POLITICAL.

The Boys in Blue.

The following entire ticket, which has been issued by the Soldiers' Republican organization of this State:

HEADQUARTERS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' STATE CENTRAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE, PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1868.—Gentlemen: When the rebel armies were overthrown and the rebel leaders forgiven by our magnanimous Chief, those who had fought so bravely and generously which pardoned men guilty of so great a crime. The least we expected was that our government for which we had fought, and for which so many had given up their lives, was secured against the possibility of such a calamity as this. But warned by history and taught by our own experience among the misguided people of the South, we maintained our organizations, and now in the forefront in another peril, congratulate ourselves upon the wisdom of that decision. So thoroughly have our military brothers reunited themselves that only a few who were the Union men can be induced to join the ranks of the rebel Democracy. Our camps extend east and west from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and there is not a veteran who does not realize that the public danger was once more call him to the field. The alarming spectacle of a formal combination between the two great columns of treason—the rebel army in the South and the rebel sympathizers of the North—is the most fearful of impending calamities. These desperate men—the one side still vanquished but still possessing our country, and the other still boasting of the aid and comfort extended to the rebellion—are be confident of success in the approaching election. The animosity they bore to our beloved Commander-in-chief—now the candidate of the Democratic party—is only equaled by the deep gratitude with which they hailed his liberal terms of peace; and, now, remember his letter to struck down by the hand of a coward, coldly forgotten how he forgave their great offence; they are willing with superhuman energy, having the ear of the Presidency, and to place in that high office a successor of the present guilty Congress. Their hatred of Grant extends to all our heroic leaders, with one or two exceptions. The only offence of these accomplished soldiers is their fidelity to the Union for which they fought.

General George H. Thomas in Tennessee, General Irwin McDowell in California, General George G. Meade in Georgia, General Canby in Southern Louisiana, General Pleasonton in Texas, with their predecessors, Sheridan, Sickles, Pope, Brayne and Steinner, are opposed, and slandered, like common felons, while every Union man in the South, black and white, is subjected to inconceivable indignities and outrages. This wholesale malevolence, looking directly to the reduction of the whole Union party, makes us not only the wisdom and justice of our organization, but involves us in a common danger in favor of Grant and Colfax, the standard bearers of the Republican party, and their gallant comrades, Hartranft and Campbell, our standard bearers in the State contest.

The fundamental ideas of this rebel combination are that soldiers should be punished for success of our arms, but that everything has been lost. To forgive, forget and forget, to honor and cherish the gallant living, and to remember and reward those only whose crimes in any other nation would have been pardoned by the ennobification, is the inspiring motive of our adversaries. What American citizen does not burn to insult! What American citizen does not burn to resent! Instead of continuing submission to laws passed by overwhelming Congressional majorities, and sustained by the great and purpose of reorganizing the South upon the basis of right justice and equal rights, our rebel adversaries openly threaten a new resort to arms.

Is no period in the history of the world have been so defiant and so cruel. United in antagonism to the laws by national authority, to the national currency, to the public peace, and to those great principles for which we and our dead are consecrated in submission; they coolly appeal to the people and ask a verdict in favor of their incredible crimes. Speaking now for the returned volunteers of Pennsylvania, who were defrauded by the Democrat party, we pledge our devotion to our beloved country, and assert, not simply our resolution to support our candidates at the ballot-box, but our determination, at all times, to march to our Government's defence against her enemies.

By order of the Committee.

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS, Chairman.

A. L. ROSSELL, Secretary.

The Democratic Convention.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 4:25 p. m. The hall was crowded, and hundreds more that the anticipated evening session. On taking the chair, Mr. Seymour was greeted with three cheers.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

A communication was read from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Conservative Union, asking the Convention to set apart a day for receiving their address, in accordance with the resolution of yesterday morning.

The Chair, by order of the Convention, appointed the following committee of five to request the immediate delivery of the address: Messrs. Woodward, of Pennsylvania; McCook, of Ohio; Miller, of Nebraska; Richardson, of Illinois, and Sanford, of Minnesota.

The soldiers and sailors' committee, headed by the flag borne by Sergeant Bates, then entered hall and cheers, the delegates rising.

Mr. Brewer, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That no gentleman shall be declared the nominee of this Convention for President of the United States unless he shall receive two-thirds of all the votes cast.

Mr. Vallandigham—I rise to the point of order, that already this Convention has adopted the two-thirds rule, and that, under the rules of parliament, the resolution passed by this Convention adopts the rules of the Convention of 1864.

At the suggestion of the President the resolution was withdrawn, to allow the gentleman from Illinois to raise the point.

COMMITTEE OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Mr. Woodward, of Pennsylvania, presented the address from the Convention of the Soldiers and Sailors. They were represented on the platform and platform.

The President—The Chair has the honor to present to the Convention General Franklin, as one who represents here the Convention of those who fought for the Union, and proceeds to arraign the Rebellion party for destroying the equality of the States, for endeavoring to establish negro suffrage, for the efforts to secure immunity for its abettors, for its disloyal to the loyal men of the South, who have always been true to the Union, and against treason to our nation, and seem fit to elect them politically, to tie the hands of the Government, and to the constitutional power lies of the people, and for the legal power of enabling General Grant to control the Southern decisions through force and fraud. The address hoped that no devotion to men or adherence to the principles of the Democratic party, the success of the great party to which the country looks for relief [Applause] and security, the address hoped that both bodies will be enabled to work together for the common good.

The President—Yes. A vote of thanks is tendered to the soldiers, and the President of the soldiers' address will be attached to the address, elicited by the address.

The Chair then introduced Colonel Jacob Zeigler, Jr., of Ohio, who proceeded to address the Convention.

GENERAL EWING'S SPEECH.

Mr. Ewing, said: If the Democratic party, it would be impossible for lack of voice, to express to this Convention the thankfulness of its members of the Convention, and of the committee, for the cordial and enthusiastic manner of its reception. We feel that the members of the two conventions have taken a long and important step. We earnestly wish for the success of the great party, [Applause] and, honorably to one, [Applause] we understand them [applause]—the truly conservative party of the country, in this Union. [Applause.] We have no sympathy for those purposes that have been and are the controlling ideas of the Republican party for the avowed objects of the war. [Applause.] We come here to oppose negro suffrage; we abhor their measure of white disfranchisement; we hate the idea of making them as citizens of the people, when we see them exercising power, and we see that there was a great, exciting topic which we have to contend with, and overthrow the settled foundation of our government. [Applause.] We cannot, we should associate with them [applause]. We earnestly wish to associate with the great body of the Democratic party, North and South [applause], which demands equality, whom we fought during the war [applause], with thousands who perhaps felt coldly to the North towards the Union cause while the war went on; with all of those who now cordially accept the established theory of the Constitution, that the Union is unavoidable, and who will stand by and defend the Constitution as interpreted by the government and the Supreme Court. [Applause.] Since our meeting here we have had the pleasure of friendly interviews with many of the most prominent generals of the Confederate army (applause), including the last, but not the honor, comparing views with them, and feeling that we have had the pleasure of friendly interviews with our fellow-soldiers of the late rebellion, and will take them to the hand as brothers (applause); forgetting past errors and past wrongs, and feeling that we are in earnest only those who are plotting to overthrow the union of the States and our constitutional form of government, and we will recognize as political friends all of those who will sustain us in the generously which pardoned men guilty of so great a crime. The least we expected was that our government for which we had fought, and for which so many had given up their lives, was secured against the possibility of such a calamity as this. But warned by history and taught by our own experience among the misguided people of the South, we maintained our organizations, and now in the forefront in another peril, congratulate ourselves upon the wisdom of that decision. So thoroughly have our military brothers reunited themselves that only a few who were the Union men can be induced to join the ranks of the rebel Democracy. Our camps extend east and west from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and there is not a veteran who does not realize that the public danger was once more call him to the field. The alarming spectacle of a formal combination between the two great columns of treason—the rebel army in the South and the rebel sympathizers of the North—is the most fearful of impending calamities. These desperate men—the one side still vanquished but still possessing our country, and the other still boasting of the aid and comfort extended to the rebellion—be confident of success in the approaching election. The animosity they bore to our beloved Commander-in-chief—now the candidate of the Democratic party—is only equaled by the deep gratitude with which they hailed his liberal terms of peace; and, now, remember his letter to struck down by the hand of a coward, coldly forgotten how he forgave their great offence; they are willing with superhuman energy, having the ear of the Presidency, and to place in that high office a successor of the present guilty Congress. Their hatred of Grant extends to all our heroic leaders, with one or two exceptions. The only offence of these accomplished soldiers is their fidelity to the Union for which they fought.

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At the suggestion of the President the resolution was withdrawn, to allow the gentleman from Illinois to raise the point.

COMMITTEE OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

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SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

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How the Irish Were Converted—St. Patrick's Legacy.

The greatest obstacle to the conversion of the Irish was their disbelief in future punishment; they would not quit the existence of hell, and their uncle they was ill. This was a source of much trouble to the great missionary, as long as he received a revelation which turned his perplexity to joy. He was sitting one day in a desert place, and informed that whoever would spend a night upon the mountain of Croagh Patrick, free from the of the wicked and the enjoyments of the blessed, and return possessed of the knowledge which Patrick inclosed the cave, bulls an oratory in its, neighbourhood, and placed it in the custody of a company of monks. Themselorth, down even to this very hour, Pow, however, came a modest report of a hidden cave, which were found during enough to penetrate the gloom of the place, and to leave a record on rare occasions, and yet more rarely achieved, for it was taught with unexampled terror and surrounding peril. Conspicuous among the few who ventured to explore its recesses and returned to tell the tale, was the knight Owen. This man had rendered his youth infamous for crimes and violent living; but, awakening in time to a fit sense of his wickedness, he sought a Bishop, confessed to him as to him lay made reparation, and, contrited and humbled, he sought a penance of suitable severity. Accordingly, the prelate, but with the concurrence of Patrick, gave to the infernal regions, as the penance of the knight Owen, and gave him a letter to Patrick's Purgatory, and gave him a letter to the prior, he remained fifteen days in fasting, prayer, and flagellation, by the end of that time a solemn service, including the proper for the dead, was chanted, and the monks then led the knight to the entrance of the cave, they bade him farewell, and, leaving the cave, locked him with good wishes, and locked the wicket behind him. The knight was a brave, self, and stepped boldly forward, like Christian through the valley of the shadow of death. The day faded behind him as he went, until at length the passage opened upon a place of gloom, and he hesitated to descend into the dim twilight. Before him stood a small chapel—a roof supported by pillars; he descended, and, entering, he, in a few minutes fifteen men, robed in white, with wavy shaven crowns, approached, and, addressing him by the name of the Lord. The leader then addressed him in a strange and unintelligible tongue, and, when that he would encounter much risk to soul, and body—he was ready to encounter all, and he, "a multitude of unclean spirits will set upon you, but, if you continue, I will protect you, and leave no means untried to turn you from your purpose." But as he continued firm and hereafter, heed them not. Give way to them but for an instant, and you are lost, and, if you do, you will be cursed and to invoke the name of the Lord. They are they to be overcome, and the Lord will protect you." The knight collected all his courage, and he had full need of it, and more, for the demons thronged in. They threatened, they tempted, and finding him proof against all, they, with diabolical fire, flung him in, and dragged him up and down through the cave, and, in the morning, he called vigorously on the name of the Lord, and, the demons fled, and he was free. Next they dragged him through a black wilderness to a place of fire, and, when the demons thronged with innumerable people, fastened face downward to the ground with red-hot nails, and tormented by hooded fiends. The knight was required to return. He refused, and the demons dragged him to a place of ice, and, when he refused, he witnessed. Then he passed through various appalling scenes, and, at the conclusion, the Dante writes—"All hope abandon ye who enter here." Then he was led to a place of solemn silence, spanned by a lofty, narrow, and slippery bridge. Crossing this, he was met by a band of opposing demons, he traversed safely until he reached the middle, when, he slipped, and, he was caught by the demons, and, he was dragged down, he was carried to hell, he was carried to the place of torment, where, he passed into Heaven, triumphant over sin and death, his work done, the gates of Paradise overmore open to all who call upon his name. CANEXTON.

Ancestry of Kings.

A recent French work, "Memoires de Malouet," contains a curious stories of kings.

Joseph of Portugal nearly lost his life by a celebrated conspiracy. Assisting one day at a bull-fight in the box of the Foreign Legation, high was near, that of the King, an alternate movement of his Majesty was observed, he suddenly then throwing himself back and laughing out loud. The box below was that of the court chamberlains, the sitting next on one of the gentlemen in to who wiped himself, laughing, and looking at his master with an air that, seemed to say, "As long as you please, sire, I am too happy to be an amusement for you."

Charles III. of Spain was an honest sort of man, religious, firm and high-toned, but by no means intellectual. Impassioned for the chase, he ran the stag or the wild boar eight hours every day, except on Sundays and the great holidays of the Church. His confessor had forbidden him to hunt on those days, but to indemnify himself for this privation, he had an aviary carried into his park, and shot the birds as they were loitering, one by one.

Philadelphia Bank Statement.

The following is the weekly statement of the Philadelphia Clearing House Association, for the week ending the following aggregates:

Capital Stock	$45,017,199
Loans and Discounts	291,000,000
Specie	22,000,000
Circulation	18,000,000
Due to other Banks	9,199,110
Deposits	91,000,000
Compensation	1,000,000
Clearings	8,000,000
Balances	1,000,000

The following statement shows the condition of the Philadelphia Clearing House Association, for the last five months:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Feb. 1	$290,000,000	$22,000,000	18,000,000	90,000,000
Mar. 1	290,000,000	21,000,000	18,000,000	90,000,000
Apr. 1	290,000,000	21,000,000	18,000,000	90,000,000
May 1	290,000,000	22,000,000	18,000,000	90,000,000
June 1	290,000,000	22,000,000	18,000,000	90,000,000
July 1	290,000,000	22,000,000	18,000,000	90,000,000
Aug. 1	290,000,000	22,000,000	18,000,000	90,000,000
Sept. 1	290,000,000	22,000,000	18,000,000	90,000,000
Oct. 1	290,000,000	22,000,000	18,000,000	90,000,000
Nov. 1	290,000,000	22,000,000	18,000,000	90,000,000
Dec. 1	290,000,000	22,000,000	18,000,000	90,000,000
Jan. 6	290,000,000	22,000,000	18,000,000	90,000,000
Jan. 13	290,000,000	22,000,000	18,000,000	90,000,000
Jan. 20	290,000,000	22,000,000	18,000,000	90,000,000
Jan. 27	290,000,000	22,000,000	18,000,000	90,000,000
Feb. 3	290,000,000	22,000,000	18,000,000	90,000,000
Feb. 10	290,000,000	22,000,000	18,000,000	90,000,000
Feb. 17	290,000,000	22,000,000	18,000,000	90,000,000
Feb. 24	290,000,000	22,000,000	18,000,000	90,000,000
Mar. 2	290,000,000	22,000,000	18,000,000	90,000,000
Mar. 9	290,000,000	22,000,000	18,000,000	90,000,000
Mar. 16	290,000,000	22,000,000	18,000,000	90,000,000
Mar. 23	290,000,000	22,000,000	18,000,000	90,000,000
Mar. 30	290,000,000	22,000,000	18,000,000	90,000,000
Apr. 6	290,000,000	22,000,000	18,000,000	90,000,000
Apr. 13	290,000,000	22,000,000	18,000,000	90,000,000
Apr. 20	290,000,000	22,000,000	18,000,000	90,000,000
Apr. 27	290,000,000	22,000,000	18,000,000	90,000,000
May 4	290,000,000	22,000,000	18,000,000	90,000,000
May 11	290,000,000	22,000,000	18,000,000	90,000,000
May 18	290,000,000	22,000,000	18,000,000	90,000,000
May 25	290,000,000	22,000,000	18,000,000	90,000,000
June 1	290,000,000	22,000,000	18,000,000	90,000,000
June 8	290,000,000	22,000,000	18,000,000	90,000,000
June 15	290,000,000	22,000,000	18,000,000	90,000,000
June 22	290,000,000	22,000,000	18,000,000	90,000,000
June 29	290,000,000	22,000,000	18,000,000	90,000,000
July 6	290,000,000	22,000,000	18,000,000	90,000,000

The following is a detailed statement of the business of the Philadelphia Clearing House, for the week, furnished by G. E. Arnold, Esq., Manager:

June 29	$8,340,623 61	$472,733 38	
June 30	8,000,000 00	553,716 00	
July 1	7,000,000 00	452,000 00	
July 2	7,000,000 00	500,000 00	
July 3	6,812,109 17	1,034,254 49	
	$35,647,370 61	$3,035,023 76	

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

Pennsylvania	Havre	New York June 25
Europe	Liverpool	New York June 27
Bavaria	Southampton	New York June 27
Cuba	Liverpool	New York June 27
Germania	Southampton	New York June 27
Cimbria	Glasgow	New York June 27
Germania	Liverpool	New York June 27
Cuba	Liverpool	New York June 27
Cuba	Liverpool	New York June 27
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah June 30
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah June 30
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah June 30