

# AMERICAN CITIZEN.

"Let us have Faith that Right makes Might; and in that Faith let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it"—A. LINCOLN.

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## Original Poetry.

FOR THE CITIZEN.

### CANDOR AND DECEIT.

I stumbled through a shady dell,  
The glow-worms lit up my head,  
A compact mass of living green,  
Resplendent with brown and red.  
It was the sunny hours of June,  
The wild of sang his strain,  
The lily from the soil and flower,  
Conveyed its hoarsest strain.  
The speckled trout sprang from the brook,  
To catch the insect buzzing by,  
The crane cawed on the distant hill,  
The swallows all went skimming by;  
The juncos sang with tortoise red,  
Grew on the velvet moss-bed bank,  
The margin of the shallow brook,  
Was edged with russet soil and rank.  
Beneath a beech tree's leafy shade,  
Two mistle fair sat down to dine,  
Their bread was white as driven snow,  
Their drink was sparkling ruby wine;  
Their robes were of a gorgeous dye,  
Their coffee made with nut and white,  
Their altars smelt of roses in curl,  
As black as ebony shades of life.  
Their kerchiefs made of tissue stuff,  
Outspread were lying at their feet,  
Embossed in gold upon the hem,  
Was candor and deceit—  
"Was then I know ladies fair?"  
But for the kerchiefs at their feet;  
They hid their names, yet did tell  
Fair candor from deceit.  
Thus, whilst I gazed upon the twin  
Each sat aside her ruby cup,  
And gaily laughing, slipped to pick,  
Her golden, tinkling kerchiefs up;  
Their turning round to take their bows,  
I saw a sign that made me stare,  
Deceit's red robe was sable laced,  
And why was her blood-dyed hair.  
I backward stepped, in deep disgust  
To think how much I gazed and stared,  
I trod upon a twig, it snapped;  
And gaily laughing, slipped to pick,  
Her golden, tinkling kerchiefs up;  
Their turning round to take their bows,  
I saw a sign that made me stare,  
Deceit's red robe was sable laced,  
And why was her blood-dyed hair.  
Their forms the same, their face the same,  
Their looks the same, have this:  
That Candor's face, all over fair,  
Deceit is but a fair market face,  
You cannot tell her face to face,  
So smiling fair she seems,  
But when she turns her back, a change  
Comes over your innocent dreams.  
BALTIMORE, MAY 28, 1867. L. W.

## Miscellaneous.

### RECONSTRUCTION.

#### The Disfranchising Clause.

##### Opinion of the Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1867.

Attorney General Stanbery's opinion on the clauses of the Reconstruction act on the subject of voting and holding office, is made public. The opinion as to the powers of commanding generals will be given hereafter. As to the original act he says:

The qualifications of a voter are by the fifth section limited to the election of delegates to a convention, and to the question whether such convention shall or shall not be held; and that no qualifications as to the voter are required in all elections to any office under existing provisional governments during their continuance, and as to eligibility at such elections, certain classes are excluded.

As to the supplemental act he says:

The question of qualification or disqualification is fixed by registration. No power is given to any other board or any other authority after registration is completed to change the registry. The persons whose names are admitted to registry are entitled to vote, subject to the limitations hereinafter mentioned, and no other. This registration must be completed before the first of September, 1867. The functions of the board of registration cannot possibly be extended beyond that fixed time, but after that time the duties remaining to be performed by the officers composing this board are limited to holding and superintending elections and making proper returns to the commanding general. This brings us to the direct question, who is entitled to registration? First, as to citizenship and residence, no persons are entitled to vote who shall not be resident in the State for one year previous to the day of election. It is not necessary that this previous residence for a year should exist at the time the person applies for registration. A person in all other respects entitled to vote is entitled to registration, though he is not at the time he is the resident of the State for a full year; for we find in the supplemental act that the oath as to residence does not require the applicant to swear that he has been a resident for a year, but only requires him to state the number of months of his residence, contemplating a period less than, as well as the full term of, twelve months; therefore, as to such person so registered, if it happen at any election subsequently to be held, that the time of his residence, counting from the day of election, does not cover an entire year, he cannot vote at such election, for this supplemental act does not, as to residence, change the provisions of the original act, as it is explicitly provided by it as to registration, that it shall include only those qualified to vote by the original act. To carry out the purpose of the law in this respect as to residence, boards of registration should note opposite the name of the person whose residence has not extended to the full term, the exact time of his residence.

As to the citizenship qualification, it is stated in the original act, it is citizenship of the State; but by the first clause of the first section in the supplementary act, the registration is to be made of male citizens of the United States, and as to oath the applicant is only required to swear he is a citizen of the State. I am of opinion the phrase "citizen of the State," as used in the oath, is intended to include only such persons as are citizens of the United States, and that an alien who has not been made a citizen of the United States, cannot satisfy the oath; but as boards of registration have only authority to administer the prescribed oath, they could require only further oath as to

citizenship, and if an alien not made a citizen of the United States takes the oath, he takes it at his peril, and is subject to prosecution for perjury.

Second, as to age. No one is entitled to registration who is not at least twenty-one years of age when he applies for registration. In this respect the qualification as to age differs from the qualification as to residence, and the fact that majority must exist at the date of registration.

Third, as to disfranchisement. The fifth section of the original act denies the right to vote to such as may be disfranchised by participation in the rebellion, or felony at common law. The words here used, "in the rebellion," must be taken to mean "in the rebellion," but the supplemental act enlarges the disqualification, and requires the applicant to swear that he has not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States. The mere fact of such participation or commission does not of itself work a disfranchisement; it must be ascertained by judgment of a court or legislative act. I am not aware of any law of the United States which works disfranchisement as to right of suffrage by force of an act itself, nor does such a consequence follow from conviction for treason or any other acts of participation in rebellion. The provision in the constitution of the United States does not declare what shall be the punishment on conviction of treason; that is left for Congress, with the limitation that corruption of blood shall not follow as a consequence of any forfeiture except during the life of the party. Congress, in the exercise of its power, has limited such punishment on conviction to the penalty of death or imprisonment, and by manumission of slaves owned by the party, and to disqualification from holding any office under the United States. I am not advised of any statute now in force in either of the ten States except, perhaps, Virginia, which declares disfranchisement as to right of suffrage by force of the act itself. The original act contemplates disfranchisement arising from participation in rebellion; whereas disfranchisement under the fourth and fifth clauses of the supplemental bill does not arise from such participation, but other elements must concur; that is the holding of certain offices or taking an official oath by certain officers, and afterwards participating in rebellion against the United States. As to some officers, no doubt members of a State Legislature and Congress, are clearly enough designated. A State convention for framing amendments to the State constitution, though clothed with legislative power, cannot properly be called a State Legislature, and in the acts now under consideration, a convention and a Legislature are expressly distinguished from each other, for they require a constitution to be framed by the convention, and to adopt the constitutional amendment. When, then, in the same acts, they again use the phrase, "Legislature of the State," they must be understood to use it in the same sense, and distinguished from a constitutional convention; but as to these Legislatures which passed what are called resolutions of secession, I am of opinion their members are properly comprehended within this disqualifying clause, for I can imagine no legislative position in which the duty of allegiance was more distinctly violated. A more difficult inquiry is, who to consider an officer of the United States, or an executive or judicial officer of any State. Various classes of officers are intended; State officers, and Federal officers, and executive or judicial officers. No legislative officer is mentioned except a member of the State Legislature or a member of Congress. The descriptions used as to other officers, are as to State officers, they must be judicial or executive; and as to Federal officers, the terms are either judicial or not expressed. It is described simply as an officer of the United States. Officers of the militia of a State are not included in these terms of description, else the act would have included civil or military officers of the States, for in the third section of the constitutional amendment, known as article 14, Congress expresses that purpose very clearly. That section is expressly referred to more than once in these acts, and is made in fact part of these acts. Its language is followed word for word in these qualifying clauses as far as possible, except in the particular in which one is made to apply to eligibility, and the other rights to vote. When, therefore, we find Congress declaring what persons shall be disfranchised from holding any office, expressly including military as well as civil officers, as in the third section referred to, and in providing what persons shall be disfranchised from voting, who held any office, it unites to mention military officers; we cannot escape the conclusion that military officers were not within their contemplation. It must be borne in mind that we are here considering a class of military officers who were such prior to the rebellion, when the office was loyal, and known as officers of militia; not that class who became officers during the rebellion. This last class was under the clause of disqualification which applies to participation in rebellion. As to the civil officers disfranchised the clause fairly includes all State officers, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State Auditor, Treasurer, Secretary of State, officials proper who exercised executive functions at the seat of government. I am not prepared to say that only these proper State officials come within the terms of description, or am I prepared as to judicial officials of a State to limit the description to judges of courts whose juris-

## TRAGEDY AND FARCE.

By an unfortunate combination of circumstances treason and rebellion have both appearances gained an important triumph. Open hostilities ceased two years ago, but treason and rebellion are actual realities, and the cause of restoring and inflicting injury. It may be impossible for treason now to win a triumph that will restore to it its lost power and give to rebellion the horror that it once presented, yet it can be reversed and urged to such a degree that it may again boldly assert itself and bring new trouble and disgrace to the Republic. For this reason we deplore, in common with a vast majority of the loyal people of the country, the summary release of Jefferson Davis.

No crime has occurred since the disaster of Appomattox equalled the confederacy, that has so encouraged and emboldened those who give life to treason's work to the huzzas and jubilation, and general congratulation, of the rebel States. Davis' escape was not beyond all question the only traitor illustration that all question the lingering devotion to treason, the enduring hostility to the Republic and the cordial sympathy with its implacable foes that yet characterize the people we have conquered. To them it was a triumph, not of civil law over a military force, as some of our own people have professed to regard it, but of the Rebellion over the Republic—of treason over loyalty. They gave to their joy the wildest manifestations, not because of a restoration of civil law, but because of this tacit acknowledgment that treason is not a crime, and that Rebellion can protect its own supporters. Who can say that they deceive themselves in this, when the chief conspirator to day travels through the land as free and as untrammelled as the wind? There may be those whose natures are fine and whose hearts are so full of benevolence and human sympathy that they can see in this only a noble magnanimity, and a commenda le clemency on the part of an outraged government. They may be right, but they are certainly not Republicans. The people look upon the release of Davis as an outrage upon them; a mockery of justice and law, and a triumph of treason. They know Davis as the head of a great rebellion, the individual in whose name and by whose authority the rebel States were organized, and the one above all others responsible for the unparalleled atrocities and barbarities that were perpetrated in its interests. They have no legal knowledge of these facts it is true, but no one will question that they are plain, open and palpable facts, at least sufficient to require to clear himself of the charge of an offender against fact and justice. They do not ask his punishment in advance of a fair and impartial trial, but they do ask that the man to whom the suspicion of such horrible guilt attaches be held to answer; and if guilty, that he should be punished to his death. Jefferson Davis was arrested two years ago, charged with complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln. The public prosecutor was President Johnson, who had him arrested and confined. He preferred the charge, and by orders he directed in execution, he was held to answer. Why he was so long imprisoned without a trial no one knows but Mr. Johnson who is solely responsible for whatever departure there has been in this case from the usual and constitutional methods of procedure. We do not in this demand of rights, and I do not think it is justified. The prisoner has been within the power of the President ever since his arrest, and a proper regard for the laws demand his discharge, so far as this particular offense was concerned. He is not to be held to answer the charge unless he has been indicted, and the charge was unfounded. Others were tried and punished for participation in that crime, why was not Jefferson Davis? We have the Supreme Court's decision, why the Davis farce? But he this as it may, we have the fact that he was held as a prisoner of State beyond the limits of his constitutional rights, and of the present month. He was then rendered by Mr. Johnson, immediately to be arrested on an indictment found, charging him with treason, the highest crime known to the law. The prisoner's counsel, who is ready to plead guilty, and to accept the punishment was also ready, but the private counsel of Mr. Johnson asked for a continuance. It is not strange that the prisoner asked to be released on bail, but that such a request should be joined in, at least not resisted by the opposing counsel, and the law officers of the court, stamps the whole proceeding as a farce, amounting to some doubt, but an indignity and outrage upon the loyal people of the country. The fact of Davis' long imprisonment does not in the least relieve it of this character. He was confined not upon a charge of treason, but for suspected complicity in President Lincoln's assassination. He had never been imprisoned a single day on suspicion of having committed any other offense. Must the law deal more leniently with such a suspected criminal than it does with the man who is charged with a crime, and held to answer for it? Ought not the officers of the law to be rather the more vigilant and strict when dealing with such men? Instead of this we see an eagerness on the part of those concerned to aid the prisoner in his freedom, and to make the farce as disgusting to loyalty as possible. This eagerness is because the judge who presided, the counsel who should have prosecuted, and several of the business who should have been about their own business.

We fall to see one single reason why Jefferson Davis should be set at liberty, and can detect not even one circumstance in his case that would appeal to the generous magnanimous of the philanthropic for interference. As it is, immunity is granted to treason, and the law officers of the court, stamps the whole proceeding as a farce, amounting to some doubt, but an indignity and outrage upon the loyal people of the country. The fact of Davis' long imprisonment does not in the least relieve it of this character. He was confined not upon a charge of treason, but for suspected complicity in President Lincoln's assassination. He had never been imprisoned a single day on suspicion of having committed any other offense. Must the law deal more leniently with such a suspected criminal than it does with the man who is charged with a crime, and held to answer for it? Ought not the officers of the law to be rather the more vigilant and strict when dealing with such men? Instead of this we see an eagerness on the part of those concerned to aid the prisoner in his freedom, and to make the farce as disgusting to loyalty as possible. This eagerness is because the judge who presided, the counsel who should have prosecuted, and several of the business who should have been about their own business.

There is a young law student in Boston whose deceased father left him a fortune of \$60,000, and who, in order to save the expense of paying his board, waits on the table at his employer's establishment from twelve to three p. m., each day, in consideration of his breakfast, dinner and supper.

At a Radical meeting in Shelby county, Tenn., a day or two since, a colored man who was a slave two years ago, said: "The rebels are trying to use us as cats-paws; they say we ought to hold office; but seven years ago we didn't hold anything but a hoe handle, and would not now if they could have their own way."

Why is Gillott accountable for much dishonor? Ans.—Because he makes the people steel pens, and says they do write.

## THE NEW JURY LAW.

The following is a copy of the New Jury Law, passed by both branches of the Legislature of Pennsylvania:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That on the general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and triennially thereafter, at each election, the qualified electors of the several counties of this Commonwealth shall elect, in the manner provided by law for the election of other county officers, two sober, intelligent and judicious persons to serve as jury commissioners, in each of said counties, for the period of three years ensuing their election; but the same persons shall not be eligible for re-election more than once in any period of six years; Provided, That each of said qualified electors shall vote for one person only as jury commissioner, and the two persons having the greatest number of votes for commissioners shall be duly elected jury commissioners for such county.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of said jury commissioners to meet at the seat of justice of the respective counties, at least thirty days before the first term of the court of common pleas, in every year, and thereupon proceed, with due diligence, to select from the whole male taxable citizens of the county at large, a number, such as a term of the court of pleas next preceding, shall by the court be designated, of sober, intelligent and judicious persons, to serve as jurors in the several courts of such county during the year; and if the said commissioners cannot agree upon the names of persons to be selected by them as jurors, they shall proceed as follows: Each of the commissioners shall make a list containing the names of one half of the requisite number of persons, and ten per centum in addition thereto, and the proper number shall be obtained by each of said commissioners striking from the list furnished by the other, a number equal to the said addition; and the names not stricken out shall be the selection of names of jurors, and the said jury commissioners shall, in the mode and manner now directed by law, place the names of persons so selected, in the proper jury wheel, and the said wheel looked, as now required by law, shall remain in the custody of the said jury commissioners and the keys thereof in the custody of said county.

Sec. 3. The said jury commissioners and the sheriff of the respective county, or any two of them, shall draw from the jury wheel panels of jurors, and grand jurors, of the proper court, and as soon as possible, shall be taken in any action in any of the courts, civil and criminal, in the several counties aforesaid, in the manner now practiced and allowed; but before the said jury commissioners and sheriff shall proceed to select or draw jurors in the manner aforesaid, they shall severally take the oath of affirmation now prescribed by law to be taken by the sheriff and county commissioners before selecting and drawing jurors.

Sec. 4. That so much of any act or acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth, as make it the duty of the sheriff and county commissioners of any said counties to select and draw jurors shall be repealed, and all acts and parts of acts of Assembly now in force, imposing any penalty or punishment on the sheriff and county commissioners, or either of them, for anything done or omitted by them in relation to the keeping, looking, opening, sealing or breaking the seal of any [ballot box shall, and the same is hereby extended and made to apply to the officers created by this act.]

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of each of said jury commissioners to take upon himself and discharge the duties of said office under a penalty of one hundred dollars for each and every neglect or refusal to attend the same, to be sued for and recovered before any justice of the peace of the proper county, as debts of like amount are now by law recoverable, ten dollars of which shall go to the persons suing and the residue to be paid by the said justice to the treasurer of the respective county for the use of the same.

Sec. 6. In case of the inability of either or both of the said jury commissioners by sickness or death, or other unavoidable causes to discharge the duties of said office, or in case of neglect or refusal to serve thereon, it shall be the duty of the president judge in such county wherein such vacancy may have occurred, to appoint a suitable person or persons, as the case may be, possessing the qualifications aforesaid, to perform the duties of said office during such vacancy, and such person or persons, after having complied with the requirements of the third section of this act, shall proceed to the duties of said office the same as if elected by the people, until the next general election, when the people shall elect a commissioner in lieu thereof.

A man in Maine was recently asked to subscribe for a chandelier for the church. "Now," said he, "what's the use of a chandelier? After you get it, you can't get any one to play on it."

One of the largest pictures known to Photographic art has been completed in Washington of the east front of the Capitol. It is four feet five inches long, and three feet nine inches wide.

A Memphis paper says there are thirty-five "pure quacks," who, without medical education, and having failed in every thing else, concluded to be doctors, and have located in that city.

## TAKE THE PAPERS.

BY S. P. SMITH.

Why don't you take the papers?  
Why don't you take the papers?  
Except about election time,  
And then I read the paper.

I took the paper and I read  
Of some new pill and cure;  
He bought a box—and it is dead?  
No—no try as a horse.

I know two men as much alike  
As you and I, and I am sure;  
And no philosopher could find  
A difference in their bumps.

One took the paper, and his life  
It languished then and died;  
His children all are dead and white  
And talk of men and things.

The other took no paper, and  
A true fall down and broke his crown  
And killed him—"very good."

Had he been reading of the news,  
I'll bet he never had his crown  
And would not have happened him.

Why don't you take the papers?  
Not from the printer's press,  
Because you borrow from his boy  
A paper every week.

For he who takes the papers  
And pays his tolls in "blue dye"  
Can live in peace with God and man  
And with the Printer, too.

To the Republicans of the Union.

The National Union Committee appeals to the Republicans of every State, for their assistance and co-operation in this auspicious crisis of our country.

We deem it of the highest importance that the Republicans of each State should immediately re-organize for the remaining elections of 1867, preparatory to the coming Presidential contest. Especially should this organization be immediately effected in those States which have never before recognized the equal and inalienable rights of man.

Not a day should be lost in forming and strengthening within those States a public sentiment in consonance with the principles which underlie the great political organization to which we belong.

To this end, we desire to prosecute a thorough canvass of the Southern States, by the most efficient speakers of both races. We would second their efforts by a distribution of documents enforcing the principles, policy and aims of the Republican party. We would hold, in every locality where it is possible, meetings for discussion, where those who are with us in principle may learn to be with unity and energy. These measures are required to bring out the vote of that large body of Republican Unionists who now render the Southern States a battlefield of principle. It is the pressing need of the hour that bold, judicious and able men thoroughly imbued with our creed, should thereupon explain our principles, establish our faithfulness to them, and prove that national greatness and human freedom depend upon the permanent triumph of our cause.

Beyond this it is most essential that we should now establish in those States, free thoughts, free speech and a free press. Every part of this Republic must be open to the discussion of principles and measures. This must be sustained as a cardinal point in our creed at any and every hazard. Efforts to intimidate the humble and ignorant voter on the part of the Southern planter, must be met with the spirit of freemen, and a determination which a just cause sanctions.

In time past the Republican party has struggled against the unjust reproach of being sectional in its aims and character, although its purposes and its means of effecting them were such as the fathers of the Republic approved. It was accused of being governed by selfish motives, and of desiring to aggrandize the North at the expense of the South. Its adversaries having the power to silence and to crush all opposition, denied all discussion, and overawed even freedom of thought in fifteen States of the Union. It is therefore now an imperative duty which we owe to our party and to ourselves, to embrace the first opportunity of truly representing to those States how consistently we have contended for the interests, welfare, and freedom of the whole Union.

The overthrow of slavery and the rebellion, and the emancipation of the freedmen, relieving this over-throw secure and final, have happily vindicated our course and organization; but it is necessary to sustain the conviction of our loyalty and fidelity to the right, irrespective of section or race, upon the reconstructed States. For the first time in many years, the enthusiasm of our faith and the confessions of our faith are there taking part in the popular gathering, and in many of the Southern States, we have reason to believe that they form a decided majority. They are, however, without organization, and lack cohesion necessary to success. Three-fourths of the Republicans have never voted and have no practical knowledge of the means whereby the popular will is expressed. With many of them the habit is fixed of rendering implicit obedience to able and dextrous politicians who are implacably hostile to our principles and determined on the prostration of our cause.

Our immediate organization, is therefore, imperative. We cannot delay without imperiling all for which so much has been sacrificed in the past. Confident in our strength in the North, the West, and the Pacific

## States we must not forget that we have a great duty to perform toward the loyal and true men of the South.

Republicans! our appeal is to you to carry on and sustain what loyal and true men have so nobly begun. We cannot ask speakers in addition to giving their time and talents for months to this labor, to defray their own necessary expenses. We cannot print and distribute documents of the character required without a heavy outlay. We have no means or reliance except upon the generous spirit of that great party which holds the claims of humanity above all price. The patronage of the Government brought into power by the state-manship, the courage and the loyalty of that party, will not aid us in this good work.

We must therefore appeal directly and personally to you. If you are rich, give generously. If poor, send us whatever you can afford. The generous purpose and the noble aim sanctify the humblest efforts. At all events, act promptly, and let us feel that the sympathy of the Republican party is with us in our purpose of making this great land the home of true Republican principles, where distinctions of race and color are unknown, and where liberty, virtue and intelligence form the enduring basis of our greatness and prosperity.

Address letters and contributions to Governor Marcus L. Ward, Chairman and Treasurer, Newark, New Jersey.

Executive Committee of the National Union Committee.—Marcus L. Ward, N. J.; Samuel A. Purviance, Pa.; Wm. Claflin, Mass.; John B. Clark, N. H.; Horace Greeley, N. Y.; H. H. Starkweather, Conn.; N. B. Smithers, Del.; H. W. Hoffman, Md. New York, May 16, 1867.

A MODEL COMPOSITION.—An Indiana paper gives the following essay on "The Ox," just as it came from the pen of one of its young contributors:

"Oxen is a very slow animal, they are good to brake ground up, I would drather have horses if they didn't have kollick, which they say is wind collected in a bunch which makes it dangerous to keep horses than an ox. If there was no horses the people would have to wheel their wood on a wheelbarrow. It took them two or three days to wheel a cord a mile. Cows is useful to. I have herd some say that if they had to be tother or an ox they would be a cow. But I think when it cum to have their tits pulled of a cold mornin they wood wish they wasnt, for oxen dont generally have to raise calvs. If i had to be enny i wood drather be a heffer, but if i could be a heffer and had to be both i wood be an ox."

"ISAAC SPIKER."

A TRUE LADY.—I was once walking a short distance behind a very handsomely dressed young girl, and thinking, as I looked at her beautiful clothes, I wondered if she takes half as much pains with her body?"

A poor, old man, was coming up the walk, with a loaded wheelbarrow, and, just before he reached us, he made two attempts to go into the yard of a small house; but the gate was heavy, and would swing back before he could get through.

"Wait," said the young girl, springing lightly forward, "I'll hold the gate open." And she held the gate until he passed in, and received his thanks with a pleasant smile, as she went on.

"She deserves to have beautiful clothes," I thought, "for a beautiful spirit dwells in her breast."—Lee—Little Corporal.

A Curious Question of Law.—An action was recently brought in the Charleston, South Carolina, Court of Common Pleas to recover rent for the Charleston Hotel from January, 1865, to February, 1865. During this time the hotel was within the range and under the fire of the Federal batteries from Morris Island. It was struck several times during the bombardment, and the proprietor was compelled to abandon it. It was claimed that the bombardment was a disposition of the tenant by the *res superior*; and, for the time the bombardment lasted, it was a suspension of the rent. It was also contended that such disposition produced by the casualties of war, terminated the lease and discharged the tenant. These views were sustained by the court.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—Robert Adams, of Waterloo, Fenchereek township, had his arms and ribs broken by an accident, about three months ago. Mr. Adams was fortunate enough to hold a policy in the travel-ers' insurance company, of Hartford, general insurances, for ten thousand dollars, issued by I. H. Hilliard, agent, Franklin, Pa. Since the accident Mr. Adams has been receiving promptly from the company the nice little sum of two hundred dollars a month. This we call a good investment.—People expecting to get hurt should prefer Mr. Adams' example.—Vending Spectator.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—Take the root of elecampagne one ounce and a half, cut fine, then boil it in one pint of new milk, down to a half; take this three or four times, fasting, and eat no food until four o'clock in the afternoon. It should be taken every other morning; the last two doses must weigh two ounces each. This remedy will have the desired effect if taken at any time within twenty-four hours after the accident.

GRIZZLE knits two hearts in closer bonds than joy ever can, and common sufferings are far stronger than common joys.