

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR, MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY, OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS, Gen. WM. H. KOONTZ, of Somerset. (Subject to the decision of the Congressional Conference.)

SENATOR.

Hon. G. W. HOUSEHOLDER, Bedford. (Subject to the decision of the Senatorial Conference.)

ASSEMBLY.

Capt. JOHN S. STUCKEY, of Bedford. JOHN WELLER, of Somerset. (Subject to the decision of the Representative Conference.)

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY, J. W. LINGENFELTER, of Bedford Bor. SHERIFF, Capt. N. C. EVANS, of Colerain.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

Capt. A. WEAVERLING, Bloody Run. SAMUEL SHAEFFER, of Union. POOR DIRECTOR, HENRY H. FISHER, South Woodberry.

AUDITOR.

JAMES R. O'NEAL, of Monroe.

THE SEMI-VETO OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The important A. J. who presides at the White House, felt his dignity somewhat impaired when the two Houses of Congress resolved to send the Amendment to the States without giving him an opportunity to display his usual egotism.

"Even in ordinary times, a question of amending the Constitution must be justly regarded as of paramount importance. This importance is, at the present time, enhanced by the fact that the joint resolution was not submitted by the two Houses for the approval of the President, and that, of the thirty-six States which constitute the Union, eleven are excluded from representation in either House of Congress, although, with the single exception of Texas, they have been entirely re-accepted in all their functions as States, in conformity with the organic law of the land, and have appeared at the National Capitol by Senators and Representatives who have applied for and been refused admission to the vacant seats."

The first point made here, and therefore the most important in the estimation of the President, against the Amendment, is that it was not submitted to A. J. for his approval. Now, it is a well established principle of law in this Country, that resolutions submitting amendments to the Constitution of the United States, for the ratification of the various States, no more require the sanction of the President than do the acts of the British Parliament.

But in the second place let me be charged with a desire to quibble over the right of A. J. to sign such Amendments, he asserts that it is improper to amend the Constitution while eleven States are "excluded from representation." We are prompted to ask who took them out of the Union? Their exclusion is the result of their own voluntary acts. But says the President, "they have been entirely restored in all their functions as States." It does appear very strange that they could withdraw from the Union and when suppressed by armed force, immediately resume their legislative functions without any restrictions or conditions if they desire to do so. For four long years they were excluded by their own voluntary acts, during all which time they struggled for the destruction of the life of the parent Government, and the moment they are suppressed, the very men who controlled the action of the eleven States alluded to by the President, are selected to represent them in the councils of the Government which they struggled to destroy. This may seem wise on the part of rebels and their friends, but no man who has had the interest of his country at heart for the last four or five years can endorse such an unparalleled proceeding.

If it is wrong to adopt these amendments to the Constitution because the seceded States are not represented, it was wrong to pass the amendment abolishing slavery in the United States, and yet that amendment has been accepted by the President in all his speeches.

The President appears to have only one idea at the present and that is how he can best serve the interests of the late rebels. He is as completely under their control as ever James Buchanan or Millard Fillmore was. All hopes for a reconciliation between him and the Republican party, are virtually out of the question. In the future the Republicans must expect no assistance from the egotist and betrayer of his friends who fills the Presidential chair.

When the war settled the question of slavery in the U. S., it was supposed that pandering to the slaveocracy would cease, but in this country has been mistaken. The President and his handful of followers, and the whole Copperhead party are once more at the feet of the Slave power, ready to black their boots or boot their backs. It is the last "Pilgrimage to Mecca," they will find that Mohammed has flown to the mountains.

The Copperhead party is at last to lose its identity; it is to be swallowed up by the Johnsonites. It has been evident ever since the crushing of the rebellion that Democracy, as it now stands, "is played." How will our Bedford County Cops like to take back seats in the House of Andy? But they'll go under with a flourish. Anything to strengthen their expiring cause. How are you Nationalists?

The Grand wedding of the Copperheads and Johnsonites comes off at Philadelphia on the 14th of August. James Buchanan and Millard Fillmore, it is said, are to officiate as High Priests.

THE JOHNSONIAN MOVEMENT.

The few adherents of the President who were formerly members of the Republican Party, coupled with a few of the leading spirits of the Copperhead Party, have issued a call for a National Convention of two delegates from each Congressional district, and four delegates from each State at large, to assemble in Philadelphia on the 14th of August next, to devise ways and means to place the President's plan of Reconstruction before the people, and to enter into a formal alliance with the Copperhead Party. It is evident to any observant mind that the Reconstruction policy of Congress is to take the leading position in the present canvass, at this time; this plan is so popular, it were the merest foolhardiness to suppose that the people will hesitate to endorse it. The main object of this Convention will be to place the President's plan in as plausible a shape as possible, endorsed by the reconstructed Southern States, so that their support can be cited as evidence of its popularity. The Copperheads are expected to be its special guardians in the Northern States, while the white-washed rebels of the Southern States are expected to put it through in that section.

The Copperheads in the Lower House of Congress have issued an address to their followers throughout the country calling upon them to send delegates to the 14th of August Convention. This feature must satisfy every Republican of the intention of the President and his few adherents. The object is to consolidate with the Copperheads, and by means of this consolidation to defeat the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment.

There is not a Republican in this Congressional district, that we know of, that openly endorses this movement of the Southern rebels and their friends. It is true that some of our people have been charged with being favorable to "My Policy" but up to the present there is no one who will so far forget his principles, as to prostitute them to the purposes of those who aim at the elevation of rebels whose hands are yet red with the blood of our murdered friends.

We have at no time witnessed so humiliating a spectacle, since the effort to force the Lecompton Constitution upon Kansas, that we do now in the persistent effort of the President to force the Rebellion into the councils of the nation through the adoption of a traitorous policy. But we have one consolation, the integrity of the people defeated that infamous Constitution and those true to themselves and the country, will defeat this equally infamous scheme.

A CONTRAST.

From the inception of the rebellion to its close, General Geary was constantly in the field, periling his life in many bloody battles for the preservation of our national unity, and only returned to his home when the supremacy of the national government was fully restored over every foot of the public domain; during the whole period of the rebellion Heister Clymer, though a younger man, was not only staying at home, but, assiduously laboring, in public and private, to counteract every measure devised for putting down the rebellion, and in every way in his power was giving aid and comfort to the common enemy, and has been, since the close of the war, and is now an earnest advocate for the re-admission of the lately rebellious States, with increased powers and without any guarantees for their future good behavior. During the last week in June an effort was made in the revision of the Tariff to remove the duties from foreign coal, which would have greatly injured the mining interests of Pennsylvania and Maryland; General Geary promptly hastened to Washington and used all his influence for the protection of our mining interests in the prosperity of which thousands of our citizens are vitally interested; while General Geary was thus engaged, Heister Clymer was traveling over the State selfishly laboring for his own election as Governor, and exhibiting no concern whatever about the peril interests of his native State.

QUESTIONS.—If Heister Clymer gave all the aid and comfort, in his power, to rebels during the rebellion and continues laboring for the same end still, will he not continue to advocate the cause of rebels if elected Governor?

If Heister Clymer feels no concern for the protection and encouragement of the industrial interests of the State now, while a candidate for Governor, would he be likely to feel any if he were elected?

Is the man who gives aid and comfort to the enemies of his country in time of war, and who exhibits no regard for the protection of the vital interests of his own State, fit to be her Governor?

DESSERTERS VERSUS SOLDIERS.

Amid all their professions of love for soldiers, since the close of the war, the Copperheads have studiously avoided any reference to their efforts during the war to disfranchise all who were then serving their country in the armies of the Union. But all their desire to divert the attention of the soldiers from their past record by loud promises of present friendship, could not restrain them from rejoicing over what they, the wish being farther to the thought, ignorantly supposed to be a decision of the Supreme Court denying the constitutionality of the act of Congress depriving deserters of citizenship and thereby disfranchising them in this State. Go ahead with your rejoicings, but don't expect soldiers who have worn the army blue and periled their lives upon the battle-field to march to the polls under the same banner, with skeddaddlers, bounty jumpers and Canadian refugees. Soldiers don't train in that crowd.

It is quite probable that there will be a very interesting canvass in this State, during the fall, on the part of the different aspirants for the position of United States Senator, to become vacant on the 4th of March next, by the expiration of the term of Senator Cowan. The prominent candidates are Gov. Curtin, Simon Cameron, John W. Forney, and Wm. D. Kelly. We hope they will all visit this section and give the people of this county an opportunity to judge of their respective merits.

The Amendment to the Constitution has been ratified by Connecticut and New Hampshire. The first thunder for Andy's ears after reading Congress a lecture.

COFFROTH OUSTED.—KOONTZ DECLARED ELECTED.

The House Committee on Elections reported on last Monday in favor of Gen. William H. Koontz, and fully vindicated the position of the Republican Party in this district. This will be cheering news to those who have insisted on the validity of the soldier vote. The Copperheads are indefatigable in their efforts to satisfy the soldiers that they were their friends and at the same time were "moving heaven and earth" to have their votes rejected in this case. Our people will rejoice that justice has not only been done them but that Congress has fully vindicated the right of soldiers in active service to vote, a position controverted by every leading Copperhead in the District.

THE NEBRASKA ELECTION.—REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH.

The last Gazette claims a victory in Nebraska, which ends in smoke like all Copperhead victories. The Omaha Republican states that the State Constitution has been adopted beyond a doubt. The Copperheads and "My Policy" followers made a desperate effort to carry the Legislature, but the Republicans have triumphed in both branches. The members elect stand as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Senate, House, UNION, COOP. Senate: 21, 6; House: 7, 16.

Which secures two Republican United States Senators. Where are the Copperheads and "My Policy"?

A copy of the Daily News, published in Philadelphia, in the interest of the "Bread and Butter Brigade," has penetrated to our office, containing the proceedings of a treacherous Johnsonian State Convention, which assembled in Philadelphia on the 3rd of July, and in which some fifteen or twenty counties were represented. The most prominent individual in this farce was one "Colonel" Joseph R. Flanigan, of "side door" notoriety. And strange to say this same individual is placed at the head of the Johnsonian State Central Committee. What a time-honored William A. Wallace, Chairman of the Copperhead Committee, will have arranging the various "side doors." Our word for it Col. Jordan will not be trapped by any of their "side-door" arrangements.

The Union men of Fulton county held their Convention on Saturday the 23d ult., and unanimously nominated Gen. Wm. H. Koontz for Congress, Dr. S. E. Duffield for Senator, John K. Richards for Assembly, Thompson Myers for Prothonotary, Jacob Barnhart and Benjamin Speck for Associate Judge, David Shoemaker for Treasurer, and James G. Lyon for Commissioner. The Congressional Conference are Dr. Jacob S. Trout, Wm. Hanks, and John M. Patterson. The Senatorial Conference are M. Edgar King, Isaac Taylor and Roland Austin. Legislative Conference are D. K. Wagner, Jacob Barnhart and Andrew Fisher.

Poor Vallandigham! A few days ago, the leading lights of the Copperhead fraternity in the State of Ohio, unanimously rejected a proposition to place this apostle of modern democracy on the stump. We would suggest to Col. Jordan the propriety of securing the services of this eminent traitor for the benefit of Clymer in this State. His labors in behalf of his Pennsylvania prototype would add as many votes to the Republican party as can be made by the whole corps of Republican Speakers.

There is much more consistency in the Copperhead party than most of people are willing to accord it at first sight. It will be remembered that they strenuously opposed allowing soldiers in active service to vote, because they believed their ballots would be as effective in crushing the rebellion as their bayonets; and now they as strenuously insist upon deserters voting, because they believe their ballots will accomplish what rebel bayonets failed to accomplish.

The soldiers, the true soldiers we mean, are daily, year hourly importuned by the Copperhead papers to hearken unto the claims of Clymer upon them. While they are engaged in this laudable object on the one hand, on the other they are insisting with all the vigor they can command that deserters must vote. Soldiers are you going to allow yourselves to take a position in the tail end of a column headed by deserters?

The call for the "National Convention" is endorsed by a pair of Johnson's Senators and an equal number of Copperheads. How well they work together. The poor Cops are sold out at last. Johnson, who opposed the rebellion, is to have them for less than the English paid for Hessians. Well, perhaps it is all right; in our estimation they are not worth half as much.

The Shireysburg Herald hopes we may be "able to stand" the failure in our Legislative aspirations. We feel sure that we can "stand it" the one-legged soldier who was the successful competitor can. We expect that he will have more trouble on that score than we will.

COL. FORNEY FOR U. S. SENATOR.

Col. J. W. Forney, the Warlike of American politics, and the stanch conductor of the Philadelphia Press and Washington Chronicle, made a speech at Lebanon, on Thursday evening of last week. At the conclusion, referring to the use of his name in connection with the U. S. Senatorship from this State, he said:

"My name having been suggested as a candidate for the United States Senate at the close of the term which expires on the 4th of March, 1867, it is proper that my opinions should be known, and I think every aspirant for the same high honor should be called upon explicitly to define his own position. I am vain enough to believe that I am qualified to discharge the duties of a Senator from Pennsylvania. I have been constrained by journalistic and official relations to mingle in most of the exciting scenes of the national capital, from the period when James Buchanan attempted to make Kansas a slave State down to the present hour. Whether I have been faithful to principle, fearless in my opposition to treachery in my former party or persistent and unshaken antagonist of the rebellion which succeeded that treachery—whether I have steadfastly maintained the good fight in the dark complications recently developed—it is for the people who have the matter in charge to decide.

THE GREAT RAILROAD CONTROVERSY.

The public has been on tiptoe of expectation for months to learn the result of the great legal controversies between the Pennsylvania Central Railroad and its great projected rivals, the Atlantic and Great Western, Catawissa, Philadelphia and Reading, &c., on the one hand, and the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad on the other. Today's Inquirer contains the decisions of the Courts in both these cases, and both terminate adverse to the Pennsylvania Central; this was not to have been expected, at least in the first instance, as Judge Read in his opinion at New Price, it was thought, had so clearly laid down the law that it would be utterly impossible to reverse it, but the full Court at Wilkesbarre, completely upset his fine spun theory and reversed him into. The contracts entered into between the Atlantic and Great Western and the other high contracting parties, about a year ago and cut short by Judge Read's injunction, will now, we presume, be carried out to the letter.

The decision in the Pittsburgh and Connellsville case may be taken up to the Supreme Court of the United States; if it is, it will only be for delay, as the position of the District Court appears to be impregnable. An injunction has been awarded by Judge McCandless against any further interference with the construction of this road. We expect that it will be pushed forward, as rapidly as possible, to completion.

What effect the decisions will have upon the construction of our road we cannot pretend to say. If the Pittsburgh and Connellsville route is completed, the distance from Mount Dallas to Bridgeport, the nearest point to form a junction with that road, would only be about thirty miles. The Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company have all the necessary legislation to enable them to form this junction, and we hope it may be formed without unnecessary delay. The engineers on this route have been engaged, for several months, locating between this point and its eastern terminus. The tunnel projected through Sidling Hill will be 6,600 feet in length. In a short time the entire line from Connellsville to the junction with the Cumberland Valley, will be located. We are very anxious to know whether there is to be anything done upon it; our impression is that our worst fears are to be realized.

PROGRESS OF ANDY-JOHNSONISM.

In another column will be found a call for a "National Union Convention," (a union of Rebels, Traitors and Copperheads). We publish the following extracts from our exchanges as an indication of the kind of reception, this proposed diversion in favor of Copperheads meets with at the hands of the true Union men who stood by the country in the hour of its peril and who propose to stand by it until the fruits of triumphant victory are thoroughly secured:

A little convocation of office holders, who indignantly denounced their assembling as a "National Union Convention," was held in Philadelphia one day last week, that poor bankrupt, Joe Flanigan, being chief engineer. It was held together by means of a "National Union Convention," and I fought this war against treason and traitors, and I do not feel now like ignoring the past and helping Copperheads and Republican traitors to place these same men in power again where they can make laws for me, and crack the whip of slavery over the free people of the North. This is the only way in which we now live in an enlightened age. Respectfully, your obedient servant, J. G. FRICK, Colonel late 129th Penn'a Vol.

A JOHNSONIAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Philadelphia the City to be Honored by its Assembling.—Col. J. G. Frick, late of the 129th Pa. Volunteers, who received a call for a National Union Convention, under cover of Mr. Cowan's frank, thus replies to the Assistant Post Master General's misivise:—

ROBERT L. MARTIN, Delaware Co.; Son wishes to be appointed U. S. Assessor, to fill Mr. Cheyney's vacant place.

COL. W. COOPER TALLEY, Delaware Co.; now Deputy Collector, and wants to be U. S. Collector, by having Dr. Frank Taylor removed.

CHARLES R. WILLIAMSON, Delaware Co.; wants to have Talley's place when he is promoted.

T. GOOD, Allentown. Postmaster.

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BOBERT WILSON, Mechanicsburg; represents Geo. W. Wilson, Postmaster.

SAMUEL MCKEELY, Allegheny Co., appointed by Johnson U. S. Marshal for the Western District. Senate refused to confirm him.

WILLIAM F. JOHNSON, Pittsburg. Appointed U. S. Collector of 23d district by Johnson. Unconfirmed.

N. P. SAWYER, Pittsburg, editor of Johnson's new pocket-paper organ, the Republican.

WILSON J. COWELL, Doylestown. Formerly U. S. Collector, 5th District. Renominated by Johnson, and rejected.

J. H. LEWIS, Ke. Ke. We might enumerate Joseph R. Flanigan, O. P. Cornman, S. Snyder Ledy, Henry Simons, and the half dozen others registered as representing Pennsylvania, as gentlemen always aspiring for some appointment, and willing to accept the smallest unbuttoned crumb. Flanigan, it is said, wants Col. William B. Thomas, place as Collector of the Port. Considering the number of times Col. Thomas has given him pecuniary and other assistance, this is ingratitude worthy of Andrew Johnson himself.

Among those named as appointed on duties of various kinds, and who may or may not have been present, we observe the names of Darlington, Postmaster at West Chester; Hettrich, of Easton, U. S. Collector; and a number of other names, who are represented as representing Montgomery county, though who the distinguished Dykes is, or may be we are unable to tell. He may be a descendant of Sir Walter Scott's historic "Dumbdiekies" for ought we know to the contrary.—Tribune Herald.

For these reasons I do not approve of your "National Union Convention." Respectfully, GEORGE BERGNER, Hon. Edgar Cowan, Washington, D. C.

AN INVITATION.—Alexander W. Randall, Assistant U. S. General, sends us an invitation to attend his Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 14th of August, which he very modestly styles "A National Convention." This invitation is not extended to the rank of Senator Doolittle, and is addressed to us as Post Master of this city, and as such we are expected not only to be present, but to carry out the Convention, to be held at Philadelphia. Mr. Randall is not well posted, or he would have known that our official head is in a basket, or in other words, that we have been decapitated. In order, therefore, that the intention of the principal party, in the choice of the call therefor, may be carried out, we are sending the circular to our successor in the Post Office, who, with all other office holders, whom Mr. Johnson believes cast his bread, are expected to be present, under the penalty of losing their places, and their provisions at the same time.

Mr. Randall at the conclusion of the call for this Convention, says, "I trust that this call meets your approbation, you will be good enough to signify it by a brief letter, with authority to publish the same."

In order to save the trouble of inditing a brief letter, we respectfully inform Mr. Randall, and the editor of the call therefor, that we are no traitor to our country, our principles or our party, and therefore we have no political affiliation with secession sympathizers or their allies, in or out of office—all of which those interested have "authority to publish."—Delaware County Republican.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Washington, gives the following as the cause of the suicide of Senator Lane:—"Jim Lane died of Andy Johnson. He went from here to Kansas, impressed with the delusion that his support of the President was so acceptable to the people of that State, that he could carry it for Johnson's policy by 5,000 majority. His first appearance upon the streets of Lawrence shocked him with a sense of his terrible error. In the town where he had once walked a monarch, no man spoke to him. Old friends passed him without recognition on the sidewalk. A horseback in the principal street rode unrecognised and unrespected. He went to his house and sent for many of his old friends to come and see him. They returned answer that they wished to have no intercourse with him. Two days after his arrival, Representative Clark came from Washington. What a contrast and what a lesson! A vast crowd assembled to greet him with music and flags. A public meeting applauded his votes, honored him for his fidelity and pledged to him the love and support of Kansas. Humiliated, smitten with remorse and utterly desperate, Lane terminated at once his life and career in Johnson's politics."

A BREAD AND BUTTER PATRIOT ANSWERS.—Col. J. G. Frick, late of the 129th Pa. Volunteers, who received a call for a National Union Convention, under cover of Mr. Cowan's frank, thus replies to the Assistant Post Master General's misivise:—

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Each State has the undoubted right to prescribe the qualification of its own electors and no external power ought to dictate, control, or influence the free and voluntary action of the State in the exercise of that right, the maintenance inviolate of the right of the State, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic concerns according to its own judgment. Exclusively subject only to the Constitution of the United States, it is essential to that balance of power on which the safety and endurance of our political fabric depends, and the overthrow of that system by the usurpation and centralization of power in Congress, would be a revolution dangerous to republican government and destructive of liberty.

Every patriot should frown upon all those acts and proceedings everywhere, which can serve no other purpose than to rekindle the smouldering embers of discord, and which, upon our moral, social and material interests, at home, and upon our standing abroad, differing only in degree, is injurious, like war itself. The purposes of the war having been to preserve the Union and the Constitution by

putting down the rebellion, and the rebellion having been suppressed, all resistance to the authority of the General Government being at an end, and the war having ceased, war measures also should cease, and should be followed by measures of peaceful administration, so that the nation, harmonized and conserved may be encouraged, and industry, commerce and the arts of peace revived and promoted, and the early restoration of all the States to the exercise of their constitutional powers in the National Government is indispensably necessary to the strength and the defence of the Republic and to the maintenance of the public credit.

All delegates elected in the thirty-six States and nine Territories of the United States, and in the District of Columbia, who in a spirit of patriotism and love for the Union, can rise above personal and sectional considerations, and who desire to see a truly National Convention, which shall represent all the States and Territories of the Union, assemble as friends and as brothers under the national flag, to hold counsel together on the State of the Union, and to take measures to avert possible danger to the same, are especially requested to meet on the 14th of August, at New York. But no delegate will take a part in such a convention who does not loyally accept the national situation and endorse the principles above set forth, and who is not attached in true allegiance to the Constitution, the Union and the Government of the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1866. A. W. RANDALL, President. J. R. Doolittle, O. H. Browning, Chas. Knapp, Edgar Cowan, Executive Committee National Union Club.

Destructive Fire in Portland Maine 2000 Houses Burned and \$10,000,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

Portland, July 5. The fire has completely swept through the city from the foot of High street to North street on Monday, destroying everything in its track so completely that the lines of the streets can hardly be traced, and a space one and a half miles long by a quarter of a mile wide appears like a forest of chimneys with fragments of wall attached to them. The wind was blowing a gale from the south and a tremendous sheet of flame swept along before it, devouring everything in its passage and the utmost exertions of the firemen, aided by a steamer and a band of engineers from several other places could only succeed in preventing it from spreading in new directions. Many buildings, perhaps fifty, were blown up and scattered, but the inhabitants could scarcely do more than flee with their families to the upper part of the city saving such goods as they could carry with them though every vehicle in the city was employed with excellent effect in moving goods. The custom house being fire proof, escaped, though greatly damaged. The court records in the upper story are probably destroyed. The splendid city and county buildings on Congress street which were nearly fireproof, were considered safe and were piled full of furniture by the neighboring residents and were swept away with all their contents. Half the city is destroyed and that half including nearly all the business portion except the heavy business in Commercial street. The fire commenced a little below the foot of High street in a boot shop. It next spread to the flour mill and Brown's sugarhouse, which are grand houses on the corner, and then to the corner of the first Parish Church. Then from Chestnut street it made a clean sweep on the southerly side of Cumberland street and the same was done on Congress street and everything else to Fore street as far east as Garden street.

All the banks are gone and all the newspaper offices only three printing offices being left. Also all the jewelry establishments, all the wholesale dry goods stores, several churches, the telegraph offices, nearly all the money stores and the majority of the business places are destroyed. Captain Inmah has telegraphed for 1,500 tents to accommodate the homeless inhabitants. It is almost impossible to tell where the people lived the ruin and destruction is so complete. It is estimated that about 2,000 buildings are burned and property destroyed to the amount of ten millions of dollars, which is probably insured about one half. The State valuation of the city property was \$28,000,000 and the real valuation must be over \$30,000,000. Fully one third must have been destroyed. Nothing can be done in the city today except to take care of the homeless, and that its active and devoted citizens are busy with their string hangs out and a cheerful and buoyant feeling prevails. There was no confusion or struggle during the fire. Every one was courteous and kind and all worked earnestly together. The firemen, who were working nobly and assisted greatly in saving property. The churches and many other edifices are thrown open for the homeless, and committees are appointed to relieve the distressed. For some hours during the conflagration communication was cut off between the first and back of the city except by over a mile journey around.

The Copperheads secretly sympathized with the rebels, but since the President has made "treason defensions," they openly clamor for the restoration of those very same rebels to power, or in other words, they now pray the Government to give their Southern friends all the advantages they expected to secure by resorting to arms.

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT Requires immediate attention and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an incurable Lung Disease IS THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES has a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, SORE THROAT, WHOOPING COUGHS, &c. Troches are used with always good success. SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

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