WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1866.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

The principal point of interest in Washington now is the White House. The Capital is deserted, only a few clerks occupying it. At the White House, however, there is always a throng—Copperheads and renegade Republicans, flock hither from all parts of the country to pay homage to our extra-noble Chief Magistrate. After the homage come the inquiries about the number of vacant offices already existing and the likelihood of their becoming vacant soon. What the new Philadelphia Swindle party must furnish the hungry crowd with all the material they ask.

The Chief Commissary has given orders to his assistant commissaries in the Cabinet to furnish the new party with all they ask. Nearly every Congressional District throughout the United States is represented daily at the White House by intriguing politician. They go there armed with almanacs containing election returns and written capitulations and abstracts of how the new Johnson party will stand in the coming Fall elections. Of course, nothing but large gains are anticipated. In fact, a Johnson Congress is promised the President by logic that he cannot do otherwise than believe. Poor man! no wonder he is so emphatic with his policy. Let him deal his offices. To get an office these men will prove to him that black is white to his satisfaction.

To-day the number of the above class of visitors at the White House was very large. Among others your correspondent noticed, were Dick Taylor, a General of the late Rebel Army, now a reconstructed citizen of the ultra loyal city of New-Orleans, and New-York's eminent son, the Renegade Republican, Henry J. Raymond. Dick Taylor was being made quite a lion of by Johnny Boyle of *The Intelligencer* and other White House domestics. Raymond, it is said, was sent here by Thurlow Weed and Dean Richmond, as a bearer of dispatches to Seward and Johnson. Poor Raymond he looks like a fish out of water and is made uneasy by the crowd of Copperheads who hunt him down and keep him company. We will have lively times here all Summer until those great election gains in the Fall are shown to the President.

UNIONISM IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Gentlemen from North Carolina just arrived here state that in the Western counties there is a very strong Union feeling among the citizens of that country. It is not the Unionism of the "my-policy" stripe, but of the Radical order. In some of the counties these people have the majority of the voters. These are good signs for all but Mr. Johnson.

A LOYAL SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

The Committee appointed by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of this city at their last meeting to draft a call for a general mass convention of soldiers, to meet at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 24th prox., held a meeting this evening to take preliminary action. A call is being prepared, and will be issued in a few days. There can be no doubt that this Convention will be a complete offset to the bogus affair called by a few office seekers to meet at Cleveland, Ohio, on Sept. 14.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

There is no foundation in the report that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Chandler has all of a sudden turned around from an ardent Radical in politics to a Johnson man. Mr. Chandler never mingles in politics, his whole time being taken up with the arduous duties of his office. It is well-known by all that he is the hardest worked man in the Treasury Department. Besides Secretary McCulloch has given strict orders that politics shall have nothing to do with his Department as far as he has power to forbid it. The whole report is got up with a malicious desire to injure a worthy officer. Already rumors of Mr. Chandler's resignation or removal are in circulation, and the appointment of Mr. Wilson, the Third Auditor, in his stead.

THE INDIANA ELECTION.

Gen. Sol. Meredith, Copperhead candidate for Congress against Mr. Julian in the Richmond District, Indiana, left here to-day for his home. Since the adjournment of the Philadelphia Convention, of which body he was a member, he has been here in daily communication with the President. Desperate efforts are being made to carry Indiana by the Copperheads this Fall, and Meredith has been receiving ammunition from the White House in the shape of a wholesale removal of Radical office-holders in Indiana, and the appointment of his (Meredith's) friends to their places. Thus the new party thinks to mark the country prosperous.

PRINTING REPORTS OF THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

The Johnson Executive Committee have had 50,000 copies of the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention printed in pamphlet form to be distributed as a campaign document. The Union party intend publishing a Key to it made up from the special Philadelphia dispatches of THE TRIBUNE and other leading Union papers.

THE JOHNSON EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Chairman of the National Union Executive Committee in conformity with a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Committee, held at Philadelphia on the 16th instant, has appointed the following named members of the Committee to constitute a sub-Committee with power to act in matters relating to the pending campaign: Col. James Babcock, New-Haven, Conn.; Hon. Robert H. Bruce, Albany, N. Y.; Gen. Samuel M. Bedlick, Philadelphia, Penn.; the Hon. Thomas G. Batt, Baltimore; the Hon. Jas. O. Norton, Chicago; Barton Able, St. Louis, Mo.; the Hon. W. L. Sharkey, Jackson, Miss.; Joseph T. Cromell, Rahway, New-Jersey, Chairman. The committee above named is requested by the chairman to meet at the Metropolitan Hotel, Washington, next Wednesday, 29th inst., at noon.

QUEEN EMMA.

Yesterday Queen Emma remained at the residence of Secretary Seward, going out only in the afternoon with the Secretary, accompanied by Mr. J. Hopkins, Miss Spurgin and others, when the party visited Georgetown Heights. Last evening she was called on by President Johnson, Attorney General Stanberry and lady, and others. This morning the Queen and her attendants left the metropolis, Secretary Seward accompanying and taking leave of her at the depot. At the request of the Government, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad furnished a special car for her, which was attached to the 7 o'clock train, in which she left this morning. On arriving in Baltimore the party will take the Northern Central Railroad for Gettysburg, where she will visit the Battle-field and Cemetery, and from thence she will go to Niagara Falls. After crossing the lines she will be the guest of the authorities of the British Provinces. Thence she will visit Boston, where by invitation of the State and municipal authorities, she will become the guest of Massachusetts. From Boston she will proceed to New-York, where she will take the steamer to Aspinwall, thence to her home, from which she has been absent about two years. Mr. R. S. Chilton left the city with the Queen, and will accompany her while in this country. Assistant Secretary of State Frederick Seward and Consul General Gibbs also accompanied the party to the depot.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day amounted to $1,107,407 12.

AN IMPORTANT TRIAL TO TAKE PLACE.

It is said that Cuthbert Bullitt, United States Marshal at New-Orleans will soon be put on trial for charges of malfeasance in office. A wealthy cotton broker of New-Orleans charges Bullitt with extorting from him the sum of $14,000, on account the amount of sales of a quantity of cotton, which he threatened to seize unless paid the above amount. The amount was paid and the cotton passed. The cotton broker informed with an affidavit certifying to Bullitt's demanding the money, and also the written agreement signed by Bullitt. Several friends of Bullitt's here are trying to have things fixed with the complainant, and have the matter hushed up, but the latter insists on an investigation. Bullitt has recently turned clear over from a Randall to an ultra Johnson man. This may save him.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Information has been received at Army Headquarters, from the General commanding California, that a careful investigation had been given to the report so widely circulated throughout the country, some weeks ago, stating that the Indians had assembled in force at Paradise Valley, Cal., and had massacred a number of residents and committed other outrages. The General pronounces the report as wholly without foundation, and he had reason to believe that the report was originated by the inhabitants of the valley, in order to secure the presence of more troops. Major-Gen. McDowell, commanding the Department of California, has issued an order prohibiting the soldiers of his command interfering in election matters. The order applies particularly to Arizona, where, at the recent elections in that Territory, the United States soldiers stationed there interfered in the election of a delegate to Congress.

THE BILL GIVING BOUNTIES TO SOLDIERS.

There is official authority for denying the statement that the Secretary of the Treasury has given instructions that no money shall be paid out of the Treasury under the provision of the Civil Appropriation law for additional bounties to soldiers. As soon as the regulations governing the payment shall be agreed upon by the commission, they will be furnished to the Treasury Department, and not until then will be presented for the decision of the Secretary the question whether the law carries with it an appropriation for the object specified.

PUBLIC LANDS.

At Brownsville, Nebraska, during the month of July, 18,066 acres of public lands were disposed of, 14,229 of which were for actual settlement.

THE PENDING CANVASS.

OHIO.

NOMINATION OF THE HON. JAMES M. ASHLEY FOR CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to THE N. Y. Tribune.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Wednesday, August 22, 1866.

The Congressional Convention for the Xth District of Ohio assembled at 11 o'clock this morning, Octavius Waters, of Fulton, presiding. The delegations were all full.

The Hon. James M. Ashley of Lucas was renominated for Congress by acclamation amid great enthusiasm. Mr. Ashley, having been introduced to the Convention, said:

Five times the Republican and Union party of this district have thus honored me. In accepting this nomination permit me to pledge you anew that I will at least be as faithful to the trust you confided to me as an honest heart knows how, and it may be not immodest to add in such an hour as this that the people seem to judge fidelity a virtue of value. We have before us a long and weary struggle, in which, if we conquer, our victory shall be glorious, but only unflinching fidelity will bring us triumphantly through. Let us realize under the good old banner of Liberty and swear to each other, before high Heaven, that never with our consent shall any traitor again sit in any seat of authority or wield any official power. [Great cheering.] The men who have been consistently true to universal liberty are the men who have saved this nation; the Government which secures protection to the humblest of its citizens is the only Government which secures protection to all. The people of the United States have an oath registered in Heaven, to make wholly and forever free every slave emancipated by Abraham Lincoln. It is with regret, but I confess, that the XXXIXth Congress in its first session failed to secure all that the people hoped it would secure for the humblest of our citizens; but this defeat,—if it be as some of our friends think a defeat—is only temporary. You bear witness to the truth of this assurance. I gave the President of the United States notice a year ago that the loyal men of the United States will camp upon the battle-field for another thirty years, if need be, until all our demands are conceded. And now is it a question with us whether or not we shall enfranchise the rebellious and defranchise the loyal? [Never! Never! and loud cheers.] Never was there a more righteous or signal retribution than the awful fate of the Louisiana Convention of 1864. "The nations or people who do not rule in righteousness shall perish from the earth." This is God's justice. We have learned that policy is the right arm of despotism. Justice is the ideal of the statesman. Policy is also the ideal of the politician. [Cries of "That's so!"] Some of my friends hope I will be prudent in this canvass, and make no blunder. Fellow-citizens, I fear but one blunder—that blunder which is worse than a crime: Compromise with despotism. This Convention will expect no explanation from me of my votes and acts in Congress. I have a record, of which I am not ashamed. By that record I intend to stand or fall. No man has remained awake one night in this District for fear I would go over to the enemy. [Shouts of laughter and cries of "Oh! no! Not much!"] If any man takes any issue with my record, I beg of him not to vote for me, for I shall not change. The platform laid down by our State Convention does not fully meet my views nor yours. I know that the loyal people of Ohio are with me in demanding absolute equality for all loyal citizens before the law, and if any man in this District differs with me here I cannot represent him. The issue is clearly made up; it cannot be mistaken, and by the blessing of God it shall not in this District be evaded. No earthly power can stay the onward march of that great Union party which for five years past has legislated for liberty and justice. [Cheers.] If we are but true to ourselves and faithful to our opportunities, we shall make a nobler history than was ever read in any earlier age.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a series: First: Agreeing to the State platform, and promising to fight it out on the Congressional line. Second: Demanding stringent guaranties from returning Rebels. Third: Indorsing the course of Mr. Ashley in strong language. Fourth: Recognizing the Congressional test-oath as essential, and declaring unalterable opposition to its repeal. Fifth: Charging upon the policy of the President the responsibility of the Memphis and New-Orleans massacres. Sixth: Indorsing the repeal of the Neutrality laws. Seventh: Inviting Irishmen to the platform of impartial, universal liberty. The series were unanimously adopted.

The Hon. Jas. C. Hall of Toledo was appointed to attend the Convention at Philadelphia, September 4, and the Convention adjourned with three rousing cheers for Congress.

OPENING OF THE UNION CAMPAIGN.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1866.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the Ohio campaign was formally opened. Ex-Postmaster-Gen. Dennison, and Ex-Gov. Hamilton of Texas had accepted invitations to be present. Mr. Dennison was detained by illness, and Gov. Hamilton by some other cause. The Hon. Jas. A. Garfield on being introduced was received with great applause and said:

I have not been an alarmist, but I assure you that you cannot overrate the importance of the elections now at hand. In time of war it is easy to rouse the people, but it is far more difficult to awaken them to a great moral movement. Thousands of men will risk their lives in battle, who will cower before malign influences at home. The only question now pending is, whether you who have saved the Government shall control it in the interest of freedom and justice, or whether the Rebels who have sought to overthrow the Government shall hurl you from your places and subject you to their legislation. There are but two parties in this issue; every man belongs to the one or the other. If Andrew Johnson had imposed any condition at the close of the war, however severe, the conquered Rebels would have thankfully accepted any reprieve which left them so much as their lives. Why? Because they knew that in filling 400,000 graves with loyal corpses; in sending home to us 400,000 sons and brothers maimed for life; in imposing upon us a debt which neither our children nor our children's children can ever pay, they had indeed forfeited all they had in the world. I knew Andrew Johnson intimately for a year, while he was Military Governor in Tennessee. It pains me exceedingly to trace his backward steps from the very moment of peace, until he now stands leader of all the forces of rebellion and disloyalty. No matter what his motives may have been, his acts have made him the enemy of the Union; the enemy of liberty; the relentless foe of simple justice.

Mr. Garfield then made a clear and effective recital of the course of legislation affecting reconstruction, including the legislation affecting the freedman, and traced the growth of the alienation which finally parted the President from Congress, and said further:

As we came nearer to the point of settlement the President receded further from it, until finally he modestly informed the country that he had reconstructed the Southern States, and that Congress had nothing in the world to say about it, except to examine the election returns of candidates for membership in one House or the other, and see whether the arithmetic was right; to ascertain only whether Mr. Jones, late Major-General in the Confederate army, had 15,000 more votes than some loyal man. In either case Mr. Jones would enter his seat, and at once exercise all the rights of a member of the United States Government. When the Rebellion collapsed, it collapsed utterly. There remained not a single officer, civil or military, in one of the eleven seceded States who could or did secure recognition from any branch of the Government. There were eleven conquered States, of which Mr. Johnson, as Military Commander-in-Chief, took absolute possession, as he had a perfect right to do. He appointed Provisional Military Governors, and permitted the establishment under them of Provisional State Governments, giving notice, over and over again, in every case, that all his action was provisional only, and could become permanent only by act of Congress. When Congress assembled, however, it found the President possessed with another view. He had come to think it would be a fine thing to take sole control of the question of restoration, and so, instead of sending to Congress for revision a statement of what he had done, he coolly informed us that it only remained for the representatives of the people to bow at his feet and recognize his supreme authority as absolute dictator. At the close of the Revolution our fathers confiscated the property of every Tory, with few exceptions, and banished them all from their midst; and now is there a man or woman here who ever saw a man, or who ever heard a man confess that he was the son of a Tory? Never, never! Well, in these later days we let all Rebels go back to their homesteads and resume all their rights and privileges, except only a temporary disability as to the privileges of the elective franchise, and for this magnanimity, which has approached weakness, Andrew Johnson and his friends curse us as merciless persecutors. We have declared that these Rebels, though they may live and die in peace under the flag they have dishonored, shall never again rule free men, and by that declaration we will stand to the last hour. [Cries of "Never back down,"] Believe me, fellow-citizens, we never will. [Great cheering.] This issue is the issue to be voted on in the approaching elections, and every vote will be given either for the rights of freedmen or for the usurpations of Rebels.

Mr. Garfield next reviewed in a most telling and scathing manner the course of the disloyal Democracy during the war, and showed how naturally Copperheads and Rebels have come together in the new Philadelphia-Johnson party. He continued thus:

Since the Witches' cauldron was filled and stirred, there was never such another mixture as that at Philadelphia. No wonder that eyes so long accused to tears there flowed again. This Philadelphia hell-broth is now poured out through Mr. Raymond's four-and-a-half-column funnel into the great Johnsonian reservoir. The people of the United States are invited to make it their daily beverage, for the Fall campaign. You "boys in blue," if, in the midst of a battle, your colonel had deserted to the enemy, would you have slackened your fires ("Never!") You would have turned your fire upon the traitor. So, now. ("We will!") If Mr. Johnson accepts the leadership of the reconstructed Democratic party, he must be content with the company he chooses.

Mr. Garfield continued the discussion of the general issue at considerable length, with great ability and profound effect. He was followed by Mr. Ashley in a brief address.

PENNSYLVANIA.

GREAT UNION MEETING AT READING.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

READING, Wednesday, August 22, 1866.

Reading, the home of Heister Clymer, who would like to be Governor of Pennsylvania, to-day has witnessed a grand gathering of the loyal clan. At least 20,000 strangers were in the city, and the music of thirty brass bands and drum corps enlivened the scene. Gen. Geary was overwhelmed with attentions and loudly cheered wherever he was seen. From the various hills around the city cannon kept booming all day, while the arrival of special trains upon the various railroads made the city the scene of a noisy turmoil.

About noon the many delegations who had been all day gathering in the various streets in all directions were wheeled into line by Maj.-Gen. Hartcraft, Auditor General of Pennsylvania, who was surrounded by a large number of aids at the head of the column. A brass band followed, and in the center of about 1,000 boys in blue rode Maj.-Gen. Geary, with his head uncovered. He was greeted by the most enthusiastic cheers all along the route. Then came a delegation of soldiers with a banner, "The Hancock Company of Boys in Blue in Pottstown," 200 strong, followed by the "Boys in Blue of Lebanon," with a drum corps, with a banner, "We vote as we hot"—400 men to-day, mostly veteran soldiers. One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Pa. Volunteers drum corps, colors of the regiment, 120 men. Harrisburg Association of Boys in Blue, about 1,000 strong, with a full brass band and a wooden-legged soldier in advance. "Lower Allen" and "Hampden Townships," 110 men, banners and flags. "Geary Wide-Awakes," 80 men, and several Union flags. "Charles Cornet Band," at the head of a large delegation from East Coventry, Chester County, with a banner, "It is all up now, Andy; "Oh, my Policy!" "Equal rights to all," and about 100 men with badges and flags. "Lehigh Delegation," Brass Band, and several hundred men; "No extra representation for Rebels." A Zouave Brass Brass and Drum Corps at head of "Boys in Blue of Pottsville;" "We vote as we fought." A very large and fine oil painting of Gen. Geary; "For Gov. Gen. Geary;" "We have done our duty in the field, and intend to do it at the polls." "Right makes might." "Our vote will not please Rebels." "Who refused the soldiers a vote? Heister Clymer!" "Schuylkill Haven Delegation;" "Good for an increased majority;" "Geary and victory." "Geary Club of Orwigsburg." "Only Loyal Men Shall Govern." "We'll Make Treason Odious." "At 'em Again, Boys, and On to Victory." "Mahony City Club." "Loyal Men Must Rule." "Galvanized Rebels Must Take Back Seats." "The Mountains are Ablaze for Geary." "Let Booth's President be Aware of the Ides of October." "Marietta Club," 1,200 men. "Marietta is Wide Awake." "Ashland Geary Club." "We Vote as We Shoot." "The Policy of Congress is Our Policy," but not according to Moses II. "Tamaqua Geary Club," 180 men. "Leesport Delegation;" "Leesport O. K. for Geary;" 79th Pa. Vols., with battle-flag of regiment—110 men. "Lancaster Delegation." "Geary Club of Lincoln and Vicinity." "Warwick Club is ever true to the Union." "Gen. Geary, the Soldier and the Patriot." "Union men for Congress; not those who killed, maimed and starved our comrades and ourselves in Andersonville, Libby and Salisbury." "Solders vote as they fought, against Rebels in the front and Rebels in the rear."

Columbia Delegation.—A company of 3 women and 140 men. "Geary League of Birdsboro." "We vote for the man that fought for his country." "Clymer Stock—no sale at Birdsboro." "That same old coon." "The hero, the statesman, the patriot's choice, Pennsylvania will ratify the Convention's choice." "Twenty wagon loads of miners and manufacturers." "Pennsylvania will ratify the amendments to the Constitution." Large portraits of Gen. Grants and Geary.

"Cumru Delegation," about 60 men. "Old Cumru wants Heister Clymer to stay at home." 120 cavalry, "Cumru is organized." A ten mule team drew a large wagon containing about 40 operatives, and a banner "Mount Penn Iron Works solid for Geary," "Cumru will be O. K. in October," "Alleghany and Berks will enter arm-in-arm." A large number of wagons were decked with evergreens and flowers, and one party had an immense hornet's nest upon a pole. "Alsace Delegation," 120 members in mule teams; "Treason must be made odious." A small cannon made the welkin ring as they passed along. "Gen. Geary—the hero of Lookout Mountain;" "Equality and Justice to all men;" "Traitors must be punished;" delegation in wagons; "Lehigh and Lancaster will enter arm in arm;" "Clymer will be shelved in October. St. Clare Club—300 men and several flags.

The meeting was called to order about 1 p. m., and Col. Wm. B. Thomas of Philadelphia made chairman with three hearty cheers. A long list of officers from eight different counties was read, and the following resolutions adopted. The Committee on resolutions reported the following:

Whereas, That we give praise and thanks to Almighty God, in that he has vouchsafed unto us a full and complete victory over those who sought, during four long years of bloody war, to destroy this, the last altar of the rights of man, upon which to base free institutions—that the black and loathsome stain of slavery, which classed us among the dark and heathen nations of the earth—has at last been blotted out, and in all our land no man can say to his fellow man, Thou art mine.

Resolved, That we owe a debt of lasting gratitude to the Union soldiers and sailors for their valor and prowess in putting down the slave-holders wicked and bloody Rebellion, and we pledge to them, their wives and orphans, protection, support and patronage, whenever within our power to give them.

Resolved, That in the joint resolution which passed the Congress of the United States by two-thirds vote, proposing amendments to the Constitution, we recognize the only safe palladium of the principles for which we sacrificed 450,000 lives of our best blood and $3,000,000,000 of our treasure—that in the same spirit which actuated our forefathers to proclaim the Declaration of Independence in 1776, we most heartily indorse the first section of the Amendment, declaring that all persons born within the United States shall be citizens thereof. As a means, also of future protection, as well as present fairness and equality, we are in favor of the second Section, which provides for equalizing representation in Congress and in the Electoral College, and we declare our avowed hostility, now and forever, against the admission of the States late in rebellion upon a basis of representation which gives to the South sixty per cent more power in Congress in the Electoral College than an equal number of white people in the North; while the third Section, excluding all perjured Rebels from eligibility to office, meets our hearty and unqualified approval.

Resolved, That the true interest and purpose of the Policy laid down by Andrew Johnson (the man made President by J. Wilkes Booth) is to resurrect from oblivion and disgrace the Democratic party, which for its treasonable course during the war was consigned to the tomb of everlasting infamy and shame, and we believe that the success of said Policy would turn back the wheels of progress a generation in our country's march to greatness and to glory.

Resolved, That in Maj.-Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, the stand-and bearer of the Republican party of Pennsylvania we have combined the true principles of the soldier and statesman—the hero of many battles, and the defender of civil liberty, wherever and wherever he has been called to govern.

Resolved, That ANDREW G. CURTIN, the good and loyal Governor of Pennsylvania, has well earned the noble title of "the soldier's friend," and in retiring from the Gubernatorial Chair he takes with him the entire confidence and esteem of every patriot in the State.

Resolved, That Henry J. Raymond, who was made Chairman of the National Republican Executive Committee by the National Union Convention of 1864, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President of the United States, by his having followed the lead of the infamous Andrew Johnson, and with him turned traitor to the principles of his party, and the great interests of freedom and humanity, has become unworthy and odious, and this Convention, therefore, requests that Committee to assemble, and without permitting him to resign, forthwith expel him from the Chairmanship and from the Committee.

In consequence of the immense numbers in attendance, four different meetings were organized. At the largest of these, which was held in front of the residence of George M. Lauman, esq., the Hon. Lewis W. Hall, Speaker of the Senate, addressed the crowd. He declared the issue to be whether traitors or those who had upheld the Government in the late perilous crisis should control the country in the future. Three hundred thousand loyal men had died, and a debt of $1,000,000,000 had been created, that the nation might live; and the present political contest involved exactly the same question at issue during the war.

Whether treason was not a crime to be made odious and punished. If, however, the issue insisted upon by the opposition was the true one, and if by the plea of upholding a White Man's Government it was intended that the loyal blacks who had helped on the Government were to be deprived of their civil rights, then the speaker desired it to be understood that in a question between loyal black and disloyal whites, he was for the former. He demanded that there should be some indemnity for the past, and security for the future.

He then reviewed the record of the Democrats as made up in the speeches and doings of the best exponent, the present candidate of that party for the Gubernatorial chair, and contrasted that record with the military services of Gen. Geary the Republican Union candidate.

Col. J. W. Forney, of Philadelphia, upon being introduced said, that there was one question which might be propounded to every man's heart without fear of the answer, to wit: Would any man or woman had he or she the power, restore the institution of slavery? He referred to the people of the free States, for he thought there could be no question that the well organized friends of that institution in the South were intoxicated with the hope of being able to restore the institution. He then contrasted the changed condition of the political sentiment of our own day with that which existed before the war, arguing that the march of freedom was ever onward.

The consequences of the abolition of Slavery none could compute, while its financial results were alike uncalculable. One of these results was the opening of the Southern country to the people of the whole country, for which blessing the Nation was indebted to the valor of her soldiers and to the courage and sagacity of her statesmen. The speaker reviewed at length the political history of the times, eulogizing the loyalty and devotion of an oppressed race, and criticizing the course of President Johnson whom he charged with having deserted the Union men of the South and made himself subservient to every demand of the country's enemies. He very severely denounced the Democracy whose whole capital in trade was a ferocious raid upon the poor negro, while Andrew Johnson's idea of a white man's government was the right to murder black union soldiers in Memphis and in New-Orleans. Why does Heister Clymer hunt down the poor negro? What has he done? Did he ever cover himself with oaths to destroy our country, did he ever prove himself disloyal? Was he not ever true to our flag and our army? (Cries of "yes," "yes!") the negro did not assassinate Abraham Lincoln, the negro did not take the votes of generous and confiding people, and becoming the recipient of the next highest office in their gift, stagger a maddened drunkard into the Senate of the United States, and afterward turn upon his benefactors, become the hireling and tool of men who so lately covered him with unutterable calumnies."

The cheering was loud and long over this portion of his speech, as well as when he asked if it were not far better to trust the ballot in the hands of loyal black men in preference to white traitors.

At other stands at which meetings were held, speeches were delivered by Col. Frank Jordan, Gen. Foster of Lancaster, Col. Albright of Carbon, Gen. Geary, Capt. Tomes, Thos. E. Cochran, and others.

In the evening, a large and imposing torchlight procession finished up the day's proceedings.

GREAT MEETING OF THE PHILADELPHIA UNION LEAGUE.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1866.

There was an enthusiastic meeting this evening at the Union League House. Five hundred members were present. A preamble and resolutions were presented by Charles Gibbons, and unanimously adopted. First, that this league will welcome to the City of Philadelphia the delegates to the Convention of Southern loyalists, and will cooperate with them and other loyal citizens of the United States to secure the perpetual Union of all States on the basis proposed in the amendment to the Constitution agreed upon by Congress. The second and third provides for a public welcome to the delegates to the Convention; invites the citizens of this and other States to participate, and directs the Secretary to issue tickets of admission to the League House to the delegates.

The fourth declares that the thanks of the League be and they are hereby cordially presented to the loyal Representatives in Congress, from this and other States, who, faithful to justice, to liberty, to the Constitution and the Union, have saved the country from the humiliation, danger and disgrace of admitting into the public councils unpunished traitors whose hands are stained with the blood of her loyal children. The fifth is as follows:

Resolved, That in the extraordinary sympathy recently manifested by Andrew Johnson, under the guidance of William H. Seward, with the prominent traitors of the country and their political adherents, in his treachery to the loyal people who trusted and raised him to power; in his recent declaration that he will so use that power as to compel every man who holds office under the Government to support his policy or give up his bread; in his denial of the right of the people of the loyal States to exercise legislative powers in Congress in the present condition of the country; in the indecent and rabid attacks upon their representatives for endeavoring to establish justice and protect a weak and helpless race from persecution, oppression and slaughter; in his fraternity with the Rebels of New-Orleans, resulting in the horrible and causeless massacre of loyal, peaceful and virtuous citizens, wicked in conception and devilish in execution.

We recognize with profound disappointment and sorrow a degree of moral and political depravity rarely, if ever, paralled in our history, and we are thus admonished that the strongest vigilance is now required on the part of those by whose valor and arms the Union was saved in order to secure the fruits of their victory, justice with peace and liberty with union.

A formal letter of invitation to the delegates was adopted, concluding as follows:

Your sufferings during the war commanded our heartiest sympathies, and we promised ourselves that its triumphant close would bring to you your reward, not only in release from persecution, but in enabling you to carry into effect your noble aspirations of moulding into one glorious nationality the hitherto jarring sections of our country. With you we grieve profoundly at the unexpected policy which apparently seeks to reward treason and to punish fidelity fidelity, nor can we see aught but evil for the future in the unholy alliance between those on the one hand who sought to subvert the Government, and on the other who endeavored to cripple that Government in its efforts of self preservation. With you, we think the destinies of the Republic should not be confided to men who have labored for its destruction. With you, we deprecate the measures which place loyalty defenceless in the power of such men as organized the New-Orleans massacres. With you, we desire to see treason made odious, in order to secure for our posterity the blessings of peace. With you, we supported the war in the interests of peace, but the peace for which we struggled was not to be a hollow truce in which both parties should be recruiting strength for another conflict. Nor was it to be an artifice by which traitors should obtain through legislation, ends which they had failed to secure by force. You have suffered, and we have striven for peace which should confer upon one country unity in fact as well as in name; and we all recognize that this is only to be obtained by giving unstinted, constitutional sanction to the verdict rendered on the field of battle. Such being our community of feeling and of purpose, we held you in all honor for the sacrifices you have made, and which you are ready to continue to the end. We shall at all times feel our bosoms honored by the presence of your steadfast and discorruptible patriotism, and we would respectfully request your attendance on the 4th day of September, that in full interchange of sentiments may serve to consolidate the bonds of mutual sympathy and good will. May a righteous God so direct your deliberations as to render your assembly an efficient instrument in restoring to our country the harmony and unity to which it has so long been a stranger.

MARYLAND.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

CAMBRIDGE, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1866.

The First District Union Convention met to-day, but made no nomination, desiring to wait until after Johnson makes his selection. A Conference, Committee, one from each County, was appointed to select a candidate.

RENOMINATION OF THE HON. JOHN L. THOMAS.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, August 22, 1866.

The Unconditional Union Convention of the IId District met in Baltimore to-day. Over one hundred delegates were in attendance, presided over by the Hon. Wm. Galloway, of Hartford, a member of the Free State Convention of 1864. Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the platform of the State Convention of the 16th of August. The Hon. John L. Thomas, the present incumbent, was unanimously renominated for Congress amid great enthusiasm. Mr. Thomas was a member of the Emancipation Convention of 1864.

President Galloway made a speech denouncing Mr. Johnson's policy. Mr. Thomas, after returning thanks for the nomination and defending his course in Congress, said:

He stood upon the platform laid down by Andrew Johnson in his speeches made after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. On the question of reconstruction, Mr. Thomas said that President Johnson and his party are aiming more at the reconstruction of the Rebel element of the South, and of that old Copperhead sympathising rebellious element of the North, than in the reorganization of the Rebel States upon a sure foundation of justice and truth. Although the President in forming local governments for the rebellious States, has allowed every Rebel who fought against the Government during the Rebellion to take part in the formation of such governments, and thereby handing them over to the very men who attempted to overthrow and destroy them, and thus placed the Unionists of the South in the power of their enemies, yet Congress never attempted to produce a revolution by taking those local governments out of the hands of men placed there by the President, and while Congress was grieved and chagrined—nay, while Congress felt that, by leaving those State governments in their present condition they were yielding up the Union element of those States to the ferocious and murderous keeping of men who would sooner or later crush them and their principles—still Congress preferred that peace and tranquility should be restored; that there should be no more war, and that the responsibility of the mode in which those State governments had been reorganized should rest with the man who attempted to reorganize them, and who now turns his anathemas at the heads of men who as representatives of the people, dared to do no more than he did, by imposing terms and conditions upon these States prior to their being fully restored to the right of representation. Touching on the Civil Rights bill, Mr. Thomas said it confers no right upon a negro not heretofore granted to him in Maryland, with the exception of the right to testify. The Civil Rights bill had been in operation in this State since its adoption as an act of Congress, and I have yet failed to see in my experience where it has made one white man black or one black man white, or where it has placed the humblest white man upon any equality with the negro. To be sure, it gives the negro the same right to sue or to be sued, to make and enforce a contract, and to testify in a court of justice, as it does a white man; but you may as well tell me that a negro is placed upon an equality with a white man because he lives and breathes and has his being in the same world as myself, as to tell me that by giving him the same rights of person and of property he is placed upon an equality with us. Socially, no man is my equal, even as a white man, unless I choose to make him so. The whole matter of social equality is regulated by man's own peculiar taste. The Philadelphia Convention—of which Andrew Johnson is god-father, and every unwashed Rebel of the South and unclean Copperhead of the North were sponsors—in the seventh resolution, has gone as far in favor of the rights of the emancipated negroes as the most radical man in Congress. This resolution was undoubtedly corked up by the purpose of making the loyal North believe that Mr. Johnson and his party are in favor of protecting these poor helpless beings, but whether they were honest in this resolution or not, it is still one of the principles of their platform and one from which they dare not recede, and which is as good a political test-book for the Radical party in Maryland, as we are now so days, as the platform of the veriest Radicals of the North. After stating he was opposed to giving suffrage to the colored race or to Rebels, Mr. Thomas said the contest in the country and in Maryland is the most important yet entered into by the people. It is to decide not only whether the reign of the government are to be handed over to traitors, but whether the political power of this State is to be placed in the hands of men who are disfranchised by reason of the Constitution and many of whom are to-day only protected from criminal prosecution by reason of Presidential pardon which they have in their pocket. Mr. Thomas denounced the treachery and treason of Gov. Swann who had betrayed the Union party and warned Union men that the defeat of the Union party of Maryland, this Fall would be the reestablishment of the rule of treason and of traitors. The inauguration of a reign of terror that is bound to come whenever these men once get into their clutches the power which they have lost and the inauguration of a movement on the part of the voters to overthrow the Constitution of State, to turn every Union man now in power out of office, and to strike out that clause in the Constitution which prevents the Legislature from taxing people for negroes made free by the operations of the war.

Mr. Thomas was warmly applauded throughout his remarks, of which the above is an abstract. Cheers were given for Congress and Thomas, and groans for Johnson and Seward.

NOMINATION IN THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday July 22, 1866.

The IIId District Congressional Convention met in Baltimore to-day. Mr. J. J. Stewart was nominated for Congress, after which resolutions were adopted indorsing the policy of Congress, the Constitutional Amendment, and all measures by which it is proposed to incorporate into our organic law principles so triumphantly maintained on the battle-field; denouncing President Johnson's course as unwise, unpatriotic, and a direct usurpation of the powers of Congress, and instructing the nominee to resolutely carry out the principles of the resolutions. Mr. Stewart was formerly Collector of Internal Revenue for the IIId District, but two years ago he removed to the IIId, and was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue, which office he now holds.

Many Radicals objected to the nomination because the Union subordinates in the office, the Assistant Assessors and clerks holding appointments under the President, took an active part in securing it, and many of the delegates argued that if he and subordinates were straightout Radicals such would not be the case, as they would be afraid of removal. On the other hand, Mr. Stewart made a speech to-day endorsing Congress in opposition to the Presidential policy, and pledging himself to act with the majority of the Union party in the great battle for universal freedom. His opponents for the nomination were Henry Stockbridge, C. C. Fulton, Baltus Kennard and W. I. Nichols, each of whom received a few votes.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

FREDERICK, Md., Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1866.

The Hon. Francis Thomas was unanimously renominated for Congress by the IVth District Convention this afternoon. All opposing candidates voluntarily withdrew. The Unionists of Western Maryland are confident of his election. Congress was indorsed and Johnson denounced by the Convention which nominated him.

THE FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

ELLIOTT'S MILLS, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1866.

The Fifth District Union Convention nominated to-day Wm. J. Albert of Baltimore County, by acclamation, as the Union candidate for Congress. Mr. Albert is a wealthy merchant in business in Baltimore, and was an Elector on the Lincoln and Johnson ticket. He is a prominent member of the Freedmen's Aid Commission, and a well-known resident Unionist who supports Congress. He was the warm personal friend of Mr. Lincoln.

INDIANA.

UNION MEETING AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1866.

Gov. Oglesby and Col. R. I. Ingersoll of Illinois addressed a large Union meeting in the city to-night. Owing to continued rain, and the fact that every hall in the city was engaged, the East Market-House was used. Gov. Oglesby delivered a scathing denunciation of the Philadelphia Convention, the President and the threat of Mr. Raymond's address of another civil war. He also showed the difference the war had forced the Copper-Johnsons to make between the Chicago and Philadelphia platforms. Col