

of the speaker, I think it was Dr. Young, I heard say that the storm of the streets of New Orleans called for blood and cried for his blood.

552. Was the meeting held without interruption to its close?
A. Yes, sir. I was not present during the whole time. Dr. Distie afterwards called the meeting to order, and said he would make a speech to them on the steps of the City Hall, and they would be present, with shouting and hooting and shouting as loud as they could; that was about ten o'clock, and was the end of that meeting.

Q. It will be remembered that these demonstrations were made in the heart of the city; yet the speakers were not interrupted, nor the meetings disturbed. How was it that there were no processions of between two and three thousand colored people, between ten and eleven o'clock at night, parading with torchlight, marching through the streets, to the City Hall?
A. Then again, the crowd was addressed by Dr. Distie, and he said that he would make a speech to them on the steps of the City Hall, and they would be present, with shouting and hooting and shouting as loud as they could; that was about ten o'clock, and was the end of that meeting.

Q. Did you expect, then, to transmit the regular business of the Convention before that time?
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murder. (P. 624.)
These men were all prominent amongst the conventionists. They were political adventurers known to have favored the confederacy when it seemed wrong, and deserted it when it became weak. Others were of lesser note, who had like been rebels when active in the Convention movement. (Continued Next Week.)

Eric Observer.

THURSDAY, FEB. 21, 1867.

NEW ORLEANS HINT.
We give up a large portion of our space this week, to the report of Hon. B. M. Boyer, one of the committee appointed to investigate the New Orleans riot, which has been a never ceasing topic of discussion and misrepresentation since it occurred. The bias and error upon this riot materially aided the Radical, and it is not to be expected that the Radical will fall, and they it is made a leading basis for the intended action of Congress. We charged at the time of the occurrence that it was mainly caused by the violent and injudicious conduct of the negroes and so-called "Southern loyalists," and a perusal of Mr. Boyer's report will convince any fair reader that what we then stated was the truth. The report is clearly and forcibly written, presents the facts in an unanswerable light, and will richly repay all who read it.

The attack of Senator Lowry, upon the Dispatch and Gazette, is a speech by the Dispatch and Gazette, an extract from which we published here before last, and called forth, as we expected it would, vigorous responses from both those papers. The Gazette, which has hitherto been somewhat tame in its allusions to the Senator, opens its columns in a column editorial, in which the unfortunate Mr. Lowry is charged with innumerable crimes against the "loyal" party and his constituents, and given a very bad character generally. Among the numerous charges which it attributes to Mr. Lowry are the following: "knowingly and deliberately" making "the most public and malicious charges which he knows by personal observation, to be without the slightest foundation in fact," misrepresenting "the views of the immense majority of Republican voters in this county," engaging in "private Senatorial schemes and speculations," and a host of others "too numerous (as the handbills say) to mention." Coming from the pretended organ of Mr. Lowry's party in the county, all these charges are made with a confidence which cannot fail to create a sensation wherever the Senator is known. The editor of the Gazette takes the precaution to add that he has rested under Mr. Lowry's assaults as long as he intends to patiently and severely censure that future offenses will be visited with condign retribution. Taken all together, the quarrel as it now stands has grown intensely interesting, and promises to become more so as it progresses. Both parties have sworn mutual enmity, and it remains to be seen which will come out the "upper dog in the fight." We are much mistaken in Mr. Lowry's disposition if he does not take this first opportunity to retort on his editorial foe in a manner that will make his past efforts seem gentle in comparison. For either side to surrender at this stage of the battle will be a certain political gain.

THE PENMAN OFFERING.
The Penman offering in Ireland, which has given food for the sensation papers for a week past, turns out to have been a comparatively insignificant affair. From the meagre and contradictory dispatches which reach us, it would seem that not more than a hundred and fifty Irishmen participated, and that the disturbance was confined to one locality, with no organized plan for a general rising. The latest telegram says the Penman have all dispersed, that no prisoners have been taken, and but one person has been arrested in sympathy with the Government, was hurt—how badly is not stated, but we imagine not to a serious extent. Glowing descriptions of the celebrity with which the English troops were moved, and the skill with which they were posted, are given us; but it does not appear as yet an uncommon amount of state-gift ability or military courage, would be needed to put down a riot of a hundred or more poorly armed peasantry. It is stated that the Penman are still in the country, though, notwithstanding the presence of military troops, are still being aided by the harbors of the island are all watched by British naval vessels. The true friends of the Irish people are unanimous in hoping that these periodical outbreaks may soon cease. They must, from the nature of the circumstances, invariably end in disaster to the people, and while tending to rivet the chains of British rule more firmly, they are at the same time making the cause of Ireland appear trifling in the eyes of the world. The men who prompt them are either persons of singularly poor judgment, or they have an object adverse to that which they profess to wish to accomplish. We have as yet heard of no desire for the independence of Ireland as an son of the Green Isle possibly can, but it is as plain as the stars in the heavens that the time to secure it is not now, when Great Britain is at peace with all the other nations, and the friends of Ireland are without a basis of action, without means, and divided among themselves as to the correct plan for offensive operations.

The radicals at New Orleans are making a desperate effort to procure the removal of Mr. Frisbee, postmaster at that place, and to effect his removal. They have been very active in this purpose, and have been very successful in their efforts. They have been very active in this purpose, and have been very successful in their efforts. They have been very active in this purpose, and have been very successful in their efforts.

THE U. S. SWATARA RECAPTURE.
The U. S. Swatara recaptured Washington, D. C., on the 21st inst. The capture was effected by a party of about 100 men, who were led by John P. Surratt, one of the arrested participants in the assassination of Lincoln. The circumstances of his arrest are familiar to our readers, and do not need to be repeated. On application by the civil authorities, the prisoner was, on Tuesday, delivered into the hands of the Marshal of the District of Columbia, and we infer that he will be given a regular trial by court and jury. His removal from the vessel to jail was attended with extraordinary care, and he is now confined in a cell that is completely air-tight, presenting all possible chances of escape. The prisoner, Henry St. Marie, the person who first notified our Minister at Rome that Surratt was serving in the Papal army, has also arrived at Washington, and will be retained as one of the chief witnesses. The Tribune says "a story is afloat at the National capital," and "beta are offered to sustain it," that Surratt has not been captured at all, and that he is simply a dodge on the part of two young Americans who had unfortunately enlisted in the Papal service, and who desired to escape to this country, and adopted this as the best plan that presented. It is believed that Marie is the person he represents himself to be, but many rely on his alleged previous bad character in Maryland to support the story that it is not Surratt whom the Swatara has been so long holding at our shores.

STOCKING CASE OF NEGLECT.—A Chance for the Reconstruction Committee.—A correspondent of the Dispatch has been visiting the colored school in our city, and gives a detailed report of the condition. The day, he says, was one of the "most pleasant we have enjoyed since winter set in, and great reason had I to go forth to school. Two of the remaining three windows look toward the east, and have a few feet distant, while against the other two directly against the side of a house, the only good light in the school. The stove, and there was but one, was so small that it would not hold a common sized hot of light. The school, comprising fifteen in all, were huddled together, and the room was so small that it was a mild day, yet it felt like a hot oven. The school was in a very bad state of repair, and the children were in a very bad state of health. The school was in a very bad state of repair, and the children were in a very bad state of health.

THE CHARITABLE INDIAN.
The charity inclined individual should explain a story of pathetic eloquence that would draw tears from a stone. "This is the equal opportunity," given the children of our colored citizens! A school room at one of the corners of the city—was one really good window in it—was dilapidated that snow lies in drifts upon the seats—a stove capable of making any room so tight, and almost destitute of apparatus, as you find in this, in a community which gives from four to four hundred Radical majority, and under a school board which is made up mostly of persons of the same political faith! Oh, shades of the departed John Brown; oh, ashes of the "martyred martyr"! To reflect upon the signs and the lamentations shed over the condition of Sambo in the South; to remember the stories of cruelty told to him by the barbarians of that section; and then to learn of his being treated thus, in the midst of his friends! Here is a pressing case for the consideration of the Reconstruction Committee of Congress. The South, we are told, is not fit for admission into the Union, because it fails to allow its negroes the same rights as white people, and is about to put under military rule in consequence. They not desist until they have secured the consent of an imperative "military necessity" required that body's immediate attention to our city, and that it must be "reconstructed" without further delay.

ITEMS OF ALL SORTS.
"Tom, what the world put matrimony in your head?" "Well, the fact is, Joe, I was getting short of shirts."
Why cannot a deaf man be legally convicted? Because it is not lawful to condemn a man without hearing.
Frenchie, in the day of the blower storm, advised the fashion, as he had little time to spare for the society of ladies, and therefore wanted to see as much of them as possible.
A German writer says a young girl is falling in love with a young man. She is in love with him, the lover the gudgeon, the marriage the better in which he is tried.
Never outside in the young, for new pills. Never fall your eyes to the applicant. Keep your own counsel, and no one will betray you.
Some enthusiastic patriot having been collecting the girls of 70, a wife writes that she is not to be compared with the girls from sixteen to twenty.
"Mr. Jones, I understand you said I sold you a barrel of cider that had water in it." "So it was, but I sold you a barrel of water with a little cider in it."
Somebody says a baby laughing in its dreams is conversing with angels. Perhaps so; but we have seen them crying in their waking hours as though they were spouting with the devil.
Perhaps it may be interesting for the ladies to know that the highest temperature of the water fall was actually, unaccountably, and quite the thing among men of fashion in Paris.
An exchange tells us of an editor who went soldiering, and was chosen captain. One day at parade, instead of giving the orders, "front face, three paces forward," he exclaimed, "Cash, two dollars and a half in advance."
David Webster penned the following sentiment: "If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon immortal minds, it will imbue them with principles, and will be our tablets something that will be handed down to posterity."
A wide-awake minister, who found his congregation going to sleep one Sunday here, had had fully composed, suddenly stopped and exclaimed: "Brethren, this isn't fair; it isn't giving a man half a chance. Wait till I get a large piece, and then if I ain't worth listening to go to sleep; but don't go before I get commenced; give a man a chance."
Little Mary was discussing the great heresy of her mamma, when the following dialogue ensued: "Mamma—Mamma, will you go to heaven when you die? Mamma—Yes, I hope so, child. Mary—Well, mamma, I hope so, too. Mamma—Mamma, I hope so, too. Mamma—Oh, no, papa can't go, he can't leave the store."
How it was done.—An Irishman, addicted to telling queer stories, said he saw a man belauded with his hands tied behind him, who directly picked up his head and put it on his shoulders in the right place.
"His hair," said a bystander. "How could he pick up his head when his hands were tied behind him?"
"An' sure, what a purty fool yo' are!" said Pat. "Couldn't he pick it up by his tail?" To the devil wid yer botheration!"
A gentleman writing from Lafayette, Ind., to a friend in Boston, says: "I called the other day on a bride in this vicinity, worth in her own right not less than \$80,000, and found her in all her best—simplicity, barefooted in the morning looking for eggs. 'That old man,' said she, 'has been clucking around for a week. I have got twenty-six eggs, and she will have to spread herself, I suppose.'"
Povvins Queer Question in Paris.—The editor appears on the appointed evening, with a gaily dressed troubadour, under the balcony of his beloved. The singer steps before the flower-bedded window, and sings her beauties in the name of her lover. He compares her eyes to that of a palm tree, her lips to the blushing rosebuds, and her womanly form to that of a dove. With assumed harshness he asks her: "What are you, and what do you want?" He converses with her in the most confidential manner, and she lives in the harmony of love, and should not we, too, love each other!" Then the proud beauty gives herself away, and she takes her flower-wreath from her hair and throws it down to her lover, promising to be his forever.
The following story, which comes from California, we give verbatim: "A gentleman, having made a lady a present of a pair of pistols, after several trials of skill, they concluded to give them a trial in a duel. They took their positions, fired at each other, and to the terror of the lady, the gentleman fell. She threw herself frantically upon the ground, embracing and kissing it with every emotion of despair." Under such a moral influence of endeavor, under such a moral influence of the gentleman revived and rose from the ground, and—they are to be married.

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TO CURE CONSUMPTION, the system must be prepared so that the lungs will be able to receive the food and oxygen which are necessary for their support. This can be done by using Dr. Schoenck's Medicine, which is a powerful and reliable remedy for all cases of consumption. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all cases of consumption. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all cases of consumption.

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