

GEN. RAWLINGS'S SPEECH

Gen. Grant's Views Reflected in Union-Loyalty-EQUALITY

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

We published, on Saturday, the speech of Major General Rawlings, to his old friends and neighbors at Galena, upon the present condition of political affairs. This speech has a peculiar significance. General Rawlings is the Chief of Staff to General Grant. He was Gen. Grant's personal friend, and Chief of Staff during the entire war. He shares the confidence of the General of the army more than any other man in the country, and he merits that confidence because of his ability as a soldier and an executive officer. The speech of General Rawlings is a careful and deliberate review of the political history of the last six years, and, while it will excite especial interest as coming from a gentleman of his standing and attainments, it will not be interesting when accepted by the public as an exposition, to some extent, of the views and opinions of General Grant.

General Rawlings's speech will be welcomed by every Republican and Union man, North and South, who wishes order and peace restored on right principles, the Union once more in harmonious operation, and civil and political equality enjoyed by the whole people freely, and without partiality or obstruction. It is the voice of the army calling for that peace and union which its valor conquered, and for the extinction of every trace of the rebellion whose armed force it subdued. It affirms:

1. The power and duty of Congress and the President as the law making power to protect and guard the American Union, and to preserve inviolate the Republican form of the National and State Governments, and the rights, liberties and property of this whole people. 2. That the condition of the country after the close of the war, and the refusal of the provisional or temporary governments to secure and protect the rights and liberties of the freedmen, demanded of Congress the enactment of the Civil Rights Bill without which these people would have remained subject to all the disabilities, with none of the protection of slavery.

3. That the rebellion was undertaken to establish a Government having as its basis the perpetuity of human slavery. That in dealing with the rebellion the United States, with great forbearance, during nearly three years, omitted to strike slavery, as it might have done, and then when it did so, it destroyed the chivalric character of the slave, made him a full freeman, and as such, entitled to an equality in political and civil rights with all other freemen. To have given the negroes freedom, without political equality, would have exhibited the anomaly of four millions of freemen, neither citizens nor aliens, subject to the laws and yet not entitled to their full protection.

4. That the governments instituted by the President in the rebel States, having failed in almost every essential to adapt their constitutions to the republican form made necessary by the change in the political character of so many millions of the people of those States, it was the duty of Congress to inquire into these organizations, and finding them both illegal and anti-republican, to refuse them representation. That it was in the power and it was the duty of Congress to sweep from existence any and all governments in any States which were anti-republican, as these governments in the rebel States were, and to provide for the establishment of other governments therein, on the basis of republican equality.

5. That Congress was correct in its decision that any governments in these States denying suffrage to all freemen, without distinction of race or color, were illegal and anti-republican, and is justified in denying representation to those States until they do grant suffrage to the people without such distinctions. 6. The right of suffrage is the only secure means by which any person can protect his liberty, and that it cannot be denied to the colored people, who, in most of the States, if not all, constitute the majority of those who proved steadfast to the Union, and fought in the ranks of its armies, without a denial of the republican principles upon which the Government is founded.

7. That the Constitutional Amendment proposed by the last Congress, was an indispensable necessity created by the war; that Congress did right in proposing it, and in making its ratification a prerequisite of the recognition of any Government in the rebel States. That the amendment in all its parts—the declaration of citizenship, the limitation of representation of those admitted to suffrage, the inviolability of the national debt, the repudiation of the rebel debt, the disfranchisement of those rebels who had added, official perjury to treason—was wise and just, and of its necessity there can be no doubt.

8. That the Reconstruction Acts of the last Congress were the result of a wise exercise of the unquestionable power of the law making branch of the Government; that the military provisions of the acts are no more violations of liberty than the employment of the army for the suppression of the rebellion, and that the South must accept the situation fully and unreservedly.

9. That reconstruction and restoration of the whole Union are eminently desirable; that it must be accomplished before there can be a full return to all the blessings of a wise and economical administration of the affairs of the Government; that there is no portion of the people who more earnestly desire such restoration than the army generally, or the five commanders of the military districts; that the Union thus restored upon the broad and enduring basis of the political equality of all freemen, the future glory and safety of the nation will be secured beyond danger.

10. That all Northern States which have not established impartial suffrage should do so without delay. This is the comprehensive platform embodied in the able speech of General Rawlings. It will meet with a hearty response from the whole American people. It is not open to doubt; each point is clearly stated and fortified with im-

pregnable arguments. It is the platform of the army, it is the platform of the Republican party, it is, emphatically, the platform of the country, and it is, unquestionably, the platform of General Grant.

Goblins Dana's'd.

The expedients resorted to by Democratic teachers and leaders, to compel their deluded and defeated followers to conform to their will and to incite them to action are various, and some of them rather amusing. They puzzle their brains to invent perils and dangers, very much after the fashion of nursery maids, vexed and worried by petulant and perverse infants. Bridget calls to her aid fierce goblins and ugly ghouls. Her otherwise intractable charge, affrighted by the suggestion of a visit from these evil spirits, holds tenaciously to her leading strings and yields a prompt obedience to her will, whatever it may be, whether to close its eyes in enforced slumber or close its mouth in constrained silence. Bridget's strategy is closely copied by Democratic teachers. Every now and then they summon to their aid some terrible hobgoblin, and parade it in all its hideous deformity before the imaginations of their followers. The negro is their favorite goblin. No elf or fairy was ever half so potent in the nursery as the negro in the fold of the faithful. A single threat that this hideously ugly fellow will thrust himself uninvited into the family and social circles, has always constrained the Democracy to yield an implicit obedience to general orders. A belief in elves and fairies seems incident to childhood. One generation repeats just what was done by that which preceded it. The children of to-day accept these evil spirits as realities, just as their grandfathers did before them in their childhood, and tremble just as much when they think them near.—Humanity don't seem able to outgrow this weakness. It is becoming so with Democracy in regard to the unfortunate descendants of Ham, and artful leaders practice upon their fears as regularly as their conventions meet. The last convention that met at Harrisburg varied the thing a little, but the prominent face in the picture they drew is decidedly African.—It has the thick lip, flat nose and crimped hair that are so frightful in Democratic eyes, but the manner of his visitation is changed. Heretofore he has been represented as half ape and half demon, striving to find a place among the families of men, and to compel a companionship that would be worse than death, prevented from the attainment of these ends only by some eloquent action on the part of the noble and godlike Democracy. In this latest picture his personal peculiarities are not changed, but the danger is represented as more imminent, inasmuch as he is furnished with an ally, strong, indefatigable and unscrupulous, who is bent on the destruction of men in bending all his energies to secure the ultimate success of this natural monstrosity. The picture is frightful certainly to weak minds and weak nerves. It will operate like magic upon the faithful and incite them to a noble effort. They are promised safety if they will only exert themselves. Bridget feigning intense anxiety and concern for her infantile charge, frightens almost to death by its nurse's stories, snatches it nervously in her arms and conceals it from the advancing goblin behind the folds of her gingham. Judge Black, feigning great solicitude for the purity, homogeneity and social supremacy of his race, calms the fears of his followers, excited by his own devices, by reviving among other things, that if his followers are only faithful—this, of course, is implied—that "we," meaning himself and the rest of the apostles, shall resist to the last resort the threatened measures of the leaders of the Republican party, to interfere by acts of Congress with the regulating of the elective franchise in the State of Pennsylvania.

Kind Bridget! Considerate Judge! You shall both be held in grateful remembrance by those who have so befriended and protected. You need not wait long, rest for some manifestation of this gratitude. It follows speedily, even while the danger still threatens. The timid, frightened youngster stabs all the while thinking the goblin at his back imprints his kisses upon Bridget's hand. "We hail," says the spirit, "frightened out of propriety, but somewhat relieved by the kind interposition of the Judge—with special commendation this resolution of our Convention." Submissive child! perturbed spirit! Bridget and the Judge were only in fun. Cruel fun you say, but you will laugh at it some day. There is a time coming, we hope, when you will have outgrown your childish weakness, when the thought of a goblin or the sight of a negro can neither blanch your cheek nor sear your eyeballs. Take hope.

—Franklin Repository.

High Indorsement. Among the numerous instances in which the high judicial character of the Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, our candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, has been recognized we quote the following from Judge WOODWARD the present Chief Justice, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Burr vs. Todd, reported in 5 WRIGHT, page 213: "In McClurg vs. Croghans's Administrators, (1 Grant's Cases, p. 307,) this subject was greatly discussed upon the authorities, and it was held by Judge Williams of the District Court of Allegheny county, that the breach of contract to sell land, and that the measure of damages in such a case as the price paid for the leases and its interest, and not the value of the bargain. "The price paid for land, whether upon lease or sale, is the value of it as between the contracting parties; so that Judge Williams's ruling was not inconsistent with the doctrine in 8 Casey. That the same rule prevails in respect to parcel contracts, was abundantly shown in Malan vs. Ammon, (1 Grant's Cases, p. 123,) afterwards approved by the whole Court Hertzog vs. Hertzog, (10 Casey, p. 418) and Dumore vs. Miller. Ib. 319."

It is so rare that the Judge of an inferior court is quoted as authority by the Supreme Court, that such an occurrence is extraordinary; and it is but reasonable to say that the unanimous acceptance by the Supreme Court of Judge WILLIAMS as high judicial authority, is conclusive proof of his qualifications to be the successor of the Justice who pronounced the compliment of the court upon him.—Pittsburgh Commercial.

The American Citizen.



The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

C. E. ANDERSON, - - - Editor.

BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1867.

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

Union Republican State Ticket.

SUPREME JUDGE.

Hon. Henry W. Williams,

Of Allegheny County.

Union Republican County Ticket.

ASSEMBLY:

JAMES T. M'JUNKIN,

JOHN EDWARDS, [LAWRENCE CO.]

GEO. S. WESTLAKE, } MERCER CO.

DAVID ROBINSON, }

TREASURER:

HUGH MORRISON.

COMMISSIONER:

CHARLES HOFFMAN.

JURY COMMISSIONER:

CHARLES M'CLUNG.

AUDITOR:

J. CALVIN GLENN.

Summary.

Congress has completed its labors in regard to reconstruction. The Bill as agreed upon by the Conference Committee was adopted in the Senate by a vote of 31 to 6. The Bill in full as agreed upon will be found on the 2d page of to-day's paper. It is said that President Johnson is preparing his veto against the Bill.—His labor will be in vain, for Congress will pass the bill by a two-thirds vote.

The news from Mexico increases in interest, and is assuming additional importance every day. In Europe, the shooting of Maximilian continues to be the topic of remark and special interest. It is said that Austria is about to send for the body of the dead Prince, and France will demand the surrender of Dana, who was the French Secretary of State under the Empire, whether dead or alive, and go that end will send a fleet for him, and for the purpose of resenting any indignity to him.

The London Times expresses the opinion that the United States will be compelled to take Mexico in hand, secure to her a stable government, and redress the wrongs she has committed. Our exchanges represent affairs in Mexico as truly appalling. Madness and terror reign supreme. What the end will be, time and transpiring events only will tell. The downfall of the Empire, the execution of Maximilian and others, and the shooting of 1500 men in cold blood, are indicative of the bloodthirsty spirit of the Mexican people. It is impossible at present to see what will be the end of these fearful events.

Legislative Conference.

The Republican Legislative Conference from the District composed of Mercer, Lawrence and Butler counties, met at the Leslie House in New Castle, on Friday the 5th inst. The following named gentlemen were present: S. H. Miller, J. D. Kirkpatrick, D. F. Houston, of Mercer county, Dr. Amos Lusk, John Mitchell, H. E. Wick, of Butler county, and David Sankey, A. P. Moore and John Elder, of Lawrence county.

On motion of David Sankey, Dr. Amos Lusk, of Butler county, was chosen Chairman, and on motion of S. H. Miller, D. F. Houston, of Mercer county, Secretary.

G. S. Westlake and David Robinson, of Mercer, John Edwards, of Lawrence, and James T. M'Junkin, of Butler county, were placed in nomination as candidates for Assembly in the District by acclamation.

The Conference, having performed the duties enjoined on them, adjourned sine die. AMOS LUSK, Chm'n. D. F. HOUSTON, Sec'y.

Report of Committee on Moving Match.

We, the undersigned committee to make test of Machines, at a trial held at Butler, on Thursday the 11th inst., having made an examination of the different Machines, were stopped short by an accident to the Dynamometer, by which the draft of the different machines was to be tested; we are therefore unable, and decline making a general report, as only half of the machines were partially tested as to draft, and even the test in moving was not sufficient to enable the committee to decide in favor of any particular machine. The machines generally did work well.

HENRY SHAFER, WM. ALBERT, S. L. PEARCE, J. J. WEST, Com.

Communications.

FOR THE CITIZEN.

Psalmody.

A reading public will not forget the fact, that along and billingsgats are the last resort of a vanquished opponent.—However severe men may be in argument, it manifests a want of good breeding for a controversialist to contemptuously treat his opponent. The public, then, will pardon me if I do not reply to an article found in the citizen of July 3rd, over the signature of Wm. Allen, in his style, and with his animus. It purports to have been written at Allen Dell. Webster says dell means hollow place.—This article, then, found its birth at Allen hollow place, near Whitestown. It is strange that Mr. Allen did not give us the point of compass and number of links from the aforesaid article was born on the 28th of June, "in the year of Christ 1867." I do wonder where Mr. Allen found that word "Christ." I can assure you that he did not find it in Rouse's Psalms, and that if he is a consistent Psalm-singer, he never sung that blessed name in his life. Now, I have not in this done any thing inconsistent, for fair controversy allows me to say what I may think proper, of any man's productions; but it does not allow me to besame my opponent. The intent of Mr. Allen in his last article is to show that the authors of many of our hymns are men of bad moral character. He does not say this, but there is no doubt but that this is his purpose. Now, if history does not pervert facts in a most glaring manner, no one of the Poets mentioned would suffer in the least, by being compared with Rouse, in point of morality. I do not except Robert Burns or Tom Moore.—The difference between Mr. Allen and myself is this: I do not parade the productions of those mentioned by him before the world as the "word of God," while he claims for Rouse's effusions the infallibility of inspiration. I flatly deny that Rouse had the ability to translate the Psalms at all, or that he even attempted to do so. He only attempted to put the English version into metre, and he made a miserable failure at that. It is conceded by the learned that our present version of the Bible is as nearly correct as any version ever was, or perhaps ever will be. We propose to give a few specimens of Rouse's infallible translation, and compare them with the prose version.

PROSE VERSION. ROUSE. His name always praise, laud and bless, For it is seemly so to do. Which sing among the branches sing With delectation. God in his holiness hath said, Herein I will take pleasure. I thought on my ways. My soul breaketh for the longing it hath. Their heart is as fat as grease. In the following from Rouse, I put in Italics all the words not in the prose version. Thou art the God that wonders dost, By thy right hand most strong. Their ensign they set up for signs Of triumph thee before. A man was famous and was had In estimation. They set their mouths against the heavens In their blasphemous talk. And they a passage had Ev'n marching through the flood on foot. Surely when floods of water great Do swell up to the brim, They shall not overwhelm his soul, Nor once come nigh to him.

The above is but a specimen of many of Rouse's Psalms. It can be readily observed that one-half of the above words is Rouse's own invention, or, in other words, human composition, that is if Rouse himself was human, yet they are palmed off as the "pure word of God." If any one will take the pains to examine for himself, he will find as many words added to the prose version by Rouse, as will make forty-five Psalms as long as the 117th Psalm, and let him extend his research a little further, and he will find that there is left out of the original as many words as would make forty-five more Psalms of the same length. Hence there is a difference of ninety Psalms between Rouse and our prose version, that is, Rouse, in putting the Psalms into metre, uses as many uninspired words as would make ninety Psalms as long as the 117th. This is no chimera of the brain, but is absolutely true; and yet Mr. Allen and his coreligionists would pack everybody off to the Devil that will not fall down and worship Rouse's Psalms as the "pure word of God." I therefore appeal to any and every intelligent reader of this controversy whether he is willing to accept Rouse's Psalms as a correct translation of the Psalms of David. The best translators of the scriptures scoff at

the idea of calling it a translation at all. It is not a respectable paraphrase. It occurs to me then, if we are to sing human productions, let us select the best of such productions and not have our sensibilities gratified as in the following: My mouth I have wide open - ad and panted earnestly. While after thy command - a - mens I long'd exceedingly.

Consider mine affliction in safety do me set. I need not multiply examples, for the above is a fair specimen of a great majority of Rouse's Psalms, without the singing of which we are threatened with the sword of the Lord. Mr. Allen informs us that if we sing any thing like the following:—

Thou, O Christ, art all I want; More than all in thee I find; Raise the fallen, cheer the faint; Heal the sick, and lead the blind.

Just and holy is thy name; I am all unrighteousness; False and full of sin I am; Thou art full of truth and grace, we are in danger of something worse than Adlington's knife.

All he has to say about whiskey, and water for baptism, and lambs, &c., &c. I cannot understand. I confess I tried hard to see the relevancy of his allusions there, but I could not see it. I hope he will be a little more explicit. He accuses me of deceit. I will suggest to him that honesty would forever prevent me from affirming that Rouse had given to the world a correct translation of David's Psalms. He thinks I would do well to learn to read Hebrew. I am sorry I am compelled to indite the following for it may appear egotistical; but I will read Hebrew, chapters alternately, with any Covenantanter in Butler county, at any time or place my opponent may see fit to meet me, and then I will debate publicly the Psalmody question with the same one, or any other Covenantanter in any place, or at any time possible for me to comply with. If anything else should happen to be born at that hollow place, near Whitestown, I hope it will not have "seven heads and ten horns," or have any resemblance whatever to the last specimen brought forth, "June 28th, in the year of Christ 1867." Not that it is dangerous. It is only exceedingly unseemly.

W. H. TIBBLES. For the American Citizen.

MR. EDITOR.—According to a mutual arrangement made between the U. P. and O. S. Presbyterian Sabbath Schools of Centreville, they assembled at the church of the latter on the 4th inst., at 12 o'clock, m., to celebrate the day in a manner appropriate on such occasions. Long before the hour appointed for meeting, groups of children could be seen going to the place appointed for meeting, with joyous expectation depicted on their countenances, which such occasions always excite. At the hour named, the scholars, teachers, and others present, were formed into procession by W. O. Brackenridge, Chief Marshal, assisted by H. H. Vincent and J. W. George, Assistant Marshals. The procession numbered about 500, and was headed by a band of music. Each school had very beautiful and appropriate banners, which were made by the ladies, and to whom great praise is due for the skill and taste displayed by them in this, as well as in all other departments assigned to them. The procession proceeded to the grove selected on the farm of Mr. Wm. Biggs, adjoining the village; but soon after getting there, a storm came on, when it was thought advisable to return to the church, by which time the storm was ended, the air was cooler, and the sun shining, which contributed much to the enjoyment of the occasion.

After reassembling in the church, the following list of officers was read, and they took their places. Prof. Thompson, President; Nathaniel Cooper, Wm. Bigham, Geo. Reed, and Wm. Vincent, Esq's, Vice Presidents; Jas. M'Knight and H. S. Hingham, Secretaries.

According to the programme made out, the exercises were opened with prayer, by Rev. Mr. Williams, pastor of the Presbyterian church. The choir then sang the piece entitled America. The Declaration of Independence was read by Rev. Mr. Williams. Singing by the choir.

Prof. Thompson, chairman, addressed the audience in an able manner, showing the increase and progress of Sabbath schools in the United States from their origin to the present time. The address contained much interesting information, and was listened to with marked attention by all.

Rev. Dr. Walker, of Plaisance, had been invited and was expected to be present, but failed to come, when Rev. Williams was called upon, and responded in a short extemporaneous address to the children, in which he succeeded in gaining their attention and keeping it to the close of his remarks. He referred to the interruption of the proceedings, caused by the storm, and showed that we are sometimes disappointed in our expectations by the providence of God, yet we should not murmur; and that Providence overrules all for our good, and in the end his providences always result so. The remarks of the speaker were very appropriate, and, without doubt, left a good impression upon the hearts of all.

At the conclusion of the address, the refreshments, of which an abundant supply was provided by the committee, was served by the teachers and others appointed for that duty.

After a few remarks by the President

to the children, the exercises were closed by singing a doxology and pronouncing the benediction. On motion, the proceeding were ordered to be published in the county papers. Had those persons been present who doubt the propriety of having such meetings as the one described, and witnessed the orderly conduct, earnest attention and delight manifested by the large assembly of children present, we think they would not only cease all opposition, but would exert their influence to have such occasions more frequent in our midst than they are. They would approve of the following sentiment:

Let them exult their laugh and song Are rarely known to last too long; Why should we strive, with cynical frown, To knock their merry carols down? W. S. BIGHAM, J. MCKNIGHT, Sec'ys.

Grand Pic-Nic.

In accordance with previous arrangements, a basket Pic-nic was held in St. Clair's grove, in Centre township. The following named persons acted as a Committee of Arrangements: Misses S. Weisenstein, M. Johnston, B. Walker, E. Allison, M. Hoon and M. Badger. Also, Messrs. G. F. Weisenstein, T. C. Snodgrass, S. Johnston, J. Allison, L. Blain and A. Black.

The young men of the neighborhood contributed handsomely to aid in procuring the necessary sweetmeats and refreshments. The committee are deserving of the highest praise for the manner in which they performed their duties. At an early hour the people began to assemble in the appointed grove. When nearly all had arrived, and the necessary preparations had been made for the display of some literary talent, a large cloud could be seen floating rapidly from the West, and from all appearances, we were to have a heavy shower of rain. The audience, therefore, withdrew to a large barn that was situated near by, and remained there until the much needed and highly beneficial shower was over; after which they returned to the grove, where a table was soon covered with all the delicacies and luxuries that mortal man could desire.

Everything being arranged, the large crowd were soon pleasantly entertained with a good dinner. After dinner was over, the crowd betook themselves to such amusements as they thought proper. Everything passed off pleasantly, and each one appeared pleased and gratified in being permitted thus to spend another 4th of July in the land of the free, and the home of the brave. SPECTATOR.

Supplemental Reconstruction.

On Saturday Congress completed its labors regarding Reconstruction. The following is the bill agreed upon by both Houses:

SECTION 1. That it is hereby declared to have been the intent and meaning of the act of March 2, 1867, that the governments then existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas, were not legal State governments, and that hereafter said governments, if continued at all, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of Congress.

SEC. 2. That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the approval of the General of the army of the United States, and have effect till disapproved, whenever, in the opinion of the commander, the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties and exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such district, under any power, election, appointment, or authority derived from or granted by or claimed under any so-called State or the government thereof, and upon such suspension or removal, such commander, subject to the disapproval of the General aforesaid, shall have power to provide from time to time for the performance of said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed, by detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army, or by the appointment of some other person to perform the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise.

SEC. 3. The General of the army of the United States shall be entrusted with all powers of suspension, removal and appointment granted in the preceding section to district commanders.

SEC. 4. That the acts of the officers of the army already done in removing, in said districts, persons exercising the functions of civil officers, and appointing others in their stead, are hereby confirmed; provided, any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any district commander to exercise the functions of any civil officer, may be removed either by the military officer in command of the district or by the General of the army, and it shall be the duty of such commander to remove from office as aforesaid all persons who are disloyal to the Government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct the due and proper administration of this act and the acts to which it is supplementary.

SEC. 5. That the Boards of Registration provided for in the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2d, 1867, and to facilitate registration, passed March 23d, 1867, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain upon such facts or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, and the oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question; and no person shall be registered

unless such Board shall have such power to examine, under the oath to be administered by any member of such Board, any one, touching the qualifications of any person claiming registration; but in every case of refusal by the Board to register an applicant, and in every case of striking his name from the list as herein prescribed, the Board shall make a note or memorandum, which shall be returned with the registration list to the Commanding General, for the ground of such refusal or such striking from the list; provided, no person shall be disqualified as a member of any Board of Registration by reason of race or color.

SEC. 6. That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary act is, among other things, that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State, or has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion, or had held it before, and who has afterwards engaged in rebellion against the United States, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or vote; and the words "executive or judicial office in any State," in said oath, shall be construed to include all civil officers created by law for the administration of any general law of the State, or for the administration of justice.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the time for completing the original registration provided for in the said act may, in the discretion of the commander of any district, be extended to the first of October, 1867; and the Boards of Registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, commencing fourteen days prior to any election under said act, and upon reasonable public notice of time and place thereof, to revise for five days the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike such name from the lists, and such person shall not be allowed to vote, and such Board shall also during the same period add to such register the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said act who have not already registered; and no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered or vote by reason of any Executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which without such pardon or amnesty would disqualify him from registration or voting.

SEC. 8. That all members of said Boards of Registration and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military districts under any so-called State or municipal authority, or by detail or appointment of the district commander, shall be required to take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed by law for the officers of the United States.

SEC. 9. That no District Commander or member of the Board of Registration, or any officer or appointee under them, shall be bound in his action by the opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

SEC. 10. That section four of said last named act shall be construed to authorize the Commanding General named therein, whenever he shall deem it needful, to remove any member of a Board of Registration and appoint another in his stead, and fill any vacancy in said Board.

SEC. 11. That all provisions of this act, and of the act to which it is supplementary, shall be construed liberally to the end that all the intent thereof may fully and perfectly be carried out.

Temperance Convention in New Castle.

A convention of the friends of temperance was held in New Castle, on Thursday last, under the auspices of the Independent Order of Good Templars. Delegates were present from Lawrence, Beaver and Mercer counties, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. The Committee on Organization, through Rev. Cowden, recommended the organization of a permanent District Temperance Union, auxiliary to the State Union embracing the before mentioned counties. A committee, consisting of Rev. Dr. Brown, J. H. Stevenson, W. W. Walker, R. Carvan and Wm. F. Cowden, were appointed to draft constitution and by-laws. Resolutions were adopted setting forth that experience and observation proves the use of intoxicating beverages is the occasion of innumerable private and public evils, and that citizens of all ranks, especially magistrates, legislators and teachers of public sentiment, should combine to secure its suppression; that the practice of total abstinence from all intoxicating beverages is the only safe basis for a permanent temperance reformation; that the traffic in intoxicating beverages should be rendered illegal, either by direct prohibitory laws or by empowering the people to suppress the traffic in their several municipalities, townships and boroughs. The Convention was ably addressed by Rev. W. A. Davidson, State Lecturer of the Good Templars and by others. A resolution was adopted calling upon the citizens everywhere to organize temperance associations.

After the adoption of the constitution, the Convention proceeded to the election of officers under the new organization: President—Rev. Dr. A. B. Brown of Lawrence county. Vice-President—Col. Taylor, of Beaver county. Secretary—J. Harvey Stevenson, of Lawrence county. Treasurer—Richard Carvan, of Mercer county. Executive Committee from Lawrence county—Mr. W. W. Walker, Rev. J. Alexander, Rev. T. W. Winter, Mercer county—Rev. Rice, Wm. S. Bailey, Rev. J. E. Findlay, Butler co.—C. E. Anderson, Hon. Pillow, Rev. Dr. Young, Beaver county—Rev. Morrow, Mr. John Carter, Mr. E. A. Barnes.

The place for holding the annual meeting of the Union was fixed at Sharon, Mercer county, and the time third Wednesday of September next.

Cincinnati has 950 drinking houses. —Porcelain bouquets are a feature in the Exposition. —New Orleans drinks three thousand kegs of lager daily. —It is said the Indians in the West are busy collecting their poll tax. —They take it out in hair.