much stress appeared to be laid during the investigation by the majority of the committee, was in the judgment of the minority a natural and proper arrangement. If, as was conceded, an unusual disturbance of the peace was threatened, why was it not proper to adopt an unusual signal for bringing to the point of danger with the utmost promptitude the whole police force of the city? It is not easy to decide what under the circumstances would have been a better disposition of the police before the riot than the one which was made. They were brought promptly on the ground at the first signal of approaching disorder. If they had not been brought upon the ground, or if, by reason of a neglect to provide a proper alarm, they had been as tardy as the military, there would have been much greater ground for the suspicion of criminal intent. The worst feature in the Mayor's relations to the matter is the fact that he does not appear to have taken a conspicuous part in controlling the police after their affiliation with the mob. If there was evidence to show that the police were instigated by the Mayor to join the mob after they had reached the scene of action, or act otherwise than as conservators of the peace, he ought to be arrested, tried, and punished. But even then the city of New Orleans ought not to be held accountable for the criminal acts of its Mayor, and much less the State of Louisiana.

GENERAL BAIRD.

It is not intended here to impute to General Baird a deliberate intention to encourage the occurrence of the riot, but a stronger case could be made out upon the evidence on that point against him than against the Mayor of New Orleans. In the case of the Mayor there is the absence of every other assignable motive than a stupid passion of revenge. If a collision occurred which had to be suppressed by the military, it could not fail to operate unfavorably upon the party in favor of recognition by Congress of the civil government of the State. So General Baird himself undertook it, as evidenced by his remark to Lieutenant-Governor Voorhees on the morning of the day of the riot, to the effect "that, in case any disturbance should take place, and it should become so serious that the military authorities would have to interfere, and probably declare martial law, it would be disastrous to the party working for the reconstruction of the State government." This was an obvious truth, doubtless recognized by the leaders of the conventionists as clearly as by General Baird himself. General Baird may have been uninfluenced by any sympathy with the conventionists, but his acts in relation to the management of the military on the 30th of July were in any other view a succession of blunders. He assumed as a military commander the authority to interfere with the civil courts. He thought (he cannot say why) that the hour for the meeting of the Convention was at 6 o'clock P. M., when 12 o'clock M. was the hour appointed, and so published in the daily papers. His arrangement for bringing the troops upon the ground in case of an emergency, of which he had repeated warnings, were so imperfect that according to his own statement, at least one hour more than necessary was wasted in the attempt. But there was evidently more time lost than that. For the interview between him and Lieutenant-Governor Voorhees was, as he supposed, as late as 11 o'clock, it took three hours and forty minutes from that time to bring the troops three miles. He professes, also, to have confidence in the police, and yet he knew the police was composed chiefly of [illegible] the conventionists had de of the city. But worse than [illegible] as a reason for his delay, that he "knew a riot always took some hours to reach a serious character. The conventionists, however, keenly alive to the advantages which would accrue to their side by a breech of the peace, relied upon the military with prompt interposition in case of danger, as appears from the evidence. Those in the Institute during the siege of that building encouraged each other with that expectation. But General Baird disappointed both parties by his tardiness.

GOVERNOR J. MADISON WELLS.

The Governor of the State had been absent on a visit to Texas, but returned three days before the riot, yet he does not appear in any of the measures adopted or suggested for the preservation of the public peace. He was in his office in the Institute, presiding on the morning of the 30th, but left at 11 o'clock, just one hour before the Convention was to meet; and when afterwards he heard, in another part of the city, that the riot had actually begun, he entered a street car and rode away from the scene of the disturbance to his home, and remained there inactive till all was over.

To Lieutenant Governor Voorhees, ex rebel, belongs to the credit of having supplied the place of his official superior in originating timely precautionary measures, which, if carried out, would have prevented the riot, and which failed from *no fault of his.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The President of the United States needs no vindication at the hands of the committee, and were it not on account of the partisan slanders with which he has been so unscrupulously assailed during the late election, it might justly be deemed an offence against good taste to name him in this connection. His action, so far as it had any bearing upon the circumstances investigated by the committee, exhibited him in no other light than as a Chief-Magistrate, actuated by a sincere desire to preserve the public peace, and uphold the law.

Civil government was in successful operation in the city of New Orleans on the 30th of July, 1866. A disturbance arose which seriously threatened the good order of the city. Certain individuals were complained of as disturbers of the peace, and engaged in an unlawful assemblage. Process of arrest were in due form about to issue against them from the Court. The President was addressed through the telegraph by the civil authorities, the State Governor and Attorney-General of the State: "Is the military to interfere to prevent the civil process of the Court?"

He replied the same day: "The military will be expected to sustain, and not obstruct, or interfere with the proceedings of the courts." What else could a constitutional President of the nation say to the civil representatives of the State?

Had General Baird asked the President for instructions, he would have received the same reply. Instead of this General Baird telegraphed to the Secretary of War. The strict military course would have been for him to have telegraphed to the adjutant-General. He received no reply. Under all the pressure of the occasion, and with a day intervening, General Baird, for some reason, did not deem it worth his while to enquire whether the telegram had been received, or to repeat his request for instructions.

Of General Baird's telegram to the Secretary of War the President remained in ignorance until all was over. It is immaterial whether it might have turned out in the end that the court committed error in issuing its process, as proposed. If it erred, the defendants had their legal remedy, and had already made preparations to apply it, having resolved, as appears from the evidence, in case of arrest, to sue out writs of *habeas corpus.*

It was not for the President, any more than for General Baird, to usurp the functions of the Judiciary, and prevent, by military force, the enforcement of its judgment and the execution of its legal writs.

THE GENERAL SENTIMENTS OF THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA TOWARDS THE UNION AND UNION MEN, AS BEARING UPON THE ORIGIN OF THE RIOT.

There are certain points touching the general sentiment and feeling of the citizens of Louisiana of which the committee have thought proper to enquire, and which seem to require a brief notice in this place. Testimony was introduced upon these points with the design of tracing the causes of the late riot to the alleged hostility on the part of the citizens of Louisiana towards the general government; and to show, in the language of the witnesses, that it originated in "rebel hate" towards the Union and Union men. Indeed, unless the riot can be attributed to such a source, its political significance is lost, and the riot must be treated as a mere local disturbance, furnishing no grounds for legislation by Congress against the government of the State of Louisiana.

It has been given in evidence before the committee, as proof of the rebellious and disloyal temper of the people, that they prefer for a candidate for office those who were in the confederate army; that Union men are proscribed in business and shunned in society; that relief associations under designation known to have existed in the rebel, such as Hay's Brigade, for example, are still kept up; that when one who served in the confederate army dies, it is common in the obituary notice to invite to his funeral his proper associates in arms, referring to his former brigade or regiment by name.

Much stress has been laid especially upon the election of former confederates to office over so-called Union candidates.

It ought to be obvious to all that the suppression of the rebellion did not at the same time suppress the ordinary impulses of human nature.

Even if the truth of all the foregoing distinctions were fully made out, they ought not to pass in any calm man's judgment for proofs of hostility to the government or of any want of loyal obedience to its laws.

It is natural and not ignoble that men should continue to look with friendly favor upon those who were their companions in hardships and danger, and who suffered with them, or for them, in any cause, whether lost or won, good or bad.

So long as the people of the South remain worthy to be our countrymen they will not turn their backs upon their late associates in arms, but will provide for the disabled, protect the widows and orphans of those who perished in the war, and cherish the memory of the confederate dead. Nor is it in the smallest degree inconsistent with the most devoted loyalty that they should fail to see that their old friends are unworthy of their suffrage for office, because once associated with themselves in a rebellion which has no longer any existence except in the history of the past. Especially may they be expected to prefer such candidates to that class of Union men to whom the conventionists of the 30th of July belong. It may be that in some, perhaps in many instances, even conservative men might, by such prejudices for a while, and in some localities, be excluded from office. But to a true lover of his country, exclusion from public office ought not to be the greatest calamity which could befall a patriot.

It ought to be by him regarded as even a much greater evil to overturn the civil government of a State and establish a military despotism over a people, in order that any particular class of men, however deserving, may get into office.

As respects proscription in business, the preponderating evidence before the committee shows that in the city of New Orleans there is no real foundation for the charge. The most successful men in many departments of business have been all along known as Union men.

There are, indeed, Union men there, as well as in the North, who have not flourished in business. Some are waiting for public offices which are not vacant, or which they are not fitted to fill. Some with professions, in which they have met with small success at the North, have settled at New Orleans, where the same causes of ill luck still pursue them. Others are unnecessarily noisy and ostentatious in associating political measures, offensive to the community whose patron- [illegible] claim. Such people are prone to probably as successful in New Orleans as in other places, irrespective of political opinions.

The feelings of no community can be outraged in any latitude except at the expense of the popularity of the offender. Much of the testimony before the committee, in relation to alleged disloyal sentiments of the people, was the merest hearsay. Much of it not elevated above the dignity of common gossip, and in comparitively few instances were the narrators able to give the names of individuals accused by them of disloyal acts of utterance within their own personal knowledge.

Space will not allow an analysis of the testimony upon these points. But reference is here made to the testimony of the following witnesses, all of the highest character and almost all of them original and reliable Union men:

Joseph A. Rozier, Christian Rozdins, Jarret Barker, Henry J. Vose, H Thomas Parker, Judge Charles Seawors', Judge Edmund H. Durrell, General Lord A. Sheldon, General Wm A. Benton, Miles Taylor, Judge Wm. P Kelley, M. B. Brodey, General Francis P. Blair, Alfred Penn, Judge Paul E Theand, Judge T. S. Crawford, Jno. S. Lewis, J Q. A. Fellows David Wellare, R T. Fellows, J. W. Zacham, H. T. Lowsdelle, and Judge Jno. Henry Illsley.

It has also been made a point before the committee that Union men in Louisiana cannot obtain justice in the courts. But in this the opinions of the witnesses are only slenderly supported by the facts and few instances of injustice actually suffered have been pointed out. The judicial witnesses before the committee, all of whom are Union men, and most of them were so originally, are with one exception unanimous in testifying that in the courts of Louisiana justice is generally administered with impartiality, without respect to race, color, or political opinions. See the testimony of the following:

Judges Lamont, Durell, Theand, Abell, Crawford, and Ilsley. Also the testimony of Rozelius, Rozier, J. Q. A. Fellows, and Sheldon, original Union men and lawyers in large practice. The solitary exception to all these witnesses on this point is Judge W. H. Cooley, who testifies to an excited state of public feeling in the parish, Point Coupee, which interferes for a time with the action of the juries. Everywhere else throughout the State, according to reliable witnesses before the committee, the channels of the law are unobstructed, and juries are governed by the evidence. It is true there are crimes in Louisiana, as is too often the case elsewhere, which have not yet been punished, and criminals who have not been brought to justice.

None of the rioters of the 30th of July have been tried, convicted and punished. But both sides have in respect fared alike, the conventionists who aspired to overthrow the government and by their assemblage for an unlawful purpose provoked the riot, and those who riotously opposed them.

Judge Abell, of the First District Court of New Orleans, however, correctly stated the law applicable to the case, in his charge to the Grand Jury on the 2d of August, 1866, as follows:

"GENTLEMEN; If you are satisfied that a riot riot has taken place in the city of New Orleans, then I charge you that it is the duty of all the peace officers of the State to assist in suppressing a riot, using no more force and violence than is necessary, and it is the duty of every citizen to aid the officers of the law, using the like caution; and if it become necessary to slay one or more of the rioters in order to put it down, it is not murder, but justifiable homicide. If more force and violence was used than was reasonably necessary under the circumstances of the case, then, the party using the excess will be guilty of murder, manslaughter, or assault and battery, according to circumstances of the case, and the nature, fierceness, and magnitude of the riot to be suppressed."

It has been testified as a matter of opinion by some witnesses that, if the military forces of the United States government were withdrawn from the State of Louisiana the persons and property of Union men would not be safe. As respects the view in relation to which these opinions were elicited, viz: the necessity of further legislation by Congress, the remedy is plain. If the federal troops are still needed in Louisiana for such protection, let them not be withdrawn until the necessity shall cease to exist. The authority by which they are now there will suffer for their continuance so long as their presence may be demanded.

But on the point which relates to the safety of Union men in Louisiana as matters now stand, experience is the best witness. The facts are undeniable that Union men of all descriptions, from the most conservative down to the most radical and noisy advocate of negro equality and disfranchisement of former rebels, have for years walked the streets of New Orleans with impunity and ventilated their doctrines in public places without let or hinderance. If the conventionists who assembled on the 30th of July are to be considered sincere, they are the best witnesses upon this point for this city, for, notwithstanding their extreme license in speech and action in the most public places and in the most offensive manner, they profess, nevertheless that they did not anticipate any serious disturbance therefrom. If this be so, their sense of security must have come from their experience of past impunity. For circumstances far less provoking have repeatedly incited to riot in Northern cities.

Some years ago in the loyal and orderly city of Philadelphia, men who simply met to discuss the abolition of slavery had to fly for their lives before a mob who burned to the ground, in defiance of the police and fire department of that city, the costly edifice which had been erected for such discussions. And within a very recent period the city of New York had witnessed a bloodier riot in her streets than that of New Orleans, resulting in the wanton and cruel murder of several hundred negroes who had committed no offence whatever.

The undersigned submits the following general conclusions:

1. The riot of the 30th of July was a local disturbance, originating in local circumstances of great provocation, and in nowise is the result of any hostility or disaffection on the part of the community of New Orleans towards the federal government. It was not in any just or fair sense of the term a vestige or outbreak of the rebellion, nor can it be said to be any indication, even in the remotest degree, of a disposition on the part of the people of Louisiana or the city of New Orleans to renew hostilities in any form with the established authorities, State or federal.

2. It would be a monstrous injustice to hold the whole people of the State of Louisiana accountable for the acts of those engaged in the riot confined to a small portion of the city of New Orleans; and for that cause to abrogate by act of Congress the civil goverment of that State, now in peaceful and successful operation, would be a usurpation of power not warranted by the Constitution and a gross outrage upon the principles of free government.

3. The riot was provoked by the incendiary speeches and ravolutionary acts and threatened violence of the conventionists, such as, under the circumstanees, would have led to a riot it any city in the Union.

4. To provoke an attack on the colored population which was expected to be suppressed by the military before it had seriously endangered the white leaders, appears to have been part of the scheme of the conventionists. This would afford an excuse for Congressional investigation resulting in Congressional legislation, forming the ultimate design of the Conventionists, namely: the destruction of the existing civil Government of Louisiana.

5. As respects that part of the resolution of the House which makes it a subject of investigation by the committee, "whether and to what extent those acts were participated in by members of the organization claiming to be the government of Louisiana," the following conclusion is submitted: In no proper sense of the term and in no degree whatever is the riot of July 30 attributable to the government of Louisiana. If there be any members of the government of Louisiana in whose official acts the remote causes of the [illegible] to be traced, the chief among spiracy to overthrow the State Constitution, which, as a judge of the Superior Court, he had sworn to support; and Gov. J. Madison Wells, who lent to the conspiracy his sanction, but on the day of danger deserted his post without an effort to preserve the public peace. And if there be any member of the Federal Government who are indirectly responsible for the bloody result they are those members of the present Congress, whoever they may be, who encouraged those men by their counsels and promised to them their individual and official support.

(Signed) B. M. BOYER.

Erie Observer.

THURSDAY, FEB 28, 1867

LOVE FOR THE SOLDIERS.

The Senate, in its eagerness to slaughter Mr. Johnson's *porteges*, is making a mighty bad record for itself with regard to "Our Boys who Wore the Blue." It has rejected scores of noble and deserving soldiers for no other reason than that their names had been sent in for various places by the President—as *if*, because Mr. Johnson may be wrong in some points, his sins were possessed of so foul a contagion as to blast and sully the brightest record of men who did gallant service during the war. Take the case of young Maj. Howe, formerly of the "Bloody Sixth Massachusetts," and for years a confidential and trusted staff officer of Maj. Gen. Sedgwick; yet even he, when sent in for Collector of the Eighth Massachusetts District, is rejected! So also with Gen. Pratt, of Brooklyn, who travels round with a minie ball somewhere hidden in his neck, and whose record cannot be surpassed. So likewise with Gen. Egan, Gen. Swift, Gen. Couch, Gen. Pratt, Gen. Curtis, Col. Moe, Col. Langdon, Col. Wells, Col. Hunter, Col. Grierson, Col. Cummings and Col. Parkhurst—all brave soldiers of the Federal army—are among the scores of soldiers who have been rejected by the Rump Senate as *civil* appointees of the President. Patriotism and wounds have no effect with that contemptible cable of lunatics, when coupled with opinions not in consonance with the negro heresies and disunion plans of the Radical leaders. A full record of these rejections is being prepared by Mr. Hanscombe, of the Washington *Republican*, —the personal and army history of each officer being given after his name; and when this shall come to be published and used oratorically as a campaign document it certainly will do the reverse of good to the Radicals as represented in the Senate —the reverse of injury to the President.

The "Grand Army of the Republic" is the name of a formidable Radical military organization which has been for some time forming to back up Congress when the Radical leaders think the time has come to depose President Johnson. It seems the organization was first started to help Union soldiers, and, after a sufficient number of veterans of all parties had been roped in, the machinery was seized upon by the Radicals, who have been secretly but efficiently enrolling their followers until now they claim to have half a million men pledged to take the field when the signal is given. This is, doubtless, an exaggeration, but they are strong enough, at least, to be worth inquiring into. It is noticeable that the leaders of this dangerous body are all anti-Grant men. Butler is understood to head the organization in New England, and Gen. Rush C. Hawkins, who has published his dislike of the Lieutenant General, is the Head-Center in New York.

In the Ohio Legislature, on Tuesday, Boynton's resolution to strike the word "white" from the Constitution of that State, after a lengthy debate, was lost by a ballot of 26 ayes to 50 nays.

IMPEACHMENT.

In common with most persons, we supposed the impeachment scheme had received its quietus, but it seems that the Radical revolutionists in Congress, are not willing to rest, in spite of the business depression, the agitation of the subject has already created. A dispatch to the *Tribune* says: "Those who think the question of impeachment has been given up and will die in committee, are greatly mistaken, and will be startled one of these days when the committee reports. It is well known that a very large number of persons from all parts of the country have been subpenaed to appear before the Judiciary Committee to give evidence in matters which it is thought will help impeachment." There is no doubt that by taking one-sided testimony from every ragemuffin in the country, the impeachment men, are determined to make out a case, and by spreading their report before the country, it is hoped that public opinion can be brought up to their stand-point. A correspondent ot the New York *Express* writes the following from Washington:

"The conservative press and the conservative men of the country generally are laboring under a very fatal delusion at the present time, regarding the intention of the Radical wing of the Republican party. It is their serious intention to impeach President Johnson, if they can possibly do so. Now, the sooner this is understood, fully and emphatically, so much the better for the country. Such men as Ashley, Boutwell, Stevens, Wade and Sumner, are devoid of conscience, and are willing to do anything and every thing to advance their own ideas, their own party—which means themselves. They are selfish men in the extreme; and would to-day give over their evil intentions if they could control the President, and thereby control the patronage of the Government to their own benefit, and that of their friends, but as they find that they cannot control Mr. Johnson they have determined to remove him if they can and put in his place some pliant tool, who will do as they say."

NEXT CONGRESS.

The Fortieth Congress, which will assemble in Washington, on the 4th of March, immediately after the adjournment of the present body, will be composed as follows: In the Senate there will be but five Democrats, proper: Messrs. Saulsbury and Riddle, of Delaware; Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana; Mr. Guthrie, of Kentucky, and Mr. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania. The Democrats on national questions will, however, be reinforced by seven conservatives, Messrs. Johnson and Swann, of Maryland; Davis, of Kentucky; Norton, of Minnesota; Patterson, of Tennessee; Doolittle, of Wisconsin; and Dixon, of Connecticut, making twelve in all. The Radical strength will be forty, and adding Nebraska, forty-two, thus giving them much more than a three-fourths majority. In the House, which, excluding the Southern States, is composed of 191 members, there will be 29 vacancies, in consequence of no elections having as yet been held in Connecticut, Kentucky, California, Rhode Island and New Hampshire. It will stand on the 4th of March, 129 Radicals to 37 ent representation in the States to elect is not changed, the Radical strength will not be diminished. It will thus be seen that the Radical party for the next two years will have absolute control of the Government.

The Radical papers, to aid the plan which proposes military governments for the Southern States, are publishing all the cases of outrages which can be raked and scraped from Virginia to Texas. We do not doubt that the condition of society at the South is more or less unsettled and disturbed; but that the South, or any particular Southern State, Texas included, can show a larger array of criminals or a longer list of crimes from year to year, than any Northern State—Massachusetts particularly—we do not believe. Take, for instance, the census (the last we have) of 1860; that work shows that Massachusetts, with a total population of 1.231,000, had 12,700 convictions for crime, or one convict to every hundred citizens; while Alabama, with a population of 965,000, had 179 convictions, or one convict out of 5,390. If crime, according to the ratio of population, is to be the test, Massachusetts needs a military government sooner than any one of the Southern States.

In Pennsylvania the election of U. S. Senator is followed by a legislative committee *to investigate* grave accusations of corruption in the selection of the first representative officer of the Government. In Kansas, two Senators have been chosen and a like committee of investigation is the sequel. In Nevada a Senator was elected, and a committee is performing the same duty in that infant commonwealth The Kansas Legislature, sickened with the struggles of venal ambition, has passed a resolution in both branches asking Congress to provide for the election of U. S. Senators by the people. Will not these blistering records shame the people into demanding radical reform?

A telegram to the *Tribune*, from Chicago, describing Wendell Phillips' lecture in that city, says: "At every allusion to impeachment the applause was wildly enthusiastic, and the temperate but decisive criticism of Gen. Grant's excessive neutrality was frankly accepted." This is what it is soon coming to. Unless Grant arrays himself on the side of the Radicals, he will be "criticised" as freely as Johnson now is.

Nebraska has passed a law admitting negroes to the privilege of suffrage, and is, therefore, by the Congressional act, a State in the Union. Her Senators elect, however, have decided not to take their seats until the Fortieth Congress, on the ground that if they were sworn in now the two years of the Thirty-Ninth Congress would necessarily be deducted from their Senatorial term of service. Patriotic men!

An election for city officers recently held in Reading has resulted in the success of the Democratic candidates by overwhelming majorities. Last fall Geary had a majority of 15 over Clymer, in that city. Now the Democrats carry it by majorities ranging from 325 to upwards 600. Reading, although the county seat of Berks county, has always been an anti-Democratic.

The Internal Revenue receipts are averaging less than a half million dollars per day, and show a general depression of business throughout the country. So much for Radical legislation and agitation.

P. T. Barnum, the great humbug, has been nominated for Congress by the Radicals of the 4th Connecticut district. After this the Radicals had better hold their tongues about John Morrissey.

THE RADICAL PLAN ADOPTED.

The Radical plan for the "reconstruction" of the South took definite shape last week, in the passage of a bill by both houses of Congress, reducing the present Governments of those States to the control of the military. This is the boldest and most disgraceful of the many odious measures they have adopted, and proves clearly that they will stop at no course necessary to perpetuate their party ends. No such act of despotic authority has been ventured upon by any civilized nation of this century, in connection with subdued rebellious citizens of its own dominion. The features of the Congressional bill are as follows:

The Southern States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter mentioned; and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the First District. North Carolina and South Carolina the Second district, Georgia, Alabama and Florida the Third District, Mississippi and Arkansas the Fourth District, and Louisiana and Texas the Fifth District.

It shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army not below the rank of Brigadier General, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

It shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of persons and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals; and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or, when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military committees or tribunals for that purpose; and all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act, shall be null and void.

All persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act, shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal, hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district; and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they may conflict with its provisions. Provided, That no sentence of death under this act shall be carried into execution without the approval of the President.

When the people of any one of said States shall have formed a constitution and government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State, 21 years old and upward, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been residents in said State one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in rebellion or for felony at common law, and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates, and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for [illegible] State by a vote of its Legislature elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the XXXIXth Congress, and known as Article 14, and when such article shall have become part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State Provided, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the Convention to frame a Constitution for any of said States, nor shall any such person vote for members of such convention.

Until the people of the said States shall by law be admitted to representation to the Congress of the United States, all civil governments that may exist therein shall be in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States, at any time to abolish, modify, control and supercede the same, and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act. And no person shall be eligible to any office under such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment.

The bill is now in the hands of the President, and his action in regard to it will be positively known in a few days.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE read a letter in the Senate last week from an ex-Union officer who has settled in Texas, denying the Radical stories of outrages on the freedmen, and shewing up the moral character of Jack Hamilton, the so-called Southern loyalist, who may be seen daily hanging around Congress, but who is nightly blackguarding that body because it doesn't do anything for him.

The following scene is described as having taken place in the State Senate, last week, during the debate on the Connellsville R. R. bill. Mr. Bigham, an eccentric and egotistical Senator from Allegheny county, was speaking in favor of the passage of the act:

In the course of his speech he mad some insinuations which Speaker Hall thought reflected on the Senate. The speaker informed him he was always pleased to hear him, but he could not allow any member to travel out of the record, and reflect upon his brother members Mr. Bigham replied that the laws of courtesy always excepted present company. At this moment some person outside of the bar of the Senate loudly applauded.

The Speaker. If any person dare applaud again, I do not care whether he comes from th East or from the West, I shall place him in the hands of the sergeant-at-arms, to be kept in custody until I see proper to release him.

Mr. Lowry made a remark which we did not hear.

The Speaker. I did not know that it was the Senator from Erie that applauded.

Mr. Lowry. I did not applaud: but if I had, I would do so again.

The Speaker, (firmly.) I want the gentlemen from Erie to understand that I will enforce the rules, no matter who violates them, and I tell him this once for all.

There was some sensation. Mr. Lowry subsided, and Mr. Bigham resumed his remarks in a more earnest manner than ever.

Ann Dickinson is running about the country lecturing on "Something to Do." Let her get married and she will not be long without it.—*Exchange.*

Yes, and give her husband plenty to do, besides.

Last Saturday we had another disgraceful exhibition of what brutes and ignorant prejudice make of men. Some difficulty occurred between a white man and a negro, nearly in front of our office. The white man tripped up the negro and got him down, and while thus down proceeded to pound and pummel him in a barbarous manner, while probably a dozen men stood by seeing the fun. It was outrageous and disgraceful, but under the circumstances all right; the fellow had no business to be a "nigger!" Of course he hadn't! If he had only sense enough to be born a white man when he was about it, such an outrage upon him never would have been allowed.—*Warren Mail.*

Had the negro pummelled the white man we suspect everything would have been right, in the Mail's opinion.

Medical Notices.

THE HOLIDAYS.—The gayest season of the year is now approaching, but whilst we are enjoying this festive season let us not forget that in time of health we must always be prepared for disease. Coughs, colds, sore throats, croup, asthma and whooping cough are speedily cured by Coe's Cough Balsam Whilst dyspepsia, constipation, sick headache, sour stomach, indigestion—the most prolific source of ill health, is certainly cured by the timely use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.

To preserve your health. cleanse your blood when it becomes vitiated and foul. Many are the symptoms which sound the note of alarm. Fail not to heed them. Indigestion, Nausea, Lassitude, Headache, Wandering Pains, Billious and Eruptive Affections, are so many signals to tell you of disease in the blood. Remove it and they disappear. How? Take Ayre's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It is effectual for its purpose; purifies the blood, expels disease and restores the deranged functions of the body to their healthy action.—*Corydon (Ind.) Argus.*

AWFUL DEAR BUT AWFUL GOOD—"Carter:—Your Extract of Smart Weed is awful dear, but I suppose I must have a bottle of it. as my wife says it is awful good among the children, and she can't keep house without it." Such was the remark of one who called at my store for a bottle of that Extract, and all who fairly use it will find it not only good, but the cheapest medicine they can use, as its timely use may save life, cut short disease, and prevent a doctor's bill. feb28-2w.

"AMERICAN MISCELLANY"—This is the title of a new work, to obtain subscriptions for which Mr. J. P. Senger is now canvassing our city. It contains over 1,000 pages and about 200 engravings, and to the person who cannot afford a large library, is one of the most valuable works recently published. The book treats on an infinite variety of subjects, including sketches of distinguished men, natural and ornamental scenery, public buildings, historical localities, and much interesting information in Science, Art and Literature. Mr. Senger, we understand, is meeting with much success in getting subscribers.

feb21-2w.

ROSS'S GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.—Mr. Warren L. Ross has taken the store lately conducted by Justice, Gheen & Gallagher, and fitted it up with everything necessary to make a complete gentlemen's furnishing establishment. His stock of cloths, cassimeres, vestings and ready made clothing is superior to anything ever brought to the city, and we defy any one to visit the store without finding something to suit his taste. Mr. Ross has been very successful in securing a cutter who is not surpassed anywhere. Under his skillful supervision the concern is turning out work equal to the best Eastern establishments. No person can have an excuse for going abroad to get clothing while Ross affords the conveniences that he does. In addition to his other goods he has also a superior stock of hats and caps, hosiery, collars, cravats,—in short anything that a man wants in the clothing line can be got at Ross's. Call and see for yourselves. je21 tf

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☞ For a parlor or sitting room stove, no one is equal to the Morning Glory, for sale by Himrod & Company, 605 French street.

oct.25-tf.

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stove can be kept up all the winter round, without kindling. For sale by Himrod & Company, 605 French street. oct.25-tf.

☞ J. F. Cross's Erie City Intelligence Office, No. 1,252 State st. ja10'67tf.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

This great medicine cured Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, the Proprietor, of Pulmonary Consumption, when it had assumed its most formidable aspect, and when speedy death appeared to be inevitable. His physicians pronounced his case incurable when he commenced the use of this simple but powerful remedy. His health was restored in a very short time, and no return of the disease has been apprehended, for all the symptoms quickly disappeared, and his present weight is more than two hundred pounds.

Since his recovery, he has devoted his attention exclusively to the cure of Consumption and the diseases which are usually complicated with it, and the cures effected by his medicines have been very numerous and truly wonderful. Dr. SCHENCK makes professional visits to several of the larger cities weekly, where he has a large concourse of patients, and it is truly astonishing to see poor consumptives that have to be lifted out of their carriages, and in a few months healthy, robust persons. Dr. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC, and MANDRAKE PILLS are generally all required in curing Consumption. Full directions accompany each, so that any one can take them without seeing Dr. SCHENCK, but when it is convenient it is best to see him. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer his fee is three dollars.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor—one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is, in perfect health—are on the Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. Letters for advice should always be directed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, 15 North 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For

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CONSUMPTIVE

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Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to restore, darken and beautify the hair, but also a desirable article for the toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the oils of palm and mace.

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A new and beautiful perfume, which in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person is unequalled.

The above articles for sale by all druggists and perfumers, at $1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by the proprietors,

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oct18-1y 100 Liberty Street, New York.

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The only American Agents for the sale of the same.

feb21'67–1y.

WONDERFUL BUT TRUE.—Madame Remington, the world renowned Astrologist and Somnambulistic Clairvoyant, while in a clairvoyant state, delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychomotrope, guarantees to produce a perfect and lifelike picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, with date of marriage, occupation, leading traits of character, &c. This is no imposition, as testimonials without number can assert. By stating place of birth, age, disposition, color of hair and eyes, and enclosing fifty cents, and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail, together with desired information.

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feb14'67–1y.

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STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

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Beautiful form of my dreams (Lith.)—song by Danks
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Nearest and dearest (Lith.)—song by J. R. Thomas
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Beware, Quartette—words by Longfellow....
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JAMES P. CROOK & SON,

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feb7'67–1y.

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THE BRIDAL CHAMBER, an Essay of Warning and Instruction to young Men—published by Howard Association, and sent free of charge in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,

jal1'66–1y. Philadelphia, Pa.

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