The New Orleans Massacre.

Time is necessary to prove history. As days roll by between the present and the past, the darkened page becomes clear and the mind penetrates into the true state of things, not as they were represented, but as they actually occurred. The New Orleans massacre has already passed into history. At first the horrid scenes enacted there were clouded in mystery, and the responsibility of the loss of life laid distinctly upon no one's shoulders. Conflicting ageounts poured in, to puzzle the people till they calmly rested their inquiries, trusting to Providence that truth might eventually prevail. The mist is fast disappearing. The evidence of truthful men is finding its way to the North and fixing in characters of blood the dread responsibility of the terrible massacre upon the President and his

General Alfred L. Lee, of Kansas, brave officer of cavalry under General Banks and Sheridan, has made a speech to his fellow-citizens at Leavenworth. He was an eye witness to the massacre, and spoke only of the things which passed be fore his own eyes. Here is the picture of the protectors of the peace—the gal-lant fellows who only did their duty, according to the word of their aiders and abettors in the North :

abettors in the North:

"I stood on my balcony and looked on that erowd of four hundred policemen, maddened with liquor and drunk with fury, assisted by firearms and Thugs, assisted by two or three hundred citizens, on this field day of slaughter I saw passing an innocent black man, with a market basket on his arm. He was met by a knot of policemen. They said 'You are from the hall, are you?' He said 'No.' They said, 'Yes you are.' He started to run. Two policemen ran after him, and as many as a dozen bullets were shot into his body before he fell. A citizen they standed with his heel on his

Listen to this horrible narrative of human cruelty :

Another little chapter in the scene Another little enapter in the seens. There is in New Orleans, as in most other large cities, a baggage and transfer company. A returned officer of our army was an officer of one of these companies. He told me, his office being near the scene of the riot, the police came to him and said they wished his baggage wagons to bear away the dead. They seized them, and he said he saw them repeated ly throw six and eight bodies, black and white, into one wagon and carry them off. He told me of one scene in particular.— Eight or ten men had been thrown into a Two of the first who had been thrown in (black men) were not quite dead, and the shock revived them. They endeavored feebly to push from them the recumbent mass of corpses. A police-man saw it; he leaped into the wagon with the expression, 'G-d d-n you, I will fix you, I will fix you so you will be still,' and with his revolver very deliber

ately blew out their brains.
"Another negro was shot down on the street and had been left for dead. He laid there until notice of him had ceased. A the policeman, and the poor, ignorant, de luded man raised his head with a petition for aid. Instead of giving him the aid he requested, he gave him such as he had been instructed to. He raised his club and broke his neck at a blow."

Gen. Lee tells more. He confirms the belief that the official dispatches of Gen. Sheridan were terribly mutilated and garbled before given to the public, and this nails a consciousness of guilt upon the President and his advisers. This speech of Gen. Lee's also shows how the rebel military power was kept in exist. ence under the guise of Relief Associations, till Sheridan fully comprehending the object of the traitors, compelled them to disband. But hear General Lee where he says:

"Sheridan, the noble, great and true man of oar war, was not there; he had gone to the Rio Grande. But he has returned. I have heard some criticisms regarding his dispatches to the North, but I see it stated that the dispatches sublished as from him were him when he had had published as from him were but garbled extracts, and I tell you gentlemen, that

"I have something to tell you of Sher idan. Some three weeks ago, and two weeks before I left New Orleans, I waited on General Sheridan, and told him I was about to leave the South and come North about to leave the South and come North again. I told him my statements might appear onesided; that possibly some persons might think a radical unsafe to trust, and I wished to know from him his opin ion, as a conservative old army officer, and one then and there in authority. In justice to General Sheridan I will say that he said to me he then did not wish to express his opinions in such manner. to express his opinions in such manner as to spread abroad; that he was a simple soldier and could avow no creed but his orders. He told me what he thought of Southern robots

"I must tell you further, that about 'I must tell you further, that about six months after the war there were many associations formed known as relief associations, such as Gibson's Brigade Relief Association. These associations were made up of soldiers, and the presidents of the associations were the old nts of the associations were the old manaders of brigades, and the vice esidents were the old colonels of regi-nats, and so down. They held secret sections, and were to all intents and

purposes, a military organization. Sheridan feared these organizations as a nucleus for further disturbance, and he made up his mind to suppress them. He issued an order declaring that all relief associations, and all associations for the erection of monuments intended to commemorate the late rebellion should be dissolved and suppressed.

"When they heard of it they came and begged him not to issue it. He said I know no compromise of duty; I have made up my mind to issue it, and issue it I will. Three weeks ago I thought your organization was mutinous, and at

your organization was mutinous, and at that time I ordered a battery of artillery from the kin Grande to sweep the street the first motion you made; you were no wise enough to take the hint, and now I

disperse you by order."
"General Sheridan said, "I fear north "General Sheridan said, "I fear north-ern men don't guderstand this, thing.— In a word, these rebels are willing to come back if they can place the rebel flag alongside the Stars and Stripes.— They want to preach rebellion, they went to go back to Congressional halls clothed with the mantle of authority; they are willing if Lee and Johnson shall stand on the same plane as Grant and Sher-man; they are willing to come back if this rebellion shall be made a thing to be proud of, and its memory shall fall as a roud of, and its memory shall full as lorious heritage to their children. onsider these gorgeous funeral proces ions an insult to me and to every man who ever wore the federal blue

The Gravity of the Issue.

Union Republicans should take warning that the politics of our country have thrown to the surface no combination of men with such desperate intentions as the Johnsonites, into whose embrace the Dem sisted by two or three hundred citizens, on this field day of slaughter I saw passing an innocent black man, with a market basket on his arm. He was met by a knot of policemen. They said 'You are from the hall, are you?' He said 'No.' They said, 'Yes you are.' He started to run. Two policemen ran after him, and as many as a dozen bullets were shot into his body before he fell. A citizen then stanged with his heel on his lace, and he was beaten to death with clubs.

"Within five minutes after this I saw a policeman approach a black man, and putting a pistoi to his back shoot him down. About ten minutes after a great, coarse, brutal ruffian approached and kicked the dead black corpse. While he was kicking the corpse a street car passed. In it was a bright yellow woman. She put out her head to look, and this ruffian raised his hand and struck her on the first. in it was a bright yellow woman, are tout out her head to look, and this is raised his hand and struck her on ce."

ten to this horrible narrative of hurvelty:

unother little chapter in the scene.

It is in New Orleans, as in mest other cities, a baggage and transfer com A returned officer of our army a officer of one of these companies.

May be his officer height programs the destroy the Republic have great expectations of gathering "the best fruits" of destroy the Republic have great expectations of gathering "the best fruits" of gathering the constitution of the desperate man at the head of the Government, and of these around him, will come to no other conclusion. This is a contest, says the Richmond organ, "in which all the best fruits of the triumph will be ours." In other words, it is a contest, says the Richmond organ, "in which all the best fruits of the properties of the constitution of the constituti tions of gathering "the best fruits" triumph. And what would those "fruits be? The payment of the rebei debt, or its repudiation together with the the fed eral debt. The opposition of the South to the Constitutional amendments is based to the Constitutional amendments is based largely on the fact that a prevision is made for the payment of the lederal and the repudiation of the rebel debt. The South has no idea of paying one unless both are paid. This one of the things which should be placed beyond contingency. It is precisely because the Constitutional amendments do place the whole matter hereoff contingency, and make matter beyond contingency, and make absolutely certain the payment of the fed-eral and repudiation of the rebel debt,

that the proposition is so fiercely resisted by the South. In brief, the "fruits" which the baffled rebels are expecting to gather, are those which it had been thought perished

those which it had been thought perished when, at the cost of half a million of lives and three thousand millions of treasury, the rebellion was crushed and victory perched on all our banners.

At no time within the last five yearshas there existed greater reasons for vigilance on the part of those who desire to see this Government perpetuated than at this moment. The dangers are real and peculiar. Let the combination on tered into at Philadelphia succeed, let the desperate purposes of the Presider! the desperate purposes of the President be carried out, and power transferred to the hands of those striving for it, and the national credit would go down like the mercury when the thermometer is transferred from hot to cold water.— Herein are considerations which address themselves to every man who has an in terest in having the public eredit prerest in naving the puone electe pre-rved—and who has not?—with all the rce of an appeal wherein is involved as question of life or death. Let no man deceive himself as to the grave char acter of the issue.—Pitt. Com.

Base Ball.

The base ball fever has became quite an epidemic in this vicinity, attack-ing old and young, male and female. Kittanning can boast of having more clubs than any other town of the same population in the State, there being no less than eight here. Manorville, Rosston, Cowanshannock, Brady's Bend and Freeport, each have clubs, and there is considerable rivalry existing. On Wednesday last, the first nine of the Monitor, a junior club, of Butler, came over here and challenged the Eureka. The great challenged the Eureka. The great difference in the size of the players of the two clubs (one of the Eureka of the two clubs (one of the Eureka weighing as much as three of the Monitor) was the subject of general remark. Notwithstanding this great disparity, the little Monitor fellows stood up manfully, and were only beaten some eighteen scores, which was very creditable, all things considered.—Armstrong Republican.

-A New Orleans despatch dated the —A New Orleans despatch dated the 22d says:—A plot to assassinate General Sheridan, was discovered by the military night before last. No arrests have yet been made, and the particulars have not been made public. We only know that the design was to accomplish his death by the explosion of a shell made for the oc. The American Citizen.



The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

THOMAS ROBINSON. - - Editor.

BUTLER PA. WEDNESDAY AUG. 29,'1866.

##" Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One nd Inseparable." D. Webster.

Union State Bicket.

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

Union Republican County Ticket.

CONGRESS. Hop. THOMAS WILLIAMS 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, SHEIFF. JAS. B. STORY.

PROTHONOTARY. J. B. CLARK. REGISTER AND RECORDER SIMEON NIXON CLERK OF COURTS. FRANK M. EASTMAN

COMMISSIONER. JOHN W. BRANDQN. 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

The Campaign.

In our paper, to-day, will be found a ist of meetings to be held in this county, at which, speakers will be present, to address our friends, on the momentous questions of the day. Let our friends in the country take hold of the matter at once, come together in force, take council and finally act as becomes freemen, whose cause must be wrested from the grasp of traitors, emboldened by the treachery of one in whom we were wont to confide. Another grand rally for freedom and the right, and a final victory is

The Mutilated Dispatch!

Immediately on the receipt of the news of the heartless murders by the New Oreans Police, what was alleged to be a dispatch from Gen. Sheridan was pubshed in the New York Times, a Johnson organ. Its publication was intended to throw the responsibility of this sad tragedy off the rebel authorities of that disloyal city. On the receipt of the papers containing this dispatch in New Or eans, it was stoutly denied that this was the whole dispatch. Since then a loud call has been kept up by the loyal people for the original dispatch, pure and according to the original dispatch, pure and according to the following significant parapraph that the following significant

me to Texas, and the Mayor of the city, during my absence, suppressed the convention by the Police force; and in so doing attacked the members of the conas compels me to say it was murder!" whice needs such mutilation as the above to save it from the indignation of an outraged public sentiment. But murder will out, and criminals will finally come to the bar of public opinion.

More about New Ogleans. The first dispatch which reached the ar of the President from Gen. Sheridan, was quite too much for him, yet not having the fear of "my policy" eyes, the gallant soldier soon favored his superiors with two others, which are dated August 2d and 3d respectively as fol-

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH.

HEADQUARTERS WAR DEP'T.

[COPY, CYPHER.]

The following telegram was received at 6 P. M., August 2, 1866, from New Orleans, La., Aug. 2, 1866.

ing of this bad man. I believe it would be hailed with the sine rest gratification by two thirds of the population of the city. There has been a feeling of insecurity on the part of the people here on account of this man, which is now so much increased that the safety of life and property does not rest with the civil authorities, but with the military.

[Signed] P. H. Safetdar,
Major General.

[corr] OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, HEADQ'RS WAR DEPARTMENT.

[Cipher.]

[Cipher.]
The following telegram was received at 10 p. m., August 3, 1866, from New Orleans, La., August 3, 1866:

10 p. m., August 3, 1866. Irom New Orleans, La, August 3, 1866.

To U. S. Grant, Gen., Washington D.C.

I have the honor to report quiet in the city, but considerable excitement in the public mind. There is no interference on the part of the military with the civil government, which performs its duties without hindrance. I have permitted the retention of the military governor appointed during my absence, as it gives confidence and enables the military to know what is occurring in the city. He does not interfere with civil matters, unless good judgment is exercised. There will be an exadus of Northern capital and Union men which will be injurious the city, and to the whole country. I will to remove the military governor in a day or two. I again strongly advise that some disposition be made to change the present Mayor, as I believe it would do more to restore confidence than anything that could be done. If the present Governor could be

Mr. EDITOR :- Permit me, through the columns of your excellent paper, to

inform my brother and sister teachers, that there is one of the best Normal Schools in Prospect, that is in the county,

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 constipa-tion. If the liver is affected, its func-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 fe-Ulcerous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disen fectant power of Maggiel's Salve. In fact, it is here announced that MAGGIEL'S BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC AND DIARRHEA PILLS cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts and all abrasions of the skin, MAGGIEL'S,

portion of the prophecies of Daniel, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, as foreshadowing, a thousand years ago, the faithvention, and a party of two hundred ne- lessness destined to interfere for a time groes, with fire arms, clubs and knives, with the final triumph of free government and principles of equality among men on earth. Since the President has impiously te egraphically argented that the finger of Providence was discernible in the deliberations of the Rebel-John with the deliberation of the Rebel-John wit Desperate indeed, must be the cause impiously telegraphically asserted that in the deliberations of the Rebet-John sonites at Philadelphia, it is only right to inform him that one of God's servants constructed in England are in a deploradrew Andy Accidency's character most ble condition, and have their armor plagraphically, and foretells his doom surely, in the following prediction. We quote to inform him that one of God's servants drew Andy Accidency's character most graphically, and foretells his doom surely, in the following prediction. We quote from Daniel 8: 23, 24 and 25:

"And his power shall be mighty, but not by his own power; and he shall de-stroy wonderfully, and shall prosper, and practice, and shall destroy the mighty and

practice, and shall destroy the mighty and the holy people.

"And through HIS POLICY, ALSO, HE SHALL CAUSE CRAFT to prosper IN HIS LAND; and he shall magnify himself in his heart, and by peace shall destroy many; he shall also stand up against the Prince of Princes, BUT HE SHALL BE BROKEN WITHOUT HAND."

Lists of deserters and non-reporting drafted men are being printed at the State printing office in Harrisburgh, under in-structions from the State officials. These Orleans, La., Aug. 2, 1866:

The more information I obtain of the affair of the 30th, in this city, the more revolting it becomes. It was no riot; it was an absolute massacre by the police, which was not excelled in morderous crucity by that of Fort Pilov. It was a murder which the mayor and police of the city perpetrated without the shadow of a necessity. Furthermore, I believe it was premeditated, and every indication points to this. I recommend the removing of all whose names appear upon the lists.

Naval Action of Lissa.

The Patrie, under date of Vienna, Juy 22, publishes the following account of he recent action between the Italian and Austrian squadrons in the Adriatic:

"Admiral Togethoff, the same who in May 12, 1864, had to retire before the brave little squadrqn of the Danes in the action off Heligoland, was on board the armor plated frigate Archiduke Maximilian; lying off the port of Pola, when a significant was also which had been east. armore-plated frigate Archiduke Maximilian; lying off the pout of Pola, when a signal from a sloop which had been sent out to cruise denoted some movement of importance. There were then under team only two wooden ships of the line, the Kaiser, three-decker, and a two decker, and a fir from plated frigate. With this moderate force the Admiral put tossea, and was joined soon after by several armored gunboits. When in sight of a Zara he reactived intelligence that the Italian fleet, comprising 23 yessels, most of them iron-plated, were about to attack Lissa. Three other vessels, of which two had belonged to the fleet of the Austrian Lloyd's but had been recently converted into vessels of war, and an armored gorvette joined the Admiral's squadron. This force, of which the three-side decker Kaiser formed the center, took up its station at some distance from Lissa, the guns of which town had on the previous evening grippled an Italian armored frigate. If not the sounders continued the distance of the distance of the distance of the station at some distance from Lissa, two. I again strongly advise that some disposition be used to change the present Mayor, as I believe it would do more to restorce confidence than anything that could be changed also it would not be amiss.

[Signed.] P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj. Gen. Communications.

Communications.

For the Citizen.

A Word to Tenehers.

Mr. Editor.—Permit me, through the columns of your excellent paper, to sides of their antagonists by a fire less rapid, but better aimed. The Admiral, seeing the danger in which that ship was placed, went to its aid and directed his Schools in Prospect, that is in the county, for drilling and qualifying teachers for the noble, yet responsible labor of teaching.

Prof. J. J. Rockwell is a fine scholar, and an experience teacher. I can speak from experience, as I have been under his tuition. I hope those who wish to qualify themselves for teaching, will not fail to place themselves under his tuition.

Boarding can be obtained for three dollars per week, and I understand rooms can be had at reasonable rates, if any wish to board themselves.

C.

A New and Grand Epoch in Medicinel wish to board themselves.

A New and Grand Footh in Medicinel Dr. Maggiel is the founder of a new Medical System! The quantitarians, whose vast internal doses enfectle 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 wonderful and all healing Salve. These two great specifies of the Doctor are fast superseding all the stereotyped nostruns 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 is 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. which have furnished the fleet with many of its combatarist, have been decked out with flags. This battle will have a great moral effect, for it is no mystery that in all the jowns just mentioned there exists a party which is seeking to pronote annexation to Italy. The Patrie also contains the following

The Patric also contains the following letter from Milan, dated July 22.

"The fleet has at last shaken off its immobility. After quitting the waters of Ancona, it proceeded toward the island of Lissa, which it bombarded. The Autrian fleet, although inferior in number, offered battle to the Italian squadron.—The information already received is very confused, but from dispatches recently arrived we gather some interresting facts. It appears that on board the Austrian ships were embarked a number of Tr. ships were embarked a number of Ty rolese sharpshooters, whose fire inflicted much damage to the Italians. Two of the Italian vessels are lost, but one, the Palestro-although the official acc raiesto—attough the omeiai accours is silent upon the point—was capture by the enemy and was blown up by icrew rather than haul down its flag. Beside the two vessels lost three were entirely hors de combat. The action of its results was indecisive, but the retirement of the Austrians gave an appearance of victory to the Italians. One revery large dimensions, quite new, and en-tirely constructed in English yards."

-The Johnsonites prop se to have Southern speakers canvass the Nor-thern States, There would be no objection to this, but we ask, how would it be for Northern speakers to attempt to stump the Southern states? While Southern speakers could go wherever they chose and be know that quite the opposite would be the treatment Northern speakers would be subjected to in the South. The fact is pregnant with suggestion.

Spirit of the Southern Press.

The Mobile Tribune alludes to the murder of Mr. Destie in the following eminently christian-like manuer:

"The soul of little Dostie, the barber, may be employed in curling the shadowy hair of the soul of John Brown—if John hair of the seal of John Brown—if John can be made to stop "marching on" long enough to have his hair curled. Some time ago Dostie was trying to get up an excitement by declaring to a set or horror-stricken Radicals, and negroes with eyeballs popping out of their heads, hat senebody had been dogging his steps with intent to shoot him with an empty horse pistol, or a bottle of ginger pop.—
He was joking about that; but alse! it was no loke this time. The poor barber He was joking about that; but alas! it was no joke this time. The poor bayber who had generously given up shaving white men in Chicago to come South and shave negroes, thus ended his career in a manner little in keeping with his inoffensive mode of life of a knight of the striped pole. Dostie is dead! That garrulous barber tongue of his, will wag no more. Alas! noor Dostie.

The Constitution and the Laws.
The Constitution and Laws of the United States are consistent with each other.
If a law is pronounced by a competent Court to be unconstitutional, it is thereby annulled and becomes no law. A law of Congress that stands in force, is entitled to the same respect as the Constitution, being conformable to that instrument.

strument.
The President of the United States is, like every other person, bound to respect both the Constitution and the laws. As President, holding the highest executive position in the Government, he has no authority over law, or beyond it. Any assumption of such authority would be a usurpation. The President is bound specially, by oath of office, to respect the specially, by oath of office, to respect the laws and constitution, aid to except their provisions faithfully. We could not but be painfully affected on reading President Johnson's last speech, to notice the evidently different spirit with which he speaks of the Constitution in general terms and of scans of the laws in particular allusions. With superfluous zeal fir the Constitution, he refers with evident contempt to two laws which were constitutionally passed by the present Congress, viz: The Freedmen's Bureau law and the Civil Rights bill. If the feeling betrayed, dr. rather we should he feeling betrayed, or, rather we should say, ostentatiously exhibited in reference to those laws by the President, have any sway over his mind elsewhere than be-fore the congenial audience then listen-ing to him, it is appossible that he can estness and fidelity which he avows for the Constitution. Stanling on the Con-stitution is not compatible with contempt

and ridicule of constitutionally enacted laws, - Pitts Commercial. The Truth Plainly Told.

fruits" of a triumph that will be an off-set to the defeat of the rebel armies, and will redeem the cause that was then sup-posed to be lost. The truth was never more plainly spoken. The language dis-closes the expectations of those lately in rebellion against the Government, the danger to be apprehended from the new scheme, and it enforces the whole duty of the language of the second of the second of the of the loyal people in the present contest.

have issued a proclamation to the effect that, as the inhabitants do not seem to appreciate the elemency with which they have been hitherto treated, any one caught damaging the telegraph wires will be hanged. As a proof of the marvelous power of endurance exhibited by the Prussians in the present campaign, it is stated in the papers that the army under the command of Gen. Herwarth, consisting of about 60,000 men performed the distance between Dresden and Vienna, which, as the crow flies, is 400 miles in 22 days. Had they not been obliged to take a circuitous route, and besides, been delayed by two battles and numerous engagements on the way, they might have arrived even in a shorter space of time.

—The people of North Carolina, have rejected the new constitution of that State, which leaves them as they were. All the South has to do is to refuse to amend their State Constitution and laws to give the President's present policy full effect, and this they appear to be disposed to do.

JURORS.

TERM, 1866.

Robert Hays, Lancaster; John Cheeseman, Muddycreek; Wm. G. Miller, Penn; Forzeus Shira, Washington; Alexander Brown (of A), Mercer; John. M Dunn, Franklin; David Hoover, Buffalo; Chasbieffenbacher, Borough Butler; Bryson Black, Franklin; H. Young, Fairview; Andrew Crookshanks, Winfield; Wm. Thompson, Concords - James Kirknatrick. Andrew Crookshanks, Winfield; Wm. Thomyson, Concord; James Kirkpatrick, Centre; John Mahan, Middlesex; R. P. Anderson, Allegheny; Matthew Brown, Slipperyrock; Jacob Croup, Butler; O. Christy, Cherry; Malcolm Graham, Forward; John Hamphrey, Worth; Fred. Bellas, Jackson; Joseph Ekas, Jefferson, James Grossman, Brady; Dan'l Lardin, Clinton.

TRAVIRSE JURORS, SEPT. TERM—FIRST WEEK, 1866.

shave negroes, thus ended his career in a manner little in keeping with his inoffensive mode of life of a knight of the striped pole. Dostie is dead! That garrolous barber tongue of his, will wag no more. Alas! poor Dostie.

"Take him my tendai?"

What to do with him? This is a practical age in which we live, and we must turn everything to account. There are a great many suffering negroes in the South in spite of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the number of plantations demanding the hoce. Let Dostie's skin be fortwirth stripped and sold to Barnum—the proceeds to go to the Freedmen's Bureau, and negro ne spapers, to be used by them for the benefit of negroes who have no taste for work. Dostie's body will make good toop. Let him be holded dogn. preparatory to being distributed in bars to Yankee "school marms." Delicious will be the kisses sipped by those angular females from chany reck, late lathered with sweet scented Dostie."

The Constitution and the Laws.
The Constitution and Laws of the United States are consistent with each other. If a law is pronounced by a competent Court to be unconstitutional, it is thereby annualed and becomes no law. A legions of the constitutional, it is thereby annualed and becomes no law. Bryson, Borough Prospect; H. T. Mark-le, Borough Saxonburg; Edward Ran-dolph, Borough Zelienople; John Wagdolph, Borough Zelienople; John Wagner, Borough Millerstown; Abram MeGandless, Borough Butler; Thomas Anderson, Adams; John Rosenberry, Allegheny; Augustus Cuthbert, Butler; Jos.
Balph, Connoquenessing; Nicholas Bauder, Muddycreek; John Bigham, Slipperyrock; Mutthew Graham (of W),
Cranberry.
TRAYERSE JUBORS FOR SEFT. TERM—

SECOND WEEK.

John Haslett, Buffalo; Robert Gra-John T. Cranmer, Centre; Andrew M. Christy, Cherry; J. W. Allen, Clay; II. Slator, Clearfield; Archibaid Montgom-Stator, Clearfield; Archibaid Montgom-cry, Clinton; Henry Blain, Concord; Henry Brumainer, Connoquenessing; J. Donnelly, Cranberry; John Black, Pon-egel; Matthew Batks, Fairview; Alex, Hunter, Forward, Samuel Davis, Frank-lin; John Parks, Jacks, n; David Lo-gan Leffergor, Evoletick Bung, Lange ini; Johi Faces, Jaces, n. 174via Lo-gan, Jefferson; Frederick Bupp, Lancas ter; George Ray, Mari n; Jonathan Me Millan, Middle-ex; James Barnes, Mer-cer; Isaac Covert, Adams; Christian Ri-der, Oakland; Hami ton H. Say, Parker; der, Oakland; Hami ton H. Say, Parker; James List, Penn; Johnston Bovard, Esq., Slipperyrock; Michael Tobin, Sum-mit; Samuel Sloan (of Sim'l), Venango; James Stoops, Washington; Wim. Den-ny, Winfield; Robert Hampson, Worth; Georga Eba, John Frazier, Borough But' ler; Wim. McCarnes, Borough Centre-ville; Philip Noss, Borough Harmony; Robert Barr, Borough Harrisville; Win. Humphrey, Borough Portersville; P. L. Passavant, Borough Zelienople.

Come up Democrats.

The Richmond Times is among the foremost Southern journals supporting the new Johnson Jarty, misamed the "National Union Party." With more candor than pullence, but with a clear perception of the objects to be subserved by the new party, and peaking for the Southern seessionists, it makes the following declaration:

"This party is now fighting a great battle, and if it triumples, the best fruit of the triumple will be ours."

This is the import of the language of the Southern press generally, a faithful ful reflex of the motives animating the Southern people, was feel sure that the success of the scheme hat hed at Philadelphia, will seeme to them the "best fruits" of a triumph that will be an off set to the defeat of the rebel armies, and the success of the defeat of the rebel armies, and the success of the scheme hat hed at Philadelphia is substantially identical with that which was the same that was then such that the success of the scheme hat hed at Philadelphia is substantially identical with that which was the such that the success of the scheme hat hed at Philadelphia is substantially identical with that which was the such that the success of the scheme hat hed at Philadelphia is substantially identical with that which was the such that the success of the scheme hat hed at Philadelphia is substantially identical with that which was the such that the success of the scheme hat hed at Philadelphia with the success of the scheme hat he success of the scheme hat hed at Philadelphia is substantially identical with that which was the success of the scheme hat he success of the scheme hat he success of the scheme hat hed at Philadelphia with the success of the scheme hat he success of the scheme hat

tially identical with that which was adopted by the Union Party at Baltimore in 1864, it is difficult to see how any member of the party not irrevocably committed to the revolu-tionary crotchets of radicalism, can honestly disapprove of the proceed-

ings of the Convention.'

The Prussian authorities in Bohemia.

The Prussian authorities in Bohemia have issued a proclamation to the effect that, as the inhabitants do not seem to appreciate the elemency with which they have been hitherto treated, any one caught damaging the telegraph wires will be hanged. As a proof of the marvelous power of endurance exhibited by the Prussians in the present campaign it is stated in the papers that the massing of about the present campaign the telegraph wires will be hanged. As a proof of the marvelous power of endurance exhibited by the Prussians in the present campaign it is stated in the papers that the massing of about the massing of about the work of the works in a sentent the command of the massing of about the work of the works in a sentent the command of the massing of about the work of the work of the works in a sentent the command of the massing of about the work of the work of the work is not a sentent the command of the work of the work is not a sentent to the work of the work is not a work of the work is not a sentent to the command of the work of the work is not a work of the work