Evening Telegraph

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1866.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, August 25, 1866.—Delegates to the Loyal Southern Union Convention are requested, on their arrival, to call at the headquarters of the National Union Club, No. 1105 Chesnut street, and register their names. They will consider the building at their entire service during their residence in this city.

Citizens of Philadelphia anxious to extend their hospitality to our Union brethren of the South will please report at once how many gentlemen they can entertain.

It is requested that during the session of this Loyal Convention of true Southern Union men, our fellow-citizens shall display the Union flag from the shipping, public buildings, business places, and private residences generally.

JOHN E. ADDICKS, Chairman.
A. M. WALKINSHAW, Secretary.

The Southern Loyalists.

THE spontaneous and hearty welcome accorded to the Southern Unionists assembled in Convention in this city to-day, is a well-deserved tribute to men who have exhibited the virtues of patriotism and loyalty in their highest forms. During the whole of the war there was nothing that appealed more powerfully to the sympathies of the North than the fact that in almost every Southern State there was a remnant of loyal men who, under every discouragement, and in the face of every danger, still remained true to the old flag. The devotion of these men to the country in those dark and trying hours, when they were cut off from all communication with the North; when Rebel armies invaded their homes, and drove them for refuge to the mountains and caves, and outrage and murder were their daily portion for long and dreary months—their steadfastness, their fidelity, and their faith in the final triumph of the right, gave to the word patriotism a new and illustrious significance, and constituted a scene of moral heroism such as the world has rarely witnessed!

It is these men and their representatives who are now with us. They are men of noble character and of tested fidelity. They come to consult with the great Union party of the nation concerning the common welfare of the whole country. They carry no Executive pardons in their pockets to prove their loyalty by; they have no broken oaths of allegiance with which to demonstrate their fidelity to the Constitution and laws of the land; they have no stains of loyal blood upon their garments, no scars received in fighting against the country, with which to show that they are "good Union men."

The opinions of these men are worthy of our highest respect. Their knowledge of the character, temper, and designs of the late Rebels is perfect. Their judgment of the policy and measures necessary to restore order, security, and good government to the South must command our most serious attention. They are not here as politicians seeking to renew old alliances and to recover lost power. They are here to give us a true account of things as they now exist in the Rebel States. Many of them are once more virtual exiles for opinion's sake. The re-establishment of the power of that Government for which they braved and suffered everything has not brought them security. The old flag for which they watched and waited and longed has come, but it affords them no shelter. The scowl of the Rebel and the knife of the assassin greet them in their homes. They come to us for sympathy and encouragement and help. Shall they not have it? Is it a fit termination of the war, a proper reward for all our toil and sufferings, that Union men are no longer safe in their Southern homes? We know the response that these questions will meet with from the intelligent and loyal masses of the North.

Our Indian System—Gen. Pope's Strictures. MAJOR-GENERAL POPE has just written a comprehensive and able letter upon our Indian system, which contains many suggestions worthy of careful consideration. He discusses at considerable length the "reservation system," as it has grown up and been extended from time to time. In carrying out this system, two distinct lines of policy have been adopted by the Government. North of the Ohio river the various Indian tribes have been located upon temporary reservations just upon the verge of the white settlements, to be removed further west from time to time as the advance of population has rendered their presence inconvenient and dangerous. Commenting upon the practical results of this policy, the General uses the following graphic language:—

"The result has been that the various Indian tribes which once inhabited the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri have been again and again removed from one reservation to another, until at last they are found along the western frontier of Missouri and within the limits of Kansas. The evils and difficulties attending their residence on these various reservations, and the suffering of the Indians from want and other causes, have so diminished their numbers, that of the various powerful and populous tribes which once inhabited the great region east of the Mississippi, there now remain but a few insignificant and feeble remnants along the extreme western frontier. What has become of the great tribes famous in our history?—the Delawares, the Shawnees, the Miamis, the Sacs and Foxes, the Pottawattomies, the Winnebagoes, the Kickapoos, and many others equally populous and powerful? A few feeble, helpless, worn-out fragments alone remain of all those great Indian nations! What, too, it might be asked, is the history of the white emigrants—the pioneers of the great States of the West? It is a history full of bloodshed and of horror. For these wretched Indians, reduced, one might suppose, to the last extremity of misery, there is, however, even now no rest. At last, it is found absolutely necessary to remove the few still left to the Indian Territory west of Arkansas. A history so full of bloodshed and of misery, both to Indian and white man, and involving such immense expense to the Government, cannot, even at this day, be read without astonishment and indignation. The process of extermination has been rapid beyond belief, and furnishes a record of inhumanity to both races which will long remain a reproach to the country."

The policy pursued towards the tribes south of the Ohio the General thinks much more humane and effective. He says:—

"Warned, seemingly, by the unfortunate result of the system of reservations pursued north of the Ohio river, the Government, in dealing with the Indians of Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and other Southern and Southwestern States, so modified this policy of reservations as to obviate many of its evils. An extensive region of country west of the State of Arkansas was selected as "Indian territory," and the tribes inhabiting the Southern States were, after more or less difficulty, at once removed to it without undergoing the intermediate stages which had marked the course of the more Northern Indians. Compare the condition of the Northern and Southern Indians who have at last been brought together in this common territory. The Southern tribes are still numerous and strong, and, so far as Indians can be, prosperous and improving. It is not necessary after what I have already said to describe the condition of the Northern tribes, now first brought into contact with their race from the Southern States. Poor, feeble, helpless, and hopeless, they have at last found a place where it is to be hoped they will be permitted to die in peace, and their tribe and name to vanish from the earth. In this difference in the history of the two great branches of the same race, may be found the difference between a system of reservations located in the country originally occupied by Indians, from which they are only removed from time to time by the pressure of necessity, to other reservations, from which they must again and again be removed for the same reasons, and a system of reservations in a territory selected for the exclusive occupation of Indians, and so far removed from their original country that return to it is impossible."

The General then discusses the question of the disposition to be made of the tribes of the Plains, who are now causing great anxiety by endangering the routes of travel to the mining regions of the interior, and who have become an item of vast expense to the Government on account of the military force required to keep them in order. With regard to these, he proposes to remove them entirely from the country in which they have lived; to carry them to the *rear* instead of to the front of advancing emigration; to march them *towards* instead of *from* the sources of cheap supplies; to place them in the vicinity of society and institutions well organized and well administered, where there is a sound public sentiment, and where the laws are equally enforced against all offenders; where the Indian, secure under the protection of the law, and certain of punishment for any wrong-doing of his own, neither depredates nor is depredated upon; where feelings of kindness and humanity towards the Indian are entertained, and not bitter and relentless hate; where the Indian can be subjected under the best conditions to all the influences of civilization and Christianity, and where his return to his own country is forever hopeless, leaving free and open to the occupation of civilized man the great region which the Indian has thus vacated.

In favor of this proposal the General argues with much force, closing with these remarks:—

"With every tribe of Indians thus removed from the West, a considerable military force would be withdrawn from these remote regions, until finally, with the departure of the Indians, the large and expensive military establishment now kept up on the frontier would cease to exist. Let us consider, too, what wonderful development of the great mining regions and of such agricultural districts as exist amongst them would immediately follow the departure of the Indians from this country. Let us reflect that scenes of brutal massacre and inhuman atrocity would become things of the past, and that the fearful loss of life and property, now familiar in every day's experience, would be spared us in the future. How is it possible for any man, in view of our past history, or in anticipation of the future welfare and prosperity of this great region, west of the Mississippi, to doubt what course both humanity and economy point out in the adjustment of our Indian questions? It seems hardly necessary for me to state that I do not propose to accomplish this deportation of the Indians in a year, or even in ten years. I only wish to adopt some system, and begin to carry it into effect, which looks to an end of Indian wars and massacres. We have too long been the victims of temporary arrangements and of a policy as shiftless and aimless as it is unsatisfactory and inhuman. It is not my purpose to anticipate the time when necessity demands the location of an Indian tribe upon reservations."

General Pope in this able letter has touched upon one of the most important topics of the hour. Something must be done with the Indians of the Plains. They are to-day retarding most disastrously the settlement and development of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Idaho, and Montana. Each of these Territories has great mineral resources that ought to be developed and added to the wealth of the nation. The expenses of our military system on the frontier, for the purpose of affording protection against the Indians, are simply enormous; and yet the protection is not afforded. What we need is what General Pope urges, a wise and comprehensive system which shall remove the Indians from that entire district of country.

"That Bad Man!"

THE infamous Judge Abel, of New Orleans, is out in a letter against General Sheridan. If Abel had his deserts he would be looking through the grates of a penitentiary, instead of disgracing the judicial ermine, or writing his impudent letters. He was one of the chief plotters in the late massacre, and has fully earned the title Sheridan gives him, of *"that bad man!"*

The Old Cable Recovered.

THE Atlantic telegraph has a station at mid-ocean. The *Great Eastern* picked up the old cable yesterday morning at 4·40 o'clock, spliced it with that in her tanks, and at 7 o'clock commenced paying out again. She is expected to reach Heart's Content, Newfoundland, on next Saturday. Thus the prospect is that we soon shall have two cables in full operation between Europe and America. The first one seems to work admirably, as yet, and the old cable, upon being recovered, was found to be in perfect condition, messages being sent through it immediately to Valentia, and thence to Newfoundland.

WE WERE GLAD to notice in the ranks of the procession escorting the Convention, and heartily cheering its progress, Hon. James M. Scovel, of New Jersey, on whom we can hereafter rely.

RECOVERY OF THE CABLE OF 1865.

The Buoy found Floating in Mid-Ocean—Splice Successfully Made—The Old Cable Working Well—Despatch from the "Great Eastern"—She is Laying the Cable Again—Two Lines to Europe by Saturday—The New Scientific Wonder.

HEART'S CONTENT, September 2.—The following despatch has been received from the Chief Electrician on board the *Great Eastern*. It was sent through the *old cable* to Valentia, and thence by the *new cable* to this place, where it was received this evening:—

"ON BOARD THE 'GREAT EASTERN,' AT SEA, Sunday, September 2.—The Atlantic cable of 1865 was picked up this (Sunday) morning at 4·40 o'clock. The buoy was found in latitude 51 degrees 52 minutes, longitude 36 degrees 3 minutes. The splice was successfully made, and the cable lowered again at 7 o'clock A. M. We are now about seven hundred miles from Heart's Content, paying out the cable (new end) in fine style. Everything is going on well, and we expect to reach the American terminus by Saturday next. The old cable works quite as perfectly as the new one, and is discovered to be entirely intact."

Full Details of the Affair.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., September 2.—The *Terrible* arrived here at noon to-day. She left the cable fleet on Wednesday evening being short of coal and provisions. At that time the *Great Eastern* was starting for a spot one hundred miles east of the point where the cable broke last year, all attempts to successfully raise the cable in the two thousand fathoms' depth having failed.

The following is an abstract from Mr. Beau's diary:—

Sunday, August 12.—The *Great Eastern* joined the *Terrible* and *Albany* at the rendezvous. The *Albany* had hooked the cable previous to the *Great Eastern* coming up and lost it, with two miles of grappling iron.

August 13 and 14.—Drifting.

August 15.—Mr. Canning being satisfied, by the strain on the dynometer increasing to nine and a half tons, that the cable was hooked at 1 o'clock, everything was made ready to let go a large buoy, with a veering rope attached. Here the first disaster occurred, the splice between the grappling rope and buoy having drawn. Fortunately, no one was injured.

August 16.—Drifting.

August 17.—At 11 A. M., ship's time, the cable came to the surface at the bows of the *Great Eastern*, but while all were congratulating themselves on the great success, the cable slipped off the grapnels and disappeared.

From that date up to Wednesday evening, the 29th, we were grappling with varied success. On one occasion the *Albany* brought up two miles of the cable. The weather was very unfavorable. At the time the *Terrible* left it was decided to go 100 miles east, where the water is only 116 (query, 1016) fathoms deep. They would arrive there on Thursday, and it appears the result is a perfect success.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6m4p

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

THE EXTRA "TRIBUNE"

FOR THE

CAMPAIGN.

All Subscriptions received prior to September 13 on the following terms:—

3 Copies for three months	$1·00
12 Copies for three months	5·00
26 Copies for three months	10·00
60 Copies for three months	20·00
100 Copies for three months	30·00

The papers to be sent to one address.

PAYMENT ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

J. H. DENISON, Room 31, or Parlor 35, CONTINENTAL HOTEL, will receive subscriptions in Philadelphia during the session of the Southern Loyalists' Convention. 9 1 tf

FAIR.—A FAIR WILL BE HELD AT THE ODD FELLOWS' HALL, Frankford, for the benefit of the Frankford Presbyterian Church, commencing WEDNESDAY, September 5. Cars of the Second and Third and Fifth and Sixth Streets Railways pass the door. 9 3 4t*

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.
The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.
Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June 1867 discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.
All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.
SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE VAN DUSEN OIL COMPANY, No. 625 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, August 30 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the VAN DUSEN OIL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY next, September 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
8 31 5t* E. B. MCDOWELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS been made for the renewal of the following CITY BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, drawn to the subscriber's order, and stolen from his fire-proof, June 9, 1866, viz.:—
City 6 per cent (new), Nos. 12,462 12,463, 12,464, 12,465; Germantown Bank Nos. 1497, 99, 1191; Commonwealth Bank, No. 501; Arch St. Theatre No. 243; Point Breeze Park, No. 16; Gas Mining Company, No. 679.
All persons are cautioned against receiving the same.
6 15 1m* CASPER HEFT.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 8 18

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AWAKE! FREEMEN!

ASSEMBLE IN YOUR MIGHT
IN
MASS MEETING,
ON
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5,
AT HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK,
IN FRONT OF THE
UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
BROAD STREET,
To Welcome the Delegates from
THE LOYAL MEN OF THE SOUTH.

SPEECHES WILL BE MADE BY

Hon. A. J. HAMILTON, Texas.
Colonel A. P. WILEY, Texas.
THOMAS J. DURANT, Louisiana.
Hon. MICHAEL HAHN, Louisiana.
Hon. M. J. SAFFORD, Alabama.
Hon. D. C. HUMPHREYS, Alabama.
Colonel F. C. MONTGOMERY, Mississippi.
Hon. JOSHUA HILL, Georgia.
Hon. W. T. WILLEY, West Virginia.
Governor J. T. BOREMAN, West Virginia.
Hon. DAVID B. GOODLOE, North Carolina.
Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, Virginia.
Governor WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW, Tennessee.
Hon. B. GRATZ BROWN, Missouri.
Colonel J. M. JOHNSON, Arkansas.
Governor THOMAS C. FLETCHER, Missouri.
Hon. WILLIAM B. STOKES, Tennessee.
Major-General B. F. BUTLER, Massachusetts.
Governor ALEXANDER BULLOCK, Massachusetts.
Hon. O. S. FERRY, Connecticut.
Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Massachusetts.
Governor R. E. FENTON, New York.
Governor MARCUS L. WARD, New Jersey.
Governor A. G. CURTIN, Pennsylvania.
Major-General J. W. GEARY, Pennsylvania.
Hon. N. B. SMITHERS, Delaware.
Hon. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Maryland.
Hon. BENJAMIN F. WADE, Ohio.
Major-General R. F. SCHENCK, Ohio.
Governor O. P. MORTON, Indiana.
Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Indiana.
Governor RICHARD OGLESBY, Illinois.
Major General JOHN A. LOGAN, Illinois.
Hon. S. MCKEE, Kentucky.
And other distinguished men.

Come, all loyal men, who

RALLIED ROUND THE OLD FLAG,

Come, and greet true Southern men in Council; hear their wrongs, learn how pardoned Rebels again defiantly scorn the Union, insult the flag and trample on law, justice, and humanity! Come every man who loves liberty and good government, and unite in arousing the people to the new dangers which threaten the nation from usurpations of the

ONE-MAN POWER.

Remember the glory of your Revolutionary sires and the priceless heritage they left! Remember the more recent glories of Vicksburg, Atlanta, Gettysburg, and the Wilderness; the heroes dead on the field of battle; the horrors of Libby Prison and Andersonville; the martyrdom of

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Remember all the past five years, all your blood-bought rights, all your heroic sacrifices, all your

RESULTING DUTIES,

And proclaim in thunder tones that

Rebels Routed by the Bayonet Shall Not Rule by the Ballot.

Veterans in freedom's holy cause, come in serried ranks; let the electric echoes of your resounding tramp again assure the people that you are once more marching to the front to save the nation and secure the

RIGHTS OF MAN.

Treachery in high places has organized the Rebels you subdued in fight, and they are again marshalled against republican liberty. At them once more, and finish with your ballots what your bullets left undone.

Again save the Union and the Constitution from the despoilers. Hear the sublime words of the great and good Abraham Lincoln, spoken on the gory sod of Gettysburg:—

"From these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion. We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain. THAT THIS NATION, UNDER GOD, SHALL HAVE A NEW BIRTH OF FREEDOM, AND THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, AND FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH."

8 31 5t BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB
OF THE
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

President,
ROBERT P. KING.

Vice-Presidents,
THOMAS COCHRAN, WM. H. KERN,
ISAAC H. O'HARRA, CHAS. S. CLOSE,
JOSEPH T. VAN KIRK.

Treasurer,
FREDERICK M. ADAMS.

Corresponding Secretary,
EDWIN A. MERRICK.

Recording Secretary,
A. M. WALKINSHAW.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, August 22, 1866.
Delegates to the Loyal Southern Union Convention are requested, on their arrival, to call at the headquarters of the National Union Club, No 1105 Chesnut street and register their names. They will consider the building at their entire service during their residence in the city.
Citizens of Philadelphia anxious to extend their hospitality to our Union brethren of the South, will please report at once how many gentlemen they can entertain.
It is requested that during the session of this Loyal Convention of true Southern Union men our fellow-citizens shall display the Union flag from the shipping, public buildings, business places, and private residences generally.
JOHN E ADDICKS, Chairman.
A. M. WALKINSHAW, Secretary. 8 30 4t

MAMMOTH VEIN CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 228 DOCK Street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the twelfth day of September 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may legally be brought before said meeting. A. B. ALMAN,
8 25 15t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 138 S. THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, August 25, 1866.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the International Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company in Philadelphia, on the 5th of September proximo, at 12 o'clock, M.
By order of the President.
8 25 10t C. T. BENEDICT, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A GRAND
DEMONSTRATION OF WELCOME!
TO THE
LOYAL UNIONISTS
OF THE SOUTH,
WILL BE HELD IN FRONT OF
THE UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
BROAD STREET,
On Wednesday Evening, Sept. 5.

Notice is hereby given to the various Wards to assemble at the said Headquarters, at 7 o'clock (promptly), to participate in the ceremonies.
The Wards in the southeastern part of the city, comprising the First, Second, Third and Fourth, will meet at JEFFERSON SQUARE, FOURTH and WASHINGTON Streets. They will march up Fifth to Pine, where they will be joined by the Fifth Ward, and proceed to Broad street.
The Wards in the northeastern part of the city, comprising the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth, will assemble at GIRARD Avenue and FRANKFORD Road, and march up Girard avenue to Otis street, up Otis to Frankford road, down Frankford road to Master, up Master to Fourth, down Fourth to Green, up Green to Sixth, down Sixth to Arch, up Arch to Broad.
The Eleventh and Twelfth Wards will join the Procession at FOURTH and GREEN; the Thirteenth Ward at SIXTH and BUTTONWOOD; the Sixth Ward at SIXTH and RACE.
The Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards will meet at NINTH and GREEN.
The Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Twentieth Wards will meet at BROAD and PARRISH streets, and proceed down Broad street. The Seventh Ward will meet at Nineteenth and South, march down South to Broad, where they will be joined by the Twenty-sixth Ward, and proceed up Broad to Walnut.
The Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh Wards will meet at Commissioners' Hall and proceed to the meeting.
Bands of Music will be in attendance at Fourth and Washington, at Girard avenue and Frankford road, at Broad and Parrish, and at Nineteenth and South streets, to accompany the Wards to the meeting.
Citizens having torches in their possession will please bring them, prepared for use.
The Wards will meet on MONDAY EVENING, at their Headquarters, to make the necessary arrangements, by order of the
UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
WILLIAM ELLIOTT, President.
ROBERT T. GILL, JOHN L. BILL, } Secretaries.
9 3 3t

THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMmittee of Pennsylvania, to the Patriots of the South, greeting:—Philadelphia, August 16, 1866.—The Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania send greeting to their brave Union brothers of the South and extend to them a hearty welcome, on the occasion of their meeting in this city on Monday, the 3d day of September next.
History furnishes no parallel to the patriotism, courage and fidelity of those men who, from the beginning of the Rebellion 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 treason rewarded and honored in the persons of the guilty authors and agents of the Rebellion. Shall the loyal masses or the baffled and defeated traitors govern the country? In these great issues all are vitally concerned, and our Southern compatriots have instinctively turned towards the spot whence the Great Charter of American Liberty was first proclaimed, and propose within the sacred shadows or independence Hall, to renew their vows of fidelity to the principles of that immortal creed, and to take counsel with their Union friends.
On behalf of the loyal men of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, this Committee hereby gratefully extend a cordial welcome to these patriots and friends from the Southern States. All who come will be received with open arms and warm hearts.
The Union men of the entire Commonwealth are cordially and earnestly invited to come here and honor the occasion with their presence, and to enable all to confer together upon the present and future of our imperiled country.
It is also suggested and recommended that our friends from other States send delegations here on this important occasion, not to sit in Convention, but to cheer and co-operate with those tried champions of liberty from the South.
By order of the Committee.
FR. JORDAN, Chairman.

THE CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN UNIONISTS.—National Hall has been secured for the sittings of the Convention of Southern Unionists, to assemble in this city on the 3d of September. The National Union Club of this city invite delegates as they arrive to call at their Rooms, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street, and register their names. The Club place their Rooms at the use of the Convention as Headquarters. Governor A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, and Thomas J. Durant, of New Orleans, have already registered their names. 8 17 14t

FIFTH WARD.—A MEETING OF THE UNION CITIZENS of the Ward will be held at the Good Intent Hall, SPRUCE Street, above Sixth, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to make arrangements for the Meeting of Welcome to the Southern Loyalists.
B. BUCKEL,
1t President Ward Association.

UNITED STATES PENSION OFFICE, No. 238 CARTER Street, below THIRD (Old Post Office Building).
IMPORTANT TO PENSIONERS.
To prevent unnecessary delay, promote the general convenience, insure economy and facilitate the payment of Pensioners the United States Pension Agent will pay those who reside in Philadelphia in alphabetical order, and as follows:—
Widows, Mothers, and Guardians, from 8 o'clock A. M. till 12 o'clock noon, and invalids from 12 M. till 3 o'clock P. M.
Pensioners residing out of the city will be paid, in person or by attorney, after 3 o'clock.
Pensioners whose last names commence as follows will be paid, as before, on the days named, and no others. Those commencing with—
A. and B., Tuesday and Wednesday, September 4 and 5.
C. and D., Thursday and Friday, September 6 and 7.
E. and F., Saturday and Monday, September 8 and 10.
G. and H., Tuesday and Wednesday, September 11 and 12.
I. J. K., Thursday, September 13.
L., Friday, September 14.
Mc. and M., Saturday and Monday, September 15 and 17.
N. O. and P., Tuesday, September 18.
Q. and R., Wednesday, September 19.
S., Thursday, and Friday, September 20 and 21.
U. and V., Saturday, September 22.
W. Y. Z., Monday, September 24.
As only those Pensioners specified (the women in the morning and men in the afternoon) will be paid on the days designated, all other personal applications will be postponed to their regular order.
All Pensions remaining unpaid September 22 will be paid when presented after that date.
E. W. C. GREENE,
9 1 3trp United States Pension Agent.

FALL STYLE HATS.
THEO. H. M'CALLA,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
9 1 3m4p] No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.
The entire interest of the late management of this Bank having been purchased with the view of effecting an entirely new organization, shares of stock will be disposed of in limited quantities, to respectable parties in business, who may have an interest in a bank in this location. Applications for the stock will be received for a few days, after which a distribution will be made.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
9 3 tf President.

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