CRIME.

Murder in New York.

(From the New York Herald of yesterday.)

A most horrible murder was perpetrated in the Twenty-eighth precinct on Saturday evening, the discovery of which created great excitement in the vicinity of the place where the deed was committed. It appears that an officer Flanagan, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, was patrolling his post about 11 o'clock on Saturday evening, when Jeremiah Crowley, he was met by a man named John Render, or Rindar, who in an excited manner inquired where he could find a physician, whom he wanted to visit his wife, as she was very ill. The officer, thinking that Render looked somewhat suspicious at him, as if he were afraid he was doubting his word, told him to follow him, or rather accompany him to the house where he said he lived, No. 591 Greenwich street. The horror of the policeman may be imagined when on entering the room he saw the body of a woman, which proved to be that of Render's wife, lying in a pool of blood on the floor, all bruised and gashed, as if some demon incarnate had vented his wrath in an attempt to cut the body to pieces. The body was naked to the waist, and the dress had evidently been torn into shreds in the awful struggle that the woman must have made for her life. In the front part of the head back there was a deep cut in the skull, the left side of which was crushed in, and blood and brain matter, as well as the fingers beneath with blood, and a portion of the left ear, which was almost hacked from the head. The room in which the body was found adjoined a bedroom, which was a scene of confusion and disorder, the floor reeking with blood, and chairs and tables lying about as if they had been overturned in the struggle of the woman with her murderer. In this room a bayonet well stained with blood and a sash also hemmed with blood, which had evidently been used in an attempt to wipe the blood from the steel. There were other evidences which went to show that the woman had been murdered in the bedroom and then dragged out into the adjoining room. Beside the body was found a pail of water deeply dyed with blood, and about the floor and the body the water ran in little rivulets, the murderer having evidently made an attempt to wash the evidences of his guilt from the corpse and the floor.

Every thing in the house say that Render and his wife had lived there only about a month, and that they had heard no noise of an extraordinary character in the couple's apartments that evening, with the exception of the usual yelling and cursing of the latter, which was not uncommon. Officer Flanagan, who had been on the 8 10 I post, reported that he had seen Render's three little children were in the house at the time—two boys and a girl—the youngest but about two and three years of age. They were taken to the station house by officer Flanagan and roundsman Rusher, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, who arrested Render immediately upon the discovery of the bloody deed had been done, and locked the eldest boy, aged about eight years, on being questioned related to the murder, said that he saw his father kick and strike his mother several times.

The murderer, Render, is about thirty-five years of age, of an uncouth appearance and forbidding countenance. He is but a longshoreman on the North river piers. The murdered woman was about the same age as her husband and of a very powerful frame.

The Worcester Tragedy—Particulars of the Murder and Robbery of Joseph G. Clark, on Friday Evening.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* gives the following particulars of the facts of the tragedy in that city on Friday evening last:

The victim was Joseph G. Clark, a professional gambler, who resided here for several years past, and for the past two years he has been in the habit of using the office of his profession in the third story of Union Block, Main street. During about this time he has been in intimate relations with a Mrs. Eaton, a young woman well known here, who has visited his rooms and spent considerable part of her time there. Last evening, Clark, who took his meals with her at her home, Commercial street, was at tea as usual, and at a quarter before seven Mrs. Eaton went to his rooms. She found the door fastened from the inside, so that her key would not open it, but knocked and called to Clark, but he did not hear her. She spoke to him and begged admittance, but receiving no answer she concluded that he had company he did not wish her to see. She continued asking admission without getting any reply until nearly nine o'clock, when she told him if he had private company she would go away and wait at the Bay State House, near by, for half an hour, and asked him to come for her, or she would come home. She says she went down the stairs heavily on purpose to persuade him she was gone, but instead of going out she went up the stairs leading to the floor above Clark's rooms, thinking there was woman in the case, and determined to satisfy herself about it. She sat there till about twenty minutes past nine, when she heard a slight movement in the lock of Clark's door, and looking down she saw two men, with their coats about their heads, come out and hurry down the stairs. She immediately came down, unlocked the door and went in. As she entered the main room, where Clark's faro table stood, she noticed a dark spot on the floor near the door, but none of the furniture was displaced. She tried the door opening into the sleeping room, and found it locked, and on applying her ear could see the light flickering through the cracks of the door. She went into the hall and into the sleeping room by another door, and found the body of Clark on the bed, which was a mass of blood, taken from the floor, and enveloped in flames. She at once gave the alarm, and parties in other rooms of the building were soon on the spot and assisted in extinguishing the flames.

An examination by the police officers and Coroner J. M. Rice, showed that on the floor in the main room there was a spot of coagulated blood and brain some fifteen inches in diameter, and near by another of about the same size, but not so thick. The head of Clark was split open on the top, apparently by a hatchet or similar weapon, some four inches, and a rope was also knotted about his neck, and the poker of the stove twisted in it as a tourniquet. It was evident that he had been struck down and strangled in the outer room, and then carried to the bed and placed upon his back, after which his murderers had broken a kerosene lamp over his head and right shoulder, and saturated the bed-clothes with the oil and set the whole on fire. The right side of his face was badly burned, and the clothing on his right shoulder and breast was nearly destroyed. He was known to have a large amount of money in his possession, and his with his watch, diamond pin, &c., were gone, but his boots were found unfastened from a heavy gold chain about his neck, and the chain was left. About $40 in fractional United States bonds were left untouched in a drawer of his faro table. It is singular that in all this bloody work there were left no evidences of a struggle, nothing being displaced in the rooms or about the body, except what had been taken from him.

The forms and dress of the men who were seen to leave the room corresponded with those of two men who have been in town for a few days, lounging about shabby rooms for no apparent purpose, and they were at chameful iniquity. As the means employed hitherto affected males more than females, and as, for this reason, they did not attain the object as soon as they wished, they now desire to attack even women, to deprive her of her native security, to make her in public, to turn her aside from domestic life and its duties, and to get her up with false and vain knowledge, so that she, who, if properly and religiously brought up, would be like a pure and brilliant light in the house, the glory of her husband, the edification of her family, a fountain of peace, an attraction to piety, will now, full of pride and arrogance, disdain the cares and duties that are proper for woman, will be a germ of division in the household, will pervert her children, and become a stumbling-block to all. And, what is profoundly deplorable, those who are intrusted with public duties, discarding this point which menaces society no less than religion, favor the schemes of impiety by strange and unheard-of projects, and give with the most extreme impudence assist in the ruin of society which has already begun.

"This formal accusation," remarks the *Times*, "is aimed at M. Darcy, the Minister of Public Instruction, and in consequence of the mechanism of our Constitution it lifts higher than ever Thiers. Was it to receive lessons of this kind from the Holy See that the French Government made the second expedition to Rome, and always defends the temporal power?

The *Siècle* remarks that this is frank and plain speaking. The Catholic world and Catholic Christendom are told that to give pain and chagrin to God as that of boys will have the effect of making these lose all modesty, all virtue, and all sentiment of their female dignity.

Gen. Hancock's Denial of a Slander.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 26, 1868.—*Mr. Editor*—My attention has been called to the following article which appeared in your paper of to-day:

"We find this in the editorial columns of the New York *Sun* of the 15th inst.:

"In a recent letter to a gentleman in this city Gen. Hancock falls back on a charge, not telegraphic, not to say profane, mode of speech, which has usually been thought to be more characteristic of him in the heat of battle than in the cool hours of peace. The charge is, the hero of Spottsylvania expresses it, he has "had a h—ll of a time" ever since he came to Texas, and the Texas rebels."

I beg to say that there is no truth whatever in the statement that I wrote such a letter as the one referred to, or anything of a disparaging character. It is a malicious misrepresentation and without foundation. I have been in Texas, where I was treated invariably with kindness, and saw no evidence which would warrant such expressions as to Texas any more than to any other State in the Union. I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, U. S. A.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
WHITE GOODS, ETC.

The dissolution of our firm on the 1st of January, to continue for its settlement a newly reduced stock of Goods we have decided to offer, on and after

Monday Next, Feb. 3,

OUR ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF

White Goods,
Linens,
Laces,
Embroideries,
House-Furnishing Articles,

Etc., Etc.,

At a Very Handy Reduction in Price, Insure Speedy Sales.

Ladies will find it to their advantage to buy in the EVENING SUPPLEMENT.

WHITE GOODS, ETC., NOW,

As they will be able to purchase them at about NAIL PRICES.

Extra inducements w be offered to those purchasing by the piece.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
Eleventh and Chestnut Sts.

GIRARD ROW.

FINANCIAL.

Statement of the Assistant Treasurer in New York.

The following is an official statement of the business of the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in New York, for the month ending February 29, 1868:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.	
Jan. 31, 1868, by balance.....	$97,492,705 59
Receipts during the month:	
On account of Customs...	$9,736,138 84
On account of Gold Notes...	4,798,000 00
On account of Int'l Rev....	600,419 47
On account of 5 per cent. Certificates.....	565,000 00
On account of U. O. Dep't....	1,000,000 00
On account of Transfer...	131,000 00
On account Treas. Notes...	2,342 19
On account Miscellaneous...	1,241,000 00
On account Disbursement...	12,715,856 66
Balance, Feb. 1, 1868.....	97,492,705 59
On account Interest acct'l...	568,685 49
	48,498,135 24
Total, by balance.....	$145,990,561 93
Payments:	
Treasury Drafts.....	$21,656,533 05
Post-Office Drafts.....	401,216 46
Disbursing Accounts.....	12,715,856 66
Assay Office.....	130,419 37
Interest Accounts, viz:	
In Coin.....	1,659,056 64
In Currency.....	391,025 96
	46,741,343 66
Balance.....	$99,239,619 27
By balance to Ch. Treasurer	
Current Expenses.....	63,491,306 16
By balance to Ch. Disbursing Officer.....	13,332,253 22
By Funds in hand, in Assay Office.....	2,455,959 69
By Balance Cr., Int. Acct.	
	99,239,619 27

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND ISLAND IRON CO. No. 111 Walnut street. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19th, 1868. In compliance with Section 1, Article 3, of the Legislature of Michigan, a meeting of the Stockholders of the Grand Island Iron Company, will be held at the company's Office, in this City, No. 111 Walnut street, on Tuesday, March 10, 1868, at 12 M., for the purpose of ratifying and confirming the action of the Company in Michigan, to county, State of Michigan.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN MCKINNES, Secretary.
feb19-3t

CONNELLSVILLE AND SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1868.
An annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railway Company, will be held at their Office, No. 411 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on Monday, March 9th, 1868, at 12 M., when an election will be held for President and Twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year.
CHARLES WESTON, Jr., Secretary.
feb17-10t

CONTINENTAL HOTEL COMPANY.
The Board of Managers of "The Continental Hotel Co." have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. free of State tax, payable on demand at the Company's office on and after MONDAY, March 2d, 1868.
The Transfer Books will be closed from this date.
JOHN PATTERSON, Secretary.
feb 28-10t

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXPLORING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, February 28th, 1868.
The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the American Exploring Company of Philadelphia will be held at their Office, No. 1 Dock street, on MONDAY, March 2nd, 1868, at 12 M.
JOHN HARE POWEL, JOHN H. HASELTINE, Secretaries.
feb 28-3t

PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COM. PANY, No. 508 WALNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1868.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 25, 1868, at 12 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, at which time an election will be held for Managers to serve for the ensuing year.
ELI P. RUTTER, Secry.
feb 18-10t

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE COUNTY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, February 19, 1868.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an Election for Directors, will be held at No. 22 Dock street, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of March next at 11 o'clock A. M.
J. R. WHITE, President.
feb 19-10t

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, February 24, 1868.
JAMES L. CLAGHORN, Esq., has been unanimously elected President of the Bank, in place of Joseph Jones, deceased.
JOHN W. MCALLISTER, Cashier.
feb25-3t

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

Statement of the Condition OF THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN., On the 31st day of December, 1867.

State of Connecticut, County of Hartford, ss.

In it provided, that on the first day of February, A. D. 1868, before the subscriber, a Commissioner in and for said State, duly appointed by the Governor thereof, and authorized by the Governor of Pennsylvania, and to take the acknowledgement of bonds and other writings, to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared the President and Actuary of said Company, and severally made oath to the truth of the statement of the above and foregoing is a true statement of the condition of said Company, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

And I particularly, the said Commissioner, do certify the condition of said Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, to be such as represented, that they have a safe and fully invested capital, and that the business of said Company is managed by its officers with a view to the interests of the Company and not in the corporate interest, and the same are of the value in manner and form following, that is to say:

1. Capital stock paid up in cash.....	nonr.	nonr.
2. Amount of stock subscribed for.....	nonr.	nonr.
3. Amount of assets over all liabilities, including capital stock paid up in cash.....	$1,000,000 00	
Second—The Property or Assets held by the Company.		
1. The value of every security held by the Company, viz:		
Amount of bonds and mortgages on first class unencumbered real estate, worth double the amount loaned thereon, in Hartford, Connecticut, and in the City of New York.....	$8,350 00	$151,198 46
Amount of bonds and mortgages on real estate in other States, worth double the amount loaned thereon.....	103,192 15	
Amount of United States Stock, including Treasury Notes.....	20,000 00	
Amount of Stocks in other Banks and Corporations.....	58,559 84	390,041 84
2. Amount of cash in hands of agents and in transit.....		23,852 14
3. Amount of cash in the hands of individuals.....		6,346 41
4. Amount of loans secured by policies of this Company, being the legal reserve on such policies, which there is now no liability to pay.....		1,365,761 14
5. Amount of premium notes, net, on hand and in course of collection.....	139,254 19	3,302,037 34
6. Amount due the company on account of premiums, deferred and uncollected.....		1,881 25
7. Amount of stocks and other securities owned by the company, viz:		
Amount of United States Stock, including Treasury Notes.....	2,921,850 00	
Amount of Stocks in other Banks and Corporations.....	36,000 00	
Amount of Bonds and Mortgages.....	85,500 00	
Amount of Loans on Policies of this Company.....	313,780 00	3,356,280 00
8. Amount of loans during the year which have not been settled.....		2,000 00
9. Amount of losses during the year which have not been settled.....		49,280 00
10. Amount of losses during the year which have been settled.....	130,000 00	
11. Amount of dividends declared and unpaid.....		None.
12. Amount of dividends (either cash or scrip) declared and not payable.....		None.
13. Amount of Scrip or Certificates of Profit, and the nature and amount of security given.....		None.
14. Amount of all other existing claims against the company, contingent or otherwise.....		None.
		4,635,200 00

Fourth—Income of the Company

1. Amount of cash premiums received.....	3,618,345 00	
2. Amount of premium notes received.....	2,718,858 92	
3. Amount of premiums renewed.....		6,333,204 95
4. Amount of premium notes received in payment of dividends.....	1,386,554 44	
5. Amount of income of the company from all other sources.....	7,157 14	
Total Income,	$7,726,916 53	

Fifth—The Expenditures of the Company.

1. Amount of losses paid during the year.....	1,358,841 00	
2. Amount of losses resisted during the year, which accrued prior to the commencement of the year.....	307,560 00	
3. Amount of losses incurred during the year, including contingent claims, viz:		
Amount of losses by death.....	1,666,401 00	
Amount of losses by expiration of policies.....	20,000 00	20,800 00
Amount of losses by surrender of policies.....	72,750 00	92,633 00
Amount of losses by lapse.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
Amount of losses by Water Policy.....	25,000 00	49,000 00	50,400 00
Amount of losses by Endowment.....	28,000 00	28,000 00	30,000 00
4. Amount of investments on the part of the company called in, due and payable.....		69,000 00
5. Amount of dividends paid in cash to policy holders.....	33,463 34	
6. Amount of dividends applied to the payment of premiums.....	1,386,554 44	
7. Amount of interest on investments made by the company, not included in income.....	2,000 00	
		1,385,517 78
Total Assets,		$17,605,020 34

Third—The Liabilities of the Company.

1. Amount of losses due and unpaid.....	36,000 00	
2. Amount of losses claimed by the company.....	85,500 00	
3. Amount of losses during the year which have not been settled.....	313,780 00	215,280 00
4. Amount of losses during the year which have not been settled.....		49,280 00
5. Amount of losses resisted by the Actuary.....		None.
6. Amount of losses resisted by the Actuary, which accrued prior to the commencement of the year.....		None.
7. Amount of all other existing claims against the company, contingent or otherwise.....		None.
		464,280 00

Total Income, $7,726,916 53

Fifth—The Expenditures of the Company.

1. Amount of losses and claims during the year.....	1,358,841 00	
2. Amount of losses resisted during the year, which accrued prior to the commencement of the year.....	307,560 00	
3. Amount of losses incurred during the year, including contingent claims.....	1,666,401 00	
4. Amount of losses paid during the year.....	1,666,401 00	
5. Amount of losses resisted during the year.....	20,000 00	
6. Amount of losses resisted during the year, which accrued prior to the commencement of the year.....	307,560 00	
7. Amount of dividends paid during the year.....	33,463 34	
8. Amount of premium notes returned to the company.....	2,000 00	
9. Amount of commissions paid during the year, including commissions on premium notes and on renewals.....	69,793 13	
10. Amount of all other payments and disbursements.....	89,467 78	
11. Amount of taxes paid by the company.....	2,000 00	
		2,000,000 00
12. Amount of all other existing claims against the company, including scrip and dividends to stockholders.....		2,000,000 00
		2,000,000 00
1. Amount of premium notes and bills receivable, made up on the company's business.....		1,365,761 14
2. Amount of premium notes and bills receivable, made up on other than the company's business.....		None.
3. Amount of all other existing claims against the company, contingent or otherwise.....		None.
		1,365,761 14

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of December, A. D. 1867.

JOHN L. CAMPBELL,
Commissioner of Deeds for Pennsylvania.

KLAN CONGRESS.—SECOND SESSION.

CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Senate.

The first part of the amendment, allowing two persons to testify against one, was read.

The question was on the second part of the amendment, allowing one person to testify.

Mr. HOWARD said the regular session was usually devoted to the consideration of the business of the country, and therefore, the rule was intended to save public time. He was opposed to the amendment.

Mr. CONKLING said courts of impeachment, established by the Constitution, were a combination, established to try impeachments, and he looked a little to the precedents to see what they were. He saw there was no such thing as a court of impeachment, without a restriction was established beforehand. Therefore, the Court would be at the mercy of counsel, who, pressed not for the purpose of delay, but with the intention perfectly clear of embarrassing counsel. He would make fair and liberal rules, but not permit the Court to be paralyzed at the critical period.

Mr. DAVIS opposed any limitation.

Mr. SUMNER said he believed that in the days of the British referred to, speaking against time had not been encouraged by the judges, and the practice was considered necessary. He referred them to one of the most important trials that ever took place, the trial of Louis Napoleon for his attempt on the French throne. The trial took place before the Chamber of Peers, and Napoleon's advocate, one of the most famous of the world, Mr. Berryer, occupied three-quarters of an hour.

The question was put on the second branch of the amendment, and it was decided in the following votes:

YEAS—Anthony, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Fowler, Grimes, Howard, Howe, Morrill, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Thayer, Van Winkle, Willey—20.

NAYS—Bates, Cameron, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Harlan, Howard, Morgan, Morton, Patterson of New Hampshire, Pomeroy, Morton, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Williams, Wilson, Yates—27.

The question was put on the last branch of the amendment, allowing one person to testify against the extension of time, which, after debate, was lost—yeas 19, nays 28.

Mr. HOWARD said he had offered the amendment to the rule following: "Persons arguing in favor of a conviction or a judgment of acquittal should not close the argument thereupon, and they may divide the time allotted to them for opening, closing, as they deem proper."

The amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. MCCREERY offered an amendment striking out all intermediate rules, and inserting the words "the rules shall while either might refuse to respond, or decline to testify, on the ground that the testimony may tend to criminate him, or to subject him to a penalty or forfeiture, shall be considered and adopted by the Court before they shall have force."

Mr. CONKLING said he had hoped that there would be no need to spend time in discussion, because, while others might feel the necessity of a rule, he was frankly not possible information on the subject. This would be the first case in the history of the Republic, if so. The majority could well afford to let the minority have their rules, and if they should prove the exhibition was to be a great one or not, at the expense of the minority, the majority would be ashamed to be called by no one. The minority would be called upon to pay the expense of testing in the gallery. They should not be called upon to pay the expense of all the rights that men the most enlightened in the world have enjoyed. He was unwilling to proceed with the Court the Court could stop it.

Mr. HOWARD said he was surprised at the whole day on one rule, which was an indication of what might be expected. If the amendment was adopted, there no doubt the learning and eloquence of the Senator would be called into play, and the Senate charmed by the beauties and elegancies of the gallery, though he had no doubt the Senate would be fortunate in luckily interfering by the smiles of the issue. [Laughter.]

Mr. MCCREERY said he had no doubt a friendly jury would be found to pay the gallery no fees from any consideration, but he was not aware that it was considable to the reporter, about the notoriety of the Senator from Ohio. He had not supposed it was to the effect that he was an unusual son. Mr. McCreery's amendment was lost.

The twenty first rule was read.

Mr. SUMNER called the attention to the fact that no provision was made for opening the case, and if the Senate should be sitting, the case in question should be opened by not more than two persons on each side.

Mr. HOWARD asked if the Senate adopted the rule, would it be in order to open such as the prosecution should be ready.

Mr. SUMNER replied in the negative, saying the prosecution should be prepared to open the case, and the defendant's case, after the prosecution closed.

Mr. CONKLING suggested that it would be better to set aside the rule, and proceed with the business.

Mr. HENDRICKS was satisfied that justice was strictly administered by the Senate on both sides, and he was satisfied with this rule. He thought the impeachment trial was a political one, and it was tirelessly unstatable. He moved that they take a recess for one hour, and if they could not agree, it was evident there would be a long discussion.

Mr. HOWARD said he should oppose the motion, as the rules were a little more than half agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER said he would be willing to vote for the motion, and on motion of Mr. DRAKE, of Missouri, the proposition in the twenty-first rule, providing for the opening of the case by the presiding officer as to the Senate was stricken out.

Mr. BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, thought the rule was in the interest of the United States, and he would vote for it. Unfortunately, subsequent events concerning the Congress of the United States, have led to the belief that the President would do anything other things, that is to say: "Go on, perhaps if I had a seat in the House of Representatives, I would be more well understood and more fully appreciated." Now, I am not in the House of Representatives, and certain the same disposition to misrepresent and misunderstand my conduct in calling out "No."

If you will turn to the act of New Orleans and trace it back to its source and its immediate cause, you will find out who was responsible for the outrage that was shed there. If you will take up the riot at New Orleans and trace it back to its source and its cause, you will find that the riot at New Orleans was immediately planned. If you will take up the outrages in their successes, you will understand that they were the result of a conspiracy which had existed long before the outrage was committed. I have the impression that the intention was that a new government should be established in the South, and that it was necessary to the success of the conspiracy that the government the intention was to enfranchise one portion of the population, and to disfranchise another, and who had been emancipated, and at the same time to disfranchise the whites.

When you design to talk about New Orleans you must go back to the origin of the conspiracy. When you read the speeches that were made, and take up the facts and reports of the Southern Loyalist Convention set, you will find that speeches were made in that Convention, which contained the whole question of the constitutionality or construction of a new State government, and that the whole thing was planned and carried out in pursuance of a conspiracy against the power which, by the people of the United States, had been organized by the government of the United States, and every man engaged in that rebellion, in that Convention, with the intention of operating and organizing the civil government, which had been recognized by the government of the United States—I say that was a traitor to the Constitution of the United States, and hence you find that the whole thing was planned and carried out in pursuance of a conspiracy against the power which put the Chief Magistrate of the Republic in the chair, and which put the Congress of the United States in the place of the Constitution, and which made the Secretary of War, in violation of his own oath of office, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of the laws of the United States, and in violation of the rights of the people of the United States, and in violation of the rights of the people of the United States, and in violation of the rights of the people