manner in which they have discharged their Mr. Robert D. Holmes, of New York, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved. That the thanks of this Convention are eminently due, and are hereby tendered, to the representatives of the press, for the honest, able and impartial performance of their duties.

The Hon. John S. Rolling, of Missouri, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: fered the ions and in manimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention

Resolved, That the thanks to the convention to hereby tendered to the citizens of phla for their hospitality and kindn Convention during its deliberations. the Convention during its deliberations.

The Chair announced that he had received from George Martin, President, and C. W. Alexander, Secretary, in behalf of the National Union Johnson Club, of the city of Philadelphia, a gavel made out of the wood of the trigate Constitution.

The Chair also appropried on that it might The Chair also announced, so that it might

The Chair association underly so that the ger-man Central Bub of the city of New York, had presented a list of names as honorary members of the Convention, which would be inscribed on its proceedings and be pub-lished The Chair also announced that this eve-The Chair also announced that this evening, at 7 o'clock, there would be a meeting of the soldiers and sailors in attendance on the Convention at the "Wigwam. Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, of fered the following resolution which was

ndopted:

**Exactived, That a correct a copy of the proceedings of the Convention be brepared by E O. Perrin, Secret ry, and certified by the President, for publication by the Resident Committee at Washington City.

LETTER FROM GENERAL DIX. The Chairman then said, before putting motion for adjournment, the Chair de sires to have read a letter from the Hon.
John A. Dix, who presided over the pre-liminary proceedings of the Convention.
The letter was read by the Secretary as WIGWAM, 15th August, 1866. Samuel J. Tilden, Esq., Charman New York Del-

egation: DEAR SIR. I am obliged to return to New Deate SIG. I am oninged to return to New York this attention on urgent business. The admirable spirit of harmony and conciliation which perviates the Convention, renders my presence unnecessary, and leaves me no other regret than that of being unable to witness the close of the proceedings so auspiciously commenced, and so full of promise of future good.

Very truly yours,

JOHN A. DIX. THE CHAIRMAN'S CLOSING REMARKS.

The Chairman, (Senator Doolittle,) then act: Gentlemen of the Convention. For the stationer of the Colvention. For the kindness and courtesy by which you have sustained the Chair in the efforts to which, by your resolution you have been pleased to allude, I return you may sincere thanks. Before putting that motion which shall terminate the proceedings of this Convention, I shall ask you may more to join with the I shall ask you once more to join with the Elliott in invoking the benedic tion of Almighty God, by whose support we are sure of success, but without which we should inevitably fail.

CLOSING PRAYER.

Rev. Mr. Elliott then came forward and made the closing prayer, as follows:

Thou great Ruler of the Universe, and Author of all peace, and order, and harmony, and haw or earth, it is meet and right that we should how our hearts before Thee, on this deeply interesting occasion, and offer thanks to the ., the great preserver of men and of mations, that we have neen permitted to meet together after the confusion of years, under such favorable anispiecs, surre-unded and protected by Thy providence, and by that disposition to order and law which is now about us. We recognize Tuy-gracious providence, and offer thanks to Thee, the Author of all our mercles. We thank Thee that Thou hast put it into the hearts of these Thy servants to come together and to organize thus in barmony, from the various parts of this Union, and once more to take the error of the triendly hand and pass the friendly greetings of each other in Thy presence, and to renew with heartly sincerly their friendshits here on earth. O, Lord God of our fathers who planted us, who built us p, who made usgreat, who kept us united, and by whose gracious will and providence we are ugain one people, we offer thanks to Thee for the harmony of this body; for the unioff of hearts which has been manifested throughout this Convention and for that sport of conciliation which has been and in all its proceedings; CLOSING PRAYER. we one to the union of non-manthes of throughout this Convention non-that spirit of conciliation which has been seen that spirit of conciliation which has been seen that spirit of conciliation in all its proceedings that blessings which no

ADJOURNMENT. The Chairman then put the quest The Charman then put the question upon the motion that the Convention do now adjourn sine die, and declared it carried mammously. The Chair, therefore, at half-past 12 o'clock, pronounced the Convention adjourned without day.

The band thereupon struck up the appropriate air of "Home, Sweet Home," while the members of the Convention and the vast me members of the Convention and the vast audience mingled together in a most friend-ly manner, beforeseparating finally. Cheers were given for President Johnson and for were given for President Johnson and for Senator Doolittle; and members and spec-tators gradually dispersed, thus closing in perfect harmony and without the occurrence of a single disagreeable circumstance, this great National Convention. NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The following resolution has been adopted by the National Union Executive Com PHILADELPHIA, August 16, 1866. At a meeting of the National Union Execu-tive Committee, held at Philadelphia, Augus 16, the following resolution was unanimously

iopted:
Kesalved, That the National Union Executive Kesolred, That the National Union Executive Committee carnesticy recommend to the friends of Feace, Union, Liberty and Law, in each county of the thirty-six States and nine Territories of the American Union, as early as practicable, to hold mass meetings for the purpose of radilying the action of the National Union Convention, and also to provide means to place its proceedings in the hands of every citizen of the regulation. of the republic, ed) — JOSEPH S, CROWELL, an National Union Executive Co

For the Intelligencer.

MESSES, EDITORS: The negroes of the Southern end of the county have been holding a camp meeting near the Union Hotel, ovidence township, for several days past On Sunday, I in company with a number of white citizens went there for the purpose of looking on. In the afternoon a disturbance occurred, which was caused by a negro, named Proctor, attacking Mr. Thomas Kirkwood, who was formerly constable of Drumore township. It appears that Proctor had been arrested by Kirkwood several years ago, when'he swore he would have revenge, and took this occasion to put his threat into execution. As soon as Proctor saw Mr. Kirkwood he went up to him, and after a few words of conversation, struck him and knocked him down, when a number of the negroes also struck him. He finally got up, when he was driven off the grounds, Christian Warfel came on the ground and asked for Proctor; Proctor, without replying, Immediately struck him and knocked him down; he got up, when he was again knocked down by Proctor, after which two negroes jumped on him and kicked him: was finally rescued by George Kuhn, and while he was taking him away he was again knocked down. Isaac and Benjamin Miller, who had been quietly looking on, had started for home when they were stopped by Proctor and asked where they were going? They answered, "About our business Proctor then rolled up his sleeves, when John B. Morton said "go in, boys." Proc tor and three or four negroes then attacked Morton and knocked him down and box him, whereupon Morton drew his pistolane fired two shots, slightly injuring two of the negroes. A general attack was then made by the few white men present, and they drove the negroes about ten yards. The negroes, by the free use of stones, clubs, &c. succeeded in Uriving the white men from the ground.

Some of the negroes followed the white men into Jacob Eshleman's house, but did not succeed in reaching them. On their return to the camp they found John Moore and James Laird sitting upon, the fence, whom they knocked off, upon which Mr. Laird fired at them. They then jumped on Mr. John Moore and beat him severely He finally succeeded in making his escape. The negroes afterwards met two men is the woods, one of them an old man, and knocked them down. The above is a brief statement of facts as they occurred. Hoping you may see proper to publish them, I re-Per to puss...
Yours truly,
VERITAS.

Peace and Tranquility. Every true lover of his country will read with delight the President's proclamation declaring that "peace, order, tranquility and civil authority now exist in and throughout the whole of the United States of America." After four years of war and six years of violent disorder, what a happy thing it is to feel and know, and hear it proclaimed by our chief magistrate, that peace and tranquility have been re-atored to our bruised and bleeding

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Reception of the National Union Co White House---Address o mittee at the White House...Address of Hon. Reverdy Johnson...Reply of the President.

· Washington, Aug. 18, 1866. The committee, consisting of two delegates from each State, appointed by the National Union Convention to wait upon the President with an official copy of the proceedings of the convention, met this morning and postponed until one o'clock the time for the interview. It was originally intended that ten A. M. should be the hour at which the reception would be had. About one o'clock the committee, headed

by a band of music, reached the White House. They were conducted into the East room by Marshal Gooding, and were so arranged as to form a circle. The delegates to the convention who were in the city were then invited in, and took a position in the rear of the committee. The President soon appeared, and was accompanied by Secretaries McCulloch, Welles and Browning, and Postmaster-General Randall. The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, then advanced and said:

advanced and said:

Mr. President: We are before you as a committee of the National Union Convention, which met in Philadelphia on Tuesday, the 14th inst., charged with the duty of presenting you with an authentic copy of its proceedings.

proceedings.

Before placing it in your hands, you will you on the permit us to congratulate you on the object for which the convention was called the enthusiasm with which, in every State and Territory, the call was responded to, in the unbroken harmony of its deliber-State and Territory, the call was responded to, in the unbroken harmony of its deliberations, in the unanimity with which the principles it has declared were adopted, and more especially in the patriotic and constitutional character of the principles them selves, we are confident that you and the country will find gratifying and cheering evidence that there exists amongst the people a public sentimen: which renders an early and complete restoration of the Union as established by the Constitution certain and inevitable. Party faction, seeking the continuance of its misrule, may momentarily delay it, but the principles of political liberty for which our fathers successfully contended, and to sesure which they adopted the Constitution, are so glaringly inconsistent with the condition in which the country has been placed by such misrule, that it will not be permitted a much longer duration. We wish, Mr. President, you could have witnessed the spirit of concord and brotherly affection which animated every member of the convention. Great as your member of the convention. Great as your confidence has ever been in the intelligence and patriousm of your fellow-citizens, in their deep devotion to the Union, and their present determination to remstate and mainpresent determination to rear state and main-tain it, that confidence would have become a positive conviction could you have seen and hear I all that was done and said upon the occasion. Every heart was evidently full of joy, every eye beamed with patriotic animation; despondency gave place to the assurance that our late dreadful civil strife ended, the blissful reign of peace, under the protection not of arms, but of the Consti-tution and laws, would have sway, and be the protection not of arms, but of the Consti-ntion and laws, would have sway, and be in every part of our land cheerfully ac-knowledged, and in perfect good faith obeyed. You would not have doubted that the recurrence of dangerous domestic insur-rections in the future are not to be appre-hended. If you could have seen the men of Massachusetts and South Carolina coming into the convention on the first day of its meeting, hand in hand, unidst the raptu-rous applause of the wholehody, awakened by heartfelt gratification at the event, filling the eyes of thousands with tears of joy,

he eyes of thousands with tears of joy which they neither could nor desired to r oress, you would have felt as every person felt-that the time had arrived then all sectional or other perilous dissen sions had ceased, and that nothing should be heard in the future but the voice of harbe heard in the fature but the voice of harmony proclaiming devotion to a common country, of pride in being bound together by a common Union, existing and protected by forms of government proved by experience to be eminently fitted for the exigencies of either war or peace.

In the principles announced by the convention and in the feeling there manifested, we have every assurance that harmony throughout our entire hand will soon prevail. We know that as in former days, as was eloquently declared by Webster, the nation's most gifted statesman, Massachunation's most gifted statesman, Massachu-setts and South Carolina went "shoulder setts and South Carolina went "shoulder to shoulder through the Revolution," and stood hand in hand around the Administration of Wushington, and felt his own great arm lean on them for support, so will they again with like magnanimity, devotion and power, stand round your Administration and cause you to feel that you may also lean on them for support. In the proceedings, Mr. President, which we are to place in your hands, you will find that the convention performed the grateful duty imposed upon them by their knowledge of your "deupon them by their knowledge of your terests of your country," as illustrated by your entire presidential career, of declaring that in you they "recognize a chief magis-trate worthy of the nation and loyal to the

great crisis upon which your lot is cast. nd in this declaration it gives us marked leasure to add, we are confident that the pleasure to add, we are confident that the convention has but spoken the intelligent and patriotic sentiment of the country. Ever inaccessible to the low influences which often control the mere partisan, and governing alone by an honest opinion of constitutional obligations and rights, and of the duty of looking solely to the true interests, safety and honor of the nation, such a class is incapable of resorting to any bait for popularity at the expense of the public good. In the measures which you have adopted for the restoration of the Union, the convention saw only a continuance of the policy which for the continuance of the policy which for the same purpose was inaugurated by your immediate predecessor, in his re election by the people after that policy had been fully indicated, and had been made one of the issues of the contest. Those of his political friends who are now assailing you for sternly pursuing it, forgetful or regardless of the opinions which their support of his re-election necessarily involved, being upon the same ticket with that much-lamented public servant whose foul assassination touched the heart of the civilized world with grief and horror—you would have been false to obvintinuance of the policy which for the iorror—you would have been false to obvi ous duty if you had not endeavored to carry

ous duty if you had not endeavored to carry out the same policy; and, Judging now by the opposite one which Congress has pursued, its wisdom and patriotism are indicated by the fact that that Congress has but continued a broken Union by keeping ten of the States in which at one time the insurrection existed, as far as they could accomplish it, in the condition of subjugated provinces, denying the right to be represented whilst subjecting their people to every species of legislation, including that of taxation. That such a state of things is at war with the very genius of our Government; inconsistent with every idea of political freedom, and most perlious to the peace and safety of the country, no reflecting man and safety of the country, no reflecting man

and safety of the country, no reflecting man can fail to believe.

We hope, sir, that the proceedings of the convention will cause you to adhere, if possible, with even greater firmness to the course you are pursuing by satisfying you that the people are with you, and that the wish which lies nearest to their heart is that a perfect restoration of our Union at the earliest moment be allowed, and a conviction that that result can only be accomplished by the measures which you are pursuing. And in the discharge of the duties which these impose upon you, we, as oursuing. And in the discharge of the luties which these impose upon you, we, as lid every member of the convention, again

did every member of the convention, again for ourselves individually tender to you our profound respect and assurance of our cordial and sincere support.

With a re-united Union, with no foot but freemen's treading or permitted to tread on our soil, with a nation's faith pledged forever to a strict observance of all its obligations, with kindness and fratternal love everywhere prevailing, the desolations of war will soon be removed; its sacrifices of war will soon be removed; its sacrifices of life, sad as they have been, with Christian resignation, be referred to a providential purpose, of fixing our beloved country on a firm and endurable basis which will for-

thin and endurable basis which will for-wer place our liberty and happiness be-rond the reach of human peril; then, too, and forever will our Government challenge he admiration and receive the respect of the nations of the world, and we in no langer of any efforts to impeach our honor. And permit me, sir, in conclusion, to add, that great as your solicitude for the restorn-tion of our domestic pages and your labors of our domestic peace and your labors that end, you have also a watchfu re to the rights of the nation, unconsidered the property an assumed or actual foreign ower to enforce an illegal blockade against to Covernment or citizens of the United the Government or citizens of the United States, to use your own mild but expressive words, "will be disregarded." In this de-termination I am sure you will receive the mannimous approval of your fellow-citi-zens.

Now, sir, as the chairman of this com nittee, and, in behalf of the Convention, I mve the honor to present you with an au-hentic copy of its proceedings, The allusion in the above address to the leternimation of our Government to disregard the attempt of an assumed or actual

oreign Power to enforce an illegal blockade was greeted with loud and continuous cheer When Mr. Reverdy Johnson had con cluded, the President, said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Con Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: Language is Inadequate to express the enotions and feelings produced by this occusion. Perhaps I could express more by permitting silence to speak, and you to infer what I might and ought to say. I confess that, notwithstanding the experience I have had in public life, and the audiences I have addressed, this occasion and this assemblage are well calculated to and do overwhelm me.

overwhelm me.
As I have said, I have not language to As I have said, I have not language to convey adequately my present feelings and emotions, In listening to the address which your eloquent and distinguished chairman has just delivered, the proceedings of the convention, as they transpired, irecurred to my mind. Seemingly I partock of the inspiration that prevailed in the convention, when I received a despatch, sent by two of its distinguished members, consatraps and dependents in every town and village, and then with the civil rights bill following as an auxiliary [laughter] in con-

reying in terms the scene which has just been described of South Carolina and

veying in terms the scene which has just been described of South Carolina and Massachusetts, arm in arm, marching into that vast assemblage, and thus giving evidence that the two extremes had come together again, and that, for the future, they were united, as they had been in the past, for the preservation of the Union.

When the despatch informed me that, in that vast body of men, distinguished for intellect and wisdom, every eye was suffused with tears on beholding the scene, I could not finish reading the despatch to one associated with me in the office, for my own feelings overcame me. [Applause.] I think we may justly conclude that we are moving under a proper inspiration, and that we need not be mistaken that the finger of an overruling and unerring Providence is in overruling and unerring Providence is in this matter. The nation is in peril. We this matter. The nation is in peril. We have just passed through a mighty, a bloody a momentous ordeal, and do not yet find ourselves free from the difficulties and dangers that at first surrounded us. While our brave men have performed their duties—both officers and men—(turning to General Grant, who stood at his right)—while they have won laurels imperishable, there are still greater and more important duties to perform; and while we have had their co-operation in the field, we

portant duties to perform; and while we have had their co-operation in the field, we now need their support in our efforts to perpetuate peace. [Applause.] So far as the Executive Department of the Government is concerned, the effort has been made to restore the Union, to heal the breach, to pour oil into the wounds which were consequent upon the struggle, and, to speak in common phrase, to prepare, as the learned common phrase, to prepare, as the learned and wise physician would, a plaster healing common phrase, to prepare, as the learner and wise physician would, a plaster healing in character and co-extensive with the wound. [Applause.] We thought, and yet think, that we had partially succeeded. But as the work progressed, as reconciliation seemed to be taking place, and the country becoming united, we found a disturbing and marring element opposing us. In alluding to that element, I shall go no farther than did your convention and the distinguished gentleman who has delivered to me the report of its proceedings. I shall make no reference to it. That, I do not believe, the time and the occasion justify. We have witnessed in one department of the Government every effort, as it were, to prevent the restoration of peace and harmony in the Union. We have seen hanging upon the verge of Government, as it were, a body called, or which assumes to be, the Congress of the United States, but in fact a Congress of the United States, but in fact a Congress of only part of the States. We have seen this Congress assume and pretend to be for the Union, when its every step and actended to perpending and make a

the Union, when its every step and act tended to perpetuate disunion and make a disruption of the States inevitable. disruption of the States inevitable.

Instead of promoting reconciliation and harmony, its legislation has partaken of the character of penalties, retaliation and revenge. This has been the course and policy of one department of your Government. The humble individual who is now addressing you stands the representative of another department of the Government. The manner in which he was called upon to occupy that position I shall not allude to on this occasion; suffice it to say that he is on this occasion; suffice it to say that he is here under the Constitution of the country, here under the Constitution of the country, and being here by virtue of its provision, he takes his stand upon that charter of our liberties, as the great rampart of civil and religious liberty. [Prolonged cheering.] Having been taught in my early life to hold its acred, and having practiced upon it during my whole public career, I shall ever continue to reverence the Constitution of my fathers, and to make it my guide. [Hearty applause.]

Hearty applicase.l
I know it has been said, and I must be permitted to indulge in the remark, that he Executive Department of the Govern-nent has been despotic and tyrannical. Let me ask this audience of distinguished Let me ask this audience of distinguished gentlemen around me here to-day to point to a vote I ever gave, to a speech I ever made, to a single act of my whole public life that has not been against tyranny and despotism. What position have I ever occupied, what ground have I ever assumed, where it can be truthfully charged that I failed to advocate the amelioration and elevation of the great mass of my countrydevation of the great mass of my country-men? (Cries of "Never!" and great ap-plause.) So far as charges of that kind are concerned, I will say that they are simply intended to deceive and delude the public aind into the belief that there is some one mind into the belief that there is some one in power who is usurping and trampling apon the rights and perverting the principles of the Constitution. It is done by those who make such charges for the purpose of covering their own acts. [Cries of "That's so!" and applause.] I have feltiting duty, it vindication of principle and the Constitution of my country, to call attention to

lation of my country, to call attention to those proceedings. When we come to exthose proceedings. When we come to examine who has been playing the tyrant, by whom do we find that despotism has been exercised? As to myself, the elements of my nature, the pursuits of my life, have not made me, either in my feelings or in my practice, aggressive. My nature, on the contrary, is rather defensive in its character. But I will say that having taken my stand upon the broad principles of liberty and the Constitution, there is not power enough on earth to drive me from it. [Loud and prolonged applause, Having placed myself upon that broad platform, I have not been awed, dismayed r intimidated by either threats or encroeciments, but have stood there in conjunction with patroite spirits, sounding the toesin of alarm when I deemed the citadel in danger. Great applause.] I said on a previous of asion and repeat now that all that wa was necessary in this great struggle against yranny and despotism was, that the strug-de should be sufficiently audible for the

It should be sufficiently audible for the American people to hear and understand. They did hear, and looking on and seeing who the contestants were, and what that struggle was about, they determined they would settle this question on the side of the Constitution and of principle, [Cries of "That's so," and applause.] I proclaim here to day, as I have on other occasions, that my faith is abiding in this great mass of the people. In the darkest struggle, when the clouds seemed to be most lowering, my faith, instead of giving way, loomed ng, my faith, instead of giving way, loomed ip through the dark cloud far beyoud, and saw that all would be safe in the end.
My countrymen, we all know that in the inguage of Thomas Jefferson, tyranny and espotism even can be exercised and exertdespotism even can be exercised and exerted more effectually by the many than by
the one. We have seen a Congress gradually encroach step by step upon constitutional rights, and violate day after day andmonth after month the fundamental principles of the Government. [Cries of "That's
so," and applause.] We have seen a Congress that seemed to forget that there was a
Constitution of the United States—that there
was a limit to the sphere and scope of legislation. We have seen a Congress in a

was a limit to the sphere and scope of legislation. We have seen a Congress in a minority assume to exercise powers which, if allowed to be carried out, would result in despotism or monarchy itself. [Enthusiastic applause.] This is truth, and because others as well as myself have seen proper to appeal to the patriotism and republican feeling of the country, we have been denounced in the severest terms. Slander upon slander, vituperation upon vituperation of the most villamous character, has made its way through the press. What, gentlemen, has been your and my sin? What has been the cause of our offending? I will tell you. Daring to stand by the Constitution of our fathers! [Approaching Senator Johnson.] I consider the proceedings of this convention fathers! [Approaching Senator Johnson.] I consider the proceedings of this convention sir, as more important than those of any

sir, as more important than those of any convention that ever assembled in the United States. [Great applause.] When I look with my mind's eye upon that collection of citizens coming together vofuntarily, and sitting in council, with ideas, with principles, and views commensurate with all the States, and co-extensive with the whole people, and contrast it with the collection of gentlemen who are trying to destroy the country. I regard it as more instroy the country, I regard it as more important than any convention that has sat, at least, since 1757. [Renewed applause.] I think I may also say, that the declarations that were there made are equal with the De-claration of Independence itself, and I here

chiration of Independence itself, and I here to-day pronounce it a second Dechration of Independence. [Cries of "Glorious," and most enthusiastic and prolonged applause.] Your address and dechrations are nothing more nor loss than a renfirmation of the Constitution of the United States. [Cries of "Good," and applause.] Yes, I will go farther, and say that the declarations you have made that the principles you have have made, that the principles you have enunciated in your address are a second proclamation of emancipation to the United States [renewed applause]; of the United States [renewed applictuse]; for in the proclaiming and reproclaiming these great truths you have laid down a constitutional platform upon which all can make common cause, and stand united together for the restoration of the States and preservation of the Government without reference to party. The query only is the sulvation of the country, for our country rises above all party considerations or in-

salvation of the country, for our country rises above all party considerations or influences. [Cries of "food," and applause.] How many are there in the United States that now require to be free! They have the shackles upon their limbs and are bound as rigidly as though they were in fact in slavery. I repeat, then, that your declaration is the second proclamation of emancipution to the people of the United States and offers a common ground upon which all patriots can stand. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman and gontleman, let me in this connection ask you what I have to gain this connection ask you what I have to gain more than the advancement of the publi more than the advancement of the public welfare?: I am as much opposed to the induigence of egotism as any one, but here, in a conversational manner, while formally receiving the proceedings of this convention, I may be permitted again to ask, what have I to gain consulting human ambition more than I have gained, except in one thing? My race is nearly run. I have been placed in the high office which I occupy under the Constitution of the country, and I may say that I have held, from lowest to highest, almost every position to which a thay say that I have host, from lowest to ighest, almost every position to which a man may attain in our Government. I have massed through every position, from alder-nan of a village to the Presidency of the passed through every position, non and iman of a village to the Presidency of the United States; and surely, gentlemen, this should be enough to gratify a reasonable ambition. If I wanted authority, or if I wished to perpetuate my own power, how easy would it have been to hold and wield that which was placed in my hands by the measure called the Freedmen's Bureau bill. [Laughter and applause] With an army which it placed at my discretion I could have remained at the capital of the nation, and with fifty or sixty millions of appropriations at my disposal, with me machinery to be worked by my own hands, with my satraps and dependents in every town and "village, and then with the civil "rights bill

that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease; and the war ought to cease; and the war ought to cease; and the concurrent in form, are substantially and identically the same, and as such have hitherto been, and yet are, regarded as having expressed the sense of congress upon the subject to which they resite; and Whereas, The President of the United States, by proclamation of the 19th of June, on thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, declared that the insurrection in the State of Tennessee habeen suppressed, and that the authority of the United clutes therein was undisputed, and that the fundamental such Commissioned were in the undisputed and commissioned were in the undisputed

been suppressed, and that the authority of the United chates therein was undisputed, and that such United States officers as had been duly commissioned were in the undisputed exercise of their official functions; and Whereas, The President of the United States, by further proclamation, issued on the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, did promutgate and declare that there no longer existed any armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States, in any or In all the State of Texas; and did further promulgate and declare that the laws could be sustained and enforced in the severa. States before mentioned, excepting only the State of Texas, and did further promulgate and declare that the laws could be sustained and enforced in the severa. States before mentioned, except Texas, by the proper civil authorities, State or rederal, and that the people of the said States, except Texas, are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed or will conform, in their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and did nurther declare in the same proclamation that it is the manifest determination of the American people that no State of its own will has a right or power to go out of or separate itself from, or be separated from, the American Union; and that, therefore, each State ought to remain and constitute an integral part of the United States; and did further declare in the same last mentioned states, excepting Texas, has be the mouter aron said given a stisnetory evidence th. I they acquiesce in this sovereign and important resolution of manifestion did further declare, that it is believed to be a fundamental principle of government, that the people who have revolted and who have revolved and who have revolved and who have revolved and on the proclamation of the force of the force of the proclamation of the force of the force of the proclamation of the force of the force of the force of the proc

oing harm as enemies, which last-name offer is abhorrent to humanity and to free on; and

Whereas, The President did in the same proclamation further declare that the Constitution clamation further declare that the Constitution of the United Stites provides for constituent communities only as states, not as Territories, dependencies, provinces, or protectorates; and dritter, that such constituent States must necessarily be, and by the Constitution and laws of the United States are, made equal, and placed upon a like footing as to political rights, of the United States are, made equal, and placed upon alike footing as to political rights, immunities, dignity and power with the several States with which they are united, and did further declare that the observar ce of political equality as a principle of right and justice is well calculated to encourage the people of the before named States, except Texus, to be and to become more and more constant and persevering in their renewed allegiance; and Whereas, The President did further declare that standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, and the suppression of the writ of habeta corpus are in time of peace dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of citizens, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the national recontrees, and ought not, therefore, to be sensitioned or allowed, except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebelion; and the President did further, in the same proclamation, cedare that the policy of the government of the United States, from the beginning of the insurrection to its overthrow and final suppression, had been conducted in conformity with the principles in the last-named proclamation recited; and

iples in the last-named proclamation rec Whereas, The President, in the said procla nation of the 18th of June, one thousand eigh

at an end, and was thencelorth to be so regarded; and
Whereas, Subsequently to the said second
Whereas, Subsequently to the said second
any of April, one thousand eight hundred and
sixty-six, the insurrection in the State of Texas
has been completed and every more suppressed and ended, the authority of the United
States has been successfully and completely
established in the said state of Texas, and now
remains therein unresisted and undisputed,
and such of the proper United States officers as
have been duly commissioned within the
limits of the said State are now in the undisturbed exercise of their official functions; and
Wherear, The laws can now be sustained and
enforced in the said State of Texas by the
proper civil authority, state or Federal, and
the people of the said State of Texas, like the
people of the other States before named, are
well and loyally disposed, and have conformed
or will conform, in their legislation, to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment of the Constitution of the United States,

end by the aforesaid Proclamation of the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; and I do further proclaim that the said insurrection is at an end, and that peace, order, tranquility and civil authority now exist in and throughout the whole of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof, I have herennto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of, Washington, this twentieth (20th) day of August, in the year of our Lord one thou and eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

Ry the President.

sure of it."]
Before separating my friends, one and all, committee and strangers, please accept my sincere thanks for the kind manifestation. tions of regard and respect you have exhibi-ted on this occasion. I repeat that I shall always continue to be guided by a conscientions conviction of duty, and that always gives me courage, under the Constitution, which I have made my guide.

At the conclusion of the President's remarks, three enthusiastic cheers were given for Andrew Johnson and three more for General Grant. The President and General Grant then retired arm in arm, and were

nection with all the other appliances of the

have always been respected and obeyed by

and ap-

Government, I could have p myself dictator. ["That's true,"

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug 19.

chared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States; and Whereas, By another proclamation of the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, issued in pursuance of an act of Congress, approve June 7, in the same year, the distance from was declared still existing in the States aforesaid, with the exce thon of certain specified countries in the State of Virginia, and

the States aboresid, with the exce thou of certain specified counties in the state of Virginia, and Whereas. By another proclamation, made the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-free in pursuance of the act of Congress of July 13th, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-free, in pursuance of the act of Congress of July 13th, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the exceptions named in the proof mation of August sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, were revoked, and the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansos, Mississipp, Florida, Virginia, except the forts eight counties of Virginia, desumated as Western Virginia, and the ports of New Orleans, Key West, Fort Royal and Beautort. in North Carolina, were declared to be still in a state of insurrection against the Unit of States; and Whereas, By another proclamation of the 15th day of September, 1853, and in pursuance of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, the rebellion was declared to still exist, and the privilege of the writ of habous corpus was, to certain specified cases, suspended throughout the United States, said suspension to continue throughout the duration of the Fresident of the United States, be modified or revoked; and, Whereas, The House of Representatives, on the twenty-second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, adopted a resolution in the words following, namely: "Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, Thia the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the constitutional government, will recollect only its duty to or research.

stitutional govern cent, and In arms around the capital; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all tecling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that the war is not waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor any purpose of overthinowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these states, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and as soon as these objects are accomplished the wire ought to cease." and "Bercas, The Senate of the United States, on the 25th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, adopted a resolution, in the words following, to wilt:

"Resolved, The present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States now in revolt against the constitutional government and in arms around the capital; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is

arms around the capital; that in this national emergency, Congress, bankshing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not prosecuted upon our part in any spirit of oppression or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interiering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several states unimpaired; that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease; and

marcus, the Fresident, in the said procla-mation of the 18th of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, upon the grounds there-in stated and hereinbefore recited, did then and thereby proclaim and declare that the in-surrect on which heretolore existed in the sev-eral States before named, except in Texas, was at an end, and was thenceforth to be so regard-

myself dictator. ["That's true," and applianse.]
But, gentlemen, my pride and my ambition have been to occupy that position which retains all power in the hands of the people. [Great cheering.] It is upon that I have always relied. It is upon that I rely now. [A voice, "And the people will not disappoint you."] And I repeat, that neither the taunts nor jeers of Congress nor of a subsidized calumniating press can drive me from my purpose. [Great applianse.] I acknowledge no superior except my God, the author of my existence, and the people of the United States. [Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.] For the one, I try to obey all His commands, as best I can, compatible with my poor humanity. For the other, in a political and representative sense, the high beheats of the people have always been respected and obeyed by by military orders to enforce the execution of the acts of Congress, aid the civil authorities and secure obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States within the State of Tayes if a court laws of the United States within the State of Texns, if a resort to military force for such pur-pose should at any time becore e necessary: Now therefore, i. Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the State of Texas, is at an end, and is to be henceforth regarded in that State, as in the other States before named, in which the sid insurrection was proclaim d to ue at an end by the aforesaid Proclamation of the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and

radicalism at "Copperheads;" his speech (?)

disgusted with the meeting, or probably

with his own speech, he immediately left the place. Col. Bear, from your city spoke

next; he commenced by saying that five

years ago he was also a citizen of this place,

out he still recognizes some familiar faces.

It gave him pleasure to meet them -and that

responsible. He said the Democratic party

had their hands stained with all the blood

shed during the last five years. He said he despises every Democrat, that he brands

them with the word Copperhead, he cannot

consider them his friends or treat them as

such, though they had been his former as-

sociates. He said he had seen the list of

the "Clymer Soldiers' Club of Lancaster."

and that amongst the whole number of names he found not one soldier who earned the name of one; all of them were bounty-jumpers, deserters and picknockets. He said they had a "Geary Club" in Lancaster, all fully or-

ganized as a military company, with offl-

cers; that the object of which is, if needs be

to murch to the city of Washington, and

drive out that traitor and rebel sympathizer f the White House. (Cheers.)

He said they were called the negro part

but his hearers should not believe this. It

Col Bear handed us the following

poke the truth to my fellow-citizens at Varwick, but I did not use the above lan-

or the following reasons: 1 know noting of the military record of any of the signs of the Clymer Soldiers' Club, except the

pocket. The other remark is far from the truth. I could not have uttered i

the truth. I could not have uttered it because the military organization of the Geary Club is not completed and when it is, I can assure "Soldier," that it is not intended for the purpose imputed. I did not utter languago so strong in regard to Andrew Johnson, although your correspondent has given nearly my opinion of him. The "Soldier" should have been honoruble enough to have stated correctly what I said, but I presume he did not intend to give a correct report. I do not re-

end to give a correct report. I do not re-nember of having said anything but what

shall repeat often during the campaign.

soldier. I shall never wound his feelings as

The following is the reply of "Sol-

Messrs. Editors: The political harangue

of Colonel Wm. L. Bear to the Soldiers' Geary Club of Warwick township, has

brought that gentleman to his feet, and by his card in the Intelligencer of August

15th, he disclaims having said what he is

reported to have said by your correspon-

dent "Soldier." The great exponent of loyalty, the editor of the "Express," comes

to his rescue and charges "this thing as a

bold, barefaced assertion-a Democratic

style of argument," and says "we must

nail these assertions and their authors.

The only misconception about the speech

in question is, that "Soldier" did not im-

pute half to Col. Bear that he did say. His

speech compiencing with an appeal to God

that he was telling the truth, was nothing

but a tirade of abuse of the Democratic

party, (or, as he styled them, "Copper-

heads,") and such of the soldiers as sup-

ported the claims of Mr. Clymer. Can is

nossible that the gentleman really paid

so little attention to what he did say? Or

his memory fitful or faithless to recall

what his lips uttered? The assertion in re-

gard to the Clymer soldiers is correct in

substance and words, save only that his

utterance was still more emphatic, and to

give still more correctly the denunciatory

sentence, the opithets "skulkers and cou

ards" should be added. He plainly and

emphatically declared that "his military

experience enabled him to form a correct

estimate of the class of soldiers who sup

port Clymer." Will be deny that, in ad-

ition, he said "these soldiers found i

convenient to be sick in the hospitals

aid of Democratic Congressmen to se

cure their discharge," and that he even

cited an instance of a young man from

Reading? Will be denythat he said "there

were traitors and sympathizers in Warwick

township, whom if he wished he could name

by the dozen and half dozen, who if he had

him, who he knew hated him, yet professing friendship, shook his hand, but dropped

it like a hot potato?" Will he deny that he

urged his auditory to call these men by

heir proper and deserving names, and that

whenever he met these men he could see

ost his head would not have shed tears over

hirking duty, and importuning the

Yours truly, W. L. BEAR.

may have ideas too "radical" for orrespondent, but if he has been a good

dier" to Col. Bear's note:

was not their purpose when they met

have always been respected and obeyed by me. [Applause.]
Mr. Chairman, I have said more than I had intended to say. For the kind allusions to myself contained in your address, and in the resolutions adopted by the convention, let me remark that in this crisis, and at this period of my public life, I hold above all price, and shall ever recur, with feelings of profound gratification, to the last resolution, containing the endorsement of a convention emanating spontaneously first.
Ry the President.
WILLIAM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State. of a convention emanating spontaneously from the great mass of the people. I trust and hope that my future action may be such that you and the convention you represent may not regret the assurance of confidence you have expressed. ["We are sure of it"] For the Intelligencer. Colonel Bear's Speech at Warwick. Messes, Editors.—Being anxious to know whether the Radical stump orators are as devoid of argument as their newspapers, I went on Thursday evening to the public house of L. G. Kemper in Warwick, where one of those political incendiaries was holding forth. On my arrival, I found about thirty-five men and boys present, and an individual named Seltzer I believe

immediately followed by the committee and audience. Proclamation by President Johnson.

The following proclamation is in readiness to be issued by the President: Whereas, by proclamation of the filteenth and nineteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the President of the United States, in virtue of the power vested in him by the Constitution and the laws declared that the laws of the United States were opposed and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of Sou h Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Lonisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by ordinary course of Judicial proceedings or by the power vested in the Marsnal by law; and Whereas, By another proclamation, made on the sixteenth day of August, in the same year, 1- purstance of an act of Congress, approved Ju y 13, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the Inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virgina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Texas, Aranasa, Mississippi, and Florida, except the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, India, States of the Allegheny Mountains, and except, also, the luniabitants of such other parts of that State and other States before named as might main an aloyal observance to the Union and the Constitution, or might be from time to time occupied and controlled by forces of the Unit ed States energinged in the dispersion of insurgents, were declared to be in a State of Insurrection against the United States; and Whereas, by proclamation of the filteenth

poor ragged negro on the street to beat him and push him off the sidewalk; and because they suffer him to pass along unmo ested they are so-called. This was the only and sole defence he made against this charge. He knew it to be too true, and out of respect to the party he did not deny that which every child nows to be a fact. His whole speech was entirely without reason or argument. What say you "Clymer" Soldiers? Have one of you carned the name of Soldier Vere you all traitors to your country? Or

has this man gone crazy over the prospects of a political office, that he has lost all repect for his fellow-soldiers? When we exunine his military career, we find his exloits to rank about the same as that of Gen. Geary.

If I mistake not, the position he held during the greater part of his first enlist-ment was such as to place him not in the ront. Can such a man be fit for a gift in the hands of the neople—such an office as he is seeking now? A man who slanders those who have faced the battles of our country -A man who now threatens to behead the President of the United States? The difference between such a man and John Wilkes Booth, is simply that, he threatens to accomplish what the latter did accomolish. Warwick, Aug. 11, 1866. A SOLDIER.

note of explanation in reply to the LANCASTER, Aug. 14, 1866,

Editors Intelligencer: In your issue of
Monday I that the following language, inputed to me as having uttered it at a meeting of the Soldierds' Geary Club of Warwick ownship. Among other misstatements the following is stalicised: "He said he had seen the list of the 'Clymer Soldiers' Club of Lancaster,' and that amongst the whole number of names he found not one soldier who earned the name of one; all of thei

who earned the name of one; all of them were bounty-jumpers, deserters and pick-pockets." That the "Geary Club" of Lancaster was organized, "If need be, tomarch to the City of Washington, and drive out the traitors and rebel sympathizer of the White Ilouse." I suppose you would not be willing to allow the space in your paper to give your readers what I did say. I believe I spoke the truth to my fellow-citizen at guage, and your correspondent will not say above his signature that I did. I could not for the tollowing reasons: I know nothing of the Clymer Soldiers' Club, except those who were members of Company B, First Reserves. Not one of those that I know of, re enlisted, and could not therefore, be bounty-jumpers, and none of them were ever charged with desertion, and I never heard that any of them picked my person's realist. The other servert is for from

prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; and Whereas, As all the reasons and conclusions set forth in regard to the several States therein sp clall, named, how apply equally and in all respects to the State of Texas, as well as to the other States which had been involved in insurrection; and Whereas, Adequate provisions has been made by military orders to enforce the execution of pranization of the "Soldiers" (Subjects, Texas, and Jurisdiers, Soldiers, Soldiers, Soldiers, Club of Lancaster, as imputed to Col. Bear by "Soldiers, Club of Lancaster, as imputed to Col. Bear by "Soldiers, Club of Lancaster, as imputed to Col. Bear by "Soldiers, Club of Lancaster, as imputed to Col. Bear by "Soldiers, Club of Lancaster, and the control of the "Soldiers, Club of Lancaster, and the control of the "Soldiers, Club of Lancaster, and the control of the "Soldiers, Club of Lancaster, and the control of the control o

organization of the "Soldiers' Club of Laneaster," not yet being completed, will in no way shield him from the responsibility of the remark imputed to him. Does he forget or deny that he distinctly and plainly said, and offered by way of explanation of the "Soldiers' Geary Club," that said organization was so organized for cases of emergency, "to go in a body to Warwick township to take care of Copperheads, and if Andrew Johnson, after the election, cut up any of his 'didos,' they would be ready to narch or go to Washington and hurl (not drive) that traitor and rebel sympathizer from the White House?" Will he deny that in speaking of the surrender of Lee to Gen. Grant, he charged that the surrender was not an unconditional one, and by imputation at least, found fault with Gen. U. S. Grant because he had allowed rebels their arms to take home with them, and even gave them a horse or two apiece? In conclusion we will say that the Democracy of Warwick township cannot be deterred from doing their duty and entering vigorously into the present political contest. They are resolved to advocate the

claims of Mr. Clymer, and the principles which he represents, without any effort to influence the passions of either factions or individuals. At the same time, we assure Col. Bear, that though they may have had no decided love and affection for the prinfrom Ephrata, spitting forth his venom of ciples he advocates, yet he has never been justified in attributing to them the motives was however very brief; no doubt being he expressed. As the Express has called for names we

hereby give the subjoined card: CARD.

We, the undersigned, having noticed the card of Col. W. L. Bear in the *Intelligencer* of August 15th, wherein he denied having said in his speech what "Soldier" reported him to have said, do hereby say that we he was now going to tell them nothing but are willing to make affidavitthat Col. Wm L. Bear did, then and there, make use o the truth (?) He then told them about his such language as reported by "Soldier" in the Intelligencer of the 13th inst., and as above, conveying the same meaning in sum and substance, though in words still services in the field, that if he had lost his head he would hold the Democratic party

more emphatic.
Sergt. Cyrus H. Young Sergt. CYRUS H. YOUNG, Battery F. 2d U. S. Art. Lieut. J. L. ROTH, Co. F. 77th P. V. Inf. Sergt. T. B. KREIDER, Co. D. 106th Ohio Vol. Inf. Corp. HENRY SHIFFER, Co. D, 20th Pa. Cav. Isaac F. Bomberger, 1SAAC F. BOMBERGER, CHAS. R. KREITER, R. R. TSHUDY, FRED. NIXDORF, HENRY SHIFFER, SR., ISAAC BUCH. 1911 17 1800

LITIZ, August 17, 1866.

Local Intelligence.

Court Proceedings The August term of the Court of Quarter ssions for Lancaster county commenced is morning, with Judges Hayes and Brinton on the bench. C. L. Hunsecker of Manheim township, was appointed fore man of the Grand Jury. After hearing the returns of the constables, and transacting me other current business, the Court ad

journed to meet at two and a half o'clock

There is a large amount of business of and for adjudication at this term. Beside ne hundred and seventy new cases which have been returned to this term, there are me hundred and six on the calendar, which have been continued from former terms. Monday Afternoon.-Court met again

alf past two o'clock. The first case up was Com'th vs. Isaa Jones, for stealing a horse, saddle and bridle, from Henry D. Keen on the 5th of April last, Jones plead guilty and was sentenced to the County Prison to the 1st o September. Owing to the peculiar circum stances connected with the taking of the horse, the case hardly justified a prosecu

tion for larceny.
Com'th vs. George Smith. Larceny. Smith plead guilty to stealing a piece of Kentucky Jean from the store of Philip Ginder, in East King street, on the 19th of ne last, and was sen rison for six months.

Com'th vs. Richardson Henderson. Lan eny. Henderson stole five pounds of cop per from Wm. T. Lowry, plead guilty and was also sentenced to County Prison for six

months. Com'th vs. Clara Powell. Larcent Clara took a pair of gaiters from Wm. I Sable, plead guilty and was sentenced for four months to County Prison. Com'th vs. Emma Bureaw and Clar owell. Larceny. Both plead guilty to tealing a piece of calico from Susan M. Brison in East King street. Emma was entenced for six months, and Clara for our months, to County Prison.

Com'th vs. Frederick Byerly. Larceny This case being taken up, Court adjourned o 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Tuesday Morning,-Not. pros. were en red in the cases of Martin Kaffroth, John Volgemorth and W. H. Wright for larceny; eo. Miller for false pretences ; Wm. Whi and Chas, H. Koch for selling liquor without license; Sarah Salfeld do.; John Linden and Martin Eshleman for neglecting to

open roads; Patrick Moss and Smith do. nd Sanders and Kutz for neglect of duty in repairing roads. Com'th vs. Benj. Loney, colored. Plend guilty to stealing a pair of boots from John A. Herbert. Sentenced to six months im

risonment, &c Com'th vs. Frederick Byerly. He was rarged with the larceny of a coverlid, beduilt and piliow-case from Benj. Y. Musser and carpets from Frederick Peck. Found guilty. Sentenced to six months imprisonment in each case, and the usual expenses Com'th vs. John Zook. Plead guilty to wo charges-fornication and bastardy

Janal sentence. Com'th vs. Geo. Bortzfield. Larceny coat or blouse and padlock from Wm. Campbell, out of a boat on the river. Found guilty and sentenced to 6 months, &c. Com'th vs. Jacob Sheaffer. Surety of the Pence. Threatening to burn and destroy the property of John II. Zook, On ground of insanity, produced by religious excitement, he was placed under his own cogni

since of \$100 to keep the peace. Com'th vs. Matthias Kline. Assault and battery with intent to kill Fordinand M. Sourbeer, with a chisel on the 26th of June, at Mount Joy, cutting him several times. The defence tried to prove that the act was provoked by the plaintiff by offensive manners towards him, and that it was simply an assault. He was found guilty, with ecommendation to the mercy of the Court. Com'th vs. Abraham Whitman, Charged ith stealing an axe from Jno. M. Supplee. In defence it was alleged that the axe though in the possession of the prisoner was only kept for a short time and pledged rithout intention of keeping it, but the jury found him guilty. Sentenced to six

nonths imprisonment, costs, &c. Court adjourned till afternoon.

"A THING OF BEAUTY is a loy forever. sang the poet, and the poet was right in the declaration, taking for granted that he had 'Barley Sheaf," the famous new cooking stove in his mind's eye. This stove is in very essentials a perfect beauty-cooks to a charm, and the dealer or family-man who carelessly passes its claims is assuredly unmindful of his individual interest Mossrs, Stuart, Peterson & Co., of Philadelphia, the manufacturers, will enlighten all inquires.

Special Motices.

[[LOVELY GIGLS AND FESTIVE BOYS, Send an addressed envelope and 25 cents and I will send you some valuable information that will please you. Address MISS JANE BRYAN, Station A, 120 Spring street, No

ALL MAY MARRY HAPPILY.

(rrespective of wealth, age or beauty; and the love of
the opposite sex can be gained by following simple
ules. Send a directed envelope to MADAME MARY PERRY Station D, Bible House, 1 WHISK FRS.—DR. LAMONTE'S CORROLLA Will force Whiskers or Mustaches on the smoothest face or chin -never known to fail. Sample for trial sent free. Address, REFYES & CO. No. 78 Nassau st., New York.

Marringes.

HOLLINGER—BEAR.—On the 19th inst., by the Rev. W. T. Gerhard, Mr. John H. Hollinger to Miss Malinda M. Bear, both of East Hempfield (without the aid of a microscope) "emDeaths.

KUHN.—On Sunday, 19th inst., at Meadville, rawford county, Pa., of Paralysis of the rain, William D., son of the late Augustus J. Brain, William D., son of the late Augustus J. Kuhn.
Knorr.—On the 15th inst., at Rocky Spring, John, son of Henry and Christine Knott, aged 15 years and 6 months.
ROTHARKEL—On the 18th inst., at Philadelphia, Susan M., infant daughter of George H. and Justins M. Rotharmel.
FRANK—On the 19th inst., Mrs. Anna Frank, in the 22d year of her age.
HULL—At Ephrata, on Tuesday evening last, the 14th inst., B. F. Hull, in the 34th year of his age. of his age. Mr. Hull was a member of the lst Pa. Cavalry

and served with credit to himself and the cause during the war. LINES on the death of Benjamin Hartman tho was killed by a sad accident in the Roh

erstown Rolling Mill, aged 21 years,

Before another Sun arose In yonder starry East,
The life of Benjamin did close,
And his probation ceased. Most sad has been his fate; alas! While at his work engaged, Through accident away he passed, And left this earthly stage.

But weep not, parents; be consoled, Think God knows all things best, And that the dear, immortal soul From earthly cares now rests. Who cometh at the eleventh hour Shall still accepted be. Thus Henjamin, nipped like a flower, Like angels, can be free.

This world is but a dreary wild, No rest for pilgrims he e; While you have hope to meet your child, Where there's no farewell tear. EAST HEMPFIELD, July 20, 1866.

Markets.

The Markets at Noon To-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—Flaxseed is wanted, and has advanced to \$3.50(3.35).
Cloverseed sells at \$9.50(9.0).
The Flour market is fair. Very little doing Sales of old extra at \$3.50(9.50); fresh ground do at \$10.50(1); Penna, and Ohio extra family \$11.50(13), and fancy \$13.50(16).
Small sales of Rye Flour at \$6.
Prices of Corn Meal nominal.
Wheat comes in slowly, and good red is in demand at \$2.50(2.56). A lot of new Missouri amber sold at \$3.
Rye sells at \$1.16.
Corn has declined 2c \$7 bus; sales of \$0.000 bus yellow at \$22/6c, and Western mixed at 90c.
Oats are in good request at \$1c.
Whiskey advanced to \$2.39 for Ohio. The Markets at Noon To-day,

New Advertisements.

STATE OF HENRY REITZ, LATE OF
East Earl Township, deceased. Letters of
Administration on said estate having been
granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate
payment, and those having claims or demands
against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned, residing in the township of Earl.

Administrator.

BY ATE OF CATHARINE DELIER,

late of Ephrata township, Lancaster co, deceased. The undersigned Auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Jacob Laush, Administrator, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will attend for that purpose on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th, 18th, at 10 o clock A. M., at this office, in Ephrata township, where all persons interested in said distribution may attend.

P. MARTIN HEITLER, Auditor, aug 2:

N OTICE TO CREDITORS...THE NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—

under igned has made application to the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws, and they have appointed the 3rd MONDAY in SEPTEMBER, 1866, at the Court House, in the City of Lancaster, at 100 clock, for hearing me and my creditors, where you may attend if you think proper.

Stw

PRIVATE SALE,...THE SUBSCRIBER
offers at private sale the following real
extate, to wit:
A Tract of Clear Land, situate in Warwick
twp., Lancaster county, on the road leading
from the town of Litiz to Litiz Mills, adjoining
lands of the town of Litiz, and others, containing 33 ACRES 139 PERCHES
of first quality Limestone Land; it is all under
good fence, nearly all post fence, and is in a
high state of cultivation. There are a number
of Locust trees on said premises. Said Tract is
divided into convenient fields, and the greater
part would be suitable for Town Lots.
Also, a Lot of Ground
situate Lists of Convenient of PERCHES,
situate Last downship, and near the above
tract on said room. The improvements are a
ONE-STORY LOG DWELLING HOUSE,
Stable, Hog Sty, and other out-buildings; a

ONE-STORY LOG DWELLING HOUSE, Stable, Hog Sty, and other out-buildings; i Well of never-failing Water near the door There are also a variety of Choice Fruit Tree and Grape Vines on said lot. The premises are all under good fence. JACOB DIEHM, [Examiner and Volksfreund copy.] aug 22 Stw 43

DOSITIVE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL Estate.—The undersigned will sell by public sale on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of SEPTEMBER, A. D., 1866, the ollowing valuable rear estate, viz: No. I. A Tract of first-rate Limestone land, trate in Strasburg township, adjoining lands Henry Musselman, Dr. Abraham Eshleman, situate in Strasburg township, adjoining annos of Henry Musselman, Dr. Abraham Eshleman, Cyrus N. Herr, and others, CONTAINING 70 ACRES, more or less. The improvements thereon are a one and a-half story weatherboarded Log DWELLING HOUSE, a large double-decker and the control of the control

DWELLING HOUSE, a large double-decker Frame Barn, with Wagon Shed and Corn Crib attached, and other necessary buildings. A word of excellent water, convenient to the house, Orchard, Fruit Trees, &c. The farm is conveniently divided into fields, so arranged that there is running water in each field.

A'so a one and a half story Stone and Frame GRIST MILL, with a Frame SAW MILL, attached, all in good running order. The Mill contains one pair of Burns, and one pair of Chopping Stones, with Smit Machine, Botting Apparatus, Cob Breaker, &c., all in condition for doing a large custom work. The Mill and Saw Mill are driven by the main branch of Little Beaver Creek, which affords ample power for a large business, which power my be greatly increased under an eristing right to swell the water highest Situated on First to swell the water highest Situated on Stussurg to Georgetown and other Southeastern portions of the country, and sufficiently near the timber and always must continue to be a superior location for a Grist and Saw Mill.

There is also on this tract a Lime-kitin and a Quarry of superior Stone for building purposes and for lime. The Kiln is within half a mile of the railroad, and would therefore be an excellent point to carry on the lime-burning business on a large secule.

No. 2. A Lot of Ground, containing adjoining No. 1 and lands of Cyrus N. Herr, with a Frame DWELLING HOUSE. Frame

HALF AN ACRE, adjoining No. 1 and lands of Cyrus N. Herr, with a Frame DWELLING HOUSE, Frame Stable, and other buildings thereon erected. A large portion of the purchase money may remain in the premises, if the purchaser desired it.

remain in the premises, it the particles it.

Persons wishing to see the premises will please call on Jacoo Spindler or Jacob Shaup, residing thereon.

Sale to commence at lo'clock P. M. of said lay, when due attendance will be given and terms of sale made known by the subscriber.

DAVID G. ESHLEMAN.

R. DOWNEY, Auctioneer. DEGISTER'S NOTICE. THE ACCOUNTS of the following persons are filed in the Register's Office of Lancester county for confirmation and allowance, at the Orphans' Court, to be held in the Court House, in the City of Lancester, on the THIRD MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, (18th) at 10 o'clock, A. M. SEFTEMBER, (18th) at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Margaret A. Lungan, Administratrix of Wm.
Lungan.
David McColm, Executor of John McColm.
Peter H. Sauder, Guardian of Henry Newswanger.
Edward Morton, Administrator of William
Wallace.

Wallace. W. G. Thompson, Administrator of W. A. G. Thompson
Jonathan F. Stoltzfus, Executor of Maria
Smucker.
Benjamin Mellinger, Administrator of John
B. Mellinger, who was Guardian of Benjamin
Covie. Coyle. Morris Jackson, Guardian of Joel J. Milner. Morris Jackson, Guardian of Alice H. Mil-

ner. John Ranck, Guardian of Elizabeth Smeltz, Christianna Smeltz and Julia Ann Smeltz. Ciristianna Smeitz and Julia Ann Smeitz.

**Ramuel H. Price, Administrator de bouis non
of Jacob Horzog.

Anna Lloyd, Administratrix of Joseph Lloyd.

Maria L. Miller, Administratrix of Adam Miller.
Charles D. Pritchett, Guardian of Ellen Remly
Joseph Hiddleson, Administrator of Mary
Hiddleson.
Litidleson.
Litidleson. ler. William Aug. Atlee, Administrator of Madison

T. Ritchie. Philip Oldwiler, Guardian of Mary Ann Meck-Phinip Ottwher, Johndian of Sary And MeckJohn M. Heyberger, Administrator of Samuel
S. Baughman.
Jesse Bucher and Isaac Bucher, Administrators of Samuel Bucher, dec'd., who was
Guardian of Lovi Henry and Martin Brubaker.
John J. Evans and Robert A. Evans, Executors
of James Evans.
Robert A. Evans, Administrator of Catharine
Ussaler. Robert A. Evans, Administrator of Canadam Dissler.
Henry Metzler and Martin Metzler, Administrators of John Metzler.
John Doner and Benjamin Hershey, Executors of Henry Hershey.
Tobias Kreider, Guardian of John Kreider, Jacob Kreider, Anna Kreider and Elizabeth Kreider.
Fanny Kolp, Administratrix of David Kolp.
Isaac O. Bruner, Administrator of Wm. Harrison Bruner. Isaac O. Bruner, Administrator of Win. Harri-son Bruner. Christian H. Bassler, Administrator of Catharine Bassier. Henry E. Leman, Administrator of Edwin B. Wabb.

Henry E. Leman, Administrator of Edwin B. Wobb.
Henry E. Leman, Guardian of Geo, W. Webb.
Christian Brubacher, Moses M. Brubacher and
Martin M. Brubacher, Executors of John
Brubacher,
C. Hager, Administrator of Andrew Murry,
John G. Mohler, Levi Mohler and Martin Mohler, Executors of John Mohler.
Henry Kegerries, Benj. Kegerries and Samuel
Kegerries, Administrators of Henry Keger-Kegerrus, Administrators of the first firs Kate Minnich and Zacharias Minnich, Admin-istrators of Jacob Minnich, Jr. Daniel Hoisey, Guardian of Sarah Ebersole, Michael M. Weldler and Samuel Weidler, Ad-ministrators of Michael Wedder, Clement Gaitner, Executor of Jacob Gaitner, E. L. H. McCarkle, Administratrix of Wm. S. McCarkle, G. Gensemer, Administrator of Samuel G. Gensemer, Administrator of George Gensemer.
Benjamin Breneman, Surviving Executor of Joseph Peck.
Henry Nissley and John Nissley, Executors of Henry Nissley.
John H. Hagy, Solomon H. Hagy and Peter Martin, Executors of Daniel Hagy, deceased, who was Executor of John Hagy.
John H. Hagy, Solomon H. Hagy and Peter Martin, Administrators (d. b. n. c. t. a.) of John Hagy. John H. Hagy, Solotal Martin, Administrators (d. b. n. c. t. a.) or John Hagy.
Samuel Truscott, Administrator with the Will annexed of Richard Derrick.
Eilas Bomberger and Win. S. Brown, Administrators of Leah Haverstick.
H. nry Musselman, Guardian of Joseph Herr, deceased.
Joseph Loos, Guardian of Adam Kurtz.
Joseph Loos, Guardian of Adam Kurtz.
Samuel W. Clay, Administrator of John Basier.
EMLEN FRANKLIN,
Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Lancaster, aug 22 4tw 88 Bew Advertisements:

NEW HOLLAND PROPERTY AT PURLIC SALE.—On SATUDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1866, by Virtue of an order of the Orphass' Court of Lancaster county, the undersigned will sell at public sale, at the public
house of John Styer, in the viliage of New
Holland, all that certain
MESSUAGE OR LOT OF GROUND,
situate in said village, bounded by lands of A.
E. Roberts, Henry A. Roland and others, containing about EIGHTY PERCHES.
The improvements thereon are a good two. The improvements thereon are a good two two story
Brick Kitchen attached, 16 by 18 feet. FRAME
STABLE, Bake House, and other improvements.

STABLE, Bake House, and other improvements.
The buildings are nearly new and built of the best material. There are a number of Fruit Trees on said property, such as Apples, Peaches, Cherries, &c.
Any person wishing to view the property previous to the day of saie, will be shown the same by calling on Samuel Diffenderfor, residing thereon, or the undersigned residing near the Sorrei Horse Hotel, in East Earl township, Saile to commence at 3 o'clock, P. M., on said day. Terms made known by.

GEORGE DUCHMAN,
Administrator of Elizabeth Duchman, dec'd, aug 22

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL PSTATE—On TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER II, 1860, will be sold at public sale, at the "Mill Valley" (Snavely's) Hotel, in Providence township, the following described valuable Real Estate, situated in sald township, containing 12 ACRES AND 23 PERCHES, more or less, adjoining lands of David Eshieman, John Thomas, Daniel Breneman and others, whereon is erected a large two-slory LOG WEATHER-BOARDED HOUSE, containing four rooms on the first and four on the others, whereon is erected a large two-story LOG WEATHER BOARDED INCUSE, containing four rooms on the first and four on the second floor, and was formerly a store-stand. There is also a well of excellent water, with pump therein at the door, and existent; also, a FRAME BANK BARN, 31 by 25 feet, and covered with slate, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Wash House, and all other necessary out buildings. Also, a large brick Smith-shop and Wagon-maker Shop, and is one of the best stands in the county for business, being situated at the junction of the McCall's Ferry, Conestoga Centre and New Providence rouds. There is also a young orchar of choice Fruit, in fine bearing order, on the premises. This property is situated in a good neighborhood, and is convenient to mills, schools and churches.

Persons wishing to view the property before the day of sale will please call on the undersigned residing thereon.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known.

HOWARD DANCE.

B. F. ROWE, Auctioneer. Jung 22-ts 33 w

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE. The subscriber offers his place. DEAL ENTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.—

On the subscriber offers his place of residence, situated in the village of Millersville, Lancaster county, fronting on the turnpike leading from said village to the city of Lancaster, being a valuable Lot of Ground,

CONTAINING ONE ACRE,
more or less being 218 feet in 'rout, with a TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with Kitchen attached, thereon erected, There is at the -kitchen door a never-fuling well of water with pump therein. There is on the premises a fine Orchard of choice Fruit Trees, consisting of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Gages, Apricols, etc., and a variety of Grape vines of the best selections.

Any person wishing to view the property will please call on the subscriber, residing thereon.

2 May 22

2 May 2

TALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUB

VALVABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE—On SATURIAN, OCTOBER Str., 1-86, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, in Colera a township, Lanenster county, the following described Real Estate, late the property of Public Ponohey, deceased, a tract of good farm land, adjudning James G. Morrison, James Robluson, and others containing of Ackers AND 27 PERCHES, strict measure; about 8 acres being under timber of superior growth and quanty. The improvements consist of a large and comfortable LOG DWELLING HOU'SE, with four Rooms on first and four on second floor, with (cliar and Garet. There is a never-failing Well of Water at the door, with pump therein, LOG BARN, Wagon Shed with Corn Cribs, Hog Pen and other Out-buildings. A fine large Apple Orchard, in good bearing order, and other Fuittrees. This property is under good fence and divided into convenient fields, with a fine stream of water passing through the farm. The property is cated in a healthy and moral neighborhood, being convenient to mills, stores, schools and piaces of public worship. Persons wishing to view the property before the day of sale, will be shown the same by calling on James Richinson on the adjoining property, or the subscriber.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. on said day. Terms at sale.

URIAH SWISHER, Executor, ang 22

LUBLIC SALE,—BY VIETUE OF AN

aug 22

DUBLIC SALE,...BY VIRTUE OF AN alins order of the Orphans' Court of Lancaster county, will be sold at public sale on the premises, on TUENDAY, SEPTEMBER 55th, 1886, part of the real estate late of Joseph Phillips, deceased, of Fulton township, Lancaster county, a Tract of Land and Tavern Stand in said township, containing in ABOUT 10 ACRES OF LAND, in a high state of cultivation, divided into convenient fields, by good fences. About 15 acres of this tract is covered with good timber. The improyements are as follows: A large convenient leaks by good teaces. About the cares of this tract is covered with good timber. The improvements are as follows: A large TAVERN HOUSE, known as "Penn Hill Hotel," 2 wells with pumps at the door; a large Bank Barn, built in 1891, all finished in the best manner; a Wagon House, Corr Cribs and Grainery attached; Carringe House, large Stabling and Sheds, Oats House, Hog House, ago of Tere-ri House, Scate House, with the most improved scales, &c. There is a good bearing Orchard.

This property is a most desirable one, both as a farm and as a busine s place, it being a central place, where all public meetings are hold, such as elections, school meetings, &c., and is stuated at the crossing of the Lancister and Port Depo-tie with the Oxford and Peach Bottom roads. On both these roads there are daily lines of stages. This is the principal in arket

ines of stages. This is the principal in arket blace for selling cattle in this extensive grazing heighborhood, and is considered the best busi-ess stand in the Southern part of the county, as the mids, of a popularis, and soud country. office &c.

Any person wishing to see the property will be shown the same by calling on either of the indersigned living near the place.

Sale will commence at 1 o'clock P. M. of said lay, when conditions will be made known by SANDELS MCCULLOUGH, JEREMIAH BROWN.

Administrators.

(Examiner, Jeffersonian and Village Recor py, and send bills to this office for collection aux 22 YORY'S SUGAR EVAPORATOR.

(Patented, Sept. 10, 1861.) MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY THE HARTFORD SORGHUM MACHINE CO. No. 148 STATE STREET,

HARTFORD, CONN.

This Evaporator clarifies more thoroughly, and produces FINER SYRUPS, MORE AND BETTER SUGARS, With less Labor and Fuel, than any other in the World.

They have been fully tested, and have invari-ably taken the highest permiums, when tried n competion with the best pans of other man-facturers. Splendid Jellies from Apple Clider and the Jaices, of other frilts, under Cory's our Cane Mills embrace the latest improve-ments, and for conventence, speed, strength and durability are unsurpassed.

Fire Doors, Grate-Bars, Skimmers, &c., sup-plied at lowest rates.

See our Show Cards, posted in Stores, Hotels, &c. amphilets containing full directions for the culture of Northern Sugar Canes, and the manafacture of Syrups, Cane and Maple Sugars, &c., which will be forwarded without charge, to any applicant.

The Company has a Capital of \$100,000 and is composed of the following names:

WOODRUFF & BEACH, Steam Engine Build-, Hartiord, Ct. ATHAN BENHAM, Machinist, Hartford, N. KINGSBURY & CO.; Woolen Manufacrer, Hartford, Ct. CHAS, ALLEN, Dealer in Agricultural Tools, c., Hartford, Ct. E. N. KELLOGG, Wool Dealer, Hartford, Ct. DANIEL PHILLIPS, of Adams Express Co.,

nug 22 TRUNTEE'S NALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN TALBOT CO., MD.—By virtue of authority derived from the Circuit Court for Taibot county, sitting as a court of equity, I will offer at public sale, in front of the court House, in Easton, at hour of 20 cicole, P. M., on TUESDAY, Ilth day of SEPTEMBER ext at 10 f the real estate of while! The late P. M., on TUESDAY, Ilth day of SEPTEMBER, next, ali of the real extate of which the late Dr. Kobert A. Durney, dec'd, died possessed, located in Chapel District, Talbot country, Md., on the public road leading from Skipton to Hillsborough, near St. Paul's church, and immediately on the line of the Maryiand and De.aware Rairoad, which is now constructed nearly to Greensborough, Caroline country with a prospect of being completed to Hillsborough, within five miles of the land, the coning Fall. coming Fall.
The property is located convenient to churches, mills and schools, and is civided into four lots, as follows:
Lot No. 1, Consists of the Homestead, beau-

four lots, as follows:

Lot No. 1, Consists of the Homestead, beautifully located, and containing the Lot No. 1, Consists of the Homestead, beautifully located, and containing the Lot No. 1, Consists of the Homestead, beautifully located and containing the Lot No. 2 and the Lot No. 2 and located the Lot No. 2 and adapted to the growth of gross, grain and fruit. The property is improved by a good Barn and Stabiling, two excellent Wells of Water, a new Overseer's House, and a fine Apple Orehard. This is a valuable farm.

Lot No. 2, Contains 29 ACRES, 2 ROUDS AND 37 PERCHES, about 100 Acres of which is Timber. The soil is of good quality. One-third of this farm has been lined. The improvements consist of Two Tenement Houses. With a small outley this could be made a valuable fruit fair, Lot No. 3, Contains 25 ACRES AND 1 ROOD of Timber Lond. There is an abundance of Railroad Ties on this tract, situated about two miles and a half from mavigable water.

Lot No. 4, Contains 27 ACRES OF TIMBER LAND, well set in Railroad Ties and other Timber, and only two miles from navigable water.

Lot No. 4, Contains 27 ACRES OF TIMBER LAND, well set in Railroad Ties and other Timber, and only two miles from navigable water.

A plat of the land will be exhibited on the day of sale.

and only
A plat of the land will be exmoned on
A plat of the land will be exmoned
July of sale,
To persons wishing to invest in Real Estate
To persons wishing to invest in Real Estate day of sale.

To persons wishing to invest in Real Estate this property possesses advantages rarely to be met with. It will be sold in separate lots, or the whole being one tract, known he estate lots, or the whole being one tract, known he "TLIBUTR".

Persons wishing to examine the land will call on James H. Ridgway, Esq., on the adjoining farm, or on the subscriber, by whom the lines will be shown and all information given.

Possession will be given on the lat day of January, 187, the privact parties in interest being entitled to the rents of present year. The privilege of seeding when the farm the onsuing Fall will be guaranteed to the purchaser.

TRIMS OF BALE: The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are, one-third of the purchase money to be paid in eash; upon the residue a credit of one, two and three years will be given, payable in equal annual installments, secured by the bond of the purchaser, with securities to be approved by the Irustee, and bearing interest from day of sale. Stamps at expense of purchaser. Upon the payment of the purchaser money a good title in fee simple will be conveyed, the purchaser paying the expense of the title papers.