

THE CAPITAL.

Negro Suffrage in the District.

BILL PASSED IN THE SENATE.

Provisions of the Bill.

WASHINGTON, December 13, 1866.

THE DISTRICT SUFFRAGE BILL.

The great event of the Senate was, today, the passage of the District suffrage bill. The galleries were filled all day with an audience, of which about one half were negroes. Several speeches were made—the best one by Mr. Foster of Connecticut, who advocated the educational qualification. The vote on Dixie's amendment for the reading and writing qualification was as follows:

Yeas: Anthony, Buckalew, Dixon, Doallite, Fogg, Foster, Hendricks, Nesmith, Patterson, Riddle and Willey—11. Nays: Brown, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cowan, Cresswell, Davis, Edmonds, Fessenden, Feelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Merrill, Norton, Polan, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sausbury, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Williams, and Wilson—33. Yates would have voted in the negative, but had parted with Revdy Johnson.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL.

On the passage of the bill the vote was as follows: Yeas: Anthony, Brown, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cresswell, Edmonds, Fessenden, Fogg, Feelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Merrill, Polan, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams and Wilson—32. Nays: Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doallite, Foster, Hendricks, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Riddle, Sausbury and Van Winkle—13. Absent: Yates and Johnson had paired. Messrs: Fowler, Craig, Guthrie, Nye and McEougall—5. If all the Senators had been present and voting, the vote would have been, yeas 36, nays 16. It will take 35 to pass it over the expected veto.

THE BILL.

The bill, as passed, is in the following language, omitting the two last sections, which prescribe punishment for offering or receiving a bribe; for the first named offense the punishment is \$2,000 dollars fine or two years imprisonment, or both; for the last named, one year's imprisonment and disfranchisement thereafter:

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this act each and every male person, excepting paupers and persons under the guardianship, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who has not been convicted of any infamous crime or offense, and excepting persons who may have voluntarily given aid and comfort to the rebels in the late rebellion, and who shall have been born or naturalized in the United States, and who shall have resided in the said District for the period of one year, and in the ward or district in which he may offer to vote three months next preceding any election therein, shall be entitled to the elective franchise, and shall be deemed an elector, and entitled to vote at any election in said district without any distinction on account of color or race.

SECTION 2. That any person whose duty it shall be to receive voters at any election within the District of Columbia who shall willfully refuse to receive or who shall willfully reject the vote of any person entitled to such right under this act shall be liable to an action of tort by the person injured, and shall be liable on indictment and conviction if such act was done knowingly, to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year in the jail of said District or to both.

SECTION 3. That if any person or persons shall willfully interrupt or disturb such elector, in the exercise of such franchise, he or they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction there shall be fined in any sum not to exceed \$1,000 or be imprisoned in the jail in said district for a period not to exceed thirty days, or both at the discretion of the Court.

SECTION 4. That it shall be the duty of the several courts having criminal jurisdiction in said district to give this act in special charge to the Grand Jury at the commencement of each term of the court.

SECTION 5. That the Mayors and Aldermen of the cities of Washington and Georgetown respectively, on or before the first day of March in each year, shall prepare a list of the persons they judge to be qualified to vote in the several wards of said cities in any election, and said Mayors and Aldermen shall be in open session to receive evidence of the qualifications of persons claiming the right to vote in any election therein, and for correcting said lists on two days in each year, not exceeding five days prior to the annual election for the choice of city officers, giving previous notice of the time and place of such session in some newspapers printed in said District.

SECTION 6. That on or before the first day of March, the Mayors and Aldermen of said cities shall post up a list of voters thus prepared in one or more public places in said cities respectively, at least ten days prior to said elections.

SECTION 7. That the officers presiding at any election shall keep and use the check list herein required at the poll, during the election of all officers, and no vote shall be received unless delivered by the voter in person, and not until the presiding officer has had opportunity to be satisfied of his identity and shall find his name on the list, and mark it, and ascertain that his vote is single.

RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Senator Yates, of Illinois, introduced a bill to-day providing for the publication of the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, which was referred to the Reconstruction Committee. It provides that official notice be given of the adoption of the Amendment by the States shall be sent to the Secretary of the Senate and to the Clerk of the House

of Representatives, instead of the Secretary of State as heretofore provided by the Act of 1818, and that upon the receipt by these two officers of official notice from three-fourths of the States that an Amendment has been adopted, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall forthwith cause publication of the same to be made in the newspaper authorized by law to promulgate the laws, with their joint certificate that such amendment or amendments are valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Yates holds that three-fourths of the States represented in Congress are competent to amend the Constitution, and that this view of the case necessarily follows the assumption that two-thirds of their representatives in each House of Congress are competent to propose an amendment for ratification.

It is well to know that the Administration does not take this view of the case, and hence the necessity according to the radicals of providing a new method for its publication, if the amendment now before the States should be ratified by three-fourths of the loyal States. It is believed that the discussion of this bill will develop the views of Senators upon the subject of annulling the State governments which have been set up in the South by the Executive, and the establishment of territorial governments, wherein all the people, without respect to color, shall have a voice.

The Suffrage bill passed by the House on Friday, the 14th inst. The House took up the Senate bill providing for the Universal Suffrage in this District, and without any amendment adopted it precisely in the shape it was telegraphed last night. It will be presented to the President to-morrow for his signature. There were forty-six votes against it. Those who voted in the negative with the Democrats were Hubbard of West Virginia; Latham, of West Virginia; McKee, of Kentucky; Phelps, of Maryland; Randall, of Kentucky; Stillwell, of Indiana, and Whaley, of West Virginia. Messrs. Raymond and Hale of New York, and Delano, of Ohio, voted for the bill.

Civil Government in North Carolina.

We are informed by our exchanges that a bill was introduced into the House of the North Carolina Legislature, on the 13th instant, to enable the State to resume its former relations as a Constitutional State of the American Republic. After a lengthy preamble, the first section provides for holding a Convention at Raleigh, on the 20th of May, 1867, to consist of one hundred and twenty citizens as delegates to frame a Constitution to be submitted to Congress for approval, modification or rejection.

The second section provides that all male resident citizens, of twenty-one years of age, without distinction of race or color, who can read or write, or own one hundred dollars, shall vote. Provided, That no one heretofore entitled to vote shall be disqualified from voting in said election.

The third section provides that the disqualification for delegates to the Convention shall be the same as required for the members of the House of Commons, and the oath to be administered shall be as follows:—That on the 4th of March, 1864, and at all times thereafter, I would willingly have complied with the requirements of the Proclamation of the United States issued on the 8th day of December, 1863, had a safe opportunity for so doing been afforded me, that I was opposed to a continuance of the rebellion and the establishment of the so-called Confederate Government, and voluntarily gave aid or encouragement thereto, but I have since repented of the same, and that I will hereafter faithfully support the Government of the United States of America.

Section 4 provides that the judge administering the oath, if he suspects any falsehood, may require other evidences. False swearing is declared perjury.

Section 5 provides for the opening of the polls by the United States Marshal, who shall appoint the Judges of the election.

Section 6 provides compensation for the Marshal and those whom he may appoint.

Section 7 declares the present State Government of North Carolina void, and the functions of all the present State officers at an end.

Section 8 gives the President power to use the military and naval force to execute this law.

A New and Grand Epoch in Medicine!

DR. MAGGIEL is the founder of a new Medical System! The quantities, whose vast internal doses enfeeble 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 specifics of the Doctor are fast superseding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Magguel'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. Magguel's Pills are not of the class that swallow by the dozen, and of which every box full taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Magguel'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 constipation. If the liver is affected, its functions 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. Uterous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disinfected power of Magguel's Salve. In fact, it is here announced that MAGGUEL'S BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC AND DIARRHEA PILLS cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts and all abrasions of the skin, MAGGUEL'S SALVE is infallible. Sold by J. MAGGIEL, 43 Fulton Street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cts. per box.

For Sale at Dr. GRAHAM'S Drug Store, sole Agent in Butler, Pa. (May 9, '66.)

Speak out on these subjects. Don't wait for your neighbor. Do your own part and we will no doubt be able to give you a paper that will be of local interest to all.

Articles intended for publication, must always be accompanied by the name of the contributor, and the editor will claim the privilege of saying what shall and shall not be published.

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The American Citizen.



The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

C. E. ANDERSON, - - Editor.

BUTLER PA. WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19, 1866.

Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable. - D. Webster.

TO OUR READERS.

We said, in our last issue, that our object would be to make the CITIZEN a welcome visitor to our readers. Especially do we desire to make the Local Department interesting; and in order that this may be done, we request that our readers will send us items of local interest from the different parts of our county. Give us short articles or communications on subjects of importance to the people.—There are individuals in ever Township, Borough, and even in every School District, who are competent to write a short article on some subject of importance to the people of their locality, or to the county at large.

As the greater portion of our own people are engaged in Agriculture, articles on the different topics that may come under the general head of Agriculture or Farming, each one giving his experience in farming, in regard to the nature of the soil, the manner of preparing the same for the different cereals or grains; such as wheat, rye, oats, corn, &c., the mode or manner of cultivation, and the yield per acre. Also, the kinds and quantity of manures or fertilizers applied and their effect on and adaption to the different crops; also, with regard to rotation of crops.

Then, there is the subject of that much needed internal improvement to our county,—a subject which should be agitated and kept before the people until the Iron Horse is heard echoing through our valleys and across our hills. Everybody admits that we need a Railroad, and should have one. The people should wake up on this subject, and never cease working until their efforts are crowned with success. This we are inclined to think, is a subject of vital importance to the citizens of Butler county. We have a territory, a great portion of which is well adapted to agricultural purposes, and nearly all may be made to produce clover, timothy, and other grasses,—and our county is traversed by numerous small streams, and is well watered by never-failing springs of pure water.

Our mineral resources, so far as the same have been developed, show that they are almost inexhaustible, consisting of iron ore, bituminous and canal-coal, and lime stone, and some say, and many are of the opinion that we also, have copper and lead ores.

Then, there is the manufacturing interest. We have the fuel, and water power, and if we had Railroads, it would not be long before our valleys would be dotted with iron works, woolen factories, &c. Labor and wealth would flow into our county, and our farmers would find a ready home market for their stock, grain, hay, and everything that they could raise, and not be compelled to drive and haul the same through the mud to Pittsburgh, and lose so much time and be at such great expense to dispose of whatever they may have to spare. Have our citizens really viewed these things in their proper light? If you have not, it is time that you should arouse from your lethargy and go to work at once. Let us hear from you on these momentous subjects.

The subject of Education is one that interests every one, young and old, male and female. Let us hear what is being done in the different parts of our county. Let us hear how your schools are prospering. When your schools opened, how long they are to be kept open; what wages you are paying or receiving for teaching; what kind of school houses; how they are seated and furnished; what improvements are necessary for the comfort, convenience and progress of the scholars?

We scarcely ever hear from our educators, and so far as they are concerned we do not even know that our Schools are in progress. We would like to hear from those that feel competent to write upon the subject of teaching—with regard to the manner or method of imparting instruction, and thus awaken an interest on this important subject, and throw your experience into a common fund and thus benefit all engaged in the profession.

In writing, let your communications be short and to the point.

Articles intended for publication, must always be accompanied by the name of the contributor, and the editor will claim the privilege of saying what shall and shall not be published.

Speak out on these subjects. Don't wait for your neighbor. Do your own part and we will no doubt be able to give you a paper that will be of local interest to all.

Soldiers' Orphan Schools.

Our readers have no doubt noticed that in the last two numbers of the CITIZEN we gave a certain portion of the Rules and Regulations of the Soldiers' Orphan School of Pennsylvania, taken from the able and interesting Report of Thomas H. Burrows, Superintendent of these schools. We hope that these articles will be read by all our subscribers. Those who are more especially interested should have the children of deceased soldiers placed in these schools with as little delay as possible.

Outlaws!

The following article which we clip from the New York Tribune of the 12th inst., and which is based upon the official report of Gen. Sickles—shows very conclusively that the reconstruction policy of Andrew Johnson has not as yet brought the Rebels of that State into obedience to the laws—except, so far as the military power of the government is exercised by Gen. Sickles, and those under him; and yet, we are told by the President, that "In all the States, civil authority has superseded the coercion of arms, and the people, by their voluntary action, are maintaining their governments in full activity and complete operation," and that, "the enforcement of the laws is no longer obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings."

And yet, Union Soldiers, while engaged in the performance of their bounden duty are shamefully and ruthlessly murdered—and Executive clemency is extended to the Rebel murderers—but they are some of "my friends," and we wish to show them that, although they are the vilest of wretches, and have forfeited even life itself, we still extend to them the right-hand of fellowship, and grant them, even more and greater privileges than is extended to men North and South whose loyalty to the government, has never been called in question.

Here is the article referred to—read and judge for yourselves:

It is a mercy to withhold power from those who will but abuse its possession. In South Carolina, for instance, exclusive of freedmen, there are three classes—the Loyal, few but firm, who kept their faith through the dark and discouraging midnight of Secession—the Rebels, who really repent their mistake and are sincere in their profession of re-allegiance—and, lastly, a motley variety of men, of different social grades, some educated and some ignorant, some refined and some coarse, gentlemen and loafers, well-born and low-born, who are united by a common hatred of the Government which conquered and now controls them, and who mean to fight on a small scale for a cause which they failed to successfully defend upon a large one.—Gen. Sickles' report shows that Law and Justice have not attained very firm footholds in South Carolina—that crime is not yet intimidated, and violence not yet abashed—that men of blood are still bold and busy, and murderously meddling—still there the military protection of their lives and their property—that in certain localities, loyalists and freedmen are in constant danger of ill-treatment, and even of death, and are tormented (to use Gen. Sickles' words) by "bands of outlaws and marauders, composed of the most reckless and abandoned characters, organized mainly for plunder and pillage"—soundless who do not seem to have much reason to fear the civil authorities, and who are to be restrained, if at all, only by the dread of summary military punishment. We are glad to learn from Gen. Sickles that "justice is administered by the Superior Courts with a conscientious respect of law." The difficulty is in getting their offenders into the upper courts at all. Magistrates are dilatory in issuing warrants. Sheriffs and constables are far from diligent in making arrests. Coroners, when freedmen are killed, are more than traditionally obtuse with bands of mounted robbers prowling about the country, with justices of the peace afraid to do their duty, with officers of police either cowardly or corrupt, what chance, in a sparsely settled locality, have honest men of escaping from any outrage which the devil may prompt, opportunity inspire, and passion consummate?—There is nobody who will arrest, and if there were, there is nobody who will commit for trial; there is no resource but to fall back upon the military power, and thus indefinitely to postpone that hour, so much to be desired, when it can be safely and sensibly withdrawn.

These facts, which are officially stated, and which are worthy of credit, put the Government of the United States in a new light, and exhibit it in that very state which so often has defied and insulted it, as the protector of the weak, as the power by which alone South Carolina is saved from the sheerest and savagest anarchy. The very soldiers who were hailed upon their arrival as intruders and oppressors, as plunderers and Federal mercenaries, now alone stand between the so-called respectable classes and all the evils of anarchy: for the blood stained thieves who morally and materially abuse the loyalists and the freedmen would be quite as ready to despoil and destroy the most ultra secessionists. When the promoters of the Rebellion made disobedience to the law the test of manhood and of State patriotism, they awoke a busy devil with no more respect for those who conjured him than for those he was summoned to destroy. It was the benevolent justice of the United States which saved them from all the possible horrors of a servile insurrection; it is now the military force of the United States which preserves them from destruction at the hands of their own violent population.—What a commentary is this much-vaunted doctrine of a self-sustaining and isolated State supremacy! What proof,

plenary and irrefragable, of the suicidal madness of secession!

But the present troubles in South Carolina and the adjoining States are the result of a condition of affairs existing unchecked and unameliorated long before the Rebellion. The public men of these States, many years ago, began to teach their inhabitants lessons of contempt for law; and by their example more than one eminent person there has inculcated the doctrine of personal vengeance, and too proud to accept the protection of courts of justice, has taken the law into his own hands and shot and stabbed at his own savage will, not seldom with impunity. When felony, ho reaver chivalrous or however bedizened with a fine name, is fashionable among the upper sort, what wonder is it that the contagion of a bad example spreads, and that the lower orders give us a sanguinary caricature of the death-dealing exploits of their social superiors? We refer to these things certainly not for the purpose of strengthening old prejudices, or of fanning the embers of old hatreds; but we would fain point out to the generally well-meaning although sometimes sorely mistaken men of the South, that the true loyalty which is now in their power to display will be a bright example to their weaker brethren, and will tend to make their own lives more sacred, and their property more secure in a State which they love too well to abandon, and which they would gladly see restored to order, peace and prosperity. It is easy to indulge in factious complaint; it is not hard to nurse useless and hopeless resentments; it is a momentary gratification to sneer at authority, and to spit upon the statutes; but he who does so in the States lately in rebellion is destroying his own peace, basking his own pocket, and filling the bosom of his own family with constant fears and poisonous apprehensions. If South Carolina desires to enforce her own laws, she must begin by inculcating a respect for those of the United States.—Her leading men little understand the North if they suppose that there is any desire to trample upon them—any wish to expect to see the errant State restored to its true constitutional orbit, prosperous, progressive and peaceful. If we must wait for this consummation, we will do so hopefully and patiently, for the descendants of the Huguenots must come right at last, and the better mind of the State in time assert itself.

The Democratic Policy.

The following article from the Pittsburgh Gazette of the 14th inst., is to the point, and should be sufficient to satisfy any intelligent and honest Democrat, that the boast of the Democratic party which we hear so often, "that the Government will go to ruin if not controlled and governed by the Democracy," is an idle phrase, and only made use of to deceive the ignorant, and work upon their fears and thus lead them to support a party, that for thirty years, had the exclusive control of the Government, and had well nigh destroyed the fair fabric left to us by our forefathers. The late election should teach the leaders of the Democratic party, that the people have determined to look after their own interests, and see that the fruits of the late struggle, inaugurated and carried on by those who composed a large portion of the "Country-saving, Union-loving Democracy," are not lost, and shall not inure to the benefit of those who conspired to destroy the Government:

For the long period of thirty years the Democrats possessed the government of the United States. Constant and commanding success inflated their arrogance. What they held by surffiance they came to regard as belonging to them in fee simple. Whoever differed from them, or challenged their tenure of authority, they held to be guilty of unpardonable contumacy. It is not wonderful, therefore, that they resorted to all measures that promised to perpetuate their ascendancy.—Hence, while they held the government in trust for the whole people, they conspired its overthrow, so as to consolidate it in their own hands, or, rather, in the hands of their leaders.

Confederate X Roads.

When the news of the Illinois election reached the Corners, there was a feeling of uneasiness which was truly affecting; but when the crush intelligence arose that Hoffman was beaten in New York, there was a prostration which was only equalled when the intelligence of Lee's surrender reached us. We expected defeat in Illinois, and some of the other States, but we had hoped that New York would go Democratic, that his Eggegency might have some show of backing by the people and consequently some excuse for continuing to enforce his policy. But that hope was taken from us and we were left with sufficient stamina to preserve the semblance of cheerfulness, and that was only on account of my havin the Post views. Elections could not take that from me—it is a reck which the waves of paper indignation can't wash away, thank the Lord, for if they could, how many of us would to-day be holding our places? Still I felt overwhelmed, and sorrowfully I entered Bascom's. There, with their heads bowed in sorrow and tears flowing from their venerable eyes, sat Deakin Pogran, Elder Slathaus, and a few others of the Saints, who exalted me mekankally rose and stood before the bar; mekankally, Bascom, who was likewise bowed down with grief, set out the invigorator, mekankally we dozed ourselves, and still in a daze, mekankally I moved out without paying, Bascom been to full of sorrow to notice it.

It was deemed proper, in view of the great calamity, that services should be held in the church, and at 2 P. M., (which with us might be said to mean post mortem) we slowly and sadly filed in, the only smile of countenance in site being that of a nigger at the door, who wuz to wunst pecked over the hed for lookin happy.

I gave out the hymn, "Broad is the road which leadeth to death," and it was sung with technu puffs. AF-ter the weepin had subsided, and I got my feelings calmed down so ez to permit me to speak, I comment explain to em the causes of the result. It was, I said, a chastisen sent onto us for our sin; a stripin becuz we hed exalted our horns in our pride; that goryrin in the possession of the postoffices, the collectorships, the assessorships and such, we hed bec-ome vainglorious and puffed up, and careless in the performance of our duties. Ther wuz niggers in Kentucky gain about free, and impiously settin at naught the decrees of Providence which condemned them to be servants of their brethren; and heer I digressed to elucidate a pint. I hed seen stricters in a Boston paper onto the common practis of amalgamashen in the South, which paper held up the practis to the condemnation of pious men. "My brethren," said I, "them Boston abolitionists hev no clear understandin of the scripiter.—When Ham wuz cast by Noo, he wuz that wuz. He shall be a servant unto his brethren. Not unto strangers—and unto the Philistine or the Gergashite, or the Milliteer, but unto his brethren.—How could he be a servant unto his brethren except throo amalgamashun? Unless we amalgamashun em, how wood the ole niggers be our brethren? Oh my brethren, we wuz obliged to do these things that the scripiter might be fulfilled and to the credit of the Southern people be it sed that they never shrunk from the performance of y' duty. The percent of yeller niggers in this State attests how faithful Kentucky hez bin.

But to resum. We hev sinned in permissin skools to come in and unft em for their normal and skriptural condition, but this is not all. My brethren go to Eq. McGavitt's and get the town ship Bible and search till you find this yer text:—

"And no man putteth new wine into old bottles, else the new wine doth bust the bottles, and the wine is spilled."

My brethren, which is the bottles?—the Democracy, of course, and the most of em may be considered ole ones.—We hev acted as bottles, but the ole ones, not precisely wine, but the ole ones, substituted therefor, from our earliest infancy. Wich is new wine? The Abilishists wich followed Johnson, of course. New wine is frathy—so wuz they. New wine fizzes—so did they. New wine hez strength for a minit—so hed they. New wine is unreliable—so wuz they. At Philadelphia, the puttin of this new wine into ole bottles wuz accomplished—at that accussed place anshent D. moerisy wich believes in Ham and Hagar, met and fell onto the neck of Seward and Doollite, wich invented Abilishism, and we mingled our teers together—the new wine wuz put into the venerable ole bottle of Dimoerisy, and notwithstanding we hooped it with Federal patronage it busted, and great wuz the butt thereof; and the fragments of the bottle wuz prone onto the earth, and the new wine is ruinin round permissus. So wuz the Skripter fulfilled, and now my brethren, while you are at the squire's huntin up that tex; keep on till you find another, to wit:

"No man also putteth a piece of old cloth onto a new garment, else the new piece that fillth it up taketh away from the old and the rent is made worse."

My hearers, Dimoerisy went to Philadelphia in a suit of gray, wich he hid bin a wearin for five years. It wuz trooly old and ther wuz greivous rents in it, made mostly by bayonets and sich. Oh why wuznt he content to wear it? Why wuz not satisfied with it? Agin wuz the skripters fulfilled. We patched up the Cufedirt, gray with Federal blue; we put onto the back, Seward; onto the knees, Randall; onto the the shoulders, Cowan; and onto the seat, Johnson, and they wuz stitched together with Post offices. But it didn't hold. The skripters wuz fulfilled—the ole cloth wuz rotten, and one by one the patches fell off, somewhat dirtied, and takin with em a part of the old, and the rent is bigger than afore. Our coat is busted at the elbows, our pants is frayed round the bottoms, out at the knees, and from behind the flag uv distress waveth drearily in the cold wind.

My brethren, we will suggest when we stick to our integrity. Wuz wuz the use of our assumin wich we did not hev? Wuz wuz the sense of our askin our people to vote for Kernels for Congris, wich hed, down the war, drafted their sons? Wuz wuz the yosse uv talkin constitutional amendments to men who supported Internal Improvements and a Nasinel Bank wuz still the shoo? Wuz wuz the yosse uv lettin'g one hoit on nigger equality, wich is the right bower, left bower, and see uv the Dimoerisy, its tower uv strength, its auker and cheefest trust, and wich is easy uv comprehension and eminently adapted to the Dimoeratic intellect, and takin up questions wich will all be settled ten years afore they begin to comprehend em? In brief, wuz wuz the sense, my brethren in puttin new wine in ole bottles—uv patchin ole cloth with new? Let us be warned and never repeat the fatie error.

The congressmen dispersed somewhat sadly, but ez they gathered at Bascom's to discuss the sermon, I wuz gratified to observe a visible improvement in their temper. Bascom hisself bustled around lively; Deekin Pogran remarked, that probably it wuz unskriptural to put new wine into old tubs, but ez he didn't hev no new whiskey, he'd rest it, bust or no bust, and he plained hisself very much in the ole style; and Elder Slathaus and Kernel M'Fetter so far recovered their spirits ez to hang the nigger I mentioned in the beginning ez lookin pleased at the church. The Corners is rapidly gettin itself agin.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M. (wich is Postmaster.)

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH, December 15, 1866. GRAIN.—There is some little inquiry for wheat, and I write the market is firmer, it is impossible to give quotations in the absence of sales. Corn is in brisk demand, and new Ear is selling in store at 80 to 85. Barley is dull but unchanged in price. We continue to quote at \$11.50 for prime Spring, and \$1.10 to \$1.15 for Fall. Oats selling at 45 to 50, on wharf and track, and 53 to 55 in a retail way. No movement in Rye.

FLOUR.—There is a decidedly firmer feeling in the market for Flour, but there is not perceptible improvement in the demand, and as yet no advance in prices. We continue to quote at \$11.50 to \$12 for Spring Wheat, \$13 to \$13.50 for Winter, and \$14 to \$16 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is selling at \$84 per hbl., and Buckwheat at \$44, in bulk, and \$44, in sacks.

HOGS.—The market for live Hogs, under the influence of improved receipts, and unfavorable reports from the east, was less active at the Central Yards to-day, and prices ruled about a dollar lower. We now quote at 64 to 64 1/2 cents, for good to prime heavy averages, against 64 to 7 for several days previous. Dressed Hogs selling at 8 to 8 1/2. HAY.—Coming in more freely, but the demand seems to keep pace with the supply, and prices are pretty well sustained. Sales of 1 car common grass Hay at \$25—prime Timothy may be quoted at \$30. Loose is selling at \$25 to \$30 to \$34, as to quality. APPLES.—In rather better demand, and BUTTER.—Is in rather better demand, and while the market is a shade firmer, prices remain unchanged. Prime Roll sells readily at 30. EGGS.—The demand is less active, and under the influence of more liberal arrivals, the market is a shade easier, though prices have undergone no change, 35 to 36 for lined and 37 to 38 for fresh packed. DRIED FRUIT.—Quiet but steady with small sales at 10 to 11 p B for Apples, and 18 to 22 p B for Peaches.

—In Spain the art of adulterating food is carried to perfection. Butter in that favorite latitude is composed of tall, remnants of cheese, the juice of the petals of marigold and raw potatoes scraped and reduced to pulp. This delicious compound is made into cakes, and outwardly provided with a layer of the genuine article.

Confederate X Roads.

When the news of the Illinois election reached the Corners, there was a feeling of uneasiness which was truly affecting; but when the crush intelligence arose that Hoffman was beaten in New York, there was a prostration which was only equalled when the intelligence of Lee's surrender reached us. We expected defeat in Illinois, and some of the other States, but we had hoped that New York would go Democratic, that his Eggegency might have some show of backing by the people and consequently some excuse for continuing to enforce his policy. But that hope was taken from us and we were left with sufficient stamina to preserve the semblance of cheerfulness, and that was only on account of my havin the Post views. Elections could not take that from me—it is a reck which the waves of paper indignation can't wash away, thank the Lord, for if they could, how many of us would to-day be holding our places? Still I felt overwhelmed, and sorrowfully I entered Bascom's. There, with their heads bowed in sorrow and tears flowing from their venerable eyes, sat Deakin Pogran, Elder Slathaus, and a few others of the Saints, who exalted me mekankally rose and stood before the bar; mekankally, Bascom, who was likewise bowed down with grief, set out the invigorator, mekankally we dozed ourselves, and still in a daze, mekankally I moved out without paying, Bascom been to full of sorrow to notice it.

It was deemed proper, in view of the great calamity, that services should be held in the church, and at 2 P. M., (which with us might be said to mean post mortem) we slowly and sadly filed in, the only smile of countenance in site being that of a nigger at the door, who wuz to wunst pecked over the hed for lookin happy.

I gave out the hymn, "Broad is the road which leadeth to death," and it was sung with technu puffs. AF-ter the weepin had subsided, and I got my feelings calmed down so ez to permit me to speak, I comment explain to em the causes of the result. It was, I said, a chastisen sent onto us for our sin; a stripin becuz we hed exalted our horns in our pride; that goryrin in the possession of the postoffices, the collectorships, the assessorships and such, we hed bec-ome vainglorious and puffed up, and careless in the performance of our duties. Ther wuz niggers in Kentucky gain about free, and impiously settin at naught the decrees of Providence which condemned them to be servants of their brethren; and heer I digressed to elucidate a pint. I hed seen stricters in a Boston paper onto the common practis of amalgamashen in the South, which paper held up the practis to the condemnation of pious men. "My brethren," said I, "them Boston abolitionists hev no clear understandin of the scripiter.—When Ham wuz cast by Noo, he wuz that wuz. He shall be a servant unto his brethren. Not unto strangers—and unto the Philistine or the Gergashite, or the Milliteer, but unto his brethren.—How could he be a servant unto his brethren except throo amalgamashun? Unless we amalgamashun em, how wood the ole niggers be our brethren? Oh my brethren, we wuz obliged to do these things that the scripiter might be fulfilled and to the credit of the Southern people be it sed that they never shrunk from the performance of y' duty. The percent of yeller niggers in this State attests how faithful Kentucky hez bin.

But to resum. We hev sinned in permissin skools to come in and unft em for their normal and skriptural condition, but this is not all. My brethren go to Eq. McGavitt's and get the town ship Bible and search till you find this yer text:—

"And no man putteth new wine into old bottles, else the new wine doth bust the bottles, and the wine is spilled."

My brethren, which is the bottles?—the Democracy, of course, and the most of em may be considered ole ones.—We hev acted as bottles, but the ole ones, not precisely wine, but the ole ones, substituted therefor, from our earliest infancy. Wich is new wine? The Abilishists wich followed Johnson, of course. New wine is frathy—so wuz they. New wine fizzes—so did they. New wine hez strength for a minit—so hed they. New wine is unreliable—so wuz they. At Philadelphia, the puttin of this new wine into ole bottles wuz accomplished—at that accussed place anshent D. moerisy wich believes in Ham and Hagar, met and fell onto the neck of Seward and Doollite, wich invented Abilishism, and we mingled our teers together—the new wine wuz put into the venerable ole bottle of Dimoerisy, and notwithstanding we hooped it with Federal patronage it busted, and great wuz the butt thereof; and the fragments of