The New Orleans Massacre.

It is not often we have as sad a stor that told in the Tribune this morning

The New Orleans Massacre.

It is not often we have as sad a story as that told in the Tribune this morning. A company of American citizens, holding representative positions in Louisiana, members of a convention elected in 1864 by the loyal people of that State, legally assembled in pursuance of a call of the Governor, are besieged by a mob and some of them massacred. A riot in New Orleans is not an unusual occurrence.

Now it is not a riot, but sa uprising of the Rebel population against loyal citizens of the United States engaged in the performance of loyal duties.

The accounts we have are mainly from Rebel sources—the agent of the Associated Press in New Orleans having been, we are informed, formerly a soldier in the Rebel army. His statements show his full sympathy with the rioters. We are told that the outbreak was occasioned by an assault of a negro upon a white una—a white man having been pushed along the sidewalk and tripped up during a procession! Considering how men are frequently pushed and tripped up during a procession! Considering how men are frequently pushed and tripped up whenever a militia regiment parades on Breadway, we can imagine the extent of the provocation necessary to excite Rebel malignity. The action of Mayor Monroe is more intelligible. We see him seriously proposing to arrest the members of the Convention for daring to come together at the call of the Governor. Then he issues a procelamation which read to us like an incentive to riot. He begins by speaking of the Convention as the Extinction Convention of 1864, and speciality calls upon the young men to keep quiet and not molest said Convention, for I e is satisfied by "recent dispatches from Washington that the deliberations of the wembers thereof will receive no country the difference of any such soldier who died in the order named, of any such soldier who died in the frequency and who has been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and who has received or is not lead to the frequency and who has

bing." One prominent member—a citizen of many years standing—is dragged to jail. The President and members are gradually arrested and imprisoned. A procession of negroes approach. "Some whites" endeavor to "disperse" them, but are "repulsed." Shots are fired. "Three negroes are killed on Dryades street, and two on Common street." The Rebel meh negroes are killed on Dryades street, and two on Common street." The Rebel mob surrounds the hall where the members are in session. A regular siege begins. "Eyery visible head in the building is fired upon." "Dr. A. P. Dostie and J. Henderson, jr., are brought out of the building dead, and carried off in carts." It is the reception, examination, settlement and payment of claims for said additional bounty due the widows and carried off in carts." It is the reception, examination, settlement and payment of claims for said additional bounty due the widows and service of decessed soldiers, the account-The first was an eminent physician, the second a well-known lawyer of New Or-leans, conspicuous for their loyalty dur-ing the dark days of rebellion. They are carried off in carts, and it it doubtful if "many have gotten out of the hall alive." All this time Andrew Johnson President and Edwin M. Stanton Secre-

tary of War!
We are telling this story as it is told by Rebels. We can make but one comment For all the blood shed in New Orleans we hold the Executive power re-sponsible. The President knew the tem-per of these men. He had but to recal a very few years of his own history to find himself flying before a mob like that which murdered A. P. Dostie and his loyal associates. These rioters were pre-cisely the manner of men that President cisely the manner of men that President Johnson claimed to be. They were loyal like him. They opposed Secession as he opposed it. They dared social ostracism and Rebel vengeance, not from the safe distance of Washington—nor as the armed commanders of armies—but as plain citizens devoted to the flag. It was to reward such men as the murdered Dostie a larger thing than I had imagined, I looked to the last edition of Webster's that we took the outlawed loyalist, Andew Johnson, from the dust, and stamp ed him with a diadem. And in return we have our brothers and friends-mor than brothers, indeed, by reason of their devotion during the war—butchered by a Rebel mob, in broad noon, with a Rebel stand silent, by order of Andrew Johnson. The hands of the Rebels are again and the President of our choice, who has sworn to defend the laws and protect the people of the United States, is silent.—
It is too much to say that this silence is a crime?—N. Y. Tribune.

## Martial Law-A Dispatch from President Johnson.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1866. To Albert Voories, Lieutenant-Governor, or Andrew J. Huron, Attorney-General, New Orleans, La.:

ond, abolishing religious -test; third, in-creasing the Senate; fourth, diminishing the House; fifth, providing for future amendments of the constitution.

#### Soldiers' Bounties.

WASHINGTON, July 28 The following is the new bill to equal

in calls upon the young men to keep quiet and not molest said Convention, for le is satisfied by "recent dispatches from Washington that the deliberations of the members thereof will receive no counterpance from the President, and that he will sustain the agents of the present civil governments and vindicate its laws and acts to the satisfaction of the good people of the the State." In other words, every Rebel in New Orleans is told by a Rebel Mayor that the President of the United States is in sympathy with him; that the members of the Convention are outlaws and not under Executive protection, and that whatever the Rebals might do to vindicate the "Reconstruction Policy," would meet the President's approbation. Still, do nothing scandalous!—Gen. Baird's patriotic determination was promptly overruled by a dispatch from the President, Edwin M. Stanton being Secretary of War. Every Rebel knew that the Mayor was sustained, and that the President was the Rebel's friend.

Read the dreadful story! The Convention meets. There are no soldiers in the assembly. The police—Rebel soldiers many of them—are "exemplary," the assembly. The police—Rebel soldiers many of them—are "exemplary," claimant's discharge papers, accompanied by the statement under oath as by this

That in the reception, examination, set-tlement and payment of claims for said additional bounty due the widows and heirs of deceased soldiers, the accounting officers of the Treasury shall be governed by restrictions prescribed for the Paymaster General and Secretary of War and the payment shall be made in like manner under the direction of the Secmanner under the dire retary of the Treasury.

## Clubs Defined by an Office Holder.

Hon. A. C. Sands, United States Mar shal of the Southern District of Ohio, in reply to the circular of the National Union (Johnson) Club, concerning the Philadelphia Convention and its objects,

gets off the following;
"You call a Union Convention over
the heads of the Union Committee, and
do it as a club. You do it at a time when no Federal officer is about to be elected, and when Congress is about to adjourn. As nearly as I can make out from the call, Not technic sure that a cuto might not be a larger thing than I had imagined, I looked to the last edition of Webster's Dictionary to get the latest information. He says the original sense is "to split, divide"; hence an association where they divide"; hence an association where they split or divide expenses is called a club. It would be hardly fair, in the work you devotion during the war—butchered by a Rebeil mob, in broad noon, with a Rebeil Mayor inspiring the massacre, Rebel soldiers acting as "police," and Union soldiers, under Union office:s, compelled to stand silent, by order of Andrew John of the Offices of the Union. Club, is a length of the Office of the Union of the Office of the Union of the Union of the Union of the Office of the Union. Club, is a length of the Office of the Union. Club, is a length of the Office of the Union of the Office of the Office of the Union of the Office of son. The hands of the Rebels are again red with loyal blood; Rebel armies have the order of the Childham of th

"The owl, the raven and the bat Clubbed for a feather to his hat,"

To club a musket is, he says, to turn the breech uppermost. Clubbish, he says, means 'rough rude, clownish, disposed to put on another tack, by dropping an an-chor, and then as soon as she (the vessel) comes up to it, cutting the cable. Club-head—'having a thick head.'



The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

THOMAS ROBINSON. - - Editor.

BUTLER PA. WEDNESDAY JAUG. 8, 1866.

as "Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, On

Union State Dichet.

For Governor: Maj-Gen. JOHN W. GEARY OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Union Republican County Ticket.

CONGRESS. E. M'JUNKIN. (Subject to District Conferees.) ASSEMBLY. HENRY PILLOW, of Butler Co. WM. C. HARBISON, of Lawrence Co

JOSIAH M'PHERRIN, Mercer Co. JAMES A. LEECH. ASSOCIATE JUDGES. JOSEPH CUMMINS, THOS. GARVEY. SHE IFF. JAS. B. STORY. PROTHONOTARY. J. B. CLARK. REGISTER AND RECORDER. SIMEON NIXON. CLERK OF COURTS.

FRANK M. EASTMAN. COMMISSIONER. JOHN W. BRANDON. CORONER. JAMES KEARNS.

AUDITOR. G. H. GUMPPER, 3 yrs. J. CALVIN GLENN, 1 yr. TRUSTEES OF ACADEMY. Rev. J. D. LEGGITT. Rev. JOHN GAILEY. E. McJUNKIN, Esq., 2yrs.

### Riot at New-Orleans.

One of the most wanton, unprovoked nd cruel riots that has ever occurred in this country, took place in New-Orleans. on the 30th ult. In order to form any thing like an understanding of this bloody tragedy, it is necessary to take a view of the situation in Louisiena, past and

In Louisiana, as in all the rebel States. there was a small squad of patriots who during the darkest days of the National cause, stood true to the "old flag," who never for a moment, swerved in their patriotic devotion to the Union. Many of these were banished from their homes and their States, by the dominant rebel power that at times held sway in that treason-cursed country. As the country was wrested from rebel rule by the valo of the Union arms, these exiles returned and generally took an active part in the work of reorganization. This was the case in Louisiana. New Orleans, and with it a large portion of the State, fell into the possession of Gen. Butler, in the spring of '62. Many of the loyal citizens of that city, who had been absent neturned, and commenced the work of restoration. Several efforts were made of which we have no time now to take notice. Finally in '64, under the directions of Mr: Lincoln, a call was issued by the Military Governor, for an election for delegates to meet in State Convention to form a constitution preparatory to the status in the Union. This constitution, the State, and under it State officers, and

ed, it passed a resolution authorizing the Chairman to call it together again, when-

same that surrendered the city to Gen. we add the reflection that, in the main, Butler in '62, and an inveterate rebel. it must be laid at the foot of the Presi-As soon as his election was known, the dent of the United States, it is Lumilia-J. Hand. Attention J. Grant Learner J. Condens, Learner J. Hand. As soon as his election was known, the loyal authorities. State or Federal, conferred with by Gen. Baird before he declared martial law? Could not the civil authorises, State and Federal, enforce the law and preserve order with the aid of the military, and without the necessity of martial law? I hope that order has been restored and that rite pot as disastrous as represented. Please show this dispatch to Gen. Baird.

And Andrew Johnson.

Andrew Johnson. And a thorise communicated the fact to President Johnson, and asked to be ply these dictionary explanations. Court in the president Johnson, and asked to be president Johnson, and asked to be ply these dictionary explanations. Court in the president Johnson, and asked to be ply these dictionary explanations. Court in the president Johnson, and asked to be ply those dictionary explanations. Court in the president Johnson, and asked to be ply those dictionary explanations. Court in the president Johnson, and asked to be resident Johnson as a section Johnson as the loyal cultifier the Johnson as the c Annew Johnson.

A Convention is to be held in New amphire on the first Tuesday of Nomeon answers these inquiries against that he should not be interfered with—from that hour, loyalty seems to have most turious points: inst, enable soldiers to vote during time its, enable soldiers to vote during time in the fillowing points: its, enable soldiers to vote during time in the fillowing points: its, enable soldiers to vote during time in the fillowing points: its, enable soldiers to vote during time in the fillowing points: its, enable soldiers to vote during time in the fillowing points: its, enable soldiers to vote during time in the should not be interfered with—from that hour, loyalty seems to have operation he might have made a nice of the conventing of apaseful converted to the causes of the lowers of order and decensy. It is of the lowers of order and decen we must not be disappointed to see some. Johnson answers these inquiries by send equive of a state, we have thing split. Æsop tells the story of a ing Monroe his pardon, and instructing in case of "insurrection or invasion."

and their children forbidden all the ben efits of the school system. Schools that had been started by themselves and under the influence of their friends, had been broken up, the houses burned, and in some instances the teachers murdered. And all this without a word of remon-strance from their "Moses" in the White Mutual suffering created mutual sympathies and interests. Thus it was that the best feelings prevailed between the loyal whites and blacks, who ompose a clear majority of the people of r my. Here was a clear majority of the people of the State, all loyal to the government, without any influence in its management, while a small minority of the people, who having failed in an effort to de stroy it, was now, under "my policy" allowed to control its destiny, to the in jury, if not expatriation of all who had opposed their treasonable purposes !-How to change this order of things to be solved, and as a step in this direc tion, it was suggested that the constitu tional convention of '64 reassemble. Accordingly Gov. Welles was asked to issue a writ of election in districts where and the convention was called to meet on

the 30th of June ult. As soon as the rebels discovered that this course was being taken, they appealed to the President, and strange to say, he at once espenses their cause by wri ting to Gov. Welles to inquire, by what authority and for what purpose the con-cention of '64 were assembling. How the President can justify this wanton interferance in the affairs of a "Sovereign State" we are at a loss to know. He has always assumed that these rebel States are as much sovereign as Pennsylvania or New York : in short, this is the rock upon which he and Congress split. In obedience to the call, the Conven

tion met at noon on the 30th ult. It

scems to have been previously determin-

ed, both by the Mayor of the city, and the Judiciary, to suppress it. For this purpose the Chief of Police had sworn in quite an accession to his police force—most of them of the rebel army. The negroes seem to have had a prognostication that something favorable to their race was to come from this movement. Wheth er they expected to be admitted to their long dormant political rights-the equal ization of the school fund, and the practiele protection of the law, or whether their only hope was that, through this movement their friends would in some way, acquire the control of the State, to the displacement of their enemies, the late re bels, we are not advised. One thing seems certain, they looked with hope to this convention. Many of them were yet wearing the uniform of the na From one to two hundred of these with the flag, for which they had fought so well at Port Hudson, and else where, waving over them, and with a band descanting national airs, marched to the Hall, where the convention was to assem ble. Soon after the convention had convened, a possy of Monroe's police, entered the building to arrest its members.— This was resisted by these present, including the negroes. A promiscuous con flict ensued, crowds of rioters who had already assembled in various parts of the city, at once surrounded the building. Clubs and firearms were freely used .-Several members of the convention were brutaly murdered! Especial pains seems to have been taken to make sure work with those who had been most prominent as Union men during the war. lieved that scarcely an individual escaped from the Hall! Those who were not killed out right, were taken prisoners !-From here the riot spread to different restoration of the State to her former parts of the city. No loyal man was spared, who came in contact with the mob led on in many instances, as in Memphis, by the Mayor's Police. About half-past three o'clock, Gen. Baird declared martial law, and soon succeeded in restoring order. But not, alas! un-Before the Convention of '61 adjourn- til some of the noblest patriots of the city had fallen a prey to It is supposed that from forty to fifty persons fell, the victims of this most An election took place last spring in wanton barbarity. The simple rehersal means 'rough rude, clownish, disposed to associate together—as a clubbish set of persons.' Club-haul, he says, means 'to in the choice of Ex-Mayor Monroe—the in itself heartrending, but when to this

ever he thought it necessary to do so.

ready framed and admitted it to full felowship in the union; we suppose that would be the end of the Cou Convention. This, however, has not been done. At this stage of the matter we can see no good reason for refusing to allow this convention to reconvene, and if possible, improve their organic law It must finally pass the inspection of the law-making power of the nation; there could, therefore, be little harm done and possibly much good.

But suppose this convention was illethe State. Twenfy thousand, too, of gal, what then? Was it proper even to latter had served in the Union disperse them? If they had done anything wrong the courts would pass upon it and them, and there would be the end of the matter. This, however, would not give the South the emphatic assurance of Mr. Johnson's sympathy; upon this ground alone his interference can be explained. Finding that Gov. Welles sympathized with the convention, the President open ed up a correspondence with the Lt. Gov. and Att'y General, instructing them t was, doubtless, the great problem call on the military, if necessary, for as sistance in the dispersion of any unlawful assembly, (the convention,) and thus our brave soldiers are made the unwilling instruments for the oppression of their country's friends, seeking the protection vacancies had occurred, which he did, of the flag against a lawless populace, rallying in the interest of treason and with the rag of secession floating over them! While we grieve at the treachery of

the Executive, and sympathize with its victims, let us renew our vows to the cause of liberty, and never cease our ex ertions till treason is punished and loyal-

### " Johnson Republicans."

At one time there was quite a difference between members of our party, in reference to the policy being pursued by Mr Johnson, some sustaining and others re jecting it. This, however, was before he unmasked himself. His 22d of Febru ary speech changed the minds of many His various veto messages, including hi volunteer message on the Constitutional Amendment, had a good effect on others: but the wanton butchery of New Orleans seems to have been necessary to open the eyes of some. The difference that had existed was mainly confined in our county, to this borough. It is with pleasure, therefore, that we are able to say to ou county friends (who have so often inquir ed of us) that we are all of one mind again. To our knowledge, there is not an avowed Johnson man in the place, out side the Democracy, (and it's quite un certain whether they will deem it wise to stand by him much longer). Those among us who were the most cool, now seem, i possible, the most ardent for a vigorous campaign, and for the re-election of

As early as March last, we took easion, in writing to Hon. S. A. Puriance, to remind him that he was a men ber of our National Executive Committee of which Mr. Raymond was chairman and suggested to him the propriety of his using the advantage such a position gave him, to disabuse the mind of the Presi dent as to the feeling of the people, and especially urged that he would pres upon Mr. Raymond the disloyalty of his ourse in voting, and otherwise acting with Copperheads and against his friends We regretted that Mr. Purviance's answer left us quite in the dark as to his own no sition and views. Certainly we would not be the only one who would thus write him. His attention being thus early called to this subject, we thought strange that he lay so long neutral. He could scarcely overlook the fact that his motives might be suspected, new that public sentiment has set in, in such a strong current. No one can now doubt where the great majority of the loyal people will rally. For ourself, however, we are willing to give him credit for sincerity, though we would have been much pleased to have had his position defined, while public sentiment was still unsettled. H is letter to the contemptible traitor Cowan is a good one, and will pay perusal. Our readers will find it in full elsewhere in this paper.

One of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention of Louisiana, who fell a victim to Executive treachery and Rebel cruelty, is Dr. Dostie. A correspondent of the New York Times writes that, after he was dead, the mob jumped upon him and, with knives and other weapons, mutilated his body terribly .-This brave patriot was hated for his unest terms of praise, alleging that he was one of the foremost men of the Statethat in his case, as in all such cases, the

President exhibited his disapprobation tial Law in the city, as shown by his dispatch to the Lt. Governor. Gev. Sher- don't apply to them. iden has had pluck enough to issue the following order. All honor to him for his independence! The following is the A New and Grand Fpoch in Medicine!

HEADQ'RS MILITARY DIVISION, OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, LA August 4, 1866. GENERAL ORDERS No. 15.

In consequence of the unfounded ru-mors in circulation in reference to the military status in the city of New Or-leans, it is deemed necessary to announce that martial law will be continued and enforced, so far as may te required for the preservation of the public peace and the protection of life and property. By command of Major General P. II.

A correspondent from New Or-

"It will be sworn to, that a well known peaceable and respected citizen, remon-strated with the mob and police for their butchery, when the mob cried, "D-n them, kill them! The President is with them, kill them! The President is with us! haven't we seen his order to-day?" The back door in the Institute was nailed up during the massacre to prevent the escape of those inside. Arrangements were made by the Chief-of-Police, with A. B. Griswold & Co., to furnish the populace with pistols. The pistols were furnished as agreed. A. B. Griswold & Co., are the firm of Hide, Goodrick & Co., the largest manufacturers of arms during the largest manufacturers of arms during the rebellion. Their property was confiscated on that account, but subsequently restored. restored. \* \*
There is sworn testimony that, after Dr.

Dostie was supposed to have been shot and stabbed to death, the mob gave three and stabbed to death, the mob gave three cheers for President Johnson and Jefferson Davis! Such expressions as "d—n you, we have fought you for four years, and will fight you again," were of frequent occurrence during the massacre."

Comment on the above is unnecessary Surely the loyal people had good reason to fear the adjournment of Congress, the only active check we had to executive, cruelty and treachery.

### The Harrisburg Convention.

The Democracy, in their desperation called a convention of soldiers to meet at Harrisburg. The following letter from Captain Gillespie will give some idea of how the call for said convention was gotten up, and also that the soldiers who are willing to follow in the lead of Clymer are very few. We venture the assertion that nine-tenths of the names attached to that call entertain the same sentiment as contained in the following letter: Editor of the Armstrong Republican:

DEAR SIR :- In the Harrisburg Patriot & Union, of the 12th ult., I find my name inserted as one of the callers for a State Convention, to be held in Harris-burg, on the first of August next, which burg, on the first of August next, which "convention is to be composed of honorably discharged officers, soldiers and seamen of Pennsylvania," pledged to the support of Mr. Clymer as Governor.

Now, I never knew of such a convention being intended, until I saw the call with its long list of names inserted in the capter, which by chance came into my

paper, which by chance came into my hands a day or two since. My name has been unwarrantably used. I am no Cly-mer man, but will labor and pray for the ucress of General Geory, a brave sol-lier and a personal friend. CHARLES B. GILLESPIE, Late Capt. 78th P. V.

### Communications.

MR. EDITOR :- A correspondent in our paper last week gives your readers fully as most officers do,-at least the resulting to the community.

Nor do I entertain the worst opinion

to me is this, that a few of those persons the traffic in intoxicating drinks, are anxious to have it understood that the partment directed Council The Navy Dewho have been making their profit on anxious to have it understood that the want of License is no protection from intemperance. And for this reason an effort is made to exhibit as bad a state reports that the statements are without swerving loyalty. Gen. Banks, in noticing his death, speaks of him in the highof intemperance as possible, supposing that it would be laid to the charge of the Restaurants, and that the Court and the Restaurants, and that the Court and United States Revenue officers. They could there a well organized rectifying blood of the martyr will be the seed of blood of the martyr will be the seed of the cause.

License as heretofore! Whether they are aware of it or not, it is a known fact that the Restaurants have not been the steemed friend, Hon.

License as heretofore! Whether they are aware of it or not, it is a known fact that the Restaurants have not been the shape of stills and drays. The owner claimed that the whisky was distilled in Allegheny county, and had always they are aware of it or not, it is a known fact that the Restaurants have not been the shape of stills and drays. The owner claimed that the whisky was distilled in Allegheny county, and had always here aware of it or not, it is a known fact that the Restaurants have not been the shape of stills and drays. The owner claimed that the whisky was distilled in Allegheny county, and had always here aware of it or not, it is a known fact that the Restaurants have not been the shape of stills and drays. The owner claimed that the whisky was distilled in Allegheny county, and had always here aware of it or not, it is a known fact that the Restaurants have not been the shape of stills and drays. The owner claimed that the whisky was distilled in Allegheny county, and had always here aware of it or not, it is a known fact that the Restaurants have not been the shape of stills and drays.

Notwithstanding the fact that the their misfortune are st Il undisturbed? I am happy to say that I believe some of to Gen. Baird, for having declared Mar- our hotel keepers seem to be observing

DR. MAGGIEL is the fo Medical System! The quantitarians, whose vast internal doses enfeable the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite, with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most virulent sores with a box or so of his most virulent sores with a box or so of his wenderful and all healing Salve. These two great specifies of the Doctor are fast superseding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Maggiel's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the (so called) remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Maggiel's Pills are not of the class that swallowed by the dozen and class that swallowed by the dozen, and of which every box full taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Maggiel's Pills suffices to place the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, creates an appetite, and reader the spirits light and buoyant! There is no griping, and no reaction in the form of tion. If the liver is affected, its fu tions are restored; and if the nervous system is feeble, it is invigorated. This last quality makes the medicines very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Ulcerous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disease are literally extinguished by the disen-fectant power of Maggiel's Salve. In fact, it is here announced that Maggiel's Billious, Dyspertic and Diarrika. Pills cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts and all abrasions of the skin, Maggiel's, all abrasions of the skin, Maggiel's, SALVE is infalliable. Sold by J. Mag-GIEL, 43 Fulton Street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 ets. per box. For Sale at Drs. GRAHAMS & HUS-ELTON'S Drug Store, sole Agents in Eutler Pa. (may 9, '66.

# Union Republican County Ex-ecutive Committee.

C. E. Anderson, Chairman. Adams townpship, Jas. Barr.
Allegheny "Joseph Rosenberry,
Brady "Jonathan clutton.
Buffalo "M. N. Greer,
Butler "Jacob Schaffner. J. C. Moore. Andrew Wick. Clay John Smith. Clearfield

Peter Fennel. Harrison Norris. Alex. Kuhn. Jas. Sample, Esq. Cranberry Samuel Reed, Esq. Andrew Barnhart. Lewis D. Campbell

A. W. McCullough, R. I. Boggs. James Jones. Franklin Forward Jackson James wright. Jefferson Lancaster George Kneiss.
Robert Atwell.
J. N. Cubbison.

Alex. Leslie. Muddyereek. Reuben Shanor. Christy Robb.
J. Q. A. Kennedy, Esq. Oakland J. H. Christley Robert Story Slip; eryrock.

Lt. Samuel Hilliard. Winfield " Capt. Sam'l D. Hazlett, Thos. M'Nees, Esq. Thos. B. White. Worth "Bor. Butler, Centreville David M'Donald.

Saxonburg Chas. Hoffman, Esq. Sunbury. Chas. M'Clung, Zelienople, Lewis Reed Esq.

Letter from Gen. Sheridan to Gen. Grant. New Orleans, Aug. 1-1:30 p. m

Gen. U. S. GRANT, Washington, D. C.
You are doubtless aware of the serious You are doubtless aware of the serious an account of a rather disgraceful occurrence which took place in this Borough some two weeks ago. With much that is there said, I agree. But I must dissent from the reflections east upon some of our peace officers. As a class, I believe they do their duty about as faith-action the Convention was liable to produce breaches of the public peace. I had fully as most officers do,—at least the Justices. Such officers can only live up public opinion. Whenever they attempt to go beyond this, they only make enemies without any corresponding good resulting to the community. Nor do I entertain the worst opinion for those young men and boys who have thus behaved so badly. Some of them are, generally speaking, quiet, orderly young men; and were they sober, would be the last individuals in town to disturbanybody.

The secret of this matter, as it seems to maintain a military supremacy in the city for a few days, until the affair few that the police could have made at y arrest they saw fit without sacrificing lives.

P. H. Sheridan, Maj. Gen. Command'g were killed, and about 160

-The report that negroes have been