

The New Orleans Riot.

After having plotted and counseled the outbreak at New Orleans, it would be bad management indeed if the Radicals in Congress could not get a majority report from an investigating committee to suit their view of the case.

The first labors of that committee were performed in Washington, where they examined such witnesses as could be picked up there. From thence they proceeded to New Orleans, where the active instigators of the riots and their friends were put upon the stand, and the questions put to them intended to elicit such answers only as were calculated to shield the Radicals from blame, and place the responsibility of the riot upon those opposed to the meeting of the Convention.

The Union men of that city were not outcounted by the majority of the committee. Such citizens as supported the policy of the President, and desired an early settlement of the difficulties which disturb the nation were ignored. They could not obtain a hearing before the committee in order to explain the long train of circumstances which led to the riots, and to point out the real instigators of that unfortunate occurrence. The Hahn party and those who favor the Congressional usurpation scheme monopolized the time and had the ear of the Radical members of the committee, and hence the investigation was one-sided, and not calculated to get at the fundamental facts of the riots in New Orleans. The report of the majority of the committee could have been written at Washington before the appointment of the investigating committee, as well as in New Orleans after the so-called investigation of the riots. It is in the usual style of Radical electioneering documents, and will have no consideration or force with fair-minded, reflecting men.

The minority report, written by B. Markley Boyer, the talented and fearless Democratic Representative from the Sixth Congressional District of this State, presents all the facts upon the origin of the riots that were possible to be gathered from the witnesses examined before the committee. Being in a minority, Mr. Boyer could only act as his colleagues permitted. He could not summon witnesses himself, nor question those who were put upon the stand without permission. Mr. Boyer, however, demonstrates the illegality of the Convention called together to amend the Constitution of Louisiana from the Radical standpoint, and from facts presented to the committee, and then proceeds to fix the guilt and criminality of attempting to alter, amend and abolish the State government of Louisiana by the action of such a body upon the Radical party in that State, urged, aided and abetted in their revolutionary work by leading members of Congress. This latter point is important, and it is clearly proved.

Thus assured, the Conventionists proceeded to put in execution their revolutionary scheme, the object of which was to overthrow the existing government of Louisiana, and the establishment of a spurious government in its place, the officers of which would be the mere tools and creatures of the dominant party in Congress. This was the real intention of the Convention, and this scheme was gotten up in Washington by such men as Stevens and his revolutionary associates, and attempted to be carried out in New Orleans.

The fact also appears in the report of Mr. Boyer that the friends of the Convention invited the assistance and co-operation of the negroes for the purpose of overthrowing the civil government of New Orleans. Large gatherings of freedmen were held in the heart of the city, and after the most incendiary speeches had been delivered by white men, they paraded the streets with arms and insulted white men and women wherever found. Dr. Dostie and other prominent leaders of the Convention declared, in the presence of the colored men, that they should kill any person who might attempt to interfere with their right to imperil the peace of the city, as they were doing when parading with arms at a time when the community were excited to a high degree upon this convention question.

This action of the colored people, induced by appeals from such men as Hahn and Dostie, brought on the actual conflict; and Mr. Boyer truly says: "It was the illegal and violent proceedings of the Convention and its friends and supporters which produced the excitement and brought about the collision."

Congressional Proceedings.

Feb. 10.—In the House the bill for the admission of Nebraska was called up and passed over the President's veto by a vote of 120 to 44.

Mr. Hine announced the death of Hon. Henry Grider, of Kentucky, pronouncing an eulogy on the private and public character of the deceased, and concluded by offering the customary resolutions of respect. Further remarks were made by Messrs. Finck, Harding and Rice, after which the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the House adjourned.

Feb. 11.—In the Senate the invalid pension and postoffice appropriation bills were taken up in order and passed.

In the House the majority and minority reports of the committee to investigate affairs at the Boston Custom House were presented and ordered to be printed. The majority report censures the Custom House officers and the Solicitor of the Treasury, and the minority report defends their action. Two reports were then presented from the Select Committee on the New Orleans riot. The majority report being accompanied with a bill for the creation of a provisional government for the State of Louisiana. A lively discussion arose upon the question of the consideration of the bill.

Feb. 12.—In the Senate the bankrupt bill was taken up, the vote by which it was rejected having been reconsidered, and the question was, shall the bill pass? Mr. Sumner attempted to offer his amendment depriving Southern debtors of the benefits of the bill, but it was not received. In the debate which ensued upon the bill, Mr. Conness declared his independence as a Senator. He said he had tried to do his duty, and was tired of the whip of the leader in the Senate, and determined no longer to submit to Mr. Sumner's lash. After debate the bill was passed, by a vote of 22 yeas to 20 nays, and goes to the house for concurrence in amendments.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to erect a provisional government in Louisiana. The vote ordering the main question was reconsidered, and an amendment to the bill adopted, striking out the provision for an election of a delegate to Congress. Mr. Elliot then renewed the demand for the previous question.

The vote resulted—yeas 113, nays 48; so the bill passed.

In the house, after the presentation and reference of a number of joint resolutions and petitions, the House resumed the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Stevens from the reconstruction committee, for the establishment of military governments in the South. After debate the bill passed by a vote of 109 to 55.

Feb. 14.—In the Senate the League bill and bill passed 27 to 17.

The bill accepts the gift of League Island and from the City of Philadelphia, to be held for naval purposes, provided the acceptance shall be recommended by a board of officers appointed by the President; and further, that the present navy yard site shall be dispensed with. The Clerk of the House announced the refusal of the House to recede from its amendment to the tenure of office bill, and its agreement to a committee of conference. The Senate insisted, and agreed to the conference committee. The Louisiana bill was taken up, but postponed. Notice was given of numerous amendments to be offered to the bill. The reconstruction bill was likewise postponed. The compound interest funding bill was then taken up and passed. The bill authorizes the issue of three per cent. loan certificates to be used for redeeming and retiring outstanding compound interest notes.

Feb. 15.—The House passed the new bounty bill. It proposes to pay to all soldiers and sailors \$5 per month for all time served between April 12th 1861, and April 19th, 1865.

The bill goes to the Senate.

Radical Love for the Soldiers.

"Private Miles O'Reilly," General Halpin of New York, writing to his paper from Washington city, says:

The Senate, in its eagerness to slaughter Mr. Johnson's proteges, is making a mighty bad record for itself with regard to "Our Boys who wore the Blue." It has rejected scores of noble and deserving soldiers for no other reason than that their names had been sent in for various places by the President—as if, because Mr. Johnson may be wrong in some points, his sins were possessed of so foul a contagion as to blast and sully the brightest record of men who did gallant service during the war. Take the case of young Major Howe, formerly of the "Bloody Sixth Massachusetts," and for years a confidential and trusted staff officer of Maj. Gen. Sedgwick; yet even he, when sent in for Collector of the eighth Massachusetts District, is rejected! So also with Gen. Pratt, of Brooklyn, who travels around in this writing with a mine ball somewhere hidden in his neck, and whose record cannot be surpassed. So likewise with Gen. Eagan; and soon with nearly two score of faithful and patriotic appointees, distinguished graduates of the army, who have been kicked by the Senate off the ladder upon which Mr. Johnson strove to place their feet. A full record of these rejections is now being prepared by Mr. Hanscombe, of the Republican—the personal and army history of each officer being given after his name; and when this shall come to be published and used oratorically as a campaign document, it certainly will do the reverse of good to the radicals as represented in the Senate—the reverse of injury to the President.

In the District Supreme Court, at Washington, yesterday, Sanford Conover was convicted of perjury in the assassination case.

To the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

The Democratic State Committee at its meeting, January 20th, at Harrisburg, adopted the following resolutions:

1st. That the regular Convention of the party for nominating a candidate for the Supreme Bench be held at Harrisburg on the 2nd TUESDAY of JUNE, 1867, at 12 M., and that the Convention shall be composed of the usual number of delegates.

2nd. In addition thereto, it is recommended to the Democracy of Pennsylvania to forthwith elect in the usual manner two delegates of recognized position and influence in the party for each representative District who shall meet in Mass Convention at Harrisburg, on a day to be fixed by the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

By order of the Democratic State Committee. WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman. B. L. FOSTER, Secretary.

Complexion of the Next Congress.

The following is the political character of the Congress which will assemble on the 4th of March:

In the Senate there will be five democrats, proper; Messrs. Saulsbury and Riddle, of Delaware; Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana; Mr. Guthrie, of Kentucky, and Mr. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania. The democrats, on national questions, will, however be reinforced by seven conservatives, Messrs. Johnson and Swann, of Maryland; Davis, of Kentucky; Norton, of Minnesota; Patterson, of Tennessee; Doolittle, of Wisconsin, and Dixon, of Connecticut, making twelve in all. The radical strength will be forty, and adding Nebraska, forty two, thus giving them more than a three fourths majority. In the House, which, excluding the Southern States, is composed of 191 members, there will be 29 vacancies in consequence of no elections having as yet been held in several of the States. It will stand on the 4th of March, 129 radicals to 37 democrats, giving the republicans more than a three fourths vote, and if the present representation in the States to elect is not changed, the radical strength will not be diminished. It will thus be seen that the radical party for the next two years will have absolute control of the government.

Gov. Geary's Sentiments.

During the late election campaign, says the Erie Dispatch, a republican paper, John W. Geary gave the following toast in Wagner's Hall, in that city, "The English like their beef, the Irish like their potatoes, and the Germans like their lager. This, gentlemen, is the sincere sentiment of my heart!"

An Erie chap bearing the euphonious name of Sturzelmeier having written to the Harrisburg Telegraph a denial of the Geary "sincere sentiment of my heart" toast story, the editor of the Erie Dispatch replies by reiterating the truth of the story, and adds: "We took it (the toast) down at the time, in the presence of Mr. Chase, of the York Republican." He didn't mention it at the time, because he "felt ashamed of the man." It seems, therefore, that the no Prefix was in that fix known, some years ago, as "how come you so."

Democratic Triumph in Reading.

At the Municipal Election held in the city of Reading, on Friday last, the Democrats achieved a most glorious triumph over their radical opponents—electing their Mayor by 326 majority; Treasurer by 686 majority and Auditor by 346 majority. They also elected all their Ward officers in seven out of the nine Wards, which gives them a majority of two thirds in both branches of the Councils.

Can't Gov. Geary pardon some more political convicts? His pardon of the Election Judge in Berks county, for his illegal refusing to receive the vote of a so called deserter, seems to have had its effect in Reading.

One of the prominent members of the Committee to investigate the New Orleans riot affair was considerably taken down by one of the witnesses. A witness was called whose radicalism was not fully known to the Committee, and the members aforesaid inquired of him on which side he intended to testify. The witness replied that there would be no "sides" to his testimony; he could only swear to facts within his knowledge.

The Committee soon found that they had no use for that witness—he was positively of no account. They didn't go there to collect facts but capital, and the man who didn't take "sides" wasn't worth a "continental."

Radical Realties.

New Ulm, Minnesota, where two traveling soldiers were so shockingly hacked to pieces on last Christmas day, by a mob of the inhabitants, because one of them refused to pay for liquor drunk by the crowd, is an infidel radical town, where "copperheads" are not tolerated. Some years ago an effigy of Christ was burned by the people. When the town was laid out it was stipulated in the deeds that no churches should ever be allowed to be built. The people are represented to be worse in every respect than the savages of the border. From what is said of the place and its inhabitants it needs "reconstructing" much more than the worst "rebel" section of Texas.

CONNECTICUT.—The Democratic State Convention assembled in Hartford Wednesday and put in nomination James E. English for Governor and E. P. Hyde for Lieutenant Governor, and candidates for the other State offices. A platform was also adopted embracing a series of resolutions denouncing the present attitude of Congress towards the Southern States and endorsing the President in his policy.

The Cable and its Earnings.

The directors of the Anglo American Telegraph Company have lately issued their report of the doings of the cable since the communication was completed. It seems that in that time they have received in five months \$81,880, a very handsome sum, indeed. After paying all expenses and charges they find that they have a very clever profit, and have declared a dividend of ten per cent. They can, therefore, afford to reduce their rates and do more business, and they have accordingly signified their intention to abate their charges. In regard to the condition of the cables, they are reported to be excellent. As many as one hundred letters per minute have been sent through them, and the directors say "Their capacity is only limited by the power of the human eye and brain to follow and read the transmitted signs." There is talk of making a new branch line to Boston, from Paeonia Bay, which will remove a great objection to the cable under present management.

The success of this line is encouraging to the gentlemen interested in the American and European Atlantic Telegraph, from New York to Bermuda, the Azores and Portugal, which is now waiting the ratification of Congress. If that body will only take up the bill now pending and pass it, we shall have an American line of ocean telegraph in operation in so short a space of time, considering the obstacles to be overcome, that those who do not know of the preparations already made will be scarcely able to realize the fact when it is accomplished.

Stamps on Notes.

Promissory notes are liable to a stamp duty of five cents for each \$100 or fractional part thereof. If a note contains any special agreement, such as waiving the stay of execution, right to injunction, appeal, or exemption, it is liable to an additional duty of five cents. Notes containing a confession of judgment are liable to an additional stamp duty of fifty cents when entered of record. Sealed notes are subject to the same duty as other notes, and no more.

George Peabody's Great Gift.

George Peabody has finally crowned the long list of his magnificent charities by a gift of over two million of dollars, to be used, as he expresses it "for the promotion and encouragement of intellectual, moral or industrial education among the young of the more destitute portions of our Union." So magnificent a charity as this the world has not often witnessed. This fund is put into the hands of a committee of the best and most distinguished citizens of the different sections.

The Yankee Trick in attempting to abolish the distinctions of race and color is a new invention, and something the Lord overlooked when he pronounced everything "very good." Will some modern soothsayer inform us how the Creator of all things happened to perpetrate this blunder, in a distinction of race and color, and that to this day he adheres to his original plan, notwithstanding the error has times without number been pointed out by Sumner & Co.?

A radical newspaper, having brought out the name of George Landon, of Bradford county, as a candidate for United States Senator to succeed Mr. Buckalew, Col. McClure, (Republican) asked if any body has bequeathed Landon half a million dollars lately. Did Cameron's election cost him that sum?

The President called on Mr. Peabody last Saturday, and complimented him for his munificent gift for the education of Southern youth.

The Secretary of the Treasury offers a reward of \$2500 for the arrest of Wm. Lee, alias Geo. Palmer, alias George Rogers, who absconded from the U. S. Treasury with \$36,000 in Government securities. \$3000 is also offered for the recovery of the money.

A BRIGHT LEGISLATOR.—The Wisconsin legislator who blew out the gaslight and came near suffocating was among those who voted to "instruct" Senator Doolittle how to do his duty. Bright Legislator that, and a capital instructor.

—London has a pneumatic or air tube railway for the transportation of light goods, which has worked so well that a similar, but much larger tube, for the carriage of passengers, is being constructed in the bed of the Thames river, and, according to last reports, is rapidly approaching completion.

—It is a sad commentary upon the prosperity and "fast" habits of the last few years in America, that since 1856 nearly all our State penitentiaries have double the number of their inmates.

—The Radicals of the Maine Legislature have repealed the statute which prohibited the intermarriage of whites with negroes, Indians and mulattoes. Some of them will certainly find their "affinities," now.

The Montrose Democrat

Is Published Every Tuesday Morning, at MONTROSE, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PA., BY A. J. GERRITSON.

At \$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE—OR \$24 AT END OF YEAR.

Business advertisements inserted at \$1 per square of 10 lines, three times, and 25c for each additional week.

Early advertisers, with usual changes, charged \$10 for four squares, quarter column \$10, half column \$20, one column \$30, and other amounts in exact proportion.

Business cards of three lines, 5c; or one dollar a line.

Legal notices at the customary rates, about 50 per cent. in addition to business rates.

Job Printing executed neatly and promptly at fair prices.

Deeds, Mortgages, Notes, Justices', Constables', School and other blanks for sale.

Terms: Cash Down.

Annual Statement

Of the Receipts and Expenditures of Susquehanna County for 1866.

(Made and published in pursuance of an Act of Assembly of the 18th of April, 1854.)

Susquehanna County.

Balance of Collectors' Accounts for 1866.

Townships. Duplicates. Am't paid. Exon's. per cent.

Apollon,	\$ 236 61	258 43	4 00	14 18
Ararat,	157 80	148 77	15	8 83
Auburn,	383 33	733 12	9 64	41 18
Bridgewater,	1,344 33	1,173 81	8 64	61 78
Brooklyn,	600 67	569 10	10 53	25 69
Clifford,	691 67	638 58	10 63	25 69
Choconut,	345 39	325 65	1 04	17 71
Dimock,	701 74	728 43	3 41	94 93
Dundee,	119 45	110 33	3 86	8 97
Forest Lake,	623 45	592 09	3 20	31 16
Franklin,	456 67	426 91	1 56	21 16
Frederickville,	132 11	112 34	9 33	11 33
Gibson,	624 84	619 51	1 23	23 23
Gr. Bend twp.,	54 52	535 55	15 56	25 50
Gr. Bend twp.,	250 00	213 75	4 97	11 33
Harford,	610 41	602 43	6 37	31 71
Harmony,	352 82	334 16	1 03	17 62
Jackson,	356 43	335 11	3 64	27 68
Jessup,	414 12	325 10	4 16	15 13
Lathrop,	323 10	304 60	3 47	20 50
Little Meadows,	75 67	71 91	3 78	3 78
Liberty,	62 57	62 67	9 25	8 45
Lenox,	403 73	381 06	3 61	20 50
Middleton,	402 11	431 43	4 61	22 87
Montrose,	655 03	723 94	37 48	27 48
N. Milford Twp.,	559 57	723 94	18 73	42 04
N. Milford Twp.,	197 05	185 46	1 63	9 76
Oakland,	249 10	216 12	3 12	11 33
Oriskany,	280 73	246 68	6 33	23 87
Silver Lake,	627 38	493 46	7 65	25 97
Springville,	554 49	515 07	6 35	25 97
S. Depot,	568 97	533 67	18 91	17 50
Thompson,	227 48	241 87	2 88	12 73
Total,	\$16,113 94	\$15,119 92	\$197 33	\$794 70

Recapitulation.

Total amount of Duplicates, \$16,113 94

" paid by Collectors, \$15,119 92

Exon's to Collectors, \$994 70

percentage, 706 70—\$16,113 94

C. B. DODGE, Treasurer.

Treasurer's Office, Montrose, Dec. 31, 1866.

Expenses of Susquehanna County for 1866.

To Commonwealth costs, \$1,014 07

Road Viewers, 304 75

Road Damage, 233 50

John B. Wilson, late Commissioner, 233 50

David Wakelee, Commissioner, 233 50

J. T. Ellis, Commissioner, 233 50

B. M. Gage, Commissioner, 233 50

Constables, 75 00

Township and General Elections, 1,115 75

Assessors, 1,115 75

Justices of the Peace, 312 47

Grand and Trial Jurors, 312 47

C. B. Eldred, Prothonotary and Clerk Q. S., 233 50

Court House, Jail, Fuel and Lights, 229 74

Second, Insurance, 233 50

Court House, 233 50

William A. Crossmon, Commissioners' clk., 600 00

E. G. Warner, Jailer, 241 25

Printing, 375 00

Internal Revenue Stamps, 60 00

S. Crossmon, Court Crier, 114 00

Stationery, 204 75

Wyalusing Bridge, 60 00

D. Sumner, Sheriff, 1,231 25

Lanatic Hospital, 60 00

Eastern Penitentiary, 60 00

Wild Cat Bounties, 9 00

Treasurer's percentage, 50 00

Agricultural Society, 35 00

County Bonds redeemed, and interest, 585 83

New Jail, Samuel Sloan, 148 00

Twelve Defending Orders, 145 43

John F. Deane, Auditor, 12 00

L. M. Turrell, 17,198 31

By County Orders redeemed No. 1 to 543, Inc. \$16,210 28

19 Defending Orders, 145 43

Amount paid County Auditors, 585 83

Treasurer's percentage, 600 00

\$17,198 31

Susquehanna County.

Balance of Collectors' Accounts for 1866.

Townships. Duplicates. Am't paid. Exon's. per cent.

Total amount of Duplicate	\$1,337.37	
"    "    "    "    "    "    "	1,337.37	
"    "    "    "    "    "    "	67.37	
"    "    "    "    "    "    "	70.00	
Treasurer's Office, Montrose,		
December 31, 1886.	C. B. Do.	

### Susquehanna County—Bal. of

### tors' Acts for Dec Tax

TOWNSHIP.	COLLECTORS.	Dup cts	Am pd
Apollon,	H. H. Grew,	22.00	19.63
Ararat,	J. H. Tooley	15.00	14.08
Auburn,	J. J. Manning,	38.00	53.20
Bridgewater,	M. Mott,	64.00	47.86
Brooklyn,	E. H. Thibault,	44.00	35.57
Clifford,	E. S. Lewis,	62.00	58.23
Choconut,	J. Maney,	37.00	33.65
Dimock,	E. H. Thibault,	59.00	47.94
Dundee,	S. G. Sturtevant,	11.50	9.50
Forest Lake	W. G. Small,	40.50	36.10
Franklin,	E. H. Thibault,	38.84	25.01
Frederickville,	G. W. Abbott,	9.00	7.73
Gibson,	C. Farmer,	50.00	51.78
Gr. Bend Twp.	E. H. Thibault,	30.50	25.06
Harford,	Richard Stone,	13.00	10.93
Harmony,	P. Carpenter,	53.00	49.08
Harwick,	D. Taylor,	16.00	15.03
Harris,	E. H. Thibault,	30.00	28.00
Jackson,	D. A. Lamb,	41.00	38.20
Jessup,	I. E. Hoyt,	33.00	30.66
Lathrop,	E. H. Thibault,	10.00	9.00
L. Meadows,	D. L. Hoyt,	9.00	8.53
Lenox,	M. W. Rood,	55.50	47.62
Levin,	E. H. Thibault,	10.00	9.00
Montrose,	G. Warner,	51.50	14.76