THE CONFERENCE

LONDON, May 10.—The Peace Con-erence held its second session to day. The following basis for the deliberations of the Conference were agreed upon : -First, the Territory of Luxemburg is to remain in the possesson of the King Holland as Grand Duke of Luxembu Second, the neutralization of the Grand Duchy is to be guaranteed by all the European powers participating in the Conference. The Fortress of Luxemburg is

PEACE OF EUROPE ASSURED. Earl Derby stated in Parliament last night that he considered the preserva-tion of the peace of Europe no longer a question of doubt.

AMZNDMENT TO REFORM BILL.

In the House of Commons, last night, a division took place on an amendment made by the Government to the Reform bill, and the amendment was adopted. Hon. S. H. Walpole, Home Secretary

. THE NEW CABLE PROJECT.

PARIS, May 10.—The new Franco-American Telegraph Company, which proposes to lay an electric cable between Brest and Halifax, has been promised the support and assistance of the Imperial Government. SAILED FOR AMERICA. ATAENS, May 10.—Kangars, the Envoy of Greece to the United States, has sailed for America.

Virginia Politics.

A Richmond correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, says: There seems to be three elements seething here in Virginia. First—And at the same time the most numerous and best organized is the Southern Party, the radical rebels, "Passwits," or "Submissionists," as the Whig calls them. They have nearly all the wealth, talent, and the press on their side. Second—There are those represented by the Whig—mea who mostly yielded to the rebellion when it got under way, but who were not original seces way, but who were not original secessionists, but the contrary. They are the minority element of the three, but, like their prototypes everywhere, expect principles and convictions to be abandoned to suit their special necessities. Lastly, there is the Radical Republican party in the field, with a platform and narrial organization. It is, the young partial organization. It is the young active live party. It lacks money, organization, education, but it has a vitalizing purpose and an intense enthusiasm.

will outnumber many advantages on the other side There are probably about 80,000 votes in the first, 20,000 in the second, and 75,000 in the third. There ought to be 30,000 votes added to the third for suc 30,000 votes added to the third for success; and there will be, unless the movement represented by the Whig undertake to "rule the roost," in which case the enemies of both parties will probably carry the State. It is to be hoped that in some way there may be harmony reached. Of course, not by the sacrifice of any principle, nor by the sacrifice of any genuine man. It is probable that the latter covers the real cause of divergent policy. It would be very cratificing ent policy. It would be very gratifying to the men who bowed before rebellion's storm to throw overboard the men who refused to, and so put them to the

Trial of Jefferson Davis.

The country will be gratified to learn that Jefferson Davis will have an early trial, and that Chief Justice Ch try him. It will take place in Richmond. Few persons, we apprehend, expect Davis will be punished with extreme rigor, as the result of the trial; but nearly everybody does wish to have determined whether, for the part he took in the rebellion, he committed treason. On that issue, we suppose, he will be tried, and though there is small reason to expect the sentence which would follow the verdiet of guilty, would ever be executed yet it is of the highest importance that questions, what constitues treason, what are the rights of the States under the Constitution, and whether the Union is a partnership dissolvable at the will of any one of the partners, should be final ly settled. At the very least, we sup-pose, these questions will be involved in the trial of the indictment on which Davis will be arraigned, and nothing in the world is more proper than that the Chief Justice should preside; so that not only the greatest possible dignity and learning shall attend the trial, but that whatever is established shall so far as it can, be a finality. It is to be confessed that the finality. It is to be confessed that soil of Virginia, more especially the city soil of Virginia, more than quarter out of of Richmond, is not the quarter out of which a verdict strictly in accordance with law and justice will necessarily come. On the contrary, it will be re-markable indeed if a jury can be obtained there unbiassed and prepared to render a verdict in accordance with the law as the Chief Justice will, without doubt, lay it down Pittelwey Comm. down .- Pittsburgh Commercial.

Military Activity in France and Prussia.---Christians Mur-dered by Turks.

NEW YORK, May 10 .- The Herald's Paris correspondence, referring to war preparations of France, says: The military scenes witnessed in the streets of Paris, moving of artillery, guns, gun carriages and munitions were similar to those just seen previous to the Crimean

ar and Italian campaigns.

The Herald's Berlin correspondent says: Prussia made her preparations steadily and without any noise and ex-citement as in France, but on a very ex-tensive scale. Orders for the mobilization of the Guards and the Eighth, Ninth Tenth and Eleventh Army Corps were

The Invalide Russe, of St. Petersburg, refers to the violence and murders per-petrated by the Turks in Crete, and the sublime heroism displayed by the Chris-tians in resisting them. The Detorial Weiter adds that the western press sympathizes with the Turks, and that the Sultan would not order such a course if not assured of the sympathy of one or two of the Cabinets. two of the Cabinets

The American Citizen.



The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

C. E. ANDERSON. - - - Editor.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1867. ## "Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable."-D. Webster.

Party Nominations.

In the call issued by the Republican coun.
ty committee for holding primary elections for the nomination of candidates to be sunported at the fall election, we find this lan-guage: "That the local boards at the pri mary elections are instructed to receive the vote of no person not known to be a Republican." It has some times happened that oted, at such elections, for individual candidates for whom they had a preference and frendship; and, in many instances this, no doubt, has been done through pure motives While this is so, it has often teen otherwise, and has created hard feelings among candidates and their respective friends. well established principle that each party should have the sole control and voice in s ecting its own candidates. It is therefore expected that the rule laid down, as quoted above, will be strictly carried out by the local boards at the coming primary elections

CABINET MEETING.—The Cabinet meeting n Friday last, is said to have been a long one. The questions arising under the re construction act, propounded by Generals Sheridan and Schofield, were under consideration, and the Attorney General gave s esume of his opinion on the same. It will be published at length in a few days. It is understood that he holds the removal of civil officers where they are not obstructing the law, to be illegal. Secretary Browning and Postmaster General Randall were not able by the Assistant Secretaries of their De-

TREAL OF JEFF. DAVIS .- The Washingto Star of 10th instant, says: "There is now believed to be little doubt that Jeff. Davis is be trird during the present term of the United States circuit court at Richmond. Judge Underwood announced in court ou Wednesday, that Chief Justice Chase would ome to Richmond on the adjournment of the Supreme court, and take his place of ne bench of the circuit court; and the Alex andria Gazette says Randolph Tucker.one o the counsel for Davis, has been summoned from his home in Middlebury, Loudon county. Virginia, by the associate counsel, to be present in Richmond on Monday 13ta inst.'

It is now many days since Maximilian disappeared from the surface of things, and it is about time he was heard from. There is just enough doubt in his case to make it interesting, there being a bare possibility that he has been rather sumarily disposed of than is usual with Emperors, by falling into the hands of those against whom he so lately thundered his terrible bulls. There begins to be something like a state of suspense in his case.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE'S Russian Mission, reaty. Quite a spicy correspondence has risen between the two governments relative to the payment of large telegraph bills for messages over the cable. One bill foots up at nearly nine thousand dollars in gold, and retary Seward maintains that it was inarred by the Russian authorities, and should e paid by them. The American land lines having paid the Atlantic cable that sum, are now looking to the State Department for reimbursement.

Washington Registry.—The question of Washington Registry — The question of the refusal to open the registry of the city the xixth Psalm. Prayer by Rev. J. D. Legof Washington to allow additional votes to register, was brought into court on Friday st, and the legality of the case was to have been tested. The board declined on the ground that while the registration was proceeding, every opportunity was allowed all qualified voters to register.

don business, and Col. Andrews, of West Virginia. The latter testified relative to relation to the church, and how shall we enthe pardon of one hundred and fifty soldiers list the whole membership of the church?" alleged to be deserters.

PUBLIC DEBT .- The statement of the pub- the children." It is, therefore, of great imlie debt for some months to come will show portance, and is not properly appreciated by a considerable increase of the same. The the whole membership. The speaker gave a considerance increase of the same. The this whole memorrantp. The speaker gave amount of coin and currency to pay the in- a succinct history of the Christian church terest falling due on the first of May, June, showing clearly, that when she was careful and July, is very large, and will cause a to educate the rising generation in the Scrip-great decrease of funds in the vaults of the tures she flourished and grew strong; and Treasury.

Reports from all parts of our county warrant us in the assertion that the pros pects for an abundant crop of wheat and marked attention. In conclusion the speaker rve have not been so flattering for a number of years as they are at present.

The next session of the Butler county urts takes place on the first Monday in June, being the 3d day of said month

The primary elections of the Republican party, in this county, take place on Saturday, the 1st of June, between the hours of one and seven o'clock, p. m.

The proceedings of the Butler con r ty Sabbath school Association will be found that could and ought to be made, in order in this paper. Read them.

Proceedings of the Butler Co. Subbath School Convention and Institute. Pursuant to previous notice many of the friends of the Sabbath School cause met in the U. P. Church, at Butler, on Tuesday the th instant, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Rev. J. D.

Leggit acted as temporary chairman. The Association opened with singing and rayer.

On motion, Rev. John Gailey, J. C, Reddick, and C. E. Anderson, were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and nominate officers for the permanent organization of the association.

While the committee was out Dr.L. Your made an address of welcome to those present which was very appropriate to the occasion and was listened to with marked attention The committee on constitution made the ollowing report, which was received and adopted:

CONSTITUTION

ART. I. This society shall be called the Butler county Sabbath School Association, auxiliary to the Pennsylvania State Sunday school Association

ART. II. All Sabbath school teacher pastors, officers, and friends of Subbath schools, shall be members of this Associa-tion by enrolling their names with the Secretary and attending regular meetings of

ART. III. The officers of this society shall be a President, Vice Presidents; a Secretary and Treasurer; elected annually by a majority vote. Vacancies in any office shall be filled by the Executive committec.

ART. IV. There shall be an Executive committee of five persons elected at the an-nual meeting, who shall manage the af-fairs of this society in the interim of the meetings. They shall have power to call special mettings of this society, and do whatever else may promote the good of the S. S. cause in this county. The President, Secretary and Treasurer shall be ex officio embers of the Executive committee.

ART. V. An annual meeting of this so ety for the election of officers, and transction of other business, shall be held on the first Tuesday in June, in each year, at ich place as the Society may elect.

ART. VI. Amendments to this constitu-on may be made at any annual meeting by

two-third vote of members present. The following named persons, put in nation by the committee on organization were unanimously elected permanent offi-cers for the ensuing year: Dr. L. Young, President. Rev. J. H. Fritz, and Wm. R. Hutchison, Vice Presidents. C. E. Anders on, Secretary : H. J. Klingler, Treasurer A. M. Neyman, Geo. A. Black, I. J Cummings, George Vogeley, and I heo. Huson, Executive committee.

After singing and prayer, the Associatio

TUESDAY AFTERNOON. Association met pursuant to adjournment.
r. Young, President elect, took the chair. Institute opened with singing, and prayer for

Rev. J. E. Gilbert, of the M. E. church of Buffalo, N. Y., and Rev. C. E. Barto, of the Baptist church, both experienced in conduct-22 Sabbath schools Institutes, were present. On motion, Rev. J. E. Gilbert was unaniously elected to take charge of the Associaon and conduct the exercises of the same with the privilege of changing the printed ogramme of exercises as he might deem st for the good of the cause, and the distch of business.

Mr. Gilbort was then introduced and made few practical remarks with repect to the bject and design of Sabbath school Institutes, and the manner of conducting the

ame.
The Institute was then divided into classes, each with a teacher, and spent thirty m s established, relates to the recently ratified in going over the lesson-Mark vii. 31-37; which was followed by a report from each teacher on his plan of the lesson, the duties or lessons drawn and the applications made. Then followed general criticism and discussion on the manner of teaching, etc.

> Messrs. Gilbert and Barto, "on methods of managing Bible lessons and the principles of teaching."

After which short addresses were made by

After singing and prayer, the Asssciati adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION. git, for a revival of the church.

On motion, it was agreed that the letters President, and all that may be received by him during the present session, concerning the Association, be referred to Rev. John

Gailey far consideration and report. IMPEACEMENT INVESTIGATION .- On 10th Rev. J. E. Gilbert was introduced to the instant, the Judiciary committee heard of F | audience by the President, and addressed M. Trenholm & Co, and brother of the wit-ness examined this week relative to the par-subject: "The Sabbath school—Are all its subject:

> The speaker said the Sabbath School may be defined, "The church reaching out after when this was neglected the church languished. Thus, establishing the fact that the Sabbath school is the nursery of the church," The addre-s was listened to with munce of the Sabbath sensol for the influence it exerts upon childhood. At the
> conclusion of the address, two starzas of the
> cultic conclusion of the hadres which Rev. C. Alth Psalm were sung; after which Rev. C. E. Barto was introduced, and addressed the audience on the "Wants of the Sabbath school." 1. A want of interest in the cause.
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> 1. A want of interest in the cause.
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> 1. A want of interest in the cause.
>
> 1. Though the Libby of to-day be a parlor, there is something in the fact of Jefferson Davis becoming the tenant of it by compulsion 'hat savors strongly of justice. Though up physical strongly of justice. 2. A want of information as to the condition 2. A want of information as to the condition of the Sabbath schools at the present time. The speaker dwelt at considerable length, enumerating a number of improvements that could and ought to be made, in order that our Sabbath schools be headed, in order that our Sabbath schools be headed, in order that our Sabbath schools be headed, in order the class of the can yet feel how fearful are the changes which that our Sabbath schools be brought up to time has wrought.

the proper standard of usefulness. Many things were said that were edifying and instructive, which the want of souce will not

mit us to give. or. Young spoke of the want of faith on part of the church, with regard to the con of our children.

Rev. Leggit spoke of the want of energy n part of the church. On motion, Rev. W. H. Tibbles, Jas. A.

Balph and James Stevenson, were appoin Financial committee.

After prayer, by Rev. Gailey, the Insti-

day morning. WEDNESDAY FOREN The Institute opened with singing, prayer and reading a portion of Scripture.

Rev. C. E. Barto introduced and explain

the following plan as a "Preparation for Teaching," in which eight points are to be considered: Ist. Prayer; 2d. Carefully read the lesson; 3d. Parallel passages; 4th. Getting all the material; 5th. Leading thoughts; 6th. Plan of lesson, 7th. Study the wants of children; 8th. Plenty of illus-

tration The following method was suggested by Rev. Tibbles, viz: Persons, places, dates, doings or events, doctrines or lessons, and duties

Rev. Gilbert gave the following plan of preparation, and explained the same at length: 1st Prayer; 2d Meorize; 3d Par aliel passages; 4th Independent study; 5th Make analysis; 6th Consult authors; Adapt truth to the necessities of each schol-ar; 8th Illustrate; 9th ponder and pray. This plan was fully and ably illustrated by the conductor.

The subject of "Teachers' Meetings" was then taken up and discussed. Revs. Young, Tibbles, Jamison, Fritz, and Leggit; also, Messrs. Wm. Campbell, C E. Anderson, and others, gave their experience with remeetings.

Rev. Gilbert then gave the Institute som useful hints and suggestions on this subject; and concluded by saying that "Truth should be simplified, classified, illustrated and enforced.

meet at 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Opened by singing four stanzas of the xxvth Psalm, after which prayer was offered up in behalf of the little children and their

On motion, it was agreed that the closing exercises of the Institute be held in the Old in writing now is to suggest another improvement. The following question was then discussed: "What is the object of the Sabbath

school? 1st. And mainly- Religious instruction to children and adults. 2d Results-Conver

sation and tnstruction, or building up. In short, giving the Bible to children.

The subject of monthly and yearly reviews as then taken up and duly considered.

Written questions were then solicited on the different subjects and topics treated of in the association; when several were handed in and answered by the conductor. This was an interesting part of the session, and ought out considerable information and

On motion, adjourned to meet at 71 p. m. in the O. S. Presbyterian church.

EVENING SESSION.

The Institute met in the O. S. Presbyte rian church. Opened with singing and prayer. This being the session appointed for the general meeting of Sabbath schools,

to Jesus. If we do not we shall die. 2d If we do we shall be happy We caunot be lves, 3d We are happy it we live for our nade for Jesus. 4th He died for us. These points were illustrated and explained. Quesion-If we live for self, what will we find? Answer-Unhappiness, death, and hell .-Question-If we live for Jesus, what will we had through party action. At any rate find? Answer-Happiness, life, heaven

Singing by the choir.

Address by Rev. J. E. Gilbert; Subject: "Give me thin heart." Question - What will you get if you give God your heart? Answer-A new heart, Q .- What will God finally do for those who give him their hearts? Ans .- Take them to heaven. Finally, give the State convention charged with the ne thine heart now.

This was the most interesting session of the Institute; every person, young and old,

appeared to pe pleased. Jesus, just now, &c."

The following resolution was offered Rev. Tibbles, and passed unanimously:
Resolved, That the thanks of the friend of Sabbath schools are due the Revs. Gilbert and Barto for the able and interesting man ner in which they have conducted the Sab bath School Institute, held in this place, the closing exercises of which are now termi-

Rev. Mr. Gilbert responded very happily

to the resolution.

A vote of thanks was passed to the U.P. and O. S. Presbyterian eongregations for the use of their churches for the Institute. Singing by choir. Benediction by Dr. Young. Jeff. Dayis in Libby Prison.

How suggestive the announcement by telegraph that this is to become true. But Libby of to-day is not the one of those days of torture, and every kind of dreadful suffering borne by Union soldiers. marked attention. In conclusion the speaker gave some striking examples illustrating the importance of the Sabbath school for the in-

Communications

MR. EDITOR, DEAR SIR :- In a free lection government like ours, the voice of the people is held to be supreme. Hence it is, that when new questions arise in the administration of public affairs, upon which a difference of opinion is entertained by the different departments o the government, an appeal is usually made to the people at the annual elections; and their decision is generally considered binding upon all good citizens. As an instance of this, we have the case of the disagreement between the President and Congress on the reconstruction question. On this question many were disposed to stand Executive who, nevertheless, felt to yield their individual opinions for the aggregate sentiment of the country .-Upon the same principle rests the action of the political parties of the country Such parties are eminently necessary in a Republican Government, for the purpose of giving force and power to the sentiment of the masses of the people. Like the government of the country, its parties act through representative bodies. The conventions of a party, county, State and national, composed as they are of delegates, chosen by the people, are its Legislature. They, from time to time, adopt such rules of action as may be thought best adapted to the necessities of the case, or best calculated to advance the popular will.

In an early period of our history was customary to call a county mass convention to nominate a ticket to be supported by the party at the fall election Soon this mode of procedure was found not to reflect the popular will. Then the delegate system was reached. In some parts it still remains; but in others, as in our own county, the popular vote has been finally adopted as the safer and more democratic mode of action. I refer to these facts to show that a political party has the right, whenever there seems to be a necessity for it, to modify its rules of action, or to adopt such new ones as the case seems to require. My main object provement.

By the Constitution of the United States, it is directed that U. S. Senators shall be elected by the Legislatures of the several States. A provis ion in our own Constitution provides that our State Treasurer be similarly elected. Of course, when these provisions were respectively adopted, it was believed that the Legislature in this, as in all other matters, would reflect the popular will. This, however, time has demonstrated to be a great delusion. It is not an open question, but a fact in the history of country that the voice of the people was wholy disregarded in the late election of our United States Senator. And I refer to this fact only for the purpose of illus trating that, if the people desire to have any voice in this matter in the future, they must adopt some new mode of ena number of the same was largely represented. The order of business being: "Addresses to children," Rev. C. E. Barto took for the subject of his address: "Give our States Senator. The question then ar ses, how can this state of things be the subject of the subject of his address: "Give our states Senator. The question then ar ses, how can this state of things be the subject of things be subject of the subjec on first thought, would be, "by amend ing the State and National Constitution so as to require the election of both these officers by the people, by a direct vote. This, however, would be the work of time. A much speedier method may be there can be no harm in making the effort. This subject was introduced to your readers some time since. For the purpose of bringing it fairly before the people now, I suggest that at our forthcoming convention we elect a delegate to duty of pressing the adoption of the following resolution upon its consideration :

Resolved, "That the State Executive peared to pe pleased.

Singing by choir and schools: "Come to issuing the call for the next annual State convention, in addition to the other business submitted to said convention, shall require the people to send their delegates instructed to put in nomination one can-didate for State Treasurer and one can-didate for United States Senator."

The adoption of the foregoing resolution would settle the whole matter. Some directions might be given as to reasonable notice of the calling of said conven tion, so as to prevent a surprise on the

Let a convention thus called, meet and put these candidates in nomination, and all will be well. But, say some, "there is no warrant in the Constitution for this proceeding, and the Legislature might not respect it." To this it can be replied, " neither is there any provision in the Constitution for the nomination of President and Vice President. Yet electors chosen to elect a certain candidate, have never, in a single instance, refused to

There is no danger, therefore, of a Legislature ever disregarding such instructions as these. No honorable man would be found willing to seek an election over such an official indorsement as this. At any rate, let us try it. My word for it, it will pay the trouble it costs. Shall Butler County take the initiation What say the people? W

Psalmody. In my younger days I never came in con-tact with a man who taught that David's Psalms were alone to be used in worship. In fact, not till within the last three years have I had any immediate connection with persons of this faith. During this short period I have often inquired, for information, upon what Scripture, persons of this faith based their exclusiveness. It was for information that I put my request in print. Mr. R. A. Renfrew, a personal friend of mine (I hope so at least), volunteers his services. and indicts the following:

* * * * * * * * 'In the absence of any

* * * * * * * ' 'In the absence of any other manual handed down to us, by our Savior, through his Apsettes and their successors, we would naturally draw the inference that they used the songs indicated by the Holy Spirit. What hymo did our Savior sing on the mount? I would conclude it to be need the Divine hymns, perhaps the 22d, which so beautifully describes his suffering and death, as also very many others do.' I am still in the same dilemma. I at not after Mr. R.'s inferences, nor the inferences of any other man. Mr. R. concludes our Savior sung a Divine song on the mount. Now, I conclude he did not sing a hymn at all on the mount. At least we have no knowledge of anything being sung there, If a man's salvation is bung on a matter of this kind it ought to be founded on something more authoritative than a man's inference

Mr. Renfrew seems to think Satan is th

author of the expression, "Rouse's version of the Psalms." He informs us that they are a translation. I am really sorry that my good friend has so exposed his ignorance Hear Mr. Webster: "Version.- The act of translating; the rendering of thoughts or ideas, expressed in one language, into words of like signification in another language." I hope my friend will get the proper signification of words before he again waxes so elequent and vindictive. In order to meet the squeamishness of Mr. R. I will put my question in this shape: Why is Rouse's translation of the Psalms any more inspired than the translations of Tate, Brady, Watts or Wesley? The man who most correctly translates the Scriptures into our language is the one who by the use of English word conveys to our minds the exact mind of the Spirit of God in indicting that Scrip ure. Now if Watts, by the use of English words, conveys the exact mind of the Spirit, in translating the Psalms, I want to know why Watts' Psalms are not inspired as well as those of Ronse?

Mr. Renfrew accuses me of contending for words merely, and ignoring that which the words represent. He thus acknowledges that the spirit and not the letter is the imman puts the spirit of the gospel, in words of his own, will Mr. R. tell us why a man may not sing these words? When ! ask him where it is commanded in the B ble to sing nothing but inspired words, he answers by asking me, "Where is it of manded to sing uninspired words?" I re ply that as far as I know He has given no ommands about words at all. only signs to convey to our minds certain It is the touth we are after. I know of out two commands in the Bible on this subject

2. We are commanded to 'sing with the

We are commanded to sing. rit and the understanding " If there are any other commands in reference to this subject I am unacquainted with them. We are commanded to praise God. Now, I affirm that singing will not define the word praise; or, in other words, singing is not synonymous with praise. Singing i but a very email part of praise. Mr. R. is very much concerned lest, through man weakness, some defects may be found in songs of praise if human composition is per-mitted. Why is he not as much concerned that man's praise may be defective in other respects? Why allow a man to speak God's praise in any other than inspired words! Webster says: "A prayer consists of 1. Adocation; 2. Confession, 3. Supplication; 4. Thank-giving." Why are not exclusive psalm singers concerned lest human defect insuit Gol in extemporaneous prayer? It I were they I would be consistent, and never speak concerning my Maker except in the

auguage of inspiration.

But, we will turn our attention for a short time to the inconsistency of singing nothing but the Psalms of David, under the gospel dispensation. In the first place, it certain they were ever sung at all. It is generally thought the Jews had only a pe culiar chanting style of reading these Psalms -and these Psalms are classed, by the Jews, under seven different heads :

1. Psalms which contain no note or indication of the time when written. They are the 1, 4, 8, 19, 81, 91, 110, 139, 145,

2. Psalms composed by David while secuted by Saul, such as the 11, 31, 34, 56, 3. Psalms composed after the death of

Saul, such as the 2, 9, 24, 39, etc. 4. Psalms composed during the rebellion of Absalom, such as the 3, 55, 70, 71, etc. 5. Psalm written between this rebellio and the Babylonish captivity, such as the 18,

30, 72, 45, etc. 6. Psalms composed during the captivity such as the 10, 12, 13, 25, 28, etc, 7. Psalms written after the jews returned

to their own land, such as the 122, 85, 47 48, etc. Now, it will be seen that these Psalms events, and an indirect reference to other matters. I consider them inspired. Many of them are prophetical, and no doubt refe to the coming of Christ. I come, hence I often sing: of Christ. But my Christ has

Jesus, the Lord of glory, died That we might never die; And now he reigns supreme, to guide His people to the ky.

I can see no reason why we should sing about the Babylonish captivity in one place in the Bible more than in another. Let us sing all the Bible says about it, and all the Bible says about Absalom, and Saul, and all other subjects and histories to which the Psalms refer, Mr. R. is no stickler for words, le

us have some of Isaiah's inspirat lated so that it may be sung. And then, some of Christ's words? I can see no reasome of corrects would be not seen to be pre-son why David's inspiration is to be pre-ferred to that of Jesus; and then some of the gospel inspiration; and then some of the Apostles. Let us show no exception Apostics. Let us show no exceptions to our-love for inspiration. Why should we? I am anxions for information. If I am wrong,

ome one please pat me right.

I record it as my conviction that there is as much inspiration in the fellowing hymn, as there is in any Psalm that Route ever translated !

'Tis finished! the Messiah dies,— Cut off for sins, but not his own; Accomplished is the sacrifice.— The great redeeming work is done. 'Tis finished! all the debt is paid :

Justice divine is satisfied; The grand and full atonement made Christ for a guilty world hath died The veil is rent ; in him alone The living way to heaven is seen; The middle wall is broken down, And all mankind may enter in.

The types and figures are folfilled; Exacted is the legal pain;
The precious promises are sealed;
The spotless Lamb of God is slair

Death, hell, and sin, are now subdued;
All grace is now to sinners given;
And, lo! I plead the atoning blood,
And in thy right I claim my heaven.

Will Mr. Renfrew give me some authority, not his own inferences, why a man is to sing only David's Psalms in worship? If I am wrong I want to be put right. I do not wish to remain in erro", and lose my soul. A little more light if you have it

W. II TIBBLES.
The World, arguing for the unity of THE World, arguing for the unity of the Democratic party, as earnestly as the Richmond Enginer does for the unity "of the South," admits a large loss during the war. And how does it account for this exodus of large numbers of the most worthy and reliable men of that party? Precisely as we have always accounted for it. There cannot be two opinions on that subject. The World says, of those who then forsook the party, that "they could allege motives of patriotism." Exactly so. That was the very reason that influenced them. When their party took a position of sympathy with treason and rebellion and of onnovery reason that influenced them. When their party took a position of sympathy with treason and rebellion and of opposition to the Government, these men left the party and stood by the Government and combatted treason. All this is very true, as the World says, and as history has recorded it. But what shall be said. as recorded it. But what shall be said has recorded it. But what shall be said of those who did not adopt this course? What strength was there in their "motives of patriotism" that did not then, and have not yet, moved them from their position of sympathy with rebellion and of opposition to the Union Government?—Putsburgh Commercial.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Ma. Borron — You will please ann sure the name or THOM 8 ROBINSON, Esq. of Butter township, sta. Candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Elections, and ob lige May Result of the May Result of the Company of the Republican Primary Elections, and oblige May Result of the Company of the party. May Republican Primary Elections, subject to the mage of the party. May Republican Formation of the Primary Section of the Primary Section of the Primary Elections, and oblige Mays Republican Formation of Maj. W. C. ADANS, of Fairview, as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Elections, and oblige Mays Republican Formation of Maj. W. C. ADANS, of Fairview, as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Elections, and oblige Mays Voress.

COM MISSION COMM. ENTOR-Yow Will place announce, the name of ABCHIBALD CAMPBELL, of Washington township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, and oblige May Republicans.
Ms. Entron:—Please ann unce the same of SAMUELT, of Brady tp., formerly of Slippery, ock, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the usage of

May Entrok:—You will please announce the name of MATTHEW GREEK, Sr., of Buffalo township, as a candidate for County Commissioner. It is unnecessary to say any thing in regard to the fitness and qualifications of Mr. Greer for this position, as the tax payers and citizens of Builter county, are well aware of the fact that he is eminently qualified to discharge the dulies of the office.

Many Kepublicais.

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Mr. Entre: — You will please announce the announce of the

ck, and it use send to the 2d Lieutenancy, and served un-be and his company were honorably, discharged-nay of his friends and countrymen would consider his mination as deserving for his manifested. Union feel-ger, Subject to the decision of the primary juscition, MANY PRIENDS OF THE EXION. TREASURER.

TREASURER.

Maj. Approxes, Str. Prox. will place anyones, the name of HIGH MURRISON, of chipsey-rock township as a candidate for County Treasurer. Mr. Morrison has long been known as a strong advocate, of republican principles, and a great level of liberty, we samong the first to respond to the call of his country in her time of need; entheted as a private in the 100 Pk. Volunteers, need; entheted as a private in the 100 Pk. Volunteers, we have a supplied to the company at the lattice of Suth. Mr. Mile leading his company at the lattice of Suth. Mr. Mile leading his company at the lattice of Suth. Mr. Mile leading his company at the lattice of Suth. Mr. Mile leading his company at the lattice of Suth. Mr. Mile leading his company at the lattice of Suth. Mr. Mile leading his company at the lattice of the suth of the suth of the suth lattice. The suth of the lattice of the lattice

Maj. Averago, — Sir :— You will please amounts

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AUDITOR.

MAJ. C. B. ANDERSON: Blease amounce the name of J. C. GLENN, of Sunbury, as a suitable person for County Auditor. Mr. Glenn is a man of knows ability, integrity and efficiency, and his election would deshible as and to the dispatch of the business of office. Ma. EDITOR :—You will please announce the name of SILAS MILLER, of Adams township, as a suitable per son for County Auditor. Mr. Miller-is an excellent-schollar and accountant, and is well qualified to discharge the duties of the office Many Representation. Mr. EDITOR :—Please announce the name of W.W. MAXWELL as a candidate for Auditor, subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election. Substitute.

GEORGE MILLER, of Butler borough, is a c for Jury Commissioner, subject to the decision primary elections. Mr. Miller has been Count missioner, and Court Circr, for several years, well acquainted in the county. He is a true E can, has had four sons in the Union Army, and way worthy the confidence of the people. Many Republ