Lancaster Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1869.

### The Registry Law.

We publish elsewhere a clear and accurate synopsis of the decision of the Supreme Court, declaring the Registry Law passed by the last Legislature to be constitutional. The Supreme Court of this State is now composed of three Republican and two Democratic Judges. One of the Republican members is the man who was defeated by the people of Pennsylvania when he ran against Geo. Sharswood, two years ago. He owes his present position to John W. Geary, having been appointed to fill a vacancy. As he is himself again a candidate it was supposed by many that he would have the decency to decline to sit in judgment upon a case in which he has a direct personal interest. That is the course which has heretofore been universally pursued by our Judges. In Pennsylvania no Judge sits on the trial of a cause in which he has any interest, or in which has been concerned as counsel before his election. All such cases are put aside to be tried before some neighboring Judge, who is called in for that special purpose. But when Geary appointed Williams, he no doubt knew his man. Henry W. Williams is a Yankee, with all the ingrained peculiarities of his class about him; and it was, perhaps, too much to expect him to be governed by that nice sense of honor and scrupulous conscientiousness which has always distinguished the Judiciary of Pennsylvania. Both he and Geary had, or imagined they had, some interest in securing the enforcement of the Registry Law. It was passed with a view to aiding Geary and Williams in the pending political campaign; and we have no doubt it was well understood, if not made part of the bargain, when Williams was appointed to the Supreme Bench, that he should use his position to further the interests of the Radical party in every possible way. How ready he is to do any work of that kind which comes to hand, his joining in the discussion and decision of the Registry Law shows.

Unless we greatly mistake the temper of the people of Pennsylvania, they will rebuke both Geary and Williams for their conduct in this matter. About nothing are the people of this great State more sensitive than they are in regard to the conduct of the judiciary. They have been accustomed to see the Scales of Justice kept perfectly balanced, and have had reason heretofore to be proud of the upright and high toned character of Pennsylvania Judges. The spectacle presented by the Yankee Williams, as he sat in deliberation upon a cause in which he had a direct personal interest was one which the honest masses of this commonwealth are not accustomed to, and he will find that he has lost many votes by the decision which he supposed he was rendering in his own favor.

In speaking of this decision, as we have done, we have purposely abstained from all harsh epithets, and have repressed that indignation and disgust which the conduct of Judge Williams is naturally calculated to excite. This cumbrous, costly, and illy drawn Registry Law must now be regarded by the people as law until it is repealed. It will be enforced this fall, and the laboring man will find himself publicly placarded as the servant of his employer, while every naturalized citizen will be subjected to an insulting surveillance. The act will not, however, accomplish the purpose which its framers intended. It will not reduce the Democratic vote. Democrats will take especial pains to see that they are not cheated out of their right to vote, and this attempt to harass them will only ensure a full vote of our party strength. We are inclined to think we ought to thank the Radical legislature for the law, and to be pleased at the partisan decision of Williams and his brethren. The attempt to enforce it will beget disgust and dissatisfaction in the Republican party, while a sense of indignation will animate the Democracy, and fill them with energy and determination. The speedy repeal of the law will follow the defeat of Geary and Williams, which is sure to come with the dawning of the second Tuesday of October.

### John M. Cooper, Esq.

John M. Cooper, Esq., has retired from the *Valley Spirit*, and announces that he has finally abandoned the newspaper business. Mr. Cooper has been almost constantly an inmate of a printing office for over thirty-two years, and for more than two-thirds of that time an editor. He founded the *Valley Spirit* twenty-three years ago, and during nearly the whole of that time it has been under his control, holding a high position not in Franklin county alone, but, being widely known as a leading Pennsylvania newspaper. Mr. Cooper was always a vigorous and forcible writer, and always published alive newspaper. We learned to know his worth as a man and fully to appreciate his ability as an editor while he was associated with us in the establishment and conduct of the *Daily Intelligencer*. He retires from the cares of editorial life to engage in pursuits less vexatious, and we are glad to know that he does not go out of the profession empty handed. Messrs. Aug. Duncan and Wm. S. Stenger, who for sometime past have been associated with Mr. Cooper in the *Valley Spirit*, will continue its publication. They are both gentlemen of fine ability and well fitted for the position they hold. Under their control the paper will fully maintain its high character.

THE genuine correspondence between Grant and Borie on the occasion of the latter's resignation has at last been published. Borie tells Ulysses that he thought when he first accepted the office that his health would not permit him to continue in it long, but assures him that he feels great confidence "in the harmonious and successful progress of the administration under your able, honest, and glorious lead." To that outburst of flattery Ulysses replies in a similar strain of admiration, of which the following will serve as a specimen:

> I need not assure you how much I regret the severance of our official connection, nor how confident I am that the high esteem I have always felt for you, increased with further acquaintance, will continue while acquaintance lasts.

Grant and Borie would both have done well if they had suppressed the genuine correspondence and allowed the public to believe the letters which the press correspondents manufactured to be genuine.

### Don't Want Anymore.

The Radicals don't want anymore such victories as that in Virginia until after October. Grant's Cabinet decides to postpone the Mississippi and Texas elections. Do they suppose the people will fail to see through such a dodge?

COVODE has started for Washington to get Grant to do something for the Radical cause in this State. He thinks Geary's chances for a re election very doubtful indeed, and will demand that Pennsylvania be given an appointment in the Cabinet. We wait to see what Ulysses will do for the two rogues who run the Republican party in this State.

SIMON CAMERON is now at Washington endeavoring to have the Middletown Bank declared a Government Depository. Simon began his career in public life by palming off notes of that bank upon unsuspecting Winnebago Indians. Hence his title of the Winnebago Chief.

THE employees of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, with their families, comprising about 1500 persons, were treated to an excursion trip to Atlantic City on Monday, by the proprietor, Mr. Childs.

### The Victory in Virginia.

The rejoicings of the Democracy of the North over the terrible and overwhelming defeat of Radicalism in Virginia is wormwood and gall to the fanatics of that party. They try to break the force of this crippling blow by calling attention to the fact that the new State Constitution establishes negro suffrage, that negroes participated in the election, and that in some districts the Conservatives supported negro candidates for the State Legislature. They ask tauntingly whether we consider this a Democratic victory?

Without abating one jot of our gratification at the result, we frankly answer that we do not regard the result in Virginia as a distinctive Democratic victory. It is, however, a triumph of moderation over fanaticism, of intelligence over ignorance, of good judgment over blind prejudice, of the white property holders of the State over degraded negroes and the carpet-baggers and scalywags who led the bulk of them where they listed. It brings the State of Virginia back into the Union without giving it over tied hand and foot to a set of rapacious political harpies who went forth from the North hungering and thirsting for the spoils of office. It kills off and consigns to final political interment such mean-spirited and mercenary white Virginians as were willing to join Yankee jackals in preying upon the carcass of their once proud and glorious native State. It breaks up and utterly destroys the oath-bound Union Leagues by means of which the ignorant and superstitious negroes were controlled. It takes away the disabilities which a Radical Congress imposed upon thousands of the best citizens of the "Old Dominion," and clears the way for a fair and equitable reorganization of the political forces of the State. It converts the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States into a monument of Republican folly.—The necessities of the campaign compelled the Wells faction to abandon the policy of disfranchisement, and the overwhelming defeat of the obnoxious articles of the Constitution must make clear to the dullest Radical in the North the unpopularity, the injustice and the practical impossibility of disfranchising citizens for their participation in the late civil war.

Such are some of the substantial fruits of the victory in Virginia. Its moral effect will be felt throughout the whole country. Its bearings upon the future politics of the nation can scarcely be overestimated. It gives promise of speedy and lasting peace between the two sections, and cements the bonds of Union. It removes from the political arena the chief cause of bitterness, and ensures us against a continuance of the appeals to sectional animosities upon which the Radical party has lived. It makes the way clear to a rational contest for the next Presidency, in which the people of all the States will again participate on equal footing. It is, in short, the most important and promising political event of our day.

As such all rejoice over it heartily and truly; and the more so because we see all about us evidences that sensible Republicans are ready to rejoice with us. They see in this Virginia election an assurance of the downfall of the bigoted and sectional party with which they have heretofore acted, *and they are not sorry for it.* Though we do not claim the result in Virginia as technically a Democratic victory, we are glad to know that it possesses the valuable properties of such a triumph; and we hail it as the harbinger of glorious and sweeping Democratic success, both in the near and the far off future.

In rejoicing over the result in Virginia, we do not abate one jot or title of our opposition to negro suffrage. Our antagonism thereto is founded, not upon any narrow minded hatred of the negro, but, upon the firm conviction that a large majority of the race are unfit to exercise the right of suffrage intelligently. The patent fact that a majority of the Southern negroes will vote the Democratic ticket hereafter does not cause us to look upon negro suffrage with favor. We knew from the first that such would be the case, but we still persistently opposed it. We apprehend danger to our free institutions from the introduction of such a mass of ignorant voters into the body politic; and, while our convictions on that subject remain unchanged, we must stand in firm antagonism to it. We further object to the method by which the Radicals have attempted to force Negro Suffrage upon the States. The Fifteenth Amendment takes from the people of the several States the right to control and regulate the elective franchise in their own way, a right reserved to the States and the people respectively from the foundation of the government. It gives to Congress authority which that body ought not to possess, and paves the way for future abuses of power. Because Southern Democrats have been forced to accept Negro Suffrage at the point of the bayonet, that is no reason why we of Pennsylvania should approve and endorse it. The people of this State have been denied the right to express their opinion on the subject. *But they intend to be heard.* In the coming election the action of the Radical Legislature will come up for approval or condemnation, and the result in Pennsylvania will be a sweeping and an unequivocal Democratic victory.

### The Virginia Election.

The utter rout of the Radicals in Virginia is a political event of the very first magnitude. It is a long stride toward a real and permanent restoration of the Union. In the Old Dominion, military rule must now speedily give place to civil government, and the result of the election insures that the destinies of the State for the future will be entrusted to the educated white population. The impecunious carpet baggers who have gone down there, with no other object in view than the obtaining of office through the agency of negro votes, will soon be seen sneaking back to the obscurity from which they emerged. The hold of the Union League upon the negroes will be completely broken, and the kindliest feelings will soon spring up between them and the landholders. Tuesday's battle decided the contest between native white Virginians and the combined forces of the carpet baggers, scalywags, and negroes. In spite of all the aid that could be rendered by Congress and the Federal Government, the Radical forces were utterly routed. Walker, the Governor elect, is a man of property, intelligence and honor; and he will make a fair and just ruler. The legislature elected is largely Conservative, and that will secure the passage of equitable and judicious laws, and the election of two statesmen to the U. S. Senate. Virginia, which gave the death blow to Know Nothingism when she elected Henry A. Wise, has inflicted a mortal wound upon Radicalism.

### The Ohio Democracy.

The Democracy of Ohio have put forward the following very strong ticket:

For Governor, General W. S. Rosecrans; for Lieutenant Governor, T. G. Godfred; for Judge of the Supreme Court, W. J. Gilmore; for State Treasurer, Stephen Buhrer; for Attorney General, Colonel J. M. Connell.

General Rosecrans is very popular in the West, and he will poll an immense vote. That he will be elected there can be no doubt. Let us imitate the wisdom of Ohio by nominating Hancock by acclamation.

GRANT'S negro postmaster at Macon, Georgia, has been arrested for stealing greenbacks. The money was found on the person of a woman *not his wife.*—What an adept at immitating his white brethren that black Radical must be.

### A Pair of Rascals.

Andrew G. Curtin was never noted for over-scrupulousness in political matters. He was always ready to use his official position to aid his party. But, in so doing, he took care not to commit gross and palpable outrages. He very properly deemed that such conduct would only damage himself and his party. Geary is too stupid a fool, too much of an ignoramus, too great a bungler to cover up his rascality. He has not intellect enough to manage the most ordinary intrigue without exposing himself to public ridicule.—When a contest arose in regard to who was elected Congressman in the Sixteenth District of this State, Curtin did not attempt to override the law. He decided impartially, and sent the contestants before the proper tribunal to have the matter decided by the House. Not so did Geary act in the case of Foster and Covode. He allowed himself to be put upon record as a shameless knave, and exposed himself to the scorn of all honest men. In sending a private letter to the Clerk of the House with the broad seal of the Commonwealth attached to it, he wrote himself down an ass and proved himself to be ready to perpetrate any petty piece of villainy which might be suggested to him. McPherson showed himself to be more honest than Geary when he decided to throw aside as worthless the supplementary proclamation of Geary, which Covode hoped would insure his being put upon the roll of members; and the Republican majority of the Committee on Elections had too much regard to public opinion to join Geary, and Cessna and Covode in their attempt to perpetrate an open and indefensible outrage.

The conspiracy which was formed for the sake of insuring Covode's admission to Congress was most rascally in all its steps. First Covode got one of his tools, a return Judge from Indiana county, to perjure himself, in order to lay the ground work for Geary's willing participation in the scheme of rascality. Had Mr. McPherson been as corrupt and as regardless of law as were Geary and Covode, the latter would have been put upon the rolls, appointed on the committees, and made to all intents and purposes a member of Congress. As it is, Gen. Foster has thus far been kept out of the seat to which he was unquestionably fairly chosen.

What the hold is which Covode has upon Geary is not known; but it is not doubted that reasons which have never been made public induced the selection of the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. Geary must have known that the appointment of Covode would damage his chances of election; but he did not dare to refuse his demand for the position. We have no doubt but that a tale of further rascality would be unfolded if the public could be made fully aware of the causes which enabled Covode to dictate his own appointment. Covode had his own private reasons for wishing to be made Chairman of the Radical State Central Committee, and for certain controlling reasons not yet made public Geary did not dare to disappoint him. They are a pair of precious rascals.

### That Irish Republican Convention.

We heard much talk about the Irish Republican Convention at Chicago before it assembled, but have heard precious little of it since. It was the most complete and ridiculous failure that this country ever witnessed. Pennsylvania was represented by THREE DELEGATES. They were all from Philadelphia. One of them is an attache of Forney's *Press*, a native of Somerset county, this State, and of Scotch extraction. Another is a full-blooded Scotchman, also engaged on a Radical newspaper. The third has a name Irish enough to be genuine. Many States were not represented at all, while others were as poorly represented as Pennsylvania. A series of resolutions were adopted endorsing negro equality, and thanking Sumner and the Michigan aristocrat, Chandler, who has just gone abroad with a full set of liveried servants, for their efforts in behalf of the down trodden Irish. Free trade was condemned and a high protective tariff advocated. Grant was patted on the back in such a manner as to lead to the conclusion that the whole thing was the dodge of a few designing fellows who hope to receive offices under the pretense that they represent a respectable minority of Irishmen. The whole concern was contemptibly small, and unimportant in every respect. The Irish do not and cannot affiliate with the Republican party. They have not forgotten how, under the lead of the very men who now control that organization, their race and their religion were assailed only a little while ago. New churches have arisen in greater splendor on the ruins of those which were destroyed by the vandal hands of sacrilegious persecutors, but the old spirit of Know-Nothingism still lives. It crops out continually in Radical editorials and speeches, and is only partially repressed for the sake of expediency. The Irish are quick of discernment. They can and do see through the artifices of the little knot of adventurers who seek to make profit out of such farces as the so called National Republican Irish Convention. A single jaunting car would carry all the Irishmen in Pennsylvania who took any stock in the bogus concern, and then it would not be crowded.

HENRY W. WILLIAMS, Esq., the third rate lawyer who was repudiated by the people of Pennsylvania when he was a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court two years ago, has written a letter stating that he is willing to take the chances of another defeat. Geary has not yet signified in writing whether he will stand the nomination for Governor or not. He is probably waiting to see who will be his opponent. If the Democratic nominee should be either Hancock, Cass or Packer, Geary will feel like declining to run. He is said to despair of being elected.

THE Woman Suffrage people are holding a Convention at Buffalo, and propose to meet *en masse* at Saratoga some time during this month. The strong-minded members of the sex are making a deal of fuss and noise, but the bulk of the females of our country seem to be indifferent or positively hostile to the movement. The recent election in the M. E. Churches of the country show conclusively that unmarried ladies hesitate to vote, either because they do not desire to be considered *of age*, or for some other good and potent reason.

IN the English Parliament debate on the Alabama claims has been indefinitely postponed, and the London papers express the hope that the time is not far distant when their consideration can be renewed with a better feeling between the two countries. We hope so too.

IT is said that Grant was not pleased with the dispatch sent to him by the Chairman of the State Executive Committee of the Radical party in Virginia. The suggestion that he had any policy was the offensive portion of the message.

FORNEY informs the public, over his signature of "Occasional," that he spent the 4th in going round to the negro churches and picnics in Washington.—It is evident that the fellow has found his level at last.

THERE is one of Grant's relations who does not consider himself sufficiently well provided. That is his brother-in-law Lewis Dent. He is about to run for Governor of Mississippi on a Conservative Republican ticket.

### The Herdic Act Unconstitutional.

One of the most disgraceful acts of the last infamously corrupt Legislature of Pennsylvania was the passage of a bill destroying the XXIXth Judicial District of the State. A Radical Legislature, only the year before, had passed an act making the great and growing county of Lycoming an independent Judicial District; and Governor Geary not only approved the bill but appointed Samuel Bentley, Esq., of Williamsport, Judge. Last fall James Gamble was elected by the people. This did not suit Mr. Peter Herdic, a very rich Radical, who has much business in the courts of Lycoming county, and he determined to have the new Judicial district abolished.

Herdic is an old lobbyist, and he has learned all about running special legislation through corrupt Legislatures within the past ten years. Within forty-eight hours after he appeared at the State Capitol, a bill was rushed through both houses, without being printed, and without giving the conscientious minority a chance to look at its provisions. In order to prevent an exposure of the contemplated outrage, the Senator from the Lycoming district was decoyed to Philadelphia by a lying telegram, and during his absence, on the night of the 15th of March, the bill was hurriedly put through both branches of the Legislature, by a process known to the initiated.

Geary spent the whole of last winter in buying up delegates to the State Convention, and was always ready to aid the "roosters" and "pinchers" in any rascally scheme they might have on hand, provided they were ready to ensure that the delegates from their several districts would vote for his renomination. When Peter Herdic went to Harrisburg to have his iniquitous bill put through, he carried in one pocket money to buy up the legislative "ring," and in the other letters assuring Geary that he would receive the support of Lycoming county if he signed the bill. The Governor was as ready to accept his share of the bribe as was any "rooster" of the Legislature. He sat in the Executive Chamber waiting for Herdic to come to him with the document; but the rascality failing to be completely perfected by midnight, he was at last forced to retire to his mansion without endorsing the projected piece of villainy. He did sign the bill early the next morning, however, without taking time to read it, much less to ask the opinion of his legal adviser in regard to it. Upon the return of the Lycoming Senator, the rascality which had been perpetrated upon his constituents was exposed, and the Senate promptly repealed its action. The thieves of the House stood firm, however, and the Herdic bill remained a law.

This law came up before the Supreme Court of the State at its present session, and a decision has just been rendered declaring it to be unconstitutional. The Judges were unanimous in their views, even Williams not daring to sustain Geary, whose connection with this most infamous piece of legislation is enough to damn him forever in the eyes of all honest men. It is no wonder there was so much opposition to Geary's renomination. When it is remembered how he secured the delegates who went to Philadelphia instructed for him, we cannot think it strange that thousands of decent Republicans are ready to help defeat him.

THE National Union League, of which Geary is President, held a meeting at New York yesterday. Great wailing over the result of the Virginia election was indulged in, and measures were taken "to aid the cause" in Mississippi and Texas. Geary telegraphed that he was unable to attend. The Committee adjourned to meet in Philadelphia the first week in August, when Geary will be present, and, amid much tribulation, the League will prepare for the defeat which awaits their President.

### List of Delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

We publish the list of delegates to the Democratic State Convention as we have received them up to the time of going to press:

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

Philadelphia—1st district, Francis Dewitt; 2. Albert Lawrence; 3. Lewis C. Cassidy; 4. Thomas A. M'Devitt, no instructions.

5. Chester, Delaware and Montgomery—G. B. Houpt, by Delaware, instructed for Gen. M'Candless.

6. Bucks—Paul Applebach, no instructions.

7. Lehigh and Northampton—Joslah Cole, no instructions.

8. Berks—Dr. H. M. Nagle, no instructions.

9. Schuylkill—Hon. Wm. M. Randall, no instructions.

10. Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—Capt. C. H. Drake, by Monroe, no instructions.

11. Bradford, Susquehanna, and Wyoming—D. D. DeWitt.

12. Luzerne—Theorin Finn, instructed for Packer.

13. Potter Tioga, M'Kean, and Clinton—

14. Lycoming, Union and Snyder—R. P. Allen, no instructions.

15. Northumberland, Montour, Columbia and Sullivan—Jno. C. R. Buckalew.

16. Dauphin and Lebanon—Jno. Snavely.

17. Lancaster—Dr. Henry Carpenter and R. R. Tshudy, instructed for Hancock.

18. York and Cumberland—A. C. Ramsey, no instructions.

19. Adams and Franklin—John R. Orr, no instructions.

20. Somerset, Bedford and Fulton—Hon. A. H. Coffroth.

21. Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry—R. Bruce Petrikin and O. A. Traugh, instructed for Cass.

22. Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson—John Hastings (Indiana dissenting.)

23. Clearfield, Cameron, Clarion, Forest and Elk—W. W. Barr, by Clarion, no instructions.

24. Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene—D. B. Seright, no instructions.

25. Allegheny—James H. Hopkins, W. H. Meckling, instructions for Cass.

26. Washington and Beaver—Wm. Swan by Washington, instructions for Cass.

27. Lawrence, Butler and Armstrong—Gilpin.

28. Mercer, Venango and Warren—Sam'l H. Plumer, instructed for James K. Kerr.

29. Crawford and Erie—T. W. Grayson, no instructions.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

Philadelphia—1st district, Alex. Diamond; 2. Robert S. Lister; 3. Wm. M'Mullen; 4. Wm. P. Campbell; 5. Mich Sullivan; 6. Rich. Vader; 7 George W. Hays; 8. Jacob Spellmire; 9. John H. Platt; 10. Wm. H. Sutton; 11. J. D. Dungan; 12. Godfrey Metzgar; 13. Davis Mahoney; 14. Henry Curry; 15. Stewart Fields; 16. John M'Connell; 17. Joseph Campbell; 18. Thomas Delahanty, no instructions

Adams—Joseph R Shorb, no instructions.

Allegheny—Wm. H. M'Gee, James Irwin, C. P. Whiston, Dr. Hays, G. L. R. Fetterman, John Mackin, instructions for Cass.

Armstrong—(contested.)

Berks—John S. Schroeder, Levi Wolfsberger, W. N. Potteiger, no instructions

Bucks—Silas H. Beans, A. J. Hibbs, no instructions.

Bradford and Sullivan—Delos Rockwell, M. S. Warner, instructions for Packer.

Blair—J. F. Campbell, no instructions.

Cambria—F. A. Shoemaker, no instructions.

Carbon and Monroe—R. S. Staples.

Centre—C. T. Alexander, instructions for Clymer.

Clarion and Jefferson—D. C. Gillespie, no instructions.

Clearfield, Forest and Elk—W. W. Mason, no instructions.

Clinton, Cameron and M'Kean— ——.

Chester—R. E. Monaghan, John Twaddell and J. M. Jones, no instructions.

Crawford—J. G. Burlingham, Thomas D. Nash, no instructions.

Columbia and Montour—Jesse C. Amerman, no instructions.

Cumberland—John H. Cresswell.

Dauphin—H. S. Wilson, Dr. Lewis Heck, instructions for Cass.

Delaware—Col. W. C. Talley, instructions for M'Candless.

Erie—Wm. A. Galbraith, Amos Heath.

Fayette—A. E. Wilson, instructions for Cass.

Greene—Chas. A. Black, no instructions.

Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata—John S. Miller, P. S. Greenleaf, instructed for Cass.

Indiana and Westmoreland—James C. Anderson, Dr. J. M. Stevenson, and Joseph M. Thompson, instructions for Cass.

Lancaster—B. J. M'Grann, Charles Lavserty, R. H. Brubaker and Samuel M. Knox—instructed for Hancock.

Lebanon—Charles Rodearmel.

Lehigh—J. F. Newhart, P. H. Gross, no instructions.

Lycoming, Union and Snyder—G. P. Lore, of Lycoming; Major John Cummings by Snyder, J. W Knight, no instructions.

Luzerne—Hon. D. L. Chapin, W. H. Stanton, E. C. Wasser, instructions for Packer.

Mercer, Lawrence and Butler—W. S. Black, M. C. Trout, S. T. Kennedy, Samuel Marshall.

Montgomery—J. C. Smith, Geo. Lower.

Northampton—C. M. Knauss, Joseph Kleckner, no instructions.

Northumberland—H. M'Cormick, no instructions.

Perry and Franklin—C. C. Brant, B. F. Winger, instructed by Perry for Cass.

Schuylkill—F. W. Hughes, H. J. Hendler, J. P. Coolihan, no instructions.

Somerset, Fulton and Bedford—Geo. A. Smith, instructions for Cass, Jacob Reed.

Susquehanna and Wyoming—Thomas Osterhout and C. M. Gere.

Tiago and Potter—Two, ——.

Venango and Warren—*Hon. A. Plumer, Wm. M'Nair, no instructions.

Washington and Beaver—S. B. Wilson, Hon. Wm. Hopkins, J. D. Braden, instructions for Cass.

Wayne and Pike—L. H. Westbrook, no instructions.

York—Col. Levi Maish, Dr. John Ahl, no instructions.

*Since deceased.

## THE STATE CONVENTION.

### Delegates Gathering Rapidly.

### Good Feeling and Promise of Entire Harmony.

### Hancock Up and Still Rising.

HARRISBURG, July 12.

Delegates to the State Convention are arriving rapidly. There promises to be an immense crowd of outsiders present. The interest felt in this Convention seems to excel anything in the way of political assemblages that has been witnessed in this State for years. The Democracy are confident and determined to win. An advance guard from Philadelphia is here already, and numbers of them are enthusiastic in support of Hancock. This is rather unexpected, as two organized bodies from that city are coming, one in the interest of Cass and the other in that of Packer.

The popularity of Hancock is contagious, and the voice of the people as heard in the streets is unmistakably for him. Since the Democracy of Pennsylvania have been for years in the minority the simple problem to be solved by the Convention is how to overcome the majority which has been steadily rolled up against us. That is the question which every delegate seems to be studying, and all agree that Hancock would unquestionably be elected, while the chances of the other candidates, though regarded as good, are not considered to be equal to that of the gallant and gifted soldier. Geary's unquestioned personal weakness must give any Democratic candidate more than an even chance with him, but it is not doubted by the most sagacious men of both parties that the nomination of Hancock would not only utterly annihilate the usual Radical majority but roll up an immense figure on the other side. It would stir the so frequently defeated but undismayed Democracy like an electric shock, and would infuse the mightiest energy in their indomitable ranks.

Hancock's services to the country have been so brilliant, his antecedents and surroundings of such a character, that thousands of disgusted members of the Radical party would vote for him without forfeiture of consistency or pride, and would cross as by a bridge to the enthusiastic and rejuvenated Democracy, who would receive them with the embrace of fraternity.

Many of the delegates and others who are here, regard the nomination from a broad national, and not a narrow local standpoint. In New York, Ohio, the far West, and the South, the Democracy are awaiting the naming of Hancock with the liveliest hope that it will be associated with that of Rosecrans in this campaign. His name and fame belong to the nation, while the reputation, high as it is, of the other excellent gentleman, must be conceded to be merely local. Hancock's nomination would, therefore, fill the Democracy of the Union with unwonted joy, while any other might depress, because it would chill the anticipations which are now so deeply cherished.

The opposition to Hancock has assumed no other shape than the oft-repeated declaration that he will not accept. This objection is fully met by the positive assurances of those who are his best friends, and who have best informed that he will not hesitate to become the leader of the Pennsylvania Democracy of this State. He has had no opportunity, if he did not possess too much modesty, to decline a nomination that has not yet been tendered. The assurances of those who are most intimate with his views are held sufficient by all who really desire his nomination. Now and then, Hancock's pretended connection with Mrs. Surratt's execution is suggested, but it causes little regard.

An enthusiastic friend of Hancock says that he will agree to haul from one end of the State to the other, all the Democrats the General will lose on that account. I can only write of opinions and speculations to-night. To-morrow trains will bring a vast representation of the Democracy of the State, and then there will be further and more definite developments. While the showing for Hancock may be light at first, on account of the system of instruction, yet his strength will grow every hour, if his friends faithfully adhere. That he may be nominated is the ardent hope this hour of millions of Democrats,

Besides yours truly,
H. G. S.

### The Sickles Business.

The *World* defends its recent expose of the character of Mr. Minister Sickles from the charge of "malignity," and it shows also that some of the better class of Republican journals—the *Nation*, for instance—is endorsing all it said. Says the editor:

> "There is a malignity, and there is an indignation. It was the latter that we felt and expressed. Private citizen Sickles is a disgrace to himself. Major-Gen. Sickles is a disgrace to the U. S. Army. But Minister Sickles is a disgrace to all the people of the country which sends him, and an insult to all the people of the country to which he is sent. In this capacity, all citizens of his country are involved in his infamy, and we meant to give notice, and we mean to give notice, and there are some citizens who do not intend tamely to partake that infamy. We mean to prevent the elevation of other Sickleses to any post where they in any way officially represent the hundreds of thousands of readers whose sentiments in this matter we know we speak. And we hereby give notice that we shall serve every such scoundrel as we have served Sickles, with a view to the suppression of Sickleses and the purging of politics."

### The Mississippi and Texas Election Postponed.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1869.

After their interview with President Grant this morning, the Mississippi delegation were confident that the election would be ordered to take place in their State on or before the 15th of September, when the cotton picking season begins. They were assured by the President that the election should be perfectly impartial and that every man should be allowed to vote to suit himself, unawed by the military, and further, that at each election precinct there should be one judge taken from each of the contending parties. It appears that during the Cabinet meeting subsequently held at the White House to-day, that Secretary Boutwell, backed by Mr. Cresswell, insisted that the elections in both Mississippi and Texas should be postponed until after the fall elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio, lest the result in the Southern States might be the same as in Virginia, which would seriously affect the elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

After a protracted discussion of the subject in Cabinet, the President finally yielded to the pressure, and fixed the fourth Tuesday in November next for holding the election in Mississippi. The election in Texas will probably be ordered at the same time, just six days before the assemblage of Congress. President Grant expressed the opinion that both Mississippi and Texas would go conservative by majorities quite as large as that given for Walker in Virginia.

### The Army of the Potomac.

At the recent meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, General Meade, who was received with great enthusiasm and prolonged cheering, made a brief but warm defence of the Army of the Potomac. General Meade claimed that impartial history would yet do justice to the deeds and merits of the Army of the Potomac. The rebellion, he asserted, could never have been put down but for that army. In it had occurred fifty per cent. of the deaths and wounds which occurred during the war, and where the men die and are wounded that, said General Meade, is the army where the work is done. In alluding to the subject of Government interference by telegraph with military operations, he asserted that all history proved that where a General's operations were carried on near the Government and controlled thereby, they were ineffectual and failures. This, he contended, had been the great hindrance in the want of success of the Army of the Potomac.—*Ledger.*

### The Virginia Election.

RICHMOND, July 12.—The official election returns so far show that the blacks voted closer to their registered strength than the whites, and the less intelligent blacks, who had been under the belief during the canvass that if the Walker ticket succeeded their rights would be taken away from them, and who were assured by Wells (in a speech the day before the election) that a victory for Walker would be no victory, as the election would have to be held over again, are not generally disposed to accept the situation. Yesterday afternoon a Walker negro was set upon by a colored mob, and had to be rescued by the whites.

### VIRGINIA RECONSTRUCTED!!!

### ROUT OF THE RADICALS!

### Carpet-Baggers Leaving for Yankee Land!

### White Men Rule in the Old Dominion!

### No Negro Dynasty There!

### "Sic Semper Tyrannis!"

RICHMOND, July 6.—Scattering returns from all parts of the State show a decided majority for the anti-Radical or Conservative State ticket, headed by Walker for Governor. The Conservative candidates for Legislature have been chosen in many districts heretofore strongly Radical.

The blacks in many of the districts voted against Wells, the Radical candidate for Governor.

The whites turned out for the first time since the close of the war, and voted almost solid for Walker.

NORFOLK, July 6—10 P. M.—This city gives a majority for Walker, Conservative, for Governor. Portsmouth also gives a majority for Walker, and elects a Conservative Legislative ticket.

DANVILLE, July 6.—Danville district elects two Conservative and one Radical member of the Legislature. Reports from the neighboring townships and villages show a falling off of Republican votes and an increase of Conservative.

RICHMOND, Va., July 6—10 P. M.—The State, as far as heard from, has gone for Walker for Governor. The Conservatives will have a majority in the Legislature.

WASHINGTON, July 6 -Midnight.--A gentleman just arrived from the Piedmont region, Va., from Charlottsville to Alexandria brings the following intelligence: Anti Radical majority in Charlottsville, 200.—Last year the majority was 200 the other way.

Orange county has gone Anti-Radical by about 200 majority. Last year this county gave upwards of 200 majority.

Culpepper county gives about 300 Anti-Radical majority. Last year this county gave 66 Anti-Radical majority.

The Radical ticket is defeated in Prince William and Fairfax.

Alexandria gives from 375 to 400 anti-Radical majority. Throughout the Piedmont region more blacks voted the Walker ticket than whites the Wells ticket, and many blacks abstained from voting. Nearly the entire white population went to the polls.

The vote against the Constitution was very small. The two clauses submitted to a separate vote will be defeated by a large vote.

RICHMOND, Va., July 7—1 A. M.—The State has gone for the Walker ticket by 20,000 majority. The Walker party has swept the State by an overwhelming and unlooked for majority. It is not doubted that the Constitution is adopted, with the proscriptive clauses stricken out.

From every section, county and precinct heard from, the Walker Legislative ticket has been elected, and the majority in that body is estimated at probably twenty-five.

This city gives Walker and the moderate Legislature ticket 250 majority. Smythe county, in the southwest, gives Walker 1000 majority; Augusta 3000, and Albemarle 3000. Thirty per cent. of the negroes not voting in the latter county.

Prince George goes for Wells by a large majority. The Walker candidate for the Senate, however, is believed to be elected in that county and Chesterfield.

Culpepper gives Walker a handsome majority.

Chesterfield, with a large negro majority, is supposed to have gone for Walker.

Pittsylvania shows a large Conservative gain; one hundred negroes voting for Walker and only three whites for Wells.

Bedford has gone for Walker.

### The Good News From the Old Dominion Continued---The Majority of Negro Radicals Overwhelmingly Defeated---Walker's Majority Estimated at Forty Thousand.

RICHMOND, July 7.—Up to seven o'clock to-day, despatches received here show that Walker carries the State by 40,000 majority, and the Legislature by 40 on joint ballot.

The following Walker candidates for Congress are certainly elected: McKenzie, Seventh District; Milne, Sixth District; Gibson, Eighth District; Ridgeway, Fifth District; and Segar, Congressman at large.

The following Wells Congressmen are elected: Platte, Second District; Porter, Third District, and Norton (colored) First District.

All the telegrams of this morning give overwhelming gains for Walker, so large as to divest the result of the interest of doubt. The Walker men are assembled in the streets in great crowds, cheering over the returns.

LATER—The following despatch was sent this morning by the Chairman of the Walker State Executive Committee to President Grant:

RICHMOND, July 7, 1869.

*Mr. President:*—On behalf of the State Executive Committee of the Walker party, I congratulate you upon the triumph of your policy in Virginia. The gratitude of the people for your liberality is greatly enlivened by the overwhelming majority by which that policy prevails.

R. F. DANIEL.

To His Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States.

Walker's majority in the State is estimated by additional returns this morning, at 40,000. Both branches of the legislature are undoubtedly carried by the Walker men. This district elects eleven Walker men to the Legislature. The returns upon the question of adopting the Wells amendment upon the vote by color, some of the blackest counties having given large majorities for Walker.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 7.—The election in this vicinity passed off quietly. The returns from Elizabeth City county give Wells 1,205 majority; Warwick county about 120. Harris, colored candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Wells ticket, falls behind in the two counties some thirty votes.

RICHMOND, July 7.—Evening.—The State, according to the latest returns to-night, has gone by nearly forty thousand for Walker, and the Walker majority of fifty on the joint ballot in the Legislature. The Walker people elect all the Congressmen except three, who are Platt, Porter and Norton (colored). This complete disaster to the Wells ticket is attributed, first, the unreliability of the negro vote, which in the country districts has gone largely for Walker, and second, because of the failure of their calculations in some of the counties to which they attributed increase to Wells, and in which the white votes for that ticket were chiefly expected. In that quarter, the counties that were expected to give him five hundred majority went against him by a thousand. Seven of the Wells congressmen have been elected to the Legislature.

The Walker majority in forty-two counties is 27,000. All of Wells' strong counties are heard from. Those to hear from will nearly double Walker's majority. The news to-night presents an appearance of Fourth of July night, with fireworks and crowds cheering along the streets.

RICHMOND, Va., July 7.—Alexandria city and county gives a Radical majority of 260. Seaton, colored, close. White is elected to the Legislature. Snowden and Taylor, Conservatives, are elected to the Senate. McKenzie's majority for Burgess is estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000.

### Reception of Colonel Walker at Richmond—A Holiday and Great Rejoicing—Speech of the Governor Elect.

RICHMOND, July 8.—Gilbert C. Walker arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning from Norfolk. The day was made a holiday for his reception, and when the cars arrived about five thousand people had congregated at the depot. A committee, composed about equally of the prominent men of white and col