CALLAN TO SCHOOL THE WARRED WESTERNING OF THE STANDARY, SHOPPERSONAL GLIBBOAN

# LOYALTY

MASS MEETING LAST NIGHT.

THE GRANDEST EVER SEEN IN PHILADELPHIA.

AN IMMENSE TORCHLICHT PROCESSION.

BROAD STREET IN A BLAZE.

Eloquent Addresses by Major-General B. F. Butler, Senator Harlan, Hon. John Minor Botts Senator Yates, General Schenck, Hon. Edward McPherson, Hon. Morton McMichael, Etc. Etc. Etc.

### THE MAIN STAND.

Speech of Mayor McMichael. At the main stand, in front of the League House, Mayor McMichael presided, with the fol list of Vice-Presidents:-Isaac Hazlehurst, Edward C. Knight, Hon. Henry D. Moore, Daniel Smith, Jr., Colonet William B. Tuomas Daniel Smith, Jr., Colonel William B. Thomas, Frederick Fraley, Saunders Lewis, Colonel John W. Forney, Samuel J. Reeves, George N. Tatham, E. W. Clark, Samuel S. White, Edmund A. Souder, Samuel C. Morton, Wayne McVeagh, Samuel V. Mecrick, Christopher J. Hofman, Charles E. Smith, A. H. Franciscus, George Billeck, Alfred D. Jessup, Daniel Dougherty, William Sellers, William M. Cramp David S. Brown, Stephen Colwell, Joseph R. Ludall, Colonel Barton H. Jenks, Edward Roberts, Arthur G. Coffin, William C. Kent, Henry C. Carey, Samuel

Coffin, William C. Kent, Henry C. Carey, Samuel H. Perkins, Edward Trotter, M. W. Baldwin, Ared Barrows, Lindley Smyth. Charles Gibbons, Esq., in calling the meeting to order, said that the delegates from the Souta

were present to-night to greet their brethren of Mayor McMichael was then called to the Chair, and in taking his place, he commenced his speech with the remark "I am here!" This was received with shouts of laughter. When this had died away, Mr. McMichael stated that he was not aware of the "point" he had made, but he intended to say "Here I am." As an organ of the Union League, he bid the true and tried men of the South "Welcome to our homes and hospifality," and to say to them that we lend them our hearty co-operation. (Cheers.) In the issue now made up between Congress and the Executive, no right-min ted man can hesitate what to do. And on the second Tuesday in October the people of Pennsylvania will, by their ballots, as did the people of Vermont yesterday, show that they are determined to maintain the principles for which

#### they have fought. (Cheers.) Speech of General Butler.

General Butler began his brief remarks by referring to the distracted state of the country, in consequence of the determined efforts made by Mr. Johnson to frustrate the legislation of Congress. He then turned to the late massacre of New Orleans, and added:

I ask my friends in Louisiana to say if their female friends could not walk the length of New Orleans unharmed during my administration? (Cheers ) Compare this with the nine months that that city has been governed according to Mr. John-son's policy! Under Mr. Lancoln's administration a convention was held, and adjourned to mee again at the call of its President. It met to discuss what amendment to the constitution of Louisiana was necessary-to consider the question of universal suffrage. Writs of election were issued. No man can doubt that the convention had a right to meet. It intended simply to meet and wait for the returns of the new election. Mayor Monros had served for a time in one of the prisons of the government, but was pardoned by the President At a given signal his police opened an indiscri-minste fire upon the hall of that Convention, and what was the result? A clergyman of blameless life, who had gone from his home to instruct the ignorant, was opening the Convention with prayer when the shots were fired. Seeing that there was no safety for him there, he tied his white hand-kerchief to a cane, over the symbol of liberty, and went down the steps toward the police. He was shot down, and then pounded to pieces by the cowardly assassing employed by Mayor Monroe. Still went up that pure cry, "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do" We had hoped that the blood of the lamented Lincoln was oneh for these butchers; but they required more The hecatomb of New Orleans was still required. The man who tore down the flig at first in New Orleans should have met the death be courted and deserved. (Cheers.) It was sgainst him that Gen. Dix issued his celebrated order. That same man now an officeholder in New Orleans.

Which policy do you desire—that of the President, or that of the Congress of the United States? This is no question of party, and whoever makes it so does a wrong to his God and to his conscience (Cheers ) It is a question that appeals to every man in the country irrespective of party. It is the cause for which the army and navy fought. Your blood was spilled in vain if this policy is all that

But it will not be. We shall persevere until we have perfect justice and equality before the law all, and the American flag will need no white banner over it to render it respected (Deafening cheers) And now, with grateful thanks for this most grateful greeting, I will hid you good night.

Speech of Senator Harlan. Amid loud cheers, Mr. McMichael then introduced a gentleman who, for the sake of principle, had resigned a seat in the Cabinet-Senator Harlan. As the introduction was made, a mighty shout went up from the vast gathering. At this juncture, in the far distance on the extreme edge of the crowd, came the grand torchlight procession. headed by the Republican Invincibles, nearly a thousand strong, all in full equipments. The

Geary Club, of Chester, arrived in an opposite di-

rection about the same time. Mr. Harlan said that he believed a large majo rity of the multiplied thousands here to-night aided in the election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States, and suacted laws that nided in the suppression of a gigantic rebellion, and have no desire to dissolve the political connecand have no desire to dissolve the political connections with which they have acted. When individuals commit grievous crimes they sometimes seek to gain immunity from punishment therefore by a change of name. It is so sometimes with parties. It is not surprising therefore that the Democracy—one wing of which is in the south and the other in the north—should seek to change their party name. We have no causes of do so, except that we have elevated to places of power and trust some of the leaders of the so-called Johnson party. And if some of them have so deserted us, we find that among the twelve disciples of the find that among the twelve disciples of the

Lord one behaved very badly.

He continued and said that the traitors
who desied this principle were those who were
most trusted; for Judae carried the bag and distributed patronage. Like Johnson, continued the speaker, "Here I take my stand, and there is not power on earth to move me!" (Great laughter.) Vould it not be well to examine to-night very riefly the radical record of the humble individua

who now occupies the chair of state?

I am at a loss to know if we can justify ourselves for having elected Johnson to the Presidency of the United States. He ran well for a season, but when the young plant sprang up it withered for want of earth. It was not so much the fault of the busbandman as of the soil. Some of these gentlemen present were with him in the Senate in 1861, when the rebel leaders were preparing to abscond from the halls of Congress. We remember his thrilling denunciations then, when he pointed the finger of scorn at those traitors, and said that

be, like J. fierson with Burr, would hang them by the reck. He aided in the expulsion of Jess D. Hright from the Senate for recommending someon to the rebel President. No rebel Senator of that day would soil his garments by associating with him. He identified himself with the Union cause, and when our armies had become McCleis lanized through their generals he consented to withdraw from the Senate, and became a brigadisand Provisional Governor of Tennessee.

He surtained governor of remesses.

He surtained governor of remesses of Congress—the emancipation of slaves—and declared before a vast meeting of colored people that he hoped some Moses would arise to deliver them from bondage and that if no other arose, he would be their Moses. When he learned of his nomination as Vice President, he said that if there were but five thousand loyal people in a State, they should conatitute the State

These opinions, continued the speaker, were annuaced by John son on every available stump in the country. At last, through the machinations of the rebels, inspired by the Devil, he became President of the United States. In reply to speeches made to him in the Executive Chamber by delegations from many States, he reiterated these declarations. He said that in the criminal code to each offence a penalty was affixed, but that these were trivial offences compared with treason. He said to the Virginia delegation that if the murderer of Mr. Lincoln could be found, no one can object to his endurance of the extremest penalty of the law This murder, he said, was but an offence sgainst an individual, and if the destroyer of Mr. Lincolo's life ought to die, what should be the fate, he asked, of the man who would destroy the nation? As a Tennesseean, he said to a colored delegation

he would be willing to admit the intelligent colored man to the ballot-box, if he could read an write, and was worth \$250 in property. Were not the radicals justified in claiming him as one of their number? Since he became President he has signed every bill passed by Congress, save two. With what faith, then, can Congress be denounced for passing the laws which he has approved? The two laws were the Freedmen's Bureau and the Civi Rights bill. The first was intended as a substitute for the Freedmen's Bureau bill then in force that would not expire until Congress sgain came in session. If not a good bill, it could then be amended. Its object was to provide tribunals, to prevent the life from being trodden out of Union men, white or black, by rebels. The military courts had his approval, and their convicts were being punished as sentenced. Congress thought corts to decide upon such cases being nec sary, they should be put under the civil laws, and

The Civil Rights bill provided for the entorcement of the Constitution of the United States that all citizens of the States should enjoy like pri that all civizens of the Sings another to all per vileges in any State. Congress granted to all per vileges in any State. Congress granted to all per sons the right of appeal from local courts to the United States Courts. Now, what, then, is the cause of disagreement between Congress and the President! The constitutional amendment pro-posed provides that every man born in the United States shall be a citizen of the United States, and all those who conform to the requirements of the nauralization alien laws as they now exist.

This was but a declaration of what is now the law of nations. It is now the similted law of every organization of the earth, that a man born within the jurisdiction of a government is enti-led to its protection. The bill provides that the main principle shall be a part of the Constitution of the United Scates; next, that if any class santi-be excluded from the ballot box on account of color, the State excluding them shall so rate in apportunment of representation. The fourth pro-vision was, that if any cruisen shall have once sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and has afterwards drawn his aword agains

States, and has afterwards drawn his sword against it, he shall never be permitted to hold office.

And this is the whole offending of Congress upon that head. And which of these provisions conflicts with the law of Tennessee, made by Andrew Johnson when Governor, where no man is allowed to vote who is not loyal! And now all loyal men in Tennessee are being crushed out by Andrew Johnson, who is now engaged in a war with the Congress of the United States. Congress is withing to admit those whose treason has not been preceded by perjury. But what do they mean by the word loyal! They mean those who are willing now to support the Constitution of the United States. Does any doubt the correctness of this interpretation! Else how is it, in the late rebellious States, Andrew Johnson has appointed men as provisional Governors who have mingled in and aided the late rebellion!

in and aided the late rebellion?

The speaker alluded to the late meeting of Johnson generals upon this subject. These generals see no difference between loyalty and disloyalty. between themselves and rebels. They prefer Stephens and Davis to Stevens, Chandler, Sumner, Ben Butler and Ben Wade. You now see what is meant by "my policy". It is to annihilate the difference between traitors and

Union men, or rather to prefer traitors to those who for five long years fought for the Union His first step was to call a convention in Philadelphia. without respect to party." After they had convened they said they would make a platform upon which the whole world could stand—traiter and patriot alike. Those men who have murdered your brothers and sons have repented. Why can't you trust their promises! Because with heir lips to the Holy Evangelists they broke their oath. At the Wigwam they gave their bare promises. Can we believe the word of him whose oath cannot be taken! (Cries of "Never.")

We are told that their convention was all har-mony. Everywhere else we find differences. In the animal creation there are differences except in the snake tribe. (Laughter.) All sorts of snakes— the magnanimous black snake, the stinging adder, the rattle-nake and the copperhead-will all agree in the same den; and so did these political snakes at the late wigwam, where copperhead and rattlesnake entered together. (Loud aughter and cheers.)
The Convention claimed to have swallowed the
Democratic party. I don't believe it. A large snake an swallow a little scake with perfect impunity. and a mother snake can shelter her young ones in-side of her when danger approaches. This is all it has swallowed, and one of them has now crawled out in search of post-offices. If there were any honest Democrats so swallowed they will be found very tough to masticate, and, like Jonah, will be cast up without a toothmark.
What harm can be done by admitting traitors to

Congress, though they are in a minority! The President and his recent friends are laboring to elect, if possible, a sufficient number of traitors, so elect. if possible, a sufficient number of traitors, so that when the two disloyal delegations are united they can organize both branches of Congress and adopt "my policy." In their caucus the rebel portion would have a majority, and their northera sympathizers will feel bound in honor to stand by them. Should they fail—I concur with you in saying that they will—then show what else shall we fear? Mr. Johnson has undertaken to say that Congress is opposed to the Constitution of the United States. He says they are interposing every obstacle to the perpetuation of the Union, and that he will defend it to the last extremity. He first deciares that Congress is an element of the Union, deciares that Congress is an element of the Union. and then tells you that he is warring with the en-mies of the north. He tells the soldiers that they did service in the field, but that their services are now needed elsewhere. He says he has the power, with \$60,000,000 in the Treasury, to make himself dictator—that he could intreach himself in the

capital and defy mankind.

If these were the utterances of a monomaniae ou could treat them with pity, or by an upstar king, you would say that they were perfectly na tural. But Andrew says he loves the people to well to do this. He says he knows no superior but the people and Almighty God. Did not Casa proclaim himself in love with the people of Rome Did he not thrice reject the proferred crown? and yet he overturned the Tribune and erected the brone of the Casars. And Mr. Johnson now eeks to overturn Congress. Read your Constitution and see if Mr. Johnson does not intend to ig ore it in the future. It provides that Congress or dereliction of duty, may impeach and expel the President, and dismiss every functionary that colds office under it. The Supreme Court is not uperior to Congress, for the House may arraign members before the Senate and expel them from

And yet the President declares himself superior to Congress. (A voice, "Oh, he's drunk") I have heard that drungenness can never be pleaded in extenuation of crime. But I have detained you too long. (Cries, "Go on!") I have performed but a siple duty of calling your attention to the contradictions in the utterances of the Presiden On the a-cond Tuesday of October, if you can your vote for Clymer you sustain the President in is views; if you vote for Gen. Geary, you ain the loyal people and Congress, and the Contitution as the fundamental law of the land.

Speech of John Minor Botts, Mr. Harlan sat down amid a torrent of applause, and Hon. John Minor Botts, of Virginia,

He said that he spoke sincerely when he said that he had only accepted the invitation to be pre-sent on condition that he was not to be asked to make a speech. He was too poor in the command of language to thank loyal Philadelphia for her reception of the men of the south. He was grate-ful that he still lived under the stars and stripes of America. He thought last Monday that he

of America. He thought last Monday that he would give five years of his life to witness such a demonstration in his own State.

One of the most extraordinary spectacles that ever appeared in this country is now before us. The President and Mr. Seward—once the tavorite of the north—the President making war upon the Congress, charging two-thirds of them with being

traitors. The man who helped to lift a traitor nto power is himself a traitor. And his Secrento power is himself a traitor. And his secre-ary is playing the part of a puerile joker, telling the recrets of the Cabinet at the festive board while here we have a member of the Cabinet of jut yesterday loyal and true. Which do you be-seve is the honest man? He who remains in office to cat the bread and butter of the people, or he who eaves it to save his country from destruction? The whole difference between the President and congress is as to the mode of reconstructing the Union. Every one desires to see the Union re-Union. Every one desires to see the Union restored at the earliest possible period. The loyal party north and south desire it reconstructed, as Kossuh would say, "upon principles of solidarity." We want permanent peace, with every man ogo under the flag of his country, to say and to hink what he chooses. The other party want to estore it by placing in power the men whose cleody hands have been warring against us.

The President's not only on an electioneering four, in which he is supported by every traitor torth and south. I have never before spoken discespectfully of Mr. Johnson, but I am compelled of sny that he is dishenoring the country and discespectfully of Mr. Johnson, but I am compelled of sny that he is dishenoring the country and dis-

o say that he is dishenoring the country and dis-racing himself. What honorable, reflued or secent man can read without a blush of shame the perch made at Cleveland by the Chief Magistrate I this country? (A Voice—"He was drunk, and lorgot be was President") Would any gentleman. orgon he was President.") Would any gentleman, addressing a loyal people, tell them that they were co cowardly to fight, but remained at home to cheat the government? How will this sound in Europe? He says he has no dignity. He tells the truth. He said that he carried the Presidency with him. He carried more of the tailor than the President.

Now what are the means to restore the country (A voice—"Give the colored people a right to voice") Congress has provided for that; it is no or us to do so. Each Stave is qualified by Congresso regulate that for itself. It is impracticable to complish that now. It requires only ten State orijet it, and you can no more get a southern ate to accept it than you could finish this war in he first year, as Mr Seward said would be done

Cheers.)
Would they disfranchise themselves for the sak others! I don't care whether my own State, or by other, shall ever be represented in Congress onless by loyal men. I had ten thousand time ather see her as the is than represented by traitors I have been in public life for forty years, and the Constitution was always my guide. And as I have suck to it in the past, so bein me God will I stice it in the future. The terrors of a dungeon, it which I was confined, did not change me—a gal which I was confined, did not change me—a gallows cannot. I will work and labor and die, if need be, in the chose of the Union. (Applause)

While most of you express your satisfaction with Congress, I complain that Congress has not done enough. They have been greatly behind public sentiment, as you will perceive in the enuing election. Carry out faithfully the intention of the law. Declare by law that every man north and south, who has voluntarily made himself action of the confederate States, hostile to the United States, has allemated and denationalized himself—has forfeited all claim to the protection of the government. (Lond cheers.) Declare such men aliens by law, who can only be restored to citizenship by the law-making power of the United States; and let the condition be that no man who has voluntarily taken up arms against the confirm, that no man who has become a citizen of a coveriment at war with the United States, shall ever be a citizen. (A voice, Suppose the Preciver be a citizen. (A voice, "Suppose the President pardon him?") The President cannot make titzen by pardoning him. Can the Previden nake a citizen of a mail robber? (A voice, 4He ha che it.") It the President pardons a man tha besn't make him a citizen. There is no power of parfice treason before trial or conviction; and while I ask the revocation of no pardon aiready granted, yet, as a citizen, I ask that Congress shall neign teneously smend the Constitution so as to orbid such pardons in the future. The speaker, referring to the New Orleans mas-

The speaker, referring to the New Orleans massacre, said that if Congress did not investigate this burchery, and if they find it as Gen. Sheridan represented, and do not send up articles of impeachment against the President, they deserve impeachment themselves. (Vociferous cheering.) The Secretary has referred to the proceedings of the powwow wigwam. They could not better have shown their conscious weakness than by the muziles made for dogs which they put upon the zies made for dogs which they put upon the mouths of their southern delegates. The speaker reviewed their platform, and demonstrated its inncerity as a transparent and magnificent chear an insult to the intelligence of the people. No

Gov. Brownlow has received a telegraphic dispatch that the rebels in Tennessee have called on vention for the 13th of this month to over brow the State government. Should the swore ever again be drawn between south and north, what will the consequences be! (Immense applause.) As for the people I also would say, "Father forgive them for they know not what they do." But for their leaders let them again attempt it! bey will meet with absolute extermination, and hey will deserve it. This rebellion has been carried on as far as

could be by them with arms, for they now have none; but the spirit of rebellion is as rampant among them as it was before the war began. And wo to that man who gives occasion to draw th sword! I do not believe they will attempt it as long as Thomas is in Tennessee or Grant is at the head of the army—(grouns for Johnson)—who will turn his arm as quickly against a traitor in the President's chair as against the poorest of them all. I do not believe that Johnson will attempt it. I do not believe the time ever will be that loyal men will be more united than they now are. I do not believe so large a vote will ever again be given for loyalty and patriotism as Pennsylvania give for Genry this fall. (Loud cheers.) would be a poor character, dependent upon a few miserable copperheads in the north, who can again cheat the south into a war such as it has passed through. Johnson has shown himself a bold man though not a wise one; but he is not fool enoug

Mr. Botts closed by thanking his auditors aga for their welcome, for the attention his remarks had met with and for their reception of his southern brethren.

Speech of Governor Yates.

Senator Yates, late Governor of Illinois, who adjourned a copperhead Legislature and rescued his State, was now introduced.

He said that he would not speak, but that h wanted his State to be represented in these pro-ceedings. That State is all right (Cheers.) Whe Governor, he was dissatisfied with the slowness f the prosecution of the war. He had many conferences with his friend and townsman, Abrahan Lincoln. He said to him, "Call out a million o men; arm the negroes; quarter upon the enemy-do anything to conquer the enemy." He said "Stand still, Dick, and see the salvation of God." (Cheers.) I have seen a dispatch from Illinois to night. It reads, "Dick, the prairies are ablaze with patriotic zeal."

The speaker had found more trouble with the copperheads at home than all the traitors in the south. Our Boys in Blue could take care of them. But we had a nest of copperheads in the Legisia-ture, who clamored for the close of war, and after nine days, by power given me by the Constitution. traitors howing to their homes

Save in Chicago, I never saw such a sight as this essemblage. It reminds me of a prairie fire that drives the copperheads to their holes. How I should like to be in Chicago to see the reception Johnson met with. Like Zaccheus, I would climb a tree to see it; and when you make up your jewels this fall, Illinois shall be the banner State proportion and the mail.

upon them all. Who but the rebels themserves left the loyal me alone in Congress, went home, organized an independent government, fired upon our flag, and for five years warred against us? Now they claim five years warred against us? Now they claim he right to come back. Who is to give them tha right and to make the terms except we who have saved the na ion? Is the question to be decided by Mr. Orr, Alex. H. Stephens and Mr. Davis, or by our own loyal millions, when these people shall take their places in the Congress of the United States! Shall a firm take back a defaulting partner until they are satisfied he has grown honest Shall a voter in South Carolina be allowed to have as much voice in the government as three men in

he State of Pennsylvania?

Under the blessing of God I raised 251,000 men for this war. They were in every battle. They planted the flag in every stronghold of the enemy Thousands of them sleep in Shiloh's bloody woods on Lookout Mountain, in the sands of the ocean wherever a battle was fought. The crippled go about our streets. And if we are to say that these rebels, with unwashed hands, shall come and take this government, then write upon the graves of these loyal boys: "They died in vain." (Long cheering) In their names I will never consent that these men shall come into the terms. cheering.) In their names I will never consent that these men shall come into this government nutil they come in with clean and honest hands. J From boyhood I have been opposed to all distinction in the right of suffrage. I am in favor of equal rights without distinction of color. Either we must give up the country to the traitor, keep an array in the south to protect the Union men, or what is better, have universal suffrage. (Long appliance.) When I remember the blessings we enjoy in this great nation, my heart is bowed within me, and I cannot express the abhorrence I feel to the traitors who have brought so much misery upon the land. upon the land.
Thank God, the loyal southern people are among us. I yoted cheerfully for the admission of Ten-

nersee, because only loyal men can represent her, and I believe that the adlance cable is the precur-er, the John the Rapist, to the great millenium of universal liberty. (Vociferous obsers)

The speaker closed amid successive bursts of

cheering. The hour was just a quarter to twelve The Mayor then introduced Hon. Mr. Pitkin, of Louisiana, who detailed the particulars of the messacre of New Orleans, of which he was an eye-

witness. The meeting only dispersed when the wee sma hours began to appear.

### THE NORTH STAND.

At this platform, ex-Sheriff Kern introduce in N. B. Browne, late Assistant Treasurer United

States at Philadelphia, as President. Vice-Presidents—Major-General G. W. Mindel, Colonel William B. Mans, William Divine, Joseph B. Townsend, John E. Addicks, William H. Kern, Charles E. Lex, Henry C. Howell, Conrad S. Grove, Thomas Tasker, James B. McCreary, George P. Smith, Franklin Combs, Hiram Miller, Edwin Grebie, Thomas Birch, Charles S. Ogden, John Gibson.

Secretaries-Cadwalader Biddle, Hon. George M. Robeson, John Getorth, William A. Ingham, J. Raymond Clagborn, Frank Weils, Colonel William McMichael, John Cope, Hauson Robinson, Richard Garsed, Henry C. Baird, George J. Gross, Colonel Robert R. Corson.

## Speech of General Schenck, of Ohio.

My Fellow-citizens: These cheers, I take it. are intended for the cause rather than for me in attachment to which you and I meet to-night You have made a speech nearly as long, proba-bly, as anything I shall deliver to you from this

stand. I am not here to talk to you.

My luegage is at the depot my ticket is provided, and in a short time I propose to b my way to Ohio, there to be heard by bodies of our c tizens in that State in reference to the estions now agitating the public mind; but in Il that I shall say to them I shall only repeat that which I sav in your midst. The Chairman has introduced me as the

Chairman of the Colamittee of Military Affairs or the Horse of Representatives. I do belong to that body which andrew Johnson has designated as a body weigh hangs on the verze, as it were, of the Government. He belongs neither to it nor to any other wholesome organizations. nization. However that may be, we desire to take issue with Andrew Johnson. (Cries of

"Bully," and cheers,)
We dare to say to hin: and to his miserable man Friday (laughter, and cries of "good" and cheers), Montgomery Blair, that if he undertakes to make a conquest, there will be two words to that question. We are hanging, as a were, to on the verge of the Government; we are no Congress, but the nominal head of the

governing party of this country.
We assume it to be a portion of the Government. Why, gentlemen, the Congress which is tive spoken of as a surreptitious body, as an embodiment of revolutionary and trastorous men, seeking to overthrow this proper consti tutional organization, is just that same Congress elected by the loyal states of this country. which Audrew Johnson has been for more than a year past constitutionally recognizing by ap

proving of its acts.

It is just that body which, elected by the loyal States of this country, declared him to be Vice-President of the United States, and afterwards, by the assassin hand of Booth, to the horror and disgust of all good men, Providence, for some wise purpose concealed from os, made him the head of the Government, and not Vice-President merely, but President. Now he calls Congress a rump. If this is the rump, what, in the name of God, is that fag end of the ticket of the Union party of 1864 he now undertakes to laud over the whole country? (Cheers, w what is the issue this man has made with He claims that we are the traitors.

The whole issue between us and the President the thus denounces us as traiters, and repel ous, because we stand by the Government of our country, and remain upon that solid ground and the issue is simply whether traitors and hebels, whom he either pardoned or takes now to his confidence to control the Government, shall

govern and determine its future. (Cheers.)
The idea of the President is that the war be the was be over, these States would stand precisely on the citizen enjoys. We deny that; we say they tand as subdued, whipped, criminal States; and we ask before they are restored, that they shall give us security. What we ask is that we incor-porate into the Government, as a condition, hereafter to be observed, several things

First, we will take them by the hand when they give such pledges as Tennessee has, hem to make it a part of their Constitutions, and the amendment to the Constitution. (Cheers.) We ask also that the negroes, who have been laves, shall be counted with them who have representation.

We propose that the burdens placed upon the misguided people of the South to enable them to overthrow the Government, shall not be con lered as a fair obligation to be paid by this Government. (Cheers.) The General spoke for three-quarters of an our, and was often interrupted by vociferous

#### applause. Speech of Senator Wilson.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, was then introduced. He said:—I came here from Massachusetts to join my voice with yours in wel coming the loyal men who have come out o the dark and troubled night of the Rebellion knew when I left home that the people would open their hearts to these brave men. No city of the Union has won a more glarious name for benevolence than this. We have met here the sons of all the Southern States have stood by the cause of human liberty when they were baptized in tire and blood. We sre here to-night to speak a word for the cause of these men, who hold life and liberty at the mercy of Rebels.

We are here to tell them that they shall live at home, master of the position. The question or fore the Convention is, whether we can extend he blessings of freedom to every man upon this continent, or not? We who saved the country ay it shall be so, and that all men shall be free nd equal.

I am not here to defend Congress against the ndecent assaults of Andrew Johnson. I would simply say to him, that we propose, with the support of the people, to exercise the constitucharge Johnson with having betrayed his prinuples, and he did it before Lincoln was taid in his grave. Blair and men of his calibre got his ear, and whispered that it was time to make a great conservative party, and choke off such men as Stevens, Sumner-(cries of "Wilson." Well, you may include me too if you choose, lor belong to that party. He was never with you, I know he was not, for he has been working to overturn his party ever since his election.

(Here the speaker was interrupted by the arrival of the "Boys in Blue," with General Joshua Owen at their head.) I say that the Republican party has done more for civilization and humanity than any other party that has ever existed. (Cheers, and chee of "That's so." it has saved this country from the curse of slavery, and the Government from the rule of iders, organized the largest army on the lanet, buried three hundred thousand of the oblest men, and put down the most gigantic ttebellion that ever existed. That is its record. Now for Johnson, who den't care for dignity who is travelling over the country in a kind o perambulating wake. His name will be remem bered as the name of Tyler is - as a faithless and

perjured man, who betrayed his principles, his party, and his country.

He has put every one of the Southern States into the hands of the Robels again. We have had the fruits of his policy at Memphis and New Orleans; and L any that these men whom you Orleans; and I say that these men whom you have welcomed will go back at the risk of their lives, and this is all the consequence of John-son's policy. The Rebel who smites down a loyal man shouts in one breath for Jeff. Davis and Andrew Johnson

Was there a man within the sound of his voice who denied that ("No! no!") when the Revels adopted the conditions Congress offered they could not be admitted? Andrew Johnson had turned his back on all his empty pledges and

professions. He said he was the Moses of his colored brothren. Well, he was a dreadful poor Koses. (Laughier.) He had been raised from the depths to the highest posit on in the Mr. Chandler had always understood Johnson. Mr. Chandler had always understood Johnson, who had been made Pres dent by J. Wilkes Booth and Jefferson Davis. A new struggle had been commenced. God works in a mysterious way his wonders to per orm. He led his chosen people for forty years through the promised land. He sent plagues upon his people, ore-weely as he sends the plague on the country in the shape of a trog like Audy Johnson now. (Laughter.)

(Laughter.)
An election was soon coming off. They all knew that Andrew Johnson was ready to in augurate a civil war to-day, and his policy had brought trouble on the land, but the election coming he hoped and believed would orive it all off. (Here a procession, headed by the Seventh Ward Club, passed, with flags, torches, and transparencies. They were all enveloped in the smoke of the Roman candles that were constantly cracking all along the line.) The speaker saw a revolution in every face. He knew that when the election came there would be a boun of victory over all the land. The procession just passed showed Pennsylvania would do her

Senator Wilson concluded his remarks amid enthusuastic cheering.

Speech of Hon. Edward McPherson. Senator Will ams was followed by Hon. Ed ward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, Clerk of the House

o Representatives. He said:—
Ambough long familiar with the politics of this State, I esteem it fortunate that my first opportunity to appear before a Philatelphia audience is on this glorious occasion, which must assure every Copperhead of the trumph of the Republican party, and that Mr. Heister Clymer will be knocked into obscurity. don't intend to ass people to vote Andrew John son down upon prejudices; we want to discuss the question upon the merits of the case.

It Angrew Johnson succeeds, the American people will be handed over to a bondage more infamous than that of slavery, which has dis araced this land for two hundred years. We dely the Administration; we scorn its blandish ments; we trample under toot all the machina tions concected in this city, and we tell Johnson that when he comes back to Washington he will meet such a storm of indignation as will highten his traitor soul.

I am not animated by any personal feeling towards him. I hate his public principles. It is simply a question whether the people of this country are to be handed over to unrepentant Rebels, and we say emphatically and decidedly that this shall never be.

Who are the 'leyal' men whom these men say they will send to Congress from the Rebel States? Atexander Stephens, an apostate Unionist; Dick Taylor, who mardered Federal soldiers in con-ble od. These are specimens of the 'loyal' men and cated by the "silent Convention" which met the other day in this city. If the people of this country who know the history of this war, deoberately at the polls restore these men to lower, they do not deserve to have the benefits

of free government. Who gave Andrew Johnson any control over this question of reconstruction? There is not a line in the Constitution giving him any such power. Any power of that sort was given him by the people as a military necessity, and wantot justicable or right until ratified by the people, and he has preferred to believe in his acctine himself of September last, for he put on record then, and by his mouthpiece and

naster, William H. Seward. When Mr. Lincoln, in 1861, went beyond his authority, he asked the people to make it ha viul, and they did so through their Congres, by a joint resolution of both Houses. And so when Lee surrendered, the President undertook to appoint Provisional Governors, but Andrew Johnson did not ask, as Lincoln did, to make his illegal action good. He insisted that Control of the President of the President under the President of the President undertook to apply the President of the Pre gress should at once proceed to admit the Repre-

entatives of those Robel States, This flu-trates the difference in the policy of the two men. Lincoln tried to live and act in accordance with law; but Johnson lives and acts in declarce of it. Mr. McPherson continued to discuss at length the Constitutional amendments, the right or sufrage, the oasis of representation, and the three-fittin principle of ve representation. He closed amidst the loudest and most enthusia-tic

Mr. Pesrce, of Virginia, Mr. Edmonds, of Rhode Island, and Gover or Hawley, of Connecticut, followed in brief speeches.

# THE STAND AT BROAD AND WAL-NUT STREETS.

The officers of the meeting at this stand were

as tollows:—
President—Horace Binney, Jr. Vice-Presidents-E. W. Bailey, Robert P. King, General Horatio G. Sickel, Major-General Hec-tor Tyndate. Arch bald McIntyre, Daniel Haddock, Jr., Henry G. Townsend, Ferdinand J. Dieer, George C. Franciscus, Washington L. Atlee, Thomas Potter, John Crump, Michael Errickson, Altred C. Harmer, Stephen A. Caldwell, G. Morrison Coates, Benjamin Allen, W. H. Wilson.

Secretaries-William M. Tilghman, Edwin R. Cope, Galloway C. Morris, Colonel Harmanus Neff, Caleb H. Needles, Edwin H. Fitler, Ellis Yarnall, Joseph G. Rosengarten, J. Sergeant Colonel William P. C. Triechel, George D. Parrish, Horace Howard Furness, William

Mr. Goforth called the meeting to order, and nominated Mr Binney as Chairman. He was unanimously elected, and proceeded to organize the meeting. Mr. Binney introduced General Walbridge, of New York, who said:—

Speech of General Walbridge. Fellow-cirizens of Pennsylvama:-I am not here to speak at length, but to assure you that the Empire State expects Pennsylvania to do her duty in this campaign, and to assure you hat we shall regard you as recreant noiess you give Geary torty thousand majority in the elec-It will diffuse joy throughout our State, and bury Johnson so deep that he will never be

resurrected. We did not believe in him. He said he would lead the negroes through the Red Sea, and he has done so, through the bloody massacres of Memphis and New Orleans. I desire that you may hear from the Senators of Michigan and ndiana. I am only here to start the meeting. will only say to you, recollect that as goes the Levstone State so goes the Union.

Senaror Chandler, of Michigan, was here in treduced. He said:— Your expectations, I am afraid, have been raised too high by my friend's eulogistic re-marks. My speech will be short, We have passed this one rebellion. In 1861 his nation was in a ferment. Rebels and traitors threatened the Government, Five years have a sseed since that time, and the Rebeis of the outh have been put down by the North. They don't care to fight any more in the field, but they will murder loval men in the South; but they don't want to fight the North. They propose to march torward and enter Congress to

nake laws for us foyal neople.

They were defeated, and said they accepted he situation, but I say they have only changed their leaders and their lactics.
Then it was under the leadership of Jeff.

Davis; to-day it is under Andrew Johnson. Then they lought to overthrow our Govern n ent; to-day they will vote to overthrow it. These Rebels now propose to become your lawmakers, and to take charge of your national affairs. Can treason go farther than this? Has

Reac the history of Audrew Johnson and his travelling menagerie (applause), and would you betteve that we had offered these Rebels the most magnanimous terms? We can have no indemnity for the past, the dead cannot be recalled, but we do ask from the m sincerity for the future. But they say, "We demand our rights." I went to Richmond just after the war, and then there was no talk of "rights."
Why more humble then? But under "my
policy." the arrogants demand their rights. It they ask forgiveness, I will give it, but it the want "right," let us give them to them in full,

and hang them.
In regard to Congress, as Mr. Johnson says.

"there is a body, as it were," who are trying to break up the Government. Now what has it done? It has done what no other legislative body has ever done, offering them the noblest terms; and if they don't accept the conditions we now offer them, they will get harder ones before we have done with them. (Lond applaner.) They have pretended to amoud the Constitutions, but these have never been sub-mitted to the people. Now we demand that this shall be done, and leading Rebels who have perjured themselves shall never hold offloe under the Government. Do you want this? ("No, no,") A perjured witness is not good in a court of law, and yet they want to come back and make laws for us. We also want every loyal man to have a vote.

Speech of Senator Lane, of Indiana. Senator Lane. The voice of the people is the voice of God and that voice I hear to-night foretelling victory and a giorious triumph. Let your words be few and well chosen," are the words of the Good Book. They came to us Caming with the divinity of God. Upon one majesty of the people. In Congress, after five years of terrible condict, the issue was made whether the President or the people in Congress could prevail. ("Never.)" The President had an insurance office in which he took out policies

on treason. Our party was a party that sym-pathized with all the oppressed.

It was the mission of the American republic. Now what had Congress accomplished? Every measure for the suppression of treason and Rebellion. What had the President done? There was a Convention at Philadelphia in 1860; there was a Convention held in 1866, but the noble boys in blue stood at Gettysburg like a wall of fre. (Applanse) When Massachusetts and fre. (Applause) When Massachusetts and South Carolina walked arm in arm it reminded him of a side-show at the circus—where Massachusetts was the snake and South Carolina the monkey. (Laughter.) Indiana was true, Pennsylvania would be true, too, for Geart would be elected by forty thousand majority. She would never turn her back on the patriot who had fought this Rebellion to a successful issue.

To inspire their patriotism, let the people of Pennsylvania look to the staughter-pens of the South. The President was doing all he could against lova tv. N thing was created in vain. He was created to cast an air of respectability on John Tyler. He thanked the citizens of Philadelphia for their cordial hospitality. (Ap-plause.) Philadelphia was a beautiful city, full pristine loveliness, sitting in queenly robes between two magnificent rivers. (Applause.) Her freen en would be freemen now and forever. (Applause.)

Remarks of Mr. Cole.

He commenced by retarring to the meeting in the Hall of Independence nirety years ago, and said that little band could not foresee that the time would ever come when such an immense concourse as he saw assembled would ever be collected here; but from the evidences of patriotisin before him he eltsure that, in the approaching election, they would roll up an immense majority for General Geary. He had the pleasure of meeting General Geary in California, where he acted as May or of San Francisco. He dischirged the duties of that position with great ability, and won the esteem and admiration of citizens. He had since distinguished himself as a leader of military forces, and he felt sure he would discharge the dut es of Governor when elected-as he now felt sure he would be -to the entire satisfaction of the people of Penusylvania. (Three cheers for General Ceary.)

Judge Bond, of Maryland, and other speakers made brief speeches, and the proceetings were continued until a late nour—although they were constantly interrupted by processions marching with bands of music and the shouts of the

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.]

DESTRUCTION OF THE PRANKLIN GLASS Works.—About half-past 3 o'cloca yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the extensive glass works of Mesers, Gillender & Bennet, located at the N. W. corner of Oxford and Howard streets, Nineteenth Ward. The buildings are owned by the firm, and cover a large area of ground, taking up the greater cortion of the square bounded by Oxford, Howard, Putnam, and Mascher streets, forming a hollow square. The main buildings are 240 feet on Howard street, 160 feet on Oxford street, and 100 feet on Putnam street. The structure at the N. E. corner of Oxford and Howard streets is three stories in height. A long building on Oxford street is two stories, and then in the rear is the large glass-house, an immense one-story brick structure, 130 by 80 feet. The greater portion of the works were destroyed or seriously damaged, and the machinery, apparatus, fix-tures, material, stock, etc., badly injured. In the warehouse there was a large amount of finished glassware, ready for celivery. This was entirely destroyed. Also the machine shop which was filled with noulds, was destroyed. The works, including buildings, were valued at \$100,000.

The loss on t'e same will reach about \$60,000, their insurance \$35,000, divided as follows:-Royal, \$5000; Reliance, \$5000; Girard, \$5000; Fame, \$5000; New York companies, \$15,000. The fire originated from the building over a tank of coal oil in the glass-house, and owing to the large quantity of combustible material contained therein, spread with great rapid tv. During the fire a report was circulated that one of the buildings contained a large quantity of saltpetre, which had the effect of causing a temporary alarm among the firemen. About two hundred hands were thrown out of employment by the disaster. It is the intention of the firm to rebuild the works as soon as possible.

SUPERVISORS APPOINTED BY THE MAYOR. Mayor McMichael has made the following appointments of Supervisors for the year beginning n the 15th ult mo:-First Ward-Samuel Peak

Second Ward-Charles Peak. Third and Fourth Wards-Samuel F. Mitchell. Fifth and Sixth Wards-John Gibbs. Seventh and Eighth Wards-Charles A. Porter. Ninth and Tenth Wards—James Thompson. Eleventh and Twelith Wards—William M. Wilson.

Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards-Jacob S. Futcenth Ward-Edward Spain. Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards-No ap-

nomtment. Eighteenth Ward-William Maneeley. Nineteenth Ward-Isaac Lister. Twentieth Ward-1st division, Henry Myers; division, no appointment.

Twenty-first Ward-1st division, William D. Thomas: 2d division, John Saylor. Twenty-second Ward-1st division, William C. hnson; 2d division, George Freas. Twenty-third Ward-1st division, Enoch Foser: 2d division, George W. Rhawn.

Twenty-fourth Ward-let division, John Hoover: 2d division, William A. Fredericks. Twenty-fifth Ward-No appointment, Twenty-sixth Ward-Philip H. Klohse. Twenty-seventh Ward-Joseph Freas.

BUILDING PERMITS.-During the month of August 313 permits for new buildings were ssued by the Building Inspectors, which is an increase of 50 over the same month in 1865. The buildings to be erected are:—Dwellings, The buildings to be erected are:—Dwellings, 213: breweries, 3; dyc-house, 1; foundries, 2; tice houses, 3; slaughter houses, 2; stables, 20; cake house, 1; distillery, 1; factories, 5; sheds, 2; shops, 17; stores, 19; churches, 4; engine houses, 1; green houses, 2; saloons, 2; and store bouses 2. There were also 110 permits for additions and alterations, making a total of 423 permits.

EXPLOSION OF FIREWORKS.-Last evening, when the procession from the first tive wards was passing along Third street, near combard, an explosion of fireworks in a wagon took place, and created considerable excitement Fortunately no one in the wagon was seriously hurt. Members of the Southwark Hose Company, the house of which is in the immediate neighborhood turned out and excitements. neighborhood, turned out and extinguished the fire.