IERICAN VOLUNTEER. SHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

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M. B. BUTLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Carlisle, Penna. Office with Wm. J.

HN LEE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, brth Hanover Street, Carlisle, Pa., 15, 1866—ly.

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NEWSHAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office with Wm. H. Miller, Esq., South-corner of Hanover and Pomiret streets. 1, 1865—tf.

C. HERMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in Rheem's Hall Building, in the the Court House, next door to the "Her-fice, Carlisle, Penna.

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NEWTON SHORT, M. D., (fori-merly of Centreville, Pa.) Physician and
geon, having permanently located in Meniceburg, Pa., most respectfully offers his serto the public in the practice of Medicine
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th calls promptly attended to.) Particular
tion given to Surgical Operations and the
ment of Chronic Diseases,
tee on Main Street, opposite Rall Road avety stairs.

GEORGE S. SEARIGHT, DEN-

ENTISTRY—Dr. W. B. Shoemaker— Practical Dentist, Newville, Pennsylvania o one door North of the Post Office. b. 22, 1866.—ly.

Medical.

CERTAIN PREVENTIVE FOR

E GREAT ZINGARI BITTERS. is wonderful remedy was discovered and inneed about twenty years ago by Dr. S. Cheopan eminent Egyptian physician.

Ind long seen and felt the want of some
dy which would strike the root of disease,
prevent much of the suffering which the hufamily was then compelled to endure.

Is great question was presented to his mind
y day in vivid colors as he moved among the
and dying, and observed the inefficiency of
ly all the remedies then in use. Thus he was
o think and experiment; and after ten years
ady and labor he presented to his fellow man
wonderful ZINGARI BITTERS. The effect of
preparation in the prevention and cure of
see was so marvelous and astonishing that
most flattering marks of royal favor were
byed upon him who discovered it. His name
placed upon the Roll of Nobles, and a gold
all with the following inscription: Dr S.
psus, the Public Benefactor, was presented
in by the Viceroy.

e preparation has been used in several epities of cholera, both as a preventive and curameasure, and with such great success, that it
here introduced into nearly all the general

by the victory.

By the victory the preparation has been used in soveral epides of cholers, both as a preventive and curameasure, and with such great-success, that it been introduced into nearly all the general itials of the old world.

e old saying that an ounce of prevention is the a pound of cure, applies with marvelous to cholers, and therefore any remedy that protect us against this terrible disease should reely and persistently used.

Il pathologists now agree that the cholera son acts on the system through the blood, that any combination which acts on the expression, and keeps them in working ormust prevent a sufficient accumulation of poison to exert its terrible effects on the orism. This is true not only of cholerra, but of forms of fever.

rly all other maladles, especially the differ-forms of fever.

To Zingara Bitters is just such a remedy as the ve conditions require. It acts on the organs xeretion and secretion, keeping up a perfect ince between them. This Bitters is composed rely of roots and herbs, so nicely concocted every organ is acted upon and put in tone, aste is pleasant and its effects prompt and inc.

nerous cases of the following diseases have cured by it: Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, ity, Anæmia, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Cholic, rice One Dollar per quart bottle.

risburg, Pa. Iso for sale by George Winters, wholesale and il liquor dealer, Second Street, Harrisburg, lat Shower's liquor store, and at the Franklin Jea Carlisla F. RAHTER, Sole Proprietor.

ay 17, 1866-6m.

YSPEPSIA!

PERMANENTLY CURED BY ELDON'S DYSPEPSIA TROCHES DYSPEPSIA PERMANENTLY CURED OR THE MONEY REFUNDED.

MONEY REFUNDED.

Troches not only give immediate relief a sure to effect a permanent cure in Dys.

They are not a purgative, and therefore see does not create a necessity for the hause of Carthatics. They cause no sickness stomach or griping of the bowels, and are tly harmless to the most delicate.

Authence, Heartburn, Sickness or Pain in tomach, Costiveness, Belching of Wind, Complaint, Headache, and in fact all those eable and dangerous symptoms of this e, which unfit one for the pleasures and of life.

s of ine. ak and delicate persons who have been in-by the use of powerful stimulants and pur-es, will find them a mild, safe and sure res-of the digestive organs to their original gth and vicor.

ingth and vigor.

Tepared solely by the preprietors,
S. J. VANDERSLOOT & CO.,
Chemists, 718 Market Street, Phil'a.

AVID RALSTON, Druggist Carlisle, Cumberland
Inty, Pa., sole agent for Cumberland County,
Sold by all Druggists.

102 1, 1863—3m.

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cb. 1, 1864—1y.

American

Volunteet,

BY BRATTON & KENNEDY.

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1866.

VOL. 53.--NO. 9

City Advertisements.

LEWIS LADOMUS. DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER, WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE, WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

HAS ON HAND A LARGE & SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF DIAMOND JEWELRY OF ALL KINDS.

SUCH AS RINGS, PINS, STUDS, DIAMOND SETS, &C., ALSO, ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF AMERICAN, SWISS & ENGLISH WATCHE

MY ASSORTMENT OF JEWELRY IS COMPLETE IN ALL RESPECTS, Embracing Articles of the Highest Cost,

AS ALSO, Articles of Comparatively Small Value A VERY LARGE STOCK OF PLAIN RINGS ON HAND.

SILVERWARE OF ALL KINDS. ALSO FANCY SILVERWARE

SUITABLE FOR BRIDAL PRESENTS. Particular Attention Paid to Repairing Watches. Diamonds and all other Precious Stones

AS ALSO, OLD GOLD AND SILVER. COUNTRY TRADE SOLICITED. Feb. 1, 1866—1y.

BOUGHT FOR CASH.

REMINGTON & SONS.

MANUFACTURERS OF REVOLVERS, RIFLES. MUSKETS AND CARBINES

POCKET AND BELT REVOLVERS, REPEATING PISTOLS,

RIFLE CANES REVOLVING RIFLES, Rifle and Shot Gun Barrels, and Gun Material sold by Gun Dealers and the Trade generally. In these days of Housebreaking and Robbery, even House, Store, Bank, and office, should have one of REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS.

Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late improvements in Pistols, and superior workman ship and form, will find all combined in the Nev REMINGTON REVOLVERS.

Circulars containing cuts and description of ou Arms will be furnished upon application. E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y. MOORE & NICHOLS, Agents. No. 40 Courtland St., New York. April 12, 1866—6m.

Stobes, Tinware, &c.

WALKER & CLAUDY,

(Successors to J. D. Gorgas.) The subscribers respectfully inform the public in general, that they have purchased the TIN and SHEET IRON ESTABLISHMENT of Mr. Gorgas, in rear of the Court House, where they are prepared to accommodate the patrons of the old establishment and all others who may favor them with their work. If you want the very best

COOKING STOVE at the lowest price, come to us. All insured for six months or longer. We have nothing on hand but the best bakers, and warrant them to be such, for we keep none other. Come and see the great variety. We can give hundreds of testimo-nials if desired. Come and see our

PARLOR AND OFFICE STOVES for wood or coal.

HEATERS AND RANGES stationary and Portable.

of all kinds in great variety, made from the very best tin-plate.. All you need in our line can be had from us at a saving of 20 per cent. Call at our Store and Ware Rooms, in rear of the Court House, and you will save money in your purcha-ses. It will fully pay you to come. TIN ROOFING AND SPOUTING

done at short notice.
By strict attention to business the undersigned hope to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. WALKER & CLAUDY THE CARLISLE COOK!

TO NEW AND OLD HOUSEKEEPERS. new and perfect Air-tight Gas Consuming Cooking Stove for Coal or Wood.! CALL AND SEE IT!

At our Foundry and Stove Rooms, Main St., Carlisle The paterns of this Stove are new and original in design and gotten up expressly for our use. We therefore call it THE CARLISLE COOK!

It combines every new and Valuable Improvement in Cooking Stoves. It is exceedingly handsome in appearance—is a perfect Air-tight and Gas Consuming Stove, and may safely be pronounced the cheapest, best and most complete Cooking Stove in the country. We cast two sizes, adapted to the wants of both large and small families. Experienced Housekeepers will find upon examination that the

NEW CARLISLE COOK combines every requisite for economy and efficiency in cooking. The public are specially requested to call and see it, as we are confident it will fully recommend itself.

F. GARDNER & CO.

Lumber and Coal.

COAL AND LUMBER.

The subscribers beg leave to inform the publi-that they continue the COAL AND LUMBER BUSINESS,

at the old stand of Delancey & Blair, where they will keep the best, and cleanest Coal in the Market, and perfectly dry, kept under cover. Fa-milies will do well to try us: as we are determin-ed to sell cleaner Coal, and at as low prices as any other Yard in the Town. Try us and be convinced.

We have also on hand, and will keep all kinds

of Lumber usually kept in a first class Lumber
Yard, which we will sell as low or lower than the
lowest.

NOTICE.—All orders for Coal and Lumber can be left at Martin & Gardner's, Harris' and Faller's Groceries, and at Creamer's Jewelry Store, and at Wunderlich's Glassware and Grocery Depot, corner of South Hanover and Pomers Streets, which will be promptly attended to and at the lowest prices by DELANCY & SHROM. March 15, 1866.

COAL AND LUMBER YARD. The subscriber having leased the Yard formerly coupled by Armstrong & Hoffer, and purchased the stock of

COAL AND LUMRBER. in the Yard, together with an immense new stock, will have constantly on hand and furnish to order all kinds and quality of seasoned

LUMBER,
BOARDS,
SCANTLING,
FRAME STUFF,
PALING,
PLASTERING Special attention given to Rejected Cases and Special attention given to Rejected Cases and Ents from Patent Office procured.

N. B. Save yourselves useless trouble and traviling expenses, as there is no need for personal ferriew with us. All business with these offices, can be transacted in writing. For further formation direct as above, with stamp encloss, with Creular with references.

When the second state of the secon Clothing.

DEMOVAL! REMOVAL!! CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

MY MOTTO "Quick Sales and Small Profits." The subscriber begs leave to inform his custoners and the public, that he has removed his CLOTHING EMPORIUM to the Room formerly occupied by H. S. Ritter on Main Street, two doors West of Saxton' Hardware Store, where he will continue the

CLOTHING BUSINESS,

n all its various branches. MADE UP CLOTHING onstantly on hand.

COATS, PANTS and

VESTS in every style and variety. Shirts, white & gray linen, Stockings, Undershirts. Necktie

Also, the best of French Cloths and Cassimeres in every variety. He has engaged the services of an experienced cutter, and especial attention will be paid to putting up customer, work in the latest and most fashlonable styles.

April 10 1866 6 m. JOHN TREIBLER. April 19, 1666-6m

Q E M O V A L! BARGAINS IN CLOTHING!

Henry S. Ritter would announce to the public that he has removed his CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING STORE to his new Store-Room, on West Main Street three doors west of the First National Bank, Car-iisle, where he is fully prepared to MAKE WORK TO ORDER

at short notice and in the best and most fashiona-ble style. He has recently returned from the city with a very large and carefully selected lot of Goods, such as Goods, Succession CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, &c., which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced rates. He will always keep on hand

READY-MADE CLOTHING of the best quality and style, and warranted to be as represented. Call and examine for your-selves and be convinced. His stock of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS has been selected with care, and embraces

SHIRTS,

DRAWERS, COLLARS, STOCKINGS

GLOVES,

NECKTIES,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

and all articles and all articles in that line. Our custom department now contains the lar-gest assortment of all the Fashionable New Fab-rics for our patrons to select from. GOODS SOLD BY THE YARD OR PIECE. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. We are always ready to show our Goods to old and new customers.

49-Don't forget the Stand, West High Street, in the room lately occupied by R. E. Shapley's Jewelry Store.

H. S. RITTER. April 26, 1866-1y. TLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

GREAT FALL IN PRICES. The undersigned is now receiving his complet assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which for style, beauty and price, cannot be ex celled. His stock consists in part of fine Black and Blue French and English Cloths, Extra Heavy Doe-skin, three cut and

FANCY CASSIMERES. Also, a large variety of Cassinets and Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, and Cottonnades, Linens, and

READY MADE CLOTHING. of every style and quality, White Linen and Woolen Shirts, Summer Drawers, &c. Constantly on hand a large assortment of Ties, Collars, Hostery and Gloves, Linen, Silks and Cotton Handkerchiefs.

Also a full assortment of Trunks, Carpet Bags and Valises, of every size.
Clothing made to order at the shortest notice. Call and examine the stock.

Don't forget the stand—South Hanover Street, adjoining Miller & Bowers' Hardware Store, Carlisle.

ISAAC LIVINGSTON.

Mardware, Paints, &c.

MILLER & BOWERS, LEWIS F. LYNE, North Hanover Street, Carlisle, Pa Dealers in American, English and German HARDWARE,

Cutlery,
Saddlery,
Saddlery,
Coach Trimmings,
Shoe Findings,
Morocco and Lining Skins,
Lasts,
Boot Trees
and Shoemaker?

of every description. Solid and Brass Box Vices Bellows, Files, Rasps, Horse Shoes, Horse Shoe Nails, Bar and Rolled Iron of all sizes, HAMES AND TRACES.

Carriage Springs, Axles, Spokes, Fellows, Hubs, &c. &c. Saws of every variety, Carpenters' Tools and Building Material, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Plated Forles and Spoons, with an extensive assortment of Hardware of all kinds and of the best manufacture, which will be sold wholesale or retail at the lowest prices. We are making great improvements in our already heavy stock of goods, and invite all persons in want of Hardware of every description to give us a call and we are confident you will be well paid for your trouble.

le.
Hoping that by strict attention to business and disposition to please all we will be able to maintain the reputation of the old stand.
MILLER & BOWERS. Dec. 1, 1865.

HARDWARE.

The subscriber has just returned from the Eastern Cities with the largest, cheapest, and best selected assortment of Hardware, ever offered in this county. Everything kept in a large wholesale and retail Hardware store, can be had a little lower than at any other house in the county, at the cheap hardware store of the subscriber.

NAILS AND SPIKES. Fifty tons nails and spikes just received of the very best makes, and all warranted. Country nerchants supplied with Nails at manufacturers' prices

chants
ces.
six hundred pair
large assortment of

BUTT CHAINS,
HALTER CHAINS,
BREAST DO,
FIFTH CHAINS,
LOG CHAINS,
COW CHAINS,
COW CHAINS,
COW CHAINS,
E.S.
Hames

Three hundred and fifty pair of Hames of all kinds just received. Common pattern, London pattern, Elizabethtown pattern with and without patent fastenings, cheaper than ever. PAINTS AND OILS.

Ten tons White Lead, 1,000 gallons Oil just received, with a large assortment of Varnishes, Turpentine, Japan, Putty, Litharage, Whiting Glue, Shellac, Paint Brushes, Fire-proof Paint Florence White, White Zinc, Colored Zinc, Red Lead, Lard Oil, Boiled Oil, Sperm Oil, Fish Oil &c. Colors of every description, dry and in oil, in case and this.

FARM BELLS. Just received the largest, cheapest, and best assortment of Farm Bells in the county. Green castle Metal and Bell Metal, warranted not to

Twenty-five kegs Dupont Rock and Rifle Pow-ler, with a large assortment of Safety Fuse, Picks Frowbars, Stone Drills, Stone Sledges, Stone Jammers, &c.

PUMPS AND CEMENT. Fifty barrels of Cement, with a very large assortment of Chain and Iron Pumps of all kinds, cheaper than ever, at the hardware store of HENRY SAXTON.

Political

THE HISTORY OF SIXTY-SIX DAYS. Care has been taken to make the state-

ment herewith presented to the people The struggle, of which it is intended to convey a faint idea, was one of great severity; the principle underlying it compelling the gentlemen who adopted it to lay themselves open to villification, misrepresentation and threats of violence from a majority arrogant, vulgar, corrupt

unscrupulous and powerful.

To condense this history into the compass of a single newspaper publication has been a difficult one, but as the actions which took place during the contest are incessant themes of explanation, we hope it may be found of service to those who have no ready means of access to the "Senate Journal" and "Legislative Record" of 1864. As recorded there it is a most triumphant vindication of the course of the Democrats, who were compelled to adopt it for the safety of the constitution.

Tuesday, January 5, 1864, the Senate met. Upon calling the roll, thirty two were present; absentee, Henry White, (Indiana,) prisoner of war in the South. John P. Penny, of Pittsburg, had been in accordance with custom, chosen Speak er at the end of the session of 1863. The

roll was made up of roll was made up of Democratic Members, 1. Beardslee, Wayne. 2. Bucher, Cumberl'd. 3. Clymer, Berks. 4. Donovan, Philad'a. 5. Glatz, York. 6. Hopkins, Wash'n. 7. Kinsey, Bucks. 8. Lamberton, Clar'n. 9. Latta, Westm'd. 10. M'Sherry, Adams. 11. Montgomery, N'd. 12. Reily, Schuylkill. 13. Smith, Montg'ry. 14. Stark, Luzerne. 15. Stine, Northamp. 16. Wallace, Clearfield. Republican Members.
1. Champnoys, Lan.
2. Connell, Philad'a.
3. Dunlap, Lancaster.
4. Fleming, Dauphin.
5. Graham, Allegn'y.
6. Hoge, Beaver.
7. Householder, Som.
8. Johnson, Lycoming
1. Lowry, Erie.
1. M'Candless, Butler.
1. Nichols, Philad'a.
1. Ridgway, Philad'a.
1. Penny, Allegh'ny,
Turrell, Susque'na.
Wilson, Tioga.
Worthington, Ch'r.
artiele 11 section

The practice under article 11, section 10, Constitution of Pennsylvania, had been for seventy years, and now is, to elect a Speaker, at the opening of each session, as soon as the roll is completed, and then to qualify new Senators. Penny refused to vacate and allow this. The Democrats took the only tenable ground —that assumed in the protest of Hopkins, Latta, Montgomery and Beardslee—re-fused to consider the Senate organized. The Republicans affected to consider the body organized, although they had, with body organized, although they had, with their opponents, unanimously agreed, in accordance with the Constitution and custom, "to proceed to an election of Speaker," under a motion made by Lambetton. Four ballots were had-16 for Clymer; 16 for Penny. Then Johnson, (Lycoming,) intervened, with a request, "to read a bill in place." The attempt to organize in that fashion was too much; to organize in that fashion was too much; Penny ruled it out of order. Reily, (Schuylkill,) moved for a fifth ballot.— Connell, (Philadelphia,) demanded the yeas and nays, and Reily; being AFFIRMATIVE, lost, because the vote, of course, was 16 to 16, in which case affirmatives always lose. Then Johnson, by favor of Penny, read his bill "without leave."— M'Candless, with due legislative gravity, desired a committee to inform the House desired a committee to inform the House that the Senate was organized! Lost—16 to 16. Connell wished to adopt the rules of 1863. Lost—16 to 16. Then another interlude about a wish from the Danklier idea to make the land made Republican side to repeat the lead made by Johnson, but without coming to a de-cision on that point, Johnson got up his motion, and the vote 16 to 16 killed it.— The Senate refused to adjourn, to elect a Speaker, to vote for a Clerk, Librarian, or the numerous other dodges of the Republicans to perfect the right of Penny to the Speakership. Among which pro open a friendly correspondence with Jef

ferson Davis, looking to the release of White. This was talked over, but not

voted upon. At length, some of the Republicans, voting with the Democrats, the Senate got adjourned until the next Weduesday, Jan. 6.—As soon as the Senate got together, Johnson again "read a bill in place." Stine objected, and was overruled. If he had called the yeas and overrided. If he had carried the year and nays, being affirmative, he would have lost—16 to 16. Connell proceeded "to read a bill in place" without leave. Clymer objected, contending leave must be had. Penny did not decide imperatively, but gave it as his opinion that leave "would be proper." On Clymer's demand for yeas and nays, Penny stated that the Senate would decide how it "would proceed with its business," which was not the question at all—vote had, yeas 16, nays 16; so leave was refused.—
Lowry now tried his hand at having Penny recognized on the strength of the abstee White's political status. Lost. nell, again, to recognize the organization as it stood. Lost. Lowry then came on with a resolution of thanks to Grant and the army. Yeas 16, nays 16. Of the nays, Clymer, on behalf of his party friends, said: "If the Senator would offer friends, said: "If the Senator would offer such a resolution after a proper organization, he and they would vote for it heartly and gladly. As it was they had voted no." Ballots then took place to a tenth for speaker. No result. Clymer now stated that his party friends were willing to allow the Republicans the first choice of offices in the Senate, the Democrats the second alternating until the organization. second, alternating until the organization was perfected, stating at the same time what was generally believed and commented upon in the newspapers, that White's resignation, (which was discovered to be dated November, 1863—no day of the month given.) was in the hands of some one or known to some one present. In the meanwhile an eleventh ballot took ace-16 for Clymer, 16 for Penny. Lowplace—16 for Clymer, 16 for Penny. Low-ry was surprised to hear of the resignation. Penny had "no official knowledge of it." Lowry narrated in a rambling manner a history of a rebel Major Jones who wish-ed to be exchanged for Major White, "but no one would put his hand to the help.' Clymer then gave his authority for stat orymer than gave his authority for stating that White's resignation was in the State (an assertion soon proven). [See Judge White's letter of December, 1863— Senate Journal, pp 96.] Many speeches followed, when Fleming concluded his speech by "calling the order of the day," which no one paid any attention to, but the Senate got adjourned after a couple

tions not necessary to repeat. Thursday, January 7.—Lowry, feeling "his responsibility," wished a chaplain—yeas 16, nays 16. Johnson wanted the case of White resignation investigated—
yeas 16, nays 16. Connell presented a
petition, under protest by Lamberton.—
Lowry wished Senate to organize, and attend the inauguration—lost; Hopkins stating that he and his party would vote for the Grant resolutions most cheerfully, so with that for Prayers, for Inaugural ceremonies or any other proper motion, but would not do so until the Senate was organized; stating, also, that "no matter what the motion was before the Senate, they would oppose it, until a Speaker was constitutionally chosen." This was conclusive on the status of the Democrats.— Governor's message now read, under pro-tests of Democrats. Veto messages were read. Democrats refusing to vote. Some other routine transactions occurred, and the Senate got adjourned on a call of the yeas and nays, 16 to 15, Nichols "being

to apply; that is, if a Democrat was absent and a Republican present, or the reverse, some on either side should not vote, thus in one sense yielding all the Democrats contended for. Motion adopted, without protest. Then a resolution to keep the anniversary of the victory of New Orleans was offered from a most unexpected quarter, for such a patriotic purpose, by Worthington. Lost, 16 to 16.—Graham now moved to increase the pay of the privates in the army. Lost 16 to 16. Beardslee moved for another ballot. Lost, 16 to 16. Republicans all voted no. Connell interposed a motion about the

Connell interposed a motion about the opinion of the Senate, which was lost, well as one by Bucherto "take a ballot." Ridgway moved to adjourn. Yeas 15; lost. The Senate then took another vote for Speaker—the twelfth. Result, 16 to 16. M Candless now moved a resolution of thanks to Meade and his army for their

bravery at Gettysburg. Clymer repeated what he had said before on behalf of his party friends, "as with the resolution in respect to Gen. Grant, so with this one, (and all other ones, when the time arrives,) not only myself, but every Democratic Senator here will vote for it," and with this the resolution was lost—16 to 16—without further debate or explanation on the part of either party, the Senate ad-

on the part of either party, the Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, January 12.—Johnson appeared for Penny, the power of whom to depute protested against by Stine. One or two reports got read, and adjourned.

Wednesday, January 13.—Senate refused to elect a Speaker; to print documents;

to agree with a lawyer named Knox that the Senate "was legally organized;" to adopt the "lawful currency of the country" in payment of the State interest-all proposed by the Republicans, upon which Lowry, Champneys, Graham and others expressed their views; when Hop-kins, on behalf of the Democrats, protestand against the whole course of proceedings, proving, in their protest, presented by Hopkins, that from 1794 to 1864 "no Speaker had ever attempted to qualify new Senators''—never administered "ai oath before an election"-that the "Speak er's chair had always been vacated during ballotings" for the place—that his parliamentary title was "late Speaker." In 1842 there were 35 ballots for Speaker in 1855, 27 ballots. In both instances and in every other, the Speaker of the late Senate vacated his place. Debate about some matters of phraseology. The Speaker (Johnson) requested "time," to

Speaker (Johnson) requested "time," to decide the points made in the protest of Hopkins, and the Senate adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 14.—Senate agreed to meet the House to count the vote for Governor, and negatived all other motions. Friday Jan. 15.—Senate refused to ballot. Lowry had a letter read from a law-yer named Coffee, stating that the Senate "was legally organized," but was not sure "that his opinion had more value than that his opinion had more value than that of others," but gave it notwithstanding. Hopkins had a letter read from Governor Packer, a former Speaker of the Senate, sustaining the course of the Democrats, eiting the case of Judge Tod in 1814-15-16. Lowry moved to postpone the whole subject—lost 10 to 10. Adjourned

Jan. 18.—A speech from Johnson, who was still modestly occupying, under protest, Penny's place, from Champneys and others; then refusing to adjourn or hear resolutions 12 to 12, and finally adjourn-

ing.

Jan. 19.—Governor inaugurated "during a recess." and the Senate refused to ring a recess," and the Senate refused to print the inaugural 11 to 11, but agreed to adjourn, on motion by Kinsey.

Jan. 20.—Refused to vote for Speaker, 14 to 14. Connel made a long speech, followed by Wallace, Turrel, Kinsey, and all the talkers, upon the subject of organization without result, ending with a molition by Johnson that White's vote Johnson that White's "should be cast by the Speaker;" motion ruled out, and adjourned.

Jan 21 - No debate. Met and adjourn ed until 25th. 25th and 26th nothing [Note.—By this time Penny was tired of his position, some of his party friends also, as it was patent to all, that White's resignation was in possession of some of his party associates, and that the question was NOT on organization, but who should be CLERK, after organization. To this disgraceful condition had the tactics of its inferior officers reduced the position of the most dignified body in the Commonwealth. This explanation is necessary to be kept in mind when reading the pro-

ceedings now to be noted.] Wednesday, Jan. 27—Refused to ballot; refused to print papers; refused to frank White's documents; the Democrats refused to stultify themselves on one of the 'soldier" resolutions; a long ses

sion: nothing done. Thursday, Jan. 28.—Beardslee had an article read from a Republican newspaper in Wayne county, reiterating what was now a current subject of conversation, that White the father had White the son's resignation in his hands! Further, that White by wirther of his military office. White, by virtue of his military office, real bone of contention was the clerkship. This, being true, made a great noise. The Senate talked the matter over a couple of

hours and adjourned. Friday, Jan. 29.—Motion by Republicans to pay interest on State debt "in paper," lost, 9 to 9. Motions by Democrats to ballot for speaker, lost, 9 to 9; to adjourn, lost, 9 to 9. Motion by Connell to read a bill which he said "all the Democrats in the city of Philadelphia space "read a bill which he said "all the De-mograts in the city of Philadelphia were in favor of," Lamberton, "we cannot agree" [to grant leave] "if it had the ap-probation of all the Democrats in the State of Pennsylvania: if we were organized, with pleasure;" lost, 9 to 9. Republican motion for recess; lost, 9 to 9. Johnson-again plead for his soldier voting bill: lost, 9 to 9 and after much talk the Senate got adjourned this day without a quo rum, as also on the next day, Saturday, and for three days. Wednesday February 3.-Penny being

absent, Johnson appeared as Speaker, and with the adoption of the Journal, a letter from Judge White, father, covering resignation of his son. The Judge, in his letter, dated February 1, 1864, says the resignation was "more than a month" reaching him at Indiana—[December 17, 1863, to be exact] nineteen days before the Senate met, in the mean-while its contents well known to many officials at Harrisburg, sufficient time clasping to have notified Penny of the fact, and to have had St. Clair in his sent on the 11th of January: was dated Libby Prison, November [see father's letter for date,] 16, 1863. No time to be lost now for Johnson said "writs had already been issued" for an election to fill the vacancy, almost an election to fill the vacaticy, almost proof positive of the grave charges made by the Democrats during the contest.—
Motion by Democrats to ballot for Speaker. Lost 11 to 11; Republicans to vote for Clerk. Lost 11 to 11; to adjourn. Lost. After long debate about "all things," on a Republican motion to print White's resa Republican moton to print White's resignation, adjourned.

Thursday, February 4.—Republicans moved to elect a clerk—lost, 13 to 13. In the course of the "day debate" about Speaker, Bucher, on behalf of the Democrats, proposed to vote for Penny, and go on man and man about for all the offices; but, like all other propositions, it was lost by a tie vote. Adjourned. Friday.—No quorum. Saturday.—But few Senators present; an explanation about the "State interest" and adjourned. Monday.—No out." This was the only legal act performed by the body since its meeting.

Friday, January 8.—Ridgeway moved to adjourn until January, with the understanding that a general "pair off" was legal and there is a properly accredited contestant for the seat. But he has hung around Washington all winter, and has been in daily, almost ington all winter, and has been in daily, almost

district.]

Monday, February. 29.—33 Senators present—St. Clair the new one. The Republicans carried everything by yeas and nays—Penny holdingon without re-election. Tucsday—Committees announced; all other business carried by yeas and nays, interrupted by a demand of Hopkins to elect a Speaker—lost 15 to 16.

Wednesday—No business unless under call of yeas and nays, which was found a slow process by the majority, and as a clerk and other officers had been elected, Penny prepared to descend, and finally Penny prepared to descend, and finally did on the 9th of March, in a long speech, in which he took care [page 369, Leg. Rec. 1864] to avoid the main question at issue,

or to do justice to the principles of those who resisted his usurpation. He was reelected 17 to 16. After this the Senate transacted business as usual; Penny, as his predecess-ors and successors have done for 70 or 80 years, resigning at the close of the ses-

This is the history of the position of the Democratic party for sixty-six days, and no denial of the correctness of its position, or the truth and fairness of this statement is possible.

GENERAL BANKS AND THE LOUISIANA REVOLUTIONISTS.

It is but natural that General Banks should attempt to defend the revolutionists of Louisiana. The Convention of 18 64 was a child of his administration. It sprang into existence in obedience to a military order issued by him. The delegates in many cases were named by General Banks, and some of them were cho-sen on board of the United States gun boats, and the certificate of election sign ed by men not citizens of the State. When the Convention assembled, its proceed ings were dictated and directed by General Banks, and thus the farce was carried

to its legitimate conclusion.

As this Convention was gotten up in open and plain defiance of the elementary principles of our government, it is no wonder that the Radical revolutionists adopted it as one of the agents to fur ther their scheme of insurrection, riot, and bloodshed, or that the parent attempts a defense of his child. In the National Republican of the 2d inst., appears the following letter from General Banks:

following letter from General Banks:

To the Editor of the National Republican.

Sir: A communication published in your journat this morning, signed "William H. C. King," gives an incorrect representation of the condition of affairs and the causes of the recent massacre in New Orleans. Its intemperate tone discloses and defeats its purpose. Nevertheless, knowing the history to which it refers, I deem it my duty to say that in my opinion it is unjust to the loyal men of Louisiana, and unworthy of credit. The Convention was the ostensible, and not the latent cause of the outbreak. It was a peaceful and lawful assembly. One word from the recognized authorities of the United States in New Orleans would have secured its adjournment.

New Orleans would have secured its adjournment.

There were other causes of offense than the convocation of this assembly. Its members were, and had been, firm supporters of the government, and decided opponents of its enemies.—They were, therefore, marked men. The wounds inflicted upon the body of Dr. Dostle will show, by their number and result, the intent and assurance of his murderers. I knew him well. No country ever gave birth to a more unselfish man, a truer patriot, or a more devoted friend of liberty. He and his associates were dangerous men to the enemies of this country. The unseen hand that smote him was that which applied the torch to the city of New York, and by which Lincoln fell. His death will be avenged; and in this, as in all trials of good men, the blood of the martyrs will be the sustenance of the church.

I am, sir, respectfully yours, etc.

The assertion made by General Banks, that the Convention "was a peaceful and lawful assembly," is at strange variance with the facts presented in our article of the 4th inst. There is no one fact to show that the body was lawful, when viewed n connection with the action proposed by its friends and supporters. They claimed for that body delegated power from the people to act upon an amendment to the Constitution. This power was never delegated to them. They did not represent the people. They were usurping power which did not belong to them, and hence they were not a "lawful" body.

nence they were not a "lawful" body. That their intentions were not peaceful of the leading men of the Convention.—
Meetings of negroes and idle, abandoned and dissolute white men, were convened by the friends of this Convention, at which inflammatory harangues were delivered calculated and intended to prove the abreach of the pages and lead to rovered calculated and intended to provoke a breach of the peace, and lead to tumult and disorder. At one of these gatherings, Dr. Dostie, one of the leading spirits in this flerce and bloody conflict, openly counseled and appealed to his negro hearers to arm themselves and repair to the Convention, and protect the meet-ing by "force and blood." Other ad-dresses of a like sanguinary character were delivered by men prominent in the Convention movement, and the result was that the negroes did act upon the "force and blood" principle, and hence the disturbance. These are the surroundngs of a body which General Banks calls a "peaceful assembly," but the leaders of which Major-General Sheridan says 'were political agitators and revolutionary men." But General Banks, from a general de fense of the Convention, descends—if there can be a descent—to a highly colored eulogy upon the delegates to that body. He declares "its members were, and had been, firm supporters of the gov ernment, and decided opponents of its enemies." Of Dr. Dostie he says: "No country ever gave birth to a more unsel-fish man, a truer patriot, or a more de-voted friend of liberty." General Banks must have a bad or convenient memory the celebrated race through must have sown seeds which are now producing fruit, or he would not have made such assertions as those quoted from his letter. Both "Governor" Hahn and sition to the government at the outbreak of the rebellion. They were not only "rebels," but the leaders of "rebels."— The New York World thus paints the political portraits of these model patriots,

according to General Banks:

Dr. Dostle, six years ago, was a dontist in Chicago. He migrated to New Orleans and pursued his business with no great success in that city—When the war broke out, liaving to some extent the gift of gab, he became a ranting "rebel," addressing street gatherings and departing regiments. With what wind there was in him he fanned the fiames of secession and "fired the Southern heart." Butler came and he was a "Union" man. Banks followed, and he was an ardent aspirant and finally successful applicant for office. He then fought his battles for the Union by rising in the parquettes of the Opera House and the Varieties Theater, waving a two-shilling callico flag, and shouting to the orchestra to play "Hall Columbia." He succeeded on two or three occasions in producing a panic among hundreds of frightened ladles in the audience, once nearly achieved a riot, closed the Opera House, and compelled the orchestra of the Varieties to play patriotic airs by military order. This sums up Dostle's services to the Union. A rabid, ranting faniate, he was naturally a "rebel" while rebellion paid, and he as naturally fell into the Radical ranks when Radacalism was more remunerative. according to General Banks:

into the Radical ranks when Radacalism was more remunerative.

Hahn, at the outbreak of the war, from the obscure position of a fifth-rate lawyer, brought himself into notority by making fing-presentation speeches to fifteen or twenty of the Confederate regiments which left New Orleans for Richmond. Of course, he was early in the field as one of Butler's "Union" men, and Banks made him Governor. His governorship was a farce, and so was his subsequent senatorship, for he has never been seated, and there is a properly accredited contestant for the seat. But he has hung around Washington all winter, and has been in daily, almost hourly, intercourse with such men as Sumner and Stevens.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Ten Cents per line for the first insertion, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly advertisements in sorted at a liberal reduction on the above rates Advertisements should be accompanied by the Cash. When sent without any length of time specified for publication, they will be continued until ordered out and charged accordingly.

JOB PRINTING. CARDS, HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, and every other lescription of Job and Card Printing executed in

General Banks, in his anxiety to defend the Convention, declares "were and had been firm supporters of the government." In truth, they were unprincipled adventurers, who sold themselves to any party which would purchase such material.—Hahn was the agent of the Congressional revolutionists, and Dostie operated in the negro line in New Orleans and other places in Louisiana. The letter was in places in Louisiana. The latter was in the Convention, the former out of it, but actively engaged in fanning the flame of discontent among the ignorant and the abandoned, who were ripe for bloody deeds. The attempt of General Banks to prop the revolutionary Convention in New Orleans, and exalt such men as were prominent in it, is a miserable failure, and will be so regarded by the nation when all the facts are fairly stated.—Age.

THE RICH AND THE POOR.

WHO ENJOY THE MOST?

I will say for example, that you are a working man, earning a pound or two a week, and that I am an independent person with an income of ten thousand a year. I will not take the example of a year. I will not take the example of a king, because I apprehend few persons in their senses would aspire to that uncomfortable position. Well, then, we are both men, with the same senses and the same appetites. As regards our animal natures, you eat, drink, and sleep; I can do no more. Provided we both have sufficient, there is no real difference in the satisfaction we derive from these indulgences. My meal may be composed of the so-called "delicacies of the season," while yours may be simply a steak and while yours may be simply a steak and potatoes. When we have both laid down our knives and forks and cried, 'Enough,' the sensation is the same in both cases.— If you hanker after my delicacies, you own to a desire simply to give your palate a passing gratification. Your food is really more wholesome and nourishing than mine, and, if you were content, you would enjoy it quite as much. The real fact is, that these "delicacies of the sea-son" are invented and concocted for me, or because there is any great amount of enjoyment in the consumption of them,

enjoyment in the consumption of them, but because I have a vast deal of money to throw away. I merely conform to a fashion in ordering and paying for them. I began with salmon, for instance.—You think you would like to have salmon every day for dinner. Try it three times running. Why in old days, before railways established a ready and rapid communication with the London markets, the servants of country gentlemen kets, the servants of country gentlemen residing on the banks of the Severn, the Toy, the Dec, and the Spey, made a stipulation in their terms of engagement that they would not be fed upon salmon more than three times a week. Pheasant and partridge are delicacies of the season; but partridge are delicacies of the season; but always to dine on pheasant and partridge would be less tolerable than perpetual bread and water. There is nothing for which a man should be more thankful than an ever-recurring appetite for plain beef and mutton—nothing except the means of indulging that appetite. Those highly-spiced dishes, called by fine French names; which are set upon the tables of highly-spiced dishes, called by fine French names, which are set upon the tables of the rich and great, are mere cooks' tricks to stimulate the languid appetite. To hanker after such things is to have a longing for physic, not for wholesome food.—Many grand folks who habitually eat them are miserable creatures, who have to cook their stongers are consistent. to coax their stomachs at every meal-

pitiable victims of dyspepsia and gout.
People who envy the luxurious feasts
of the rich should know that the wise
men who sit down to them only make a
pretence of partaking of the so-called good things that are placed before them. I have heard that the cabinet ministers, before they go into the city to the Lord Mayer's banquet, dine quietly at home on some simple and wholesome viand, knowing that here will be many dishes on the groaning tables of Guildhall which they dare not touch. The Queen spreads her table with all the most elaborate pro-ductions of the culinary art; but she herself makes her dinner off a cut of simple mutton. Cook as you will, and lavish money as you will, there is no exceeding the enjoyment of that carter sitting by the roadside thumping his bread and cheese.—All the Year Round.

An Inconvenient Habit. Somebody tells the following story, but neglects to tell whether the sufferer was a Federal or Confederate officer. The af-

fair occurred on the occasion of a grand review in Charleston: "The commanding general had engaged a fine looking charger that had been doing duty in a bread cart. The troops were formed in line to be reviewed, and as the band struck up, the general and staff came galloping down in front to a good round pace, when, just as he was passing the center of the line some fellow in the ranks knowing the characteristics of the animal, sung out 'bread.' The old horse, true to his habit, when hearing the word, came to a 'halt,' and as a mat-ter of course, pitched his rider over his head, and landed him, spread-eagle fash-

ion upon the grass.
"Discipline could not stand it, and there was a roar of laughter from one end of the line to the other, including several hundred spectators. I think I never saw so mad a man in my life. He jumped up, drew his sword, and for a few moments it seemed as if he would take the life of every man on the ground. He stormed and raved, offered untold wealth for the name of the man who did the mischief but I doubt if he ever knew. I-never see a general and staff galloping down the line that I don't think of the scene and the way that high functionary went to

REF Several persons were gathered round a warm stove in W _____'s store, the other evening, having a social chat, when the conversation turned upon the subject of the veto of the Freedman's Bureau Bill. This elicited quite a warm discussion. Uncle Johnny H——, who had remained a silent listener (an old gent who cannot boast of much book-larnin) at last was called on for his opinion.
"Wall, gents," said he, "it's my 'pinion that old Johnson did jes right in ve-

toin' that ere bill, for our taxes are high enough now, without raisin' money to buy them darned niggers a bureau, when there is lots of white folks hain't got a bureau to their names.' Uncle John's opinion was of course re-

ceived with much applause. An Irishman who was brought up in the police court, charged with whip-ping his scolding wife, declared that he vas guilty of no offence, and that he was was guity of no onence, and that he was acting in strict accordance with an ordinance of the Board of Health. "Sure, your honor," said he to the judge, "I was only a-bating a nuisance."

A glutton of a fellow was dining at a hotel, and in the course of the "battle of knives and forks," accidentally cut his mouth, which being observed by a Yankee sitting near by, he bawled out, "I say, friend, dont' make that ar hole in your countenance any larger, or we

shall all starve to death. Love is as necessary to a woman's heart as a fashionable bonnet to her head. Indeed we think, rather more so; for nothing less than a large measure of love will content her; whereas the recent fashion has shone that she can be satis-