Thursday Morning, November 12, 1868. THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

After the fourth of March, next, the Radicals will have entire control of the Government. They will have the President, Vice-President and both branches of Congress, and will doubtless "reconstruct" the Supreme Court to suit their views. If the in-coming administration shall pursue the path of ruin, malice and mischief already marked out for it by the Congressional Jacobins -if it is to be merely the sequel of the past three years of misgovernment and usurpation, it will meet the scorn and denunciation of all friends of constitutional liberty, and will go down loaded with popular execration. These Jacobin leaders expect a vigorous radical policy at the hands of General Grant .-They selected him with the expectation that he would make himself the tool of their vengeance against the Southlend his name to every new legislative atrocity. They expect him basely to violate the parole he gave the foes who surrendered to his victorious sword, and to trample down and humiliate those whom he encountered in honorable combat. Will the new President lend himself to these men, is a question which time alone will enable us to solve. If he remembers, when he comes to take the oath of office, that he is the President of the whole American people, and makes up his wind to leave the Presidential chair with the love, respect and veneration of all his countryhim justice, and will bail that as a blessing which now seems to us a great naproves himself a true man, whose sole aim is to do what is best for his whole country, he will find his staunchest friends amongst those who have been his most bitter political enemies. The history of the great Democratic party vindicates the assertion that it never yet failed to do justice to the public man who was faithful to the trusts contided to his keeping. As it has been in the past, so will it be in the future .-But while we will always be prompt to endorse the right, we will be equally swift to condemn the wrong, whosoever the wrong doer may be.

GRANT AND THE "LOYAL THIEVES."

The Harrisburg State Guard, a Radi cal organ, says that when Grant is sworn in as President he will disappoint some mer. "He will not" (says that paper,) "permit the demagogues who have already almost impoverished the government, to steal its resources until it becomes bankrupt."

We shall see. Should Grant, as President of the United States, attempt to choke off the thieves "who have already almost impoverished the government," he will meet the fate of Andrew Johnson, and be read out of the Radical party. To keep in good standing with his rotton, thieving, pie-bald party, he must regard stealing with favor, and call it "loyalty." The very hour he places his foot upon the thieves, that nour he ceases to be a negro-loving Radical. There is scarcely an accomplished thief in the country that is not Radical, and when Grant falls out with the thieves—the men " who have already almost impoverished the government"-he falls out with his party. all Radicals are dishonest, but we can who has robbed the government is a Radical in politics. Stealing from the government has become a science. But for the spoils, the Radicals would be in a hopeless minority in nearly every State, and the sweet-scented nigger would no longer be encouraged in idleness, but would be left to take care of himself. Greely, a year or more ago, spoke the naked truth when he said that two-thirds of our National debt was stolen money. But Greely defends and supports the very men who placed this fraudulent debt upon us. We fear Grant, who is notoriously a weak man, will also yield implicit obedience to the political gamblers who will flock about him in quest of plunder. We may be mistaken, however, and the State Guard may be right in its prediction that Grant will frown down the corrupt politicians who have been sucking the lifeblood of the nation for the last eight years. Should this be Grant's determination and he carries it out, he will disappoint the leaders of the Radical party as much as he will please conservative men, who have the welfare of the nation at heart. Time will tell .-Let us wait patiently.

WHAT SHALL WE DO? Governor Seymour said in his Philadelphia speech, at the close of the late campaign: "My friends, we mean to triumph in this battle, and if we do not triumph we mean to fight on as long as our principles are right and truth prevails. We mean to wring out a victory, no matter what obstacles we have to overcome, or what time it shall take for the party to triumph in. We mean to win a victory for you as well as for ourselves, for we believe that by so doing we will strengthen the institutions of our land. We believe that by so doing we will secure the rights and hanpiness of the American people. We believe that by so doing we shall preserve the Union of our country, which I pray

to God may stand forever and ever." Yes, the Democracy mean to fight on " as long as our principles are right and truth prevails." To do this our first and noblest duty is to stand by our organization, and to stick to our principles at all hazards. We have in keeping the vital principles of American free Government, and we dare not abandon them. Confident in the justice of our cause, knowing that we have the popular majority on our side, we shall not fail, now or hereafter, to vin dicate the right and resist the monstrous wrongs against which we were ar rayed in the late contest. Our battle against wrong, outrage, tyranny, corruption and mismanagement, will last just so long as they exist, and will end only with their destruction. We shall stand fast by our principles, come what may, and rely upon the final endorsement of the sober judgment of the peo ple, when the evil passions of the hour shall have subsided, and men will be willing to listen to the voice of reason and two of the four to be chosen in Con- John P. Stockton from the Senate, and and sound statesmanship.

VIOLENCE OF THE SOUTHERN NE-

The day of the election in several of the Southern States was a day of tur- | that the Radicals will not have a twomoil and blood. Let any man read published in the Radical journals, and he will see that in every instance where the aggressors. One account from a Southern city says:

"Some three thousand colored men arrived in town last night and this morning. Most of them were under the influence of liquor, and very man was armed to the teethe. When the holis opened they took possession of the windows, at owhite man could approach them who refused to vote an open Grant ticket. But now white some

Another account from another locali-

ty:

"Long before the voting commenced, the negroes massed themselves about the polls with musicets and shot-guns in their lands. The few whites who voted had to be escaped white masses the polls by a file of U.S. soldiers, it is band, approached the windowdhately selected by interfacted negroes. It was in more lately selected by interfacted negroes, and two of the process with razors. A file of includers attempted to rescue him but were fired upon, and two of them fell, mortally wounded.—This exasperated the soldiers, and they returned the fire, killing three negroes and wounding live. The negroes then broke and scampered oil, followed by the troops, who again fired upon them wounding several. Quiet was then restored.

A nother account from another quar-Another account from another quar

"Soon after the polls were opened, a number of colored boys stepped up to the window and commenced to vote. A white man ventured the remark—"what an outrage," when he was shot down by a negro. The troops charged the negroes with fixed bayonets, but were repulsed, several of them receiving painful wounds. The troops left back under a shower of buildets and stomes. Another squad of troops were sent to the relief of their comrades, and after a despendingly the negroes were put to flight. Three white men—two of them solders—and two blacks were kiled, and ab aut twenty wounded."

Another account from a different

Another account from a different marter:

"A difficulty occurred at the polls immediately first the voting commenced. A white man was bout to vote the Seymonr tolected, the a power tectored man throuted directly the apower of the policy of the p tuarter:

From another quarter:

From another quarter:

"After the colored voters from the Freedmen's Bureau arrived in town, it was evident that they were in for a row. They knocked down every white man and woman they met, and kilied one man outright. The police force was increased, but all to no purpose. The negroes continued to fire their guns in the streets, and to threaten the town. A negro was arrested by the police, but was rescued by his companions. In trying to retain their prisoner, three policemen were killed, and three others badly injured. The negroes held the town during the night and the noxt day, derying the authorities and everybody else." Again:

"A negro wno nad committed a teriologous rage upon a white woman, was arrested soon after he had voted, and was on his way to a magistrate's office. A rush was made for him by several of his colored associates, who resuled him from the officers. One of the officers was mortally stabbed, and the other seriously infured.—The rescued negro has not been heard of since." Again. A despatch dated Savannah

Georgia, Nov. 5, says:

"The negroes disbanded last night, but are neath assembling at Talliaterro's plantation.—
They are said to be armed with United States muskets, evidently said the citizens are on the action of the control of the citizens are on the citizens are centertained that will be taken by the civit and miditary authorities to prevent it. The young woman killed by negroes on the night of the election was buried to-day. Another of the policenen died this evening who was shot in the riot."

We need not fell our paper with additing the citizens are citizens as a constant of the citizens are citizens.

We need not fill our paper with additional accounts of negro outrages. We could give columns of articles similar to those we have quoted. Of all the murders and deviltries committed, the negroes were the aggressors. And these vagabond blacks are to-day the ruling power in most of the Southern States.-Many of them live on the bounty of the lovernment, receiving their rations daily from the Freedmen's Bureau.-The white men of the South-the men of brains—are disfranchised. They can neither hold office or vote, but must submit to the brutal demands of ignorant, thieving, blood-thirsty negroes.-That these black demons receive their instructions from white scallawags and earpet-baggers, is well known. To kill and burn in the South is a part of the We will not say (for we cannot,) that Radical programme, and the negroes have been so instructed. And yet the very scoundrels who are engaged with the negroes in this bloody business, turn up the dirty whites of their eyes, and cry out—"let us have peace!" The day of reckoning will yet come; the wicked wretches engaged in murdering and burning may escape for a time, but the patience of a down-trodden people will not hold out forever, and when they turn upon their persecutors, their punishment will be as swift as it will be de-

Radical party over their triumph in the recent election, they will scarcely dare to claim that it was an expression of the real will of the American people. In West Virginia 25,000 voters were refused participation in the choice of a President. In Missouri 90,000 voters were excluded. In Tennessee 100,000 white citizens were excluded. In Virginia the entire male population, numbering 150,000, were excluded. In Misissippi, with 60,000 white voters, and in Texas with 90,000 white voters, it was made a criminal offense to cast a ballot for President. In Alabama 50,000 white citizens were disfranchised, in Arkansas 40,000, in Georgia 36,000, in Louisiana 31,000, in North Carolina 30,-000, in South Carolina 20,000. In Florida the entire people of the State were disfranchised, and the choice of electors usurped by a "carpet-bag" Legislature. In the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas, 450,000 ignorant and brual negroes took part in the election and nelped to make General Grant President. This is the thing which we are told is a Presidential election in a free country-this is the triumph over which there has been such unbounded rejoicing in the Radical party. It was after uch an election as this in France that Napoleon announced to the world, "The

Enipire is peace."

THE TORTY-FIRST CONGRESS. March 4, 1869, he will not have such an overwhelming majority in the next House of Representatives as has cursed the nation for the last four years. The Fortieth Congress, including the Southern carpet-baggers, was thus politically

110 142 Indical majority,

necticut in April, though in the latter this is their response. It is full of on the gallery.

State they may not secure more than meaning, and shows that sooner or laone, as was the case at the Congressional election of 1867. Thus, it will be seen thirds vote in the Forty-first as they over the telegrams from the South as | have in the present Congress. Not only will the Democrats have an effective working minority, but among them ted it. They cannot be seduced or drivdisturbances occurred, the negroes were | will be men who will make their mark

on the floor. ncrease of Democratic Representatives | connection with the perpetuity of a re and Democratic brains in the next Con- publican form of government in this gress. The experience of the two last country, in their estimation, are centhing it is for one party to have an ty to power. Believing thus, they cling overwhelming majority in the national to the party of the Constitution as a legislature; and though the Democrats drowning man clings to a plank, and few to check all Radical legislation, they will still be strong enough in numbers and brains to prevent a repetition of which of the ill edition of the ill edition of the ill edition of the ill edition of the ill edition. in the Forty-first Congress will be too vote only for those who hold the same of much of the ill-advised and hasty ac- at Trenton, Princeton and Monmouth. tion which has well nigh made the They desire to keep the priceless boon mere name of Congress a by-word and of liberty won on the red fields of the a reproach in the opinion of all honest | Revolution.

THE RESULT IN NEW YORK.

Hon. John T. Hoffman, the Demo cratic candidate for Governor of New York, has been elected by a decided najority, and the electoral vote is certain for Horatio Seymour. This is no ordinary triumph. The Radicals used all the means in their power to defeat these standard-bearers of the Democratic party. They placed upon their ticket a popular man for Governor; money flowed like water, and abuse of Mr. Seymour and Mr. Hoffman ran with a still deeper and fuller current. Speakers were imported for the purpose of villifying the men heading the Demoeratic ticket, and Greely, Raymond, and all the little dogs of the periodeal pack yelped in concert the old ery of "disloyalty," "treason," "traitor," and "enemy of the Union." But despite this bitter and unscrupulous opposition, Mr. Seymour is endorsed by New York, and Mr. Hoffman will soon assume the reins of State authority, and look after the welfare and interests of the Empire Commonwealth. This result is owing to the pluck and courage of the Democracy of New York. The could not be intimidated by Radical noise or bluster, nor overawed by the pretentious exhibitions of "morchant orinces," playing the part of virtuous and disinterested patriots. The old banner of the Democratic party was unfurled, and under its folds the Demoerats marched to a sure and glorious victory. Nor must the part that Mr. Seymour played in producing the gratifying result be overlooked or forgotten. His speeches dismounted the small artillery of the enemy, and silenced all opposition, save that resting on admitted falsifications of history. Nor was Mr. Hoffman idle. He, too, dealt heavy and constant blows upon the Radical party and its dangerous policy, and thus assisted in crowning Tuesday last with a wreath of results so full of satisfaction to the Democracy of the nation. While, therefore, we mourn the untoward march of events that deprived the nation of the wisdom, purity and patriotism of Horatio Seymour in this crisis in its history, we note with peculiar pleasure the fact that New York has been true to her Demoeratic history; true to her chosen leaders, Seymour and Hoffman, and true to those great principles, now obscured. but destined to shine forth again, and light the nation on its onward career of

prosperity, glory and renown. VOTE OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS. We below give the vote of the princielection, with an estimate of the growth in population of the same as compared

with the census of 1860: VOTERS IN OCTOBER, 1868 Dem. 3059 2704 1828 1996 1392 1618 1556 1364 900 804 1914 718

The relative rank of these minor cities and the larger boroughs may be ascertained pretty accurately from these fig nres. After Pittsburg comes Reading. and then comes Scranton. After Scranton comes Harrisburg and Lancaster which used to be the third city in the

is a common calculation, but it is best o keep within bounds. But allowing ix and a half inhabitants to every voter. and comparing the population thus estimated with those of the census of 1860, we can form some idea of the growth of each place in eight years as follows:

POPULATIONS AND IRCREASE. Estima 1808, 39617 29, c01 25, 125 21, 752 16, 705 16, 685 14, 337 14, 270 13, 552 18, 416 10, 907 9, 491 a Total Increase 16,455 20,378 11,730 7,149 14,128 12,452 8,660 6,332 4,855 2,108 4,668 1,963 4,850

The total vote of the State is consider ably over 650,000, indicating a population of 4,130,000—an increase in eight years of 1,223,785. In 1860, New York had but 3.880.735 inhabitants, and is not now growing near so fast as Pennsylvania. It is quite probable that the census of 1870 will show Pennsylvania to have a larger population than New

NEW JERSEY. The Democracy of this State have smoke clears away from the political have elected Hon. Theodore F. Ranthe United States in the place of Mr. Frelinghuysen, the present Radical in-In this calculation it is assumed that | cumbent. The people of New Jersey the Radicals will elect three Congress have not forgotten the indignity put men in New Hampshire next March, upon them by the expulsion of Hon.

ter wrong will be righted, and the lash applied to those who cheat the masses girdle the earth. the Constitution as our fathers interpre-

en from the old Democratic doctrines. The country will be the gainer by the them, and all the hopes of the future in Congresses has shown how disasterous a | tered in a return of the Democratic par-

OFFICIAL VOTE OF CUMBER-LAND COUNTY.

The following is the official vote of the county by districts, with the Democratic and Radical majorities: Full Vote. | Maj'r.

| - 1 | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------|----------|-------|
| | DISTRICTS. | Seymour. | Grant. | Seymour. | Grant |
| . ' | Carlisle, East Ward | | | | |
| | South Middleton | | 309 278 | | -52 |
| | North " | 115 | . 75 | 73 | |
| | Lower Dickinson | 116 | | 37 | |
| 1 | Lower Frankford | 55 100 | 48 | 4 | |
| • | Mullin | 251 | 57 | 197 | |
| - | Upper West Pennsboro | 132 | 111 | | |
| f | Upper Frankford North Newton | . 87 | 58 | | |
| • | North Newton | 211 | 167 | 41 | |
| - | -mppensourg nore | 171 | 207 | i a | 36 |
| | Unger Southampton | | | | 11 |
| , | Machienicsburg, South Ward | 137 | 233 | | 99 |
| l | " North " | 100 | 145 | | . 18 |
| ď | Lowe Southampton | 55 | | | |
| ú | Softa Newton | | | | |
| | Lenv | 198 | | 3 | i |
| ٠. | Longr Cost Pennsporo' | 51 | | | 108 |
| | M 6 | | | | . 82 |
|)- | 1 M | . 173 | 1 12 | 1 5: | 2 |
| v. | Se . 4 6 | . 374 | | | |
| | 1 1 | 137 | | | _7 |
| • | Let oroginal and a second | + 20t | | | 72 |
| d | Land of August | 13 | | | - 63 |
| | Upper Aden | . 12 | | | 31 |
| ρſ | A Newburg | . 33 | 1 3 | 5 | 1 |
| 6 | Hopewell | 10 | 7, 9 | 6, 1 | 1 |
| e. | 1 | | 11417 | 1 | -; |
| • | l control of the cont | 417 | | | |
| y | 1 | 1- | - | | 1 |
| αl | . | 1 42 | 31 | 1 | |

Electoral Vote.

The following statement of the elector ral vote is founded upon the latest returns received, and gives twenty-six States to Grant and eight to Seymour, with three States not voting :

| | UMANI. | 131.11.11076 201 |
|---|-----------------|---------------------|
| | Arkansas, | 5 Alabama. |
| | California, | 5 Delaware, |
| | Connecticut | 6 Georgia, |
| ! | Florida, | 3 Kentucky |
| | Illinois, | 16 Louisiana |
| | Indiana, | 13 Maryland, |
| | Iowa, | 8 New Jersey. |
| | Kansas, | 3 New York, |
| | Maine, | 7 |
| 1 | Massachusetts, | 12 Total, (8 States |
| l | Michigan, | 8 |
| ; | Minimgan, | 4 |
| | Minnesota, | |
| • | Missouri, | 111 |
| ; | Nebraska, | 3 |
| | Nevada, | 3 Necessary, |
| | New Hampshire, | 5 Grant's maj., |
| , | North Carolina, | 91 |
| ; | Ohio, | 21 |
| • | Oregon, | 8, |
| , | Pennsylvania, | 26' |
| | Rhode Island, | 4' |
| , | South Carolina, | 4 6 |
| 7 | Tennessee | 10 |

Potal (26 States,) 200 STATES NOT VOTING

7 Virginia, Mississippi,

Official Vote of the Congressional tricts. turns of the Congressional election in his State were completed in the office of the Secretary of the Common wealth this afternoon. The following are the majori-

| 1 | ties: |
|---|-----------------------------------------------|
| | 1st District-Samuel J. Randall Dem.) |
| ı | 2nd District-Charles O'Neill (Rep.) |
| | 3rd District—John Moffet (Dem.) 1: |
| | 4th District-William D. Ketleey (Rep.)1,8 |
| ľ | 5th District—John R. Reading (Dem.) |
| | 6th District-John D Stiles (Dem.)2,67 |
| | 7th District—Wash Townsend (Rep.) |
| | sth DistrictJ. Lawrence Getz (Dem.) |
| | 9th District-Vacancy O. J. Dickey (Rep.)6.31 |
| | Regular term, O. J. Dickey (Rep.) |
| | 10th District-Henry L. Cake (Rep.) |
| | lith District—D. M. Van Auken (Dem.) |
| | 1 12th District - Geo. W. Woodward (Den) 17: |
| • | 13th District- Ulysses Mercur (Rep.) |
| ; | 14th District-John B. Packer (Rep.)26 |
| | 15th District-R. J. Haldeman (Dem.)3,2 |
| • | loth District-John Cessna (Rep.) |
| _ | 17th District—Daniel J. Morreli (Rep.) |
| - | 18th District—W. H. Armstrong (Rep.)20 |
| | 19th District—G. W. Sconfield (Rep.) |
| , | 1 egular, C. W. Gilfillan (Rep.) |
| - | 21st District—Henry D. Foster (Dent.) |
| | 21St District—Henry D. Poster (Delli.) |
| , | 22d District—J. S. Negley (Rep.) |
| 3 | 2ith District—Jos. B. Donley (Rep.) |
| 2 | |
| , | The Conference Judges of the Twent; |
| | |

the ratio of voters is about one to every seen that no session is to be held on the six and a half inhabitants. One to seven 10th, to which day Congress was adjourned on the 21st of September last: The undersigned are of the opinion hat no public exigency requires the at-endance of a quorum of the members Congress on the 10th inst.

E. D. Morgan, Robert C. Schenck, Washington, D. C., Nov. 2, 1868.

-Sitka has less than a thousand in--A poultice of cranberries will cure ery-

sipelas. -There have arrived in New York

thus far this year, 189,165 immigrants. -Wheelbarrow election bets are now being paid off in all parts of the country. -An exchange says no man who chews tobacco can expect to rate as a entleman.

- Ladies are beginning to adorn their note paper with small photographs of themselves instead of monograms. -An Illinois girl the other day challanged a lawyer to mortal combat, for words spoken of her in court. -An English paper advertises for sale

nmands a view of nearly the whole congregation." —Indians in Omaha wear paper collars fastened with a shoestring, because they have no garment on which to but-

—About seventy-five of the female clerks in the Treasury Department in Washington were dismissed for want of work on November 1st.

-Massachusetts, by continaul ham-nering, has just got \$261,000 more of her war claims? allowed by the Treasury. -The Central Pacific Railroad Compa-iy wants three hundred laborers at \$45 \$65 per month.

-More than one-seventh of the State of Mississippi, it is said, is advertised for sale under execution for debt.

-Brigham Young thinks he has succeed

—It is estimated that by 1870 there will be 50.000 miles of Railroad completed in the United States, enough to twice circle the coath.

of their just privileges. New Jersey
may well feel proud of her work on
Tuesday. Her people are attached to
the Constitution as our fathers interpre--A fond mother in Cincinnati broke ted it. They cannot be seduced or driven from the old Democratic doctrines. Infant the other day. It is a pity the The past speaks in tones of warning to child was too young to fully enjoy the

catastrophe. -A man in Brattleboro,' Vt., who had not shaved for about seven years, recent-y had his beard taken off. It measured hree feet and six inches in length. —The number of children who attend school in the United States, amounts to 5,000,000. They use 20,000,000 books, which cost \$18,750,000.

which cost \$18,720,000.

—A clergyman gave a toast that was not very gallant at a firemen's celebratory of the engines—may they be

—The immense fire in the forests of Washington Territory is said to have travelled at the rate of five miles per hour. The houses of many settlers have It is understood that the basis agreed to by Mr. Johnson, and Lord Stanley, for the settlement of the Alabama question, is that a mixed commission shall be formed, which will hold its sessions in London and pass upon all claims preferred

by English and American citizens.

and lay up money on the remainder. -A California Correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial who has been

24,000 Democratic majority.

-Prentice says: There are at least forty Radical members of Congress who could yield their places to "the forty thieves" without disadvantage to the

-In a county in Indiana there are said to have been more Radical ballots in the ballot-box than there were names upon the registers. Prentice says that

-The Louisiana Legislature has adjourned sine die. Among its last acts was the ejection of a white member, and giving of his seat to a colored con-

-The Republican members of the House of Representatives of the Oregon Legislature have resigned. The Governor has accepted their resignation.— This leaves the House without a quo-rum. No appropriation bill has passed the House. There is great excitement

—A truly loyal Tennessean named Bowles thus addre-sed Brownlow's Legislature: "I am talking to your honest heart, Mr. Speaker, which I know you've got one. You give the rebels the power, and you'll be took outen that seat in no time. Do gentlemen say we've got no right to bring troops here, when the blossom of Hell's Delight In justification 10 Mr. Bowles, it ought to be stated that he is by odds the most grammatical speaker on his side of the

Thanksgiving Proclamation, By John W. Genry, Governor. Unto God, our Creator, we are indebt-ed for life and all its blessings. It, there-fore, becomes us at all thines to render unto him the homage of grateful hearts, and in the performance of our sacred duand in the performance of our sacred du-ties, to set apart special periods to "enter into His gates with thanksgiving and in-to his courts with praise." For this purpose, and in accordance with an es-tablished custom, I have designated "HURSDAY, the 26th day of November next; and I recommend that the people of this Commonwealth on that day refrain from their usual avocations and pursuits, and assemble at their chosen places of worship to "praise the name of God and magnify Him with thanksgiven

cheerful offerings of grateful hearts Let us thank Him with Christian hu-

ome. Given under my hand and the great Given under my hand and the great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-eight day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Common-wealth the ninety-third. By the Governor:

By the Governor: F. Jordan, Secretary of the Common-

HON. JOHN P. STOCKTON.

ed in giving his theatre a "sacred character," but regrets that boys will whistle

SERENADE TO GOV. HOFFMAN.

HIS SPEECH AT THE CLA-RENDON HOTEL.

The Governor-elect of the State of New York was last night serenaded at the Clarendon Hotel by a large number of Democratic friends and admirers.

Delegations of the Empire Club, the Young Men's Democratic Club, large numbers of the ward clubs, the Sheriff and Deputy-Sheriffs, and attaches of the offices, and a number of others, assembled at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth street, at about 10 o'clock, and headed by Grafulla's Band, proceeded to the Clarendon, in Fourth avenue, where his honor resides.

ides.
After a number of national and patri-

—In England there are many farmers who more than support themselves and large families on the product of six acres, besides paying heavy rents. Agriculturalists in Germany, who are proprietors of five acres, support themselves on two,

—A California Correspondent of the Cincinnnti Commercial, who has been traveling on the Central Pacific Railroad says: "It costs ten cents a mile tin coin) to ride on it, and if you tender your fare in greenbacks, and insist upon their reception, the conductor halts and pushes you off the train. A few days ago a passenger offered a greenback dollar for a ride of ten miles. He was promptly ditched."

-Forty-five counties in Georgia give —The Republican majority in Missouri will be about 20,000.

country.

s" all stuff. —In Maryland, the majority for Hamill, Democrat, for Congress in the Fourth District, is about 400.

-A truly loyal Tennessean named

when the biossom of Heil's Delight hangs high on a sour apple tree? The rebellion of Tennessee is up now higher than it was six months ago. Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to call upon your hon-ort hourt which I beautiful. yield to the demands of the Radical par-tizans, whose policy is based on sectional hate and prejudices, he will fail as no man ever failed before, and fall as no man has ever failen. But, my friends, the compliment you pay me to-night is a per-sonal one; and it is expected that I should say a word of myself.

I have in New York and Pennsylvania forgity very butter on the national ticket est heart, which I know you've got one, to say whether if we don't pass laws, the rebels won't take the power and put us under hell's kitchen. The gentle-I have in New York and Pennsylvania fought your battles on the national ticket to the best of my ability. In more than thirty speeches I have endeavored to set forth the truth; and in all things to conduct myself as became the chief magistrate of your city and your candidate for the chief magistracy of your State. I have spoken no unkind word of opposing candidates. I have indulged in no personalities; but I have been assailed by the opposition press and leaders most bitterly. man from Wilson said we've no right to call for militia. Don't you know the rebels are gaining on us every day, and want to put us down and will do it."—

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

riends and weak supporters; but it was necessary to the preservation of peace and order. I denounced what I knew to be gross outrages; and while my adversaries were talking about calling ten thousand soldiers to preserve order, the few carnest words proclaimed by me secured more order than all the soldiers could have commanded. I hope I do not speak in any spirit of egotism; but I wish the people to understand, that as I have once before in my official life shown that I was not afraid of rioters, I never have, and never will be afraid of those whose conduct is calculated to produce a riot, whether intended to do so or not. The conduct of my adversaries, which I denounced, would have produced a riot if they had not been checked. Some of my opponents talk about contesting the election. devoutly to acknowledge their de-ence, and lay upon His altars the which used to be the third city in the State, comes next as the sixt, Reading, Scranton and Harrisburg having all overtaken and passed her. At the rate at which Williamsport is growing, it is probable that Lancaster will be the seventh city in the point of population when the census of 1870 is taken.

It is quite moderate to estimate that in each of the places in the above list the server is a head of the places in the above list the server is a head of the places in the above list the server is a head of the places in the above list the server is a head of the places in the above list the server is a head of the places in the above list the server is a head of the places in the above list the server is a head of the places in the above list the server is a head of the places in the above list the server is a head of the places in the above list the server is a head of the places in the above list the server is a head of the places in the above list the server is a head of the places in the above list the server is a head of the places in the above list the server is a head of the places in the above list the server is a head of the places in the above list the server is a head of the places in the above list the server is a head of the places in the above list the server is a head of the places in the above list the server is a head of the places in the above list the places in the server is a head of the places in the server is a head of the places of the Twenty like and server; the protection of commerce, and and attendant harvest; the protection of commerce, and and attendant harvest; the protection of commerce, and antiant harvest; th

both temporal and spiritual.

With sure reliance upon Divine favor, let us pray for the forgiveness of our sins, making public confession of our dependence, that we may continue worthy of his parental love and protecting care; that our civil and religious liberties and political rights may remain unimpaired; that we may remember with gratitude our country's brave defenders, and cherish with sympathy their widows and orphan children; and that our paths through life may be directed by the example and instructions of the Redeemer, who died that we might enjoy all the blessings which temporarily flow therefrom, and eternal life in the world to come. ooth temporal and spiritual.

by one man of twenty thousand dollars to that end. I have never, I am proud to say, bought my way into any office. I shall be glad to be put by the side of any of them to testify to the truth, in a court of justice. But, my friends, let all this pass. The election is over. Let the vanquished be content. Let the people everywhere, for a while, lay aside all bitterness and strife. What we need is peace and harmony and Union, and not continued strife and discord. Let us endeavor to build up and not to destroy. The mass of the people seek only the good of the country, and they will have rest after this great struggle. I thank you for your services in the cause of the Constitution. I thank the Democracy everywhere. I thank the young men of the State of New York for their energy and their order. I will endeavor with all the talent my God has given me to discharge the duties of my new office honestly and faithfully, and I look for my reward to the people, who thus far have always sustained me.

The speech was frequently interrupted with loud bursts of applause, and at its termination the speaker was greeted with three times three rounds of enthusiastic

There is not much among the incidents and results of the recent election to give us pleasure, but we cannot feel other than unfeigned gratification that the gallant Democracy of New Jersy have secured the entire political power of their State—carrying their electoral ticket, Governor, three, and possibly four members of Congress, and both brauches of the State Legislature. The fruit of this last triumph is the ability to choose a United States Senator in the stead of the unctuous Frelinghuysen. We sincerely hope that this occasion will be improved to redress the outrage by which Mr. Stockton was defrauded of his seat, and that this able, upright, and true-hearted gentlemen will be returned once more to the public councils. In no way could a more emphatic rebuke be administered to the practices by which the present Congress have turned out their opponents whenever they needed their places to make a two thirds majority, or gratify their own greedy partisans. The Senate needs such statesmen to redeem in some degree the shocking discredit into which that body has fallen, and we are very sure that there is no selection which that would be so acceptable to their friends throughout the country. It would be an election that would have a moral.

SPEECH OF GOV. RANDOLPH.

After a number of national and patri-oticairs, and selections from the popular operas had been performed, there were louderies for "Hoffman," whereupon the Governor elect stepped out upon the bal-cony, and was received with deafening

cony, and was received with deatening cheers.

Captain Ryndors expressed to the Governor the confidence which the people had always reposed in him, and their satisfaction at seeing him elevated to the highest office in the State. The Hon. Richard O'Gorman followed, with remarks to the same effect.

The Governor elect, in response to these remarks, said: My fellow-citizens: I thank you sincerely for this compliment. I unite with you in your rejoicing that the Empire State has given such a decided majority for your national and State theke's. I share with you the deep regret that we have not been able to secure a tremocrate triumphen the nation. We have come our part, mad done it well. The Democracy in our State have fought a gallant fight against the combined powers. The Democracy in our State have fought a gallant fight against the combined powers of the purse and the sword. If they have failed in achieving victory, they have shown their opponents that although in a minority, they are powerful enough to assert and maintain their rights. We have largely increased our representation in Congress. We have

rights. We have largely between the representation in Congress. We have in some districts, defeated bold and desperate men. Our friends in New Jersey have redeemed their State, and will send back to the Senate their gatlant Stockton, who was so unjustly deprived of his ton, who was somjustly deprived of his seat by his political opponents. If in this State, by means of inun use and corrupt expenditure of money, our opponents secured a majority of the Legislature and a Radical Senator for another term, that Senator will know and understand that a majority of more than twenty thousand of the people of, this State declare that he is not their proper representative. General Grant is to be President of the United States. In the whole course of the canvass just closed I have not spoken one unkind or disrespectful word of him. While I have denounced the party which placed him in pomina-

opposition press and leaders most bitterly. They have assailed my official integrity utterly regardless of my personal reputation, or of the honor and good name of

they had not been checked. Some of my opponents talk about contesting the election. They will not do it. A purtisan Congress may deprive Senators and Representatives of their seats, but there is un power in the land which can defeat the will of the people of the Empire State expressed at the polls. They talk about preserving the purity of elections, when they expended hundreds of thousands of dollars to secure a victory, and unblushingly published in all the press the gift by one man of twenty thousand dollars to that end. I have never, I am proud to say, bought my way into any office. I shall be dead to be not be the side of any

termination the speaker was greeted with three times three rounds of enthusiastic

not spoken one time. I have denounced the party which placed him in nomination, I warmly a weated him in nomination, I warmly a weated the election of our own gallant standard-bearer, Horatio Seymour. (Immense applause.) Gen. Grant has been successful. I do not congratulate him for I know the cares which await him. I prefer to encourage him.—He may have the power yet to serve this nation. If he will exert his great official influence and moral strength to reunite all sections and all our people, to restore our nation to a healthy financial condition, to lighten the burdens of the people, to economize the expenditures of the government, and to reduce the taxes and rushed to death.

STATE ITEMS. tion, to lighten the burdens of the people, to economize the expenditures of the government, and to reduce the taxes and restore constitutional law and constitutional liberty all over the land, he will find the Democracy everywhere ready to sustain him; and the people and the Governor of the Empire State will be at his side. If he will elevate himself above party, and show in the present hour of the nation's peril the firmness he displayed when he commanded the armies of the Union; and the moderation and magnanimity he displayed when he accepted the surrender of the articles of the rebellion, he will gain the gratitude of the whole nation, and the support of all true patriots. If, however, he should yield to the demands of the Radical partizans, whose policy is based on sectional

-Some capitalists of Chester contemplate building an immense foundry in Philadelphia, on the river front, which shall be the largest in the United States

vid Barry, in May last, near the village of Waterloo, Venango county, was hung at Franklin on Thursday. -Last week a man named Geo. Hal-

the bulustrade, injuring himself so severely that he died in an hour. He resided Mt. Joy, Lancaster county. —The wife of Mr. Gerret Alberton was drowned in the Lehigh at White Haven, last week. She had prepared her hus-band's breakfast before daylight, and he band's breakfast before dayngm, and had departed to hiswork. On hisroturn to dinner, he found the light still burning and his wife absent. He walked down to the river where she was in the habit of getting her wash-water, and there found one bucket on the bank, and the ather together with her bonnet, float-

of the town. Frederick Cornman has also remodeled his residence, near the above, running the building up to the height of three stories, with an open front and a fine store-room on the first floor. Two new brick houses, three stories

Messrs. Beetem, on West Louther street, immediately behind College square, and adjoining the handsome houses erected by them in that locality last fail. Messrs Sherk & Bro. are erecting large three story brick building, to be

used as a carriage factory, at the North East corner of Pitt and South streets. It is quite an imposing looking edifice. A new brick fire-proof stable has been ouilt on the site of the one previously burned in the rear of the hotel of Philip Pritsch.

OUR REFEREE.-The election excite ment and the crowded condition of our columns, last week, prevented the anperland County Agricultural Society .made to the gentlemen who have been and now name Col. Penrose, at the suggestion of several gentlemen deeply inerested in the Society.

three times three rounds of enthusiastic cheering.

Hon. Theodore F. Randall, the Gove nor-elect of New Jersey, was next intraduced amid much applause. He said: I am here by a mere accident to-night, but I cannot refrain from joining my congratulations with yours, and in the hearty compliments which you are paying to your candidate elect. Your Governor has referred to the victory which New Jersey won in this contest, and to the purpose New Jersey has in reference to her United State. Senators. Mr. Stockten is to be sent back to the Senate from which he was so unjustly rejected—(great applause)—and I tell you my friends that we in New Jersey, in the future as in the past, propose to keep our State loyal to the Democratic cause; to do our duty as law-abiding men; to stand by the Government and its rulers, whether they be of our c. oice or not. The government that has protected us in the past will protect us in the future, and that is the only MONUMENT.-The crowning statute for the Monument to be erected in the National Cemetery reached Gettysburg last week. It represents the Goddess of Liberty, and stands 12 feet high; weighing 14,000 pounds. It was modeled and cut in Italy under the supervision of the sculptor Rodgers. The monument itself will not be put up until spring .- Compi-

shelter and protection we can safely look to. We shall give, therefore, to the Federal administration that support which is due from all good citizens, irrespective of party. And we shall trust to the future for the vindication of those principles which we believe to be best for the preservation and well-being of the government. I thank you most heartily for your kind expressions of regard to myself. (Applause.)

PERSONAL. -Gen. Grant has declined a general reeption on his return to Washington. -President Buchanan's farm sold for

\$133 an acre. -Hon. Robert J. Walker is lying ill at -General Hooker is slowly recovering the use of his paralyzed limbs.

—A life of President Johnson, it is said is being written by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens.

-Poor Carlotta alternates between coma nd hysterics, and is growing weaker -Mrs. Lincoln has gone to Europe, and will spend the winter in France. -Wade Hampton is to become the editor of a paper in Columbia, S. C.

—General Lee gets a salary of \$1,000 as President of Washington College. -August Belmont's picture gallery is valued at \$50,000, and is one of the best collections in this country.

-Mr. Schuyler Colfax was married last week, Tuesday, in Ashtabula County, Dhio, to Miss Nellie M. Wade. -Ex-President Pierce, being too ill to walk, was carried to the polls in Concord, N. H., last Tuesday.

-John C. Breckenridge the other day made a speech in which there were no politics, to an agricultural society on the Canadian side of the Niagara.

The liquors belonging to the estate of Ex-President Buchanan, were sold at public sale on Tuesday the 6th instant. be sale footed up over \$1,200. -Dr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, has been elected Missionary Bishop of Oregon by the Protestant Episcopal Convention.

-Chief Justice Chase leaves Washingon in a few days for Savannah, Georgia, where he is to hold a session of the United States Court. -Col. McClure has sold his splendid esidence, a mile North of Chambersburg,

to the Presbyterian Church, where they propose to establish a first-class Female College. -Mr. George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, arrived in London on Tuesday, 3d inst. He is the guest of Mr. Walter, of the Times. He will also be en-

ertained by Hon. George Peabody and Charles Dickens. -At Gen. Prim's reception at Madrid, the crowd was so large in the street, and the enthusiasm so great that several were

—Anna Surratt has been crowned "Queen of Love and Beauty," at a disloir "tournament" in Virginia. Who can deny that the spirit of Rebellion with a capital R is still rampant?

- Judge Williams has accepted the po-sition of Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to succeed Justice Strong. —A black bear, weighing 400 pounds, was killed one day last week, back of Pittston, Luzerne Co. Another, (a cub, weighing 150 pounds,) was shot a few days previous, near Lackawanna.

-Thomas McCarty, who murdered Da

lam, who was intoxicated, while going up the steps leading to the executive chamber, at Harrisburg, fell back over

the other, together with her bonnes, noaring on the surface of the river. It is supposed that she lost her balance when in the act of filling her bucket and fell into the water. She was a young wife, abbut eighteen years of age. Her body was recovered near the spot where she had faltion, or of the honor and good name of my city. Newspapers here, which profess to be respectable organs of respectable people, have made assaults as venomous as they were vigorous. I have looked to the people who know me to answer for me; and in my own city a majority of more than seventy thousand have hurled back these assaults. I thank them for it. I forgive, though I shall never forget, my assailants. I issued a proclamation on the eve of election. I knew it would alienate from me warm friends and weak supporters; but it was necessary to the preservation of peace

Local Atems. IMPROVEMENTS. - The commodious three-story brick divelling of Captain Bowers, on the South-east corner of North and Hanover streets, is rapidly approaching completion, and will be one of the handsomest buildings in that section

high, are just being completed by the

nouncement that we had chosen Col. Wm. M. Penrose, to examine into the nanagement of the Secretary of the Cum-We trust a full exhibit of the affairs of the Society, in any way controlled by the Secretary, in any official capacity, will be named. We made the original proposal

INFORMATION WANTED. - Of Willie Hillard, aged ten years, who left his nome in Williamsport, on Tuesday, Ocober 6, and has not since been heard of by his parents. He is stout built, quick poken, and intelligent. He has sandy hair, freekled face, and light complexion He was dressed in a long, lightish colored roundabout, lightish vest, bound, salt and pepper pantaloons, patched on one knee, a straw hat, and old boots .--Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his father, W. P. Hillard, Williamsport, Pa. Newspapers will confer a favor by copying this no-

THE INDIAN SUMMER, -The name of Indian summer is given to the brief period often in the latter part of November, of warm, sunny weather, usually preceded by some days of fros. ty atmosphere. The origin of the name s a controverted question. The Indians, in their improvidence, were in the habit of procrastinating the work of gathering their scanty food for winter till the cold snap of early, November brought them to their thoughts, and in the warm weeks succeeding they did their hunting and gathering, and hence 'Indian Summer." The New England tradition is, that the Indians believed this season to be caused by the southwest wind which prevails at this period, and which their good divinity, Contoutowit, who resided in that quarter, sent them as a special blessing. It has been sometimes said that the term Indian was given to this period because, game being plenty at the time, and the hazy coudition of the atmosphere favoring their near approach to animals unsuspected. nade it a special Indian hunting season; and it is believed that all who have had experience among the Northern Indians concur in the general correctness of these statements. They do but little hunting till September and October; and when November comes they gather up their corn, rice, and meat, and start on their winter hunt into the forests. Ask these Indians at any time of the year when they are going to their hunting grounds, and they will say, "When the Great Spirit sends us our fall summer," which hey universally believe sent after the cold fall rains for their particular benefit,

The cause of the phenomen has been even more a subject of inconclusive speculation than the origin of the name. The existence of the singular season is not doubted, and the period of its annual return is equally well settled. It appears in all the central and northern sections of the United States sometime in Novem ber, or near that month, and of course ucceeds the rainy season of the autum. nal equoinox, which usually continued late into October. In height of the foliage splendors, a soft and mild sunshine, much more genial than had prevailed suddenly appears; the atmosphere assumes a balmy and voluptuous mildness, more like that of August than that of November, and the moonlight evenings are abundant in their attractions to lovers, and all who find pleasure To senti ment and star-gazing, of whatever kind. A peculiar haziness, thin and filmy, pervades the air. There is a peculiar redness of the sky, and the sun at its going down is uncommonly "tinged with a ruby gleam," while the moon, both at ts rising and going down, is touched with the same golden flush.

Among all the hypotheses which have been contrived in explanation of these phenomena, we find none mere plausible than that which is based upon the wellknown principle of natural science, that all fluids passing into a more solid form give out latent heat. Now, in the high Northern latitudes, Arctic navigators inform us that winter begins with September, and that during that month water is converted into ice with immense activity. It is certain that in the conversion of matter from a fluid into a solid state on so colossal a scale that the quantity of heat thus infused in a sensible form into the atmosphere must exert a very powerful influence upon the state of the air in countries herdering on these cold regions, and it is only necessary to concede that the winds from the North prevail at this period to make it conclusive that this heat

must increase the warmth of this zone at this season of the year. The smoky appearance of the atmosphere is attributed by some to the fires which so largely prevail at this season or the year, especially where forests abound. It is affirmed that the redness of the sky. once so marked in the New England summer, has largely disappeared as the country has become settled, and the forest fires have ceased to extensively pre-

vail, in support of this view. WINTER SEASON.—The Winter Season s now approaching, when warm room warm beds and warm clothing will be called for. Cold noses, fingers and toes will soon become quite a common complaint, and means must be sought to guard ag inst such inconvenience. Comforters, gloves, furs and other contrivances will be brought into requisition while the hands of many a stout fellow will find comfortable quarters in his breeches pockets. Meanwhile it is tok greatly feared that colds, catarrhs and numberless ills will be induced by neg lecting to have the fall properly eared for. Stout boots and shoes, gum and other overshoes, cork soles and other in ventions for keeping the feet warm and

dry, are offered for sale at various places ACCIDENT .- Mr. Wm. Brown, living n "Sharp's Row," on Fairfield street, and who is employed on the railroad met with a severe accident one day last week. He was engaged at work with other hands on a bridge about a mile East of the Depot, and whilst prying a rail with a crowbar, the crowbar slipped causing him to lose his balance and fall off the bridge, a distance of 20 feet. We have not heard what his injuries are, but sufficient is known that he has been severely hurt, as it was with difficulty b

was removed home.—Valley Star. BEWARE. Gunners should remember hat a law was passed last winter at Harrisburg, inflicting a fine of \$25 for shooting or killing insectiverous birds at any season of the year. This law should be faithfully observed, and those who wantonly violate it should be punished. In mense damage has been caused in this county this season by the ravages of caterpillars and worms, which can only be revented hereafter by encouraging bird to build and breed in our fields and

THE POOR.—As cold weather sets it there will be more or less distress a around us, and it would be well to begin in time to do something in the way o providing for those who are compet to suffer want. "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord," was the test of Lorenzo Dow, and the application of the sermon was—" if you like the security, down with the stamps."

THE NEW COURT HOUSE.—The cupoli

of the new Court House at New Block

field, is being erected. The roof is part

ly on and will be covered with tinthe weather continues propitious, building will be so far completed BS admit the holding of the January ter of the Courts within its walls. BORDER DAMAGES .- Franklin count has put in 1,504 claims, Fulton 127, Per

ry 5, Bedford 47, and Cumberland 182 Adams will probably have 1,000, and York several hundred. The claims is the aggregate will reach from \$1,500,000

They will not hesitate to ask him to men, we will be amongst the first to do tional calamity. If General Grant

Georgia, Nov. 5, says:

served. ELECTED-BUT HOW? Notwithstanding the jubilation of the

Though General Grant is to be the President of the United States after

According to the latest returns at hand, the N. Y. World estimates that dolph Governor, gained two members the political complexion of the next House of Representatives will be as fol-

York.

covered themselves with glory. As the battle-field, the true condition of affairs can be distinctly seen. The Democrats of Congress, and secured a good working majority in the Legislature. This latter result is peculiarly gratifying, as it places a Democrat in the Senate of the United States in the place of Mr.