Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1866.

"The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of men; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject; being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers, or men in public capacities, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence."

FOR GOVERNOR:

Hon. HIESTER CLYMER, of Berks Co.

CAMPAIGN INTELLIGENCER.

PRICE ONLY THIRTY CENTS!!

In order to aid in the circulation of political truth, we will furnish the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER until after the election for THIRTY CENTS.

Let every one of our readers see to it that his neighbor subscribes for a copy. There never was greater need for the circulation of sound political reading. The INTELLIGENCER is just what you and your neighbors need. Send for a copy.

REMEMBER IT IS ONLY 30 CENTS.!

The money can be remitted by mail to COOPER, SANDERSON & CO., Lancaster, Pa.

The Campaign Intelligencer.

We have already received several handsome lists of subscribers for the CAMPAIGN INTELLIGENCER. It is one of the largest, handsomest and cheapest newspapers in the State. We offer it at a price so low for the Campaign as to put it within the reach of every voter in Lancaster county. We expect our friends to give it a wide circulation.

A single dollar will pay for three copies.

Let each one of our readers see that his neighbors all take it. Every Democrat in the county ought to have it. A small subscription from active Democrats will put it into the hands of any who are too poor to afford to pay for it.

Let the clubs in the different townships see to it that it is supplied to every man who will read it. Many votes can be made by a comparatively insignificant expenditure of money in this way. It will be one of the most effective electioneering documents which can be put into the hands of candid readers. We expect our friends to give it a very wide circulation.

Let each one who reads this go to work at once. Send the money and the names of the subscribers by mail; and be sure to write the name of the Post Office address in a plain hand.

The Prospect.

Everywhere throughout the State the Democracy are rapidly perfecting their organization, and from every quarter we hear the most cheering news. The conservative men of Pennsylvania have resolved that there shall be an end of the rule of radicalism and fanaticism, and to effect that most desirable result they are combining, irrespective of past party ties. Hundreds and thousands of honest voters who have heretofore stood opposed to the Democratic party will refuse to support Geary because they cannot endorse the platform on which he stands and the principles which he professes. He is known and recognized by all intelligent voters as the pliant tool of Thaddeus Stevens, Simon Cameron and John W. Forney.

As such the soldiers of the State repudiate him. They cannot and will not be dragooned into supporting any man who stands where he does. Reading, thinking and hearing for themselves they will, as a body, vote more independently and intelligently than any other class of the community. Having risked their lives to preserve the Union and the Constitution they will not lend the influence of their ballots to retard the restoration of the one and to destroy the other. They know who the candidates for Governor are, and their service in the field has made them familiar with the principles they represent. No amount of lying can deceive them and no appeals to their passion can move them from the stand they have deliberately taken upon immutable principles. Hiester Clymer will receive the votes of very many soldiers who have been Republicans throughout the war, enough to give him a majority of the returned veterans.

If the full Democratic vote of the State is polled, Hiester Clymer will be elected Governor, so surely as the Second Tuesday of October comes. That must be done. In order that it may be accomplished, there must be the most perfect organization of the party. It is time every township in the State had a well arranged business organization. Let every Democrat who reads this article go to work at once. With a proper effort on our part, we cannot be defeated in the coming election. One grand united struggle will enable us to overwhelm the disunionists and to bury Radicalism in Pennsylvania forever. Shall it be done? It rests with you, reader, to say. You must do your duty, your whole duty. You must work hard from this hour until the election; and you must begin at once. Will you do so?

Judge Black's Great Letter.

Some time ago Rev. Alfred Nevin, of Philadelphia, in a conversation with Judge Black boldly announced his belief that preachers should discuss political affairs in the pulpit. To this the Judge demurred. The conversation was continued for some time in an earnest but friendly manner. Dr. Nevin having expressed a wish to continue the discussion through the newspaper press, Judge Black took up his challenge without hesitation. The first letter of Dr. Nevin appeared in the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* a few days ago. We publish to-day the able and crushing reply of Judge Black.

This great letter from Judge Black comes at an opportune moment. It was only day before yesterday that we saw in the Harrisburg *Telegraph* a frantic appeal to the clergy. They were called upon to come to the aid of the Radical cause which is so evidently fast sinking. If the wishes of such papers as the *Telegraph* prevail, we shall have the present political contest transferred from the stump to the pulpit. We hope Ministers of the Gospel will not so far forget their holy calling again. If they should the duty of Democrats is plain. They should at once completely withdraw all support from the men who thus prostitute the house of God into political hustings. This should be done the moment any such outrage is attempted.

The Philadelphia Convention.

We could fill whole columns of our paper with the most cheering news in regard to the Philadelphia Convention. In every State of the Union the note of preparation is heard, and the best men of each are being elected delegates. It will be by all odds the largest as well as the most important representative body which has ever assembled in the country. The masses are looking forward to its meeting with high expectations. We believe they will not be disappointed. The action of the Convention will be regarded as the voice of the Union men of the entire Union, and as such will be heard and heeded by the people. No wonder the Radicals are quaking with fear.

The Philadelphia Convention.

The present week will be a season of busy preparation for receiving the delegates who, from some of the States, are already on their way to Philadelphia. We trust they will arrive in large numbers before the day appointed for the Convention, and that they will not attempt to expedite their business and bring it to an early close. The New York *World* says, if the Convention effects a temporary organization the first day, a permanent one the second, if it has its committee on resolutions report on the third, and then gives scope for an ample and liberal comparison of views in open convention, the time will be well bestowed. In an ordinary business convention, there is merit in expedition; but where the object is the renewal of acquaintance and friendly intercourse, and the re-establishment of cordial relations among brethren who have been estranged, time must be allowed for thawing reserve and removing impediments to that "flow of soul" which is the endearing circumstance in an interchange of courtesies. Till the members have eaten, and drank, and joked together, and have become mellowed by conviviality into an easy reciprocation of good-will, it will be hardly expedient for them to enter on the discussions "of pith and moment" which the country stands on tiptoe to hear and awaits with listening ears. While the members remain under the restraints of formality in their personal intercourse, let none but formal business be transacted, such as the mere organization of the Convention. Good feeling is the thing—the true cement of the Union—the only bond that can permanently hold it together; and we trust that the sentiments with which the Convention will enter on the serious part of its business will be like the little leaven which the woman in the Scripture hid in the three measures of meal, "till the whole was leavened." May the cordial and concessive spirit which prevails at Philadelphia be the inauguration of an "era of good feeling" throughout the country!

No convention ever held in this country, not even that which met in Philadelphia to frame the Constitution, was looked to with so much interest, nor perhaps was fraught with consequences more important, than that which is about to assemble for the rescue of the Union. There is some aptness in the argument by which Cicero offered incense to his vanity after he had saved Rome by the suppression of Cataline's conspiracy, namely that the day which we are preserved outranks that in which we are born, inasmuch as we are neither conscious of our birth nor know whether it will prove an advantage, whereas the joy of escape is felt, and we are qualified to estimate the value of the life which is saved. On the same principle, the restoration of the Constitution which may come from Philadelphia in 1866, may prove not less worthy of commemoration, than its formation in that city in 1787.

Conservative Delegates from Lancaster County to the Philadelphia Convention.

In pursuance of the call for a National Union Convention to be held in the City of Philadelphia, on the 14th day of August, 1866, issued by the Executive Committee of the National Union Club of Washington, D. C., on the 25th day of June, 1866, and of the Circular letter of said Executive Committee of July 10, 1866, a public meeting of those who voted for Lincoln and Johnson in 1864, was held at the public house of John Michael, in the city of Lancaster, on Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1866, for the purpose of electing two delegates, supporters of Lincoln and Johnson in 1864, to represent the 9th Congressional District in the National Union Convention in Philadelphia, on the 14th day of August, 1866.

Mr. Davis A. Brown, of Fulton township, was appointed President, and W. Hays Grier, Sergt. of Co. A, 5th Penna. Reserve Corps, was Secretary. Matthew M. Strickler, Esq., of Columbia, and Dr. John Levergood, of this city, were chosen as delegates. A series of resolutions were adopted which we will publish shortly.

Getting Scared.

That the leaders of the radical, negro suffrage Geary party in this State are terribly alarmed there is no doubt. Even before the great Convention of the Union Soldiers assembled at Harrisburg they were fearing and trembling. A committee of prominent Republicans which was over at Washington just before Congress adjourned, to secure speakers for the coming campaign, according to the New York *Tribune*, admitted that Geary would have "a hard road to travel."

That will be. Without brains, without honesty as a politician, and a poor miserable trickster; the hired tool of such political reprobates as Thad. Stevens, Simon Cameron and John W. Forney; repudiated by the soldiers and despised by every intelligent Conservative Republican in the State, how can he hope for an election?

The skies are bright, and all the signs of the times indicate an old fashioned Democratic victory. Proper organization and well directed labor will ensure it beyond a question. The Radical Disunionists are on the run already, and on the second Tuesday of October they will be utterly routed, if we only organize and work. Forward then! Organize thoroughly and at once in every ward and township! Work! Work diligently from this hour!

Gen. Grant and the Freedmen's Bureau.

A report was made to the Freedmen's Bureau a short time ago by an agent at Annapolis, Md., of interference with the operations of the Bureau at that place by the white citizens. General Howard presented the report of General Augur, commanding that military department, and asked for a company of white troops to assist the agent in the discharge of his official duties. General Augur referred the matter to General Grant, with whom General Howard had a personal interview. General Grant declined to furnish the troops, on the ground that Maryland was not one of the lately insurrectionary States, in which the army is required to support the Bureau, and, moreover, that he was opposed to the interference of the military wherever it could be avoided, such interference only tending to increase the evils it attempts to allay and excites the people to increased bitterness.

AMONG the appointments just made by President Johnson are the following for Philadelphia: Ex-Governor Wm. F. Johnson, Collector of Customs; Albert Sloanaker, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District; Edward Wallace, Naval Officer; E. Reed Meyer, Surveyor of Customs. Verily the axe is falling, and the heads of radicals are rolling off. Every conservative man in the country will rejoice to see that the President is resolved to use his influence to carry out his wise and statesmanlike policy.

Cable Jokes.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* felicitates those Atlantic cable shareholders who have so long been engaged in "paying out" upon the gratifying fact that the cable is at last "paid out," but by no means "played out; and the *Evening Post* wishes to know what more the directors of the cable company can ask, now that they have arrived at their "Heart's Content."

The Harrisburg Telegraph.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* assailed the Soldiers' Union Convention in the grossest terms. It is the most audaciously untruthful newspaper published in Pennsylvania, and the meanest. We do not even except the Lancaster *Express*. Its character is so well known and its standing so very low, that every decent man in the Republican party is ashamed of it. Colonel McClure, of the Chambersburg *Repository*, has been calling loudly for the establishment of a decent party paper at the State Capital. He thus graphically describes the *Telegraph*:

"We have had no marked cases of hydrophobia in the capital, but we have one painful case of mental derangement doubtless caused by the heated term. I refer to the Harrisburg *Telegraph*. It don't seem exactly mad, for it has flashes of lucid intervals. I would call it softening of the brain, but the conclusion is forbidden by the palpable absence of a material commodity essential to that disease. It is forgetful, fretful, frothy, fabricating, flatulent and fitful in its actions and sayings, and darts off, like a shooting star from its sphere, until it gets entirely beyond the realms of truth.

Such being the real character of the *Telegraph*, it is not strange that it should misrepresent the late Convention of the Union soldiers of Pennsylvania, and denounce the multitude of brave veterans there assembled as "bounty jumpers and deserters."

The excitement caused by its issue of Wednesday evening was intense, and nothing but the manly and honorable character of the soldiers present prevented them from giving the Hessian who owns it a taste of the treatment which many Democratic newspapers received during the war. Democrats always discourage mobs. But for that the *Telegraph* office would have been 'gutted."

A better plan was adopted. Nine crippled soldiers, all of them from a strong Republican county, and all of them strong Republicans heretofore, went to the office of the *Telegraph*, and seeking out Bergner, the proprietor, demanded that he should take back the offensive epithets he had applied to the delegates to the Convention. The cowardly creature attempted to shield himself, by declaring that he had been absent and knew nothing of what had appeared until he saw the paper, and promised to retract all he had said derogatory to the character of the Convention or its members. Of course he lied when he made the promise. Feeling safe after the soldiers were gone, he continued his abuse of them in yesterday's issue.

It was proper that he should not be molested. We would not have Democratic soldiers disgrace themselves by engaging in a riot. They have another way in which they can and will amply revenge themselves upon their cowardly traducers. When Bergner hears from the soldiers in October, he will be worse scared than he was when in the presence of the nine crippled heroes on last Wednesday evening.

The "Rich Irish Brogue."

General Scott's silly wooing of the German and the Irish helped to kill him as a candidate for the Presidency.—The sons of Erin could see through the design of the military candidate who attempted to blarney them by talking of his "love for the rich Irish brogue;" and the Germans were not to be won to a party which always bore hatred to a foreigner, by any allusion to the "sweet German accent." That ought to serve as a lesson to our opponents.

They made literally nothing out of all their attempts to gull the Irish in the past. On the German element of the country they did manage to make some impression through the influence of Carl Schurz and a few other leaders of his class; but the hold they got by that agency is fast being lost.

The silliest thing we ever saw in journalism is the studied attempt of radical newspapers to gull the Irish into the support of the Radicals through prejudice excited against the action of President Johnson in regard to the invasion of Canada. The *Express* has had quite a number of editorials on that question. It may see how it is wasting its powder when we assure it that after the most diligent inquiry we have not been able to hear of a single Irishman that ever acted with the Democratic party who would touch Geary with a forty foot pole. They despise him and his party. They know that it has not been long since these very men made war not only upon the whole race, but upon the holy religion which they profess. What Irishman can ever forget how not only their clergy, but even the pure Sisters of Charity and other members of religious orders were assailed in the coarsest and most brutal terms by the very same newspapers which are now attempting to cajole them into the support of a man who was then a member of a "Know-Nothing Lodge." We know it on the most indisputable authority that Geary was even then recreant to the Democratic party through the hope of securing office. Let every Irishman remember this when he is appealed to to desert the party which has always stood by him and his religion.

Maryland.

Our Democratic exchanges from Maryland are loud in their commendation of Governor Swann for appointing liberal and honest men as officers of Registration. That is all they ask. The Frederick *Union* says:

In another column we give the names of the officers of Registration, and we are happy to add, that there is not a single Radical among them. Thanks to Governor Swann for his judicious selections.

That ends radicalism in Maryland. The whole Congressional delegation elected this fall will be a unit in favor of the restoration policy of the President; and a Legislature will be chosen which will repeal the infamous Registration laws and other enactments passed by the men who, being elected by bayonets, attempted to perpetuate the rule by disfranchising the best citizens of the State.

Phil. Sheridan on the New Orleans Riot.

General Banks, the Red River hero, has written a letter to the Washington *National Republican* on the New Orleans riots, in which he says:

The Convention was the ostensible, and not the latent cause of the outbreak. *It was a peaceful and lawful assembly.* One word from the recognized authorities of the United States in New Orleans would have secured its adjournment.

General Sheridan—commonly called "fighting Phil"—whose word the Radicals will not doubt, thus disposes of the matter:

NEW ORLEANS, 1:30 P. M. Aug. 1, 1866.
To General U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C.

You are doubtless aware of the serious riot which occurred in this city on the 30th. A political body, styling itself the Convention of 1864, met here on the 20th, for, as it is alleged, the purpose of remodelling the present Constitution of the State. *The leaders were political agitators and revolutionary men, and the action of the Convention was liable to produce breaches of the public peace.*

I had made up my mind to arrest the head men if the proceedings of the Convention were calculated to disturb the tranquility of the department, but I had no cause for action until they committed the overt act. About forty whites and blacks were killed, and about 160 wounded. Everything is now quiet but I deem it best to maintain a military supremacy in the city for a few days until the affair is fully investigated. I believe the sentiment of the general community is great regret at this unnecessary cruelty, and that the police could have made any arrest they saw fit without sacrificing lives.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major Gen. Commanding.

The Radicals who are denouncing President Johnson as the author of the riots will not relish the above version of the affair; but honest men everywhere will prefer his statement to that of Banks.

What Soldiers Cannot Understand.

There are somethings which Union soldiers cannot understand. For the life of them they cannot comprehend how it comes that the war failed to restore the Union—how it happens, unless the acts of secession were legal and valid, that the Southern States are still out of the Union. Many who have not yet quite concluded to desert the Radicals are puzzling their brains seriously over this and other questions of vital importance. In vain do they look to Republican newspapers for enlightenment. They find nothing in such papers as the *Express* but a little stale, lying abuse of Clymer. That don't satisfy them. They want to have some authoritative exposition of the creed of the Republican party. Where does Geary stand on the issues of the day? Perhaps the *Express* can enlighten the boys in blue by answering the following questions, which we assure it are puzzling those who joined the Geary Club no little:

1st. Was the war for the Union or for the negro?

2d. If the war was for the Union, how does it happen that it failed to restore it? Was the war a failure?

3d. If the Southern States are still out of the Union, were not the acts of secession legal, valid and binding on all the people of the States which seceded? How then could Jeff. Davis or any other man, who was engaged in the rebellion, be guilty of treason?

4th. How does it happen that all the leaders of the Republican party are opposed to allowing the Southern States to return to the Union, until they take steps looking to conferring the right of suffrage on the negroes?

Was negro suffrage the object for which the war was waged?

5th. Unless the war was a failure are not loyal representatives from Southern States entitled to seats in Congress—by what authority are they kept out?.

The soldiers want these questions answered. Can the *Express* reply to them? We put them to it as they were propounded to us by a soldier who always voted the Republican ticket, and await its answer.

An Original "Woolly Head."

We find the following in the *Express*:

"I deem it a duty I owe to a constituency that has twice honored me with a seat in the State Legislature, and whose support I again ask—to fully and distinctly avow my position.

"Ever since I had the right to vote I have been the warm, personal, and (I trust I will be pardoned for saying) the tried political friend of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens. Long before he had become the leader of our National councils—or these gentlemen had discovered his merits—*I was a "Woolly Head."* Not then, nor ever since, ashamed of the name.

"If any gentleman can point me to a single moment in my whole political life, where I ever even wavered in my support of the man or my devotion to the principles he advocated, let that gentleman by no means support me.

* * * * * * * *

"That is my position, past, present, and prospective—anything and everything that may be said to the contrary notwithstanding. By it let me stand or fall. By it let my future course be judged.

NATH'L ELLMAKER, JR."
Salisbury twp., July 30, 1866.

What an admission for any man to make! What a most singular ambition! The fellow evidently wishes to appear more devoted to the negro than Thad Stevens. There is only one way by which he can show himself to be so. Stevens has a negro woman for a housekeeper. Nath'l Ellmaker, Jr., if he wishes to come fully up to the standard he has set up for himself, ought to *marry* a negro wench. Then he would be just one legal point in advance of his master—We do not know whether he is now a married man or a single one. If he is unmarried all he has to do is to start on his wooing expedition, and from his evident epistolary skill we judge he would make rapid *advances* among his sable sisters. If he is so unfortunate as to be married to a white woman, he should apply at once for a divorce.—Should a majority of the next Legislature be men like himself, he would be freed from matrimonial bonds at once, on stating his case. Should white men have a majority, he can apply to Congress. His friend Stevens would have the matter put through for him there at once, under the crack of his whip.

Is it not a disgrace to have a man running for the Legislature who avows such sentiments?

The Atlantic Cable.

The Eastern papers, and especially those in the city of New York, are very much dissatisfied with the management of the Atlantic cable. The despatches received by it are meagre and unsatisfactory. A suspicion is arising that the cable is not working well. It is even beginning to be suspected that it does not work at all, though we believe this will turn out to be a mistake. The Newark *Journal* has the following:

DOES THE ATLANTIC CABLE WORK?—There seems to be considerable mystery in regard to the Atlantic cable, and there are serious doubts as to whether any message has been really transmitted by it, despite the boast of the New York *Herald* that it had a special despatch "ahead of all others." The meagreness of the pretended news, the evident caution connected with the "advices," and the discovered errors relative to announced prices in the foreign stock market, all tend to create distrust as to the practical working of the cable, and the public is gradually beginning to exhibit the same skepticism that it did in 1858. It will be remembered that at that time, it was announced that messages had passed between the President and the Queen of England, but circumstances afterwards induced the belief that this was untrue.

The *after-belief* of which the *Journal* here speaks was not well founded. President Buchanan (if we are not mistaken about the facts in the case) was at Bedford when he received Queen Victoria's congratulatory telegram in 1858. His answer, which was penned immediately upon the receipt of the Queen's despatch, was published in the *London Times* within two days after its transmission from Bedford. So the cable laid down in 1858 did work for a time. Its pulsations were feeble from the first, and in a few days it gave up the ghost.

The Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 6.—The following returns of the election have been received:

	Duvall.		Hobson.
Hardensville	60		10
Claysville	145		12
Christiansburg	375		40
Paris	204	maj.	....
Eminence	100		29
Elizabethtown	304		237
Simpson county	4	maj.	....
Frankfort city	180	maj.	....
Do. county	600	maj.	....
Medway	135		14
Crab Orchard	42	maj.	....
Lincoln county	300	maj.	....
Stanford	160	maj.	....
Lebanon precinct	361		100
Do. county	500	maj.	....
Pine Tavern	79		34
New Haven, Dawson,s prec't.	40		90
New Haven	227		21
Lagrange	340		....
Bowling Green (7 precincts)	1128		471

The county will give Duvall 750 majority.
Russellville gives Duvall 353 majority.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 6.—Duvall beats Hobson as Clerk of the Court of Appeals, 1,600 in the city and about 800 in the county. Reports from the country indicate that Duvall's majority in the State will be from 10,000 to 20,000.

Johnson, ex-secretary of Jeff Davis, a candidate for County Clerk, is beaten in the city by 700 majority.

THE HERALD of yesterday says the Cholera in New York city has not seemingly abated for the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock P. M. on Sunday. Twenty-nine cases and nine deaths were during that period reported. In Brooklyn great difficulty was experienced in obtaining correct returns on Sunday owing to the alleged laxity or mismanagement of the sanitary officials. Three deaths of previously reported cases had occurred on Governor's Island. On the other islands no additional cases were mentioned.

Slavery in Massachusetts.

We gave our readers a few days ago some records of "Ye good old Colony times" of Massachusetts, relative to that "relic of barbarism" known as slavery. We showed then that the Pharisees, who took passage in the *Mayflower*, justified themselves by copious texts of Scripture in enslaving negroes and Indians just as easily as they did in their persecutions of Quakers, Baptists and Catholics, and with as much facility as blood-thirsty Massachusetts divines of our day find Scripture whereby Southern men and women are consigned to eternal flames for practices with respect to slavery—such as the Puritans contended were ordained of God. We propose continuing our researches through the records of this people who acted, as they claimed, under the direct teaching of the Almighty, and shall, in the course of our remarks, exhibit the fact that Massachusetts only found out that it was not acting in the spirit of God's ordinances when slavery ceased to be a *paying institution*. Surely every admirer of the "model Commonwealth" will say that the Puritans acted conscientiously in enslaving "negroes, mulattoes and Indians;" they alleged that as God had ordained in Israel so they did, but to-day, when a word of compassion is asked, when a deed of mercy hoped for, for a people whose interests were infinitely more closely connected with the institution of slavery, a yell of horror escapes the descendants of these same Puritans as though the damned were about to escape from the bottomless pit to scatter desolation upon the earth.

From the date of the landing of the Mayflower (1620) up to 1781, five years after the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed, slavery was uninterrupted in Massachusetts save and except by solitary protests, such as have been made in South Carolina or any other of the Southern States nearly ever year since the formation of the Union, and there is not to-day a law on the statute book of Massachusetts abolishing slavery in direct terms. The recent adoption of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States is the abolition of the institution by implication in Massachusetts as elsewhere, but no direct act of her own people in their sovereign capacity as applicable solely to itself ever struck the shackles from a single slave. One of the most potent inferences to be drawn from this condition of affairs is that the institution fell into disuse because it ceased to be remunerative.

We shall now proceed to quote from the musty records of Massachusetts such laws upon Slavery, as no one but the most venomous Copperhead could suppose existed anywhere, save on the barbarous statute book of Mississippi or Louisiana. The law of 1705, chapter 6, "for the better preventing of Spurious and Mixt Issue," &c., punishes negroes and mulattoes for improper intercourse with whites, by *selling* them out of the Province. It also punishes any negro or mulatto for striking a Christian by whipping at the discretion of the Justices before whom he may be convicted. It also prohibits marriage of Christians with negroes and mulattoes—and imposes a penalty of Fifty Pounds upon any person joining them in marriage. It provides against any unreasonable denial of marriage of negroes with those of the same nation.

This last clause was inserted because the master frequently connived at the fornication of his Slave; lest he should be obliged to find him a wife or pay his fine. *Sewall*, 1700.

The law in regard to the prohibition of marriage between Christians and Negroes passed 1705, seems to have fallen into disuse, for in 1786 the "Model Commonwealth" passed an "act for the orderly solemnization of marriage" by the seventh section of which, it was enacted "that no person authorized by this act to marry, shall join in marriage any white person with any Negro, Indian or Mulatto under penalty of fifty pounds, and all such marriages shall be null and void." The prohibition continued until 1843, when it was repealed by a special "act relating to marriage between individuals of certain races." We must credit the "model Commonwealth" with some little obstinacy in its conversion to its present position on the question of miscegenation, but why should we, heathens that we are, be censured for not coming up quickly to its side in our practices? Twenty-three years is not a long time in so mighty a social revolution. What the "Model Commonwealth" did in 1843 ought to be considered *smart* in us in 1900.

Among other humane and charitable acts of the theocrats of the Mayflower and their immediate descendants for the benefit of the poor negro may be mentioned, that under the law of 1705 they could not enter the Colony under a penalty of four pounds per head; were not allowed to train in the militia, and made them do service on the highways as an equivalent; and prohibited them entertaining any servants of their own color in their own houses, without permission of the respective masters and mistresses.—*Lyman's Rep.*, 1822.

In 1712, an act was passed prohibiting the importation or bringing into the Province of Massachusetts any Indian servants or slaves. The preamble recites the bad character of the Indians and other slaves, "being of a malicious, surly and revengeful spirit; rude and insolent in their behavior and very ungovernable."

This preamble must have been drawn by some prospective Copperhead. Where is the saintly or the rub-a-dub editor of the *Express* to prate of the malignity of the Southern slave owner. Reader, remember these are the acts of a people who profess to be governed by God's law; who did to the slave as God did in Israel—a people whose descendants point to to-day as the noblest aggregation of individuals who have ever lived in the tide of time.

The subject before us is so full of interest, and so replete in its allurements for reflection, that instead of being able to compress the prominent points of the history of half a century or more, into the space of a single article, we find ourselves filling up our columns ere a dozen years of the history of the slave's oppressions in Massachusetts have been recited. These oppressions are peculiar to the founders of the "Model Commonwealth," founded solely upon man's cupidity, yet fanatically attributed to revealed authority from God. In Maryland among the Catholics, in Virginia among the children of the established Church, or in South Carolina among the Huguenots, no higher authority than their own power and convenience was claimed for the enslavement of the African, but impious, self-justified puritanism cleaves the empyrean and draws its authority from the throne of God.

Geary's Platform.

It will be remembered that the Republican party, when it nominated Geary, made the action of Congress its platform. They endorsed all it had done as broadly as they repudiated and denounced President Johnson. Congress, then, is Geary's platform. He must stand by all the Radicals have done, and dare not repudiate a single one of their corrupt or revolutionary acts. Let this fact be remembered by the people. The acts and the opinions of Congress constitute his platform. Keep that before the people.

Who are Responsible for the Riot in New Orleans?

If anything were needed in addition to what we have already published to prove that the Radicals are responsible for the late riot in New Orleans, it is furnished by the New York *Tribune*, which is endeavoring to throw upon President Johnson the blame of this new-development of the policy of Stevens, Sumner, and their comrades in Congress. From a special correspondent the *Tribune* has a report of the scenes which were enacted at the meeting which immediately preceded the assembling of the Convention. Two meetings were organized in fact, one inside of the large Hall of the House of Representatives, and another outside, at which immense crowds, composed almost entirely of negroes, were in attendance. Governor Hahn was elected chairman of the meeting inside the hall. On taking his seat he addressed the following inflammatory speech to the assembled negroes:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Although it is not my province to address you on this occasion, I cannot resist the temptation to express to you my appreciation of the honor which I feel in being called to preside over this meeting. The days of the slave oligarchy, of Confederate provost-marshals, when colored men could not come together to deliberate over public affairs has, thank God, ceased to exist. [Applause.] As President Lincoln and the Union army were unable to restore the Union until the colored men came to their aid, so the Union men of this State feel that they cannot maintain the principles of union of the States without the aid of the patriotic colored men.

The cause which we are here to-night inaugurating in Louisiana is a great and holy cause, and the Rebels are trembling in their shoes in consequence. They are realizing the fact that this is a country to be ruled by loyal men, both white and black. There was a time when the term "Abolitionist" was considered as a shame; but I stand before you to-night, raised and educated as I have been in the South and tell you that I glory in being an Abolitionist and a Radical. [Applause.] When I went to Washington last Fall, my Union friends in Louisiana did not come up to the mark of universal suffrage; but when I came back a few months later, the outrages which had been heaped upon them by the Rebel Government here had brought them to the mark, and now no man can justly claim to be a Union man unless he favors universal suffrage. One of the greatest arguments used against the right of suffrage to the colored people, by the Copperheads in the North, is that if you were allowed to vote, you will be controlled by the planters and old slaveholders. [Cries of "Never."] I did not ask you that question, for I know that you would not be controlled by them. As they failed in thinking you would fight for them so they will fail in supposing you will vote for them. The question is not this alone, but whether you will be allowed to hold office as white men do, I say you are entitled to this right, and I would rather every office in the State was in the hands of colored men than in the hands of unrepentant Rebels. [Applause.] It is to you that the loyal men of the South must look, and when you separate to-night make up your minds from this day forward, you are as good as any white man in the State. [Great cheering.]

Col. A. P. Field next addressed the meeting in substance as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: This meeting is called to indorse the right of universal suffrage, to be extended by the Convention to all who have been made citizens, and to indorse the reassembling of the Convention of 1864. Congress was not satisfied with the results accomplished by the Convention when it last assembled, because it withheld from you the right of suffrage, and therefore it meets again, to conform to the wishes of Congress in that respect. Why should not Louisiana, like North Carolina and Tennessee and New York, allow suffrage to the colored people on the property basis? I say it should be done. But you must be patient and firm. The people will become better informed from time to time, and where you have now 5,000 white men in this city to advocate your rights for suffrage, you will soon have 20,000. You do not want to fight for it, but you will have it sooner or later. The Convention of 1864 assembles next Monday in this hall, and they will triumph without revolution. When they meet, that boon you have long expected will be given you, and when you enjoy it, exercise it in a manner becoming free and loyal citizens of the United States. I say, in conclusion, let us join in three cheers for Governor Wells and the Convention of 1864! [Great cheering.]

The Hon. Rufus Waples next addressed the meeting, reviewing the policy of Congress and the President as follows: Congress recognizes the right for the people, in their primitive capacity, in those States destroyed by the rebels, to make their own organic law, and submit it to Congress, and leave it for Congress to decide whether it be consistent with the organic law of the Republic. The President's policy seeks not to leave this matter to the people in their primitive capacity, but to ignore the questions of the war, and ignore the fact that the State organizations have been destroyed by eleven of the States who took up arms against the Government. In other words, Congress holds that the States are now as they have been during the last four years, and that it requires those people to make their contributions anew, before they can rejoin their proper relation.

I say take the whole mass of the colored people in Lousiana, and they are better educated than the Rebels are—but in Latin and Greek—but in politics, and that is the necessary education required by a voter. You have learned two important lessons—to hate slavery and to abhor treason. Moral voters are more needed by the Government now than intellectual voters. Congress and the Convention of 1864 both favor universal suffrage. We have now no Constitution in this State, and you are in primitive capacity. Then you have already acquired the right of suffrage—you have not to acquire it. But you are hindered in exercising it, and the object of the Convention is to remove these hindrances in conjunction with your friends at the North. The speaker concluded by paying tribute to the efforts made by Sumner, Philips and others at the North in the cause of universal suffrage, and assuring his audience that their efforts would not be in vain, and that the great object before them would soon be accomplished.

At the outside meeting there was an immense crowd of negroes gathered. There Judge Hiestand addressed them as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: The decree of God has gone forth, that there shall be universal freedom and universal suffrage throughout the South. The men who got up this war effected emancipation, and by the course which they are now pursuing they will be forced to yield universal suffrage.

He spoke of the Convention, and said in substance that if the Executive of the State needed anything to enforce the law, that power was here. The great power of American citizenship is in obeying the laws.

He asked whether there was any justice in allowing 25,000 to have all the political power and do all the voting for 60,000 men in the State? Congress is abused for not admitting the representatives from the South by the mass of those who have but recently returned from fighting against that very Government in which they claim a representation. They have the modesty to say: "We'll do all the voting—you'll do all the working."

The *Tribune* correspondent gives the following account of what followed:

Dr. Dostie closed the outside meeting by an eloquent speech, which was applauded to the echo, and the vast crowd, at his request, commenced forming, with those from the inside meeting, for the torch-light procession, which was one of the grandest and most enthusiastic displays of the kind which has ever taken place in this city. At least 5,000 loyal disfranchised citizens formed in compact columns, and with bright torches, to the sound of loyal music, marched down Canal street, making the air resound with cheer upon cheer for universal suffrage, Congress, and the Convention which is about to assemble to give them suffrage.

The steady, march and statwart forms of those composing the procession afforded unmistakable evidence that they had battled for the Union, and were determined, if necessary, to fight again for the right of suffrage, without which their freedom is but an empty sound.

Arriving at the statue of Henry Clay, the procession halted for a moment, and after cheering that illustrious statesman, resumed its march past the St. Charles Hotel and the different newspaper offices, all the way filling the air with what the Rebel press is pleased to term their "yells and cheers of defiance."

Such a sight New Orleans never before witnessed. No wonder many a rebel grew pale as he saw that compact body of resolute men, and witnessed the blaze of enthusiasm and manly determination which it manifested to right the wrongs under which they are suffering. Arriving at the City Hall, Doctor Dostie mounted the steps, and addressed them in a few words, which were frequently interrupted by the wildest cheers. He congratulated them on the immense success of the meeting, and complimented them for their quiet and orderly behavior, advising them to retire quietly to their homes, but if they were insulted or knocked down by any one to promptly resent the injury, and thereby assert their manhood.

Acting out their instructions, the negroes proceeded with their procession, and it was not long until some one of them deeming himself insulted by a white man, got into a fight, which was speedily transformed into the riot. We do not think any man, who reads the above account from the *Tribune*, will fail to be convinced that the whole blame rests upon the radicals. But for the teachings of such men as Thad. Stevens it would never have occurred. It was the immediate result of an effort to force negro suffrage upon the people of a sovereign State by galvanizing into life a defunct convention which never had any legal existence. This was the train of powder. The spark which caused the explosion, was the inflammatory language of the speeches from which we have made extracts.

The Radical Riot in New Orleans.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* gives the following account of the riot in New Orleans, and of the manner in which it was hatched into being by the radicals, as fostered into full growth for political purposes:

The serious riot in New Orleans yesterday, full details of which have been transmitted by telegraph and spread before the public, has been a subject of general conversation here, and comment has not been lacking to support either side of the question at issue. But, as the whole affair was deliberately planned and concocted in this city during the recent session of Congress, it is more possible to arrive at a clear understanding of the merits of the case here than anywhere else. In reviewing the matter, as I propose briefly to do, it will be necessary to take a retrospective glance of a few years.

The convention, the attempt to reassemble which has led to the scenes of bloodshed and riot now filling the public mind with horror, was originally called during the administration of General Banks as commandant of the Military Department of the Gulf. The forces of the United States then occupied about one-third of the territory of the State, and from those portions only were delegates sent to the convention which was called by the proclamation of then Provisional or Military Governor Hahn. The delegations were notoriously secured through the active exertions and interference of the military officials, and in many instances comprised men in no manner entitled to citizenship in the State; in others, men of doubtful character—gamblers, saloon keepers, &c.; in the generality, men of inferior ability and with no representative character. But the convention, representing simply a third of the State, assembled nevertheless, and proceeded to discharge its duties. United States District Judge Darrell was chosen its President. Its proceedings were characterized by a general acquiescence in the demands of the military authorities and of the government at Washington. A constitution was framed, having as its chief feature a provision forever prohibiting within the State slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, and authorizing the State Legislature, created by it, to determine the question of suffrage. The convention adjourned subject to the call of its President. Its work was submitted to the people and ratified, though by a very small vote—the majority of the people, even in the territory occupied by our forces, being opposed to the new instrument, but for prudential reasons refraining from voting upon it.

On the restoration of the State, under the President's proclamation, the constitution framed by this convention continued in force by common consent, and the people under it proceeded to elect a civil government in all its details, from Governor down, and have since quietly and cheerfully submitted to the organic law which seemed so repugnant to them, and in the making of which they had been allowed no participation as a whole people.

During the last session of Congress, when the radicals began to develop the bitterness of their hostility to the President and his policy, efforts were made to get control of all the Southern State governments. Among the rest Louisiana was sought to be brought under radical influences, and telegrams passed thickly between this city and New Orleans in regard to the matter. Finally, when the Reconstruction Committee were about to report, the leaders in that movement requested the extreme radicals in New Orleans to send a committee here for consultation. Such a committee was sent, consisting of Benj. Franklin Lynch, ex-Attorney General under Hahn, and R. K. Howell, now claiming to be President of the convention. This committee came on and had frequent and protracted interviews with Stevens, Fessenden, Howard, Banks and other leading men in Congress. The proposition was that the convention of 1864, which, it was admitted, could be relied upon, should be reassembled, the Reconstruction Committee's should be by them accepted and approved, the proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States ratified, the constitution of the State further amended so as to provide for negro suffrage and the disfranchisement of a large proportion of the whites who had participated in any manner in the rebellion, the State offices to be declared vacant, and new elections ordered under the restrictions and provisions of the revised constitution so as to put into office only such men as were in favor with the negroes and the few whites who would be permitted to vote. The proposition was the subject of long correspondence by telegraph and letter between the committee sent here to confer, and their friends in Louisiana. The subject was broached to Judge Darrell, who positively refused to have anything to do with it, taking the ground that the authority vested in him to reconvene the convention had expired upon the ratification by the people of its doings, the possible rejection of which by the people being in his mind the only contingency under which the convention meant to provide for its recall. And in this view he was sustained by the ablest men in the State, who argued that otherwise the convention would never cease to exist, at least so long as its President should be alive. This was a stumper to the revolutionary scheme proposed, but as it turned out not a fatal one. Suggested by the Directory here, a caucus of the faithful members of the convention was summoned and met in New Orleans, at which Robert K. Howell was nominated President *pro tem.* of the convention, the appointment of such an officer having been neglected, or not considered necessary during the session of the body. But a little consideration showed the plotters that this action would do them no good, inasmuch as, during the presence of the President, the President *pro tem.* could not presume to act. But soon after Judge Darrell proceeded North, thus removing that objection, but only to give place to others of a still more serious nature. Howell had not been regularly elected President *pro tem.*, and therefore could not act in that capacity until the convention should assemble and ratify the caucus nomination; and if that objection could be got over another presented itself. Howell had resigned his seat in the convention during its session, which resignation had been accepted. Subsequently, it is true, an effort had been made to reconsider that vote of acceptance, but it had failed because of the lack of a quorum when it was made; so that, in fact, Howell was not even a member of the body of which it was proposed irregularly to make him presiding officer. The Directory, however, proposed to override all this and brass the thing through; but Howell had sufficient virtue left in him to set his face determinedly against such a palpably illegal proceeding, and positively refused to act.

The Directory then went to work at Governor Wells, who had hitherto been classed by them as a copperhead and rebel, and by the people as a conservative. On hearing the scheme, Wells declared that it was revolutionary; would lead to riot and bloodshed; the people would not submit to it; he would have nothing to do with it, and to avoid being dragged into it, he packed his trunk and left New Orleans for his plantation up the country. This determined and refractory conduct was duly reported by Lynch, Howell and Hahn (who was acting with them) to the Directory. Thad. Stevens smiled one of his ghastly smiles and said, "Of course, its revolutionary. Ain't these revolutionary times?" Fessenden said, "What if the people do kick up a row? It's all the better for us at the North." Banks with his wise sagacity, acquiesced, and said, "I know all those people down there, and just what they are made of. Let them create a riot. The more anarchy there is produced in the South, the more thunder we will have at the North. We'll fasten it on the the President's policy." Conklin, Howard and the rest of them chimed in with a common remark. "It's just what we want; the best thing that could happen for the radical party." Hard as it may be to believe these reports in this era of the world's history, they, nevertheless, are truths; and though in each instance I may not cite the precise words used, I give the substance of the replies of these members of the thirty-ninth Congress when told that their plans would lead to what they have led. And so a long despatch was sent down to Governor Wells, in which propositions were made to him to convene that convention, it being distinctly pledged to him that Congress would sustain his action and the action of the convention when assembled, and that the military power of the government should not be exercised against them. Now, in this connection note the similarity of the agreement to that entered into with the Texas radicals, as exposed to you in this correspondence some time ago in noting the defection of Jack Hamilton to the radicals. In both instances the ultimate argument used was that the military power of the government should not be used against the radical revolutionists. The Jack Hamilton plot has been carried out literally and precisely as I unfolded it to you, save that the Throckmorton government, not being yet installed, cannot be resisted and overturned. In this New Orleans business the same promises of military aid were given. The result will show whether the plotters of revolution have the power to keep their pledges in this important respect.

The proposition of the Directory was taken out, by one of the home friends of the scheme, to the country hiding place of the Governor, a poor old superannuated politician of years ago, who, overcome by the flattery and promises of support from leading members of Congress, yielded his convictions of duty and right, and issued from his retreat writs of election to fill vacancies, and a proclamation convening the convention. The reception of this proclamation is already known. The populace were indignant; the entire State administration, except the Governor, protested against it. Even the better class of radicals in the State, such as Thomas J. Durant, and those who follow his lead, and who have hitherto been considered the most substantially loyal citizens in the State, and are radicals, denounced the movement; all, or nearly all the Federal appointees in the State denounced it; a majority of the members of the convention clapped their hands at the prospect of getting another chance at the public treasury; a few ambitious outsiders cheered at the prospect of a revolution, which might bring them uppermost; the entire negro population strutted and shouted at the instigation of the knowing ones, firmly believing that the movement was designed to, and would, bring to them the equal right of suffrage and privilege to hold office.

It is not necessary, nor have I time, to trace the steps from the issuance of Wells' call for the convention up to its fatal assembling yesterday. Enough has been stated to show that the results produced had been deliberately counted upon. One great object of the convention has been accomplished, viz: the creation of a riot. Let us pass over all the interim and come down to the immediate time of the disturbance. The Governor, seeing the commotion caused by his proclamation, took steps to preserve the peace. What steps? In a dispatch he says that he has enrolled the militia of the State. That is, in fact, he has organized the negro population into squads and companies, armed them with muskets, pistols, clubs or whatever else could be procured, and with them prepared to protect an illegal body, convened for avowedly revolutionary purposes, from the fury of the populace, who refused to be revolutionized. This proceeding was reported to the people, and added fuel to the blaze of popular excitement. Finally, on Friday last, as if purposely to create the rupture for which the Central Directory here had expressed themselves so anxious, certain white men procured an assemblage of negroes to be held, at which the most violent and incendiary speeches were made, exciting the poor ignorant blacks to all manner of insolence and outrage towards the native white citizens. A procession was formed, which marched through the principal streets, armed with clubs, brickbats and pistols, driving all white citizens from the thoroughfares. The interference of the police resulted in the killing of three negroes and the wounding of several policemen.

The day of the convention arrived. The Mayor had appealed to the people to refrain from any interference with its meeting. Prominent Louisianians, now in this city, including J. Adolph Rassler (who, I see, the despatches denounce as a violent copperhead), Mr. W. H. C. King, of the New Orleans *Times*: Mr. Flanders and others, acting under advice from the President, kept the wires busy with their despatches to their fellow townsmen, urging that in no case should the convention be interfered with. Every effort was put forth for peace. But the fanatical element of revolution would not have peace. Knowing the excited state of the public mind they deliberately organized a negro procession on the morning of that day, armed as was the other, and marched it through the streets. A peaceably disposed white man was jostled from the sidewalk. It was the spark that fired the magazine. The anxiously desired riot was the immediate result. The appearance of the police was met with a volley of pistol bullets. The excitement increased. The city was in a turmoil. The negroes marched to the hall of the Convention, and under their protection the revolutionists attempted to assemble. The people, up to this time peaceably disposed and in perfect subjection to the mandate of the Mayor and the counsel of their friends here, had refrained from violence. Now goaded on to madness and fury by the overbearing manner and insolent conduct of the negroes, who, it seems, were the Governor's militia, the white people turned out *en masse* to put an end to what seemed to them an outrage and an insult. The negroes were driven within the building. The police surrounded it and attempted to preserve order. The white rioters were kept back. The police then entered the building and began arresting the members to protect them from the fury of the mob they had incited. Pistol shots were fired from without. Every person seen within was made a target. A white handkerchief was shown at the window as a flag of truce. It either was not seen or the mob in its fury would not see it. The firing continued. The negroes hid in the corners, or sought shelter in the middle of the building. All the whites, who could be, were arrested and taken out one by one under a strong guard for their protection and put in confinement. And so the disturbing cause being removed, the mob dispersed and order again reigned. Then, and not till then did the promised military appear. Then, when the mischief was all accomplished, did General Baird march in his troops, declare martial law, and take possession of the city. To this extent was the pledge of the radical Directory of Congress redeemed.

Proclamation of James Stephens.

James Stephens, the chief organizer of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, issued the following important address on Monday night:

FENIAN BROTHERHOOD,
CENTRAL OFFICE, July 30, 1866.

BROTHERS: The Fenian Brotherhood, an auxiliary branch of the actual home organization, and subordinate to that organization, has and had for its object and duty direct assistance to Ireland. Worked in strict accordance with this, its sole legitimate aim, the Fenian Brotherhood will be of service to our cause, but it must be mischievous, and might be big with ruin, if otherwise used. Does not the inflexible logic of facts known to you all, speak trumpet tongued in confirmation of this truth? True, when applied to any period of the organization at present this truth has peculiar force and significance. For the day for which we have yearned and toiled through many years, is imminent and inevitable on this vital point, let no man be mistaken, or try and cloak his motives and aims in a stimulated scepticism. We fight for freedom on the Irish soil this very year. Mind, it is no longer a question of "battle or dissolution." I repeat, the men at home have resolved to fight this year, and fight they will. Under such circumstances a solemn and glorious duty devolves on you. I will not ask are you willing to fulfill this duty and redeem the name of Irishmen on this continent, being every day more and more convinced that you are not only willing but determined to do so. You will not again allow yourself to be misled by false lights held forth to allure you from duty and Ireland. The straight road, in our case, is the true one home. Irish freedom must be won on Irish soil. You will not look for aid to any government till we at home are up in arms. Even then you will not expect more from any government than recognition as a belligerent. This will be amply sufficient for our purposes, and this, once we are holding our own, shall be at once accorded. Could republican America do less for us than monarchical England so readily does for all the world? Assuredly not. And we look for no more, freely as our blood has flown for these States. But if you hold yourselves of all governments, how much more so must you be a dependent of mere party. Our cause is too sacred for the politician. You feel this, and you know *him* from sad and bitter experience. Therefore I need not warn you against those who, in the name of this party or that, and on the strength of cloudy promises, would gain your votes for the coming election. Thus to be won is blindly to be sold. You are not blind *now*; and so when a man of life-long indifference to Ireland, or of years of hostility to the present movement for her freedom, becomes suddenly enamored of our cause, you can fully estimate his sincerity. Our work is for Ireland, and not for the politician. His hottest sympathy would freeze the Irish heart. Give him your support, and he stabs your country. The Fenian Brotherhood recognizes no party, and must be used by none. Therefore, I expect, and Ireland expects, that no true patriot—no member of the Fenian Brotherhood—will lend himself officially, or allow himself to be officially used, by any politician or party on this continent. It is my duty to add that any officer who so lowers himself, or who would try to lower the dignity and effectiveness of our order, shall be at once removed from office.

Faithfully and fraternally yours,
JAMES STEPHENS, C. O. I. R.

York County Nominations.

The Democracy of York assembled in the Court House on Tuesday (31st of July,) and nominated the following ticket:

Congress.—A. J. Glossbrenner.
Associate Judge.—David Newcomer.
Assembly.—Levi Maish, Stephen G. Boyd.
Prothonotary.—Thos. G. Cross.
Sheriff.—Jesse Engles.
Register.—Jacob Stickel.
Clerk.—Wm. Tash.
Commissioner.—Daniel Miller.
Recorder.—Henry Reisinger.
Director.—Wm. Kilgore.
Coroner.—Samuel J. Rouse.
Auditor.—David Gemmill.

The Hon. A. J. Glossbrenner was renominated unanimously and by acclamation. His nomination will be acquiesced in by Cumberland and Perry, and, if any one can be found to run against him, his majority will be the largest ever given in the district. The ticket is an immensely popular one and the real "boys in blue" are jubilant over the selection of Col. Maish and Capt. Reisinger.