

The candidate for Governor needs no to your case, much short of that time ! formal introduction either to the people of this city, or the people of the State. John T. Hoffman, though still a young "Tut; tut, my man; you must not swear in a government office; be pa-tient; wait awhile; you will get the man, has been for many years known to our of them as one of the most up right, estimable, discreet, able, patriotic, popu-lar, and rising men among us. Until money some time; good morning; go to work, and the little plum will drop after lar, and rising men among us. Until his election as Mayor, he was chiefly known, out of social life, as a jurist and awhile; let it ripen; wait, my man; wait a little longer !" In that character, he was nagistrate. distinguished for fidelity, fearlessness suavity, and for that strict regard to the proprieties of his position which befits a minister of justice. Though always a staunch Democrat, he so bore himself in his judicial office as to extort, again and again, the homage of men of different They never mentioned his politics. name, either in print or conversation without marks of respect. Mr. Hoff-man's independent and patriotic course during the war was, in particular, a topic universal praise in the Republican

wait a little longer !" As the soldier is turning away, up steps a fat, greasy, insolent negro, with a swagger and strut suited to his posi-tion in the reconstructed Union ! He is is a specimen "American citizen of African descent." He has huge heels which stand out from the remainder of his feet like the rudders of Mississippi rafts. His lips are huge masses of dis-colored meat. His eyes rolling orbs of whiteness. His teeth shown in concolored meat. His eyes forming or os of whiteness. His teeth shown in con-tinued mirth. The covering of his cranium, crispy wool. The aroma and fragrance proceeding from his carcass, delightful to the nostrils of Thaddeus, delightful to the nostrils of Thaddeus, the Stevens. He flings his paper on the desk before the paymaster; he squats himself in an easy chair; rams his hands into his pockets; chuckles, ands laughs, and finally says : "Well, boss, dares de papers, 1 specks Ise 'titled to some bounties, and here I is? I 'listed in Maryland in 1864, to go is 7 1 instea in Maryland in 1504, to go for a Massachusetts deacon's son who didn't want to go for a soger, cause carryin' a gun made him sick—ki! but it didn't make him sick to furnish such it didn't make him sick to furnish such gunboats as dese (showing his shoes) to us coons! I guess not! Kl-gor-a-mighty, boss, I nebber got shot-when the battle was comin' on, gorra, how sick I used to get-de Cappen was a good Abolitioner, and he'dsay-'Augus-tus, you may set down till you feel your courage comin' to you'-but, boss, I never could feel like fightin' while dem gung was bangin' awav. I onlv stald never could feel like fightin' while dem guns was bangin' away. I only staid in de war seven or eight months, de rest of the time I was doin' guard duty at Point Lookout, killin' de dam rebels what walked ober de dead line! Ki, massa, dat was fun! And now I wants my extra bounty, what good Mr. Sum-ner says we are so jussy 'titled to.'' Says the Paymaster-General: "My good friend. Augustus Cesar Johnson, Says the Paymaster-General: "My good friend, Augustus Cesar Johnson, here are \$300-these are glorious times; this is an age of progress; political and social equality are just before you; your son may yet be President of the United States. You and those of your color will receive the snug little sum of \$20,-000,000 in extra bountles the white trash not a cent? The down-troden colored man receives a portion of his colored man receives a portion of hi due, and the white trash, as I had oc-casion to remark a few moments ago should be thankful and wait! But, Mr Johnson, I perceive Hon. Mr. Snoks, Johnson, I perceive Hon. Mr. Snoks, of Massachusetts, coming. I must, therefore, wish you a very good morn-ing, Mr. Johnson, brave defender of our ountry !'

D-n Congress!

met at the door by two intermient others ed men, who stated that they had orders to admit only members of the organiza-tion. In the meantime, the steady tramp of men on the double-quick was heard from the inside, and occa-sionally the sounds of the soul-plercing drum, as evoked by a negro corps, who timed the steps of their sable brothers, rendered the march inaudible. UR REPORTER ADMITTED TO THE DRILL. The sentinels at the door were extremely obliging, but they turned for some time a deaf ear to the applications of our reporter to be admitted. At length

the coveted privilege was conceded, and he found himself in a large room front-ing on Bleecker street, with an audience ing on Decoder street, with a hathened of some sixty blacks, all awaiting the arrival of their colonel. It should be here stated that this was only one company of the "Protection" regi-

people, and make the Unite what they should be, a united black people. It ought not to be forgotten that slavery, which engendered the re-bellion, has been removed. Your slaves had been declared free by an amendwaa one of the black officers of the 31st United States colored infantry, which left this city during the war. The colo nel, who is bland and communicative made the following statement in reply made the following statement in reply to the questions of our reporter: The company of the black regiment then in the hall, he said, was a portion of the "Protection Union Guard," which had recently been formed. They had met for a month past for the purpose of drill, and among the members were many who had been in service during the late war. No one but colored men were admitted to the organization. At this point the colonel was somewhat reticent, and the annexed dialogue en-sued: ment of the Constitution. Those of the Southern States most interested in the southern states most interested in the abolition of slavery, which deprived them of a large amount of what they called property, and which they consid-ered all important to their interest, quietly submitted to the amendment. Those who prepared the amendment follow. When too late it was discover-ed that the freeing of four millions of daves would increase the Southern representation in Congress from twen sued : Reporter---- What is the object of the to v-five representatives This was to be overcome lest the abolition Radicals should lose their organization? Col. Hawkins-It is the Protective control of the Government by an act of Congress another amendment of the Union Guards. Reporter—But will you please tell me Congress another mindrument of the Constitution. Failing in their efforts, all that bitterness of feeling has been revived which existed for thirty years between the Radicals of the East and North and the Southern slaveholders. Another civil war is foreshadowed unts object. Colonel Hawkins—It is only to revive Colone: hawkins—it is only to revive the military associations of the war; it is merely for amusement, to enable such of our people as may desire it to par-ticipate in drill exercises. We had inanded to ask the State to recognize us a militia regiment; but I see, by a refless the freedmen are placed on an equality with their previous masters If this cannot be accomplianed, Radical rance to the constitution, that only white male citizens can avail them selves of the privilege. Our regimen will be similar to the Hannibal Guards and plunder, are again ready to invade the Southern States, and lay waste the Our regiment country not already desolated, which the sword in one hand and the torch in the other. These revengeful partisans would leave their country a howing wilder-ness for the want of more victims to which had a parade in the city in 1848. Reporter-Are there other regiments n process of formation? Here a colored gentleman who sat Here a colored gentleman who sat next the colored nanwered: Yes, there are three others organizing in different parts of the city. A (IRAN) COLORED PARADE. Reporter—Can you tell me the names gratify their unsatiable cruelty. If they gratity their unsatiable cruticy. If they should succeed in inflicting on the coun-try another war, it would be more ter-rible than the one from which we have just emerged. It could not be confined to the Southern States, but would ex-tend itself the length and breadth of the United States and only end with of the officers? Colored gentlemen-I don't know them. Reporter-When will they first apthe United States, and only end with the overthrow of the best government ever devised. If such should be the fate Colored gentlemen—Well, I can't tell you. We hoped to have a display this month, but I suppose we can't. I should like it myself, but I'm afraid the reglof our republican empire, the cause must not be sought for in our military camps, but in the forum thronged with inflamment won't be ready. Reporter—What uniform do you inmatory orators and aspiring demagogue with souls dead to their country' tend to wear? Colored gentleman—The uniform of and spotted with corruption. not tell this great assemblage of officers, soldiers, and sallors-most of whom have been engaged in many perilous battles, defending their country's honor —that war is a great evil, and the great-est that can befall any country or peo-ple. It has ever been the curse of puttows and the cause of all the op-AFRICAN UNION LEAGUES FORMED IN EVERY WARD. Reporter---Well, when will you Colored gentleman—The Loyal Colored gentleman—The Loyal Lengues wanted us to escort them through the city on the 24th of this month, but I'm afraid we won't be nations, and the cause of all the op-pression imposed on the people of Eu-rope. If you would guard your once

his boldness while Senator of the United States in advocating the preservation of the Union, in opposition to every other Southern Senator. Few men, North or South, were subjected to great-er sacrifices on account of patriotism han Andrew Johnson; and although than Andrew Johnson, and although plundered of his property and driven from his home, he returned again, and by his indomitable energy and perse-verance, with other patriots of his State, reclaimed Tennessee from treason and rebellion. This bold and daring friend of the Julion can be no trighter. Strange of the Union can be no traitor. Strange as it may appear, he was denounced as a traitor, and threatened by the Radical nembers of the Republican party with

impeachment. It may be asked with propriety what has President Johnson done that he should be denounced as a traitor, and threatened with impeach-ment? Is it for anything more than the exercise of the most noble and generous efforts to conciliate and bring back into the folds of the Union a brave

Resolved, That the Presidents of the dif-forent state delegations report to the Presi-dent of the permanent organization the invness of all the members of their respec-tive delegations who are known to be disnames of all the mainters of table respec-tive delegations who are known to be dis-honorably discharged the service of the United States, and that such persons so re-ported be not gliowed to participate in the proceedings of this Convention. Mr. Campbell then moved that General Thomas Ewing, of Kansas, now address the Convention.

the Convention. be Convention. General Ewing elaborately argued the arious constitutional questions at length, various constitutional questions at iongth, being greeted with great applause, and at the close loud cheers and the thanks of the

the close loud cheers and the thanks of the Convention, which resolved to publish the speech in their proceedings. There was speaking during the evening by various speakers. The Convention then adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock. CLEVELAND, Sept. 11.-The day has been

very rainy. There were rather more dele-gates, but fewer spectators present than vesterday. The Committee on Permanent organization reported as permanent officers -for President, General Gordon Granger, and a long list of Vice Presidents and Sec-

ownship. 16th District—Warwick township, at the pub-Idth District - Warwick township, hat the photo-lic house now occupied by Baumeel Lichtentha-lor, in the village of Litz, in suid township, if the District-Composed of the Boroughi Marietta and part of East Donegal township, at the public school house in the borough of Marietta, in said township. Jath District-Columbia Borough, at the Town

he imprisonet in any term notesteering into months. If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraud-ulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tokets together, with the intent flegally to vote, or shall procure another to do so, he or they offending shall on conviction be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months. isth District-Continuous activity Hall, in said borough. 19th District-Sad-bury township, at the pub-lich buse now occupied by Jesse Haines, in lie house now occupied by Jesse Haines, in

lie house now occupied by Jesse Hannes, ... said township, 20th District-Leacock township, at the pub-20th District-Leacock township, at the pub-lie house now occupied by J. D. Warfel, in mid township,

If house now occupied by J. D. Wariel, in and township. 21st District-Brecknock township, at the public bouse now occupied by C. G. Burk-imrt, 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 Fast Hempfield township, at the public house now occupied by H. S. Landis, in the village of Petersburg, in said township. 24th District-West Lampeter township, at the public house now occupied by Henry Mil-ler, in the village of Lampeter Square, in suid township.

PHILADELPHIA C. M. BANKS, R. H. DINMORE, LEWIS L. HOUPT, FRED'K A. RIEHLE,

oot 25 lyw 42 TACOB LADOMUN.

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term not less than three nor more than tweive months. If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified clitzens, shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the clitzens qualified to vote, he shall on con-vection forfelt 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 section shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the foremoon, and shall con-tinge without, interruption caldournament ne without interruption or adjournmentil seven o'clock in the evening, when the

DENROSE R. HOOPE'S

newspapers, not only here butthrough-out the country. In the responsible office of Mayor, he has been equally up-right and equally fortunate. The honest vigilance with which he has guarded the public interests, and the unquailing the public interests, and the unqualing promptitude with which he has defeated by his vetoes corrupt or questionable projects, have brought him into still higher credit, with citizens of all parties than he had previously enjoyed as a judge. In short, Mr. Hoffman is one of the public astamud provider taking and the most esteemed, popular, rising, and discreet men in the country. All the other men on the ticket are

equally admirable for the several places for which they have been nominated. Robert H. Pruyn, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is a distinguished citizen of Albany. Under President Lincoln's administration, he held the honorable post of Minister to Japan, from which he not long ago returned. He is a gentleman of character, ability, statesmanlike accomplishments which would grace any office in the

State government. William W. Wright, of Ontario County, the nominee for Canal Com-missioner, is excellently fitted by past service in connection with the canals, as well as by honesty, business capacity, and sound economical principles, for the position to which he is to be elected. The nomination of Frank B. (tallagher, of Buffalo, for State Prison Inspec-tor, is a fitting reognition of those ardent and indominitable friends of free gov-ernment and sound Democratic princi-ples, our Irish fellow-citizens. The Convention desired to put upon the ticket the man who would be most ac-ceptable to the Irish voters of the State, and it ran no hazard of mistake in tak ing the gentlemen who presided over the Fenian Convention at Troy. A man who has received this recent mark of honor and confidence from his compatriots, is a candidate whom they will

be proud and zealous to elect. The ticket as a whole is very strong : especially strong in the ability, integ rity, and high standing of the candi dates; strong in popularity; very strong in the vote it will command in this city; and strong in the State. There has been no ticket nominated by any has been no ticket hominated by aby party within the memory of man which stirred such enthusiasm, which inspired such confidence, or will poll so prodi-gious a vote, as will be given to this ticket in this city. The glowing and affectionate praise bestowed on Mr. Hoff-man vester day in the Governiton, by man yesterday in the Convention, by District Attorney Hall, merely expressed the common scattment of conservative men in this great metropolis. We as-sure our friends in the rural districts that the home of Mayor Hoffman will right!" nobly do its part; we beg that they, with equal spirit and vigor, will do theirs.

From the Times, (Republican.)

John T. Hoffman had been nominated for Governor by the Convention at Albany. He is a gentleman of ability and eminent purity of character, and his course during the war was patriotic and unexceptionable. We do not think that he will commend as large a degree and unexceptionable. We do not think that he will command as large a degree of public confidence and support in the pending canvass as Gen. Dix would have done, but this is a matter upon which a very wide difference of opinion prevailed in the Convention. It was pured and with a cond doal of force

tryed, and with a good deal of force, that as the City of New York and its immediate vicinity would contribute most largely to to the majority against the Syracuse ticket, their preferences ought to be consulted in the selection of the leading condidate on the ticket and the leading candidate on the ticket, and his view of the case prevailed in the

Convention. Mr. Hoffman is a gentleman to whom no possible exception can be taken on personal grounds. That many Repub licans who cannot assent to the extrem docrines of the present majority in Con-gress, would have preferred to vote for docrines of the present majority in Con-gress, would have preferred to vote for a candidate less distinctly presented as a Democrat, is very likely. But Mayor Hoffman gives his unreserved assent to the principles and policy of the Phila-delphia Union Convention, and will be elected, if he is elected at all, not as a Democrat, but as the representative of the sentiments and measures, which

Beinfording and measures which were adopted in that Convention. Robert H. Pruyn, the candidate for Lieutenant Gövernor, was formerly a Whig, then a decided Republican, and distant steelding advocate of the pollow Whig, then a becider Republican, and ishiow a zealons advocate of the policy of promptly restoring the Union, by admitting to their seats in Congress, loyal representative from loyal States. He has ability, great practical energy and a very large share of political exp

it (+t) up todo ⊂

rience. The other nominations are divided between the Démocrate and Republi-cans, and the platform is one to which no just or valid exception can be taken. horat.

Hon. Mr. Snooks, white-livered, bewhipped, sanctimonious Apostle of the 'Massachusetts school " advances.

"Ah, Mr. Paymaster, these are sad days! The President a traitor, Cop-perheadism defiant and aggressive God's political elect sad at heart, white soldiers who have received all and more than they were entitled to, clamoring for bounties, charging us with truckery and deception, it is hard, Mr. Paymaster shocking, and the Lord only know where it will all end! My claim, bac and extra pay, and mileage is just Sa, \$40.32, hurdly earned, Mr. Paymaster, but republics are ungrateful, and we have many sacrifices to make who love our country! Thank you, yes, it is quite

Forgot the script ! So I did! Ah, there is a soldier who

has lost an arm—give the thirty-two cents to him—we should not forget the white soldiers, although as my friend Gen. Geary, of Pennsylvania, says, there were so many of them "hospital sneaks" and "bummers!" Ab, Mr. Bymaster, if it had not been for the black soldiers we should never crushed the infernal rebellion-never-Good morning-good morn-NEVER!

ng !'

How do you like it, white soldiers?

A fancy sketch ! Yes, but there is more truth than poetry about it. The incidents may not have happened just as we have related them, but facts show that not a single white soldier has or can receive a cent of the bounty voted him-that negro soldiers are now being paid-that Rump Congressmen, with a single honorable exception, have drawn from the Treas

ury every cent of money they, by vote, fliched from the strong box of Uncle Jamuel! You, white wearers of blue uniforms.

all dispersed, peace reigns, it is no longer dangerous for the Rump to vapor and bluster in the Capitol—you are the sucked orange, whose pulp and juice are all exhausted, thrown carelessly by those you have strengthened and upheld into the nearest kennel or gutter But Cuffy! Ah, the Rump pro-

But Cuffy! Ah, the Rump pro-gramme includes negro suffrage-ne-groes, that end accomplished, will be the props and support of Radical power. Can you not comprehend? That is why you do not get your patry \$50 or \$100, and why the negro, whose term of ser-vice was shorter and less arduous, re-ceives his \$300! "Not one cent for white soldiers," is the maxim of the Rump—"\$300 for each

negro mercenary ?? How do you like it, white-faced wearers of the blue?-La Grosse Demo-

rope. If you would guard your once free, happy, and prosperous country from oppression and oppressive taxes, beware how you encourage war and allow demagogues, who, for traffle or revenge, would drench their country in blood. The loss of liberty commences with oppression, and oppression follows war. The United States as conquerors war. The United States as conquerors ready. Reporter--'The Loyal League in Union Square, do you say? Colored gentleman-No; our own

Coloren genues.... Loyal Leagues. Reporter-Wnen were they formed? Colored gentleman-A long time since; we have one in every ward in since; we have one in every ward in since; we have one in every ward in this city. Mr. Ray and Mr. Day, and other men, are members of our leagues;

other men, are members of our leagues; they are all to parade on the 24th of September. THE DRILL. The sound of the half-dozen drums here interrupted the conversation, and notified the "niggards" to prepare for drill. Colonel Hawkins immediately concerts a conv of "Hardian" facilies" opened a copy of "Hardee's Tactics," and the men began to form line, without muskets. Our reporter was here notified to withdraw by a colored gen-tleman near the door, and he at once

-A planter of Sumter county, Alabama, thus relates to the Livingston

bama, thus relates to the Livingston Journal an account of an amusing in-terview between himself and "head man"—Howard. Work had not got done to suit him, so calling up Howard, he ordered him to quit the place. Fling-republic intact—the last hope of the op-republic intact—the last hope of the op-republic intact—the last hope of the op-the ordered him to quit the place. Fling-he ordered him to quit the place. are of no account, now! The hosts of dauntless men who bravely and boldly faced you on so many battle-fielde, are he ordered him to quit the place. Flinging down his hat and assuming an attitude, Howard delivered himself

'thusly :" "Mass'r, I don't wish to dictate you or anything o' dat kind. But don't tell this niggar to leebe. De Yankeys says I'se free, but I nebber would bleeyed I'se free, but I nebber would bleeved lem if you hadn't tolemeso. Now, I'se bin in de family thirty year, an' when I doesn't do right just take die niggar's shirt off an' whip him to, your satisfac-tion, en' he'll be a better niggar. I doesn't want no sich freedom as makes me lebe home when I don't do, right An' Mass'r, when dese udder niggars doesn't do right, ef I was you I would not go to de buro. I'll whip 'em for

not go to de buro. I'll whip 'em for you-caze if I goes to de buro gin an-doder, niggar, dey pays no 'tention; but when you goes dey makes you pay 1 money. Dat's all the buro's fur. An' Mass'r, since you lost all your niggars, you can't ford it.

retaries. Their report was adopted with cheers. At this stage of the proceedings a dispatch was read, dated at Albany, and signed by H. G. Norton, who announced that he had left the loyal Southerners, and would be in Cleveland to-morrow to expose them. [Cheers, and cries of "Rats leave the sinking ship; we don't want rats," etc.1 Gen. Granger, on being escorted to th

chair, made a lengthy address. A Committee on Resolutions was then ap pointed.

The Chairman announced that Gen. Wool would be compelled to leave, and the latter nade a short address, which was loudly applauded. A resolution was adopted that the Con-

vention should, in a body, escort Gen. Wool to the depot this evening. Dispatches from John A. Dix and Doug-

ass Taylor, of New York, were read and loudly applauded announcing the success of the New York Union meeting. A delegation of one from each State and

Territory, with General Granger as chairman, was appointed to lay the proceedings of the convention before President John

The following platform was adopted : The Union Soldiers and Sailors who served in the army and navy of the United served in the army and navy of the United States in the recent war for the suppression of insurrection and the maintenance of the of insurrection and the maintenance of the government, the Constitution and the flag of our Union, grateful to Almighty God for His preservation of them, through the perils and hurdships of civil wur, and for His mercy in crowning their efforts with victory, freedom and peace, and deploring the absence from their midst of many brave and fufthful contrades who have sealed with and faithful contrades who have scaled with their life's blood their devotion to the sacred cause of American nationality, and de-termined now, as heretofore, to stand by the principles for which their glorious dead have failen, and by which their survivors have triamphed; being assembled in Na-tional Union Convention in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, this 17th day of Septem-ber, do repolve and declare:

ber, do repolve and declare: First. We heartily approve of the resolu-tions adopted by the National Union Con-vention, held in the City of Philadelphia, on the 14th day of August, composed of del-egates representing all the States and Terri-tories of the United States. T need

tories of the United States. Second, That our object in taking up arms to suppress the late rebelliou was to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and not in any spirit of oppression, nor for any pur-pose of conquest and shojugation, and that whenever there shall be any armed resist-ance to the lawfully constituted authorities of our National Union, either in the South or in the North, in the East or West, emu-lating the self-sacrificing patriotism of our or in the Form, in the fast or West, emu-lating the self-sacrificing patriotism of our revolutionary forefathers we will again pledge to its support our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

General Esta reported a lengthy address which was received with applause and adopted.

war. The United States as conquerous can afford to be just and magnanimous. The brave are always merciful and genadopted. General Slack offered a resolution depre-cating the action of soldiers forming secret political societies. Great confusion ensued. Delegates from all sides addressing the Chair at once, and the resolution was withdrawn. Three cheers were given for the Fenians, and three more for the struggling Mexican Benublic. The brave are always incominant generous. As President Johnson said, we have had war enough. Let there be peace! Remember that the recent re-bellion, engendered by Radical abo-litionists and slaveholders, leave the Northern States with more than a hun-dered thousand pensioners besides thou dred thousand pensioners, besides thou sands and tens of thousands of widows epublic. General T. L. Crittenden responded to and orphans to weep over the graves o

General T. L. Crittenden Responded to loud calls by a short apeech. The doxology was sing by the entire as-semblage. A benediction was pronounced by the Chaplain, and the Convention ad-journed sine die, with cheers for the Presi-dent, Gen. Grant. Admiral Farragut, and their protectors and the defenders of the Union. Yet there are those among us who are notsufficiently satiated with blood and plunder, and cry for more war. In conclusion, I would call upon you—officers and sailors—to stand by the Union, which in a war of four years, the Constitution.

The Fenian Brotherhood.

PHILADELFHIA, Sept. 16.—At a meeting of the board of officers of the Fe-nian Brotherbood held here yesterday, it was "resolved that no person is gau-thorized to speak for the Fenlans before pressed of the world. With confident expectations that you will, as hereto-fore, prove yourselves the saviours of thorized to speak for the Fenians belower any political meeting, as the Brother-hood intend to keep themselves aloot from either party, voting only for their friends and against their ensembles." your country. I again gratefully thank you for the honor you have this day conferred on me, and with the assurance friends and against their enemies." The resolution was signed by John conterred on the and who the asstrance that I ever will be with you in the de-fense of our glorious Union. The speech was greeted with applause throughout, and long continued cheer-ing at the close. The passages declaring that Joinson dan be no traitor, that the McManus, district centre and others.

The Policy of Distruct.

The want of trust which the Radical brave are always generous, and that, as the President; says, we have had war enough, were greeted with particular enthusiasin.

The want of trust which the Radicals feel in their countrymen is one, of the most offensive features of their present attitude. They "say in error this the popular instituties toward distillion; and that those, who nost is ins man to up-hold, the honor, of their, country, and stood by her through the dark four years of the war, are not to be believed in now, and "that the Republic is not safe in 'their hands. If. this were true it would be grievous indeed; being false, it can only be branced as a with it mult stob whole country. -N. Y. Times. Justice, they say, is blind; how, then is she to discover that one man is white, and another "colored?"—N. Y. 274

How? by the smiell.—N. O. Pica-

The Judges are to make their returns for the County of Lancaster, at the Court House, ir the Judges are to make their returns for the County of Lancaster, on Friday, October 12th, 1884, at 10 o'clock, A. M. DESERTERS' DISFRANCHIBING LAW. As therein directed, I also give official notice of the following provisions of an Act approved June ath, 1886, entitled "A further supplemen to the election laws of this Commonwealth." WHEREAS, By the Act of the Congress of th United States, entitled "An act to Beneat the encling and calling out the national force and for other purposes," and approved Marci first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, all persons who have deserted the mill who have not been discharged or relieved from who have not been discharged or relieved from township. 25th District—Conestoga township, at the public house now occupied by John G. Preis, and township. 26th District—Being part of Manor township, at the upper school house in the borough of Washington, in said township. 27th District—Epfarta township, at the pub-16 house now o cupied by B. F. Hull, in said township.

11c house now o cupled by B. F. Hull, in said township. 28th District—Concy township, at the public school house in the village of Bainbridge, in said township, 29th District—Manhelm township, at the public house now occupied by John Kepperling in the village of Nafaville, in said township, at the formative of the same set of the

tary or navai service of the United Bates, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily reinn-guished and forfeited their rights of citizen-ship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and W HEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States, are not, under the constitution and laws of Pennsyivania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth: BECRION I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Common-

chouse now occupied by James Currafi, it he borough of Straburg stab District Being part of Manor township ommoniy called Indiantown district, at he ubid house of Bernard Stoner, in said town ip. 35th District-West Cocalico township, at th

""" District—West Cocalico township, at the public house now occupied by Daniel Adishier, in the village of Schoenock, in said township. Skih District—East Earl township, at the pub-lic house now occupied by John J. Kersey, at Blue Ball, in said township, at the pub-lic house and coupled by Henry Bear, in said township. At the public school house in the vil-skih District—Being a part of East Hempfield Swin District—Being a part of East Hempfield township, at the public school house in the vil-

stin District-Being a part of East Hempfield township, at the public school house in the vil-inge of Hempfield, in said township, Stin District-Lancaster township, at the pub-lic nouse now occupied by Wm. T. Youart, in and township. 40th District-East Lampeter township, at the public house now occupied by Jacob Riddle, in said township. 41st District-Little Britain township, at the house of Wm. J. Marshubank, in said township, 42d District-Upper Leacock township, at the public house of Manno Wenger, in said towns hip.

hip. 43d District-Pann township, at the publi 43d District—Pann township, at the public house of Aucob Buser, in said township,
41th District—Borough of Adamstown, at the school house in and borough.
46th District—Clay township, at the public house of Geo. W. Steinmett, in said township,
46th District—Pequea township, at the public house of B. Martin, in. and township,
47th District—Providence township, at the house now occupied by Amos Groft, in. said township,
48th District—Eden township, at the public house not completed by Amos Groft, in. said township.

age of Lawrence Suter, in said township. 49th District-Being that part of Mount Jo township heretofore included in the3d district towrithing here torging included in these district, at Lehnman's school house, in said township, bit District-West Donegal township, here-torro included in the 3d election district, at here bound in said township, here-ist District-Wat part of Mount Joy town-whip heretofore included in the 2d district, an Boul, whit Brenneman's school house, in said bit District-That part of Tapho township. bit District-That part of Tapho township.

Beijamit Breineman's school house, in said township.
524, District—That part of Rapho township horetofore included in the 22d district, at strickler's school house, in said township Said District—That part of Fast Donegai Lown-ship heretofore included in the 22d district, at the orick school house, in the village of Spring-Vill, in add township.
641, District—That part of Rapho township heretofore included in the 22d district, at the public school house in the village of Newtown, in said township.
The general Election, inall the Wards, Town-ships, District—That and Boroughs of the county, is to be opened between the house of fight and then of lock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until shall be closed.
Every person, excepting Justices of the Peace.

without interruption or adjournment until fociota, in the evoning, when all the polls shall be closed. Every person, excepting Justices of the Pesce, who shall hold any office or appointment of incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agont, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary depart-ments of the State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Commissioner of any incor-porated district, is, by law, incapable of hold-ing or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of ludge, inspector or dierk of any olicito of this Commonwealth, and no inspec-tor, judge, or other officer of any such elections meet at the respective ploage appoint district. The Inspector and Judge of the elections shall meet at the respective ploage appoint district. In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspec-tor shall be election in the district, to which in the morning, and each of said inspector they respectively bloag, before nine oilod: in the morning, and each of said inspect tor shall be election shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspec-tor shall not attend mither of works for inspec-tor shall not attend mither of works for inspec-tor shall not attend mither of votes for inspec-tor shall not attend the approximation the forse of the former

or any election hereinter to be note in this Com-monwealth, or shall persuade or advise any such officer to receive any ballot or ballots from any person deprived of citizonatip and disqualified as aforesaid, such person so of fending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon e.nviction thereof in any court of quar-ter sestions of this act in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots. BEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the Ad-jutant General of this commonwealth, the pro-cure, from the proper officers of the United States, certified copies of all rolls and records containing official evidence of the inct of the descrition of all persons, who were discuss, ec-d of tizenship, and disqualified by the said act of Congress, of March third, one thousand eight hundred and sizy-five, and to cause to be pro-ourded, and preserved, in books to be provided and kept for that purpose, in this office, full and complete exemptifications of such rolls and records, and to cause true copies to be made there of and furnished to the elerks of the sev-eral courst of quarter messions of this Common-weath, accurate duplicates, or exemplifica-tions of such rolls and record, subtracing the names of all such disqualified persons as had their residence within the limits of fasi do un-ties, respectively, at the time of their being marked or designed deserters; and it shall be the duty of the elerks of the several courts of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth to pre-serve, in books to be kept for the purpose, all such copies and exemplifications of such rolls and records, so furnished, and to allow access thereto, and furnish certified copies thereform, on request, in like manner, such the case of other records of such courts. SEC. 6. That A certified copy or extract, of any such record, from the clerk of a court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be puinged and the qualification as an elector: *Provided*, That if any person shall wilfuily use, or resent, any faise of these b then the person who shall have received the second highest humber of votes for fadgest the next proceeding election shall set as inspector in his pince. And in case the series who shall in his pince. And in case the series who shall in his pince. And in case the series who shall income the series of the series of the second inspector shall not attend, theor in his pince-and in mes the person elected judge shall not altend, then the impector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his pince- or if any vacanty shall continue in the board for the specie of one hour after the lime fixed by law for the opening of the elec-tion, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which still inders shall have been elected present at such at the second in have the district to attend at the place of holding every general, the dut of the several assessors of inspectors and index, when called on, in rela-tion to but of giving information to the inspectors and index, when called on in rela-tion to the right of any person assessed by them inspectors and index, whon other matters in statistic to attend at the sould by the inspectors and index, when called on it rela-tion to the right of any person assessed by them inspectors which energy of the of others and index in the said inspectors of the of other of the matters in statistic to attend at the place of notions is the person-tion to the prior of the several second of the several inspectors and index, when other matters in selection for the several second of the several statistic to attend at the place of the of the several inspectors and index, when called on it respectors of inspectors and index, when index is of others and index is the best when is the several second of the several statistic to attend its of the matters

To vote as such election of the matters of yold as a such election, or work of other matters in transform to the matters in transform to the age of the of them shall inspectors or eliter of them shall inspectors of eliter of them shall from time to time require. No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as altorestid, bilter than a white freeman of the age of twenty one years or more, who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election, and within two years election district where he offers his vote at least ten days immediately pre-ted in the state or county day, which shall have been altain to county the interview of the state or county the shore the election. The the state who here a quadrated years of this shall have a state or the state of this state and removed therefore and returned,

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laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth: Brotroy 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 authority of the same, That in all elections hereafter to be heid in this Commonwealth, it shall be un-lawful for the judge or inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the pro-visions and subject to the disability imposed by suid act of Congress approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to person or persons embraced in the pro-visions and subject to the disability imposed by suid act 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 ballot or ballots. Bectors 2. That if any such judge and in-spectors of election, or say one of them, shall receive or consent to receive any such unlaw-tub haltor ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guility of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions, of this Com-monwealth, he shall for each offense be sen-tenced to pay a fine of not less than one hun-dred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sizty days. BEC. 3. That if any person deprived of clitzen-abin pand disqualified as aforeaid, shall at any election hereafter to be held in this Common-wealth, vote or theole to the officers thereof and offer to vote a ballet or ballots, any person and in cases of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots. BEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons de-prived of clitzenship and disqualified as afore-said, to offer any ballot or ballots. BEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons de-prived of clitzenship and disqua HOWELL & BOURKE, MANUFACTUREES OF PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW SHADES. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

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