Erie

istence as a nation—are in trial, I shall make no excuse for discussing, perhaps less popularly than may seem desirable to all, the nature of our government; and for stating my views of the manner of its growth, from the earliest formation of organized society, to the present combination of intelligence and freedom, in which it has long excelled all others. To begin with the first elements of this subject I call your attention to some remarks, which I promise shall be very brief, upon the subject of government. The test of a good government is two fold. It must combine security to the citizen with opportunities for progress. The first of these elements—security—is essential to the existence of any government worthy of the name. It does not, therefore, depend upon the form of a government. It may be perfectly consistent with an irresponsible despotism. Under an absolute monarch—wise, energetic and influenced by a sense of duty, the lives and property of his subjects may be as secure as under any other form of government. But the blessings to be enjoyed under such a rule are contingent entirely upon such a "happy accident" as the sovereign described. At his removal, matters return to their former condition, with increased temptations to the rapacity of his success, or in the wealth acquired by his people during a beneficent riegn. It is not in the condition of things that a continued succession of good rulers can be ensured in a despotic government, and thus those who speak of the blessings of a patriarchal rule as the happiest state for a people, can only do so as a matter of abstract speculation. If any truth can be assumed from the teachings of history, we may be assured that no rights are secure except they be in the hands of those interested in retaining them—not only able, but habitually disposed to defend them. But, admitting that an ideally perfect despotic government may chance at some time to exist, it can belong only to those who are in the childhood of their political life, and must be broken through to permit of advancement.

The second test of government—Progress—belongs only to States where the ruler is responsible. In this view, I deny entirely the popular idea that one government is best for one nation, and another for another. This means only that one nation has attained a greater political advancement than another, so as to be able to exercise powers not yet safely to be trusted to its neighbor. But there is an absolutely best form of government—one suited to the development of the highest and best powers and qualities of man. This is self-government. How this is to be attained, and what its form when its principles shall have been fully investigated—this is the great problem of political science. The discovery of truth is the great object of man's pilgrimage. The secrets of nature demand his investigation, and they repay the search, even when unsuccessful, by exalting the powers of the searcher. The absolutely best form of government is, as yet, not less a secret than other mysteries which nature is to yield to scientific investigation, and it is man's duty as a citizen to strive to develope it, just as it is his mission as a scholar to bring forth mental, and, as a Christian, moral truth. This, it is obvious, can be done only in a free State. It can only be where the demands of the people must be granted

by the ruler, and this is only the case when the ruler is responsible to the people.

The adage of Jefferson is somewhat hackneyed—"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty"—and yet, even now, it cannot be too closely impressed upon the minds of a free people. It lies at the root of all self-government and all popular institutions. It is analogous to the care with which man must guard his own life and health—do his own business, and perform all his duties, if he would have them done. The citizens of a nation may delegate away its authority, but if they exercise it, they must do so as jealously as they would guard any other possession.—To delegate it—except under the most absolute guaranties of responsibility—this is not to exercise it. It may be that a nation cannot wisely exercise its political rights—it may be forced by imminent anarchy to surrender its powers. So far this may be prudent, but it is like the confession of the inebriate who enters the asylum, of his own accord, or like the bankrupt, no longer permitted to manage his own affairs. In a free and healthy state, every man has a sacred trust which he has no right to put away. In its exercise he is solemnly bound to accumulate the political light which is his debt to posterity. The talent buried in the ground shall as surely be required of him with usury, if he fail to discover—to vindicate and to exercise his true rights, as if he waste his other gifts in sloth and self-indulgence.

But why have these political rights been so little known to a people? Why have nations permitted despotic rule? Why have they even ascribed a sacred character to irresponsible authority? To answer this, involves the great social problem—the inevitable struggle between liberty and civilization—the centrifugal and centripetal forces of the social system. The law which unites men into societies, does it for their advancement.—Before the first step can be taken in civilization man has a great lesson to learn. That lesson is obedience. This lesson is the first to be taught to childhood—a lesson upon which all other instruction depends—perhaps the most difficult that childhood learns. But what comparison between the force needed to influence the tender, impressible nature of infancy, and that of the rugged self-willed, and absolutely independent barbarian—grown to manhood uncontrolled? The lesson which shall teach him obedience must absorb his whole existence; must crush out his freedom as incompatible with his preparations for social culture. Civilization is taught in the hard school of slavery. The history or the traditions of all races say that they emerged from barbarism to oppressive servitude. In no single instance has the instruction been lightly given. A new principle of life is to be enforced upon such a nature, rough and impetuous—with every pulse set to the assertion of its own power—with all its manhood enlisted to the idea of his sufficiency for his own protection, and remorseless in trampling upon the rights of others—a being utterly incapable of society until a new principle is given it. This must be burned into its very soul and sear as with the glowing iron—never to be effaced. No government can hold men together while in this stage, unless it have power—and continually exert it—over every action, and almost every impulse. Authority thus holds its subjects powerless until, after trial, they learn from experience and reason that some liberty is not destructive to their social life. This liberty is recovered inch by inch. The nation's first enslavement is far in the forgotten past. Its steps toward freedom are regarded as concessions from a power whose right to rule has been from time immemorial, and seems of divine origin. It remembers no liberties but such as have been yielded by the authority of the State.

Civilization and liberty appear in history as antagonists. We have seen that the latter must be surrendered to secure the first step towards the former, and examples are innumerable where liberties, just acquired and dearly prized, have been necessarily surrendered to avoid the disorganization of society. This is the secret of

almost all military despotisms, immediately following a popular revolution. On the other hand, the destruction of ancient civilization and a relapse to comparative barbarism, was necessary to save Europe from the torpor of the Asiatic races. Thus only could a higher freedom be prepared. In these adverse elements of society —elements never constant, but varying as greater intelligence made greater freedom safe, and on the other hand making a stronger government necessary, as powers had been too rashly snatched —we can form some conception of the difficulties of the problem of self-government. We can also rejoice that the problem had begun to be fully stated before our nation's lot had been fixed in this western world—that the idea had obtained some credence in the mother country, before she sent forth her colonists, that the true source of government was the consent of the governed.

He who would understand our institutions and the origin of our national spirit, cannot merely take up the history of this continent, but must go back to other lands and obscure times, for the events which formed the character and inspired the views of successive generations leading after many centuries, to enlightened republican sentiments in those who first landed on our soil, and gave birth to our government. From the mixture of races in England, and the fact that no race became permanently dominant, their views

of political rights became a matter of compromise at a much earlier period than on the continent of Europe. Even there they dawned very slowly, and although from the earliest period the English nation had been intolerant of oppression, yet it was not until the 17th century that a movement was organized which advoated as its principle, the right of the governed to control the acts of their governors. This cry was hushed in military despotism, but it had made itself heard, and had awakened the perceptions of the men of England to rights after which they have never since that day ceased to struggle. But in our land the truth was born over unadulterated by those who refused to rest under the authority which had hushed its utterance. Our political career begins where the conservatism of rank and the authority of an established church had checked aspirations for a freer social system. This was found here when denied at home, and the doctrine of self-government was asserted, and gradually grew up under more favorable circumstances than the world had ever seen.

But even then, other provinces were preparing on this continent for the growth of principles which had driven our forefathers from their homes, and in the midst of what was to become a part of our country, developed sentiments and institutions of which we are now reaping the bitter fruit—sentiments widely at variance with those upon which rests our whole system of social and political equality. While the Northern Colonies received the seeker after that freedom and those political rights which had been denied to him at home, the settlement of the extreme South was the result of aristocratic and court patronage in the mother country. The Proprietary grants—of which South Carolina was the most marked example, and whose influences have controlled her to the present day—were the very highest reach of official favor. They conferred the exclusive right of government as well as ownership of the soil. Under the Lords Proprietary, orders of nobility even were established, and as marked distinctions of hereditary rank initiated as ever grew from the most arbitary feudalism. That such an offshoot of royal and aristocratic favor should grow up adverse in principle to the sentiments and institutions which make our Northern Republicanism, can be easily understood. Continuing, as they did, a resource for the patronage of favorites at court and the pensioning of the younger scions of the nobility, it is but natural that such a social system should remain less open to the advancement of equal rights than England itself, and that it should have been, at the Revolution as now, in strong contrast with the views of our Northern settlements. We could not hope to see the

doctrine of equality make, in that region, any but the slowest growth.

The development of self-government in the Northern Colonies cannot be passed by in this hasty manner. These were founded by enlightened, thinking men—men seeking to work out their theories of progress for which they had fought but which they had not been permitted to test in their old homes—men who entered the State with all the intelligence of civilization, and yet entered it as free men—the first example of a distinctly formed social compact—the first founding of a State by men who fully understood the terms on which they entered into its new society. These were men who had learned already the lessons requisite for social life—who needed no instruction in that first lesson of obedience—a lesson so difficult to learn, which, in the infancy of races, makes society absolutely incompatible with freedom.

Each small province having its political existence secured under its own particular charter, and each being too weak to sustain itself alone against any formidable attack, they soon learned to rely upon one another for support, without relinguishing or fusing any of their own institutions. They thus learned the Federative principle at an early period. From frequent exposure to danger, they were forced to develope that most essential democratic element of recognizing merit wherever it existed, and using it to their own preservation. The influence of character, from these circumstances, prevailed over that of birth, and the constant tendency was towards the consolidating and perfecting of the republican views with which their forefathers had set forth when denied the right of testing them at home. As they grew into large communities, modifications of their instituions became requisite—with such an increase of population, these could no longer rest upon pure democracy. Authority must to some extent be delegated—the representative must make its way, but not altogether. To one institution they still clung and will cling, so long as our republicanism shall endure. They have kept if unchanged now that we are a vast nation, as when it originally existed the sole government of the first few settlers on the coast. It still forms the basis of our political education—our first exercise in the art of governing ourselves and our fellow-men.—Through it our country may remain republican forever—its institutions equally suited to a petty State or to the most colossal nation on which the sun has ever shone. I refer to our system of local self-government, the principle of which is seen at our town meetings.

The theory of local self-government is that the people have reserved to themselves the right to legislate with respectto the matters which more immediately concern them. It exercises this power as self-possessed, and not as conferred by the government. It starts with the idea that each community knows its own business, and will display more wisdom in transacting it than can be done by any superior amount of intelligence which has no interest in its necessities. The great mass of their own business can be transacted by the various towns, without calling for the assistance of any others, and by acting thus independently it would be no more cumbersome for a million of communities than for a single one. This species of legislation prepares the way for that of the counties which, unlike that of the towns, is representative, but under the immediate observation of every citizen. These town and county organizations are of vast importance in the aggregate amount of their acts which are more numerous than those of a legislature and bearing infinitely more upon each citizen than those of the national government.

Suppose that the whole of the interests now exercised, without interference with each other, by the several towns and counties, were to be immediately surrendered to our representatives in Congress. The picture is both ludicrous and appalling. If every day had a thousand hours it would be insufficient to complete its business, nor could a thousand intellects do the proper work of a single legislator. As in other countries where a strong central authority rules, the work would not be done which is needed for the

Fire

most immediate wants of the people, and what was done would be most unequal and unfair. How long could the various interests of a thousand counties, spread over a tract wider than Europe, bear the tampering of legislators ignorant of their position, prejudiced as to their institutions, and indifferent to their wants? Is the enslaved Russian more ignorant of what he needs than his ruler—or rather, is the latter more likely to provide for those wants, having no interest in them? How much intelligence is required to enable a man to see what immediate local legislation is needed? I think that the degraded Russian serf would legislate more in accordance with the immediate necessities of his community than the enlightened statesman of America could do for the aggregated various interests of each organization of this vast republic. Give the regulation of each of these to its members, interested in having it wisely ordered, and very little wisdom will do it reasonably well—no very high grade of probity is needed for its frugal minis-

THE DAILY COURIER.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1863.

The 4th of July in Buffalo.

At any other time than the present we should like to be enabled to exhaust our vocabulary of adjectives on a Fourth of July celebration in Buffalo; but we are not invited to any such task, in speaking of the celebration of the 87th Anniversary of our National Independence. Although there were many features of our celebration that were worthy of especial notice, the whole affair was decidedly subdued. Of course we do not refer so much to the programme of the day, and the manner in which it was carried out, as to the general expression of sympathy with the celebration, manifested by our citizens. The fact is our people were solicitous about the fate of the Army of the Potomac; they waited anxiously for news, they were feverish, and could n

This then is the wisdom of our system, preserved from the first settlement of the country. We aim to keep power where it belongs. We hope, with the growing intelligence, experience, and political wisdom of the people, to be able to delegate back to these local organizations much of the power which it has been necessary to surrender to the Legislature. This has already been the tendency in our state for many years, and it is the very best evidence of advancement in the knowledge how to use political rights. Through this system, instruction in self-government is made easier to us than it has ever before been made to man. To realize to a slight extent the beneficent workings of this system of local self-government, I have but to call the attention of this audience to the municipal authority under which they live. This must be stronger than is necessary in smaller towns and villages. The council more nearly resembles a legislature, and the executive is more like the governor. The necessity of this cannot be disputed where aggregated elements of discontent might work fearful ruin, or where individual selfishness or obstinacy might check all schemes of good. The effect, however, is to furnish us a faint, very faint type of what would be the effect of State legislation applied directly to the people, without the intermediate circles which now separate them. I say a very faint type, because, with all their power, the members of a city government are far more under the eye of their constituents, and can have interests far less at variance with any of them than is the case with a legislature acting for widely separated tracts of country, with interests apparently adverse. And yet, who does not remember loud complaints of oppressive action by the municipal authorities? This

must be the case where action adapted to large bodies, is brought to bear directly upon the governed—where individual hardship cannot be allowed to enter into consideration as it would be in smaller communities. In its necessary inflictions, such authority gives us some idea of the organizations which make up the whole government of other countries without supplying the antecedents which have made their tone of public thought harmonious to it.

Another advantage to be remarked in this

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

make the day ring with glee as of old. Whi our friends from the country were kind enoi to pay us a visit, we have no doubt they we astonished at the apathy of our own people. Th day itself was most propitious. Between 6 an 7 o'clock in the morning a most delightful rai set in and cooled the atmosphere to a point moderation that could not but be appreciated b the sweltering multitude. The railroads brougl in large delegations from various points in th country, and it needed no very close observatio to detect the fact that our Buffalo cele bration was witnessed and appreciate more by friends from the rural dis tricts than by our own citizens In our movements we found, that above an beyond every thing else in importance was th expected news. Everywhere, we were met witl the nervously put questions "What is there thi morning?" "Will you issue an Extra?" and i not a few number of instances the despairing query was put "What do you think about it?" We could only assure our numerous interroga tors that the office would issue an Extra, the moment that anything of importace could b received over the lines. We only speak of ou reportorial experience, to show the anxiety of all whether from the country or belonging to our own city. We may safely say that we never saw a more anxious assemblage.

But the programme must be carried out as far as practicable, whatever the news of the conflict between Generals Meade and Lee might be, and so the celebration went on.

At sunrise a morning salute was fired at the Arsenal by a detachment of Capt. A. M. Wheeler's Light battery, and with the ringing of bells the day was inaugurated.

At 9 o'clock the procession formed on Niagara square, in accordance with the programme, and at 10 o'clock the procession moved, in the following order:

Col. Wm. F Rogers, Marshal.
Capt. P. C. Doyle,
Capt. Daniel Meyers, Jr., } Aids.
Lieutenant H. H. Halsey, }

FIRST DIVISION,

Under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Jonathan Austin, Ass't Marshal.

Cavalcade of commissioned officers of the Regular and Volunteer service, Col. H. K. Viele commanding.

Union Cornet Band.

Detachment of returned members of the 21st New York Volunteers, under command of Capt. Layton.
The Tigers, Capt. Wm T. Wardwell.
Ellsworth Guards, Capt. Wm. Weigel.
Richmond Zouaves, Capt. Jacob W. Scheu.

SECOND DIVISION.

Under the direction of Lieut. Robert Cottier, late of the 116th Buffalo Regiment.

Miller's Band.

Thos. B. French, Chief Engineer and Ass't Engineers,
Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, Walter Savitz foreman,
Neptune Hose Co. No. 5, Wm. S. Sage foreman.
Niagara Hose Co. No. 7, Andrew Cable.
Hydraulic Engine Co. No. 9, John Ziea foreman.
Columbia Hose Co. XI. H. O. Dee foreman.

STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

C. J. Wells,
Niagara,
Seneca,
Huron,
Perry,
Buffalo.

THIRD DIVISION.
Under direction of Lieut. Col. C. W. Sternberg, 21st N. Y. Vol.
International Band.
Turners Society.

FOURTH DIVISION.
Under direction of Lieut. Wm. A. Bird, Jr.
Seneca Indian Band.
Carpenters and Joiners' Union.
Bricklayers and Plasterers' Union.
Brass Band.
Buffalo Laborers Union.
Carmen on Horseback.

FIFTH DIVISION.
Under the direction of Capt. Robert P. Gardner.
Young's Band.
The Mayor, Chas. Beckwith; Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Ingersoll; Orator, Ellicott Evans; Reader, Colonel James C. Strong.
Officers aed Soldiers of the War of 1812.
Members of the Common Council and City Officers

The procession moved down Pearl street to the Terrace, through the Terrace to Main street, up Main to Tupper street, through Tupper to Delaware street, down Delaware to Niagara street, along Niagara to Eagle street, thence to St. James Hall, where the procession was formally dismissed, and the exercises at this point commenced.

The grand feature of the procession was the Buffalo Laborers Union. The association numbered about 2700 men, so far as we could estimate the number. They were the subject of universal admiration. Marching with their coats hanging on their arms, they literally displayed their full strength, and one could only think how many men as fine looking as they, had been mowed down since the present terrible rebellion was inaugurated. The society was led by Mr. Thomas Hanley and Mr. Daniel Fitzpatrick.—The banners, mottoes, and badges were very neat and appropriete.

The 21st Regiment, under Capt. Layton, turned out about fifty strong, and looked well. Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1, appeared to fine advantage. The carriage was beautifully wreathed, and each man bore a bouquet in his hand. The Hose carts and steam fire engines were exquisitely decorated. Hose Co. No. XI turned out well, and were led by a martial band of the old style. But it is unnecessary to particularize. The procession was as complete as it could be made in the absence of the Buffalo regiments, the 65th and 74th, and the non-attendance of the Continentals, and civic societies that were expected to participate.

AT ST. JAMES HALL.

The procession having been brought to a close, the exercises at the St. James Hall commenced about 11 o'clock. On the stage were the Orator, Chaplain, the Mayor *pro tem.*, the Aldermen of the city; and the Soldiers of the war of 1812, whose names, residences and ages we take the liberty to give. They are as follows:—

Gen. Wm. Warren	Aurora	aged 79
Philip Peckham	Lancaster	" 77
Elisha Morse	Cha. Co	" 70
Daniel C. Cary	Alden	" 69
Dan Bristol	Buffalo	" 81
Thos. Carson	"	" 78
James Sloan	"	" 74
Wm. Wilcox	"	" 74
Lester Brace	"	" 73
Samuel Lake	"	" 73
Perez Cobb	"	" 72
Moses Baker	"	" 71
Jas. C. Hall	"	" 70
Samuel Pine	"	" 69
Benj. Homan	"	" 68
Nathan Walds	"	" 66
Henry Lovejoy	"	" 33

The Hall, owing to the rumor that had gained

currency that it was filled to overflowing, did not entertain so large an assemblage as we should like to have seen. An appreciative audience was present, however, and we know that those who were there had reason to congratulate themselves. After a Voluntary, by the Union Cornet Band, the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Ingersoll, read a most eloquent prayer. The reading of the Declaration of Independence by Col James C. Strong, of the 38th N. Y. V., who was wounded at Williamsburg, was, as it seemed to us, listened to with unusual interest. The Oration by Prof Ellicott Evans, of Hamilton College, proved particularly satisfactory to the thinkers of the audience; and we hazard but little in making the declaration that no finer address was delivered in the country on Saturday last.

The oration will be found in full on our second and fourth pages this morning, and we advise every reader of the *Courier* to read it, and make a study. At the close of the oration the Hon. Horatio Seymour, jr., was introduced to the audience by Mayor Beckwith, and read from the proof sheet, the special dispatch to the *Courier* office, announcing the glorious success of the Army of the Potomac. Each dispatch was accepted with a perfect storm of applause, and as Mr. Seymour finished the last sentence, the enthusiasm became absolutely sublime. The anxious faces became softened, the rigid, solemn lines which had been noticeable on almost every physiognomy during the day, disappeared, and a general determination to enjoy the Fourth, seemed to succeed the circulation of the Federal victories over Lee. A Benediction pronounced by Chaplin Robie, brought the exercises to a close, and the audience separated.

So far as the programme is concerned, it involved in addition to what we have given a National salute at noon and ringing of bells; an evening salute at sunset and ringing of bells; and a display of Fire Works on the Terrace under the supervision of Morris & Son. We should take great pleasure in saying something handsome about the enterprise of our well known pyrotechnists, Messrs Morris & Son. We scarcely ever knew them to fail in doing justice to the city when they agreed to do it; but we are forced to say in all candor that the display of Saturday night on the Terrace was nothing more nor less than a grand pyrotechnic fizzle.

Outside of the regular order of the day and perhaps first in importance, was the dinner of the Continentals at the Mansion House. Our inevitable reporter was there, and he informs us that at half-past four the party sat down to dinner, mine host, one of the Continentals, being numbered among the absent. Hon. George R. Babcock, President of the Continentals, presided. The dinner, which was a good one, being disposed of with all imaginable gusto, the President called the Society to order, and as at substitute for the first regular toast, read a letter from the Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Lord who was compelled to be absent, at the same time presenting the Chaplain's toast. The first regular toast announced was

The Day we celebrate.

To this the Hon. N. K. Hall responded in a most appropriate manner.

Evil.

To the next toast, which our reporter failed to remember, Hon. Henry W. Rogers responded.

The Memory of Washington

was drunk standing in silence.

Hon. George R. Babcock spoke to the sentiment, the

President of the United States;

and Hon. A. M. Clapp made a neat speech to

The Army and navy.

To the

Trade and Commerce of Buffalo,

O. G. Steele addressed himself; and

The Press

was well taken care of in a somewhat elaborate and well written speech by C. F. S. Thomas, Esq.

Our Volunteer Army

called out S. G. Cornell, Esq., who did the subject justice.

Perhaps the most exquisite speech of the afternoon was made by Asher P. Nichols, Esq., in response to that most inspiring of all toasts;

The Ladies.

We have full reports of the various speeches made on the occasion, but we have not the space for any of them at present. At some future time it is possible that we may do the subject full justice. To-day, in our somewhat hasty report, we can only mention the dinner of the Continentals as one of the features of the Fourth of July in Buffalo.

Several pleasant affairs have come under our notice, and we shall refer to them at some other time, but we cannot overlook a presentation made on the morning of the Fourth, to Columbia Hose Co., No. XI. It consisted of a magnificent silver trumpet, donated to the company by none other than the foreman H. O. Dee. It is needless to say that the gift called forth all necessary gratitude. In the afternoon the Company threw open the doors of their house to the ladies of their particular neighborhood, and the banqueting that prevailed can better be imagined than described.

Our notice would lack completeness did we fail to accord the proper credit to Chief Darcy and his force. The Main Street squad, organized by the Chief recently, and of which we shall have something to say hereafter, appeared to good advantage in every position assigned to them, while the day force attended to duty in a manner that gave satisfaction to all. And thus we have told the simple story of the Fourth of July in Buffalo.

INCIDENTS OF THE FOURTH.—The celebration of the Fourth, on Saturday, was attended by few accidents. Stephen Mulhall, a civil constable of the 8th Ward, was injured in the face while firing off a cannon near his residence in the forenoon. He had overcharged the gun, and in the act of firing it off some of the powder flashed up in his face and burned it considerably.

A fight occurred among some Germans in front of the St. Louis church, during the afternoon, which resulted in damaged heads and faces to several of the participants.

At the Grove where a dance was advertised, a large congregation, made up of the worst characters of the city, assembled, and during the afternoon about thirty distinct fights occurred. In the evening, about half past seven o'clock, officer Nisnel, while undertaking to arrest a disor-

derly man on one of the cars, was attacked by a party of about fifty, and the man was rescued. Several of the cars on the Main street road were broken down by their overweight of passengers, much to the discomfiture of the occupants, and those who were going and returning. There is a fatality hanging over the place known as the Grove, and if our tax payers could only furnish a police force to take care of it, it might be made respectable, although perhaps not as profitable to the Main Street Railroad Co.

During the afternoon a disturbance occurred at the saloon of Mr. Horace Thomas on Main street, a party we understand claiming that they were overcharged. In the melee Mr. Thomas and one of his assistants were rather severely handled. We do not learn that any of the offending parties were arrested.

THE RIOT.—The riot was not continued yesterday as many had feared it would be. Those participating in it either satisfied with the outrages they had committed or fearful of the just anger of the community which began to threaten them with proper punishment, refrained from further acts of violence. Several of the supposed ringleaders have been arrested and are now in jail. The injured negroes have been cared for, and it is now thought that all of them will recover.

Yesterday afternoon, on the arrival of the propeller Mendota, five colored men employed upon her were taken to the Chief's office by officers Watts, Marvel and Mills. No demonstration was made against them.

The colored crew of one of the N. Y. C. Railroad propellers were transferred to a tug outside the breakwater and conveyed to Canada.

THE RIOT AT BUFFALO.—The Buffalo Express says: The riot was not continued yesterday as many had feared it would be. Those participating in it either satisfied with the outrages they had committed or fearful of the just anger of the community which began to threaten them with proper punishment, refrained from further acts of violence. Several of the supposed ringleaders have been arrested and are now in jail. The injured negroes have been cared for, and it is now thought that all of them will recover.

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A gentleman residing in this city who witnessed the whole of this brutal affair, gives us a few particulars, which differ from the accounts of the Buffalo papers. The riot first originated in a beer saloon, where the negro was sitting. A boy came in to get a drink and asked "all hands" up, when the negro availed himself of the invitation.

To this the boy objected, and a fight ensued, when the negro drew a pistol and shot the boy, wounding him severely. From this the riot arose the dock swarmed with over 5,000 of the excited mob, and the air was perfectly black with stones and other missiles. One negro was thrown from a vessel into the water and being unable to swim was drowned. Another got hold of the stay chains and attempted to pull himself out of the water, when a man reached down and kicked him in the head until he released his hold and fell back and sunk.

General Doubleday Ordered to Buffalo.

Major General Abner Doubleday, has been ordered to Buffalo to take command of the depot of drafted men to be established at this point Capt. Tidball, who was first detailed for this duty