

# Raftsmen's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1866.

VOL. 12.—NO. 50.

## Business Directory.

**WALTER BARRETT, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa.** May 13, 1863.

**IRVIN BROTHERS, Dealers in Square & Sawn Lumber, Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, &c., &c., Burnside Pa.,** Sept. 25, 1865.

**FREDERICK LEITZINGER, Manufacturer of all kinds of Stone-ware, Clearfield, Pa.** Or- ders solicited—wholesale or retail. Jan. 1, 1863.

**ROBERT J. WALLACE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa.** Office in Shaw's new corner market street, opposite Naugle's jewelry store. May 26.

**H. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, and dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c. Room in Graham's row, Market street.** Nov. 10.

**H. BUCHER SWOOP, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa.** Office in Graham's Row, fourth cor- ner of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 10.

**J. P. KRATZER, Dealer in Dry-Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provision, &c. Market street, nearly opposite the Court House, Clearfield, Pa.** June, 1865.

**MARTIN & IRWIN, Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Stationery, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., &c. Market street, Clearfield, Pa.** Dec. 6, 1865.

**KRATZER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provision, &c. Front Street, (above the Academy) Clearfield, Pa.** Dec. 27, 1865.

**WILLIAM F. IRWIN, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Merchan- dize, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and family articles generally.** Nov. 10.

**J. HIN GUEHL, Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-ware, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. He also makes to order Coffins, on short notice, and attends funerals with a hearse.** April 15, '59.

**D. M. WOODS, Practicing Physician, and Examining Surgeon for Pennsylvania, Pa. Office, South-east corner of Second and Cherry Street, Clearfield, Pa.** January 21, 1863.

**THOMAS J. M'CUULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, east of the "Clearfield Bank." Deeds and other legal instruments pre- pared with promptness and accuracy. July 3.**

**J. B. M'ENALLY, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in new brick building of J. Boynton at 2d street, one door south of Lanch's Hotel.**

**RICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Do- mestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c. Room on Market street, a few doors west of Journal Office, Clearfield, Pa.** April 27.

**DENTISTRY.—J. P. CORNETT, Dentist, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Office in Drug Store, corner Main and Thompson Streets. May 24, 1865.**

**J. BLAKE WALTERS, Scrivener and Convey- ance, and Agent for the purchase and sale of Lands, Clearfield, Pa. Prompt attention given to all business connected with the county offices. Office with W. A. Wallace. Jan. 3.**

**G. ALBERT & BROS., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, Bacon, &c. Woodland, Clearfield county, Penn'a. Also, extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lum- ber, shingles, and square timber. Orders solicited. Woodland, Aug. 19th, 1863.**

**WALLACE, BIGLER & FIELDING, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Legal business of all kinds promptly and accurately attended to. Clearfield, Pa. May 10th, 1866.**

**WILLIAM A. WALLACE, WILLIAM B. BIGLER, J. BLAKE WALTERS, FRANK FIELDING.**

**DR. J. P. BUCHHELD—Late Surgeon of the 83d Reg't Penn'a. Vols., having returned from the army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Profes- sional calls promptly attended to. Office on South-East corner of 3d and Market Streets. Oct. 4, 1865—6mp.**

**EAGLE HOTEL, CURVENSVILLE, PENN'A. LEWIS W. TEN EYCK, Proprietor.** Having leased and refitted the above hotel, he is now ready to accommodate the travelling pub- lic. His bar contains the choicest brands of liq- uors. He solicits a share of public patronage. July 11th, 1866.

**SCOTT HOUSE, MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA. A. ROW & CO., PROPRIETORS.** This house having been refitted and elegantly furnished, is now open for the reception and en- tertainment of guests. The proprietors by long experience in the hotel business, feel confident they can satisfy a discriminating public. Their bar is supplied with the choicest brands of liquors and wine. July 11th, 1866.

**RATFSMAN'S JOURNAL. RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION, ADVERTISING AND JOB PRINTING.**

NET CASH—CASH TO ACCOMPANY ORDER.

Subscription, in advance, 1 year, : : : \$2 00

Adm's and Ex'r's notices, each, 6 times, : : 2 50

Auditor's notices, each, : : : 2 50

Cautions and Extrays, each, 3 times, : : 1 00

Dissolution notices, each, 3 times, : : 1 00

Transient Advertising, per square of 10 lines, of less—3 times, or less, : : 1 50

For each subsequent insertion, : : 50

Official Advertising, for each square of 10 lines, or less—3 times, or less, : : 1 50

For each subsequent insertion, : : 50

Professional & business cards, 5 lines, 1 y., : 5 00

Local notices, per line, 1 time, : : 10

Obituary notices, over 5 lines, per line, : 15

Advertising, 2 months, 3 months, 6 months, : 4 00 5 00 6 00

One square (10 lines) \$ 3 00 \$ 4 00 \$ 5 00

Two squares, : : : 4 50 6 00 8 00

Three squares, : : : 6 00 8 00 10 00

Four squares, : : : 8 00 10 00 12 00

Yearly Advertising, one square, : : : 12 00

Yearly Advertising, two squares, : : : 15 00

Yearly Advertising, three squares, : : : 20 00

Yearly Advertising, one-fourth column, : : 25 00

Yearly Advertising, one-third column, : : 30 00

Yearly Advertising, one-half column, : : 35 00

Yearly Advertising, one column, : : 40 00

The above rates apply only to advertisements set up plain. Advertisements set in large type, or with cuts, or out of plain style, will be charged double the above rates for space occupied.

Blanks, single quire, : : : : 2 50

Blanks, 3 quires, per quire, : : : : 2 00

Blanks, 6 quires, per quire, : : : : 1 75

Blanks, over 6 quires, per quire, : : : 1 50

Handbills, eighth sheet, 25 or less, : : 1 50

" fourth sheet, : : : : 2 50

" half sheet, : : : : 4 50

" whole sheet, : : : : 8 00

Over 25 of each of above, at proportionate rates.

**SEWING MACHINES.**—Persons desirous of having a superior Machine, should buy Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines on hand. Clearfield, Feb. 25, 66. H. F. NAUGLE, Agt.

**GROUND AND UNGROUND SPICES.** Citron, English Currants, Ess. Coffee, and Vinegar of the best quality, for sale by J. H. HARTSWICK & IRWIN. Jan. 10.

**D. R. T. B. METZ, Surgeon Dentist, Glen Hope, Clearfield county, Pa.** Teeth put up on gold, silver, and vulcanite base. Full sets from five to twenty-five dollars. Warranted equal to any in the State. May 30th, 1866.

**CLEARFIELD HOUSE, CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PA.**—The subscriber having purchased the furniture and interest from H. B. Morrow, in said House, is now prepared for the reception of transient and permanent boarders. Every department connected with his establishment will be conducted second to none in the county. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. July 11, 1866—y. GEO. N. COLBURN.

**FARM FOR SALE.**—The subscriber offers for sale his property situate on Potts Run, Jordan township, consisting of 127 acres of land—16 of which are cleared. There are several good veins of coal on the place, and an excellent water power which, if suitably improved, would drive a saw or grist mill most of the year. Will be sold cheap for cash. T. LIDDLE, March 21, 1866. Clearfield borough.

**FAWLEIGH MACHINE.**—The sub- scriber is manufacturing at the West Branch of the Susquehanna, the best and most durable Machine for making 24 and 18 inch shingles ever used in this country, also the EMPIRE MACHINE, which will cut 18 inch shingles much faster, smoother and more from the same lumber, than any machine in use; also the best Saw Set Mill Dogs for Gate and Mule Mills, ever used in this section. A. T. NICHOLS, Williamsport, Pa. May 5, 1865—6m.

**CLEARFIELD NURSERY.**—ENCOUR- AGE HOME INDUSTRY.—The undersigned having established a Nursery, on the Pike, about half way between Curwensville and Clearfield Boroughs, is prepared to furnish all kinds of Fruit trees (Standard and Dwarf) Evergreen, Shrubs, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawton Blackberry, Strawberry and Raspberry vines, Also Siberian Crab Trees, Quince and early Scarlet Rheubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address Aug. 31, 1864. J. D. WRIGHT, Curwensville.

**BANKING & COLLECTION OFFICE OF FOSTER, PERKS, WRIGHT & CO., PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA.** Bills of Exchange, Notes and Drafts discounted. Deposits received. Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted. Exchange on the Cities constantly on hand. The above Banking House is now open and ready for business. Philippsburg, Centre Co., Pa., Sept. 6, 1865. G. L. REED.

**C. R. FOSTER, EDW. PERKS, J. D. M. GIBB, W. V. WRIGHT, W. A. WALLACE, J. M. WRIGHT, RICHARD SHAW, JAS. T. LEONARD, JAS. B. GRAHAM**

**CHAIRS! CHAIRS! CHAIRS!!! JOHN TROUTMAN** Having resumed the manufacture of chairs, at his shop located on the lot in the rear of his residence on Market street, and a short distance west of the Foundry, is prepared to accommodate his old friends and all others who may favor him with a call, with every description of Windsor chairs. He has a good assortment on hand to which he directs the attention of purchasers. They are made of the very best material, well painted, and finished in a workmanlike manner, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. Examine them before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN TROUTMAN, Clearfield, Pa., March 23, 1865.

**HAUPT & CO., at Millsburg, Pa., continue to furnish castings of every description at short notice. They have the best assortment of patterns in the country for steam and water-mills of every description. All kinds of machine and plow castings furnished. New Worl and Hathaway cook stoves always on hand. They make 4-horse power threshing machines, with shaker and 50 feet of strap for \$190— and 2-horse tread-power machines, with shaker and 30 feet of strap for \$175. Warranted to give satisfaction in threshing, and kept good to thresh one crop, free of charge. Freight to Bellefonte continues to take risks for insurance in any good stock company in the State. Also in New York; the Royal and Et-na at Hartford; and the Liverpool and London, capital \$5,000,000.**

**NEW ARRANGEMENT!!** The subscribers have entered into co-partnership, and are trading under the name of Irvin, Bailly & Co. in lumber and merchandise, at the old stand of Ellis Irvin & Son, at the mouth of Lick Run. They would inform their friends, and the world in general, that they are prepared to furnish to order all kinds of sawed or hewn lum- ber, and solicit bills, for either home or eastern markets. They would also announce that they have just opened **A NEW STOCK** of well selected goods, suitable to the season, consisting of a variety usually kept in country stores. Their purchases have been made since the late decline in prices, which enable them to sell at such rates as will astonish their customers—One of their partners, Thomas L. Bailly, resides near Philadelphia whose business it will be to watch the markets and make purchases on the most favorable terms. Call and see us. ELLIS IRVIN, THOMAS L. BAILLY, LEWIS L. IRWIN. Goshen tp., Dec. 6, 1865.

**EDUCATIONAL.**—The undersigned is tending opening a school in the Town Hill, Clearfield on the first Monday in June to continue for a term of eleven weeks. Thoroughness will be aimed at in all our in- structions. "Not how much but how well" is the principle upon which the exercises will be conducted. Particular attention paid to Penmanship and Book-keeping. A daily register is kept of the attendance, de- partment and recitations of each pupil, which is sent weekly to parents—thus furnishing them with constant information of his standing and progress in school. Public exhibitions are not held at any stated time, but parents and guardians are respectfully invited to visit the school and observe the manner in which the daily work is performed. TERMS OF TUITION. Spelling, Reading, Writing, Primary Arithmetic and Geography, : : : \$4 00 Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic and Book-keeping, : : : 5 00 Algebra, Philosophy, Geometry, Mensuration and Surveying, : : : 7 00 Latin and Greek with any of the above branches, : : : For further information apply to May 23d, 1866. C. B. SANDFORD, Principal.

**COAL, Whale, and Lined Oil, Family Dyes, Varnish and Paints of all kind ground in Oil, for sale by HARTSWICK & IRWIN.**

**Select Poetry.**

**O, Brightly Beams the Summer Sky.**  
O, brightly beams the summer sky,  
And rarely blooms the clover;  
But the little pool will soon be dry—  
The summer soon be over!

O, light and soft the west wind blows,  
The flower-bells gently ringing;  
But blight will fall upon the rose,  
Where now the bee is swinging!

A smile is on the silver stream—  
A blush is on the flowers;  
But the cloud that wears a golden gleam  
Will waste itself in showers!

O, little hearts with gladness rife,  
Among the wavy grasses—  
A deeper shade will fold your life  
Than o'er the meadow passes!

O, maiden lips! O, lips of bloom!  
Unburdened save by singing!  
Pale grief shall leave his seal of gloom  
Where kisses now are clinging!

O, hope is sweet! O, youth is near!  
And love is sweeter, nearer!  
O, life is sweet, and life is dear,  
But death is often dearer!

O, shield the little hearts from wrong,  
While childhood's laugh is ringing;  
And kiss the lips that sing the song,  
Before they cease their singing!

O, crown with joy the brows of youth,  
Before those brows are older,  
O, touch with love the lips of truth,  
Before they cease their singing!

For the little pool will soon be dry—  
The summer soon be over;  
Though brightly beams the summer sky,  
And rarely blooms the clover!

**THE NEW ORLEANS RIOTS.**  
Dispatches from New Orleans contain graphic accounts of one of the most terrible riots that ever occurred at the South. The violent breaking up of a legal and loyal as- semblage of citizens, the assaulting and murdering of leading Union men of the State, the ruthless shooting down of more than a hundred freedmen, accompanied with the most savage barbarities, are facts calculated to impress the whole country with anxiety and alarm in regard to the state of affairs at the South. Are these the first fruits of that executive policy which maintains that all the late rebellious States are ripe for immediate return to the Union, including the complete mastery of their local affairs, the sway of such authorities as the Mayor and the police of New Orleans, and the withdrawal of the United States forces? But instead of making any comments at present, we prefer to give our readers a succinct and accurate account of the origin of these deplorable disturbances. Louisiana was the first of the Southern States in which the Federal arms obtained a permanent footing during the war. The capture of New Orleans by General Butler and the subsequent administration of General Banks prepared the way for President Lincoln to take some preliminary steps to bring her back into the Union. It was the first State which he began to experiment upon, and it is notorious that his policy was that of conciliation and forgiveness. He was evidently deceived in his opinions respecting the loyalty of the people, as subsequent events have shown, but it is clear that he erred on the side of mercy. Whether the plan of the convention of 1864 was original with President Lincoln or General Banks, it is certain that the President approved it and watched the proceedings with great interest, and the uniform testimony of the Union men throughout the land has been that the Constitution which they framed was one of the most perfect in the United States. It did not confer negro suffrage, but left the matter open to future Legisla- tures. It enjoined that the Legislature should provide for the education of all children, white and colored. It changed the status of representation, and gave New Orleans her share in the Government. There may have been inaccuracies in the election of delegates within the Federal lines, for those elections were held in a time of civil war, when a large number of the inhabi- tants were in the Confederate army, but the fact that the present Governor, Legislature, and Congressmen and Senators elect have been chosen under that Constitution, shows that the people did and do accept its validity. That constitution provided that at some future time its members might be called to- gether again. Governor Wells saw fit to issue such a call. He has long been one of the most popular men in the State. During the administration of Gen. Banks he was considered a "Free State man." He was a member of the "Loyal League," and was run for Lieutenant Governor, on the same ticket with Hon. Michael Hahn. When Mr. Hahn resigned his office as Governor, and received the election of Senator, Mr. Wells became Governor, and as the Louisiana Senators were not admitted, Mr. Hahn apparently fell back into private life. When the armies of Lee, Dick Taylor, et al., surrendered, and the Confederates returned to their plantations in the State, the duty of appointing temporary officers for Sheriffs, Parish Juries, Judges, &c., fell upon Governor Wells, and he so far disap- pointed the radical Free State men, who proposed Confederate officers and soldiers uni- formly received his preference. His popu- larity became unbounded. The only rival which he had in the election last fall was Ex-Governor Allen, an unpardoned rebel, who held out at Shreveport till the rebel armies surrendered. The last eighteen months have made a great change in the political condition of New Orleans. In the spring of 1865, when under the military rule, human life and property were safe, and protection was granted to all classes of citizens, whether white or black. Dr. Kennedy was Mayor, and though not remarkable for his loyalty, yet he endeavored to trim very carefully between the Major General commanding and the returned Confederates. Now everything is

changed. Mr. John T. Monroe, a rebel whom Gen. Butler sent to Fort Jackson for his contumacy, was the unanimous choice of the people at a recent election, and the old police, those who were in before Gen. Butler took the city, have all been reinstated, and appearances now indicate that even the Memphis police, who slaughtered so many negroes in that city, will suffer nothing by comparison with their New Orleans confreres. It is well known there that it is next to impossible for a negro to obtain justice from them, or in the Recorder's Courts. During the past winter the number of murders, shooting and stabbing affray which occurred in the city were greatly increased, and hardly a day passed in which one did not take place. After Governor Wells declared his intention of calling together the Convention, Judge Abell charged the grand jury that it would be an unlawful assemblage, and its object and design would be to subvert the peace of the State. Mr. Shannon, the United States Commissioner had him arrested for this. Mr. Monroe, the Mayor, proclaimed that if the Convention met he should use the police force to disperse it. President Johnson telegraphed that Gen. Baird should use the military power in sustaining the action of the courts, but which, Mr. Shannon or Judge Abell?

It does not appear that the freedmen had any malicious intent in making a procession. During the last two or three years these processions have been very common, and on all kinds of occasions, such as picnics, Sunday school celebrations, etc. One dispatch says they were armed; but any one who has resided in New Orleans knows that it is as rare for a Southern man to go unarmed as to go without his boots. There are city laws against carrying concealed weapons, but they are never enforced except against the blacks. It appears, also, that it was a foregone conclusion on the part of the Mayor to get up a riot, and to demonstrate not only that New Orleans was no place for free speech, but that the negro had no more rights now than he had before the war. And this, too, in a city, which was the first to come into the possession of the United States, where the policy which afterwards became known as the Freedmen's Bureau, was first inaugurated by Gen. Banks, and where one of Gen. Howard's most reliable subordinates holds the office of Assistant Commissioner.

The murderous assault on Ex-Governor Hahn and the murder of Dr. Dostie and Mr. Henderson will long be remembered as the legitimate fruits of rebel rule. It shows how well prepared the people are for self-government, and how much chance there is for Union sentiment in that city. Governor Hahn was one of the first lawyers in the city to welcome the advent of the Union troops. A young man of great natural ability and a good speaker, and having little sympathy with the cotton and sugar aristocracy which formerly and now apparently governs the South, he was chosen Governor as the Free States candidate under the new order of things in 1864. During the past winter he has spent much of his time in Washington, and in his evidence before the Reconstruction Committee he has not been very profuse in praise of Southern loyalty.

Dr. Dostie was an enthusiastic Free State man and did as much as any one during the years of 1863-4 to encourage the Free State sentiment in Louisiana. He was at the head of the Union League, and took a deep interest in the political bearings of the State. For all these things he was greatly hated by the old politicians. During the Confederate rule he had to flee for his life to the North, and could only return in safety when the city came under the control of the Federal bayonets. Mr. Henderson, who was killed, had been a correspon- dent of the *N. Y. Tribune*, and during the last two or three years was engaged in running a cotton plantation.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Absalom Baird is from Pennsylvania, and served with distinction during the war under Gen. Howard and enjoys his present confidence. He is an old school Abolitionist in his private opinions, but his administration has in general been very satisfactory to the people. He is a man whom the people can neither cajole, bribe nor humbug, and when he first assumed the position of Assistant Commissioner he very soon taught the planters that he could dispense with the fawning and advice which were so acceptable to Gen. Fen- lerton.

A few more such riots as have disgraced Memphis and New Orleans will show the people of the country that the opinions which Gens. Grant and Sheridan hold about the necessity of keeping a military force at the South are not far from correct.

**Gen. Grant a "Conspirator."**  
George H. Pendleton, who was ignorant from 1861 to 1865 that any conspiracy to destroy the Government existed, has discovered one in 1866, and has found out that Gen. Grant is its leader. In a recent speech, he said:

"GENTLEMEN: Have I not made out my proposition that there was a conspiracy against the Constitution of the United States, and a determination to break down the authority of the State? Did you see that order by Gen. Grant the other day, that wherever a person was charged with having committed an offense, charged through meanness, malice, cowardice, hypocrisy (any thing may get up a charge against the best man in the world,) against any officer, or agent, or citizen, and the offender has not been punished by the civil authority, that the military shall arrest him and hold him for trial? A man held for trial."

That a man like Pendleton should dare to accuse Grant of disloyalty is the very ex- treme of effrontery.

**IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.**

Below will be found the letter of J. T. Monroe, Mayor of New Orleans, to Gen. Baird, declaring his determination to prevent the meeting of the Convention of 1864, and Gen. Baird's reply thereto.

**MAYOR MONROE'S LETTER.**  
MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, CITY HALL, July 25th, 1866.—Brevet Major General Baird, Commanding, &c.: GENERAL: A body of men, claiming to be members of the convention of 1864, and whose avowed object is to subvert the Municipal and State governments, will, I learn, assemble in this city on Monday next. The laws and ordinances of the city, which my oath of office makes obligatory upon me to see faithfully executed, declare all assem- blies calculated to disturb the public peace and tranquility unlawful, and, as such, to be dispersed by the Mayor, and the partici- pants held responsible for violating the same. It is my intention to disperse this unlaw- ful assembly, if found within the corporate limits of the city, by arresting the members thereof at holding them accountable to existing municipal law, provided they meet without the sanction of the military authori- ties. I will esteem it a favor, General, if, at your earliest convenience, you will inform me whether this projected meeting has your approbation, so that I may act accordingly. I am, general, very respectfully,  
J. T. MONROE, Mayor.

**GEN. BAIRD'S REPLY.**  
HEADQUARTERS P. T. LOUISIANA, NEW OR- LEANS, LA., July 26, 1866.—Hon. J. T. Monroe, Mayor of the city of New Orleans: SIR: I have received your communication of the 25th inst., informing me that a body of men, claiming to be members of the con- vention of 1864, whose avowed object is to subvert the present municipal and State governments, is about to assemble in this city, and regarding this assemblage as one of those described in the law as calculated to disturb the public peace and tranquility, and, therefore, unlawful, you believe it to be your duty, and that it is your intention, to disperse this unlawful assembly, if found within the corporate limits of the city, by arresting the members thereof, and holding them accountable to the existing municipal laws, provided they meet without the sanction of the military authorities. You also inquire whether this projected meeting has my approbation, so that you may act accordingly. In reply, I have the honor to state that the assemblage to which you refer has not, so far as I am aware, the sanction or approbation of any military authority for its meetings. I presume the gentlemen composing it have never asked for such authority to meet, as the military commanders, since I have been in the State, have held themselves strictly aloof from all interference with the political movements of the citizens of Louisiana. For my own part, I have carefully refrained from any expression of opinion upon either side of the many questions relating to the reconstruction of the State government. When asked if I intended to furnish the convention with a military guard, I have replied "No; the Mayor of the city and his police will amply protect its sittings." If these persons assemble, as you say is intended, it will be, I presume, in virtue of the universally conceded right of all loyal citizens of the United States to meet peaceably and discuss freely questions concerning their civil governments—a right which is not restricted by the fact that the movement proposed might terminate in a change of existing institutions. If the assemblage in question has the legal right to remodel the State government, it should be protected in so doing; if it has not, then its labors must be looked upon simply as a harmless pleasantry, to which no one ought to object. As to your conception of the duty imposed by your oath of office, I regret to differ with you entirely. I cannot understand how the mayor of a city can undertake to decide so important and delicate a question as the legal authority upon which a convention, claiming to represent the people of an entire State, bases its action. This doubtless will, in due time, be properly decided upon by the legal branch of the United States Government. At all events, the Governor of the State would seem to be more directly called upon to take the initiative in a step of this kind if it was proper and necessary. What we most want at the present time is the maintenance of perfect good order and the suppression of violence. If, when you speak of the projected meet- ing as one calculated to disturb the public peace and tranquility, I am to understand peace and tranquility, I am to understand peace in opinion from those who will constitute it as so large, and the lawlessness of their character as so well established, that you doubt the ability of your small force of police to control them, you have in such case only to call upon me, and I will bring to your assistance not only the troops now present in the city, but, if necessary, the entire force which it may be in my power to assemble, either upon the land or on the water. Lawless violence must be suppres- sed, and in this connection the recent order of the Lieutenant General, designed for the protection of citizens of the United States, deserves careful consideration. It imposes high obligations for military interference to protect those who, having violated no or- dinance of the State, are engaged in peaceful avocations. I am, sir very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
A. BAIRD, Maj. Gen. Commanding Department of Louisiana.

A lady in Pike county, Mo., has called her last baby Veto, in compliment to the President.

What He Thinks of Them.

VALLANDIGHAM, having accomplished his appointment as a delegate to the Phila- delphia Convention, has exercised great prudence in setting forth what he thinks of Doolittle, Dixon, Cowan, and others. Speak- ing of them in a letter to the Democratic Committee of the Third Congressional Dis- trict of Ohio, he says:

"There is not one act of wrong, oppres- sion or outrage, committed during the last five years, upon the Democratic party or the individual members who compose it, for which they are not directly or remotely responsible. Dispersal of public meetings, suppression of newspapers, proscription in all the social, religious and business relations of life, calumnies, persecutions, mobbings, stripes, stonings, arrests, imprisonment, military commissions, exile, death—these were the bitter fruits of the teachings of the men who now invite Democrats to sit in friendly council with them in the Philadel- phia Convention."

He gives these people to understand that rebels and Copperheads will not be excluded from the proposed Convention, and that attempts to that end will be chastised—the does not say precisely how, but leaves it to be inferred they will be kicked out of the back door. He adds:

"I am not aware that a handful of mis- chievous and evil-disposed persons of the Republican party, now among the professed friends of the President, but themselves of peculiarly odious and unpatriotic record and antecedents, pretend to set up tests for admission to the Philadelphia Convention, as against certain men—in fact, all men—of the Democratic party. The combined inde- cency, presumption and folly of this pre- tence, together with the mingled treachery and hypocrisy of the notices which prompt it, render it too contemptible for further notice."

The Programme Foreshadowed.

The Atlanta *New Era*, discussing the future, gives another warning of what the Johnson party intend to do in case the Democrats carry a few of the Northern elec- tions for Congressmen. It says:

"It is now evident that the Radicals will lose some eighteen members at the October elections. This would so change the status of Congress as that, the Democrats and Conservative members added to the mem- bers elect from the Southern States, would constitute the majority of the whole; the result would be two Congresses, each claim- ing to be the Congress of the United States. The seventy or seventy-five Democratic and Conservative members, whose title to seats will be undisputed, united with the fifty-eight excluded Southern members, could elect a Chairman instead of a Clerk, choose a Speaker and then apply to the President for recognition. This recognition, if given, would lead to the necessity of dispersing the Radical faction claiming to be the Congress, and this would lead to civil war—a war, the issue of which would be the rights of the States under the General Government, in- stead of the rights of the States to secede from the Union."

The loyal men of the North, of all shades of opinion, are coming to understand this mat- ter. The Memphis and New Orleans mas- sacres have enlightened them with the tem- per and purposes of the rebel inhabitants of the Southern States; and they will take good care that the eighteen members of Congress are not of a sort to be used in the manner proposed. Pennsylvania certainly will not contribute one of the eighteen.

"Such Will be the End."

As a consequence of success on the part of their friends engaged in the New Orleans mob, this is a profound ferment among the old slaveholding class all through the Southern States. They now know they have the National Administration on their side, and feel safe in venturing any excesses, dictated either by their principles or passions. As an illustration, take this, from the Nash- ville *Banner*:

"We are shown the natural end of the violent schemes who are plotting for power in Louisiana. Such will be the end of the same men, duplicitous, here in Tennessee. They are already hastening their own de- struction by passing the bounds not only of patience, but of prudence and human for- bearing. The people of Tennessee are a sober and peaceably disposed class, but it is dangerous to meddle with them too far. The wretches who compose the Metropolitan Police may yet find it so to their cost."

Unless some method shall be devised to stop the tide of reaction, the white Uni- onists will be driven out of the South, and the black ones squelched under the heels of their late owners.

What has become of Mr. Wells, the Gov- ernor of Louisiana? Does he exist, and the office he was elected to fill? Or, has the President, by an act of military despotism, wiped out both? If the President may dispose of a Governor in this summary man- ner in New Orleans, why not in New York or Pennsylvania? What limits will be put to his power?

The people of the Southern States are doing at least one thing, that affords us gratification—they are building almost num- berless cotton mills. Let them keep on in that work, and ultimately, by similarity of pursuits and interests, the two sections will be bound together as with bands of iron.