



The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

THOMAS ROBINSON, - Editor.

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher.

BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY JULY 12, 1865.

"Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable." - D. Webster.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE SENATE.

JOHN N. PURVIANCE.

(Subject to District Conference.)

LEGISLATURE.

HENRY PILLOW.

JOHN H. NEGLEY.

(Subject to District Nomination.)

COUNTY TREASURER.

WM. E. MOORE.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

W. H. H. RIDDLE.

COMMISSIONER.

WM. DICK.

AUDITOR.

J. C. KELLEY, 3 years.

G. H. GUMPER, 1 year.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

NATHAN M. SLATOR.

Lecture.—D. M. Harbaugh will deliver a lecture in the subject of Temperance, in Butler on Wednesday evening, July 19. Place of Lecture not yet selected; the same will be made known by Hand-Bills.

The proceedings of the 4th of July celebration at Sunbury, came to hand too late for publication this week; they will appear in our next issue.

Owing to the publication of the lengthy, able and eulogistic discourse of the Hon. Thos. Williams, on the life and character of our beloved and much lamented President; several communications have necessarily been kept back, which will appear hereafter.

On "Show day" as we were making a trip northward, accompanied by a little daughter, she lost her Parasol, about eight miles north of this place, on the old Mercer road. It was a keepsake of a sister now no more, we will liberally reward any one giving us information of it.

We have kept back the publication of the Oration of Hon. Thos. Williams, for some time, for the purpose of being able to place it entire before our readers in a single issue of our paper; we have, therefore, given it in full, in the present issue. It is a complete literary and patriotic production; and fully sustains Mr. Williams' well earned reputation as a scholar, an orator and a patriot.

Legislative Nomination. In the "Whig and Dispatch"—the leading Republican paper of Mercer county, we find the following:

"We observe by the proceedings of the Republican Convention in Butler county, that the Convention has nominated two new candidates to the Legislature, to fill the places of the two representatives from that county for the two past years, and also elected two delegates to the State Convention, without as much as saying, 'by your leave.'" Mercer, Lawrence and Butler are entitled to four representatives to the State Legislature, and by express agreement, Butler county sent two representatives last year, with the understanding that Mercer county should have two representatives the coming term. We would ask for an explanation of this on the part of Butler county, as our citizens are unable to understand this matter."

In answer to the above, we would inform our Mercer county friends that, much as we respect them as neighbors we would have greatly preferred being in a district by ourselves than to be hitched on with two other counties as we are, even had we got but one Representative. Having had a fraction more than our share during the last apportionment, we would have got along with one this time and then come in for two again. This would have avoided the danger of giving offense to our neighbors by neglecting to observe that county which is proper when connected with other counties, as we are at present. Different counsels however prevailed, and we must accept the situation as we find it. Our Convention in appointing delegates to the State Convention, neglected to say "with your leave." Of course this was a mere oversight; but still we think that, at least so far as representative delegates are concerned, the better way would be to concede to each county the number of delegates corresponding to the number of Representatives it has in the House—this would obviate all trouble. Though had we our choice, we would have preferred having a larger delegation next year, as the con-

vention will be of much more importance. We have no doubt this delicate matter can be amicably arranged by the "high contracting parties." And now as to our offering two candidates for Assembly.—This we regard as a more serious matter; as it is one in reference to which there has been a good deal of inquiry, by our own people as well as by our neighbors. It is quite unnecessary to express an opinion which may seem to be adverse to the interests of our neighbor. For this reason we have thus far refrained from saying anything publicly, on the subject, although we have frequently expressed our convictions to Mr. Negley, himself. But seeing that the Republican press of Mercer county is united in demanding an explanation of our position, we feel bound in candor, to state it from our stand point. Our views may not be those of our entire people, but we feel safe in saying that they are those of the nine-tenths of our Republican friends.

In the first place, during the last apportionment, we had a representation for about one fourth more than our actual population entitled us to, while Mercer county had a large fraction of her unrepresented, (we speak from general impressions not having any statistics before us.) This fact would have naturally given Mercer county the right to two members last year, but there was another matter which properly decided against her at that time. Messrs Haslett and Negley, had only served one year each, and should Mercer county claim two members, one of our Representatives would have to be thrown overboard.—This Mercer manifested no disposition to do—at least not a serious disposition.—She put two candidates in nomination, but before a vote was taken withdrew one of them, stating distinctly that it was done to enable our candidates to get the usual term of two years, and that in lieu of this action on her part, she would expect us to concede two members to her the present year; this was not objected to by any, and although there was no resolution passed on the subject, the general understanding and belief was that there would be nothing in the way of her getting her two members at this time, at least so far as our county was concerned. In this we believe our Representatives participated. We know that Mr. Negley told us last fall—after the election—that now he had been liberally acknowledged and was ready to give way to others.—On returning home in the spring, however, he seemed to feel quite differently.—He spoke to us about the propriety of putting two candidates in nomination, alleging that he did not believe that any one could beat Capt. Pillow, but that he thought he could come in next to him;—that if he were made the second candidate he had good reason to believe that Mercer county would only offer one—that he was the only one to whom they would yield, &c. We told him that as a member of the Executive Committee, we were in favor of only issuing a call for the nomination of one member, and so far as we had heard, the entire committee were of the same opinion. The committee finally met, and after the transaction of some business, we withdrew for a short time, and were quite surprised to learn on returning, that it had been decided to issue the call for the nomination of two Assemblymen, and that the committee had adjourned. We inquired of the Secretary, Mr. Cratty, how it thus happened, and he told us that Mr. Negley, although not a member of the committee, had come in and pressed the matter—that when Judge Mitchell asked whether there was any motion to that effect, Mr. Negley made it himself, that when the vote was taken he voted for it alone, and thus, while the committee had no part in it, they had not the independence necessary to vote no, and so the matter passed, and Mr. Negley, after a vigorous canvass on his part, obtained the second highest vote of our county. It is worthy of remark, however, that three-fourths of the votes he ran were obtained on his representation that Mercer county was willing to concede us two members, if he were made one of them. This is the whole case. Few of our people had much faith in his prospects, but were willing to give him a chance in this way. Mr. Negley's nomination is not asked there, on geographical grounds, but he was given a liberal vote here, upon the assurance from him, that the whole district was willing, if not anxious, to make him its candidate, in lieu of eminent public services. Should his nomination, therefore be conceded by the district, it will not be chargeable specially to our county. In two years we expect to offer two candidates as Butler county men, and will then insist upon their nomination. Mr. Negley is our neighbor, and we would most gladly do him any favor consistent with our sense of right. In our judgment he has made a fair Representative, and would, no doubt, serve the district faithfully if re-nominated. But our consciences must remember that they are charged first with the duty of procuring the nomination of Capt. Pillow, who received the highest vote; to neglect this would be to disregard their instruction, of which we have no fear.

We hope this statement may prove satisfactory to our Mercer county friends with whom we hope to remain on terms of friendship. While we have thus given our views of this matter, our columns are open to those who look from a different stand point, and we have so informed Mr. Negley.

When Nashville was taken by the Union arms, he was appointed to his present position by the Government. Being introduced to President Lincoln about that time, the President asked: "How did it happen that the rebels did not persecute you on account of your loyalty and prayers for the Union cause?" He mildly replied: "I suppose it is owing to the fact, that God and my congregation understood German, but the rebels did not."

COMMUNICATIONS.

U. S. Christian Commission Work.

Part of a report made to Mr. Joseph Albree, Field Secretary of the U. S. C. C., Pittsburgh, Pa., by Rev. J. H. Fritz, Delegate from April 17th, 1865, to June 1st, 1865.

DEAR BROTHER IN CHRIST:—According to your request and my duty as a delegate of the Commission, I hereby give you a more full yet brief account of my experience as a delegate.

On the third day, after being commissioned at Pittsburgh, I reported at the lines, in Louisville, Ky., and was sent forward immediately to the Field Agent at Nashville, to whom I reported on the following morning. I immediately commenced the labor of the Commission, and visited the 45th Wis., 45th N. Y., 2nd Indiana Battery, and other regiments encamped around Nashville, and supplied the soldiers with Testaments, religious tracts, religious newspapers, and writing materials, to those who were out of money, and desisted to correspond,—searched out the sick, many of whom were diseased with scurvy, and endeavored to supply them all with sanitarious, suitable to their condition—also, when suitable, gave them private religious instruction, admonition and prayer. On the following Sabbath day, I preached to two regiments, in the English and German languages, at which officers and men attended. The 45th Wis., and 45th N. Y., were almost exclusively composed of Germans, Swedes, Norwegians and Danes. On account of a large majority of these men being Germans, and the very few German-speaking delegates, these men had not been reached as fully as other sections of the army, by the Christian Commission work.

In connection with the regiments, I also visited several of the numerous hospitals around Nashville, particularly Hospital No. 2, and Cumberland Hospital.—The duties in the hospitals are somewhat similar to the duties in the regiments.—The soldiers in the hospitals are supplied with reading matter, in the way of testaments, tracts, newspapers, and often with books from libraries. They are preached to in the chapels, and in larger collections of men, any where in the wards that is suitable—prayer meetings are held, and the Gospel is simply and affectionately preached. But the principal duties are at the bedside of the lonely and silent sufferer, from the accidents of war, and the diseases of camp life. With him we speak of his disease, so as to know his condition and gain his confidence—of his soul, so as to know its state. Then, if at all a Christian or susceptible of Christian influences, we preach to him the great salvation in Christ, which is oil and wine to the soul; then prayer to Him who hears and answers them. Then his bodily wants, in the way of drinks and diets are endeavored to be supplied. Thus the sufferer, occupying bed No. 49, is approached by the delegate. His disease is bilious fever, parched tongue, burning throat and stomach. He wants something sharp or acidous to drink; but he has nothing but a little cold tea in a tin cup. This sharp, acidous drink, the delegate has not now, so he goes on farther.—He finds him to be a Christian soldier, a believer, then the delegate cites the comfortable words of Jesus, and leads in prayer. The whole case, body and soul, is presented to God in simple, believing prayer, and they both are comforted.—Then, at his request, we write a letter for him, to the good wife and mother in Illinois, and state his condition, desires and hopes. Having done this, we go to Miss Shaw, a member of the Christian Commission, who is the mistress of the diet kitchen, and whose praise is in the mouth of all the delegates, and the multitude of suffering soldiers, in that large range of hospital wards.—She gives us two large lemons for the use of the patient. He prefers them in lemonade form, and the Surgeon thinks it will do him good.—Miss S. makes the lemonade, and puts it into a convenient bottle. The patient takes it in small but frequent doses; and patient No. 49 stands from that hour, and is met in the streets of Nashville, a month later, a healthy man. Does any enquire how this has come to pass? The Christian answers: "The Lord hears and answers prayers, and blesses the means made use of by Christian hearts for the healing of the sick. This case is only one of a multitude of similar instances.

On account of the gift of preaching in German also, I was detailed for a few days, to assist Rev. H. Eggers, chaplain U. S. A., who has charge of all the Germans in the various hospitals, in and around Nashville, and whose labors are immense, and who, on account of his untiring faithfulness, was nearly worn out. Chaplain E. was the German Lutheran minister of Nashville for six or seven years, and was a true Union man, during the whole of the rebellion, and prayed for God's blessing upon that cause, in his public ministrations; and his congregation was generally like-minded with him.

These articles were all kept in our tent, erected about the middle of the encampment. Here was also a large writing table, extending from one end of the tent to the other, where the soldier's true letters, and the table was nearly always full. If the delegate was not out, engaged in the duties of the regiment, preaching and visiting, and attending to the wants of the men in the regiment, then he would be found in the tent, giving out stores, and attending to the many calls. This tent is quite a curiosity-shop. It is a writing room—there the soldiers

are writing letters to their friends, their wives, their loved ones. It is a book-depository—testaments in seven languages, English, German, French, Spanish, Italian, Swedish, and Norwegian, are here, ready to be given out. It is a library—two C. C. Loan Libraries, with one extemporaneous, lately made up from a lot of books sent by friends of the soldiers, besides magazines and so forth. It is a tract-house—there they are in packages, most beautiful in appearance and in reading. It is a newspaper repository, of all sorts and denominations, for the C. C. knows no sect; but only Christ and His cause—there they are assorted in piles, from the Sunday School papers to the largest size, ready to be distributed, either to the right, or to the ones who come first in their asking. It is a little dry goods store there is the box of soldiers' house-wives, containing needles, pins, thread, buttons; with other articles in the line, with bandages, pillows, and so forth, for the wounded. It is a little grocery—here are barrels of potatoes, krait, onions, pickled turnips, pickles, dried apples, kegs of apple butter, sorghum, bags of berries, and cans of preserved fruit. It is our soldier's cook's pantry of which he is major general, containing his cooking pot, plates, tin cups, ham, dried beef, "hard-tack," bread sugar, coffee—the cooking is done out doors. The writing table is our dining table at intervals of meal time. At night we spread our blankets on it, make pillows of the newspapers, and rest our weary limbs in usually sound slumbers, until arises from his eastern bed, and begins to rule the day, then we arise for all is again life in camp—the regimental bugle sounds the morning call, the drums beat, the brigade band plays, and we, with the rest, begin the duties of another day. The tent is the ministers study—he digests and arranges his subject in the mind here, provided he cannot find a more quiet place in the woods, which is preferable. It is the house of prayer—here the delegates, with early and late visitors, offer their morning and evening sacrifices; strengthen themselves by drawing near to God, and are strengthened by the Lord in the inner man, for Christian duty. This tent is a tent of charity and religion—all the things therein are given to the needy soldier, even as they were given by the Christians of the land, in the love of God and suffering humanity.

About fifteen feet from this tent is the C. C. Chapel tent. This is a large canvas tent, fitted up inside with logs, boards, and rails for seats. Here services are held for the benefit of the whole division, prayer meeting every night and sometimes during the day; also temperance meetings and German preaching, during parts of the week. The idea of the Commission is, special preaching to each regiment and if possible to each man, and then general preaching and prayer and temperance meetings for the whole division in the tent. The night prayer meetings usually began as the sun set, and continued to not later than nine o'clock. The services were conducted usually in the following manner: A hymn from the soldiers' hymn-book, was sung—a short section of scripture was read—prayer—another hymn—a short sermon or discourse. This far it was always conducted by one of the delegates, then it was given over to the soldiers for prayer, singing, giving his personal religious experience, or exhortation. All of the delegates attended and usually took part, and the tent would be filled inside and around almost as far as the voice could reach. A deep, devotional feeling always attended the meetings, and the interest increased night after night. Mighty prayers of faith went up to the Lord—the most interesting incidents were related by the Christian soldiers, illustrative of the gracious help and providence of God in the time of danger and peril, and the guidance of God's gracious spirit. Christians were brought out, encouraged, developed in the faith—back-sliders made confession of their errors and neglect of Christian duties, and made resolves, by the help of the Lord, to begin the life of faith anew—sinners were aroused, convicted, and converted to the new life by faith in Christ. Often the deep fountains of the heart of the whole assembly would be broken up, and tears of penitence and Godly sorrow, would roll down the cheeks of the whole assembly. It was good to be at these soldiers' prayer-meetings—I have never attended any prayer-meetings so interesting, and profitable, in one sense as these. I will only relate one among the many incidents related. A young veteran, who had passed through the whole war, stated that before one of the battles, I think it was the battle of Nashville, as the enemy's shells were flying around and over our lines, and as it seemed probable that they would soon be called into action, he and three others retired behind a hill, where the shells of the enemy flew over them. Here they had a solemn prayer-meeting. They here dedicated themselves anew to God, and whether living or dying desired to serve Him in righteousness and true holiness. While spending thus a short time in prayer, the shells bursting near in their midst, the bugle sounded for our men to fall in. They made the charge—they gained the victory; but all of his three companions in prayer fell on the right

hand and on the left of him; and were found dead on the field, and now he was the only one living of that prayer meeting. He felt that it was good then to be a Christian—he felt so now—he felt so, for his companions' sakes; because he believed they were prepared to meet their God. I will only relate one other incident of the number reported to us. A young soldier was convicted of sin, by the preaching of the word of God in the regiment. He came to the prayer meeting at night, there the conviction was deepened. At the close of the meeting, the awakened one came to the tent of an older soldier, a very warm-hearted and earnest Christian man, who often led in prayer. The elder soldier found the younger under deep conviction of sin and sorrow. He invited him to join with him in prayer, in a more secluded part of the camp-ground. To this he consented, with a request that a colored man, who had also given his Christian experience at the prayer-meeting, should be invited to go along. They found the negro engaged in religious devotions, and he immediately went with them. They retired to a secluded spot in the woods. The elder soldier led in prayer, then the negro, and finally the young soldier was requested to pray. The elder soldier said it was hard for him to begin to really humble himself, and to pour out his soul before God, but he did begin, and in the midst of his prayer, he began to praise God for His wonderful goodness to the children of men in Christ; having found peace and pardon for his sins. The voice of the elder Christian soldier was often heard in some part of the camp-ground, not far from our tent, after the close of the prayer meeting at night, praying with some one, whom he desired to direct to the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world. This shows how much good one real Christian can do, in aid of the ministry of the word, by an active and wise zeal.

During the progress of our labors as delegates, a decidedly religious sentiment seemed to gain the ascendancy in the whole camp. Officers and men attended the preaching of the Gospel in large numbers, listened with attention, and we trust with profit. Several other prayer meetings were in progress in different parts of the camp, which our tent was filled night after night. After the close of our meetings, our ears would frequently be greeted with the singing of hymns, by companies of soldiers. Swearing, drinking, and card playing seemed to decrease. These and other evidences seemed to show that the good leaven, of the Gospel was at work, and that God had been pleased to own and bless His truth, and the ministry of the delegates; for which, blessed be His holy name. Many thanks went up to God, in the prayers of the soldiers, for the Christian Commission cause, and for its blessings, temporal and spiritual to the soldier. It does a good work to the souls and bodies of our brave, and good men of the army—an amount of good known only to Him who knoweth all things. Upon the conclusion of my term of service, and my return to Nashville, I took along with me our Christian Commission orphan boy, Benny Watford, now nearly four years of age. Benny's father had died in the rebel army. His mother had fled to Nashville, because sick, and died in December last, in Hospital No. 11, leaving this child. After the death of the mother, Mrs. France, wife of the Surgeon of the hospital, took charge of Benny; but she removing this spring, brought him to Mrs. Rev. Smith, wife of the former Field Agent, and mistress of the Christian Commission house, Nashville, who took farther care of him. Here Benny awaited the good pleasure of the Lord, and the compassion of some delegate, to provide a farther home for him. On the way to Pennsylvania, Benny found favor with God and man, and especially with the good brethren Rev. W. A. Passavant, D. D., of Pittsburgh, and Rev. G. Bassler, Director of the Orphan Home, at Zionsville, Butler Co. Pa., where Benny now has found a permanent home, and where we may be assured, he will be trained in the fear of the Lord and for usefulness in his day and generation. Other facts have already been reported to you, and lest my report should no longer be brief, I will here close. Yours in Christian fellowship, J. H. FRITZ, Del. U. S. C. C.

GRAND OPENING OF Spring & Summer DRY GOODS, AT D. T. PAPE & CO, An Extraordinary large Stock OF GOODS, Purchased Before the Late ADVANCE, And will be sold at Astonishing LOW PRICES. Call and Look Through OUR STOCK Before Purchasing

U. S. 7-30 LOAN THIRD SERIES, 230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing interest and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

7.30 LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of July 14th, 1865, and are payable three years from that date, in arrears, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, from State, County, and Municipal Taxes, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value, according to the rate level upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any banker.

The interest at 7.30 per cent. amounts to

Table with 2 columns: Denomination and Interest. One cent per \$100 note, Two cents per \$200 note, Ten per \$1000 note, Twenty per \$2000 note, Fifty per \$5000 note.

Notes of all denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The notes of this Third Series are precisely similar to Scrip and privileges to the Seven Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at the rate of 7.30-10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 14th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven Thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date. The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest.—The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the 7.30 per cent. rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in gold be available, would in no way reduce or equalize prices that otherwise would be with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than \$230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Banks throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders. J. A. COOPER, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the

First National Bank, of Butler, Pa. March 15, 1865-26m.

PHOTOGRAPHS, FERROTYPES, AMBROTYPES.



DAGUERREOTYPES.

HAVING FULLY COMPLETED ALL THE NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS FOR

Photographing,

in all the various styles of the art. Mr. Hunsdon would respectfully call the attention of the public to the new

Furnished Establishment,

on the corner of Main and Jefferson streets, opposite Walter & Troutman's Store, where he is now fully prepared to make at the shortest possible notice,

PHOTOGRAPHS, AMBROTYPES, FERROTYPES.

Equal to the very best.

Call and Examine Specimens. B. C. HUSSELETON. Butler, June 14, 1865.

JUST OPENED.

NEW BOOT & SHOE SHOP, ON MAIN STREET.

Opposite Boy's Building.

WHERE we are prepared to manufacture Boots and Shoes of all kinds, in order of the best material, in the latest styles, and of the finest workmanship, on the shortest possible notice; and we guarantee the same quality as we had at any other establishment. J. A. SHANOR & J. BRIDGES. Butler, May 21, 1865.