Duarter column, Business Cards, of ten lines or less, One year,
Business Cards, five lines or less, one
year,
LEGAL AND OTHER NOTICES

BATES OF ADVERTISING.

#### VOLUME 67. understanding that the body should not ad-

they could tell their constituents that the action was taken in their absence. The speaker said he would go before the constituencies of such men and tell them that their representatives had not come up to the mark as he had himself. There had been a statesman of Maryland not long since among the living, who would not thus have treated the advocates of negro-suffrage. He referred to the lamented Henry Winter Davis (Long continued applause. A

[Long continued applause. A - Blessed be his memory."] The prexpressed his belief that if the at-

hey prevent the most disastrous results hat would follow from their present foolish

Mr. Clinton, of Maryland, called the pre-

vious question.

Mr. Fowler, of Tennessee, expressed himself in favor of negro suffrage, and desirous of an adjournment until this morning. The people of Tennessee were not ready to forget the labors of the gallant Davis, of Mary-

land, whose light they had followed through

all this dark controversy. That noble man lived in the hearts of the Union men of

lived in the hearts of the Union men of Tennessee more truly than any man who had passed from earth during the last hundred years.

Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, said: Gentlemen, I rise in my feebleness to undo what I have done; but before I do so I wish to make a few remarks. I had no conversation with any gentleman from the State of Maryland on this subject; I was concerned in no consumers whatever against any body

of Maryland on this subject; I was concerned in no conspiracy whatever against anybody or any delegation. I knew that a large number of delegates were going away tonight, among whom were a number from my own State. I knew, and stated the fact, that we had been four days and nights together, laboring hard; we had done a good work, and done it well, but I apprehended we might get into some mischievous discussion here and do more harm than good, and 4 moved that we should adjourn

Some gentleman, not through any un

kind feeling toward me, but through a mis

kind feeling toward ine, but through a mis-taken appreciation of my motives, has said that we were afraid of the negro suffrage question and sought to dodge it. Why I should feel disgraced now and forever, if I felt doubtful on any subject of national cencern. I never was claimed on both sides of any question, and never intend to be. While I am satisfied with what has been done, I am the advocate of negro suffrage and of impuritial suffrage. [Great applause, including "three cheers for Brownlow."] I would sooner be elected to any office un-der heaven by loyal negroes than by disput white men. [Applause.] I would

der heaven by loyal negroes than by dis-loyal white men. [Applause.] I would sooner associate in private life with a loyal negro than a disloyal white man. I would sooner be buried in a negro graveyard than in a rebel grave yard. [Applause.] If I have after death to go either to hell or to heaven, I shall prefer to go with loyal negroes to hell than with traitors to heaven. I now with-draw my motion to adjourn sine die.

draw my motion to adjourn sine die.

that when we adjourn it will be until to

morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Agreed to, JApplause.]
Senator Willey, of West Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I simply rise to make an inquiry pertaining to the transaction of the remaining business of the convention. I desire to know whether it is expected that the delegates to this body from the reconstructed States represented here are to take part, either by working or by discussion in the re-

either by voting or by discussion, in the re

ort which we have been approach as evening will be made to-morrow morning. [Cries of "No, no."] Well, then, sir, I suppose that the business of the convention having been finished, so far as the border States are concerned, those gentlemen from the other States will not take offence if the

an's fireside and in defence of his rights:

clorious work, or even in securing impar-ial suffrage in the Southern States. In that

the United States would be sustained as distinct from the present Executive. He

Governor Boreman promised to comply

o confine his remarks to the question. Several delegates inquired what was th

question.

By direction of the Chair the Secretar, then again read the resolution.

Mr. Sherwood, of Texas, contended that the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. Boreman] had risen to a point of order, but was now taking advantage of the convention to make a speech.

tion to make a speech.

Governor Boreman said that his remarks had been so nearly confined to the subject, that, in a body of this kind, where the rules were not strickly enforced, he thought his remarks were very nearly in order. He said that he did not oppose the pending resolution, but wished to call his attention to the request which he had made, that this

to the request which he had made, that this convention being adjourned, the delegates from the non-reconstructed States should call a meeting and need that

call a meeting and pass their resolutions. He desired to have a platform upon which his colleagues and himself could go before

ne country.

Several delegates. "We have no authority o do that;" "we cannot dissolve in that

way."
A delegate stated that he was one of a

A delegate stated that he was one of a large minority who wished to incorporate in the report of the Committee on Resolutions, as a member of that committee, a resolution on the subject of impartial suffrage, but it was suggested by the friends of the gentleman from West Virginia that the minority would have an opportunity of introducing that resolution. Instead of abiding by the implied agreement thus

port which we have been apprised

orrow morning at 10 o'clock. Agreed to.

Warmouth, of Louisiana. I move

# THE RADICAL CONVENTION.

Miscellaneous.

A LITTLE ROW AMONG THE DELEGATES An Arkansas Delegate Vindicates the Intelligence of the Southern People.

Jack Hamilton is for Holding On. Brownlow Declares for Hell with the Negro in Preference to Heaven With White Mon.

BROWNLOW WANTS TO ADJOURN AND

GREAT PROBABILITY OF HIS BEING AC

Senator Willey, of West Virginia, Pitches into Hamilton.

Governor Boreman Says Negro Suffrag Will Kill Them.

THUNDER ALL ROUND THE LOYAL BOARD

The Radicals had a little scrimmage in their Convention at Philadelphia on Thursday afternoon, before the vote was taken on the adoption of the Resolutions reported by the Committee. They smoothed it over pretty well, however. But after the regular Resolutions had been disposed of, the members got to offering resolutions on their own hook, and this afforded the pugnacious fellows who were spoiling for a fight an opportunity to pitch in. They did so ith considerable spirit, and for an hour or two the wool flew briskly. We copy from the proceedings as reported for the

Judge Barber Lewis, of Tennessee, offered a resolution, asserting that a careful education of the youth of the Southern States by loyal teachers was most important, that their minds should not be perverted by treasonable teachings in the recovery of the recoverized.

The mover of the resolution deemed the subject a most important one, as a proper system of education in the past would never have allowed the late robellion to never have allowed the late robethor to occur. He would have all admitted to its benefits, whites and blacks. He thought that the measure was properly within the jurisdiction of Congress, and if such action was not constitutional, it could easily be made to

sorry to trouble the convention again, and I regret the necessity which compels me to again appear before them. Mr. Chairman, I have been all my life opposed to sectionalism; I have been opposed to strife and m; I have been opposed to strife and bloodshed. Because of this principle. to bloodshed. Because of this principle, sir, so thoroughly engrafted in my nature by my education, I became opposed to this principle of State rights, and consequently of secession, whist others more excitable and more likely to run into extremes, went into that rebellion which has brought all our trouble upon us. I was not among them. But, sir, to the point.—

[This resolution prepuposes a state of irrespective of the point.— This resolution presupposes a state of ig-norance existing among us of the South uch as the wild fanatics of this country such as the wild minates of this country would have the people believe. I tell you this, sir, as a Southern-born man, as one who has lived in the South all his life, and I do not want gentlemen here to asperse and reflect upon the men with whom I have been raised, notwithstanding they have been raised, notwithstanding they have been raised. may have committed the enormous crime of treason against the Government. That no extraordinary

amount of ignorance in the South, as compared with that shown in the Northern States. It is true you have your public schools, and you boast of them.

The Chair suggested that the gentleman should not allow his remarks to take so wide a scope, as the question was inerely upon the reference of the resolution, and not upon the merits of the question to which it referred. tion against allowing its enemies to throw in upon us these firebrands. What is this proposition? It is simply the establishment by Congress of public schools. And, sir, I have watched the progress of this consolidating scheme since I came here; and it is because I have seen its progress; it is because I have seen the working of outside influences to effect its triumph, that I rise to speak upon this occasion. I enter my protest once and for all; I will have nothing to do with the consolidation of this Government and the destruction of the Government and the destruction of the rights of the States and of the people. The rights of the States and of the people. Insequence continued at some length, arguing that the resolution gave to Congress the right to legislate upon the domestic affairs of the States. He was finally called to order by the Chair, who again informed him that the question being simply on referring the resolution, a discussion of the merits of

the general subject was out of order. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost, and the resolution was retates. Governor W. G. Brownlow, of Tennessec Governor W. G. Brownlow, of Tennessee, stated that as the business of the convention had been concluded, he thought it proper to move an adjournment sine die. He therefore made that motion.

General Warmouth, of Louisiana, expressed the belief that the object of the motion to adjourn sine die was to cut off the report of the Committee on the Non-reconstructed States, because the Border State men were straid of the introduction of measures look-

States, because the Border State men were afraid of the introduction of measures looking to impartial suffrage. He declared that the delegates from the non-reconstructed States would hear that report if they heard it alone; and he was authorized to say that impartial suffrage would be a part of it. Hon, J. A. J. Creswell, of Maryland, suggested that as the convention had performed the labors for which it had assembled it would be well to allow an adjournment size dic, so that the Border State men might redic, so that the Border State men might re

dic, so that the Border State men might return to their homes. If the delegates from the non-reconstructed States desired to adopt an address, or transact any other business, they could meet to-morrow (today) and do so.

Gen. Hamilton, of Texas, said: I appeal to the gentlemen of the Maryland delegation not to insist upon this motion for an adjournment sinc die. Those gentlemen can not have forgötten the call for this convention or the object for the accomplishment of which it was convened, as stated in that and the state of the convention of the of which it was convened, as stated in the call. They ought to remember that account they ought to remember that account they are those were the call. ing to the original design of those who were mainly instrumental in calling this convention together, it was not intended that the border States should be representthat the border States should be represented, but their representatives were allowed to participate out of sheer courtesy (applause), and we did not expect to see our courtesy requited as it had been. We did not expect to see those gentlemen come down upon us so inconsiderately. [Cries of "Order," followed by cheers.]

Mr. Creswell, of Maryland. I appeal to the bonorable gentleman from Texas to allow me one word.

allow me one word. Gen. Hamilton declined to yield the floor remarking that the other side had had all the words thus far uttered by the conven-tion, and now he would speak. [Great ap-plause.] He continued: I have to say, to these gentlemen that we made no objection plause.] He continued: I have to say to these gentlemen that we made no objection to accommodate them in anything they asked. They have been here as five or ten to one of us, who come from the States of the far South. We have yielded very much to these gentlemen—ay, sir, we have yielded too much. [Great applause.] The very object of calling this convention was to place before the intelligent millions of the United States, the true condition, moral, social and political, of the non-reconstructed States. [Cries of "that's so," and applause.] We did political, of the non-reconstructed States, (Cries of "that's so," and applause.] We did not come here to study how one moreor one less of the representatives in Congress from the State of Maryland were to be secured, nor how that very grand achievement for the salvation of a nation (1) was to be accomplished in any other State: but we did come ed in any other State; but we did come re to declare what were the true interests of a large portion of the people of this coun-try, irrespective of how the truth might be

and when we come up in response to that call to aid in placing before the people of the nation the great truths which we believe will enlighten their minds and correct their judgments, how are we met? When we submit to their policy, and allow them to get a platform—resolutions and an When we submit to their policy, and allow them to get a platform—resolutions and an address, cut and dried—a fine fabric, it is true—when we have done thus much, we find those whom we have assisted turning upon as with such language as: "0h! we have got our resolutions through, and now we intend to take snap judgment on you, and, by an adjournment sine die, close your mouths forever." I tell you gentlemen, you will not succeed. [Cries of "no, no."]

speaker proceeded in this strain at some length, charging that the opponents of the negro-suffrage agitation had broken their faith with the other members of the convention, there having been a previous

entered into, those gentlemen now sought to overslaugh the friends of negro suffrage. The speaker said that those with whom he acted had been told that it was not expedient to endorse any such resolution, but if the present effort succeeded, he threatened that the friends of that measure would go on with the work of within the sound have understanding that the body should not ad-ourn in the hasty manner which was now proposed. He also charged that the pro-gramme which the Border State delega-tions had marked out for themselves, was to hurry through their own peculiar ex-pressions of sentiment and then retire to their homes, leaving the remainder of the convention to do as it pleased on the negro suffrage question; they of the Border States thought thus to evade all responsi-bility or accountability on that score, for they could tell their constituents that the action was taken in their absence. The speaker said he would go before the constitthat the friends of that measure would go

#### ands and appeal to the people there. PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S JOURNEY.

THE PARTY AT NIAGARA. NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 3 .- The President his morning accepted the invitation to visit St. Louis. He will leave Chicago on Friday morning for Springfield, stopping at the latter city till evening, then take the train for St. Louis, and spend next Sunday

This morning the President was waited or by a delegation from Buffalo, with ex-President Fillmore as their chairman. It is composed of the Mayor of the city, Hons. Messrs Janson, E. T. Spalding, Hatch, Humphrey AT TONAWANDA.

voice—"Blessed be his memory."] The speaker expressed his belief that if the attempt now made to muzzle the convention was successful, it would be very gratifying to Andrew Johnson, for it would be a story that his friends and the enemies of human liberty everywhere would be glad to hear. He therefore implored the gentlemen of the other side to agree to an adjournment until to-day, as by such a course alone could they prevent the most disastrous results that would follow from their present foolish Tonawanda.-We here stopped a few ninutes. Ex-President Fillmore intro luced the President to the crowd, and said: Mr. Johnson, President of the United States, behalf of my fellow-citizens I welcome you to our locality and section upon the ground that you are legally, lawfully and onstitutionally the Executive of the American Republic, and may you stand and live asee that Constitution brought forth circling the whole United States as our fathers made t for us and our children who come after us.

> The President replied: Through your honored Chairman, gentlemen, please ac-cept my sincere thanks for this cordial wel-It will not be expected for me to nake a speech on this occasion. I can only eturn my thanks, and say that I feel grate return my thanks, and say that I feel grate-ful for these demonstrations of apt robation and respect for one who has at least tried to serve you faithfully. Your Chairman has alluded to the Constitution. I leave it in your hands—I leave it with you, the peo-ple, in whom I have always confided. [A voice—"We will take care of it with you as our leader"! The Constitution. Union. our leader."] The Constitution, Union, and flag of the country are in your hands. There I know they will be preserved. Thanking you for this welcome, I bid you for the country.

> farewell.
>
> RECEPTION AT BUFFALO.
>
> BUFFALO, 10 A. M.—At Fort Erie was noticed the residence of the American Consul, Hon, F. N. Blake. Three flags were here displayed—one for the President, one for General Grant, and one for Admiral Farragut. We were met at the depot by thousands of people, and with cheers. The streets, through which we pussed in carriages, were lined with spectators, who cheered the President, Gen. Grant, Admiral Farragut and the other excursionists. Many ed the President, Gen. Grant, Admiral Far-ragitt and the other excursionists. Many of the houses were tastefully adorned with flags and transparencies. Thousands of the people, of both sexes, and all ages and conditions, were anxious spectators. Cheers and waving of handkerchiefs were frequent from the sidewalks and windows. The pro-cession, after passing along the principal cession, after passing along the principal streets, reached Niagara Square at 11 o'clock. There it was received by the mili-

tary in long lines, music meanwhile play-All was excitement. The scene was of All was excitement. The scene was of the most animated character, and brilliant in appearance. The President's party were conducted to a tastefully adorned platform, and after comparative order had been re-stored, ex-President Fillmore introduced the President.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT. Mr. Chairman, and through you to the rast concourse that stands before me, I feel noompetent to present in language sufficiently descriptive of the feelings and emotion of the feelings and emotions of the feelings and the feelings and the feelings and emotions of the feelings and the feelings are the feelings and the feelings and the feelings are the feelings and the feelings and the feelings are the feelings and the fee produced by this reception. I am free ess to you that since I started on this tour from the capital of the government toward our place of destination in the West, the demonstrations that have been made by the great masses of the people are to me exceedingly flattering and gratifying, for I am nothing but a mortal man, and man is susceptible to flattery and perhaps loves it. While I admit this defect and imperfection of our nature, I trust in God that I have discrimination and discretion enough to see the difference between manifestations for the other States will not take offence if the members from those States, called by urgent business, should go home to night.

Now, while I am up, I desire to express my unqualified regret to hear from the gentleman from Texas (Gen. Hamilton) the sentiments which he has expressed. Sir, Texas has no more firmer friends than the men that dwell upon our Virginia hills Hundreds, if not thousands, have labored in that old State in defence of that gentleman's freside and in defence of his rights; the difference between manifestations for the simple man and what the emergency the simple man and what the emergency and the momentous occasion brings forth. [Cheers.] There is no one who can be mistaken in the signs of the times. The American people have undertaken the greatwork. There was a rebellion commenced sometime since. This government commenced with its strong arm to put that rebellion down. In the beginning of the effort certain purposes were ayowed and declared in that old State in defence of that gentleman's freside and in defence of his rights; and I think it came with a vory ill grace, and it grated harshly on my ears, to hear men whom we have loved so well charging us here with enmity to their interests. No, sir, we have no such feeling, and I trust we never shall have such a feeling. We are and have been for Texas and for the South. I was obliged to my friend from Tennessee for the kind manner in which he spoke of West Virginia. Thank God, she has made a record for herself; she is beyond reproach; we have reconstructed ourselves upon a basis as firm as the Allegheny mountains, which we inhabit. (Applause.)
Allow me to say, Mr. President, that negro suffrage is no bugbear to me. In my place in the Senate of the United States, and, as I am well assured, in the face of the public sentiment of my native State, I took ground in favor of negro suffrage. [Applause.] It is not from me, then, that its friends may expect any hostility or disposition to retard or embarrass them in their glorious work, or even in securing impartical suffrage in the Southern States. In that certain purposes were avowed and declared and that was, that when the rebellion was uppressed, peace should be restored; that he war should cease, and that we should again become one people, and that we should again become one people, and renew all the avocations of peace, of commerce, of trade, of mechanics, and, in fine, of all that pertains to civilization and makes the people great. [Loud cheers.] As has been very kindly remarked here to-day by your distinguished representative, whom I have inguished representative, whom I hav known from character for years, an dightly in person, and to receiv dightly in person, and to rece brough him this cordial welcome, through him this cordial welcome, is peculiarly gratifying. [Cheers.] In the midst of this struggle, since this rebellion commenced, and, when it seemed to me that the clouds on our political horizon were most lowering, he, while in a distant country, far removed from home, read the expose that had been made, or the message that had been submitted to the Congress of the United States, and sat down and penned a letter of encouragement to me, enunciatial suffrage in the Southern States. In that I am with them heart and hand. We do not allow rebels to vote in our section, sir; there, at least, they are on a level with negroes, for neither can vote.

Governor A. I. Boreman, of West Virginia, said that the original design of this convention looked to laying before the people of the country a statement of facts, upon which it was expected that the Congress of the United States would be sustained as the United States, and sat down and penned a letter of encouragement to me, enunciating and reiterating the doctrines it contained, tendering across the great deep his encouragement to stand by the Constitution and the flag of our country. [Cheers.] On receiving, at such a time, that letter, I assure you, it was peculiarly encouraging to me, for sometimes with great perils or difficulty the strongest arm and the stoutes heart will yield and give up; but, thank God, with encouragement from a quarter God, with encouragement from a quart like this, and with the approbation man Sir. I feel that the success or defeat of our fested by the great masses of the people, so far as I have met with them, it renewed and increased my confidence that the in derstanding and intelligence of the grea Sir, I feel that the success or defeat of our cause depends upon the action of this convention—that the maintenance of the Union itself depends upon it. I feel that if this convention, including the Border States of the South who are here, shall adopt this "dogma" of negro-suffrage, as it is called, we are again irretrievably gone, and gone forever. [Cries of "No, no."] Mr. President, I say from the honesty of my heart, that I know the temper of the people of my derstanding and intelligence of the great mass of the people will settle this question and that the Union and Constitution of the country will be preserved. [Cheers.] I was truly said in the beginning of the strug gle, I placed myself behind the Constitution of my country as the great rampart of fre lom; (Cheers) and by it I have stood u that I know the temper of the people of my State, and I speak here for them. If the Border States had not been invited here to leviatingly to this moment. It has be aid that I have abandoned those who ele Border States had not been invited here to participate in this convention, these gentlemen from the extreme Southern States might properly take any action that would seem best to them; but here we are, sir. We are now held responsible for the action of this convention, whatever it may be, and we go back home with sad hearts, fearing that the consequence is that the flag of the Union is struck in our country and that of the rebellion is elevated. [Cries of "Never."] said that I have abandoned those who elec-ted me, and I am charged with treason, but if the men before me look into the hearts of my opponents and into mine, they would see who the traitors to the Union and the Constitution are. [Cheers.] I started in this struggle in opposition to those who were trying to divide the government of the United States, and who made themselves the leaders in the South. There I have stood. I was determined that where this great circle of the Union, this magic circle of freedom, was attacked, whether from the 'Never."]
The Chair reminded the speaker of the great circle of the Union, this magic circle of freedom, was attacked, whether from the North or the South, my business was as far as in me lay to protect and defendit. I have stood against the attack that was made from the South; I stood there until victory perched upon our standard, until the army was disbanded and until the rebels came forward to acknowledge their error and confessed that the sword, the arbiter which they had selected, had settled the question against them. In a spirit of magnanimity they said to their sister States state of the question, and requested him to limit his remarks. Governor Boreman promised to comply, and added: I believe that these gentlemen from the non-reconstructed States are earnestly seeking to do right, and promote the best interests of their section of country; but I appeal to them to take the testimony of the gentlemen who are here representing the Border States as to the true condition of affairs in that section. I profess to know the temper of my people better than those gentlemen. A prejudice exists that the gentlemen cannot realize, True, it may be said such a prejudice ought not to exist, but the fact of its existence cannot be blotted out, and we have to meet facts as they the question against them. In a spirit of magnanimity they said to their sister States and to their fellow-countrymen, that they ted out, and we have to meet facts as they are.
The Chair again directed the gentleman

and to their fellow-countrymen, that they were willing to accept the terms of the Government, to be obedient to the Constitution and to receive the protection of the Union. They wanted to be a part and parcel of us again. I said this: Obey the Constitution, submit to the laws, and let us all become one people again. The work progressed, the States met in convention and revised the States met in convention and revise their Constitutions, and their Legislature assembled and did the three things required assembled and did the three things required of them, and in those three things the Cabinet participated, and one of them was your distinguished fellow-citizen, the Secretary of State, William H. Seward; and what was then said to these people and their error? We said to them—rescind your ordinance of secession. They did it. We said to them, abolish all obligations in the shape of debts contracted for carrying on the rebellion. contracted for carrying on the rebellion They did it. We said to them, furthermore we must have a great national guarantee that no one State could touch or interfer with—what was it? It was the ratification

with—what was it? It was the ratification of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, now and forever, within the jurisdiction of the United States. They did it. Now that the apple of discord is removed—now that they are willing to accept of our terms—now that they acknowledge obedience to the Constitution and the laws—now that they are willing even to help in payment of the debt that has been incurred in the suppression of this rebellion—now that they are willing to take up the flag of the United States and the Constitution of the country, let us go together to the common United States and the Constitution of the country, let us go together to the common altar, and let all else perish for the preservation of the government. It was not in my nature or in my heart to say, under these circumstances, that they were not a part of the government. I said, as others have said, they are the bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. They are our kindred and we theirs. We are part and par-

tial to the whole as the whole is to the parts. This great government cannot get along without the South, without the North, the East and the West. Large as it is, it is not large enough to divide. We should have no division, but go on with the work of restoration, and resume our career of prosperity and greatness. Now, treason has been charged against me, but against whom would I commit treason? I have filled every office in the government, and for what reason should I play the traitor? I have acquired all that could be acback to their section with their lives in the

tor? I have acquired all that could be ac tor? I have acquired all that could be acquired, but they say I have pardoned some men, here and there. I have pardoned, both while I was Governor of a State, and since I have been President of the United States. I am one of those who believe that a man may sin and do wrong, and after that may do right. If all of us who here sinned were put to death. I fear. who have sinned were put to death, I fear my countrymen, there would not be many of us left. I understood that when the of us left. I understood that when the Saviour of men came and found them condemned, instead of putting the world to death, he died and shed his own blood that the world might live. I thank you for this sincere manifestation of your regard to me as Chief Magistrate and fellow-citizen, for, thank God, I am a citizens of the United States. This part the case as contended by States. It is not the case, as contended by

States. It is not the case, as contended by some, that I am living in a State out of the Union, and therefore am not a citizen of the United States. My State is not out of the Union, and, thank God, I am a citizen of the United States. But in parting wi h you on this occasion, if I know myself, and I think I do (laughter), I do it with the best feelings of my heart, with wishes for our prosperity, and that the blessings of heaven may be showered upon us. I hand over the flag of your country to you, not heaven may be showered upon us. I hand over the flag of your country to you, not with twenty-five stars, but with thirty-six stars upon it. I hand overto you the Union of these States, not a semi-circle. No, but a complete circle of States, and along with them the Constitution. (Cries of "good.") Take the Constitution, and take the flag of your country, and take the Union, for I know they will be preserved and protected in your hands. (A voice—Forever, and cheers.)

One allusion, and then I am done. With One allusion, and then I am done. Without distinction of party, I have been made
welcome here to-day. Thank God the time
is coming when men are tearing loose from
the shackles of party. Thank God the time
is coming when we can see the greatest and
best men of the country rully around this
altar instead of their party, and when we
begin to see country rise above party you
may be well assured that all is safe. Take
the flag. I repeat, the Constitution and the the flag. I repeat, the Constitution and the Union are in your hands. I know they will be safe. May the blessings of God rest upon you. Good bye. Again I thank you for this reception.

# THE DOUGLAS MONUMENT.

Laying of the Corner Stone CHICAGO, Sept. 6 .- The great event of to lay was the laying of the corner stone of A. Douglas. The Presidential party were escorted to Fairview, or Douglas' place, about three miles from the city. The proession was imposing, and included the Masonic fraternity, with a force of police and chief marshals preceding the President, and Gen. Dix, the orator of the day. Then ame Mayor Rice and Secretary Seward, the Cabinet, and other distinguished guests, &c.

Arriving on the ground, the procession formed in the vicinity of the base of the nonument. The grave was beautifully decorated. Four columns, each thirty-five eet high, stood at each corner of the grave, with arches rising thirty-five feet in the centre, spanning from one to another. These were festooned with draperies and flags of black cloth, fringed with silver white. These were wound round with ornamental draperies, interspersed with roses and everens. On the top of each column and over the center of the arches were urns and vases of flowers, etc. The fence around the grave was completely enshrouded with flags, so as to conceal it from view The ground inside was strewn with wild flowers, and a marble bust of Douglas, with a model of the monument, were placed on pedestals near the head of the grave. The entry of the President's party was the first impressive point in the proceedings. A band of music preceded the cor tege, a battalion of Knights Templar succeeded, and the representatives of the Maonic fraternity followed. The latter ascended the stand and rested around the base of the monument, where they proposed to perform the ancient rites. At this point, just before the appearance of the President, the vast crowd broke the ropes placed around the reserved grounds and rushed to nearly all parts of the field. Order was fully restored by the exertions of the templars and Ellsworth Zouaves. A light shower fell for

few moments, but finished soon enough o avoid any marring of the scene. The President and party, with uncovered heads, now entered the grounds. Secretary Seward had the President's arm; Welles and Randall walked together; Grant accompanied Romero. At the approach of the procession, the audience, as if actuated by one simultaneous impulse, rose to their feet, and from the house-tops, where the cars stopped, on the shores of the lake, from the people in vehicles, and even on the hills, one long and hearty cheer ascended. The demonstration betokened considerable feeling, being at once an indication of enthusiasm at the presence of the President,

and appreciation of the solemnity of the oc-On the lofty platform elevated above the rest of the assemblage was seated the most important concourse that perhaps ever congregated under similar circumstances, Most of the great officials in every department of the Government surrounded the President. The sons of Douglas were present, and reminded every one of the and object that had assembled the pilgrims. The first course of the proceedings was brief address by Mayor Rice. The Masonic Grand Master of Illinois, J. R. Gaven, appeared in front of the stand and delivered short and touching address, in which he paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Douglas, both as a friend and a Mason, and referred to the fact that a statue will be placed on the monument, visible to the voyages of this inland sea as long as star-

ight and sunbeams love to dance over its rested billows. The Grand Chaplain then invoked the Divine blessing on the ceremony, when the ceremony of laying the corner-stone took lace according to the Masonic ritual. After blessing with corn, wine and oil, the stone was lowered in its place, while minute guns were being fired and two bands played a

dirge. The Grand Master congratulated thos present on the fact that there was present o less a person than the President United States, and who was, as he had heard and believed, a member of the Masonic fraternity. This remark was ap-

plauded. A prayer was then delivered by the Re William H. Millburn, of the Protest Episcopal Church, when the orator of the day, Major-General Dix, addressed the as semblage.

General Dix concluded as follows: The name of him whose memory you are hon-oring will be as imperishable as the history of the State, in whose service he lived and died. Borne on its annals as one who was identified with its progress and improve-ments, who illustrated the policy and the ments, who illustrated the policy and the social spirit of the great West, who gained strength and influence from its support and confidence, and who gloried in its energy and its unconquerable enterprise, he will be remembered, above all, for those herole words, the last he ever uttered, worthy to be graven on stone and treasured to the end of time in all patriotic hearts—words which come to us, as we stand around his grave, with a solemnity and pathos which no language can express, When his wife bent over him as his surit was departing and with a solemnity and pathos which no language can express, When his wife bent over him, as his spirit was departing, and asked him if he had anything to say to his children, forgetting himself, his domestic ties, everything precious in life from which he was about to be severed, thinking only of his country, rent by civil strife and overshadowed by impenetrable darkness, ne replied, "Tell them to obey the laws and support the Constitution of the Union."

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIBUTE. The President appeared at the front of the platform, and delivered the following brief address:

miles after having been invited to attend the caremony of laying the corner stone of the monument to be erected. I will say to my friends, personal and political, that in accepting the invitation to be present on this occasion, it was for the purpose of bearing testimony of my high respect for a man who perished in the public service, and one whom I respected and loved. I have no eulogy to pronounce. That has been done better than I could do it, and i will be handed down and placed in the pussession of all who took an interest in the history and character of the distinguished individual who is now no more. Some men may wear the civic

more. Some men may wear the civic wreath which the nation weaves for those who served their country in lotty positions, r they may be graced with laurels, perhaps, for those who defend her in the hour of peril, and their names may be engraved upon the imperishable records of national glory. This column is reared in memory of the legislator and the representative man. A consciousness of duty performed was his remuneration while living, and his reward will be the inscription of his name high on the concept perseted by a grateful high on the cenotaph erected by a grateful nation to commemorate the services of those

nation to commemorate the services of those who lived and toiled for the people and the Union of the States.

Fellow-citizens: I believe in my heart that if we would communicate with the dead, and cause them to know what was transpiring on earth, were it possible for the state of the services of the s ranspiring on earth, were it possible for Stephen A. Douglas to be disturbed from his slumber, he would rise from his grave and shake off the habiliments of the tomb, and proclaim the Constitution and the -they must be preserved. [Great

Mr. Seward was then called for and made ome remarks eulogistic of the deceased. General Grant was next introduced and eceived a warm greeting, as he has through all the places we have passed. Admiral Farragut was, as usual, warmly greeted. The other distinguished excursion warmly applauded.

The ceremonies closed as the rain began o fall, the weather being cloudy throughou the proceedings.

#### THE RADICAL CONVENTION. FRATERNIZATION OF WHITES AND

BLACKS. FRED, DOUGLASS THE LION OF THE RADICAL TRIBE.

The negro Fred. Douglass had a place assigned to him in the Radical Procession at Philadelphia on Monday, and was more loudly cheered than the bestknown white man in the whole line. On Tuesday he made a speech from the same stand from which Senator Chandler, of Michigan, Senator Yates, of Illinois, and other Thad. Stevens Radicals spoke. As the Lancaster public may wish to know what this impudent ne gro had to say to his Radical Republican friends, we copy his speech from

the Press. [From the Press of September 5th.) Loud calls were next made for Mr. Frederick Douglass, who was introduced amid great applause, and proceeded to say: SPEECH OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: This MR. PRESIDENTANDGENTLEMEN: This to me is certainly an unexpected call, and I feel myself almost entirely inadequate to respond to it. I have made many speeches, on different occasions and before large assemblages, in this country and in other countries, but I never appeared before an audience under circumstances that so entirely unit me for utterance as I do to-day. I came here to this convention for no display for no exhibition of myself, for no attempt at oratory. It would have been enough for me, enough for those who sent me, and enough for the race to which I belong, if I

grand procession and to sit in silence in the grand presence of the convention now assembled in this city.

I should have been entirely content with this—to be a man among men. [Applause.]
But, since you have called upon me, I may try to say something concerning what But, since you have called upon me, I may try to say something concerning what I conceive to be the great issue about to be tried at the ballot-box by the American people. It is well that all sides should be heard in a great crisis like this. One man may tell a good deal of truth; one race perhaps may tell a large amount of truth, but it takes men of all classes, of all colors, and all conditions in life to tell the whole truth. I read the address recently adopted by a convention in this city, not of us, not with us, not for us, but I found many things in that address to which I could heartily assent, and to nothing in that address could I assent more heartily than the powerful arassent more heartily than the powerful an gument there made against taxation with representation. [Laughter and applause. If that address had emanated from a col

If that address had emanated from a col-ored convention I think I should have gone every word of it. It was only a knowledge of the motives that inspired it, and the limited construction which was to be given it, that led me at all to reject it. One of the great evils of our country in times of peace, in times of war, and all the time of our in times of war, and all the time of our history has been a disposition on the part of some minds, excellent men many of them, to limit eternal and universal principles. That has been the great error of the American people, to limit what, in its very nature, is illimitable; to circumscribe principles intended by the great Creator of the universe, and to be equally applicable to all the people of the country. For instance, that glorious document which cannot be referred to too often, on occasions like this—the Declaration of Independence—to -the Declaration of Independence-to which we are all pledged—our lives, our sacred honor and all that we have and are, sacred honor and all that we have and are, declares the doctrine that all men, not a part of men, but all men; not all white men, all men; not all Englishmen; not all men of Teutonic blood; not all men of the Caucasin race, but all men—all men are created equal. [Cheers.] That great doctrine, so limited and circumscribed, applied to a particular race, and a particular class. to a particular race, and a particular class. I regard this convention as intending to make a practical fact for this whole country. [Renewed applause.] But perhaps I am getting too broad, too comprehensive. [A voice, "not a bit."] But I heard at the Southern Convention a few moments ago, and I take my license to speak from the able speech there made by the late Attorney General Speed. [Three cheers for General Speed.] He gave us to understand that we were to find out what was the truth; what were to find out what was the truth; what we felt to be the truth, and in that convention proclaim it, and at the ballot-box make it a law of the land. We are not one incl

it a law of the land. We are not one inch higher in this gathering than they are in that gathering, and that platform, as I jus heard it before I came here.

You will pardon me if I shall, in coming to this platform, bring with me an individual that has been associated with me for the last twenty-five or fifty years—the ne'gro. [Laughter.] It would not be exactly fair for me to come here and not remember him or to bring him with me. I may say I appear here under some disadvantages. appear here under some disadvantage ut at the same time I appear under greate but at the same time I appear under greater advantages and responsibilities than most other men attending this convention. I am here as a representative of a multifarious constituency, such as, perhaps, no other man in the convention can be said to represent. In the first place I represent the black race. There is no mistaking that by the curl of my hair and the flatness of my sent. In the first place I represent the black race. There is no mistaking that by the curl of my hair and the flatness of my nose. In the next place I represent the white race, and there is no mistaking that white race, and there is no mistaking that either, in so much so that in the State of Maine, the copperhead journals deny the negro of all credit and praise for whatever talent I may exhibit, and ascribe it entirely to the white race to which I belong. [Applause and laughter.] I represent the black race and the white race, and the black race and the white race combined and so far as my own experience goes to show it from my own experience goes to show it, fro

my own experience goes to show it, from the peaceable manner in which the blood of the two races have lived together for the last fifty years in this organism, I have not the slightest fear of a war of races. [Great laughter.] I represent the North and the South. I am a citizen of the State of Maryland, and some have given me credit for having in my veins the blood of one of its earliest Governors. It is not customary for a man to disclalm his aristocratic origin. (Laughter.)

It was only twenty-eight vears ago vester-

tomary for a man to disclaim his aristocratic origin. (Laughter.)

It was only twenty-eight years ago yesterday that I appeared in the streets of Philadelphia—in a hurry [applause]—for then I
neither had a local habitation nor a name,
but I was in pursuit of both. How well I
have succeeded my appearance in the procession yesterday mustanswer. I am going
to speak to you of the claims of the negro.
Some things have been settled by the war;
by the tremendous confict which has at last
subsided. Some things have been settled
concerning my race, and one of the things
settled is this: that the negro will fight. We
have been accustomed to regard him as a
natural-born Christian [laughter,] but the
late war has decided that he can fight. I
always knew he would, and the only reason
why he has not demonstrated it before is
that the negro is not only a natural-born
Christian, but he is a philosopher. He is a
thinker, and the only reason he has not
fought before is that he had no reasonable
probability of whipping anybody. Assoon

probability of whipping anybody. As soon as he was convinced there was the slightest

adow of hope, he was ready to hare his som to the storm of war and to face the foe ith a valor scarcely inferior, if inferior at

plause.]
The question, then comes to us. Shall the The question, then comes to us. Summare presence of this wast black population in our inidst be made a blessing to themselves, a blessing to us, and a blessing to the whole country, or a curse to themselves a curse to us and a curse to the whole country? Statesmanship has but one answer. It was given this morning from the eloquent lips of Senator Yates. Philanthropy has but one answer, and it is given from a thousand pulpits and a thousand platforms to day. It is this: A thorough and complete incorporation of this whole black element into the this: A thorough and complete incorporation of this whole black element into the
American politic—[cries of "Good!"]—anything less than this will prove an utter failure, in my judgment—with a right to the
jury box, the witness-box, and the ballot
box—[applause]—for men outside these
boxes are in a "bad box." [Laughter.]

Our idea of government is that of democracy, and that is based on universal
suffrage. Great as this country is, it can't suffrage. Great as this country is, afford to have in its midst four milli Great as this country is, it can justly discontented people. Conciliation with the Southern leaders may be well with the Southern leaders may be well.
But we must not forget in our schemes of
conciliation those who have been our friends,
and remember only our enemies. Shall it
be said that, after the great sacrifices we
have made for the Union, we make terms
of peace by which we exalt our enemies
and east down our friends—enfranchise our
enemies and disfranchise our friends? God
forblid that we should forbid that we should. As Mr. Douglass was stepping down from

As Mr. Douglass was stepping down from the platform, some one in the audience asked his opinion of "Beecher," and he said: Several gentlemen have already asked ince that question. I have been asked a thousand times to account for Henry Ward Beecher's position. I have never been able to answer it satisfactorily. I answer it only as Mr. Beecher answered an old lady on one occasion, who asked him: old lady on one occasion, who asked him Mr. B echer, will you please tell me is up in the third Heaven? Mr. Beecher eply was: "I am sure if Paul didn't know alf I don't see how I should."

of laughter.]
When the speaker had concluded, he was heartily shaken by the hand by a number of the delogates.

#### Zhiladelphia Advertisements.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS -ı x-SILVER AND SILVER PLATED GOODS, 704 ARCH STREET,

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This celebrated preparation impart skin a soft satin-like texture, and ret complexion clear and brilliant. This full Toilet is different from anyth offered to the public before, and is w harmless. Ladies give it one trial an vinced of its value.

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Sheriff's Proclamation.

NUMBER 36.

HERIFF'S PROCLAMATION. I, F. SMITH, High Sheriff of Lancaster county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Lancaster, on TUESDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1866 for the purpose of electing the several officers hereinafter named, viz:

ONE PERSON duly qualified for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON duly qualified for Member of ongress. TWO PERSONS duly qualified for the Senate f Pennsylvania. FOUR PERSONS duly qualified for Members of Assembly.

ONE PERSON duly qualified for Associate
Judge of the County of Lancaster.

ONE PERSON duly qualified for Sheriff.

ONE PERSON duly qualified for Prothono-

tary.

UNE PERSON duly qualified for Register.
ONE PERSON duly qualified for Recorder.
ONE PERSON duly qualified for Clerk of
Quarter Sessions.
ONE PERSON duly qualified for County Commissioner.
TWO PERSONS duly qualified for Directors of the Poor, TWO PERSONS duly qualified for Prison In.

pectors.
ONE PERSON duly qualified for Coroner.
ONE PERSON duly qualified for Auditor. I also hereby make known and give notice iownships within the county of Lancaster, are as follows, to wit:

Ist District—Composed of the Four Wards of Lancaster City. The qualified voters of the North East Ward will noid their election at the public house of Anthony Lechler, in East King street; those of the North West Ward, at the public house occupied by Adam Trout; those of the South East Ward, at the public house occupied by John G. Hood, in East King street; those of the South West Ward, at the public house of Groff & Kreider.

2d District—Drumore township, at the No. 2

the public house of Groff & Kreider.
2d District—Drumore township, at the No. 2 school house in the village of Chestnut Level.
3dDistrict—Borough of Elizabethtown, at the public house now occupied by George W. Boyer, in said borough.
4th District—Earl township, at the public hall in the village of New Holland, in said township. hall in the village of New Holland, in said township,
5th District—Elizabeth township, at the pub-lic house now occupied by George Bentz, in Brickerville, in said township.
6th District—Borough of Strasburg, at the public bouse now occupied by F. Myers, in said horough.

public house now occupied by F. Myers, in said borough.

7th District—Rapho township, including the borough of Manhelm, at the German school house, in said borough, at the German school house in said borough. Sthe District—Sailsbury township, at the public house now occupied by John Mason, White Horse tavern, in said township, at the public house now occupied by Henry Rhoads, in the village of Reamstown, in said township, lith District—Being part of the township of East Donegal, at the public school house in the village of Maylown, in said township.

11th District—Germarvon township at the public house now occupied by John Myers, in the village of Churchiown, in said township.

12th District—Martic township, at the house now occupied by Robert Saulsby, in said township.

12th District—Bart township, at the public ship.
13th District—Bart township, at the public house now occupied by Adam Rutter, in said

lownship.

14th District—Colerain township, at the pub-lic house now occupied by J. K. Alexander, in aid township.

15th District—Fulton township, at the public
10use now occupied by John Kennedy, in said house now occupied by John Renneuy, in sale lownship.

18th District—Warwick township, at the publeth District—Warwick township.
lic house now occupied by Samuel Lichtenthaler, in the village of Littz, in said township.
Ifth District—Composed of the Borough of Marletta and part of East Donegal township, at the public school house in the borough of Marletta, in said township;
Isth District—Said borough, at the Town Hall, in said borough, at the Town Hell, in said borough, by the public house now occupied by Jesse Haines, in said township.

lle house now occupied by J. D. Warfel, in said township.

20th District—Leacock township, at the public house now occupied by J. D. Warfel, in said township.

21st District—Brecknock township, at the public house now occupied by C. G. Burkpublic house now occupied by C. G. Bark-hart, in said township.
22d District—Mount Joy Borough, at the pub-lic school house in the village of Mount Joy.
23d District—Being part of East Hempfied township, at the public house now occupied by H. S. Landis, in the village of Petersburg, it said township.

I. S. Landis, in the same and township, at 24th District—West Lampeter township, at 24th District—west lampeter township, at 32th possible house now occupied by Henry Mil. ownship.

25th District—Conestoga township, at the
25th District—Conestoga township, at the
25th District—Being part of Manor township,
26th District—Being part of Manor township,
26th District—Seing part of Manor township, ile house now occupied — lownship, 22th District—Conoy township, at the public report house in the village of Bainbridge, in

28th District—Condy ownship, at the public house in the village of Bainbridge, in said township.

28th District—Manheim township, at the public house now occupied by John Kepperling in the village of Neffsville, in said township, at the public house now occupied by John Kepperling Gochemaur, in Millerstown, in said township, at the public house now occupied by John Keney, in Earlville, in said township, at the public house now occupied by Grabill G. Forney, in Earlville, in said township, at the public house now occupied by John Kendig, in said township, at the public house now occupied by John Kendig, in said township, at the public house now occupied by John Kendig, in said township, at the public house of Stra. Durg.

34th District—Straburg.

34th District—Straburg.

34th District—Straburg.

34th District—Straburg.

35th District—Straburg.

35th District—West Cocalico Lownship, at the public house of Bernard Stoner, in said township, but the public house of Bernard Stoner, in said township, but the said township the said

public house of Bernard Stoner, in same workship.

3th District—West Cocalico township, at the public house now occupied by Daniei Mishier, in the village of Schoeneck, in said township, at the public house now occupied by John J. Kersey, at Blue Ball, in said downship.

3th District—Paradise township, at the public house now occupied by Henry Bear, in said township.

38th District—Being a part of East Hempfield township, at the public school house in the village of Hempfield, in said township.

38th District—Being a part of least state township, at the public school house in the village of Hempfield, in said township.

39th District—Lancaster township, at the public house now occupied by Wm. T. Youart, in said township.

40th District—East Lampeter township, a the public house now occupied by Jacob Riddle the public house now occupied by Jacob Riddle, in said township, at the dist District—Little Britain township, at the house of Wm. J. Marshbank, in said township, at the J2d District—Upper Lencock township, at the public house of Menno Wenger, in said township, at the public house of Menno Wenger, in said township. ship.

43d District—Penn township, at the public house of Jacob Buser, in said township, 4th District—Borough of Adamstown, at the school house in said borough.

45th District—Clay township, at the public house of Geo. W. Steinmetz, in said township, 46th District—Pequea township, at the public house of B. Martin, in said township, 47th District—Providence township, at the house now occupied by Amos Groff, in said township.

47th District—Providence township, at the house now occupied by Amos Groft, it said township.

48th District—Eden township, at the public house of Lawrence Suter, in said township, 49th District—Being that part of Mount Joy township heretofore included in the 3d district, at Lehman's school house, in said township, 50th District—West Donegal township, heretofore included in the 3d election district, at Rutu's school house, in said township, 51st District—That part of Mount Joy township heretofore included in the 22d district, at Benj.min Brenneman's school house, in said township, 52d District—That part of Rapho township heretofore included in the 22d district, at Strickler's school house, in said township, 53d District—That part of East Donegal township heretofore included in the 22d district, at the brick school house, in the village of Springville, in said township.

5th District—That part of Rapho township heretofore included in the 52d district, at the public school house in the village of Newtown, in said township.

The general Election, in all the Wards, Townships, Districts and Boroughs of the county, is to be opened between the hours of eight and ten o'clock in the forenon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until 7 o'clock in the evening, when all the polls

The general election, into the winds, I own ships, Districts and Boroughs of the county, is to be opened between the hours of eight and ten o'clock in the for enoon, and shall continus without interruption or adjournment until 7 o'clock in the evening, when all the polls shall be closed.

Every person, excepting Justices of the Pence, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or moorpornted district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary departments of the State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, or of the State, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, or of the State Legislature, and of the State that the theories of any city, or Commissioner of any incorporated district, is, by law, incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and no inspector, judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible there to be voted for.

The Inspector and Judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election jin the district, to which they respectively belong, before nine o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspector shall appoint one Clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place—and in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspection, the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest num

### Sheriff's Proelamation.

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and who shall have resided in the election dis-trict and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be enti-tled to vote after residing in this State six months: Provided, that the white freemen, citzens of the United States, between twentytrict and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entiried to vote after residing in this State gix
months: Provided, that the white freemen,
citizens of the United States, between twentyone and twenty-two years of age, who have
resided in an election district as aforesaid,
shall be entitled to vote, although they shall
not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose
name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county
tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution and
give satisfactory evidence either on his oatn or
affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make each to the
payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right
to vote by being an elector between the age of
twenty-one and twenty-two years he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided
in this State at least one year next before his
application, and make such proof of residence
in the district as is required by this act, and
that he does verily believe from the account
given him, that he is of age aforesaid, and such
other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to
vote by writing the word "tax" if he shall be
damitted to vote by reason of having paid
tax; or the word "age," if he shall be admitted
to vote by reason of such age, shall be called
out to the clerks, who shall make the like
notes on the list of voters k-pt by them.

In all cases where the name of the person
claiming to vote is found on the list furnished
by the Commissioners and assessor, or his right
to vote, whether found thereon or not? is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be ta
duty of the inspectors to examine such person
on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims
to have resided within the State for one year
or more his oath shall be safficient proof thereor have resided in the on oath as 10 hisquanteness, and the year or more his oath shall be sufficient proof they are resided within the State for one year or more his oath shall be sufficient proof they for the shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified election, and shall also nimsel' swear that his bons fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove in to said district, and that he did not remove in to said district, and that he did not remove in to said district, and that he did not remove in to said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of the residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted: to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaton any violence to any such officers, or a life the window, or avenue to any window when the same may be holding; or shall riotously disturb the pace at such election, or shall use any instance and the pace at such election, or shall use any instance and the residence of the same may be holding; or shall riotously disturb the pace at such election, or shall use any instance of the pace at such election, or shall use any instance of the pace at such election, or shall use any instance of the convection shall be fined in any sum of exceeding five hundred dollars, and marisoned for any time not less than three non more than twelve months, and it it shall us sown to conviction shall be fined in any sum of exceeding five hundred dollars, and more than they continued to the offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction had not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine of locas than one hundred nor more than twe years.

If any person, and it it shall use than six months nor more than twe jumpisone

term not less than three nor more than twent or months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens, shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of induencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on convection forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

Agreeably to the provisions of the sixty first

three months.

Agreeably to the provisions of the sixty first section of the said act every General and Special Election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment

until seven o'clock in the ovening, when the polls shall be closed.

The Judges are to make their returns for the County of Lancaster, at the Court House, in the City of Lincaster, on Friday, October 12th, 1888, at 100°clock, A. M.

Deserreis' Displanchisms LAW.

As therein directed, I also give official notice of the following provisions of an Act approved June 4th, 1886, entitled "A further supplement to the election iswes of this Commo wealth."

WHEREAS, By the Act of the Congress of the enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," and approved Maron third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieve I from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily reliable and teleful their rights of citizenship and their rights to become oilteens, and Whereas, Persons not citizens of the United States, are not, under the constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Emmowellth:

Egelion, 18 et anaced by the Senate and

laws of Ponnsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth:

Eggino I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Common wealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the au hority of the same, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such election to receive any bailot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said at of Congress approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any bailot or ballots.

BECTION 2. That if any such judge and inspectors of election, or any one of them, shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of misdemennor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions, of this Commonwealth, he shall for each olfense be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

Esc. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenservers.

dred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

Sgc. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid shall at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote or tender to the officers thereof and offer to vote a bailet or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction th reof in any court of quartersessions of this commonwealth shall for each offence be punished in like manner as provided in the preceding section of this act in cases of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person of persons deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or bands to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this commonwealth, or shall personde or advise any suon officer to receive any ballot or ballots from any person deprived of citizensaip and disqualified as aforesaid, such person so of fending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon a nviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

second section of this act in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

As there n directed, I also give official notice of the following provisions of an set approved Murch 30, 1836, entitled "An Act regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth." BECTION!. Belt enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly mee, and is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general, township, borough, and special elections are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by ticke s printed or written, or participy inted and partly written, severally of assistance hereby hereafter authorized and required as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courty voted for, and to be labelled outside "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all state officers voted for and be labelled "State"; one ticket shall embrace of Assembly, if voted for, and be labelled "County officers voted for, including office - Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and be labelled "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all ones for, including office - Senator, member and members of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "County"; and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

t, and in the innecession of the United States.
FREDERICK SMITH, Sheriff, SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Lancaster, Sept. 5, 1866, td 35 SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Lancast

# Professional Cards.

B. SWARR ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. No. 13 North Duke Street, (Near the Court House.)

LANCASTER, PA. SAMUEL H. BEYNOLDS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, (Opposite Lechler's Hotel,)

SURGEON DENTIST. ffice and residence opposite Cooper's Hotel

LANCASTER, PA.

WEST KING STREET, LANCASTER, PA.