FOR GOVERNOR: Hon. HIESTER CLYMER, of Berks Co

Democratic-Conservative Ticket. Congress. SAMUEL H. REYNOLDS, City. Senators. ABRAHAM COLLINS, Conoy SERG'T W. HAYES GRIER, Columbia Assembly. LEWIS HOUSEAL, Marietta

JOHN C. MARTIN, Earl, CHARLES J. RHODES, Manor, THOMAS M. COULSON, Drumore Associate Judge.
SAMUEL P. BOWER, Strasburg Bor Sheriff.
CAPT. HENRY B. WALTMAN, Mt. Joy Bor, Prothonotary.
WILLIAM S. BARR, East Donegal. Register. HENRY STAUFFER, Brecknock JAMES MCMULLEN, Penn Clerk of the Quarter Lessions J. H. HEGENER, City. County Commission
JACOB YOHN, Cærnarvon.

Directors of the Poor.
DR. BENJAMIN MISHLER, City. DAVID SHOFF, Manor. Prison Inspectors. ADAM DITLOW, City. Auditor.
DANIEL LEFEVRE, (Farmer,) Drumore

Democratic Meetings

Democratic meetings will be held as

Ephrata, Wednesday evening, Octobber 3 At Little Britain twp. on Friday, October 5, at 12 o'clock. Maytown, Saturday Oct. 6. At the Gap on Saturday, September 29th at 1 o'clock. John Ammons, Thursday, October 4th, 10 o'clock A. M. Georgetown, Wednesday evening, Octo-

ber 3.

Newville, Friday evening, October 6.
Elizabethtown, Saturday evening, Octoher 6. New Holland, Saturday evening, Octobe h. Safe Harbor, Monday evening, October S. Conestoga, Monday, Oct. 8th, at 1 o'clock, Rohrerstown, Fritay evening, Oct. 5th. Mountville, Saturday evening, Oct. 6th. Marietta, Wednesday evening, Oct. 3d. Drumore Centre, Thursday evening, Oct.

By order of the Democratic County Com A. J. STEINMAN, Chairman B. J. McGrann, Secretary. Appointments of the Union Candidate for Congress. 4. H. REYNOLDS, Esq., Candidate of the Con-

Marietta, Wednesday October 3, John Ammon's, Salisbury twp., Thurs day October 4, Maytown, Saturday, October 6, Lancaster, Monday ovening, October 8 at 7 october.

servative Union Men of Lancaster County

for Congress, will speak as follows:

Examine your Ticket. Examine your ticket before voting Be especially careful to see that the State slip, with the name of Hiester Clymer for Governor, is included.

To Campaign Subscribers.

We will send the WEEKLY INTER GENCER to our campaign subscribers until Wednesday, the 17th inst. That issue will contain the full returns of the election. After that we shall be compelled to stop the papers of all who do not pay at least six months in advance. To accommodate all where Clubs were formed, we hereby authorize and request some leading and responsible man among them to receive the names and subscriptions of such as desire to continue to take the paper.

After the election we will devote more attention to literature, general news and such matter as makes up what we are proud to say the WEEKLY INTELLIGENCER is, a family newspaper excelled by none in the State. At \$2.00 a year, or \$1.00 for six months, no cheaper newspaper is published anywhere. .

We hope some leading men among our numerous campaign clubs will attend to getting up a permanent list of subscribers. This can be effectually done on election day. We are willing to allow a per centage on money thus obtained. We hope to hear a good report from all the districts.

They Dare Not Deny It.

Voters of Lancaster county remember that no Republican paper in this county has dared to deny that their party is in favor of negro suffrage and negro equality. They have not attempted to refute the charge, because they knew they could not. They all admit it. The Express has put at the head of its columns the infamous utterances of Thuddeus Stevens at the Mass Meeting on Thursday. Let Conservative Republicans there read the platform of the party which demands that they shall still support its nominees. A vote for Geary or Stevens is a direct vote for negro equality. The Republican newspapers of this county have not attempted to deny it up to this late hour of the

The Prospect. Everywhere throughout the great State of Pennsylvania, in response to the question: What of the night? The reply comes to us: All is well. In every city, county and election district, the grand army of Conservative white men is fully organized, and ready, eager and anxious for the contest which begins on the morning of Tuesday the 9th. The ranks are closing up, and a confident assurance of their power to win a great victory causes every heart to beat high

with hope. The people are aroused as they have never been in any previous contest. They are resolved to defeat the Radical Disunionists who would prevent a restoration of the Union, destroy the Constitution which our fathers bequeathed to us as a sacred legacy, degrade the white race to a level with the negro, and overturn our proud form of free government. The masses have sworn that these bold, bad menshall behurled from power, and they will keep their

Pennsylvania is the battle-ground for the Union and her people know it. In every election district they are working as they never did before. They have resolved to triumph and they will do so. The victory is sure if every man does his duty. When we say this we utterance to an undoubted fact. With a full poll of the conservative vote in the Keystone State on next Tuesday, Hiester Clymer cannot fail to be elected. Work for it freemen as you never worked in all your lives before. One grand, united effort makes the vic-

One Week for Work. Democrats! Conservativemen of Lan aster county! The time for discussion has passed away. But a single week of the campaign remains. That time must be devoted to work. Are you fully ready for the great contest on the 9th of this month? Has every man in your district who

can by any means be induced to vote with you been seen, and his attendance at the polls made sure beyond a perad venture? The time for work is short, but much may yet be done. There are men in every election district in the county, who can be induced to vote against the Radicals if a little exertion of the right kind is made. Be sure, that no honest agency by which a single vote can be secured is left unemployed Work during the few days that remain s vou never worked before.

Have you all the arrangements made for bringing every Conservative vote to the polls? Election day may be rainy. Are you prepared to do as well in such an event as if the day should be fair? Remember that with a full vote we can not be beaten in this contest, and do not nermit a single one to be left at home. Have you proper parties selected to attend the polls from early in the morning until they are closed? Are you sure this matter will be well attended to? Your best and most influential men should be there all day. They must be there to see that every fraudulent vote which is offered is rejected, and to pre vent any qualified conservative voter from being deprived of his right. They should be discreet and firm men-men who knowing their own rights and the rights of their fellow citizens, will

maintain them. Frauds have been attempted in thi county in the past. The opposition are lesperate now and they will resort to iny means to win. The ballot-boxes and the counting of the ballots must be watched. Let every Conservative election officer see to it, that there is no manipulation of the tickets and that the count out is fair and honest. There are some townships where the Radicals have the entire board. For all such, parties will be appointed to watch the ballot box, if six citizens make affidavit that they have reason to apprehend fraud. Let this be done where there is the slightest ground for suspicion. It can be attended to on Monday, the 8th, the day before the election, when the Court

sits to attend to naturalization. With a full Democratic and Conser vative vote, and a fair countout. Hiester Clymer will be elected Governor of the great State of Pennsylvania, so surely as the sun shall rise on the day of election. We can and will win this great victory in behalf of the Union, the Constitution and the White Race. Go to work then! Work as you never did before! Work! Work! Work!

FRED. DOUGLASS. | THAD. STEVENS. What the Negro De-What the Radical Fred. Douglass.the Thaddeus Steven

well known negro in his speech in Lanorator, who occupied caster at the Mass a position on the same Meeting on the 27th platform with Gen, day of September Geary at the Mulatto 1866, speaking for Convention in Phila-himself and for the delphia, made a Republican party of speech at Pittsburg Pennsylvania, fully on the day of the ad-endorsedthedemands lournment of the so- of the negroes for percalled Soldiers' Con-feet equality with the vention. A Radical whites, and declared Senator of Pennsyl-that he would oppose vania and other pro- any restoration of the minent members of Union until negro he Republican party equality was mad were present. Doug-the law of the land. lass demanded full We quote from his equality for the negro speech as reported in and denounced any Forney's Press. attempt to restore the Speaking of foreing Union until it was the Southern States to granted. He made accept it he said: the following de- I am for it, and I

Union until it was descept it he said:
the following demands. We copy from the Pittsburg tommercial, the leading Republican paper in Western Pennsylvania:

The governments of the rebel States were destroyed by the rebellion. They were under another tional flag. If allowed to come in the past and security for the past and security for the past and security for the future. We ought to demand indemnity for the past and security for the future. The every one knows that Republican party will see to it that Congress is indorsed and Andrew Johntson rebuked. All tarks, and whirtwind and save thention. Iam present to vote and pay his son rebuked. All tarks, and whoever is portned by the laws will tarry the elections this fall like a whirtwind and save thention. Iam present to the constitution which put in the word white former, and I would assy that any recontained on the put in the word white former, and I would and disfranchised a say that any recontained the constitution which put in the word white former, and I would does not recognize and while every other man protect the black man of the signers for large munber of voters are not what you say of negro equality —I care not what you say of negro equality —I care not what you say of negro equality in the word of the with them.

The Irish who vote now, and the Negroes

The Irish who Vote now, and the Negroes who will vote Soon.

The Radical, so-called, Soldiers' Convention at Pittsburg, which was got up to aid in the election of Geary, undertook to frame a resolution with which to gull the Fenians. Here it is: Resolved, That the neutrality laws should be so amended as to give the fullest liberty

to the citizen consistent with the national faith: that the great Union Republican party is pledged to sustain liberty and equality of rights everywhere, and, therefore, we tender to all people struggling for freedom our sympathy and cordial co-population. operation. If there is an Irishman in America so dumb as not to see that the cause of Fenianism and of negro equality are put on the same platform in that resolution, he does not deserve to have the term "quick witted" applied to him. If there is an Irishman in Pennsylvania who will not resent that insult

we are mistaken. Gen. Grant on Politics. In a letter dated 19th inst., addressed to Gen. Hillyer, of New York, Gen. Grant refers to the various reports about his political opinions, contained in speeches, letters and newspapers, and says emphatically, "You, nor no man living is authorized to speak for me in political matters, and I ask you to deaist in future. I want every man to vote according to his own judgment

without influence from me." This gives a quictus to the slanders uttered by the correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, and copied into the Radical press generally, asserting that Gen. Grant had denounced Democratic candidates as worse than rebels and unworthy the support of the soldiers.

WHAT A SHAME to take the money earned by the sweat of the white man's brow, to maintain lazy Southern negroes in idleness. Geary's election would fasten the Freedmen's Bureau upon the country for years to come,

MR. H. J. Raymond soon got as sick of conservatism as a mud-fish of pure

A Scene in the Pittsburg Convention. There were quite a number of quee military characters at the (so-called) Soldiers' Convention which assembled at Pitteburg. There was Beast Putter, the hero of Big Bethel, of the Putch Gap Canal and of Fort Fisher there was Banks, who acted as Commissary General to Stonewall Jackson in the strations was large As is usual; nu-Valley of Virginia, and afterwards sacrificed an army on his famous cotton stealing expedition up the Red River; there was Burnsides, the hero of Fredericksburg; there was Vienna Schenck: there was Snickersville Geary; there was General John Charles Fremont; who managed so magnificently in Missouri; there was Carl Schurz, and Parson Moody and a whole host of other incompetents whose "services" amounted in the aggregate to nothing but blunders, disasters, brutalities, plunderings of the enemy and robbery of the Government; there, too, was the Eagle, that unhappy captive bird which followed the fortunes of a Wisconsin regiment throughout the war. It was perched on the platform and occupied a prominent position during the delivery of the principal speech in the Convention by the cock-eyed, corked-up Mas sachusetts Major General. The "Beast" was in his element. He spoke glibly of battles that others had fought, but never alluded to those in which his utter ignorance and incompetency had brought disaster and disgrace on the Union cause. He alluded to New Or leans, but said nothing of the gross insult he offered to the women of that city or of his insatiable appetite for every article of private property which he could lay his hands on. He argued

the rights of the Southern people in his usual pettifogging style, and came to the conclusion that they had no rights. When he spoke of the Southern leaders hegrew fierce and truculent. He would hang Jeff. Davis, whose most obsequious supporter he once was, not because ne was the worst man in the Southern Confederacy, but because "he chose to have the place of a representative man. He declared himself ready to ignore the terms of surrender sanctioned by Lincoln and tendered to the rebel armies by General Grant. Toward General Lee he was especially malignant. He said of him:

said of him:

Now, gentlemen, we had an Arnold, and he escaped punishment, but he did not remain here. We have, it seems to me, an equally guilty traitor, and the question to be decided in this country is, whether his surrender as a prisoner of war when he was captured shall avail him against the desertion of his flag to take service in the armies of the enemies of his country?

[Cries of "No, no!"] I therefore again say that I would make an example of this man.

Just here, and whilst the hall rang with the cheers of the Radicals, the Eagle—muted.

Forney Admits the Correctness of Cly-

mer's Record. John W. Forney is as graceless scamp as ever made merchandize of political principles. That he is perfectly unscrupulous in the means he | they were borne. One of them had this s willing to employ to secure an end all men know. His Jamison letter in the Forrest divorce case proved that most conclusively. But there are depths of baseness to which even Forney deelines to descend. He will not stand up pefore an audience and make assertions which he knows can be proven false by public records. We had an instance of this in his speech at Lancaster the other day. He took occasion to refer to the speech of Hiester Clymer, made here he Tuesday previous. In that speech Mr. Clymer had stated his own record nailing down as infamous lies the asertions that he had opposed the war and voted against the interests of the soldiers. Forney did not dare to contradict a single statement made by Mr Clymer. On the contrary he admitted that all which our candidate had said was true, and thus openly branded every Republican newspaper in the State, the Press not excepted, as being guilty of the most infamous and bare faced lying. Forney knew he could not gainsay Mr. Clymer's clear statement of his honorable and patriotic record and so he very wisely declined to attempt anything of the kind. The Republicans who heard Forney make that peech were astonished. Many of them and seen the garbled and lying parade of Mr. Clymer's record so often repeated n their papers that they had come to believe it to be true. Forney knew better. Let every man who attempts the repetition of these falsehoods in future remember that Forney publicly admit-

ted in his speech at Lancaster that they are all base Hea. Speakers Wanted The Republicans admit that they had miserably poor array of speakers at heir mass meeting on last Thursday. They were all radical enough, and al went in for keeping the Union divided until negro suffrage was forced on the country. "Old Thad." looked terrily used up, and lacked physical enrgy necessary to give full effect to his infa mous utterances. The rest of the speak ers were of no account, except as weak echoes of the ghastly old chief. They and no ability as orators, and were only econd rate blackguards. Where is Brownlow? Why is he permitted t linger so long unheard from along the route taken by the traveling miscegens? And where is the seducer and cut throat Jack Hamilton? He spoke at various points and was announced for numerous meetings in this State? Why does not the Republican State Central Committee hurry up these representative men? Let them be brought back into Pennsylvania immediately. Their efforts would add some ten thousand to the large majority that Clymer is sure to receive.

Glorious Victory in Connecticut.

The Dawn is Breaking.

It is an old saying that the darkest hour is just before the dawn of day. The blackness of the night of Radicalism is being dissipated even in New England. Light breaks in the East. It will be high noon throughout a rejoleing land after the 9th of October, If such gains as are announced in the fol lowing dispatch can be made in Connecticut, Clymer must sweep Pennsyl vania by an overwhelming majority. Read! Read! And then go to work with renewed energy and a resolution to win a great victory!

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 2.—We have re-HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 2.—We have returns from one-third of the town elections
of yesterday. The Democrats and Conservatives have made decided gains over
the Republicans in Glastonburg, Sunsbury,
Middletown, Canton and Granby. Where
strict political tests were made, the Republicans were defeated, and every one of these
towns was gained to the Democrats and

Naturalization. There are men in Lancaster county entitled to their naturalization papers who have not vet attend to the matter. The Court will sit for the purpose of naturalization on Monday, the 8th, the day before the day of election. Remember that in addition to the different classes of aliens heretofore entitled to naturalization, all aliens of the age of twenty-one and upwards, who have resided within the United States one year, and who have enlisted in and been honorably discharged from the armies of the United States, are entitled to naturalization upon petition and proof of such residence, enlistment and discharge.

HON H. J. RAYMOND has written letter declining a re-election to Congress. He might have saved that trouble.

Who Can Vote in Pennsylvania. two large political convention

The Two Conventions.

past week, fully indicated the diatinc tive differences between the two parties

which are now appealing to the people of Pennsylvania for support. The gath-

ering at each of these popular demon-

every banner. Take two of the mottoes

as ever went forth to battle, a man who

bore on his person honorable marks in

the shape of scars, was this inscription:

We Vote as we Shot.

In the Mount Joy delegation was a

nagnificently decorated wagon with

thirty-six young ladies, representing

the States in the Union and on the

border of the canopy above their heads

All the Sisters in the Family Circle.

nonorably discharged soldiers, the other

soldiers and citizens of the county, the

feeling of those who assembled here on

Tuesday, in regard to the Union and

On Thursday the Radical party made

their display. The word Constitution did

not appear on a banner borne by them,

and the Union was almost completely

ignored. Instead of mottoes such as

used to cause the heart of every Ameri-

can to thrill with rapturous emotion,

we had such sentiments as the follow

ing emblazoned on their flags and ban-

Stevens, Congress, No Restoration.

No one who saw the two processions

could fail to mark the avowed love of

one party for the Union and the Con-

stitution, and the hatred of them indi-

On the question of Negro Suffrage and

Negro Equality the distinction was

fully as definitely marked by the de-

vices on the different banners. In that

of Tuesday the universal expression o

sentiment was hostile to either Negro

Suffrage or Negro Equality. In

We will Fight for the Cause

ndrew Johnson has Desert Equal Rights for All Men.

Congress Must and will be Sustained.

Equal Rights for all Men.

Surely this question has now been put

in so clear a light that the wayfaring

man though a fool can read clearly the

Not less distinctively different were

the speeches. We published in full the

great speeches of Senator Doolittle an

Hon. Hiester Clymer. They both de-

clared themselves unequivocally for the

Union and the Constitution, and op-

posed to negro equality.

All the speakers at the Radical mass

meeting from Stevens down to Forney

boldly announced themselves to be in

favor of negro suffrage and negro

equality, and opposed to any restora-

tion of the Union except on such con-

Voters of Lancaster city and county,

it is for you to choose between these two

parties. You cannot mistake their prin-

ciples. They are represented in the op-

posing candidates. Clymer stands by

the Union and the white race-Geary

opposes any restoration of the Union

until the negro is put on an equality

with the white man. Choose ye between

To White Soldiers.

have been re-nominated for election to

the following appropriations:

Commissioners and cierts for ne Printing for negroes... Houses and wood for negroes... Clothing for negroes... Food for negroes... Medicines for negroes... Railroad fares for negroes... Schoolmasters and school-hous negroes...

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NEG missioners and clerks for negroo

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE WHI

The test in Pennsylvania is on Gov

Report on the Bounty Question.

Why Negroes are Paid and White Sold

BEASON THAT CONGRESS HAS MADE NO

APPROPRIATION FOR THE PURPOSE, NOR THE

T KNOWN HOW SOON ANY MEANS WILL R

EVISED FOR THE PAYMENT OF THESE EX

TRA BOUNTIES, THE GOVERNMENT BEING POWERLESS ON ACCOUNT OF THE NEGLECT TO MAKE THE APPROPRIATION,

POOR WHITE CHILDREN have to go

supperless to bed if their fathers are un-

able to earn bread enough for them; but

the little niggers of the South have their

mouths filled from morning till night

by the Freedmen's Bureau of Stevens

years.....o themselves, as members of Con-

vote for such a man?

The Military Commission.

otes.

umns:

The Radical Rumpers, many of whom

ditions.

Another had these mottoes

designs of the Radical leaders.

cated by the other.

the Constitution, can be inferred.

by young ladies representing both the

to that subject.

this inscription:

ners:

which assembled in this city during the The Deserter Law Unconsti Liability of Election Officers Section 1, of Article III of the Con stitution of Pennsylvania is in thes words:

"In elections by the citizens, every white freeman of twenty-one years, having resided in this State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten day. merous banners were borne in the processions indicating the political princition district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election, SHALL enjoy the rights of an elector; but a citizen of the United States who had previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefroin, and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, after residing in the State six months: Provided, that white freemen, citizensof the United States, between the ages of twenty one and twenty-two years, and having resided in the State one year, and in the election district ten days, as aforesaid, shall be ples of the contending parties. By contrasting a few of these we may see the extent of the antagonism that exists. In the procession of the Democrats and Conservative men on Tuesday the Union was the chief subject of reference—the Union and the Constitution were words which appeared emblazoned on almost as a representative of all or that referred On a banner borne by a body of soldiers tion district ten days, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes." who were headed by as gallant a fellow

That is the supreme law of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. By it the Legislature of the State is so bound, that t cannot pass any act enlarging or diminishing the rights and privileges of the citizens of the State under that plain clause of the Constitution. We had a trial of that question since the war began. The act of Assembly granting the right to vote to soldiers in the field was carried up to the Supreme Court of the State by the Republicans of Philadelphia and was decided to be unconstitutional and therefore void and of no effect; be cause such voters were not considered at the time their votes were cast, to have been residents of the State and the election district, under a proper construction of the above clause in the Constitution. That decision settled forever in the mind of every honest and conscientious lawyer in the State, the question of the power of the Legislature in regard to restricting or enlarging the classes of voters. It was, from the hour of the rendering of that decision, the established fundamental law of Pennsylvania, that no man in the State could be authorized by legislative enactment to vote, unless he came within the meaning of that section; and fully as well and clearly settled that the Le

chise is conferred by it. That the Congress of the United States powerless to do what our own Legis lature was thus declared to be unable to do, has been abundantly settled by the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Huber vs. Reiley. There the question as to the liability of an election officer to be punished, for refusing to allow a man to vote who was reported as a deserter, was fully tested and authoritatively decided.

gislature could not curtail the rights of

any citizen under it, or diminish the

classes upon whom the elective fran-

the demonstration of Thursday the negro was recognized as entitled to per-This case was taken up from the Court fect social and political equality. Their f Quarter Sessions of Franklin county, banners flaunted the recognition of this n which, under the charge of a Repubodious doctrine in the face of every man ican judge, Hon. Alexander King, Huwho looked at the procession in which ber had been convicted and sentenced for refusing to receive the vote of Rellev. The Supreme Court sustained Judge King in his view of the law of Pennsylvania, Justice Strong, also a Republican, delivering the opinion of the Court. We have only room for the following extract in this article. Said Justice

Strong: The act of 1806 provided for genera courts-martial, and made minute and care courts-martial, and made minute and careful regulations for their organization, for the conduct of their proceedings, and for the approval or disapproval of their sentences. Subsequent acts made some changes, but they have not restrained the jurisdiction or diminished the powers of such courts. It is to such a code of laws, forming a system devised for the punishment of desertion, that the twenty-first section of the act of March 3, 1865, was added. It refers plainly to pre existing laws. It has desertion, that the twenty-first section of the act of March 3, 1805, was added. It refers plainly to pre existing laws. It has the single object of increasing the penalties, but it does not undertake to change or dispense with the machinery provided for punishing the crime. The common rules of construction demand that it be read as if it had been incorporated into former acts. And if it had been incorporated into former acts. And if it had been, if the act of 1806 and its supplements had prescribed that the ponalty for desertion or failure to report within a designated time after notice or draft, (which the act of 1865 declares desertion) should be punished on conviction of the same, with forfeiture of citizenship and death, or in lieu of the latter, such other punishment as by the entence of the coart-martial may be inflicted, would any one contend that any portion of this punishment could be inflicted without conviction and sentence? Assuredly not. And if not, so must the act of 1865 be construed now. It means that the forfeiture which it prescribes, like all other penalties for desertion, must be adjudged to the convicted person after trial by a court-martial and sentence approved. For the conviction and sentence of such a court there can be no substitute. They alone establish the guilt of the accused and fasten upon him the legal consequences. Such, we think, is the true meaning of the act, a construction that cannot be denied to it without losing sight of all the previous legislation respecting the same subject without losing sight of all the previous legislation respecting the same subject matter, no part of which does this act profess to alter.

It may be added that this construction is not only required by the universally ad

the Fortleth Congress, in July last made not only required by the universally ad-mitted rules of statutory interpretation, but it is in harmony with the personal rights secured by the Constitution, and which secured by the Constitution, and which Congress must be presumed to have kept in view. It gives to the accused a trial before sworn judges, a right to challenge, an opportunity of defense, the privilege of hearing the witnesses against him, and of calling witnesses in his behalf. It preserves to him the common-law presumption of innocence until he has been adjudged guilty, according to the forms of law. It gives 529,000 **9**6,944,500 For soldiers' widows............Nothing.
For the extreme poor and destitute....Nothing.
To the white soldiers who served two

\$50.00 \$50.00 nocence unit he has been adjudged guilty, according to the forms of law. It gives inality to a single trial. If tried by a court-martial and acquitted, his innocence can never again be called in question, and he can be made to suffer no part of the penalties prescribed for guilt. On the other hand, if a record of conviction by a lawful court be not a prequisite to suffering the penalty of the law, the act of Congress may work incolerable hardships. The accused will then be obliged to prove his innocence whenever the registry of the provost marshal is adduced against him. No decision of a board of election officers will protect him against the necessity of renewing his defense at every subsequent election, and each time with increased difficulty arising from the possible death or absence of witnesses. In many cases this may prove a gross wrong. It cannot be doubted that in some instances there were causes that prevented a return to service, of a report by persons constructed. ecording to the forms of law. And three times as much bounty for negroes who had served three years as for the white soldiers. These Rumpers appeal especially to the soldiers for ernor as well as on Congressmen. Every vote cast for Geary is a vote to endorse all the acts of the Rump Congress. He has declared that Congress is to be his platform. How can any white soldier were causes that prevented a return to service, or a report by persons registered as deserters by provost marshals, that would have been held justifying reasons by a court martial, or at least would have prevented an approval of the court's sentence. It is well known, also, that some who were registered deserters were, at the time, actually in the military service as volunteers, and honorably discharging their duties to the government. To hold that the act of Congress imposes upon such the necessity of proving their innocence, without any conviction of guilt, would be an unreasonable construction of the act, and would be vere causes that prevented a return to The Philadelphia Ledger is regarded as undoubted authority throughout Pennsylvania. Any statement which it makes is implicitedly believed. It has supported the Republican party ever since the war began. On the subject of the Extra Bounty the Ledger has the following in its editorial columns: The Military Commission, consisting of Generals Canby, Buchanan and Doster, who have for some time past been considering the subject of the soldiers' extra bounty, have made their final report. Their first report, filed on August 17th, recommended a system to be pursued in paying bounties to colored troops, and under it those payments have been made for some time past. The final report, just filed, refers to the extra bounties for the white soldiers, and recommends a division of the labor, the Paymaster General receiving claims from discharged soldiers, whilst the Second Auditor of the Treasury is to receive the claims able construction of the act, and would be attributing to the National Legislature an intention not warranted by the language and connection of the enactment. It follows that the judgment of the Courbelow, upon the case stated, was right The plaintiff not having been consisted of desertion and failure to return to the service or to report to a provost marshal, and no having been sentenced to the penalties and forfeiture of the law, was entitled to vote. charged soldiers, whilst the Second Auditor of the Treasury is to receive the claims of the widows and heirs of deceased soldiers. The form of application will be the same as that heretofore used in applying for the regular bounty, and must give the number of the certificate issued in the previous settlement for the regular bounty. If this number is not known, then the name, regiment, company, and, if deceased, the time of the death of tile soldier, must be given in the application. At least 400,000 claims for extra bounty are expected from discharged soldiers by the Paymaster General, whilst the Second Auditor anticipates 250,000 from widows and heirs, the total number of applications expected being 650,000. Over 150,000 applications have already been filed in the various offices in Washington. This refers, however, only to the claims for the payment of extra bounty to white soldiers.

None HAVE YET BEEN FAID, FOR THE Court was rendered, two other cases of

Since that decision of the Supreme the kind have been tried, one in Centre County and the other in Sckuylkill. In both cases the election officers were convicted of a violation of the law of the State: and on no occasion where such case has been tried have they escaped The Judge in Centre county was a Republican, and the facts in the case were as follows:

were as follows:

John Dayton, a man of foreign birth, presented himself at the window at the October election in 1895, offering his 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 yote 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. McIllister conducted the defence. The jury were out but a short time, when they returned with a verdict of guilty as to Brown and Betts, and not guilty as to Yeager.

In no single case of the kind which

In no single case of the kind which has been tried in Pennsylvania, have the election officers failed to be punished for | their schemes of treason and revolution!

violation of the law of the State, despite

the act of Congress. That the decision of the Suprem-Court, in the case of Huber vs. Reiley. covers the act of the Legislature under poming election to deprive parties of their votes, no lawyer of intelligence in Pennsylvania really doubts. In the decision recently rendered in Schuylkill ounty, Judge Ryon said:

We think defendants guilty of the offer We think defendants guilty of the offence charged, in rejecting the vote of the prosecutor. We will add that the legislation of his State has attempted, in a law approved last session, to enforce the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1865. This act provides that deserters under this law are deprived that deserters under this law are deprived and deprived therefore of the United States, and deprived therefore of the rights of an elector in this State; it also imposes pains and penalties on election officers for receiving a vote of a deserter. &c., and also proand penalties on election officers for receiving a vote of a deserter, &c., and also provides that the rolls of the War department are to be copied by the State officials and a copy thereof deposited with the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions in the respective counties, and his certified copies of such copies deposited with him, shall be prima facia evidence of desertion.

This law attempts to enforce the penalties of the act of Congress of 1865 without trial by due process of law, and is also an attempt to legislate upon a subject which is regulated by the Constitution of the State, and over which the Legislature has no control.

trol.
Again, this act of the Legislature propose

new and other restrictions which are not found in the Constitution of the State. For these reasons we think this act is unconstitutional, and void and of no effect The Constitution of Pennsylvania being the supreme law of the State, until it is altered, there can be no escape from punishment for any election officer, who attempts to deprive any man of his vote under the void and unconstitutional act of the Legislature in regard to deserters. Should a Grand Jury, disregarding the fundamental law of the State through partisan bias, refuse to find a bill of indictment, the officers so offending can be reached in a suit for damages in the Court of Common Pleas, and in such case the cost alone would amount to a very large sum of money. From punishment in that way no election officers who disregard the plain requirements of the law could hope to escape. Both these means of redress are open to all

> Let every election officer do his duty in this matter. The lists of deserters, as furnished, are an infamous fraud from beginning to end. The names of men who died in defense of the nation are known to be on them. They are a disgrace to the State, containing, as they do, the names of thousands of men who are innocent of the charge thus made against them.

men who may be thus deprived of their

votes, and they will surely put the law

In no case could an election officer dare to deprive one of these men of their vote without certainly subjecting himself to severe punishment, except where the record of his conviction, as a deserter, by a Court Martial is furnished. Election officers cannot even demand that parties offering to vote shall be required to swear that they are innocent. If they come within one of the classes enumerated as electors in the Constitution they are clearly entitled to vote, and cannot be deprived of the right

Let every election officer examine the law, and he will find it to be precisely as we have stated.

Radical Prodigality. It would seem that with nations as with individuals, having once entered upon a course of extravagance, there is an irresistible tendency to ever increasing recklessness of expenditure. The axe having been thrown away, it is a | on the subject of the effect of the Presinatural impulse to fling the helve after Upon no other theory can we account for the improvident and profligate profuseness with which Congress has scattered the public money right and left, to be scrambled for by the speculators and plunderers who form the rear guard of the radical army, as if there was no day of reckoning to come, when a despoiled people shall demand a strict account from their faithless servants. The ingenuity with which new forms of taxation are devised is fairly paralleled by the adroitness with which new modes of expenditure are invented Not content with squandering the treasure drawn from the people under the pretext of paying the national debt. the radical majority have voted away the public domain with electric speed to railway companies and equivocal corporations of every kind, whose manipulators are known to be sound on the political goose. This magnificent property, which, if properly cared for and administered, would place our finances upon an impregnable basis, such as no other nation can command, is rapidly

the private fortunes of radical Congressmen. The voters must be made to see this matter in its true aspect, before industrial paralysis and national bankruptcy at once enlighten and ruin them. The country needs retrenchment and economy to enable it to recuperate after the inevitable waste of war. The people can begin the good work by retrenching the radical power in Congress and economizing the number of votes given

being absorbed by voracious capitalists

who pay nothing to the national treas-

ury, whatever they may contribute to

to radical candidates. Geary Fools his Friends. Geary authorized the Radical State Committee to authorize the Radical County Committee of Lancaster to assure the Radical voters of the "Old Guard" that he would give them the light of his countenance and the benefit of his luminous views on Thursday last. He did not keep his promise, and the Radical crowd went home disappointed and in bad humor. The \dot{Ex} aminer "rises to explain" as follows: As a great deal of dissatisfaction was As a great deal of dissatisfaction was expressed at the non-attendance of Gen. Geary at the great Mass Meeting on Thursday, it is but just to say that no fault attaches to the County Committee, or the committee on speakers. The State Central Committee assured our home committee that Gen. Geary would positively be in attendance, and that are tively be in attendance, and that arrangements to that effect had been perfected. If, therefore, blame attaches to any party, it properly belongs to the State Committee. We do not doubt that the Radical State Committee are very good at deception and at humbugging the masses of their party, and yet we question whether they are to blame for the de-ception practiced upon the Radicals of Lancaster on Thursday last. Men who have known Geary all his life-who have lived in the same town with him, and know him both as a politician and a business man-say that his word never could be depended on in anything. Hiester Clymer is a man of very different mould from Geary. When he says a thing he means it. He said he would come to the Conservative meeting, and he came. The people saw and

Bond Holders Beware! Should the Radicals succeed in the present contest, they intend to precipitate the country into another civil war, n order to maintain their power. They have openly declared that they will get rid of the President, and they will not nesitate to resort to any means to accomplish their wicked and villainous lesign. They are boldly bidding for narchy and revolution. Let bondholders ponder upon this startling pros pect, and calculate the value of their securities, if the Radicals succeed in

Grant and the Radicals. The Radical slander in reference to General Grant's political opinions, has been thoroughly exposed, and the lie has been nailed like base coin to the which an attempt will be made in the counter. The following letter from R.

A Lamberton, Esq., of Harrisburg, bears upon the same subject, and was sent to the editor of the Press for publication. It shows how the Radicals will lie when it suits their purpose: HARRISBURG, PA., Sept. 24, 1866.

John W. Forney, Esq.

DEAR SIR: A communication under the caption "Gederal Grant on Clymer," m your Sunday Press, contains the fol-lowing statement: "General Grant, in speaking of the annoyances to which he had been subjected from politicians on the route, stated that after they were met by the committee of reception from Harrisburg, a red-headed gentleman who belonged to the committee (supposed to be R. A. Lamberton, Esq.,) engaged him in conversation concerning our State election. 'Do you expect to elect Clymer?' said General Grant. Certainly we do, and by a large ma-jority, was the reply 'I am sorry to hear you say so,' responded General Grant; 'AND I WOULD CONSIDER IT AN INSULT THAT ANY LOYAL MAN SHOULD BE ASKED TO VOTE FOR A MAN WHO IAD BEEN AS DISLOYAL BEFORE THE VAR AND ALL THROUGH THE WAR AS

HIESTER CLYMER WAS.'''
I know nothing of any such conversa tion. At no time when I was in the company of General Grant was there any mention made by him or any one else of Mr. Clymer or General Geary No reference or allusion was made to the lection, its results, or to anything of a partisan or political character.

I have seen the only other member of ur committee whose hair has any tinge of red. They are gentlemen of truth, and they say they had no conversation whatever with General Grant, and were not present at any conversation with him.
The use of my name in the communi-

cation I have specified, seems to require this denial. May I ask you to publish it? Yours, respectfully, R. A. LAMBERTON.

More Radical Stuff. Indeed it needs little more than to keep printing the amendments pro-posed by Congress till everybody shall read them, in order to carry conviction

to everybody but congenial copperheads and rebels. This is the single and paramount question on which the people are to pass, whether these terms shall be ratified. They and intelligible, and what to pass, whether these terms shat be ratio-fied. They and intelligible, and what is better, they are simply and intelli-gibly right. They demand no security which the loyal people have not earned the right to ask.—Radical Journal. A cheat-a swindle-a lie. The Radical amendment is not "terms" for reunion. Restoration is not pledged if these terms are accepted. The faith of the North was pledged by Johnson, and the South complied with every term. Congress repudiated that pledge. The Rump explicitly refused to make such a pledge a part of the constitutional amendment. Reason: because they knew the amendment couldn't pass, and didn't want it to if it could. They wanted a running sore. They planned to prolong Disunion. Now they are lifting this pretence and fraud-Union-

on-the-terms-of-the-constitutionalamendment-in order to save the votes of the Union-loving Republicans, who will not consent wittingly to prolong Disunion. It is a swindle-a cheat-a lie. Let every Democrat strip these political imposters of the Union cloak they are trying to steal, and expose them in their true colors of Disunion.

"Solemn Fooling." The New York Times, whose editor Mr. Raymond, sat in Congress with Mr. Stevens and voted with him too, copie the Gyger and Stevens correspondence dent's policy upon the national securiвии заув:

This is very "solemn fooling." No human being ever dreamed of contending that the Congress which authorized the war debt was not constitutional. The Constitution says that no State shall be despited of the state of the same of the sam be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate without its own consent. As the rebel States "consented" to be deprived of representation, no question of this sort can possibly arise as to the validity of acts of Congress during the war. of acts of Congress during the war. Since the war has closed, those States are deprived of their equal suffrage in the Senate without their consent. The two cases are entirely different.

Negroes Preferred to Whites.

The statement made some days ago by a Centre county correspondent of the Age, that the Radical Council of Andrew G. Curtin's old town of Bellefoute had given the contract for laying down Water Pipes to a Negro, although a white soldier had applied for the job. is confirmed by the Bellefonte Watchman of Friday last, from which we extract the following:

Niggers and Water Pipes.—It white men desire to know about how they stand in the estimation of the abolition party in this county, we would advise them to come to Bellefonte and see the darkeys laying the water-pipes and white men standing by idle. This would have been a nice little job for some of our poorer white citizens, had the Council awarded the contract to Mr. Strickland—a white man and a soldier—and they were anxious to get it; but as our abolition borough author-ities chose to prefer a colored individual as the contractor, the necessary consequence was that a lot of imported individuals of the same ebony complexion got the work to do. Stand back, white men! an abolition council have decreed that hereafter the colored population shall have the preference in the bor-ough jobs. Oh! the beauties of abo-litionism! Ain't you enraptured with them, white men

Have you heard the wondrous news? Belletonte white men got the "blues," A Lewistown darkey's come to town To lay our water piping down!

Let the Irish Remember! If there is a single Irishman in Laneaster county who is not fully resolved to vote against the Radicals in the coming election we beg him to remember that Thad. Stevens used the follow ing language in the Convention which nominated him for Congress on the 14th

day of last August: day of last August:

"We have not yet done justice to the oppressed race. We have not gone as far as the Emperor of Russia when he ordered the freedom of thousands of his oppressed people and endowed them withighe right of citizenship. We have been foo much governed by our prejudices. We have listened too much to those whose cry is 'Negro Equality'—'Niggor'—'Niggor'—'Niggor'—'Niggor'. We are influenced too much by those persons from foreign lands who, while in search of freedom, deny that blessed boon to THOSE WHO ARE THEIR EQUALS."

Morrow B. Lowry, a leading Repub-

Morrow B. Lowry, a leading Repubican Senator, said last winter when the subject of negro suffrage in the District of Columbia was being discussed: "I deny the clap-trap doctrine that this is a WHITE MAN'S government. The negro born upon this soil has as just a title of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as an IRISHMAN, or any countryman whatever who emigrated from foreign lands; and when he becomes a voter, as a voter he will be the country was a voter he will be the country was a voter to the will be the country was a voter who was the country was a voter of the will be the country was the voter when he becomes a voter, as a voter he will be, the Senator from Philadelphia, (Mr. Donovan) even in a hot day, would sit as close to him as he would now to an IRISH-MAN, fresh from the news, perfumed with vile whiskey and bad tobacco. Let the Irish voter think of these utterances when he goes to the polls!

----heard him, and did not go home disap-THE RADICALS, with Stevens and Geary at their head, maintain that the South is a foreign country and not in the Union at all. Why, then, do they appropriate eleven million dollars a year to feed and clothe the colored for. eigners who live there? If our charity is so broad that we must needs extend it to foreign countries, let us give our eleven millions a year to the poor and oppressed people of Ireland, who need our help and deserve it.

Coffee might be ten cents a pound heaper if the national treasury was not robbed of eleven million dollars a year for the benefit of Stevens and Geary's colored brethren in the South.

YEART HIESTER OLYMER

IN THE
Senate of Pennsylvania.

17th April, 1861—Sumter fired on.
Same day—Joint resolution introduced
into the Senate of Pennsylvania, pledging the State to maintain inviolate the Constitution and the Sovereignty of the United States. CLYMER VOTES AYE. See Legislative Record, page 1927

2d May,1861—Bill to aid the families of Volunteers who enter the service. CLYMER SPEAKS AND VOTES FOR IT. See pages 961 and 969.

11th May, 1881—Bill to create a Loau and Arm the State introduced. CLYand Arm the State introduced. OLY-MER speaks for small bonds so as to make a popular loan. See page 1087. CLYMER speaks for better muskets for the soldiers. Page 1091. HE VOTES FOR THE BILL. Page 1092.

9th May, 1861—CLYMER introduces resolutions for procuring flags for Pennsylvania Regiments. Page 1046.

10th May, 1861—CLYMER moves to proceed to the consideration of the resolution and they are read and passed. intion, and they are read and passed finally. Page 1068.
4th July, 1866—The flags procured under this resolution received by the

State authorities from the troops, and HIESTER CLYMER not invited to take part. 30th January, 1862—Resolutions for expulsion of Jesse D. Bright from the Senate of the United States introduced. CLYMER VOTES AYE, and says lest my vote might be misconstrued CLYMER VOTES AYE, not by our own people but by the enemies of our common friends who both for a common country as indicating

even in the slightest degree a desire to shield one who may be a traitor to the Republic, I vote aye." Page 144.

17th February, 1862—Thanks to soldiers and sailors for carrying Roanoke Island, Forts Henry and Donelson, and explaining Savannah, CLVMER. and capturing Savannah. CLYMER VOTES AYE. Page 258. 23d January, 1862—CLYMER speaks in favor of joint resolution for paying Pennsylvania soldiers in service of United States. Pages 88 and 90. 8th April, 1862—REILLY, Democrat, introduced resolution for Roll of Honor of five Companies who marched from Harrisburg to Washington on from Harrisburg to Washington, on 18th April 1861. CLYMER speaks for it, and says: "It is right and proper

soned that Capital and stood there ready to protect it from destruction." Page September, 1862, Mr. CLYMER vol-unteered as a private in Captain Hunt-er's Company, and marched into Mary-land, under Col. Knoderer. 11th February, 1863—Amendments to the Constitution, allowing soldiers to vote. CLYMER VOTES AYE. Page

that this State should know the names

est hours of our dire necessity, garri

those gallent men who, in the dark-

57. 5th January, 1864—Senate met—a tie between Democrats and Republicans, Penney, the Speaker, refused to leave the chair—the law and the Constitution equired him to do so. The Democrats regarded this as revolutionary and re-sisted it, and refused to proceed to busi-

ness until Penney would resign and a Speaker be elected. 9th March, 1864—Penney resigned, a Speaker was elected, and the Senate roceeded to business. Between 5th of anuary and 9th of March, the licans attempted to force the Democrats to legislate. This was resisted, and they voted against proceeding to consider everything that was brought up, and invariably gave as their reason for so doing, that the Senate was not organ

zed. Page 3. Mr. Johnson moved to proceed to the consideration of the Amendments to the Constitution allowing soldiers to This motion was defeated by a de vote. CLYMER VOTING NAY Reason given, the Senate was not or ganized

9th March, 1864—The tle was unlocked by the election of Mr. St. Clair, a new Senator. The Republicans took ut the Constitutional Amendment and passed it before Speaker Penney re-signed, CLYMER did not vote on its passage because the Senate was not yet organised. Penney then resigned, and was re-elected Speaker; Mr. CLYMER then, at once asked leave to record his rote INVANCE the Amendment to the vote IN FAVOR of the Amendment to the Constitution allowing soldiers to vote.

The Republicans refused to allow it. Page 341.
30th March, 1864—Resolution Introduced asking Congress to pay the private soldier in coin or its equivalent.

Page 536. CLYMER speaks in its rage sos. Chrimen speaks in the favor, and says, "it is strange that those who profess so much love for the soldier should here to-day resist a proposition so fair and just. Fulsome praise you can give, it is in your line, but when the soldier asks for the means who would be soldier asks for the means the soldier asks for the soldier asks for the means the soldier asks for the sol wherewith to supply his wife and little ones with the bare necessaries of life, you turn your backs upon him, and brand as disloval every man who advoorand as distoyal every man who advo-cates his claims. If it be disloyal to stand by, guard, protect and defend the poor and humble against the rich and powerful, to be in favor of the soldier rather than of the shoddy contractor, then I am disloyal." Page 538.

29th April, 1864—Thanks to Meade for Gettysburg, and testimonial to Reynolds introduced. CLYMER VOTES AYE. Page 933.
16th March, 1865—Bill for the mainenance and education of destitute orphan children of deceased soldlers and sailors up for consideration. CLYsailors up for consideration. MER speaks for it. Appendix, page 62.

Votes for it, appendix, page 65.

At all times and in all places,
HIESTER CLYMER ls admitted to be a Pure and Hones Man.

Slocum on the Situation. Read what the brave Slocum, of the 20th Corps—the General who commanded Geary-has to say of the faction which is now using Geary as a means for accomplishing their own seifish pur-

pose:
"There exists among us a political party which, for the purpose of retaining power, has prevented the restoration of the Union, which was to be the sole object of the war, a party which would hold a portion of the States in subjection, teaching the rising generation in both sections lessons of lealousy and hatred, instead of seeking to make them forget the bitter past, and become, as they must become, if our Union is ever to be of value, one people in in-terest and feeling. This party, until Congress assembled, indignantly denied any intention of postponing the restora-tion of the Union, and appealed to the people for support on the ground of being the only faithful and reliable friends of the President and his policy. This mask has now been dropped, and the issue before the people is clear and unmistakable. Let those who fought for a restoration of the Union now come orward and vote for it, and our victory

s assured.''
Will the "Boys in Blue" follow the brave soldier. General Slocum, or the bero of Snickersville?"

John W. Geary, the Honesty of the Hero of Snickersville. For the benefit of those who are in-

erested in the history of the Negro Suffrage Candidate of the Disunionists for Governor, says the Philadelphia Mercury, we beg leave to contribute the following incident. It is said the great military fraud considers it a good joke: In the year 1861, John W. Geary, then only a paper Colonel—like his friend Forney—purchased from an hones, farmer, who then occupied, and styll occupies a stall in the Eastern Market occupies a stall in the Eastern Market in this city, potatoes, cabbage, and other vegetables, to the amount of thirth-five dollars and thirty-three cents, for which he persistently refuses to pay, notwith-standing the aforesaid farmer has written to himonseveral occasions, requesting him to do so. We have this bit of information from the farmer himself; and if any of his friends are anxious to see the victim of the Hero of Snickersville, he can be found at his stalls in the Eastern Market any day in the week. It is respectfully suggested that the bar It is respectfully suggested that the bar receipts of the Broad street Gin Palace for one day be appropriated to defraying this and other little bills against the

Bombastes of the Negro Suffrage party. THE SOUTHERN NEGROES being hale nd hearty and accustomed to work, why should they get eleven million a year out of the national treasury? To it "back pay" for their services to their former masters? Will Stevens and Geary tell us?

EVERY TON OF COAL the white man buys pays something to the Freedmen's Bureau to support Stevens and Geary's colored pets in the South, where, on account of the warmth of the climate.