THE GATE CITY.

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BRITISH CONFEDERATE BONDHOLDERS.

It isn't in the heart of our people to sympathize very profoundly with the English Confederate bondholders. There was another meeting of these unfortunates at London on the 18th ult. According to a statement of one of them, Messrs. Erlanger, the Paris bankers who engineered the loan have netted the neat sum of two and a half millions of dollars out of the affair, the contemplation of which doesn't increase the equanimity or good temper of those British Richard Swivellers, whose gains in the premises are all minus. Messrs. Erlanger and Schroeder & Co. had been written to as engineers of the loan, it was said, and these wily financiers, buttoning into their pockets the substantial proceeds, had refused to give, through any direct source, any information concerning the terms of their contract with the rebels. Rogues had been outwitted by rogues. The meeting, which was a phase of Oh! How Doleful! appointed a committee—instructed first, to obtain all possible information about the management of the loan; and second, to urge upon the United States, and particularly the Southern States, the justice and even necessity of recognizing their State obligations. It would have but little force with the Federal Government, but what exquisite vengeance it would be should those Britishers refuse to the South free trade in the event of non-performance of obligations and the non-payment of the rebel debt! Wonder if the sapient Bulls will not add this to the policy that led them to become Confederate bondholders, in order to establish their financial sagacity?

One of the Oh, How Doleful's stated to the meeting that he had reason to know that the Southerners had the best disposition towards the bondholders. His belief was that the loan had been put in the English market not so much because the money was required for the purposes of the war, as to test English feeling toward the South. Under these circumstances it was possible that the money had been used in a manner, which, under other circumstances, might not have been deemed legitimate. A further grievance to the afflicted bondholders, was developed in intimations that Mason & Co., the Confederate agents, had grown fat upon fair promises and British gold, had in fact swindled their trans-Atlantic friends, and been personally largely gainers by British eagerness to seal the division of the United States. Well, 'tis a squabble of sharks and sharpers, with which we have little concern.

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The following is a table of the black population of the Southern States in 1860, and of the increased electoral and representative strength of the South, gained by the disfranchisement of this element:

	Slave pop. in 1860.	No. of Reps. and Elec's obt. for freedmen.
Alabama	435,080	3
Arkansas	111,115	1
Florida	61,745	
Georgia	462,198	3
Louisiana	331,726	3
Mississippi	436,631	3
North Carolina	331,059	3
South Carolina	402,406	3
Tennessee	275,710	2
Texas	182,566	1
Virginia	490,865	4
	3,521,110	26

To these four more must be added for Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri.

Representation without suffrage adds thus much to a political power, hostile to the unity of the country—hostile to the loyal party that maintained the government, and hostile to the unenfranchised race whence this increased strength is derived. The agonies of a patriotic people in revolution—the bloody purification—the perilous and strife-weary way through which the nation went to emancipation—the burden of care that harassed the mind and wrinkled the brow, before the consummation of the act of the ruler whom the slave-spirit and treason slew, the sufferings and patriotism of the freedmen, and their very liberty itself, is to be swallowed up in, and made subsidiary to, the triumph of those who sought to disrupt the Union, in order to tighten the manacles of human bondage. This is representation without suffrage.

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George Joachim Goschen is the rising young statesman of England. Earl Russell has invited him, at the age of thirty-four, to a place in the cabinet, a brilliant promotion without precedent in England since William Pitt was made prime minister at twenty-five. Pitt, too, had this in his favor that he was of the nobility, and his father was the most popular man in England, but the grandfather of Mr. Goschen, a German, kept a book stall in Leipsic. Mr. G. was, however, born in Great Britain, graduated with high honors at Oxford, has become rich as a banker and written an excellent work on Political Economy. He entered Parliament in 1863 where he early took a distinguished place, becoming one of Mr. Gladstone's confidential advisers. He has always shown himself friendly to the United States, and shares the liberal ideas of Bright and Foster.

◆

The Illinois *Journal* says that dispatches received at the State Department Saturday from our Consuls at Liverpool and London show that the *rynderpest* is increasing alarmingly in England. The Consul at Liverpool says that it will not take long to rid the entire kingdom of cattle at the present rates of deaths. Ten thousand new cases had broken out for the week ending January 27th. The number that have died thus far from the disease is 68,000.

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It is said that Hon. Wm. H. Herndon, of Springfield, former law partner of President Lincoln, is preparing a biography of the late President.

◆

—Mr. Dunham, of Jerseyville, Illinois, was murdered a few days since by one Medford. The former had charged the latter with having stolen some wheat. For this the latter swore he would kill him. Hunted him up while at work in the woods, and deliberately shot him down.

◆

—Minnie Scott, an unmarried servant girl living in Wheaton, Illinois, last Saturday evening cut the throat of her infant child and threw it into an outhouse.

The

VOL. 12.

THE EMPEROR AND THE UNITED STATES.

What are they worth? Is it wily diplomacy or honest, open friendliness to the United States, and concession of the futility of an enterprise which the suppression of the slaveholder's rebellion made impossible of success? We mean the utterances of the Emperor to the French Chambers, when, at its recent opening, he said:

You have shared with me the general indignation produced by the assassination of President Lincoln; and recently the death of the King of the Belgians has caused unanimous regrets.

In Mexico, the Government founded by the will of the people is being consolidated. The opposition, conquered and dispersed, have no longer a chief, the national troops have displayed valor, and the country has found guarantees of order and security which have developed the resources and raised its commerce with France alone from twenty-one to seventy-seven millions. As I expressed the hope last year that our expedition was approaching its termination, I am coming to an understanding with the Emperor Maximilian to fix the epoch for the recall of our troops before their return is effectuated, without compromising the French interests which we have been defending in that remote country.

North America, issuing victoriously from a formidable struggle, has re-established the Union and solemnly proclaimed the abolition of slavery. France, which forgets no noble page of her history, offers up sincere wishes for the prosperity of the great American Republic, and for the maintenance of amicable relations, which soon will have a century's duration. The emotion produced in the United States by the presence of our troops on the Mexican soil will be pacified by the frankness of our declarations. The American people will comprehend that our expedition, to which we invited them, was not opposed to their interests. Two nations equally jealous of their independence ought to avoid every step which might affect their dignity and their honor.

Is that Napoleonic strategy or manly frankness? Is it the counterpart of the formal denials that emanated from the same source, concerning having no designs on Nice and Savoy, made after the ratification of the secret treaty of Plombieres by which these countries were ceded to France, or is it an acknowledgement that he prefers the friendship of the United States to further efforts to extend his Latin policy to the United States? We will see that we shall see. If there is a peaceable solution of the Mexican question it will redound much to the sagacity of Mr. Seward as a diplomatist and a statesman, and comport well with the condition and welfare of our people. If Napoleon's words be but princes' promises, then the future will develop it, and we will be better prepared for strife, if strife comes than at this present. In any event we can afford to wait.

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THE SOUTH.

We have received advanced sheets of "The South; its Battle Fields, its People and its Prospects," by J. T. Trowbridge. Mr. T. is well known as the author of "Neighbor Jackwood," "Cudjo's Cave," and is a regular contributor to the Atlantic Monthly. He started last summer on a tour through the South. His objects were, to see and describe all the noted battle fields; to learn just how the war had left the South, and to depict it as it was; to picture the havoc of the war generally in the burned and battered cities and desolated fields; to inquire into the condition of the freedmen, their disposition to labor, their prospects and the feelings of the whites towards them; and to make general observations on the reconstruction problem. The advance pages before us form an installment of the product of his journey and observations. They are very readable. A close observer, a faithful rather than a graphic sketcher, writing in an easy, graceful, conversational style, which sometimes almost degenerates into triteness, in his minute details of conversations with the people he met, he yet maintains our interest throughout his story, and his work is well done as accurately portraying people and things as they are in the South.

The work will be complete in one volume of about 600 pages, is profusely and handsomely illustrated, published in excellent style, by L. Stebbins, Hartford, Connecticut, and will be sold by agents only and at $3.50 per copy.

We extract the closing part of his sketch of the field of Spottsylvania—the scene of the last day's fight of the great struggle in the Wilderness:

Riding west from the Court-House, and striking across the fields on the right, we passed McCool's house, in a pleasant shady place, and reached the scene where the eight days' fighting culminated. Of the woods, thinned and despoiled by the storm of iron and lead, only a ghostly grove of dead trunks and dreary dry limbs remained. Keeping around the western edge of these, we came to a strange medley of intrenchments, which it would have required an engineer to unravel and understand. Here Grant's works had been pushed up against Lee's, swallowing them as one wave swallows another. Nowhere else have I seen evidences of such close and desperate fighting. For eight days Grant had been thundering at the gates of of the Confederacy; slowly, with fearful loss, he had been pressing back the enemy and breaking through the obstructions; until here at last he concentrated all his strength. Each army fought as if the gods had decreed that the issue of the war depended upon that struggle. And so indeed they had; the way to Richmond by this route, so long attempted in vain, was here opened. The grand result proclaimed that the eight days' battles were victories; that the enemy, for the first time on his own chosen ground, had met with ominous defeat. Inconceivable was the slaughter. Here two red rivers met and spilled themselves into the ground. Swift currents from the great West, tributaries from the Atlantic States and the Lake States, priceless rills, precious drops, from almost every community and family in the Union, swelled the northern stream which burst its living banks and perished here. Every state, every community, every family mourned.

But behind this curtain of woe was the chiselled awful form, the terrible front and sublime eyes, of the statue of Fate, the nation's unalterable Will. Contemplating that, we were silenced, if not consoled. Every breast—that of the father going to search for the dead body of his son, that of the mother reading the brief despatch that pierced her as the bullet pierced her dear boy, that of the pale wife hastening to the cot-side of her dying husband, nay, the bleeding breasts of the wounded and dying, while yet they felt a throb of life—thrilled responsive to Grant's simple, significant announcement—

"I propose to fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer."

It took all summer, indeed, and all winte

Daily Gate City.

KEOKUK, IOWA: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1866. NO. 297.

WE STRIVE TO SAVE.

Rolla Fire Company No. 2,
WILL GIVE THEIR
FOURTH ANNUAL BALL
AT THE
ESTES HOUSE,
On the 22nd of FEBRUARY, 1866.

too; but the result had been decided at Spottsylvania.

The Rebel armies had invaded the North and been driven ingloriously back. Many times we had started for Richmond and been repulsed. But at length we were not repulsed: the overwhelming wave poured over the embankments.

Such thoughts—or rather deep emotions, of which such thoughts are but the feeble expression—possess the serious tourist, who stands upon that field furrowed and ridged with earthworks and with graves,—beside that grove of shattered and shrivelled trees. A conscious solemnity seems brooding in the air. If the intrenchments could speak, what a history could they disclose! But those sphynx-like lips of the earth are rigid and still. Even the winds seem to hush their whispers about that scene of desolation. All is silence; and the heart of the visitor is constrained to silence also.

Upon a hacked and barkless trunk at the angle of the woods, in the midst of the graves, was nailed aloft a board bearing these words:

"On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead."

A thick undergrowth had sprung up in the woods. I noticed, stooping among the bushes along by the breastworks, an old woman and two young girls.

"Dey 're chincapinnin'," said Richard.

But I observed that they gathered the nuts, not from the bushes, but from the ground. Curiosity impelled me to follow them. The woman had a haversack slung at her side; one of the girls carried an open pail. They passed along the intrenchments, searching intently, and occasionally picking something out of the dirt. Pressing into the bushes, I accosted them. They scarcely deigned to look at me, but continued their strange occupation. I questioned them about the battle; but their answers were as vague and stupid as if they then heard of it for the first time. Meanwhile I obtained a glance at the open mouth of the heavily-freighted haversack and the half-filled pail, and saw not chincapins, but several quarts of old bullets.

Wandering along by the intrenchments, I observed the half-rotted fragments of a book on the ground. They were leaves from a German pocket Testament, which doubtless some soldier had carried into the fight. I picked them up, and glanced my eye over the mildewed pages. By whom were they last perused? What poor immigrant's heart, fighting here the battles of his adopted country, had drawn consolation from those words of life, which lose not their vitality in any language? What was the fate of that soldier? Was he now telling the story of his campaigns to his bearded comrades, wife and children; or was that tongue forever silent in the dust of the graves that surrounded me? While I pondered, these words caught my eye:—

"Die du mir gegeben hast, die habe ich bewahret, und ist keiner von ihnen verloren." —"Those that thou gavest me I have kept, and none of them is lost."

I looked round upon the graves; I thought of the patriot hosts that had fallen on these fearful battle-fields,—of the households bereft, of the husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, who went down to the Wilderness and were never heard of more; and peace and solace, sweet as the winds of Paradise, came to me in these words, as I repeated them,—

"None of them is lost, none of them is lost!"

Theatrical and Musical.

—Edwin Forrest appears in St. Louis shortly. His engagement is only for five nights.

—Manager Wheatleigh cleared $15,000 in his recent season at the Metropolitan Theatre in San Francisco.

—Mlle. Titiens has performed at Charles Halle's concert in Manchester. Her voice is spoken of as fine and "wonderful" as ever. Since her return to England from the Continent she has been singing in oratorio.

—Mrs. Jenny Van Zandt opened the Royal Opera House, Copenhagen, on the 3d of January, to an audience of upwards of three thousand of the beau monde of the capital, including the King and the members of the royal household. Her success was complete.

—Several musical and theatrical papers in France and Belgium state that Verdi has chosen Victor Hugo's Maria de l'Orme as the libretto of the new opera which he is to compose for the Paris Grand Opera.

—The 244th anniversary of Molieres birth was celebrated on the evening of the 15th ult., at the Theater Francais and Odeon theatre of Paris, by the representation of one of the greatest works of that great writer, who retains as strong a hold as ever upon the French mind.

—The *Gazette des Etrangeres* has the following account of the ovation to Adeline Patti at Marseilles:

After her first appearance in Lucia, Patti appeared next in Barbiere. She sang her *role* in Italian, while the other artists sang in French. But, in deference to the public, who had so warmly received her, Mlle. Patti imposed on herself the task of learning in twenty-four hours the French text. We can hardly describe the frantic joy with which she was received. Since the time of Jenny Lind in America nothing like it has been seen. It was a real manifestation, almost a riot of enthusiasm. Eight to ten thousand people awaited the great songstress at the entrance to the theatre. Her carriage was a good half hour, so dense was the crowd, in traversing the square between the theatre and the Hotel de Luxembourg, where she is staying. They broke the glass of her carriage; they jumped up the steps; they almost crushed themselves under the wheels, while the air resounded with "vivas" and "hurrahs." Patti's hat, in the squabble, was torn off, and the crowd fought over its fragments for keepsakes. For an hour and a half the crowd stood under the balcony of the cantatrice, who, to satisfy the popular voice, had to distribute to the gathering the flowers which had been thrown to her in heaps during the evening.

Nebraska Legislature.

OMAHA, Feb. 13.

The Nebraska Legislature adjourned yesterday.

Resolutions endorsing the present Administration were passed almost unanimously.

Bills providing for a geological survey of the Territory and a liberal provision to induce immigration, were also passed.

Washington News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.

The Post's special says the ways and means committee is considering the tax on whisky and cotton, and the income tax. A report will be made very soon on those three points.

The freedmen's bureau bill, having passed the Senate and House, will be sent to the President to-day.

The friends of Mr. Kendrick are certain that he will be appointed collector of New York within a few days.

* * *

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.

The case of the steamer Meteor, seized on suspicion of being a Chilian privateer, was up to-day before the U. S. District Court. An answer so the charge was filed by W. F. Curry, as agent for the owners, denying all allegations of illegality.

Post's special says the Supreme Court will hear Massachusetts liquor cases on the 18th inst.

BY TELEGRAPH.

☞ FOR AFTERNOON DISPATCHES SEE SECOND PAGE.

MIDNIGHT REPORT.

Death of Bishop Fitzpatrick.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.

Right Rev. John B. Fitzpatrick, Catholic Bishop of of Boston, died last night after a lingering illness, aged 53 years.

Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, ME., Feb. 13.

Resolutions were introduced into the House branch of the Maine Legislature to-day defining political rights.

The committee on federal relations, to which was referred the resolution in relation to the crime of treason and the punishment of traitors, have reported that in their opinion no expression of the views of this legislature is required to hasten the action of the executive authorities of the United States on the subject of the resolution, and it ought not to pass.

The report was accepted.

XXXIX CONGRESS---FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

HOUSE.

Mr. Smith, of Kentucky, moved that John M. Johnson, claiming a seat from Arkansas, be allowed the privilege of the hall.

Pending the consideration of his resolution Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, said it was monstrous to thus admit members from defunct States.

Mr. Smith repudiated that idea, denying that the Southern States were defunct.

Mr. Kasson of Iowa advocated the admission of Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Whaley, of West Virginia, submitted the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

Whereas, the House at its last session, interpreting the sentiment of the American people, passed a resolution indorsing the traditional policy of the Government towards the Republics of this continent, and repudiating the erection of a monarchy upon the ruins of our neighboring republic, Mexico; and whereas, the flagrant infraction of this American continental policy attempted while this nation was in conflict for its own integrity, which conflict is now happily ended, therefore,

Resolved, That the House do hereby reaffirm the resolution of the last session, and declares that the establishment of a political protectorate by France, in behalf an Austrian prince, over the republic of Mexico, and the introduction of a scheme of policy which carries with it a right to interfere in our own as well as in the affairs of all the republics of the continent, as a measure to which this country can never submit, and which should be resisted by all the means in our power.

Resolved, That to the end of making good this resolution, the President solicit the alliance of all the republics of the continent, and the use of all the means in their power.

Whaley demanded the previous question, but the House by a vote of 13 to 95 refused to second it.

On motion of Banks, of Mass., the resolutions were referred to the committee on foreign relations.

On motion of Averill, of West Va., the commissioner of public business was directed to cause to be painted on the square panels of glass on the ceiling of the House of Representatives the escutcheons respectively of the States of West Virginia, and Nevada, and that the necessary appropriation be made therefor.

Smith of Ky., offered a resolution that Mr. James M. Johnson, claiming to be a member elect from the third Congressional district of Arkansas, be admitted to the privileges of the floor of the House during the pending of his claim as a member thereof.

Stephens wanted the resolution referred to the committee on reconstruction.

Smith said he hoped the House would vote for the resolution and grant Col Johnson the privilege.

Mr. Stevens said that the resolution proposed to give the gentlemen a seat on the floor as a member elect from a State when the House had not decided to admit any member from any one of the defunct States. It would be monstrous.

Mr. Smith said with all due deference to the gentleman he differed from him on the point as to whether the State was defunct or not, and as long as he held that opinion so long would he continue to differ from him. He declared as a rule of Government, as a principle of the Constitution, and by precedents of Congress, that up to this hour they have all been recognized as States. None of them are defunct. Gentlemen have been invited to the privilege of this floor by a vote of the House, and this was the case with those from Louisiana and Arkansas during the former session of Congress, while others had been similarly admitted until their cases were decided. He was proud to say that it would be a source of gratification in the future that he could rise in his place and declare, as a fundamental principle, that no State has become defunct by the rebellion, and this is a conclusion to which the gentlemen from Pennsylvania himself would come, if he should live a few years longer now that the war is over. It was monstrous to say that wherever you find a white man in the South you find an enemy, and wherever you find a black man you find a friend of the Government. It was a slander on loyal men, and he threw back the charge in indignation and contempt.

Mr. Kasson said that as he intended to vote to give the privileges of the House to the gentleman from Arkansas, he would state the reasons which controlled him. As long as they kept such loyal men at arm's length they would be unable to hear both sides of the question. It was necessary they should confer with those gentlemen so as to ascertain the facts accessible to them. He hoped, then, he would be at liberty to go for or against the admission of members. When a man like Col. Johnston came here, whose arms were not red with loyal blood, but if red at all, with the blood of rebels, he should regret their being their being turned away and not permitted to show their faces here. It would be an outrage on the popular sense of justice of the country against which the House could not support itself. The question had been lost sight of as to whether the power vacated by the rebel government reverts to the General Government or falls into hands of people in allegiance. He hoped that the power of re-organization lapses to the citizen, even if there is only one in a hundred. Others maintain that power lapses to the General Government.

Mr. Stevens moved that the House lay Mr. Smith's resolution upon the table. Yeas, 78; nays, 70.

After a few more proceedings the House then adjourned.

SENATE.

Mr. Morgan, of New York, presented the credentials of Mr. Lewis A. Parsons, senator elect from Alabama.

Mr. Morgan said as the State of Alabama is one of the States that during a period of four years has been in rebellion against the United States, as Congress has not determined whether the political condition of that State is such as to entitle the State to representation in the Senate, I do not expect that Gov. Parsons will be requested to come forward and take the oath at this time, and I will ask that the credentials be received and laid upon the table to await the action of the Senate. It was so ordered.

Mr. Stewart's petition for an equalization of bounties and an increase of duties on imported goods was presented and referred.

Several petitions for equalization of rights were offered and referred.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, offered a petition of colored soldiers asking for the right of suffrage.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, wished to ask a question. The Senate and the country were very familiar with the word "colored," as applied to the negro race. He would like to know what authority there was for the use of that word. The only place he had ever seen it in history so applied was in the history of St. Domingo, where it was used to denote mulatoes.

Mr. Fessenden from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported against the resolution to amend the Constitution with an article as follows:

"Congress shall have power to make all laws necessary and proper to secure to the citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States, and to all persons of the several States equal rights of life, liberty and property."

This resolution was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Brown offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee on commerce to inquire what legislation is necessary to protect the lives of passengers in western steamboats from danger, incident to the explosion of tubular boilers.

Mr. Morgan called up the bill to extend the time for withdrawing goods from public stores and warehouses, on which Mr. Sprague's motion for reconsideration was pending.

Mr. Sprague spoke against the bill as calculated to injuriously affect home manufactures, by enabling importers to sell goods cheaper than they could be manufactured in this country.

Sprague said he had heard a great deal about the profit of manufacturers. The happiest day of his life, he said, would be when he saw the New England system of industry made the system of the country. He would like the western and middle States to enjoy the strength of the New England system.

After further debate, in which Messrs. Sherman, Morrill, Kendricks, and Clarke participated, further consideration of the subject was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Wilson reported a bill to fix the military peace establishment of the United States.

Mr. Morrill called up the joint resolution to amend the Constitution on the subject of representation.

Mr. Sumner offered an amendment to insert the following words at the close of the original proposition: "And they shall be exempt from taxation of all kinds," so as to make the amendment provide that those who are excluded from the right of suffrage on account of color or race, shall be exempt from taxation.

Mr. Henderson addressed the Senate at length, in favor of the amendment offered by him recently, prohibiting any State from withdrawing the elective franchise on account of color. He said the President in his speech to the Virginia delegation had said that what was known as the radical party, was the great danger to this country. He had supported the President and his administration since his accession to the executive chair. His object was to restore if possible at the earliest practicable moment the union of those States. He desired now to do so. On the 24th of February last, he advocated the admission of Louisiana and Arkansas. He beleived Mr. Lincoln had the authority to do what he did for the reorganization of those States. The war was then existing, and it was our purpose to restore the Union as rapidly as possible, and it was thought that the rebellion ought in part to be suppressed by these new State organizations. The rebels did not participate in this State organization. They strongly opposed them. The men who participated in the reorganization of Louisiana and Arkansas were Union men.

Referring to the amnesty proclamation of Mr. Johnson, he denied the right of the President to grant amnesty to rebels, except on the condition prescribed by the act of July, 1862, which requires that an oath must be taken before amnesty can be granted.

Adverting to the proclamation re-organizing the State of North Carolina, he denied the right of the President to prescribe the qualfication of voters, as he had done in that proclamation. He denied that the State governments in the South must be reorganized before there could be a perfect union of States; but if the State governments were turned back to the men who had been in rebellion, was it not reasonable to suppose they would rebel again. He would ask the Senate if Congress could not pass an act depriving late rebels of their right of citizenship notwithstanding the President's amnesty. If Congress had the power to do that, it ought to be done. The men who went into rebellion ought to be disfranchised and prevented from taking part in the work of reorganization. He read from the address of the Virginia delegation to the President, and remarked that it was signed by a man named Baldwin among others.

Mr. Wilson asked if that was not the Baldwin who was a member of the rebel Congress, and who nominated General Lee for Governor of Virginia.

Mr. Henderson said that he understood it was.

Mr. Sumner inquired if that was the sort of men who gave advice to the President.

Mr. Henderson continued. He contended for the right of giving the control of State governments to loyal men, yet men who did so were denounced as Jacobites and Roundheads.

Mr. Sumner—By whom?

Mr. Henderson—The President says so to the Virginia Delegation. He refers to such men as the Senator from Massachussetts. He is the most dangerous man I know of. He is always making white washing speeches and doing other dangerous things.

The President alludes to him when he talks about hammering at one end while the bellows were blowing at the other.

Sumner said that it did not apply to him. It must be meant that the democrats were hare harmonizing at this end.

Henderson assured Sumner that he was the man that the President meant.

Referring again to the interview between the Virginia delegation and the President, he was interrupted by Wilson, who said:

I want to ask the senator if he has any authority whether in regard to the opinions of this Mr. Baldwin, or any man in the country who sympathizes with them, they will be able to influence affairs in any of the States that in 1864 voted for Mr. Lincoln for President. I ask if he does not believe that those States by a most decisive majority—a majority larger than they gave in 1864, are to-day opposed to the admission of any of those States to representation in this chamber unless they give security for the future.

Mr. Henderson was speaking of Mr. Lincoln's plan for reorganization on the basis of one-tenth of the people of each State, when Mr. Wade inquired how under a republican form of government one-tenth of a people can govern nine-tenths.

Mr. Henderson asked if the government of South Carolina was not republican when she entered the Union.

Mr. Wade said it was not.

Mr. Henderson said our fathers must have lied about it then.

Mr. Wade—They were mistaken, that was all.

Mr. Henderson—As I before stated, I am conservative. I am regarded as a conservative, not as a radical. I want these States back immediately.

Mr. Wilson—So do we, Henderson, but I am not so anxious about it as to take them back in their present condition.

Mr. Henderson then discussed the right of Congress to disfranchise rebels. He believed that right existed and ought to be exercised.

On motion of Mr. Doolittle the Senate at 8:45 went into executive session, Mr. Henderson not having concluded his speech, and soon after adjourned.

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Bank Defaulters.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.

The Fort Monroe correspondent of the Herald states that Willard, banker of Norfolk, has defaulted and departed with $40,000.

The Columbian Marine Insurance company is to wind up their affairs.

The steamer Star of the Union from New Orleans 4th has arrived.

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—Mr. Diebert, of Bloomingdale, Illinois, was robbed of nearly $10,000 last Monday night.

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BEAUTIFUL, SOFT AND GLOSSY HAIR.—Those wanting fine and glossy hair, please read the card of George Cabus, in another part of this paper. Cabus' Tonic is a permanent cure for the dandruff; cures scurf, eruptions, and all the diseases of the skin; restores grey hair to its original color. dec19-2m.

New Advertisements.

TO FARMERS!

AS AGENTS FOR THE

St. Louis Lead & Oil Company,

We are authorized to

LOAN

FLAXSEED and CASTOR BEANS to Farmers, they returning the quantity loaned them next Fall, and giving us the preference of the balance of their crop at

The Highest Market Price.

We will SELL SCREENED FLAXSEED and CASTOR BEANS at less than their cost, to Farmers for sowing.

feb14 ROBERTSON & ALBERS.

J. C. DRAKE,

Commission Merchant,

PRODUCE DEALER & WHOLESALE

FRUIT AND OYSTER DEPOT,

Johnson, bet. Second & Third sts., (Veranda Building,)

KEOKUK, IOWA.

ICE! ICE! ICE DEPOT!—Having also made arrangements with William Ewers to furnish the citizens of Keokuk with ICE during the season upon the most favorable terms. Those wishing to avail themselves of season rates will please leave their orders at the Depot, or at the Butcher Shop on Main, near Twelfth street [feb14dtf

1866 January 1866

CASH ASSETS:

$1,006,790.33.

PHŒNIX

INSURANCE COMPANY.

The PHŒNIX paid Losses during 1865, to amount of

$410,613.91,

AND PAID THEM PROMPTLY, TOO.

Losses under Policies issued at this Agency, for the Phœnix, will be paid through the undersigned.

WM. FULTON,

feb14 **Keokuk, Iowa, Resident Agt.**

SAM'L POLLOCK. JOHN M. BISBEE. BEN B. JEWELL.

S. POLLOCK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 118 Main Street,

KEOKUK, - - - IOWA.

OFFER TO THE TRADE A COMPLETE assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

Sugars,
Coffees,
Syrups,
Teas,
Tobaccos,
Cigars,
Rice,
Fruits,

Nuts,
Spices,
Starch,
Dried Fruit,
Fish,
Salt,
Nails,
Glass,

Cordage,
Twines,
Soaps,
Candles,
Oils,
Shot,
Powder,
Wooden Ware, &c.

We are daily receiving, from first hands, additions to our stock, and invite the attention of City and Country Merchants before purchasing. Special attention paid to filling orders. S. POLLOCK & CO.

CARBON OIL.

We are at all times supplied with the best brands of Carbon Oil at lowest rates.

feb10 S. POLLOCK & CO.

FALL & WINTER 1865.

WILKINSON, BARTLETT & CO,

94

Main Street

KEOKUK, IOWA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Offer their entire Stock at the

LOWEST MARKET RATE!

oct11

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

T Elmore,	M A Lynch,	William Holt,
A J Hardin,	S Klein,	N Schlotter.

COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.

E Booth,	J Perdue,	R Heiser,
J McCoy,	Ben Vogel,	G Hill,
E J Leech,	Sam Wheeler,	W Brockman,
S S Vail,	T Ransom,	H Jaffa,
J Oatman,	J Patterson,	W Wilson,
G Nunn,	U Maples,	Perry Armitage,
J M Blue,	P Gibbons,	S McKee,
C Taylor,	P Cunningham,	W Stimpson,
Ike Stern,	G Higgins,	James Holt.
H Rankin,		

FLOOR MANAGERS.

W S Ivins,	Chris Smith,	C Seal,
J T Griffey,	W Abbott,	H Tobleman.
G Hagny,	J Shook,	

feb10dtd

H. B. TEN-EYCK,

Insurance Agent, Second St.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Lorillard Fire Insurance Com'y

OF NEW YORK.

On the 1st day of Jan., A.D. 1866.

Made to the Auditor of the State of IOWA, pursuant to the Statutes of that State.

1. The name of the Company is the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company.

2. The amount of its capital stock is		$1,000,000 00
3. The amount of its capital stock paid up is		1,000,000 00
4. The assets of the Company are:		
1. Cash on hand, in Bank, and in the hands of agents or other person	$101,626 96	
2. Real Estate unencumbered	1000 00	
3. Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company, how secured, and rate of interest thereon, (see schedule)	694,250 00	
4. Debts of the Company secured by mortgage, (see schedule)	518,200 00	
5. Debts otherwise secured, (see schedule)	38,600 00	
6. Debts for premiums	15,014 51	
7. All other securities, (see schedule) interest	33,986 46	
Total assets		$1,402,681 13

LIABILITIES.

5. The amount of Liabilities due or not due to Banks or other creditors		
6. Losses adjusted and due 7. Losses adjusted & not due	None	
8. Losses unadjusted	23,050 00	
9. Losses in suspense, waiting further proof 10. All other claims against the Company	None.	
Total Liabilities		23,050 00

11. The greatest amount insured in any one risk
12. The greatest amount allowed by the rules of the Company to be insured in any one city, town or village, depends upon circumstances.
13. The greatest amount allowed to be insured in any one block
14. The act of incorporation of the Company is filed.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
County of New York, } ss.

Carlisle Norwood, President, and John C. Mills, Secretary of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, of New York, being severally and duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the Corporation, and that they are the above named officers thereof; and that no part of the capital or earnings of said Company has been deposited in any State or Territory as security for losses therein.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by the above named Carlisle Norwood, President, and John C. Mills, Secretary, this——day of January, 1866.

Notary Public.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, IOWA, }
DES MOINES, January 13th, 1866. }

It is hereby certified that there has been filed in this office a sworn statement, showing the condition of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York.

On the 1st day of January, 1866,

in accordance with the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, entitled "an Act in relation to Insurance Companies," approved January 28, 1857, and an Act amendatory thereto, approved February 9th, 1858; and an act in relation to Life Insurance Companies, approved March 17th, 1862; that said statement shows that said Company is possessed of the requisite amount of capital, and invested as required by law.

Authority is therefore given to the above named Company to transact their appropriate business of Insurance in this State in accordance with the laws thereof, until the 31st day of January, 1867.

It is also certified that H. B. TEN-EYCK, of Keokuk, has been duly appointed by said Company their lawful agent and attorney for the county of Lee, with full power to take risks of Insurance therein, and to acknowledge service of process as provided by law, upon his filing with the Clerk of the District Court in and for said county this certificate and a copy of the statement on file in this office.

It is further certified that the attached is a true and correct copy of the said statement.

{ L. S. } In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office the day and year first above written.

feb2 JNO. A. ELLIOTT, Auditor of State.

STATEMENT

Of the condition of the

Insurance Co. of North America,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

On the 1st day of January, A. D. 1866.

Made to the Auditor of the State of Iowa, pursuant to the Statutes of said State:

1. The name of this Company is the President and Directors of the Insurance Company of North America.

2. The amount of its Capital stock is		$500,000
3. The amount of its Capital Stock paid up is		500,000
4. The Assets of the Company are:		
1. Cash on hand, in Bank, and in the hands of Agents or other persons	$120,823 75	
2. Real Estate unencumbered	22,000 00	
3. Bonds and stocks owned by the Company, how secured, and rate of interest thereon, (see schedule)	772,640 00	
4. Debts of the Company secured by mortgage, (see schedule)	444,300 00	
5. Debts otherwise secured, (see schedule.)		
6. Debts for Premiums	91,333 97	
7. All other Securities, (see schedule)	280,417 42	
Total Assets		$1,731,516 14

LIABILITIES.

5. The amount of Liabilities due or not due to Banks, or other creditors.	
6. Losses adjusted and due.	
7. Losses adjusted and not due.	
8. Losses unadjusted	$95,778 00
9. Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof 10 All other claims against the Company,	6000 00
Total Liabilities	$101,778 00
11. The greatest amount insured in any one risk	$25,000
12. The greatest amount allowed by the rules of the Company to be insured in any one city, town or village 13. The greatest amount allowed to be insured in any one block, governed by circumstances	No Rule

14. The Act of Incorporation of the Company already filed.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, IOWA, }
DES MOINES, Jan 29th, 1866. }

It is hereby certified that there has been filed in this office a sworn statement showing the condition of the Insurance Company of North America, located at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania,

On the 1st day of January, A. D. 1866,

in accordance with the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, entitled "An Act in relation to Insurance Companies," approved January 28, 1857, and an Act amendatory thereto, approved February 9th, 1858; and an Act in relation to Life Insurance Companies, approved March 17th, 1862; that said statement shows that said Company is possessed of the requisite amount of capital, and invested as required by law.

Authority is therefore given to the above named Company to transact their appropriate business of Insurance in this State in accordance with the laws thereof, until the 31st day of January, 1867.

It is also certified that H. B. TEN-EYCK, of Keokuk, has been duly appointed by said Company their lawful Agent and Attorney for the county of Lee, with full power to take risks of Insurance therein, and to acknowledge service of process as provided by law, upon his filing with the Clerk of the District Court in and for said county this certificate and a copy of the statement on file in this office.

It is further certified that the attached is a true and correct copy of said statement.

{ L. S. } In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office the day and year first above written.

JNO. A. ELLIOTT, Auditor of State.
feb6-d1w SAML. A. AYRES, Deputy.