of Phila delphia was formed in the darkest hours of the war against Rebellion, for the purpo e of strengthening and supporting the Government against those who sought its destruction. Seek-ing to aid in the triumph of the broad principles of republican nationality, it has ever been in sympathy with all who have labored and suf-tered for that sacred cause. Foremost among these are the Union men of the South, who, during four years of unparalleled persecution, kept the fires of patriotism burning brightly amid the gloom of treason and rebellion. The League would therefore be taise to all its principles if it did not gladly seize the opportunity of your assembling in the city where the Union was formed, to welcome you in the warmest manner. Here, where the tradition of our fathers teach us the love of country and equal rights, you have fittingly met to prove to the whole land that there is a genuine Union sentiment in the South - not that spurious Unionism which rebels because it cannot wield supremacy, and then returns to win by empty lip service the power which it had failed to extort by force, but the tried Unionism which has never swerved from the right, though destruction seemed to be its portion, and which has proved its devotion to our country by fath-tulness through trials almost too great for human To such Unionism our warmest endurance. respect is due, and with the men who have thus proved their patriotism we esteem it an honor to be united in the bonds of fellowship. Your suffering during the war commanded our heartiest sympathy, and we promised our-selves that its triumphant close would bring to you your reward, not only in a release from persecution, but in enabling you to carry into effect your noble aspirations in moulding into one glorious nationality the hitherto jarring sections of our country. With you we grieve profoundly at the unexpected policy which apparently seeks to reward treason and to pun-ish fidelity; nor can we see sught but evil for the future in the unholy alliance between those on the one hand who sought to subvert the Government, and on the other, who endeavored to cripple that Government in its efforts of selfpreservation. With you, we think that the destinies of the Republic should not be confided to men who have labored for its destruction. With you, we deprecate the measures which place loyalty, deienseless, in the power of such men as organized the New Orleans massacres. With you, we de-sire to see treason made odious, in order to secure for our posterity the blessings of peace. With you, we supported the war in the interests of peace; but the peace for which we struggled was not to be a hollow truce, in which both parties should be recruiting strength for another condict; nor was it to be an artifice by which traitors should obtain through legislation the ends which they had failed to secure by force. You have suffered, and we have striven for peace which should confer upon our country unity in fact as well as in name; and we all recognize that this is only to be obtained by givin unalterable constitutional sanction to the verdict rendered on the field of battle. Such being our community of feeling and of purpose, we hold you in all honor for the sacrifices which you have made, and which you are ready to continu end

STATE CANVASS. Republican Mass Meeting at Reading-An Im-

mense Procession - The Resolutions - Our Fresent Congress Sustained - Andrew Johnson Condemned - Governor Curtin Complimented -- Colonel

William B. Thomas Presides -Addresses by General Geary and Others.

THE

READING, Pa., August 22.-The Geary Repub-lican Soldiers' Mass Convention, here to-day is the largest gathering of people over assembled in Pennsylvania. A large number of delegations arrived late last night, and made the town ring with their cheers for General Geary, whom the followed everywhere. He was obliged to keep his head bobbing constantly to waving hand kerchiefs, and to extend his hand to thousands of people. Governor Cartin was anxiously ex-pected, but a despatch was received from him the morning announcing that it would be im-possible for him to be present. Early this morning, the delegations commenced to arrive, and soon the streets became choked with the teeming thousands. No accurate calculations can be made as to the number of people here to-day, but the following facts may assist in forming something like an adequate idea as to the extent of the crowds:-

The Sentiment.

It would be utterly impossible in our circum-scribed space to quote the various banner inscriptions, or note all the busy preparations for the day. Reading has been covered with bunting, and its political inscriptions are past enumeration. The cheers metdent to the arrivals of delegations are deatening. Small cannon are beiching torth in thundering peals the welcome of old Berks. At least tairty bands are in attendance, discoursing parinotic airs at every turn, "The "Boys in Blue" are legion, and the sentiment is "Geary, Congress, and the Constitutional Amendments,"

Among the Inscriptions

were-"We vote for the man that fought for his country;" "Clymer stock, no sale;" "Lehigh and Lancaster enter arm-in-arm;" "The Onehundred and thirty-eighth Regiment Penn-ylva-nia Volunteers." On one banner was a picture of President Johnson emerging from the little end of a horn, and the words, "It is all up with Andy-ch! my policy." "Equal rights to all" was inscribed on the Chester banner. On a wagon in the Berks county delegation was "Old Cumru wants neighbor Clymer to stay at home:" Wop elsdorf ventures to invest in 75,000 maority for General Geary next October in Pennvlvania," etc.

The procession commenced to move at noon, under the matshalship of General Hartranit. The meeting was held in the Square, and was called to order at 2 o'clock. Three stands had been erected in the square, which was perfectly ammed during the speaking, thousands not being able to get within hearing distance. Colonel William B. Thomas, of Philadelphia,

Speeches of Forney, Thomas, and Others.

presided.

John W. Forney then spoke for over an hour on national issues. Linn Bartholomew, of Schuyikill county, also addressed this meeting. Colonel William B. Thomas, of Philadelphia, who presided at the middle stand, spoke at length against the Philadelphia Convention. He was particularly caustic in his review of Andrew Johnson's "policy." He indersed the Constitutional amendments.

The Pinladelphia Convention was sagely dis-posed to yield the abolition of slavery, as a question over which they can no longer hope to hold any control. He expatiated at length upon the injustice of the present national representation in the South. Equal political power must be allowed to all the people in all the States. What right have defeated Rebels from South Carolina and other States to come to Philadelphia and demand "rights" which they should never pos-sees, which they forfeited in their war upon the Constitution? They wish to elect Andrew Johnson to the chair he now disgraces. He had no doubt that Pennsylvania would give Geary such a majority as must teach civilians of aoubtful loyalty their duty. At this stand a large number of Vice-Presi dents were chosen, embracing distinguished gentlemen from all the counties of the State. General Logan was not here to-day. Speaking is going on at various points again to-night, but most of the delegations have left for home The chairman announced that a despatch had just been received, announcing the death of General Narle, of Schuylkill county, one of the Vice Presidents of the meeting.

tion of 1864, which renominated Abraham Lin-coln for President of the United States, by his having followed the least of the infamous Andrew Johnson, and with bim turned traitor to the principles of his party, and the great interests of freedom and humanity, has become unworthy and odious, and this Convention Incretore requests that Committee to assemble, and without permitting him to resum, forth with to expel him from the chairmanship of the National Union Executive Committee, This resolution met with tremendous applause,

and was adopted unanimously. Speech of General Fisher.

General Joseph Fisher, of the Old Reserves, was then introduced. The General is now a cardidate for Senatorial honors in the Laucaste district. He spoke in high terms of the gallan-try of General Geary. He said that in the State Senate Clymer had refused to arm the State against invasion from abroad; he had refused to give the soldier extra pay; he voted against chanking the soldier, and had voted against giving him a vote, and yet there were some good soldiers in Pennsylvania who proposed to vote for Clymer. (Voices—Not many!) He appealed to soldiers—for he had been with them where it was not pleasant to be-was it for this that you went to the field and suffered, and languished n Rebel prisons and pest houses !

Speech of General Geary.

General Geary having reached the stand, General Fisher said he would cut a hole in his speech for General Geary. His remarks were brief but were met with storms of applause. He said this was the resi-dence of his competitor. Hiesder Clymer, and he dence of his competitor, Hiester Clymer, and he would treat him kindly, because he was a gen tleman of intellect and culture; but there were considerations which threw individuals in the shade. To the soldiers he said :- You are one grand committee of the whole to take charge of this question.

As you made treason and traitors in the deld odlous, so you can do in civil life. The friends of Irish freedom were here. This goodly city had furnished Company A of his regiment in Mexico. (Cheers.) These men are now coming uplike men in favor of their country. They are not afraid to condemn meetings held here of elsewhere to hoodwink the people. Our friends of the Mexican war are with us. (That's so.) I see men all around me here that fought bravely on the battle-field; men who at Look-out Mountain drew the very thunderbolts from Heaven and hurled them on the heads o traitors.

He alluded to the slander in regard to the the anucleu to the shander in regard to the capture of a "Quaker gun," but even leaving out this doubtful cannon, we have seft 373 guns taken by the White Star Division. (Cheers.) (At this point the flags of the 28th, General Geary's regiment, all battle-riddled, were brought to the stand, and greeted with cheers.) He reflected upon Montgomery Blair's threats of war made in this square a few days ago, and delivered a severe rebuke to Blair. He appealed to young men to take a stand for their country. Beware how you connect yourselves with a party false to its history, false to liberty and the

General Geary had knocked a very large hole in his speech. (Laughter.) And how do you like him? (Bully.) The Bread-and-butter Conven-tion at Philadelphia had turned Vallandigham and Wood out of their meeting, and did not Vallandigham and Wood represent the principles of that party? Where is the difference tween Vallandigham and Hiester Clymer? Be-cause there was odium attached to those men they were turned out; but what was left after they went? The only way in which they could elect Hiester Clymer, was to bring Lee, and Moseby, and Dick Taylor, and all the Rebels of the South, and let them vote.

grease from Andy Johnson's shoes. He (General Fisher) had been offered a position by Andy Johnson, but he would see Andy in a very hot

At the west stand the Germans, in large num-

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And whereas, it was in and by said deed provided. that in case the said Company should make default in the payment of the moneys secured by said note . or in the payment of the expenses of sending such agents as a foresaid, with interest, that the said Trustee might pro ceed to sell the property in said deed described, or any part thereof, at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the east front of the Court House in St Louis, tor cash first giving twenty days' public notice of the time, terms, and place of said sale in some newspaper printed in St. Louis and in Philadelphia.

And whereas, default has been made in the payment of the moneys secured by said deed: Notice is the e-

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AUCTION SALES.

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All the lands, raiway, strais, bridges culverts, trester works, tooi-houses, coal-houses, whatres, tences, the works, works, masonity, and other supertrace-ture, real estate buildins, and thorpovements of whatever nature or kind appertaining of betonding to the above-mentioned property and to the said section of the said tyrone and Clearfield Hallroad and owned by said (company in connection therewith, and all the contex dead endormed). The said section of the said tyrone solution the balance of the said section of the said tyrone station. Baint contro, to and hrough the boroagh of Paillipourg, in Cuntre county, is about 23% miles in lengt.
The failed of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the deoperty is struck off, and the balance of purchase more y to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the boards secured by the said boards or compons, and it the dividend is lease to be board and compons on receiving to the said boards or compons. The house and compons on receiving to the said boards or compons. The house and compons on proceiving to the said dividend, and endorsing pay. The boards of the said doring and endorsing pay.
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of the premises to the purchasor or purchasers, in pursu ance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage. Any further information in respect to the said sale o premises may be had on application to the understand Trustee, at his office, No. 42 South THIRD Street, in the city of Phindelphia R. FRANKLIN RALEY Trustee. No 42 South Third street. M. THOVAS & SONS, suctioneers, 6 11 mSm Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

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AND GENERALLY

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tooi houses, coal houses, wharves, ionces, right onces, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depote depot grounds, workshops, machinery, stations, depote depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstrature, real estate buildings and improvements or whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Haitroad, and owned by said Com-pany in connection therewilh. The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, exterding from the intersection of the vrone and Clear-field Railroad, with the railroad company, but now to the Baid Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length. TERMS OF SALE. \$10,000 of the nurchase money to be paud in Cash when

country. General Fisher then resumed, remarking that

They are the men that will do the work, Heister Clymer would get down and lick the

place before be would accept it. (Cheers.) Is there a Clymer soldier here? Why do you vote for him? Because he belongs to the "De-mocratic party?" I tell you that the Democratic party is like the fellow's knite that had five new handles and seven new blades. (Laughter.) General Albright, of Carbon, and Captain ower also addressed the meeting, eliciting Towe great applause.

bers, were addressed in their native tongue. At the east stand Colonel Koltes, of Philadel

STAMP AGENCY, No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

AUCTION SALES.

"Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as passed by Congress, June 13, 1866.

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Repre-scalatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled (two-thirds of both Houses concurring). That the following article pr. posed to the Legislatures of the several States an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely :--

"ABTICLE L.

"Section 1. All persons, born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdic-tion thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State decrive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

"Section 2. Representatives shall be appor-tioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not faxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime the basis of representation therein shall be re duced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

"Section 3. No person shall be Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of Presi-dent and Vice-President, or hold any office,

We shall at all times feel our house house by the presence of your steadfast and incorrupti-ble patriotism, and we would especially request your altendance on the - day of September that a free interchance of sentiments may serve to consolidate the bonds of mutual sympathy and good-will.

May a righteous God so direct your delibera tions as to render your assembly an efficient in-strument in restoring to our country the har-mony and unity to which it has so long been a stranger.

The meeting adjourned with three cheers.

The Resolutions.

The following resolutions were adopted amid the most enthusiastic demonstrations of applause:-

Resolved, I. That we give praise and thanks to Almignty God, in that He has vouchsafed unto us a full and complete victory over those who sought, during four long years of bloody war, to destroy this, the last altar of the rights of man, upon which to base tree institutionsthat the black and loathsome stain of slavery, which classed us among the dark ages and the heathen nations of the earth, has at last been blotted out, and that in all our land no man can

say to his fellow-man, "Thou art mine." 2. That we owe a debt of lasting gratitude to the Union soldiers and sailors for their valor and prowess in putting down the slaveholders' wicked and bloody Rebellion, and we pledge to them, their wives, widows, and orphans, pro-tection, support, and patronage, whenever within our power to give them.

3. That in the joint resolutions which passed the Congress of the United States by a twothirds vote, proposing amendments to the Constitution, we recognize the only safe palladium of the principle for which we sacrificed four hundred thousand lives of our best blood, and three thousand millions of our treasure; that in the same spirit which actuated our forefathers to proclaim the Declaration of Independence in 1776, we most heartily endorse the first section of the Amendment, declaring that all persons born within the United States shall be citizens thereof; as a means also of future protection, as well as present fairness and equality, we are in favor of the second section which provides for conaliging representation in Congress, and in the electoral college, and we declare our avowed hostility, now and forever, against the admission of the States late in rebellion upon a basis of representation which gives to the South sixty per cent, more power in Congress and in the electoral college than an equal number of white people in the North, while the third section, excluding all perjured Rebels from eligibility to office, meets our hearty and unqualified ap proval.

4. That the true intent and purpose of the policy laid down by Andrew Johnson (the mar made President by J. Wilkes Booth) is to resourcet from oblivion and deserved disgrace the Democratic party, which for its treasonable course during the war was consigned to the tomb of everlasting infamy and shame; and we believe that the success of the said policy would turn back the wheels of progress a generation in our country's march in greatness and in glory.

5. That in Major-General John W. Geary, the standard-bearer of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, we have combined the true pruciples of the soldier and the statesman, the hero of many battles, and the defender of civil liberty whenever and wherever he has been called to govern.

That Andrew G. Curtin, the good, true and loyal Governor of Pennsylvania, has well carned the pople title of "the soldier's friend," and in retiring from the Gubernatorial chair he takes with him the entire confidence and esteem of every patriot in the State.

A Nut for Raymond.

After the adoption of these resolutions, Cap-tain Tower, of Schuylkill county, said there was one more wanting, and he proposed the follow-

Resolved, That Henry J. Baymond, who was made Chairman of the National Union Republi-can Committee of the National Union Conven-

phia, addressed the people. Why were the Democrats willing now to give up their old name ? Why, for the loaves and fishes. Gover-nor Orr at Philadelphia said that the Rebels had laid down their arms. Did they do so, or were they not fairly and decidedly licked ' Were they not compelled to "lay down their arms?"

A soldier had remarked to him that if the militia on Girard College Green had fired upon the Wigwam, they would have hurt more Rebels than our soldiers did at Fort Fisher. It was a pity that Johnson had not stuck to his tailor's bench and the goose; he was trying to recon-struct the Government so as to give it over into the hands of Rebels; he had deserted every principle to which he stood committed in 1864. Olymer had been keeping very bad company.

Meetings were also held in other sections of the city, and addressed by various gentlemen. A large number of the members of Geary's old regiment (the 28th) met him at the Smucker

House and paid their respects.

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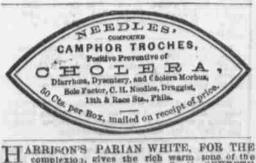
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dividend and endersing payments pay a stores of the president and endersing paid as aforesaid, the Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed or conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in purchasers of the power conferred upon him by the said

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