FOR GOVERNOR: Hon. HIESTER CLYMER, of Berks Co. Democratic Meetings. Democratic meetings will be held as fol-

White Hall, Bart township, Thursday ovening, September 13th.

Quarryville, Eden township, Saturday
September 15th., at 10 o'clock A. M. At Strasburg, on Saturday evening, Sep-At Hopson's Hotel, Kinzer's Place, Tues

At nopson's Piotel, Kinzer's Place, Tuesday evening, September 18th.
Kirkwood, Thursday, Sept. 20th 10 A. M.
At Gibson's Woods, Mt. Nelso, Martle
twp., on Saturday, Sept. 22d, at 1 o'clock
P. M. Gordonville, Saturday, September 22d, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Penn Hill, Fulton township, Thursday

Another Letter from Mr. Beecher. Henry Ward Beecher's letter to General Halpine having created some dissatisfaction in his congregation, he has written another, justifying the first. This second, letter was read in Ply mouth Church after the morning ser vice on Sunday last, and published in the New York papers on Monday.

Mr. Beecher says he has not left, and does not propose to leave, or be put out of the Republican party. He avows himself "in sympathy with its alms, Its great principles and itsarmy of noble men." But he "took the liberty of criticising its policy in a single point, and of doing what he could to secure what he believed and still believes to be a better one."

He is of opinion that the Constitutional amendment proposed by Congress is just; but from the present condition of the public mind, and from the President's attitude, he thinks a plan of adjustment based upon that amend ment amounts simply to a plan of adjourning reconstruction for years, "with all the liabilities of mischief which are always to be expected in the fluctuations of politics in a free nation."

He holds that if the advantages union are not fallacious, "the continuous exclusion of the South from it will breed disorder, make the future reunion more difficult, and, especially, subject the freedman to the very worst conditions of society which can well exist. The Radicals, then, under his view of the matter, by retarding reunion, are doing great injury to the poor negroes, whose friends and benefactors they profess to be.

If Mr. Beecher is right, Thadden Stevens, whose Bedford speech abounds in expressions of good will to the freedmen, will do them grievous harm by the course he proposes to pursue at the next meeting of Congress. Instead of admitting the representatives of the lately rebellious States, which clearly have ceased to be in rebellion, and thus setting the machinery of the whole Union in harmonious motion again, be proposes to introduce a bill to enable ose "defunct States" to form State Governments preparatory to their admission into the Union. This would involve the calling of State Conventions and the election of members thereof: the formation of new State Constitutions and the ratification thereof: the election of new State officers and their installation, and divers other matters, all tending to produce excitement and to cause delay. All this Mr. Beecher objects to, believing that "the longer the South is left in turmoil, the worse it will be for the negro." He says on this point: "If there were no other

reason; if the white population were not our fellow-citizens; if we had lost all kindness and regard for them, and all pride for the Union, as in part represented by Southern States, and confined our attention exclusively to the negro, the case would be strong, beyond my power of expression, for an early resumption of federal relations with al the States." Mr. Beecher says he is not a "Johnson man" in any received meaning of

the term. Heaccepts, with modification. the President's policy; but with this his agreement with the President ends. He censures him for some things, but says "we must, as Christian citizens credit him with his real excellencieshis original horror of secession, his bold resistance to treachery, his persistent and self-denying heroism in the long dark days of Tennessee;" and "we must not forget that he has jealously resisted a centralization of power in th federal government; that he has sought to dignify and secure a true State Rights: that he has maintained simplicity o manners and a true love of the commo

Mr. Beecher expresses some surprise at the turn which the public mind hataken on his letter. He asserts that for a year past he has been advocating the very principles of the Cleveland letter in all the chief Eastern cities-in Boston, Portland, Springfield, Albany, Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburg and Brooklyn. These views were reported, discussed and praised and blamed abundantly His recent letter condenses those views He is not surprised that men dissent but "this sudden consternation, and this late discovery of the nature of his opinions, seem sufficiently surprising.1 The "sudden consternation" that surprises him grows out of the fact that he has repeated the conservative views he expressed last winter in the cities above mentioned, on the eve of an important election. The Radicals fear the effect of this renewed expression of his views upon the pending canvass in New York, Pennsylvania and other States. and hence their "sudden consterna-

Mr. Beecher does not back down from his Cleveland letter. He deemsits views sound, and he is not sorry that he wrote it. He intends to keep straight on, no matter who may follow or who fall off.

The Great Tailor. The Radical journals have expended a good deal of righteous indignation over the remark said to have been made by President Johnson at Philadelphia, that the Great Lord of the Universe, or the Great Father of us all, was a tailor, which they have construed into an insult to the Almighty. Some of the conservative journals have maintained that the President had reference to our first parent Adam, of whom and Eve it is

said that after they had eaten the forbidden fruit— "And the eyes of them both were opened and they knew that they were naked; and they sewed fig-leaves together, and made themselves aprons." (Genesis, chapt. 3d and 7th verse.)

We presume it is true, as asserted by the Press and other Radical journals that the President did say the Great Lord of the Universe was a Tailor. He certainly had good authority for saying so. If the reader will turn to the 21st verse of the 3d chapter of Genesis, he will find it recorded that-

"Unto Adam also, and to his wife, did the LORD GOD make coats of skins and clothed them." This, we take it, was the first job of genuine Tailoring ever done in the

world.

Radical False Pretence.

The more politic of the Republican eaders deny that they are in favor of negro equality. They even deny that the question of negro-suffrage enters into the present political campaign These leaders are not a whit less Radical at heart than the bolder spirits who proclaim themselves in favor of putting the negro on the same level with the white man. They are simply more politic and more hypocritical. They know that the doctrine of negro suffrage is uppopular, whilst that of negro equality is utterly detested by the great body of the people. It is fear of the consequences that deters them from an open declaration in favor of these doctrines. They would not hesitate a moment if they did not know that such a leclaration would lose them thousand

of votes. The Radicals have their forces divided into two parts The advance, led by Sumner, Stevens, Greeley, Wade and Fred. Douglass, boldly proclaim that the ballot box, the jury box, the school room and the halls of legislation, both State and National, shall be open to the negro. These hold the more fanatical Republicans with hooks of steel to the Radical organization.

But as a large portion of the party revolt against the doctrine of negro equality, a "rearguard" has been formed o look after stragglers. They carry a different banner from that of the "advance." though both have the same objective point." They fight on the same line, but with somewhat different wenpons. It is their business to deny what the advance affirm on the subject of negro suffrage and negro equality. Whenever they find a member of their party|straggling out on account of disgust with the negro sentlments of Sumner Stevens & Co., they assure him that those sentiments are peculiar to Sumner and Stevens, and are not entertained by the Republican party in general. As a fair sample of the hypocrisy and dishonesty of this branch of the Radiical party, we call the attention of our readers to the following telegraphic account of the meeting held by Governors and Ex-Governors of Northern States at Philadelphia on Tuesday :

PHILADELPHIA, Sopt. 4.—The meeting of the Governors and ex-Governors in the lengue House to-day was private. The resorters were excluded. Enough of the proporters were excuded. Enough of the pro-ceedings, however, transpired to warrant the following account being published. The questions discussed were: First, whether it was desirable that the Northern conven-tion should meet again; and second, whether, if the Southern convention adopted the rejudylog forgon of fragain its platform the principle of negro suffrage in its platform the would be wise and politic to endorse it. The manufacture of the control of it would be wise and politic to endorse it. The general expression of sentiment was in the negative of both these propositions, the trovernors generally taking the ground that, while individually they were in favor of negro suffrage, the people of their States were not educated up to that point, and that therefore, to avoid this difficult question, it was desirable that there should be no regular convocation of the convention. It is understood that such is the course resolved aron.

Here we have the Radical Governor and ex-Governors of Northern States onfessing to one another that they are in favor of negro suffrage, but deciding not to make a public declaration to that effect for the reason that "the people of their States are not yet educated up to that point," Mark the words " NOT YET educated up to that point." . They ntend to educate them up to that point and whenever they consider it safe to do so, they will throw off the mask and proclaim as a cardinal doctrine of the party what they now put in the shape of individual opinion only.

But, unless we are greatly deceived, point has been reached in political affairs where it is no longer possible for any man to be imposed upon who is blessed with even a moderate share of comm sense. The action of Congress, which spent the whole of its late session in egislating for the negro, and the conluct of the Radicals now assembled from all quarters in Philadelphia, in asdgning the negro Fred, Douglass a place in their procession, and inviting im to speak from the same stand ocsupied by Senators of the United States, are conclusive of the ultimate intention of the Radicals to place the negro on a cooting of perfect equality with the consent to; and here is the issue, clear and straight. Let every white man who wants to keep his blood pure vote on

the right side, and let every white voman who prefers the beautiful color of her own cheeks to the smutty hue of the negress raise her voice against the Radicals and their revolting doctrine of negro equality.

Negro Suffrage.

REMEMBER that the House of Representatives of the present Congress passed a bill to impose universal negro sufrage on the District of Columbia. Every Republican member of the House voted for it. The bill was not acted upon in

the Senate, because the cunning Senaors feared its effect upon Northern elections. But almost every radical Senator has publicly or privately exressed his opinion in favor of negro uffrage, and the Senate only awaits political success at the North to put the neasure through.

REMEMBER that the great feature of ic Constitutional Amendment prolosed by Congress is a bribe to the outh to adopt negro suffrage. The State that allows negroes to vote is to rave negroes counted in its basis of epresentation. The State that refuses he ballot to negroes is only to have its white population represented. If half the population of a State is colored, the State will get twice as many representatives in Congress if it adopts negro suffrage as if it does not, REMEMBER that the delegates from

the unreconstructed States" in the 'Southern Loyalists' Convention" at Philadelphia, have declared in favor of unrestricted negro suffrage; and the whole of that Convention were only deterred from taking the same position by fear of political consequences in the North. For this weakness they were soundly berated by Miss Anna Dickinson and Fred. Douglass, whose harangues received the enthusiastic plaudits of the assemblage.

REMEMBER that at the caucus loyal Governors just held in Philadel- | at Fort Wagner, who held him a prisonphia, almost every one present expressed himself in favor of negros uffrage, but the majority concluded not to commit their party to the doctrine, because the sentiment of the North is "not yet educated up to that point." They asserted in debate that if the elections were lost, all would be lost; but that if the elections were gained, all would be gained, including negro suffrage.

REMEMBER that last week in Philadelphia, for the first time in the history of the United States, whites and blacks commingled in what purported to be a representative Convention of the people; and that JOHN W. GEARY figured in that Convention, was invited to a seat on the platform with its officers, and was enthusiastically cheered by its

HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee who made a speech lately in favor of negro equality, is a native of Massachusetts. We doubt whether anybody that ever saw him supposed for a moment that he was a white man. He looks like the product of a cross between Pequod Indian and a mulatto.

members!

INSTEAD of a Republican gain in Wilmington, Delaware, there is a Democratic gain of 266 since last year and of nearly 700 since 1864.

Negro Equality. The people of Philadelphia have had a practical exemplification of this disgusting doctrine of Thad. Stevens, Sumner & Co., in the motley convention which has been in session there for the last three or four days. Amongst all the delegates in attendance, there is no one elicits as much attention and is so much feted and caressed as FRED.

DOUGLASS, the celebrated negro orator from Rochester, New York, and who represents that district in the Convention. Indeed, not even the reverend blackguard, Brownlow, from Tennessee, has the same attention paid to him by the Loyal League gentry of the city as this burly negro.
All this, however, is consistent with

the principles of the Radical party, not only in Philadelphia, but everywhere else. The doctrine of negro equality is one of their favorite dogmas, and has been presented to the people in every conceivable shape by their orators and newspapeas for the last two years. Not only so, but they have made it, either directly or indirectly, a plank in all their party platforms, and have even insulted the memory of the great Jefferson by attempting to prove that he meant equal rights, socially and politically, to the black and white races when he penned the immortal Declaration of

Independence. We find no fault with Fred Douglass and his dusky colleagues in the Convention for making the most out of their elevation to an equality with the debased white men who meet with them. We rather think that, in point of intellect, he is the superior of the most of them; and, as to respectability, he is far above the Brownlows and Hamiltons and Kelleys and Forneys who crawl at his feet. We are, therefore, inclined to the opinion that it is a great condescension on the part of Douglass to lower himself so far as to meet with such fellows, whose skins are a little whiter than his own, but, whose hearts are as black as Erebus Itself.

Now that negro equality is practically endorsed by the Radical Disunion party, through the admission of Fred Douglass and other negroes into their so-called National Convention, we hope to see the white laboring men, mechanics and farmers of Pennsylvania, assert their manhood and supremacy at the polls by voting for the conservative candidates from Governor down, and in this way squelch out the infernal and dis gusting doctrine of negro equality, politically and socially, which is sought to be fastened upon the country by these traitors to the Constitution and the

Dignity. The Radicals profess to be shocked a he want of dignity displayed by Prosident Johnson, who has the bad taste to defend himself against their foul and false attacks! But they bestow no censure upon the Radical Convention now in session at Philadelphia, whose pro eedings are not as dignified as the be. haviour of a gang of plantation negroes at a frolicsome corn-husking. To show the levity and littleness of mind abounding in this Convention, we clip the following from its proceedings on Wed

solution for a committee of five to be ap-oluted to proceed to St. Louis, Missouri by the same route adopted in the Presi-nt's election ering tour," except Albany, New York. (Great applause.)
Mr. Strong, of Missourl, moved to strike ut the words "except Albany," on the round that they needed light there more mi anywhere else. The amendment was adopted, and the esolution as amended was adopted with

great applause. This resolution does not define the duties of the Committee to be appointed under it, except that they are to proed to St. Louis by the same route idopted by the President. They are to convert themselves into hounds and smell the President's tracks and follow them-for what purpose is not stated. Gov. Boreman, of West Virginia, who was appointed on the committee, had the good sense to decline. But he appears to be the only member of the Convention who thought it unbecoming white man. This the Democracy and any one wearing the upright form of the Johnson Republicans will never man to follow the President with his nose to the ground.

After the Convention had aired its dignity by passing the foregoing resolution with "great applause," it pro ceeded to give the following additional evidence of its regard for decorum:

Mr. Negley, of Maryland, offered the fol-owing, which created great applause: lowing, which created great applause:
Whereas, All proper instrumentalities for
complete success of the principles of the
Republican party ought to be employed
and made use of; therefore be it
Resolved, That one of the most potent influences to secure this end will be to induce
President Johnson to travel all over the
loyal States, and make political speeches
such as he has lately made at Cleveland,
Ohio.

The "great applause" that rewarded the brilliant wit of Mr. Negley encouraged another member of the Convenvention to let loose a flash of intellect. He scintillated as follows: Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, offered th

ollowing:

Resolved, That if General Grant and Ad-niral Farragut have indeed abandoned Resolved, That if General Grant and Admiral Farragut have indeed abandoned the President in his electioneering tour, that they be requested to join this Convention in its loyal journey through the land. This was received with laughter and uplause, and referred. No wonder "this was received with

laughter and applause." Polished wit

has been scarce for some time. Tom Hood has been dead a number of years. John P. Hale is in Spain, and the American National Joker has gone "out of print." But with such pungent wits as Negley and Patterson, and such an appreciative audience" as the Radical Convention, we are in no danger of dying from want of fun. At the same time the lofty example of this Convention, and of such high-toned public journals as the Philadelphia Press and the Harrisburg Telegraph, and such well-bred gentlemen as Parson Brownlow, will enable us to preserve the national reputation for dignity.

nounced as an independent candidate for the Legislature in the Fulton, Bedford and Somerset district. He served gallantly in the late war and was one of the brave fellows captured by the rebels er for the long period of nineteen or twenty months. Col. Filler is a Republican, and his friends in that party brought him out for nomination on the

The Bedford District.

Col. John H. Filler, of Bedford, is an

Republican ticket. They allege, and we believe it to be true, that he was the choice of a majority of his party in Bedford county, but was defrauded of the nomination by political wire-workershose perspiring patriots who busied themselves about "the traitors in our midst" while Col. Filler was fighting in the midst of the traitors. The Colonel has a mind and a will of his own, and he is not the sort of man who could be used by certain scurvy Republicans who are intriguing for the United States

Senatorship.
We are glad to see that the Democracy of the Bedford district have given Col. Filler a clear field. They have tive candidates to which the district is entitled, thus leaving it in the power of Col. Filler's friends to right the wrong perpetrated by his enemies. Of course hundreds of those who stood by him at the primary elections will, by the mere force of party drill, be restrained from voting for him as an independent can-didate; but we mistake the mettle of the bold mountain boys in blue, if enough of them do not rally to the support of their old companion in arms to put him through successfully at the polls. Col. Filler is one of the most taleuted men of his age in Pennsylvania.

Specimen of Badical History. From the outbreak of the rebellion down to a very recent period. General Dix has been the constant object of Republican flattery. His order to one of his subordinates, when he was a member of the Cabinet of President Buchanan, to "shoot on the spot any man, who should attempt to haul down the American flag," made him "the hero they loved and the chief they admired." But the General is a strong endorser of the principles laid down by the National Convention that assemble in Philadelphia on the 14th of August, and is, moreover, strongly talked of for the Democratic and National Union nomination for Governor of New York. "Circumstances alter cases," and these

(to them) unpropitious circumstances

have rendered it necessary for the Rad-

icals to pick some flaw in the patriotic

reputation of General Dix. The fol-

lowing, which we clip from the Pitts-

burg Commercial of Monday last, is

their first effort in this line: A PASSAGE IN HISTORY CORRECTED General Dix has had the exclusive credit of the famous dispatch to the naval command-er at New Orleans: "If any man hauls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!" The Philadelphia Bulletin says: At the time the dispatch was written, Gen. Dix was Secretary of War, and Judge Holt was Attorney General. When Gen. Dix received the news of the rebel domonstra-tions at New Orleans, he went to Judge tions at New Orleans, he went to Judge Holt in much perpiexity, seeking his ad-vice. In answer to his anxous question, "What shall I do?" the bold and patriotic Attorney General at once dictated to him the words of the famous dispatch. It seem-ed too strong to the Secretary of War, and he remarked: "Would you really send that order?" "Yes, sir!" firmly replied Judge Hols, and the noble dispatch which has made tomeral by so famous was sent. ms made General Dix so famous, was sent. But the credit of it belongs to Judge Holt

and not to General Dix. The man who sits down to write hisory ought to have at least a slight acquaintance with notorious facts, and the man who undertakes to "correct" a 'passage in history" ought not to expect the public to excuse him for displaying a degree of ignorance that would lisgrace a twelve-year-old school boy. But ignorance, malice and recklessnes are the leading characteristics of Radical writers, who lie no less awkwardly than persistently.

Whether General Dix was or was no eally the author of the order above referred to, and whether he did or did not consult Judge Holt about it, we will not undertake to decide. Our impression always has been and is now, that Gen. Dix himself wrote that order, without dictation from any other person. He did not write it or send it as Secretary of War, however, for he never held that office! Nor could be have consulted 'Attorney General" Holt about it, for Holt never was Attorney General! Nor could it have been sent "to the naval commander at New Orleans," for it would have been the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to communicate with that officer, and neither Dix nor Holt ever was the Head of the Navy Department. We have at hand no authority to con

sult about this matter, but we have some recollection of the events of that period. It was the closing half of the last year of the Administration of President Buchanan, who was earnestly bu vainly struggling to avert the impending sectional conflict. Howell Cobb had retired from the Treasury Department and been succeeded by Gov. Thomas of Maryland, who in turn had retire and been succeeded by General Dix The,"rebel demonstrations at New Orleans" gave great anxiety to the Administration, and General Dix, as Secretary of the Treasury, sent an officer or agent of that Department to New Orleans, to see what could be done for the security of the property connected with the Customs branch of the public service in that quarter. There was a fine Revenue Cutter lying at New Orleans at the time, and the Treasury officer or agent was directed to get posses sion of her if possible, her commander being suspected of intending to join the impending rebellion; and if we are not mistaken it was in relation to the apprehended hauling down of the flag of this vessel, that General Dix sent the emphatic despatch that has become so

Whether the actual authorship of the lespatch be credited finally to General Dix or to Judge Holt, or, like the Letters of "Junius," be left forever in doubt, one fact is beyond dispute though the Radical Republicans would gladly conceal it. The order to "shoot on the spot any man who attempts to haul down the American flag," wasgiven by a Cabinet officer of a Demoratic Administration. It ought to be remembered in connection with this fact, to which it stands in strong contrast, that the Republican Administration which succeeded this Democratic Administration did at one time resolve to "haul down the American flag" that waved over Fort Sumter, which the Democratic President had firmly re-solved never to do. The only Cabinet solved never to do. The only Cabinet member of this Republican Administration who opposed this resolution, (Montgomery Blair,) is now stumping

Pennsylvania for Hiester Clymer. MAT STRICKLER, the new Collector, edging around very uneasily. Report says that the redoubtable and valiant Matthew is by no means sure of his "berth." The half is hearn and in the says that the says are says that the says are says to the says are says to the says are says are says to the says are bail is heavy, and in these times of politi cal summers aulting for the sake of office friends are a little shy of placing their names on official bonds.—Examiner,

We know our friends of the Examiner would sympathise deeply with "Matthew" if he should miss his berth. One of their number had the bad luck to miss the berth he had marked for himself on the Radical ticket, and of course he is in a sympathetic frame of mind. His case reminds us of the tipsy fellow who tried to get into his own house with the aid of a night key. After many vain attempts, he swore it was a most extraordinary circumstance, but somebody had stolen his keyhole! The predicament of our aspiring friend of the Ex aminer was quite as embarrassing. He had it all nicely fixed with Simon, but when the Convention met and he attempted to put in his auger, he found to his utter astonishment that somebody had stoler-his auger-hole! "Matthew," we are gratified to say, is not in poor "Jack's" unhappy situation. Hisaugerhole is there, and he can command ten times the amount of bail required to fill it.

The Lancaster Postoffice. Public opinion in Lancaster city was too powerful for the newly appointed P. M., Cadwell. He has discovered that however vorable he may be to A. J., he is in no yor with the decent men of Lancaster, and refore has been forced to decline the po ce.—Harrisbury Telegraph.

The Radicals in Lancaster city were extremely anxious to have Mr. Cadwell decline the Post Office, and they resorted to the most disgraceful means to effect their object. They did not succeed however, and in due time Mr. Cadwell will enter upon his duties as Postmaster. His withdrawal from the Stevens party is a serious loss to it. We do not wonder that the Radicals made tremendous efforts toget him back. They know his value to any party with which he may act. They know to what extent they used to lean on his arm in critical emergencies, and they justly fear the power of that arm, now that it will be

exerted to crush them. As for Mr. Cadwell's being "in no favor with the decent men of Lancaster." we have only to say that he has always been in very high favor with the Republicans of this city. If their character for decency is in need of defence, we shall modestly permit the Examiner and the Express to take precedence of us in defending them.

The "Southern Loyalists." The bitter Radicalism of the so-called Loyalists of the South" who have met in Convention at Philadelphia is easily seconnted for. They were original Secessionists—the earliest and the noisiest lamorers for separation from the North. But they were men of no standing, and when the "Confederate Government" was formed, they were allowed no share in its administration. Their fellow-citizens would not honor them with an election to either State or National repre-

sentative offices, and they were left out in the cold, to their infinite disgust. They took their revenge, when they found it safe to do so, by deserting the rebel cause, and they have ever since proclaimed their undying devotion to the Union with a loudness and an avparent earnestness never surpassed by any drunken fellowswearing to his own sobriety. In proportion as they had been violent in their advocacy of secession at the outset, have they been vindictive towards their former rebel associates since disappointed ambition caused them to desert to the Union side.

Politically speaking, the struggle these men are engaged in, so far as it concerns them personally, is one of life or death. If they can get all the decent white men of the South disfranchised and confer the right of suffrage on the ignorant negroes, then they may have something to hope for. They could ride into county offices, into the State Legislatures and into Congress on the backs of the negroes. This is what they are struggling for; and to secure this advantage to themselves, they would, if they could, keep the whole country in an uproar for the next ten years, and finally subject it to the horrors of another civil war. If the Southern people would consent to let these fellows fill the offices. they would clamor for "universal amnesty" as loudly as they are now clamor ing for vengeance.

Negro Suffrage in the Radical Conven-

Considerable disposition is manifested in the Radical Convention at Philadel. phia to shirk the question of Negro Suffrage. Like the "Loyal Governors" who, though not members of the Convention, have gone there to do honor to the negro Fred. Douglass, all of this congregation of Radical mean white men are in favor of Negro Suffrage. They are, however, as their African brethren would say, "mighty unsartin" about the policy of making a bold and open declaration to that effect, Most likely they will shirk the question and try to lie this campaign through on a false issue. But the real feeling of the Convention is shown by the manner in which it receives resolutions having reference to Negro Suffrage. Witness the following in the proceedings on Wednesday; W. S. Pope, of Missourl, offered the fol-owing resolution:

lowing resolution:

Resolved, That while we may and do deem impartial suffrage necessary to the consumation of the most perfect form of Republican government in every State, yet we are opposed to raising any general issue on this r on any other subject. Mr. Tucker, of Va., offered a series of resolutions indorsing the action of Congress on the constitutional amendment, but exsing no belief in permanent peace with-

nt universal suffrage. (Applause.) Mr. Pinkerton, of Kentucky, offered the llowing: Resolved, That it would be eminently inidicious now to urge the question of uni-ersal suffrage on the attention of the nation. Mr. Kelsey, of Washington, D. C., offered

e following:
Resolved, That this is the hour for the declaration and maintenance of principle rersus policy, and that impartial suffrage is the sign in which we must conquer. [Ap-

It will be observed that those resoluons which proposed a staving off of the question of Kegro Suffrage were uniformly received in dead silence, whilst those of the opposite character were invariably greeted with "ap-The same is true of the speeches. The orator who was silent

about the negro was rewarded with silence on the part of his auditors, but whoever was bold enough to declare that in negro suffrage lay the only salvation of the country, was applauded to the echo. But not withstanding these plain manifestations of sentiment, there is every probability that Cameron, Curtin, Geary, and other Radical sneaks who are doing the outside engineering of the Convention, will have Negro Suffrage passed over without a forma endorsement, though at heart they are warmly in its favor. Can the people be deceived by their artful dodging

Brownlow Proposes Robbery, Arson and Murder, and the Radicals Applaud

Ilim. It has hitherto been supposed that Gen. Early, who ordered the burning of Chambersburg, and General McCaus land, who executed the order, had inscribed their names so high on the roll of the world's greatest scoundrels, that for ages to come, and perhaps forever, they would be without a rival to come near them. But should the Radicals succeed in the attempt they are making to bring on another civil war, and should Parson Brownlow be given the command of their forces, which he aspires to, he would write his name so far above the names of Early and Mc Causland, that no eye save the All-Seeing could pierce the space between them This miscreant, who is pretending to represent the loyal sentiment of the South in the Fred. Douglass and Thad. Stevens convention now in session at Philadelphia, proclaimed the following plan of campaign from the steps of the Loyal League building:

I would divide your great army into three grand divisions. Let the first go armed and equipped as the laws of the army require, with small arms and artillery. Let that be the largest division and let them de that be the largest division and let them do the killing. Let the second division be armed with pine torches and spirits of turpentine, and let them do the burning. Let the third and last division be supplied with surveyors' compasses and chains, and we will survey out the land and settle it. We will first sell it out, pay the expenses of the war with the proceeds, and then settle it with men who will honor this glorious banner. [Great applause,] banner. [Great applause.]

It is almost incredible that any one wearing the human form would give utterance to such unchristian sentiments; but as the speaker belongs to the school of clerical fanatics who prefer the bayonet and torch to the Bible and prayer-book, it is, perhaps, not to be wondered at. The pity of it is, that in Philadelphia such language should be greeted with "great applause." If, owever, that army should ever be organized, the reverend orator who proposes it will not be found in the first or second division. His place will be in the third brigade, by the side of Butler -not at the post of danger, but where the spoils are gathered

Chance for Ambitious Mean Whites.

The negro Fred. Douglass, who is attending the Philadelphia Convention along with Curtin, Geary, Forney, Cameron and Beast Butler, in the speech he made on the same stand from which Senators Chandler and Yates addressed the mean white men there assembled made the following demand for the negroes in the United States:

"A thorough and complete incorporation of this whole black element into the American body politic, [cries of "Good!"] with a right to the jury-box, the witness-box and the ballot-box." [Applause.]

Every white man in Lancaster county who would like to be incorporated with niggers, and sit with them in the jurybox and the witness-box, and vote with them at the ballot-box, ought to support John W. Geary for Governor. Geary's election would bring all this about,

Mr. Stevens on the Stump. Thaddeus Stevens made a speech a Bedford on the 4th inst., which we would publish if it were worth the space it would occupy. But whilst it is full of the venom which Mr. Stevensalways displays, it is not marked by the ability that usually distinguishes his speeches

In bad health, and soured by the defeat of his pet schemes for ruining the Southern people and elevating the negroes, he has degenerated to the level of common scold. He rails at the President as a matter of course; and Congress which he says was for a time perplexed and paralyzed by "the jesuitism, the imbecility, the impudence and vacillation shown by the Cabinet ministers, comes in for a share of his denunciation The Cabinet ministers here referred to are those President Johnson inherited from President Lincoln, for Mr. Stevens is speaking of what occurred at an early period of the late session of Congress. Members of his own party who support the President he politely calls "scurvy, mercenary, apostate Republicans." In one breath he charges the President with vetoing the Colorado bill because it would have given two more Senators opposed to his policy, and with signing the Tennessee bill because it admitted his son-in-law as Senator. He does not

admit that the Chief Magistrate of the

United States was actuated by higher

Mr. Stevens holds "that while but

motives than these!

few of the belligerents should suffer the extreme penalty of the law, yet that a sufficient fund should be levied out of their property to pay the expenses and damages of the war." The whole white population of the rebellious States was about eight millions. How many of this number he would regard as "but few" (to be hanged) he does not inti mate. Perhaps the strangulation of ten or twenty thousand might satisfy him especially if that stretch of Radical clemency were followed up by the reduction of all the rest to such a condi tion of poverty that they would be sure to starve to death. He avows his intention to renew at the next session the bill he brought in early in the late session of Congress, to enable "the mere territories conquered from the Confederate States of America" to form State lovernments; and he also says that lod willing, he will again try to have the property of the rebels confiscated. Of course Mr. Stevens did not finish his ill-tempered discourse without prostrating himself at the feet of his African idol. In doing so he traveled out of his way to repeat the insult he had heretofore offered to our citizens of foreign

birth. We quote from his speech as furnished to the Tribune: The most effective argument (if argun The most effective argument (frargument it can be called) which will be issued by our opponents is the effort made by the Republicans to give equal rights to every human being, even to the African. We shall hear repented, ten thousand times, the cry, "Negro Equality!" The Radicals would thrust the negro into your parlors, your bedrooms, and the bosoms of your wives and daughters. They would even make your reactant daughters marry black men. And then they will send up the grand chorus from overy foul throat, "nigger," "nigger," "nigger!" Down with the nigger party, we are for the white man's party." These unanswerable arguments will ring in overy low bar-room, and be printed in every black-guard sheet throughout a land whose fundamental maxim is "ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL." The chief promoters of this slang consist of two or three can be called) which will be issued by noters of this slang consist of two or three lifferent classes. The unprincipled brawl-ng domagogue, possessed of some cunning out no conscience. Among those who have

but no conscience. Among those who have an unequal mixture of rogue and dupe, are the low, ignorant, illiterate natives, as well as foreigners, who dwell about the purificus of our towns and cities, and live by pilfering and "odd jobs."

The Protestant will listen to a dovout sermon from the text. "Of one blood made mon from the text, "Of one blood made he all the nations of the earth," and go forth next political me

with the negro!" The Catholic will listen annually to the reading from the alter of the Pope's Buil denouncing shavery, and shout "Down with the negro." As I said before, the great issue to be met As I said before, the great issue to be met at this election is the question of negro rights. I shall not deny, but admit, that a fundamental principle of the Republican creed is that every being possessing an immortal soul is equal before the law. They are not and cannot be equal in strength, height, beauty, intellectual and moral culture, or social acquirements; these are acure, or social acquirements; these are a idents which must govern their condition ecording to circumstances. But in the topublic, the same laws must and shall aply to every mortal, American, Irishma drican. German or Turk.

"The same laws must and shall apply o every mortal, American, Irishman, African, German or Turk," says Mr. Stevens. That is, the ballot box, the ury box, the public schools and the public offices, must and shall be open to the negro. Secure in his heavy party majority in this county, Mr. Stevens does not shirk "the great issue," the claim of the negro to be put on a footing of perfect equality with the white man. His position on this question is not doubtful, nor will there be a doubt about that of any man who votes for him. Every man who votes for Thaddeus Sievens votes to make the negro his own equal, and he will have himself to blame if he some day finds himself bcaten by a negro for the Republican nomination for some office.

The Brimstone Convention. Read the running debate in the Convention of "Southern Loyalists," which we copy from the Press. It shows that the members had very little respect for one another, whilst some had no respect at all for themselves. Brownlow again, and for the twentieth time, announced himself a candidate for hell. and other members used language but little less shocking. These raving, blaspheming madmen should have been arrested by the police.

We are glad to see that at least on member of the Convention has washed his hands of the whole concern. |From the New York Herald, September 7. From the New York Heraid, September 1.]
General Rogers, of Arkansus, wishes it understood through the columns of the Heraid that he withdraws from this mixed gathering of shittless, ambitlous blacks and women in breeches. He states that he considers the Convention with which he has acted at an end. He has gone with that body even further than his own views could instify, and he washes his hands from this justify, and he washes his hands from thi time forth of all its proceedings. Genera Rogers was incorrectly reported by the Tri bunc to have alluded to Andrew Johnson a bune to have alluded to Andrew Johnson as "a miserable wretch." He never used such language. He may have been more emphatic in the heat of debate than he intended; but he has proper respect for the office filled by Mr. Johnson, and only designed to say that he regarded his nomination by the Baltimore Convention as a calamity to the nation.

Gov. Curtin and Fred. Douglass. The following took place at a Radical neeting held in the "Union League House" in Philadelphia, on Wednesday:

Theodore Tilton called attention to Theodore Tilton called attention to a larceny committed by one of the New York delegation many years ago, and stated that the property had been recognized to-day by the owner. He alluded to the theft of himself by Frederick Douglass, who had to-day met in the street his old mistress. He moved that Fred. Douglass be put on trial for the theft. for the theft.

Mr. Douglass being called for his defence
delivered a feeling and eloquent address.

The meeting here took a brief recess, ir
order that Governor Curtin might take the

chair, and call together the convention in formally.

Governor Curtin, on taking the chair Governor Curtin, on taking the chair said that the convention had adjourned yes terday to meet at the call of the President that he had not deemed it necessary to make a formal call for its reassembling but that he desired an informal meeting to

upon him this morning to invite the convention to attend its sittings. We congratulate the people of Pennsylvania upon the profound respect shown to their Governor. After the negro Fred. Douglass, had been called out and "delivered a feeling and eloquent address." Curtin was permitted to let himself be seen and heard.

answer a committee appointed by the Southern Convention, which had waited

Warning to Election Officers.

The Bellefonte (Centre county) Watch man of September 7 records the con-viction of two members of the Election Board of Snowshoe township, in that county, for illegally refusing the vote of an alleged deserter at the election in October, 1865, Thus, while Governor Curtin and the gang of Snickersvillians who surround him at Harrisburg are sending out lists of alleged deserters, and instructing their friends on the various Election Boards throughout the State not to permit these persons to vote, the Court of Curtin's own county. presided over by a Republican Judge, convicts two election officers for refusing to receive the vote of an alleged deserter. In his anxiety to secure a seat in the Senate of the United States, Curtin is urging the Republican election officers everywhere to commit an offence for which they may be tried, convicted and punished. It is a pity the chief Snickersvillains caunot be indicted and convicted along with their poor tools on the Election Boards, but if these latter will be dupes and victims, let them

suffer.
¡From the Bellefonte Watchman,} AN ALLEGED "DESERTER,"—I he trial of Josain H. Brown, D. M. Betts and D. H. Yeager, Election Board of Snowshee township, for illegally refusing the vote of John Dayton, at the October election in 1865, resulted in the conviction of Brown and Botts with the August the Cauth by and the acquittal of Yeager, the Court hav-ing instructed the Jury that they could not onvict the latter under the evidence.

ing instructed the jury that they contain to convict the latter under the evidence.

The facts of the case, as given in evidence on the trial, are about as follows: John Dayton, a man of foreign birth, presented himself at the window at the October election in 1856, offering als ballot in one hand and his naturalization paper and a receipt for taxes in the other. He was challenged by one of the Board as a deserter, as he had been absent from the township during one of the drafts. They refused to allow him to vote unless he would take an oath that he had not left the township to avoid the draft. Mr. Dayton refused to do this and his vote was rejected, Mr. Yeager protesting against the action of the Board and being overruled by his companions. Mr. Orvis assisted the District Attorney in the prosecution and Mr. M' Allister conducted the defence. The jury were outbut a shorttime when they returned with a verdict of guilty as to Prown and Betts and not guilty as to Yeager.

We hope the effect of this trial may be

Youger.
We hope the effect of this trial may be to provent all such illegal attempts to de-prive qualified voters of their rights in the future.

Rev. Dr. Tyng Indorses Rev. Mr. Beecher. Next to Henry Ward Beecher, Stephen H. Tyng, of New York, has been the most conspicuous of the so-called "loyal" clergymen of the country. He was very strong in his denunciation of slavery, and very determined and uncompromising in his hostility to the rebellion. His utterances on both these subjects have rung through the country for the last five years, and have had a powerful influence upon public senti-

When Mr. Beecher, whose letter we published last week, found it necessary to decline the invitation to take part in the proceedings of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union Convention at Cleveland on the 17th Inst., Rev. Dr. Tyng was invited to act in his stead. To this invitation he has sent the following replyc St. George's Rectory, Sept. 6, 1866.

Cen, Charles G, Halpin:
My DEAR SIR:—My home engage-MY DEAR SIR:—My home engagements and personal infirmities render it impossible for me to give the time or effort which would be involved in the journey and duty you propose. I should be glad to give you a different reply if it were in my power. I have read with great delight Mr. Beecher's unanswere play latter, and design to thank the for able letter, and desire to thank him for the fidelity and power with which he has accomplished so good a work. I shall honor the soldiers and sailors of the nation if they give their cordial and united support to the sound and healthful principles which he proclaims and sustains. It It will be a glorious result, if in the universal determination, that union, liberty and generous interpreta-tion and action shall end all the controversies of the day in which we live, in the immediate and complete reconstruction and combined establishment

f our whole nation as one harmonious and prospering people That a conquering army should desire this seems but accordant with the spirit of a generous victor. That they should assemble in a peaceful fellowship to avow and to promote it, is but exercising their rights as citizeus, and fulfilling their obligations as intelligent leaders of their fellow-men; and that ministers of a religion of peace and good will should sustain and encourage a purpose and movement so honorable to the nation, would appear to be the plainest dictate of duty the positio they sustain, and relate us to the people among whom they dwell.

I cannot refuse, therefore, to approve and indorse the meeting which is proposed, or the platform on which it vows itself to stand Your friend and servant, With much regard,

STEPHEN H. TYNG. A Shot from the Monitor.

Capt. John I. Worden, the gallant commander of the "Monitor" in her celebrated and triumphant combat with the rebel ram "Virginia" in Hampton Roads, has written the following letter in answer to an invitation to attend the Soldiers and Sailors Convention at

Cleveland:

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP PENSACOLA,

New York Harbor, Sept. 8, 1886,

My Dear General:—I am in receipt of
your kind invitation of the 4th inst., to purticipate in the Convention of officers, to be
held at Cleveland, Ohio, "to approve the
present plans of reconstruction and the
President's policy generally." Be assured, present plans of reconstruction and the President's policy generally." Be assured, General, the policy of sustaining the Administration meets my hearty approval, and nothing would give me greater pleasure than uniting with my old companions in arms in this effort; but as my ship will sail in a few days to join the South Pacific squadron, I will not be in the United States when the Convention assembles.

During the rebellion my whole heart and soul were enlisted in efforts towards its suppression, and now that it is suppressed, suppression, and now that it is suppressed, I feel it a pleasant duty to extend to our repentant Southern brethren the right hand fellowship. Generous magazinitis

peniant southern breathern the right hand of fellowship. Generous magnanimity toward a fallen foe is characteristic of brave men, and this principle is eminently shown in the sentiments so warmly and frequently expressed lately by the brave men who participated in subdujing the rebellion.

The witness that the Convention by its wis-Trusting that the Convention, by its wisdom, moderation and patriotism, may strengthen the hands of the Government in its efforts towards reconstruction and recon-ciliation, and meet the views and support of all patriotic citizens, especially those who served in the army and navy during the rebellion,
I remain very truly yours,
JOHN I, WORDEN, Captain U.S. N.
Major Gen. Chas. G. Halpin.

Radical Negrophonia.

It is proposed by some one, to have ex-ibited in the Exposition, a model American school house, with the teachers and scholars engaged in their respective employments. It would show the old world how we raise men in this country. It would be a good accompaniment to the guns of twenty-inch calibre. Perhaps the progressive spirit of the age and the improving condition of the country would be more impressively shown if the school were composed of freedmen's children.—Express.

We direct the attention of the public can school house, with the teachers and We direct the attention of the public

to the concluding sentence of the fore-

going article. The Express is so well pleased with the recention of the negro Fred. Douglass by its Radical friends in Philadelphia, that it is encouraged to suggest a negro exhibition on a grander scale. It is not content to have the schools of America represented at the Great European Exposition by white scholars. It thinks these would not sufficiently illustrate "the progressive spirit of the age and the improving condition of the country." It seems to think white children have not heauty and talent enough to represent an American school with credit. It prefers to have us represented by the short-wooled, moon-eyed, black-skinned, blubberlipped, crooked-shinned, thick-tongued, gizzard-footed, skunk-scented little niggers of the South, the best-educated of whom would make us the laughingstock of Europe by their mispronunciation of the English language. What negrophobia! What an insult to the white people of the United States, both large and small. THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

Departure from St. Louis. ST. LOUIS, 7½ A. M., Sept. 10.—The Presidential party were escorted to the railroad station by a detachment of United States nation by a beatchment of Onited States roops, under the orders of Major General Hancock, and soon thereafter the train was under way for Indianapolis, a distance of 200

mites.

BUNKER HILL, 9.30.—A salute was fired.
The President, General Grant, Admiral
Farragut, Secretary Seward and Secretary
Welles were severally introduced and
cheered by the crowd. Three cheers were place proposed and given for the Union of thirty-six States. A basket of choice fruit decorated with flowers, was handed to the President.

MATTOON, 130.—Here there were pro-

coolings similar to those above mentioned.

The President, Grant and Farragut, Seward and Welles were also presented to the people at intermediate points. Notwithstanding it has been raining since we left St. ouls, large numbers of persons have athered at the various stations. PARIS, 3:15 P. M.—The largest crowd we have seen since we loft St. Louis was a this town. The most dintinguished of the party were introduced, and warmly received with cheers. The people in a similar ma-ner expressed their love for a Union

thirty-six States. thirty-six States.

TERRE HAUTE, 4 P. M.—Thetrain halted here for a few minutes. Thousands of people were congregated, notwithstanding the rain was falling at the time. Many were an horsabank. Anony the transpragates on horseback. Among the transparencies was one with the inscription: "There are no dead States, The boys in blue fought for REPUSING TO RECEIVE THE VOTE OF AN ALLEGED "DESERTER."—The trial of Losiah H. Brown, D. M. Betts and D. H. words, "Not to be national pets." words, "Not to be national peis."
GREENCASTLE, 6 P. M.—Hore were at least four thousand persons, who were extremely enthusiastic. The President, General Grant, Admiral Farragut, Secretaries, Seward, Welles, and others, were severally introduced. The applianse was terrific. The President was repentedly cheered, and so was, General Grant. Everybody joined in full chorus.

n full chorus.
INDIANAPOLIS, 7:15 P. M.—There were thousands, of excited spectators at the rail-road station. It was with extreme difficulty that the excursionists could reach the car that the excursionists could reach the car-ciages. After this severe labor had been accomplished, they moved in the direction of the Bates House, where quarters had been provided for them, and escorted by political associations and others bearing torches, variagated lanterns, and transpur-encies. Thousands of persons were gathered encies. Thousands of persons were gathered round the hotel, cheering the excursionists

ns they passed in.

General Meredith introduced the Presi-General Meredith introduced the President, who was received with a few groans, huzzas for Johnson, and cries for General Grant, and some rude remarks. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: [Cries for "Grant."] It is not my intention [cries of "Stop," "Goon,"] to make a long speech. If you give me your attention for a tew minutes, [cries of "Go on," "No, no," "We want nothing to do with traitors," "Grant, Grant," Johnson," and groans, I would like to say to this crowd here, to-night, [cries of say to this crowd here, to-night, (cries of "Shut up," "We don't want to hear from you," "Johnson," "Grant," "Johnson," "Grant,"] The President paused a few "Grant."] The President patised a low moments, and then returned to the balcony. Hon, David Gilgore went to the portico to try his powerful persuation. Keep order, he said, one moment. Hear me! ["No!" ortes for Grant, and grouns.] Let me appeal to you, citizens of Indianapo-lis, and of Indiana. [The contusion still continued.) Let me annual to you again.

continued.) Let me appeal to you again. But the crowd was unrelenting, and would not be quiet.
The gentleman then retired from the por-The gentleman then retired from the por-tion and the excursionists went to their dinner. The disturbers in the crowd con-tinued to groun and to make other disturb-ing noises. Several disturbances occurred, with lamentable results. Pistol shots were fired, by which one man was wounded in the eyes, another in the knee. According to the best information attainable, a mar-shal on horsebnek was seen riding along the line of torchlights, and evidently giv-ing directions. As the men soon there-after stretched out their ranks, persons were observed knocking down with clubs several of the transparencies, one of which several of the transparencies, one of which bore the inscription, "Johnson! Welcome the President," The holder of this tranthe President." The holder of this trun-sparency was thrown down and a shot fred at him. A friend came to his relief and fired at the assailant. At least a dozen or more shots were fired in quick succession. The result is, one man was shot in the heart and several wounded.

The President received a few friends, and retired to bed at an early lour. The growd

retired to bed at an early hour. The crowd finally dispersed from before the hotel at about ten o'clock, at which thue the city is quiet.

HARRISHURG, Sept. 10. The Common Council of this city have appointed aspecial committee to make arrangements for the reception of President Johnson, who will arrive here next Friday, on his return to Washington.

Which Will You Follow Mr. Beecher counsels the immediate restoration of the Union. Jack Hamilton opposes it. Which of these two men ought the Republicans to place the highest confidence in? Mr. Beecher has been an anti-slavery man for thirty years. What Jack Hamilton has been may be seen by reading the following

proceedings of a meeting over which he presided in Texas, where he still resides: At a meeting of the citizens of Travis At a meeting of the citizens of Travis county, assembled on the 16th of June, in the city of Austin, to express their appropriation of the late spirited conduct of Hon. Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, the Hon, A. J. Hamilton was called to the chair and A. J. Lott appointed secretary.

On motion of Wm. Byrd, the following prescribed and resulting sure resulting.

preamble and resolutions were unanime adopted, viz: Wиекелs, We have learned with sincere WHEREAS, We have learned with sincero pleasure of the prompt and merited castigation inflicted by the Hon, Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, upon the person of Senator Summer; therefore Resolved, Thatthe Hon, Preston S. Brooks is entitled to the eurnest thanks of the whole South for the energy and hearty will with which he struck down her infamous enemy, on the spot where the honorable ruflian poured forth, for four consecutive hours, unmerited abuse of her institutions and favorite sons.

inimerited abuse of her institutions and favorite sons.

Resolved, That in testimony of our appreciation of the patriotic conduct of Col. Brooks, we will present to him a cane made of the toughest wood which grows on the soil of Texus, and which, therefore, with manifest propriety, should be applied with the full force of a stout Southern arm upon the backs of our housest and shadeness. the full force of a stout Southern arm u the backs of our hypocritical and slander

commics.

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed by the Chair to carry out the objects of the preceding resolutions.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this neeting be published in the Austin city A. J. Hamilton, Chairman A. J. Lott, Secretary.

It happened, curiously enough, that the then "hypocritical and slanderous enemies" of the South, whom he was then willing to whip with the full force of his arm, are his present friends and

backers Here is another episode in Hamilton's career, which we find in the Houston Iournal:

CENTREVILLE, Leon Co., Aug. 19. CENTREVILLE, Leon Co., Aug. 19.
EDITORS JOLENAL: Seeing that you have been performing "a labor of love" for the redoubtable and Provisional Governor, Jack Hamilton, in justice to him and the country, every fact and incident tending to different him avantful engage should be illustrate his eventful career should be placed before the public. If; municate with Mr. Webb who was late a resident of this county, but now resides near Eutaw, in Robertson county, he can furnish you an interesting chapter, tending to illustrate the ruling passion of the hero's career. Mr. Kidd knew Hamilton in his incipiency in North Alabama. They both resided, I believe, in the same county. Mr. Kidd employed him as agent to sell a tract of land. Hamilton sold it, embezzled the money, and decamped to Texas. It was the money that paid the hero's way to the Lone Star State. Mr. Kidd informs me that he has never been able to get a cent of his money. Mr. Kidd is a reliable man, and will give you, should you desire it, the details of this transaction, besides various other circumstances of an interesting nature, tending to show up the achievements of the giant in his younger days, all of which now resides near Eutaw, in

the giant in his younger days, all of which will be instructive and necessary to the truth of history.
Respectfully, For the Intelligencer.

Brecknock Aroused. One of the largest Democratic meetings ever held in the northern part of Lancaster county came off on Saturday, September 8. 1866, at the Dry Tavern, Brecknock township. There were at least 1,500 present. It was presided over by H. E. Shimp, Esq. was presidents—Dr. I. C. Weidler, Jos. Vice Presidents—Dr. I. C. Weidler, Jos. P. Wilson, Henry Stuuffer, Peter Yohn, Geo. Duchman and J. W. Stauffer. Secretaries—Levi W. Bair, John Bring-hurst and John R. Bender.

The meeting was addressed by A. M. Frantz, Esq., John C. Martin, Esq., of Lancaster county, and Wm. Ermentrout, of Reading, in the English and German. The Churchtown Band was in attendance, and enlivened the meeting with their sweet music. It is yet a new band, composed of intelligent young men, and judging by the way they play, they will ere long compete with any band in the county. Another feature was a team with thirty-six beautiful young risk (said I here.) feature was a team with thirty-six beauti-ful young girls, (and I know that had the bachelors of the *Intelligencer* been present, as they should have been, they would have left their bearts among the verdant fields of Brecknock,)dressed in white, each having a banner representing one of the States. Brecknock will tell on the first first states. a banner representing one of the Brecknock will tell on the 2nd Tue

October next.