



THOMAS ROBINSON, CYRUS E. ANDERSON, Editors.

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher.

BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY APRIL 27, 1864.

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

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Convention.

Owing partly to the bad roads, and partly to the shortness of the call, there was not a full Convention; yet under the circumstances, the number of delegates present, as also the interest taken in the proceedings, gave evidence that the people are active to the great question of the day—the preservation of their country.

The Convention was both harmonious and interesting; and the most cheering feature of its proceedings was its enthusiasm in the avowal of the continued confidence in President Lincoln.

The Peace Democracy.

The course of the Democracy, during the progress of the present war, has been somewhat singular. During the extra session of sixty-one, Breckinridge in the Senate, and Barnett in the House, were the leading apologists for treason, endeavoring by every artifice to embarrass the operations of the Government, and encourage the cause of the rebels. Finally, when they could no longer mask their treason, they openly espoused the Rebel cause, an election soon to come off in Kentucky, they confidently expected, (as did also their friends in the North,) that their course would be endorsed by the people of their State, but in this they were disappointed, Kentucky for the first time declaring her determination to stand by the Union. This not only disappointed them, but alarmed their friends in the North, and for a time, gave comparative quiet to the loyal States, all parties avowing devotion to the Union cause.

The canvass which took place in the fall of sixty-two, was conducted, in most cases, with avowed attachment to the Union cause, but no sooner had the Democrats realized the fact that they had gained strength with the people, than they began to give evidence of their disloyal purposes. Vallandigham became bold in his denunciations of the Administration and its method of conducting the war.—In short, denounced the war itself, declaring that the Southern people never could be subdued. His sentiments were reiterated all over the country, and he, for the time being, became the representative man of his party; but after his overwhelming defeat at the polls, his party again became comparatively quiet, and seemingly loyal.

But as a Presidential campaign was about to open, they were unwilling to go into it without first feeling the popular heart with, by at least a flank movement, giving their "Southern brethren" some assurance of sympathy. This time Mr. Long of Cincinnati, was chosen as the victor, who, on the 8th of the present month, made a speech in the lower House of Congress, replete with disloyal sentiments from its beginning to its conclusion, in the course of which, he declared that we could never subjugate the South—that there was no power in the Constitution to carry on a war against sovereign States—that if the war was to be carried on longer, it should be done by Republicans alone, &c.

A Resolution to expel him was introduced by Speaker Colfax himself, which, after being modified to one of censure, was finally passed by the house. And altho' in the course of the debate on this resolution, Democratic members sometimes took pains to have it understood that they did not endorse Mr. Long's sentiments, still we believe not a single member of that party voted, even to censure his treasonable utterances! But on the contrary, voted in a solid phalanx to allow him and others who saw fit to follow his example, to preclaim from our halls of Congress, that there was still a party in the loyal North which sympathized with these perjured traitors, (their Southern brethren.) Doubtless the resolution was modified from one for expulsion to one of censure merely, hoping that upon that issue, the vote might be a unit against these unwarranted and unpatriotic utterances; but alas! how sad to reflect that three years of bloody war has not been sufficient to enable the leaders of that old party to withdraw their sympathies from those cruel men who are still the animating influence by which the rebel hordes are still continuing to resist the onward march of our brave Union army. When will this state of things cease?

Gen. Wessels surrendered Plymouth, N. C., on Wednesday, the 20th inst., after four days hard fighting. Our loss was 150 killed, and 2000 prisoners. Rebel loss, 100 killed.

On the first page of our paper to-day, will be found an article entitled "The Annapolis Fair." We received this in the form of a "Poster," accompanied by a letter from our old, and much esteemed friend, Simeon Nixon, in which he informs us that the Methodist Church of Annapolis are almost unanimously disloyal—that he could not, therefore consent to see them go on in their efforts to elect the poor soldier without making an effort to prevent it. So he prepared this article, got it printed in the shape of a poster or hand-bill, and had it posted up all through Annapolis, doubtless it would prevent many a greenback from finding its way from the pocket of the poor soldier to the treasury of this Fair.

In a former letter, Mr. Nixon wrote us that one of the churches of Annapolis had been rebuilt last summer on the modern Yankee style at a cost of \$16,000, \$10,000 of which had been furnished by the soldiers. We give this article a place in our columns for the purpose of letting our readers see how things are done "down South," as also for the moral reflections with which it abounds, which if properly studied, may be of interest to all. Our readers have already been favored with several contributions from Mr. Nixon's pen. One on a Russian funeral, which should have appeared sooner, is also given to our readers to-day.

From his childhood up to the present time we have been intimately acquainted with Mr. Nixon—received our primary (and almost our entire) education with him.

In early youth he became a careful observer and close reader of our political history. Although not yet (we believe) a voter, having embraced the principles of the Republican party, he took an active part in the campaign of fifty-six, in behalf of Col. Fremont. Nor was his enthusiasm abated in sixty, when the same principles were represented by Mr. Lincoln—frequently addressing popular meetings and Lincoln clubs with effect. His addresses were sure to have one virtue not always found in those of young orators—that of originality. We recollect one of the figures by which in fifty-six, he endeavored to prove the injurious tendencies of the repeal of the Missouri compromise, was that of the old farmer who in midsummer commenced taking away the fence between his corn-field and that in which he had his swine inclosed. One of his neighbors (so went the figure) remonstrated with him, assuring him that, if he took away the fence, the swine would at once overrun the corn-field and destroy the crop before it had matured. But the old farmer assured his good neighbors that it was no part of his intention or desire to have the swine destroy his corn—that he only moved the fence in recognition of the swine's right of locomotion—the illustration was believed to be a happy one and was re-produced by some of our ablest speakers.

During the campaign of sixty, in illustration of the fallacy of compromise, he took a figure from his own farming operations. "Suppose," said he, "that father and I differed about what kind of grain we had better put in a certain field—he wishing to sow it in oats, while I desired keeping it for corn, there we might properly compromise the difference by sowing part in oats and reserving the remainder for corn. But suppose the old gentleman in place of oats insisted on sowing thistles: do you suppose I would be in duty bound to yield the point, and shut my eyes to the injurious effect such a crop would have not only on our own farm but on those of the whole neighborhood?" Such was his interesting style.

On the night previous to the election we were present at a meeting held in our election district, Simeon as usual was called on for a speech. He reminded them of the fact that four years ago that night he had met with them there. There was present a "Jackson Democrat," who declared that his father had voted the "Democratic ticket," and so would he. Young Nixon used this old man for the purpose of illustrating the method by which the old party was held together much to his annoyance and the entertainment of the meeting. He reminded the meeting that the election morning of fifty-six looked dark and gloomy to the friends of liberty, but assured them that it was quite different now. In conclusion he reminded them that on to-morrow they would be called upon to decide whether in the future, the flag of our country should be the black flag of human bondage or the Star Spangled Banner of Liberty. Finally, he assured them that whether the banner of liberty or slavery should triumph in the constitutional battle to be fought at the polls the next day, that his heart should still beat true to freedom.

We met early the next morning and spent most of the day together, incidents of interest frequently occurred. About the middle of the day a young man offered to vote "on age," but on inquiry it was found that he was twenty-two years of age that day. The board, ignoring the legal rule of "no fractions in a day," curiously decided that they would keep the ticket, and if the young man on returning home found that he was actually under twenty-two years of age at the time he offered to vote—and would furnish them the evidence, then they would take his vote.—Time passed away, the evening was ad-

vancing, but no word of the return of the young man. It was not likely that he could furnish the necessary information—all had given up the hope of getting that vote polled for Lincoln—except Simeon. He would not give it up, but acting upon the maxim that "while there is life there is hope," he mounted his favorite mare—"Tib" (a fast trotter) and off he goes in search of the needed testimony—which he hoped to obtain about three miles distant. The sun was almost down when he returned and to the astonishment of all and grief of the Democrats, he produced the family record of the young man's birth, from which he read his birth had taken place at 8 o'clock in the evening! The shades of evening were now falling upon us, an examination showed us they were yet to come in, for arrangements to make the vote as full as possible had been made. A young man, rather indifferent to party politics, had been assessed by Nixon's impertunity, but on being sent for declined coming to vote—an old gentleman also (long since no more) fearing the severity of the evening blast, had concluded not to go to the election—their cases were by all, except Nixon, deemed hopeless. He knowing no such word as despair, once more betook himself to "Tib" and off he goes. Darkness now set in—he had to make a circuitous trip of about four miles. A few minutes before the clock struck 7 alone came Nixon with the old gentleman on "Tib" and the young man walking with himself. These were the last votes polled in our District, and they were both for Lincoln. It has been alleged, that some who in times of peace were ardent supporters of the principles of our government, when the crash of arms came were not so willing to share its trials. This cannot be said of our friend. When the first call "to arms" was sounded, leaving an aged father, and a mother believing to be on her deathbed (and he their only son) he took an active part in getting up a company, and leaving home and friends, entered upon his first military campaign with that same earnestness that he always exhibited in his political career, in the 13th Pa. Infantry. When the term of service was ended, he returned home only to assist in arousing the people to their duty, addressing meetings, and in every way possible stimulating the young men to enter the service—he soon found himself surrounded by a squad of patriots, who, we believe, intended joining a company with him at Pittsburgh. But Nixon, not finding things as satisfactory as he expected, advised those young men to go into a home company, where they would find many acquaintances, while he risked his fortunes with the 6th U. S. Cavalry—thus throwing away a commission which he might have had, had he carried out his first plan.

From that day forward the history of that Regiment is his history (and it was one.) Being in the great cavalry fight ordered by Hooker, in May last to prevent Lee from entering the Shenandoah Valley, he was taken prisoner—went to Richmond, and was afterwards paroled—rejoined his Regiment, but, perhaps, for the first time in his life became very ill—was removed to a hospital at Annapolis and has not yet been able to re-join his Regiment. It is worthy of remark that three years of hard service have not been sufficient to liber his arjor in the cause of constitutional liberty. Even when many a brave heart felt sad, during the Peninsula campaign with Little Mac, he, like the true patriot, never despaired of his country—even in our darkest hour, when Lee was likely to invade the north, he wrote home words of encouragement. We recollect on one of these gloomy occasions, of his having written to his father, instructing him, in the event of the Rebels reaching Western Pennsylvania, to leave nothing that would be useful to them, to fall into their hands; but to commit it to the flames—to then take "Tib" (his favorite mare) and seek safety in flight.

Nor does his great interest in the progress of the war abate his zeal for that party whose principles he believes to be founded in truth and justice. We recollect having received a letter from him soon after the election in the fall of sixty-two in which he upbraided us for letting the copperheads gain a victory over us. Said he, "I suppose you thought that we were standing guard away out here, and therefore all was safe, and thus you have allowed them to outflank you." On January last we received a letter from him mainly devoted to National politics, in which he made strict inquiry as to home sentiment, and in which he predicted the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. A few days before the spring election we received another, in which, among other things, he said "The spring election is at hand, be on your guard, and see to it that not even one of the Gnats of treason deposit a single particle of their excrement on a fold of the old flag."

Such is a brief sketch of our present correspondent at Annapolis—such is substance is the history of thousands of young men now in the service of their country. How can the cause of the nation fall while sustained by such hands? How long to see them all home again with their friends, enjoying the blessings of a restored union, in the preservation of which they have performed such a noble part.

We hope our friend will excuse us for taking the liberty of giving his name to our readers as the author of those interesting contributions to our paper as also for making reference to his correspondence with his friends: We know that he has many friends who will be glad to learn that he still possesses a good share of energy, courage and patriotism. We therefore took this liberty, believing that on their account he would excuse us.

County Convention. The following are the proceedings of a county convention which convened at Butler, on Monday the 25th inst., in pursuance of the call of the Republican Executive Committee heretofore published. The meeting was organized by calling Hon. James Mitchell, to the chair, and appointing Alex. Leslie, Esq., and Thos. W. Boggs, Esq., Secretaries.

The following gentlemen appeared as delegates: Buffalo—John W. Flemming, Butler—J. N. Purviance, Esq., Centre—Newton Maxwell, Conococheague—John W. Brandon, Clinton—Daniel Larden, Jackson—Thos. W. Boggs, Esq., Jefferson—Daniel Duffy, Middlesex—Alex. Leslie, Esq., Mercer—Jas. W. Orr, Oakland—G. W. Zimmerman, Penn.—Leander Wise, Slipperyrock—E. D. Dewolf, Esq., Summit—Hon. James Mitchell, Winfield—Wm. Stewart, Esq., Washington—Wm. Stoops, Esq., Worth—Thos. Clarke, Bor.—Butler—J. D. M'Junkin, Bor. Zionople—Amos Lusk, On motion of Gen. Purviance, a committee of five were appointed on resolutions.

The chair appointed the following gentlemen—Gen. J. N. Purviance, Hon. Wm. Stewart, J. D. M'Junkin, Esq., Daniel Lardin and Geo. W. Zimmerman. The committee retired, and after short absence, reported the following resolutions, which, after being received by the convention, were unanimously adopted. Ist. Resolved, That Thomas Robinson be appointed Senatorial and H. C. Graham, and J. D. M'Junkin, Representative delegates to the Union State Convention to be held at Harrisburg, on Thursday the 28th inst., and be instructed to support and vote for no one as delegates at large to the National Union Convention, to be held at Baltimore, on the 7th day of June next, who is not well known to be the true friend of Abraham Lincoln, for reelection to the position of President of the United States, and that the said delegates at large be instructed to use all honorable means to secure the re-nomination of President Lincoln.

Resolved, That, approving the measures and policy of the President and his cabinet for the suppression of the rebellion, and believing that his re-nomination and election would weaken rebellion and strengthen government—that it would be favorably interpreted in behalf of our cause in Europe, and largely tend to strengthen and unite our people at home, and to crush every vestige of political hope of the Rebels, and tend largely to bring the war to a close, and secure lasting and honorable peace to the country, we therefore believe it to be the duty of the christian, the Philanthropist, and the patriot, to unite with us in sustaining the government in the great struggle for the safety, honor and welfare of this great Republic. Resolved, That never in the history of the Republic has it been more eminently necessary that unanimity of sentiment should exist among all our people than at the present time, and that the loyal heart every where should beat in harmony with the great and leading measures of the National Administration for the suppression of this causeless and wicked rebellion, and we invite the true and patriotic American citizen, whatever may have been heretofore his party name or creed, to unite and rally around the flag of his country, in upholding the National Administration in this the great day of trial of our beloved country.

Resolved, That the United States Christian Commission, the Sanitary Commission, the Soldiers Aid Society, and all other institutions of kindred character should receive as they well merit the support and substantial aid, and generous liberality of our people; the soldiers in the field, facing the perils of battle, deserve, and should receive the constant care and attention of the country, by every means that can be devised by a patriotic and benevolent people. Resolved, That Hon. Wm. Stewart and Hon. S. A. Purviance be, and they are hereby appointed, (subject to the concurrence of the other counties of the congressional district) representative delegates to the Union Convention to be held at Baltimore on the 7th of next month, and that they be instructed to vote for and use all honorable means to secure the nomination of President Lincoln as the Union candidate for President of the United States. Resolved, That H. W. Grant, Esq., A. D. Weir, Esq., and Dr. A. Lusk, be conferees, to meet similar conferees from the other counties of the district, for the purpose of selecting the delegates to the Union National Convention. Resolved, That we cordially approve of the course of our able member of Congress, the Hon. Thos. Williams, that his eminent talents, zeal and devotion to the great principles of Freedom and the Union commend him to our confidence. On motion of J. D. M'Junkin, the following resolution was also unanimously adopted. Resolved, That in his Excellency, A. G. Curtin, we recognize an able statesman, a true patriot and friend of the soldier—that the eminent ability displayed by him as Governor of the Commonwealth—his zeal in the cause of his country—his vigilant care for his brave defenders justified the people in refusing to allow him to retire to private life, while armed rebellion still bade defiance to the laws. On motion of Gen. Purviance, the proceedings were ordered to be published in Republican papers of the county. On motion, adjourned. JAMES MITCHELL, Prest. Alex. Leslie, Thos. W. Boggs, Secr.

Our contributions to the Sanitary Fair, Pittsburgh, should be liberal.

COMMUNICATIONS.

At a meeting of the Commissioned officers of the 78th Regt., Pa. Vol. Inf., on Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, April 11th, 1864, Major Augustus B. Bonaffon, was elected President, and Charles B. Gillespie, Secretary.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted. WHEREAS, Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Blakeley, of the 78th Regiment Pa. Vol. Inf., has resigned his position in our Regt., Therefore, Resolved, That we, the Commissioned officers of the 78th Regiment Pa. Vol., in parting with Lieutenant Colonel Blakeley, do cheerfully offer our testimonials in favor of his gentlemanly deportment during the two years and a half that he has been our officer. Resolved, That, during the nine months that he was our Regimental Commander, we found him a strict disciplinarian a business like officer, brave and generous, just and firm, true and courteous, and governing without tyranny or partiality, or love of favor, or fear of frown.

Resolved, That in the camp, on the march, in the bivouac and on the field of battle, amid the realities of war, we have witnessed his actions, and without ceasing on his escutcheon to tarnish his fame, we have found him to be a true and a noble man. Resolved, That in the resignation of Lieut. Col. Blakeley, the service loses one of its purest and most efficient officers, one of its brightest lights, and one of its most deserving men, and we as a Regiment, our best adviser, our safest counselor, a genuine Gentleman, a kind friend, a noble fellow and a gallant hero.

Resolved, That though we submit to the fiat of fate, yet not without sorrow, in taking your hand beloved Colonel, and saying "Good by," remember that the true friendship formed amid the trying vicissitudes of war has not been broken, but shall ever live in our hearts as the most Glorious Oasis of the Great Rebellion.—May God bless you. And Farewell. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of our respective counties and also to the Pittsburgh papers for publication.

Major A. B. BONAFFON, Prest., Char. B. Gillespie, Capt. C. F. Sec'y. Relation of the Pulpit to Politics. MESSRS. EDITORS:—Strange as it may appear, there are many advocates of free speech and a free press, who make very bitter complaints, that the boasted rights of American citizens have all departed under the present administration, and yet these same sticklers for liberty, would padlock the mouths of the occupants of all the pulpits of the land. Their doctrines are clearly defined. A man has a right to say what he pleases, to say it when he pleases, to utter it where he pleases and to speak it in the way he pleases. Does he desire to talk or write treason, no one can dispute the right to do so. Does he prefer to do it in the halls of the National Legislature, it is only a God-given and Constitutional right, and let anathema maranatha be written concerning him who would deny him this right. Does he manifest the same spirit exhibited by Rebels, as they retired from Congress to go into rebellion, let no one deny him this liberty. These are the tenets, promulgated by the modern advocates of free speech and a free press. Holding such principles, it were indeed strange, that any should presume to place an embargo upon this liberty secured unto us by the blood of our Fathers. Truth is stranger than fiction. Notwithstanding such is the doctrine taught, yet they claim the authority of instructing the Clergy how far they may exercise this right—this great boon of American Freedom. The minister has learned in his Bible, the lesson taught by his Master, that it is his duty to "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's," which is simply obedience to, and respect for the laws of the land, and yet these, on whom alone, the mantles of liberty, have fallen, the few to whom is committed the fearful responsibility of expounding the nature of true liberty, and of perpetuating it to posterity, affirm that the Minister may not expose to his flock, the wickedness of this hell-born and hell-bound rebellion against the authorities of the United States.

The writer not long since, heard a lesson imparted by one of the liberty loving fraternity to a police Abolition preacher, that indeed approached to sublimity.—The Minister was approached "with fear and trembling," by an ardent advocate of the liberty of speech solemnity was visible on every feature of his countenance, and was addressed thus: "Sir, I know the extent of your commission, and the nature of your calling very well. It is to preach to all. Glory to God in the highest peace on earth, and good will to men; but you have prostituted your calling, to preaching, Glory to the nigger on high, and hell and damnation for Democrats." The effect was appalling. We have not heard the said Divine preach since, but we presume he was so thoroughly convinced of his error, that he will never dare again to repeat the language of our Fathers, by saying, "All men are born free and equal, with certain inalienable rights, among which are, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." We do not wish to be understood as feeling, competent to instruct the clergy of our land. We think that they themselves, should be the judges as to what their duties are, under these trying circumstances, but we will simply state what course, we would perhaps pursue, were we thought worthy to occupy so important a position in society.

We feel that his first and chief aim should be to secure the salvation of those with whom he might have intercourse, to whom he is called to minister in word and doctrine. To accomplish this great object he would be expected, not only to be an expounder of the fundamental doctrines of the Bible, but to explain and enforce the application of these doctrines to every feature of human conduct. Now we curiously tend that every principle of the Gospel is diametrically opposed to Slavery and this Slaveholders' rebellion. The doctrine taught in this passage. All things whatsoever you would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them, if appli-

ed to human conduct, would sweep Slavery as with the besom of destruction, from the face of earth. If the Minister wishes to be able with Paul to say, "I have not failed to declare the whole counsel of God," he must of necessity denounce the system, of Slavery as the sum of all villainies. The rebellion has been carried on exclusively in the interest of this accursed system. All the deeds of iniquity enumerated in the catalogue of crimes, have been committed to establish a government, the cornerstone of which is this accursed crime against humanity. Can a Minister declare the whole truth without denouncing this wholesale system of fraud?

We have stated that the chief aim of the Minister should be to secure the salvation of his flock. In order to accomplish the end of his mission, he must have favorable surroundings to be able at all times to be successful. The success of no professional calling, is so dependent upon wholesome laws, perhaps as that of the Minister. If left to the caprice and wickedness of depraved men, without the protection of good laws, we fear that very soon worshipping assemblies would meet with very serious annoyance, and eventually public preaching would be altogether destroyed. For this very reason, every intelligent Minister is prompted in view of his own success and safety, to impress by repeated admonitions, especially in times like these, when one third of the whole nation has openly revolted, and many of the remainder, are at least secretly counselling resistance to authority and disrespect for rulers, the very important duty of every lover of republican institutions, to respect authority and obey all laws. As he regards the protection of good laws most fortunate for his calling, he can but look upon rebellion in our country with condemnation. We think that every protection is thrown around the preaching of the Gospel that civil law could afford.—The loyal Minister in looking over the history of our Nation can but see the hand of God with it from its incipency. It is to be demonstrated in these last days, that republican institutions did not die with Rome, but with the dissemination of the true principles of a free government. In connection with general intelligence, and the most necessary of all a pure Christianity, this nation is bound to stand the brightest orb in the firmament of nations, until time, shall be no more. We hope our Clergy will not allow themselves to be throttled by Rebel sympathizers with the cry of "political preaching" "Abolition preaching," and such trash, but prudently, yet pointedly and forcibly, teach us our whole duty, our duty to our country as well as to our God. We hope for the sake of consistency, that our advocates of free speech, will not deny the Ministry the right to advocate loyalty, as frequently and as freely as they are permitted to advocate treason. O consistency! thou art a jewel. VERITAS.

Army Correspondence. ANNAPOLIS, March 25, 1864. MESSRS. EDITORS:—Perhaps your readers would like to see a description of a ceremony seldom beheld in our country—a Russian funeral. While the Russian vessels, Almaz and Variag, were here, a couple of Russian sailors having drank of the Ten Cent Hospitality of Annapolis, (Bad Whiskey) got into a quarrel with a citizen dram seller, and the citizen shot him dead. After the usual examinations and investigations, the citizen was released, and the Russian was buried.

The ceremony was new, imposing, and grand. The day being a beautiful one, the funeral was attended by everybody and all their friends. The services were performed in the chapel of the navy yard; in the centre lay the body, in a plain coffin, surrounded by lighted wax candles, arranged according to the superstition of the Greek faith; and a choir of the petty officers of the fleet, each holding a lighted taper. They chanted very nicely, while the long haired priest, dressed in his officiating gown, very richly decorated, burned incense, which strongly savored of Russia or some other stromy country—but I did not see all the performance.—The press of red tape became so great that the sergeant of the guard was ordered to eject all private soldiers—to make room for these barred dignitaries; all right, thinks I "a private soldier has no rights a white man is bound to respect," and as I was forced out by the point of the bayonet, to make room for these men of rank, to gratify their curiosity, I thought of the places I had seen where they were not half so anxious to gratify their curiosity, and how I had been deserted on the battlefield by the last one of them. But, after about an hour the superstitious performance was closed and the procession marched to the soldiers burying ground. First in order was a boy about twelve years old, carrying in his hand a glass covered gilt representation, I could not tell of what, (but which I afterwards saw on the vessel, associated with their other religious relics.) next came the unfortunate man detailed to carry the lid of the coffin, this he carried on his bare head from the chapel to the grave, about a mile; next was the Pall Bearers, with the open coffin upon their shoulders, followed by the choir and the priest, wearing a long black gown and an indescribable hat; next came the Russian band of 40 curiously made instruments, they played skillfully and the music was delightful, but a relief also, of the Russians who played on a peculiar kind of a bugle, and Brass drums, discoursed the most melodious discord I ever heard.—Then came the escort of one hundred of his fellow soldiers with muskets of somewhat larger calibre than ours; then came the chief officers of the fleet, whose dress was rich and gay, and presented a great contrast to that of the soldiers just ahead; then came a detachment of the invalid corps, very neat and clean, turned out as an act of respect by the Surgeon in charge of the navy yard hospital; then came in a promiscuous throng, everybody able to walk, and in hearing of the delightful music. Having arrived at the burying ground, the beautiful slopes of the surrounding hills were covered with curious

spectators, and some had climbed to the tops of the trees, all anxious to see the last ceremonies over the dead Russian. The coffin was now placed upon a bier, and the priest took a shovel and sprinkled the body with earth, repeating some ceremony, the choir chanted a short song, and the priest emptied the censer upon the breast of the corpse, then the lid was fastened down and the coffin lowered. The escort fired three salutes, and the grave was filled, an iron Cross reared at its head, and the curious crowd dispersed.—Soldiers to their quarters, Citizens to their homes, and the Russians to their vessels.

What killed the Russian? Whiskey. M. D. O. Quota of Butler County. The additional quota assigned Butler county, under the late call for 200,000 men. The following is a statement of the gross quota of each sub-district, together with the credits on the draft, July, 1863, for new volunteers, enlisted to the credit of each, up to the twenty-ninth day of February last. All veterans re-enlisted in the field since last fall, and assigned to their own proper sub-districts, and all men who may have enlisted in the regular army, and in the naval and marine service, to the credit of their respective sub-districts, are yet to be credited, and sub-districts, are yet to be credited, as the reports are received.

Table with columns for Sub-districts, Gross Quota, Credits, and Balance. Lists various sub-districts like Buffalo township, Clinton, Middlesex, etc., with their respective quotas and credits.

An Act, To provide for the payment of bounties to volunteers in the County of Butler.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the School Directors or a majority of them, of the several townships and boroughs of the County of Butler, shall have the power to levy, assess and collect on the property now taxable for State and county purposes a tax sufficient to pay a bounty of not exceeding Three Hundred Dollars to each volunteer enlisted and credited on the quotas of said districts for the present or any future calls and drafts.

SECTION 2. That in levying and collecting said tax the said Directors shall have power to include in the same a Poll or Per capita tax on Each taxable Citizen, who is, or may be subject to a draft, of not exceeding Twenty-five Dollars. SECTION 3. That in case said Bounties have already been raised and paid to said volunteers in any of said districts, by money subscribed, loaned, advanced or paid by or through individuals or Committees acting for the Citizens, and with the understanding or condition that the same should be repaid by general taxation, the said Directors are hereby authorized and required to repay the same to said persons out of said monies so assessed and collected.

SECTION 4. That in assessing and collecting said taxes said Directors shall have power to make such exemptions and exceptions as they may deem just and proper, and shall have power to appoint such COLLECTORS and issue such WARRANTS and take such BONDS for the collecting and safety of such monies as is provided by existing Laws for the assessing and collecting of State and county taxes, and do all other acts and things necessary in the premises. SECTION 5. All funds so raised for said purposes shall be audited by the township or borough Auditors of any of said districts, and if any surplus exists, the same shall be paid over by said Directors to the Common School fund of said districts.

SECTION 6. The said county of Butler shall be exempt from the provisions of the General Bounty Law approved Twenty-fifth March Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, wherever said provisions are inconsistent with the provisions of this act. HENRY C. JOHNSON, Speaker of the House of Reps. JOHN P. PENNY, Speaker of the Senate. Approved, The Fourteenth day of April Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. A. G. CURTIN.

MUNIFICENT.—A New York correspondent of the Springfield Union relates the following:—The story I have directly from a gentleman to whom Commodore Vanderbilt himself, last night, told it. The finance committee called upon the Commodore and solicited at his hands a donation for the fair. He answered that he would give the fair as much as "any other man" in New York. Thereupon the committee visited Mr. A. T. Stewart, and reported to him the offer of the Commodore. Stewart at once drew his check for \$100,000, and handed it to the committee, and they, armed with the check, again waited upon the Commodore, and allowed him the contribution of Stewart. Vanderbilt found himself cornered. However, he was as good as his word. He covered Stewart's check with a check of his own for a like amount.