

General Railroad Law.

The Bill as Amended by the Senate Committee.

Important Changes and Clogs.

Individual Liability Clause Added.

The following is the bill reported by the Standing Committee of the Senate, on Railroads, it being the bill originally introduced by Mr. Bigham, materially amended:

An act to authorize the formation of railway corporations.

WHEREAS, It is desirable to facilitate the development of the vast and various resources of Pennsylvania by the construction of railways to be operated by steam power under a general law, and in so doing to protect the interests and property of the citizens in any locality where railways may be constructed under its powers, from impositions charges and fraud in the exercise of the corporate privileges to them granted; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That any number of citizens of Pennsylvania, (not less than nine,) may form a company for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating a railway to be operated by steam power for public use and for that purpose may make and sign articles of association in which shall be stated the name of the company, the number of years the same is to continue, the places from and to which the railway is to be constructed or maintained and operated, the length of such railway as near as may be, and the name of each county in this State, through and into which it is made or intended to be made, the amount of the capital stock of the company, which shall not be less than fifteen thousand dollars for every mile of railway constructed or proposed to be constructed, and the number of shares of which said capital stock shall consist, and the names and places of residence of a President, and not less than six nor more than twelve directors of the company, who shall manage its affairs for the first year, and until others are chosen in their places, and such other articles of association, shall subscribe thereto his name, place of residence and the number of shares of stock he agrees to take in said company; on compliance with this act, such articles of association shall be acknowledged by at least three of the directors, before some officer competent to take acknowledgment of deeds in the county where the principal office is designed to be located, and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, who shall indorse thereon the day they were filed, and record the same in a book to be provided by him for that purpose; and thereupon the said articles of association shall become and be a charter for the said company, and the persons who have so subscribed such articles of association and all persons who shall become stockholders in such company shall be a corporation by the name specified in such articles of association or charter, and shall possess the powers and privileges following, to wit:

First. To have succession by its corporate name for the period limited in its articles of association.

Second. To sue and be sued, complain and defend in any court of law or equity.

Third. To make and use a common seal, and alter the same at pleasure.

Fourth. To hold, purchase and convey such real and personal estate, as the purposes of the corporation shall require, not exceeding the amount needed for the business thereof, and which shall be so limited in the articles of association.

Fifth. To appoint such subordinate officers and agents as the business of the corporation shall require, and allow them a suitable compensation.

Sixth. To make by-laws not inconsistent with any existing law for the management of its property and regulation of its affairs, and for the transfer of its stock.

Sec. 2. Such articles of association shall not be filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth until at least ten thousand dollars of stock for every mile of railway proposed to be made is subscribed thereon, and ten per centum paid thereon in good faith and in cash to the Directors named in said articles of association, nor until there is endorsed thereon or annexed thereto an affidavit made by at least three of the directors named in said articles, that the amount of stock required by this section has been in good faith subscribed, and as aforesaid, and that it is intended in good faith to construct and to maintain and operate the railway mentioned in such articles of association, which affidavit shall be recorded with the articles of association as aforesaid, and the stockholders of all corporations organized under this act shall be individually liable to the amount of their stock for the payment of wages of labor, materials furnished, right of way, property used and damages incurred in the construction, maintenance, and operation of their respective railways that may be due and unpaid by the company for a period not exceeding six months.

Provided, That demand for the same shall be made upon any stockholder or stockholders within the six months before mentioned.

Sec. 3. A copy of any article of association filed and recorded in pursuance of this act or of the record thereof, with a copy of the aforesaid endorsed thereon or annexed thereto, and certified to be a copy by the Secretary of this Commonwealth or his deputy, shall be evidence of the incorporation of such company, and of the facts therein stated.

Sec. 4. When such articles of association and affidavit are filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Directors named in said articles of association may, in case the whole of the capital stock is not before subscribed, open books of subscription to fill up the capital stock of the company in such places, and after giving such notice as they may deem expedient, and may continue to receive subscriptions until the whole capital stock is subscribed. At the time of subscribing every subscri-

ber shall pay to the Directors not less than ten per centum of the amount subscribed by him in money, and no subscription shall be received or taken without such payment.

SECTION 5. Whenever the foregoing provisions have been complied with, the persons named as incorporators in such articles of association are fully authorized to carry into effect the objects named therein, as fully as any corporation heretofore created under any special act of the Legislature, and said corporation thus created shall be entitled to exercise all the rights, powers, and privileges, and be subject to all the restrictions and liabilities of the act regulating railroads, passed the nineteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and the several supplements thereto, and not in consistent herewith, as fully and effectually as if said power were specially incorporated in the said charter. *Provided, however,* That it shall not be lawful to make any charge for the transportation of anthracite or bituminous coals, iron ore, pig metal, lumber and agricultural products transported in the cars owned by individual associations or corporations, other than the company owning or constructing the railway when transported therein twenty or more miles, which charge shall include wheel toll and not exceeding two and a half cents per ton per mile when transported in the cars of the company.

Sec. 6. That no street, lane, alley or highway in any city or incorporated borough or district, shall be used, occupied or appropriated by any railway company incorporated under this act without the consent of the proper municipal officers thereof, and the payment of any and all damages, consequential or direct, which may be or are likely to be sustained by the owner of property abutting on such street, lane, alley or highway. *Provided, however,* That such damages shall be ascertained in the same manner as provided for in the act regulating railroads, approved February nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and the supplements thereto.

Sec. 7. All corporations organized under this act shall begin the survey of the route, as set forth in their respective charters, within thirty days after the date thereof, and shall within six months thereafter file a complete map in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, showing the final location of their railway, and if any such corporation shall fail to let the work needful to construct the railway to bona fide and responsible parties, and proceed with reasonable diligence to complete the same, then the right of priority of such corporation to the location shall cease, and it will then be lawful for any other railway corporation, that will proceed to construct a railway as authorized by the laws of this Commonwealth, to use any part of such location made by another company upon which a railway is not constructed.

Sec. 8. Whenever any railway company, created and incorporated under the provisions of this act, shall, in the opinion of the directors thereof, require an increased amount of capital stock they shall, if authorized by a majority of the stockholders, file with the secretary of the Commonwealth a certificate setting forth the amount of such desired increase, and thereafter such company shall be entitled to have such increased capital as is fixed by said certificate.

Sec. 9. The number of managers of any company incorporated in pursuance of this act, shall be a president and not less than six (6) nor more than twelve (12) directors, as shall be fixed by the corporations thereof at their first meeting to choose directors of said company.

Sec. 10. The directors of any railway company created under this act, shall have power to borrow money not exceeding in amount twenty thousand dollars per mile, nor more than the amount of capital stock subscribed and actually paid up bona fide in cash, and issue the bonds of the company therefor, payable at such time, not exceeding fifty years after the date thereof, and at such place and at such rate of interest, not exceeding seven per centum, as said directors may deem best, and may secure the payment of said bonds and interest by a mortgage on the said way and franchises, and in the event of a failure on the part of directors to observe and keep in good faith all and singular the requirements of this act they shall be held individually liable in their persons and estates for any violations thereof or losses incurred thereby, and that all statutes of this Commonwealth limiting the liabilities of parties so offending or right of action against them in actions of law or in equity be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 11. Any company incorporated under this act shall have authority, if its main line is completed, to construct such branches leading from its main line of railway to such convenient place or points in either of the counties through which the main line of its railway may pass as it may deem necessary to increase its business and accommodate the trade and travel of the State.

Sec. 12. The Legislature reserves the right to impose upon any corporation constructing railways under the provisions of this act such taxes upon its property, upon the traffic transported thereon, and upon its capital stock and bonds, as the said Legislature may from time to time deem proper.

Sec. 13. The Legislature reserves the right, by special or general act, to amend, change, modify or repeal the charter of any corporation organized under this act as fully as the same was provided in the thirteenth section of the act regulating the construction of lateral railroads, approved the fifth day of May, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Sec. 14. The provisions of this act shall be applicable only to railways operated by steam power, and nothing in this act contained shall be deemed or construed as authorizing the construction of passenger railways in any city or incorporated borough of this Commonwealth.

Sec. 15. All acts and parts of acts heretofore passed inconsistent with the provisions of this act are declared to be null and void.

The American Citizen.



The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

O. E. ANDERSON, Editor.

BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27, 1867.

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

We will publish the Rail Road law referred to by "M." in our next issue.

Thanks to R. A. Brown, of the Senate, and H. Pillow of the House, for valuable papers and documents.

Contributors to the columns of the CITIZEN are again notified that, communications will not be published unless accompanied by the name of the writer.

A call was issued by Gov. Geary, Francis Jordan, Sec. of State; L. W. Hall, Speaker of the Senate, and 51 members of the Legislature, for a State Temperance Convention to meet in Harrisburg on last Tuesday, the 23rd inst. - This is certainly a move in the right direction. It is to be hoped that something will be done to banish King Alcohol from our Legislative Halls. Our worthy representative has placed himself on the right side.

The men who propose to close their hotels against the citizens of Butler county during the sitting of March Court, in order to intimidate the friends of Temperance and reform, and thus compel the Court to grant them license, are certainly philanthropic individuals; they should undoubtedly be patronized by the citizens towards whom they propose to act so gentlemanly. The committee who waited upon Mr. Jack, and requested him to join in the general closing up of the public houses of the Borough, were not very successful. The public will honor and patronize the man who has the moral courage to do right.

The readers of the CITIZEN are referred to the advertisement, Ladies Friend "No Plus Ultra," Washing Machine. It is said to be one of the best Washers now in use. Several of the citizens of Butler and vicinity have tried this machine and recommend it as superior to anything of the kind that has ever been offered in this community. JAMES B. STORY and SIMON NIXON, Esqs., have purchased the right of this county, and will sell township rights, or single machines.

Persons desirous of examining the "No Plus Ultra," can do so by calling upon either of these gentlemen at their offices in the Court House.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in this issue of Messrs. R. & W. Jenkinson, No. 6, Federal St., Allegheny city. This firm is well and favorably known in the business community, and their trade mark is a surety of excellence throughout the country. They have had large experience in the manufacture of chewing tobacco, a speciality in which they are not surpassed by any other manufacturers in the State. All the favorite brands in the market, including the pure "natural leaf" are manufactured by them. They deal extensively in cigars, smoking tobacco, pipes, tubes, pouches, stems, and every other article usually found in similar first class establishments.

J. VOGEL, of the firm of J. & J. VOGEL, wholesale and retail Clothiers of No. 340 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, will be in Butler, during the term of March Court, 1867, with a splendid assortment of men and boy's made-up clothing, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash. All who wish to purchase should give him a call, on Main Street, in Nittles' shop between Voegel's Hotel and Court-house, Butler, Pa.

I caused an advertisement of the Hamilton Gold and Silver Mining Company, of Nevada, to be published in the papers of this county, but refused to discontinue the Stock until the Superintendent who had been sent to Nevada to ascertain the productiveness of the mines, should return. He has now returned and the ore having been tested, and proving to be as rich as that of the best mines in that State, the Company, at its last meeting in Philadelphia, concluded not to sell Stock, but to issue bonds with coupons attached bearing ten per cent interest, payable in coin. The bonds are redeemable in five years from date, and may, within that time at the option of the holder, be converted into Stock. If those persons who desired to take stock, wish to have bonds, they can signify their intention by application to JAMES T. M'JUNKIN, Esq., of Butler.

J. ZISOLEN, Sec'y & Treas.

February 20th, '67 - 14

Notice. At a meeting of the Butler Bar on the 15th inst., it was unanimously agreed that all the civil cases on the Trial List, for March term, should be continued.

New Work. The National Publishing Company, No. 507, Minor St., Philadelphia, Pa., will shortly publish a Work by Hon. A. H. Stephens, entitled: "A History of the Late War between the States—Tracing its Origin, Causes and Results."

Spanish Sheep. The attention of Wool Growers is directed to the advertisement of McABOY Bros, Butler, Pa., who have a fine lot of Spanish Merino Sheep for sale. All persons interested should call at once and examine this splendid lot of sheep, which are said to be the best ever brought into this county.

State Normal School. Persons who are especially desirous of preparing themselves for teaching, should avail themselves of the rare opportunities and advantages of the Normal School, located at Edinboro, Erie county, Pa. - It offers superior advantages. Several hundred young men and women from this school, are now engaged in teaching, who are giving complete satisfaction. Send for a circular. Address J. A. Cooper, Edinboro, Erie Co., Pa.

Life Insurance. The World Life Insurance Company, No. 117, Broadway, New York, is said to be one of the best in the U. States. - It has a paid-up capital of \$200,000. Its special features are, as follows, viz: Mutual Premiums lower than those of a majority of the life insurance companies in the U. States. Dividends increase annually after two years, with the age of the policy. Losses paid in thirty days after due notice and proof of death. Thirty days grace allowed in the payment of premiums. But its chief feature consists in the fact, that its non-participating premiums are lower than those charged by any company in the world. For particulars, address J. F. Frucauff, Hollidaysburg, Blair Co., Pa., General agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

Friends of Alcohol. It is rumored that a great meeting of the lovers and friends of King Alcohol was held "some place" in Butler, on last Saturday night, to devise ways and means to defend "liberty." We have not been informed whether this meeting was large or small, whether it was opened by prayer, and who the officiating minister was. No doubt the proceedings were very harmonious and all agreed that "liberty," alias license, was in great danger. No doubt it was agreed that money would cover a multitude of sins, and if a sufficiency of the "rino" could be raised to give somebody a large fee, that the same somebody would fight their cause through Court and thus they would again enjoy "liberty." Yes, "liberty is sweet," so much so, that one man claims the right to deal out poison to another, rob him of his hard and just earnings without giving him an equivalent, and drive him to a premature grave. Liberty, to destroy the peace and happiness of families - Liberty, to fill jails, Penitentiaries, Aims houses, Poor houses and Insane Asylums. Such is the liberty that Alcohol boasts about. If you have anything good to say in favor of whiskey, let the people know it. Don't hide your light in the dark.

Reconstruction. In the Citizen of last week we published the Bill passed by the Senate of the U. States, on the reconstruction question, on the 17th inst; placing the Rebel States under military rule, until they shall have complied with certain requirements, as set forth in said Bill and Constitutional Amendment. On the 20th inst. the House of Representatives passed the Bill of the Senate, with two amendments, "so as to recognize the present Southern State Governments as merely provisional, and disfranchising all of those who are disfranchised by the pending Constitutional Amendment." - The Bill thus amended was passed by the House, by a vote of 125 to 46; only two Republicans voting in the negative. The Bill as amended was returned to the Senate and passed as amended by the House. The whole matter now rests with the President. He now has the opportunity of doing something for those in whose behalf he has shown so much interest. If he is desirous to have the Southern States reconstructed according to the expressed will of the people through their loyal representatives, he can now say so, by signing the Bill passed by Congress, and thus alone to a certain extent for his past course. Will he approve the Bill? This is the question, which will in a short time, be answered by his action. If he should back down from the position which he has taken and approve the action of Congress, he will have done more than we expected of him. If he votes the Bill, or kills the same by placing it in his pocket, the people will expect Congress to set in the premises as becomes the representatives of a free and enlightened constituency, who have exercised forbearance towards Rebels, until forbearance in that direction has ceased to be a virtue.

Office Pennsylvania Railroad Company, PHILADELPHIA, January 9, 1867.

At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held this day, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

"WHEREAS, The free pass system has become a serious evil by its extension, and the abuses arising in many cases from the improper use of the courtesies so extended; Therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That this Company will decline to issue free passes, except for purely charitable purposes, and such others as in the opinion of the President may be absolutely required by the interest of the Company - further, no officer of this Company but the President, shall issue free passes except to employees when traveling on the business of the Company, unless specially authorized by the President."

Extract from the minutes. Officers of the Company will conform strictly to the above

J. EDGAR THOMPSON, President

For the Citizen.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 22, 1867.

MAJOR ANDERSON, - Dear Sir: This being the birthday of Washington, the Legislature is not in session, having adjourned from yesterday until next Tuesday, - most of the members have left for home. A few yet remain, taking advantage of the quiet to get their business square up to time; - such as answering letters, fringing documents and preparing bills.

Yesterday the bill repealing the act passed last winter giving a pension to soldiers of the war of 1812 and to their widows, came up; and after a great deal of engineering, the bill was killed, leaving the matter as it was. Had the vote been taken one week ago, the bill would have passed easily.

The bill relating to the law of evidence passed yesterday - allowing parties to a suit to testify.

Bills have been read in place in which many of your readers are interested, as follows: - A bill authorizing the School directors of the borough of Butler to transfer certain funds. Also, a bill changing the number of Overseers in the borough of Butler and authorizing them to sell certain real estate.

Also, a bill to repeal an act relating to a law library in the county of Butler.

Also, a bill to exempt soldier's discharges, when recorded, from the State tax of fifty cents.

Also, a bill relative to boarding prisoners by the sheriff, all of which appear to be fair and right, and will undoubtedly pass.

The weather here is decidedly wintry. It snowed all day yesterday, leaving us about as much snow as we have had at any time this winter.

Yours, truly, H.

For the Citizen.

Temperance Meeting.

An adjourned meeting was held in the basement room of O. S. P. Church, on Friday evening, February 22d, to organize a Temperance League.

Rev. J. D. Leggett presided. HARRY COLBERT and James A. Balph, were elected Secretaries, pro tem.

The meeting was opened with singing, led by Mr. Wm. Colbert and Miss Maggie Campbell, and prayer by Dr. Young.

The Committee appointed at last meeting to prepare a Constitution for the league, reported through their Chairman, Rev. John Gailey, a constitution which was adopted - first by sections, and then as a whole with some amendments and additions, which were inserted and added to the Constitution.

The principle features of the Constitution are the following, viz: The name of the organization is: "The Butler Temperance League."

Its object is to prevent drunkenness and illegal liquor traffic by all legal and moral means in the power of its members.

The members pledge themselves to abstain from the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors, and to use their influence on every proper occasion against such use, and to aid each other in the performance of the duties acquired of them. Also to bear necessary expenses.

Each person becoming a member is to sign the Constitution, and pay an initiation fee of twenty-five cents which is to defray incidental expenses. Other expenses to be paid by voluntary contributions. Ladies to pay no fee. After the adoption of the Constitution, the Chairman appointed, Jas. Campbell, Rev. J. H. Fritz and C. E. Anderson a committee to nominate persons for permanent officers.

A piece of good temperance music was then sung by the choir, after which the meeting was ably addressed by Watson J. Young, Esq., followed by G. A. Black.

Committee on nominations reported the following, viz: For President, Rev. L. Young, D. D. For Vice President, Geo. Miller. For Secretary, George A. Black. For Corresponding Secretary, Wm. C. Brown. For Treasurer R. C. M'Abey.

The persons nominated by the Committee were elected by the members to serve for six months.

The temporary officers then retired and the officers elect took their places.

Some By-Laws were then adopted. The meeting was also again well entertained by a piece of well sung temperance music. Regular meetings of the League are to be held on the last Friday of every month, and special meetings at the call of the President, or when directed by vote of the members.

Ninety-five persons - ladies and gentlemen - gave their names as members of the League. Old and young were invited to become members.

The remonstrance against license was presented and two hundred and seventy-five names were reported signed to the different papers, and some new ones were obtained.

On motion it was agreed to meet on Friday evening, March 1st, 1867, in the same room as the present meeting.

Rev. John Gailey, Rev. J. H. Fritz, and Rev. J. D. Leggett were chosen speakers for next meeting.

The papers of the county are respectfully requested to publish the proceedings of the meeting.

Adjourned.

L. YOUNG, Pres't.

GEO. A. BLACK, Sec'y.

Communications.

For the Citizen.

MR. EDITOR: - Emma fails to answer any of the points made against the use of tobacco. She passes by with perfect contempt the undeniable fact that the first subject for reform should be tobacco; and that, for the year 1866, Butler county has expended \$100 for this weed for every dollar it has expended for whiskey. I do not like to write on this subject, but I like to see fanaticism stop and look in the glass, and not go away and forget what manner of woman she is. I have no doubt, Emma, possessing the mind you do, if you had been on the stage a few years ago you would have been a spiritual medium, but now that the mind of fanaticism blows against the spirits you are with the wind blowing away, but those of more experience, to say nothing of sense, stand back and cry, "All hollow, hollow, hollow." Your hollow pretensions to an unselfish calm and deliberate effort at reform, must fall to the ground unless you come up to the sacrifice with clean garments having your mouths washed with pure water. How ridiculous an apostle of reform standing up in the sanctuary reading his neighbors out of good society, with his pocket full of navy, his case full of cigars and his smoked beard dripping with the poisonous filthy slime of the deacon's idol. Both whiskey and tobacco are used as stimulants. Which is the most deatant? I would call a man a fool that would not rid his mouth of the foul weed to make room for a glass of good whiskey. But the spot is the two go together. Men drink to wet their whistle and then smoke - dry it. The filthy weed is the drunkard's relief and the school for the drunkard's society. The destiny of the ragged, dirty boy with a cigar in his mouth is easily foretold, the two evils go together. How many men in your Temperance Society smoke and chew, count them up; and if you should resolve on reform, if Emma has no thimble, perhaps she has a pipe, or snuff box for an instant, before you go to organize a Temperance League, you should break your pipes and snuff-boxes, commit to the flames your stores filled with tobacco, throw away your cigars and your quids and wash out your dirty mouths. No effort can lift the smoke and spittle of the bar room up into the holy sanctuary as an honorable thing, merely because it is a favorite indulgence of the ministry and their followers. - Neither will any efforts of these self-righteous reformers, break down the clean practices of the drunkard while they themselves practice his more filthy accomplishments.

All I ask is that you look at these two evils with an impartial eye. You may point out a man here and there that drinks whiskey, but it is only here and there you can see the man that don't chew or smoke. The professor, the teacher, the preacher, the doctor, the lawyer, the farmer, the mechanic, all smoke and chew and spit, and slobber the filthy narcotic poison from morning to evening, Sunday not excepted. The Temperance Orator chews, and one Secretary, while the other both smokes and chews.

The judge smokes, the squire smokes the father smokes, the mother smokes, the school boy smokes - Emma do you smoke? Now, I protest against granting license to church members or any other lay of right to whiskey selling violators. It violates every commandment that whiskey selling violators; it makes more people poor, more men miserable, more mouths filthy, more carpets dirty, makes more scrubbing, more foul atmosphere, destroys more life, and leaves a blacker mark on the dried up souls of its victims than good whiskey. All your arguments against license would apply with ten fold more force against the licensing of the 20 different houses that sell tobacco in this town. Until you throw away these dirty idols you certainly can't have the hypocrisy to bring a railing accusation against those who worship "clean spirits." All your efforts are like the drunkard's pipe, nothing but a MERE SHAM.

JOHN.

For the Citizen.

MR. EDITOR: - It may seem presumptuous in the feeble pen that traces these lines, adventuring to write upon a topic which should be handled by a "ready writer." If, however, extended observation in Brady township will, in any way, atone for lack of masculine mental acumen, then I am at liberty to "show mine opinion." I shall not attempt any laudatory encomium on Brady, or endeavor to set forth his perfections, for,

"To gild refined gold, to paint the lily, To show a perfume on the violet, To smooth the raven's bill, or add another hue, Into the rainbow, - Is wasteful and ridiculous excess."

And wasteful and ridiculous excess indeed it would be to say any thing in praise of Brady; she shines unrivaled among her sister townships, and like the eagle proper emblem of her daring, soars beyond them and gazes undazzled on the sun.

I am aware that "one-ideaism" are the besetting sins of American people; hence it is that our people are prone to go to extremes with all new ideas and run their hobbies so unceremoniously into the ground. But if the public have not been treated with such productions at nauseam; I shall say a word on the present condition of Brady; Buckwheat is the staple commodity, cabbage is the chief garden vegetable which the inhabitants very methodically, convert into "sour kraut." West Liberty is the grand centre of trade; and is destined to be one of the grand centres of influences in Western Pennsylvania; from what I have seen and learned, this is most certainly the town for the man of small capital. -

It is not my purpose to give to the world through the columns of the "CITIZEN," an advertisement, but to any one hunting a home I would say, come to West Liberty, its population is now considerable - "yet, there's room for thousands more."

Our schools are the centre, circumference, the all in all of the scientific and intellectual world; and for the benefit of those who are seeking for the unsearchable mines of wisdom and may wish to attend any of our schools I give below, COURSE OF STUDIES AND BOOKS USED.

Preparatory Department. - The alphabet in its unlimited uses without note or comment.

Scientific Dept. - Mother Hubbard's complete work on Nature and Art, also Beadle's Dime Novels.

Classic Dept. - Peter Pinder's First Reader, Robinson Crusoe's Orations (selected), Political Economy (Andy Johnson), Elements of criticism, Johnson swinging round the circle.

Composition required during the course. If ever you should come to Brady Tp., stop at a place called the Stone House.

"Its noble gardens (?) terrace above terrace and rich in fountains, statues, eye rams, will long detain you." Painting is done here in the latest and most approved style. Brandy-bloom painted on human faces: This painting is expensive, but such is a way the world has got that men will compensate their destroyers liberally.

Dear me! I wish that Railroad would hurry along, we could all go en masse, township and all, somewhere on the equatorial side of that ancient landmark known as "Mason and Dixon's line," where snow drifts are no more. We will probably be able to give full particulars of our journey next time you see.

FULLY WOO.

Brady Tp., Feb. 9th, 1867.

RECONSTRUCTION!

A PLAN AT LAST.

Senate Bill Amended in the House.

Amendment Concurred in by Senate.

The Bill Sent to the President.

He Will Probably Veto It.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20, 1867.

The House to-day, in accordance with the agreement of last night, took up the Senate amendment to the Southern Government Military Bill, and after amending it so as to recognize the present Southern State Governments as merely provisional, and disfranchising all of those who are disfranchised by the pending Constitutional amendment, passed it in that shape by 125 to 46. Messrs. Hubbell, of Ohio, and Hawkins, of Tennessee, were the only Republicans who voted against it. The bill then went to the Senate, where it was again debated and finally passed. The most important feature of the Senate debate was the fact that Reverdy Johnson declared that he should vote for it, not because he liked it, but because he believed it was the best terms the South could get. The bill now goes to the President, who, notwithstanding he can pocket and thus kill it, will return it to Congress with a message approving some and disapproving other features of it. It will then be passed over to the veto.

A Washington special of yesterday says: "The Democrats are confident of a veto, and it is intimated that the President has said he will not delay his veto, but permit it to be sent in time for action previous to the fourth of March." In reference to this report, the Chronicle of this morning says: "If we could rely upon any promise coming from Andrew Johnson, such a concession would enable the two houses to complete the work before adjournment, the denial of it under any other administration in the face of the admitted power of Congress to finish the mission confided to it, would be set down as the very maddest of faction, and the fact may not be without its effect upon the present Accidental Executive."