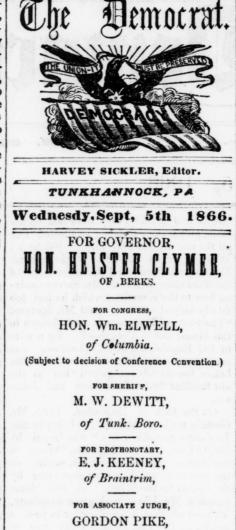
when any State should adopt the amendments of the Constitution as to civil rights, basis of representation, mellgibility to office, and the public debt, and should modify their State laws to suit these new conditions, their members, after taking the odious test oath, might be admitted. This bill, however, was killed, 101 to 35. Thus, no conditions for the admission of States in the form of a bill, not even the atrocious ones proposed, were adopted. (3.981,) So that after eight months of patient incubation the only egg laid, over which there has been solmuch cackling, is this Tennessee fiasco. The whole question remains as open as it was in December, 1865, when Mr. Speaker saw all the stars, only a little paler by rebellion, growing brighter, and the chaplains thanked God for the acceptable year of a thoroughly renovated Republic!

CONCLUSION.

Thus, in conclusion, I turned to the overmastering problem for the people to solve. Shall Congress lead these eleven States through the indefinite future captives to make an abolition holiday; or shall another Congress, aiding the President, enlarge them in, the liberty of independent and self reliant stateshood?

The historian of Rome draws something from his imagination when he pictures the proud Queen of Palmyra, Zenobia, arrayed in purple, yet loaded with golden chains to aggrandize the procession in honor of the conqueror of Asia, It needs no imagination to picture the fate of eleven States, not of foreign origin, but of one blood, language, history and religion, following with downcast eye the triumphant chariot of congressional power! States whose area is over 725,000 square miles; larger than England, France, Spain, Portugal and all Germany; having a population of 10,000, 000; whose annual product from a little pod is greater than the wealth in which the Roman bore in his stately galleys to Rome from the golden and jewelled Orient! [Cheers.] Virginia, too proud, perhaps, but with such a grandeur of great names on her roles; the Carolinas, weary of their waywardness, but still the home of the Pinckneys, who gave the Constitution to America, and of those who at Mecklenburg anticipated the Declaration which at Kings Mountain consummated our Independence; Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, whose feet are kissed by the waters of a thousand rivers, which, rolling through the valley of the Mississippi, gather their volumes of wealth from Minnesota to Louisiana; these are the subject States led in fetters at the car of this Imperial Congress. (Cheers.) Such exhibitions dishonored the greatness of even Pagan Rome; they would not be tolerated by ambitions France, which takes Venetia as a gift from the Kaiser only to set in a jewel in the crown of a united Italy. (Cheers.) It might find its counterpart in the great land animal of the North-Russia-in whose embrace prostrate Poland groans. Forgetting her own grasp of Ireland, England assumes to be horrified at the spectacle. Even in Turkey, the policy of strangling brothers by the sultan no longer makes the traveler shudder as he crosses the Bosphorus. But for this Christian land of America, the people do not ask such a mockery of triumph and such a degradation of power. (Cheers.) They will write the epitaph of the Congress which proposes it in letters of fire; "Here lies the fragment of the thirty-ninth American Congress, which, starting with a furtive conspiracy against the President, with opportunities never before vouchsafed for blessing, it postponed the Union; and putting the nation in peril of another civil war, it died under the just indignation of an aroused people, and is damned to an immortality of infamy !"--[Cheers.]



of Northmoreland.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER, O. L. PARRISH, of Monroe.

FOR TREASURER,

JEREMIAH OSTERHOUT, of Tunk. Twp.

FOR COMMISSIONER, G. W. SHERWOOD, of Falls.

> FOR CORONER, A. H. BOLES,

of Meshoppen.

FOR AUDITOR, JAMES R. ROBINSON,

of Forkston.

Took at the list of fighting generals who have signed the call for a soldiers' convention to sustain Johnson in his ef forts to restore the union, and remember the radicals call all such "copperheads."

The Democrats and Conservative Repub. lica ns of New York State have united and will hold a joint State Convention on the 14th of September.

Our County Ticket.

That our county ticket, as a whole, is an excellent one is best shown by the fact that each member of it received the unanimous nomination of the Convention-a Conven tion chosen by the people with especial reference to fitness for the responsible duties devolving upon i'. M. W. DEWITT. Esq, our candidate for Sheriff, is a gentleman who has been long and personally known to the people of this county, and one whose fidelity to principle has been very thoroughly tested and established by his steady adherence to the principles of the Fathers, while the leading and controlling influences in the Church of which he is a faithful member, taking their direction from the impulses and excitement of the hour, were steadily employed in the pulpit and elsewhere, in vindictive opposi tion to those principles and to all who adhered to them.

able, on the ground of location or otherwise but the Convention refused to act upon his suggestion. We mention this as evidence of Mr. Osterhout's commendable disposition to promote harmony in the party, even to the extent of sacrificing his own personal wishes.

O. L. PARRISH Esq., of MONROE TOWN-SHIP, was re-nomin ated for the office of Register and Recorder. Mr. Parrish is the present incumbent of that office, and since the commencement of his term has introduced improvements in the mode of keeping the records, and in the means of reference thereto that greatly faciliate the dispatch of business by those having occasion for reference thereto. No more efficient officer has ever held this office in Wyoming county.

GEO. W. SHERWOOD of FALLS, received the nomination for County Commissioner. Mr. Sherwood is just the sort of man needed in this office-a man of fair scholarship of strict integrity, and of extreme caution. Under his administration as one of the Board, no man need apprehend any rash experiments, or reckless management of the county finances.

For Coroner, DR. A. H. BOLES, of ME. SHOPPEN, received the nomination. Dr. Boles is too well and favorably known in this county as a citizen as well as a medical man, to need any special notice at our hands.

For AUDITOR, JAMES W. ROBINSON, of Forkston was the unanimous choice of the convention -- a man in every respect eminently fitted for the responsible duties of an office that needs, quite as much as any other, a good man to fill it.

Such is our ticket. In respect to distribution through the different sections of the County, we do not see how it could be well improved. Braintrim, Meshoppen, Forkston, Monroe, Northmoreland, Falls, Tunkhannock township and Borough are all represented. Of course, there are townships and sections that are not represented, but this must always happen-sometimes indeed, when the unrepresented districts present just as good names as any that are accepted. But this affords no substantial reason for a reluctant endorsement of the ticket when formed. All who participate in conventions are bound by their action. If particular claims are overlooked or ignored, the disappointed parties must hope for "better luck next time." It does no sort of good to scold about it. So far as we are informed, this ticket has been very generally approved by the conservative Union men of the County. The "Union savers" bave made it, and mean to elect it.

HENRY WARD BEECHER On the State of the Country.

The following letter written by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in response to an invitation to be present at the great soldiers' convention to be held at Cleaveland, on eling interests, refuses to discharge its the 17th inst., coutains some of the best ar-guments we have seen against the revolu-ment, but it ought to do it ! tionary disunion schemes of the radicals, his former associates. They may well exclaim as did Cæsar : and you too Beecher !

cers and by the army, is a policy not only uncongenial to our ideas and principles, but pre-eminently dangerous to the spirit of our government. However humane the ends sought and the motives, it is in fact a course of instruction, preparing our government to be despotic, and familiarizing the people to a stretch of authority which

can never be other than dangerous to lib-

I am aware that good men are withheld from advocating the prompt and successive admission of the exiled States by the fear, chiefly, of its effect upon parties, and upon the freedmen.

It is said, that if admitted to Congress, the Sonthern senators and representatives will coalesce with Northern Democrats, and rule the country. Is this nation, then to remain dismembered to serve the ends, of parties? Have we learned no wisdom by the history of the last ten years, in which just this course of sacrificing the nation to the exigencies of parties plunged us into rebellion and war?

Even admit that the power would pass into the hands of a party made up of Southern men, and the hitherto dishenored and misled Democracy of the North, that power could not be used just as they pleased. The war has changed, not alone institutions, but ideas. The whole country has advanced. Public sentiment is exalted far beyond what it has been at any former period. A new party would, like a river, be obliged to seek out its channels, in the already existing slopes and forms of the continent.

We have entered a new era of liberty .-The style of thought is freer and more no-

ble. The young men of our times are regenerated. The great army has been a school and hundreds of thousands of men are gone home to preach a truer and nobler view of human rights. All the industrial interests of society are moving with increasing wisdom toward intelligence and liberty. Everywhere, in churches, in literature, in natural sciences, in physical industries, in social questions, as winter is over, and a new spring hangs in the horizon, and works through all the elements. In this happily changed and advanced condition of things, no party of the retrograde can maintain itself. Everything

marches, and parties must march. I hear with wonder and shame and scorn, the fear of a few, that the South North is rich, never so rich ; the South is poor, never before so poor. The population of the North is nearly double that of the South. The industry of the North, in diversity, in forwardness and productive- ful candidates." ness, in all the machinery and education required for manufacturing, is half a century in advance of the South. Churches in the North crown every hill, and schools swarm in every neighborhcod; while the South has but scattered lights. at long distances, like lighthouses twinkling along the edge of a continent of darkness. In the presence of such a contrast how mean and craven is the fear that the South will rule the policy of the land ! That it will have an influence, that it will contrib ute, in time, most important influences or restraints, we are glad to believe. But, if

it rises at once to the control of the government, it will be because the North, demoralized by prosperity, and besotted by grov-

hatreds!

summate what their swords rendered possi-

For the sake of the freedman, for the sake of the South and its millions of our fellow-countrymen, for our own sake, and for the great cause of freedom and civilization, I urge the immediate reunion of all the parts which rebellion and war have shattered.

I am truly yours, HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The following letter from a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, at our late Democratic county convention, explains itself.

In our allusion to unsuccessful candidates last week, we distinctly avowed our confidence in the fidelity of all those named in the convention, to Democratic principles. We knew the writer too well, to enter tain for a moment, a suspicion that he, under any circumstances, would swerve a hair's breadth from them. The letter has he ring of the true metal. Read it.

> (For the Democrat. EXETER, Sept. 1, 1866.

want it to be distinctly understood that the Democracy of the southern part of Wyoming county never have failed to give the ticket put in nomination by the convention in which they participated, a hearty and vigorous support. It is true the people may prefer the nomination of true men "I HAVE DRIVEN THEM FROM who have always been thus consistent in the support of their county ticket; but in- The address is signed by Major-Generals & D well as in politics, the nation feels that the dividuality sinks into insignificance in comparison to the weighty principles involved Brvt. Thos. Ewing, Jr., Committee n the issues of the canvass, and individual preferences ungratified, in regard to nomnation is no excuse for dereliction of duty. The late declaration of President Johnson that he "stood upon the broad princi-

ples of the Constitution and no power on earth could drive him from it," should be once more in adjustment with the Federal the position and resolve of every Demogovernment will rule this nation! The crat of our county, and I believe, is without exception.

The above avowal would seem to be uncalled for but for the obvious intimation of last week's editorial allusion to "unsuccess-

Yours &c., S. H. SICKLER.

The Presidential Tour.

President Johnson, left Washington on Tuesday morning last, to be present at the lying of the chief corner stone of the mon ument to be erected to the memory of Stephen A. Douglas, at Chicago. Ile is accompanied, as follows, by

Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, G. Welles, Secretary of the Navy, wife and son.

A. H. Randall, Postmaster-General. General U. S. Grant.

Gen. Rawlins, chief of staff to Gen. Grant Admiral Farragut. Lieutenant Ginley, Secretary to Admiral

Meanwhile the great chasm which re-bellion made is not filled up. It grows deeper and stretches wider! Out of it rise universal kind that leave no room for misdread spectres and threatening sounds .-- take as to sincerity and heartiness. We Let that gulf be closed, and bury in it slav- speak of this event with no feeling of parery, sectional animosity, aud all strifes and tisanship, but simply as a remarkable occurence, for it would be idle to waste words

It is fit that the brave men, who, on sea of unmerited laudation on a matter witnessand land, faced death to save the nation, ed by so many of the people, and equally should now, by their voice and vote, con- idle for any one to attempt to belittle or depreciate such a demonstration.

> NATIONAL SOLDIERS' CONVENTION. The Real Heroes of the War Moving for

the Union and the Convention. At a meeting of soldiers in Washington city the other day it was resolved to hold a National Soldiers' Convention for the purpose of adding the combined voices of the true soldiers of the Republic to that of the late National Convention in favor of the policy of President Johnson, in order to secure the legitimate fruits of the wara restored Union and the rights of the States unimpaired. The city of Cleveland Ohio, was designated as the place for holding the convention, and Monday, September 17th, as the day. A committee was appointed to make all necessary arrangements and issue an address, or call, for the same. The address appeared in the daily papers on Wednesday. Its endorsement of the President and the National Convention is full and complete. We will print the address in our nexy. We call attention, however, to the names of the soldiers endorsing the call. They swell the list of those whom General J. W. Geary, the Disunion candidate for Governor, denominates as

> SHYSTERS, COWARDS. SKULKERS

and HOSPITAL BUMMERS! The General knows such to be the fact,

for his own words, THE ARMY MYSELF."

McCook, L. H. Rousseau, G. W. Cook, S. Meredith, To which is added-

WASHINGTON. August 19, 1866. We cordially approve the call for the Convention, and recommend the holling of local conventions to co-operate in the movement :

MAJOR GENERALS.

John A Dix, Frank P. Blair, Daniel E. Sickles, J. A. M. Clernand, W. W Averill, Orlando B. Wilcox, Gersham Mott, Theodore Runyon, Wm. B. Franklin, Marsena R. Patrick, J. J. Bartlett. Jeff. C. Davis, Fitz Henry Warren, John S. Clark, James B. Steedman, H. W. Slocum, Gordon Grauger, D. N. Couch, H. E. Davies Jr. A. S. Williams Hugh Ewing, Thomas K Smith, Thomas L. Crittenden, Alvin C. Gillem, G. K. Warren, Joseph F. Knipe, C. C. Walcott. John Lane, A. M. Markland, Supt. U. S. A Mail

BREVET MAJOR GENERALS. Martin T McMahon, James M. Oliver, Henry A Morrow, H. H. Heath, Wm. T. Ward, BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Geo. P. Este, Anson G. McCook, J. B Sweitzer, Walter C. Whitaker, Wm. McCandless Samuel Beatty, J. S. Fullerton, E B Brown, George H. Hall, James Craig, James C . McFerran, Fred Van Derveer, James H, Ford, Charles Ewing, G. C. Maxwell, George Spaulding, W W. H Davis, John L. Croxton, A. B. McCalmont. Wm. Hartzhorn, G. E. Winters, J. G. Parkhurst, R. A. Vaughn, Morg. n L. Smith, Joseph W. Frizell, Lewis C. Hunt, Thomas Curiey, E. S. Cragg.

BREVET, BRIGADIER GENERALS. Charles C. Halpine, H. C. Hobart, C. O. Loomis,

Henry letram, James K. Mils, Durdin Ward.

Col. Davis and Gen, Geary.

Col. Davis, the Democratic nominee for Auditor General last fali, and a memoer of the late Soldiers' Convention at Harrisburg thus expressed himself, through the Doylestown Democrat, in reference to the Disunion candidate for Governor. He says :

We have never yet written a line in criticism or derogation of the military career of General Geary, the Disunion candidate for Governor of this State. We have known him for years, and our personal relations have ever been of the most pleasant kind. We served together in the Mexican war, and were both officers in the late war, which were additional reasons why we never assailed his military record. We have opposed his election solely on the ground of want of capacity as a statesman, and because of the radical disunion platform on which he stands. It appears, however, that he has no regard for the military reputation of gentlemen who differ from him in politics, whom he assails, regardless of ly faithful to principle, and equally steady truth or common decency. At a speech in his support of the true Union policy of which he made at York, on the 9th instant, in speaking of the late Soldier's Convention at Harrisburg, he made use of the following paragraph :

"When I look around this assemblage, and feel that around me are fellow soldiers who have borne arms with me from the first battle on Bull Run, not one or two of them from a regiment as was the case a few days ago at Harris urg-shysters and cowards, skulkers and hospital bummers. I know such is the fact, for I have driven them from the army myself."

When Gen. Geary made use of the above expression he knew that he was telling a LIE, but this knowledge did not restrain hum from committing an act that disgraces him in the eyes of all honorable men,-Such a known and wilful falsehood will render him INFAMOUS. The cloak of charity, that has covered him in the past, will no longer shield him from the merited castigation his short-comings in military and civil life invite. For ourself, and the the end restore the Union, and set it again thirteen other delegates who attended the Convention from this county, we pronounce the charge of General Geary to be false in every particular, and that in making it he has proved himself an unmitigated liar.

About a year ago the Disunionists declared that "Providence gave us Andrew Johnsor as President, for a wise purpose." Now they declare that the "plague came from John Wilkes Booth."

Mr. Dewitt, faithfu! to his own convictions of duty, stands to day where he stood at the beginning, and has the satisfaction of seeing his principles amply vindicated by the steady disintegration of the proscriptive party that assailed them.

MR. E. J. KEENEY, of BRAINTRIM, OUR candidate for Prothonotary, has been equal the country. Mr. Keeney is eminently qualified for the duties of this office, and has special claims upon the sympathy and support of the conservative people of the county. He is disqualified by lameness ry influence to good conduct than if a doz for severe manual labor, and the office will therefore, prove a benefit to him, while, perhaps to men differently situated, it would be of little advantage.

our candidate for Associate Judge, has been long known to the people of this countyso long that it is hardly necessary for us to more than announce his name in connexion with the office to which he has been nominated. His high character and long continued and consistent support of those principles tt at made the country great and prosperous before the war, and that will in upon its grand career, are too well known to require any effort at our hands to give them additional publicity.

JEREMIAH OSTERHOUT, OF TUNKHANNOCK TOWNSHIP, our candidate for County Treas. urer, is also in all respects qualified for the office. He is a straight forward, consistent, reliable democrat, and a deserving man .---Mr. Osterhout voluntarily offered to resign the central authority to govern half the the nomination if it was thought objection.

PEEKSKILL, August 30. CHARLES G. HALPINE, BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL ; W. SLOCUM, MAJOR-GENERAL ; GORDON GRANGER, MAJOR-GENERAL-CUMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN-I am obliged to you for the invitation which you have made to me to act as Chaplain to the Convention of Sailors and Soldiers about to convene at Cleveland. I cannot attend it, but I heartily wish it, and all other conventions, of what party soever, success, whose object is the restoration of all the States late in rebellion to their federal relations.

Our theory has no place for a State except in the Union. It is justly taken for granted that the duties and responsibilities of a State in federal relations tend to its political health, and to that of the whole nation. Even Territories are hastily brought in, often before the prescribed conditions are fulfilled, as if it were dangerous to leave a community outside of the great body politic.

Had the loyal Senators and Representatives of Tennessee been admitted at once on the assembling of Congress, and, in moderate succession, Arkansas, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, and Virginia, the public mind of the South would have been far more healthy than it is, and those States which lingered on probation to the last would have been under a more salutaen armies watched over them.

Every month that we delay this healthful step complicates the case. The excluded population, enough unsettled before, grew more irritable; the army becomes GORDON PIKE, Esq. of NORTHMORELAND indispensable to local government, and supersedes it; the government at Washing ton is called to interfere in one and another difficulty, and this will be done inaptly, and sometimes with great injustice; for our government, wisely adapted to its own proper functions, is utterly devoid of those habits and unequipped with the instruments which fit a centralized government to exercise anthority in remote States over local affairs. Every attempt to perform such duties has resulted in mistakes which have excited the nation. But whatever imprudence there may be in the method, the real criticism should be against the requisition of such duties of the general government.

The federal government is unfit to exercise minor police and local government, and will inevitably blunder when it attempts it. To keep a half score of States under federal authority, but without national ties and responsibilities; to oblige

2. It is feared, with more reason, that the restoration of the South to her full independence will be detrimental to the freedmen. The sooner we dismiss from our minds the idea that the freedmen can be classified, and separated from the white population, aud nursed and defended by themselves, the better it will be for them and us. The negro is part and parcel of Sonthern society. He cannot be prosperous while it is unprospered. Its evils will rebound upon him. Its happiness and reinvigoration cannot be kept from his participation. The restoration of the South to amicable relations with the North, the reorganization of its industry, the reinspiration of its enterprise and thrift will all re-

dound to the freedmen's benefit. Nothing is so dangerous to the freedmen as an un settled state of society in the South. On him comes all the spite, and anger, and caprice, and revenge. He will be made the scapegoat of lawless and heartless men. -Unless we turn the government into a vast military machine, there cannot be armies enough to protect the freedmen while Southern society remains insurrectionary If Southern society is calmed, settled, and occupied and soothed with new hopes and prosperous industries, no armies wili be needed. Riots will subside, lawless hangers on will be driven off or better governed, and a way will be gradually opened up to the freedmen, through education and industry, to full citizenship, with all its hon-

ors and duties, Civilization is a growth. None can escape that forty years in the wilderness who travel from the Egypt of ignorance to the promise land of civilization. The freed men must take their march. I have full taith in the results. If they have the stamina to undergo the hardships which every uncivilized people has undergone in their upward progress, they will in due time take their place among us. That place cannot be bought, nor bequeathed, nor gained by sleight of hand. It will come to sobriety, virtue, industry, and frugality. As the nation cannot be sound until the South is prosperous, so, on the other extreme, a healthy condition of civil society in the South is indispensable to the welfare of the freedmen!

Refusing to admit loyal Senators and Representatives from the South to Congress will not help the freedmen. It will not secure for them the vote. It will not protect them. It will not secure any amendment of our Constitution, however just and wise. It will only increase the dangers and complicate the difficulties. Whatever we regard the whole nation, or any section of it or class in it, the first demand of our time is, entire reunion.

Once united, we can. by schools, churches a free press, and increasing free speech, attack each evil and secure every good.

Farragut. Rear Admiral Bradford.

Surgeon-General Barnes. Minister Romero, of Mexico. Senator Patterson and wife. Surgeon, Norris, United States Army. Col. W. G Moore and Col. R. Morrow of the President's household.

Marshal Gooding, and his deputy, D'Beirne.

Major Seward, Lewis A. Gobright, of the Associated Press, W. W. Walden, J. R. Doolittle, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. McGinnis, Jas. Donaldson, R. S. Spofford, Edward Potts, Cols. Floud, and H. A. Chadwick. The last named acting as purveyors of the party.

So far his route has been marked by grand and imposing impromptu outpourings of the people, in testimony of their respect and admiration of his administra-

tive policy. At Annapolis, at Baltimore, at Havre de Grace, at Perrymansville, he was met by dense crowds and encouraged by the greatest mark of enthusiasm.

At Wilmington, the city authorities cow ed before the sportaneous outpouring of the people, and slunk away into their holes to hide, while the populace responded with the reatest enthusiasm.

In Philadelphia, which heretofore has been prolific in ovations at the public expense, the Mayor and Councils refused hos-

pitalities, and-to use Geary's language towards the defenders of the Union flagbecame "skulkers and cowards"-they left the city, afraid to meet the issue ; nevertheless the people were out by hundreds of thousands, urged by a spontaneous patriotic impulse, making a spectacle never before witnessed in the city. That guerilla sheet the Ledger, says, editorally, of the demon- \$100 notes, Declaration of Independence; stration :

As an impromptu popular movement, with scarcely any previous notice, and with very few of the usual means adopted to call large bodies of the people out, it was almost, if not quite, without a parallel in

rally demonstrative in their temper. In

the neighborhood of the Baltimore depot, and all along Broad street and Chesnut preet, the crowd was great and dense, and TION .- A large meeting of the officers and but those who only saw what occurred on Washington, lately, which resulted in pub-

Henry S. Commager, H. C. Dunlap, Cassius Fairchild, Charles W, Blair, Charles W. Black. COLONELS.

John Leverance, Ounn Morton, David Murphy, J. M. Richardson, Marsus Boyd, James O. Brodhead, W. B. Rogers, James Peckham, T. T. Crittenden, Samuel K. Mott, H. F. Baker, P. H Allback, James Munn, Henry Barnes, Richard McAllister, Seth B. Moe, D. W. Bliss Surgeon, John Atkinson, Col Graham, M H. Fitch, A. M. Wood, Wun; B. Sipes, L. D. Camp ell, J. Patrick, Henry Starr, Wm D. Lewis, Oscar F Moore, Levi A Harris, Geo. Gray, W. H Ent. John II Linton, James George, John Hancock, John H Ward. Wm B McCreery, H M, Bulkley, C. D Pennibaker, Joseph C McKibben. John F Phillips, Miles K Green, John M Glover, John E Phelps, M Flesh, Col Pryne, George A Wood, P B Fouke, E McMurdy, J M Connell.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS

J G. Lave, James R O'Beirne, John L Trainor, Wm. H Ross, Walter Barrett, Farnham Lyon.James Keiner Hugh Cameron.

MAJORS.

H. S. Sleeper, James H. Steiger, Henry Weil, B. F. Dale, L. Pritchard, Frank J. Porter, H. Tompkins, Augustus Ward, John J. Ely, W. Jones, S. Montgomery. R. H. Newton, William Lusk. M. A. Talby, F. A. Clark, Samuel Smith, S. M. Curran O. E. Davis

CAPTAINS.

James Saffington. John W. Lewis, A. W Robinson James Walters, S. Burnett, James L. McDowell, Thomas Barker, L. B. Brashear J. M, Walker, Chas. F Porter, M Mansfield, J L Gooding, B F Pumphrey W J Hawkins, R J Ferguson, George A McGuire, Arden R Smith, J L McKernon, D J Rasseen, D W Wallingford. Frank Long.

LIEUTENANTS.

J R Johnson, Rufus Champion, J S Seaton, Edward H Stephens, E T Armstrong.

The following are the designs on the backs of the several denominatious of national bank notes viz: On 1,000 notes, Washington resigning his commission; \$500 notes, surrender of Gen, Bargoyne ; \$50 notes, Embarkation of the Pilgrim; \$20 notes, Baptism of Poeahontas; \$10 notes, De Scoto Discovering the Mississippi ; \$50 notes, Landing of Columbus, 1492; \$2 notes, Sir Walter Raleigh, 1855; \$1 notes, Landing of the Pilgrims. All na-Philadelphia for our people are not natu- tional bank notes the backs of which do not correspond with the above are bogus.

SOLDIERS' NATIONAL UNION CONVENthe reception was hearty and enthusiastic; soldiers of the United States, was held at the route of the procession can form no lishing a call for a National Convention of idea of either the mass of people, or the all soldiers who sustain the Union cause, spirit that pervaded the entire body in to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 17th front of the Continental Hotel. From the day of September. The call is signed by vicinity of Eighth street up Chesnut nearly Gen. Custer, Gen. M'Cook, Gen. Rousseau, to Tenth street, there was a compact mass Gen. Meredith, and Gen. Erving, Jr, and of people from the walls on one side to the attached to the call is a long list of names walls on the other, and on the appearance of officers and privates from different parts of the President and his party on the bal-