BUTLER, BUTLER COUNTY, PENN'A, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1867.

VOLUME 4.

Select Poetry

A DREAM OF SUMMER BY JOHN G. WHITTIES Diand as the morning breath of June. The synthwest breezes play:
And, through its have, the winter noon Seems warm as summers day
The snow-plumed angel of the North
Has dropped his ley spear:
Again the mossy earth looks forth.
Again the streams gush clear.

The fox his hill-side cell forsakes,
The muskrat leaves his nook,
The bluebird in the meadow brakes
Tsanging with the brook.
Tsanging with the brook.
Tsanging with the brook.
Tsanging his property of the brook. Our winter voices prophesy Of summer days to thee."

So, in those winters of the soul,
By the bitter blasts and drear.
O'erswept from memory's frozen pole
Will sunny days appear.
Reviving Hope and Faith, they show

The Night is Mother of the Day the cloud the skylight lucks

Miscellaneous.

day appointed for the event approaches. But this interest is not of the character which marder trials and trials involving human life usually and naturally awaken; nor does it arise out of partisanship caused by hostility on the one hand and sympathy on the other toward the accused, of the late enemies of the Union and of Lincoln, not less than their friends despise and detest Surratt for his cowardly and matricidal conduct in abandoning his mother, and would not regret to see the severest punishment that could be devised inflicted upon him. But the interest chiefly prises and lies in the facts, which are being gradually developed and understood, that the aim of those who are managing the prosecution is not to con-vict Surratt with a view of causing him to expatiate his crime on the gallows, but in order that they may, after his conviction by offering him immunity, which can be secured by an act of Cougress, obtain from him disclosures and facts implicating Jeff. Davis in the assassination, which it is confidently believed the can be secured by an act of Congress, obtain from him disclosures and facts implicating Jeff Davis in the assassination, which it is confidently believed the abject coward would seadily give to save himself. The counsel for Survett are not defending him simply for their foes, or from a desire to secure his ecquittal on his account alone, but rather to protect and save certain more distinguished friends and clients who stand in the back ground whom they apprehend the cowardly Survett would, if convicted, to save himself, expose. So, at least, assert the R dicals who are managing the prosecution. I have heard it from the lips of more than one of the most distinguished from their number, and I am certain that whether they are correct or not, they firmly believe the truth of the assertion. Nor does the assertion, remarkable as it is, appear to be without some foundation. It is well known to a few, including your correspondent, that expenses of the convenience of the public that in the event of Sarratis conviction, inducements will be held out to him, or rather that the privilege will be allowed him, to divulge the names of

propositions, the acceptance whereof can save him from a felon's doom. On the 28th ultimo, the day after Sur-

postponement of his trial) to affect him o sorely, especially as the prosecution, in not being ready, had betrayed the weakness of their case. Surratt replied that it was not the de ay he cared about, that it was not the de'ay he cared about, but that he did not like the appearance of affairs at Court, that he feared his counsel were not in reality so confident as they would have him believe, and that instead of seeing in the failure of the Government to be ready a sign of weakness, he regarded it as an indication of careful preparation, and a determination to move heaven and earth to secure his of weakness to move heaven and earth to secure his of we would not be ready as a first of the various murders.

AN APPALLING LIST.

AN APPALLING LIST.

We have arrived at Godfrey's Ranche, them by the destruction of their villages they will make up by pouncing upou the trembling emigrant and the trader's train. The Indian will glut himself until fall and when that time comes, i. e.; when the destruction of their villages they will make up by pouncing upou the trembling emigrant and the trader's train. The Indian will glut himself until fall and when that time comes, i. e.; when the destruction of their villages they will make up by pouncing upou the trembling emigrant and the trader's train. The Indian will glut himself until fall and when that time comes, i. e.; when the destruction of their villages they will make up by pouncing upou the trembling emigrant and the trader's train. The Indian will glut himself until fall and when that time comes, i. e.; when the destruction of their villages they will make up by pouncing upou the trembling emigrant and the trader's train. The Indian will glut himself until fall and when that time comes, i. e.; when the weak they will make up by pouncing upou the trembling emigrant and the trader's train. The Indian will glut himself until fall and when that time comes, i. e.; when the weak they will make up by pouncing upou the trembling emigrant and the trader's train. if he believed that his counsel were de ceiving him and feeding him on al-

ley or General Butler. Surratt necvous! ley or General Batler. Surratt nervously rejoined, "No, no-moot now! and all-ter a moment's pause continued, "I know not what to do; but you know, Annie, you know very well that neither of my counsel would, if they knew I would be convicted, give me any less encouragement than they now do. Some of my pretended friends don't care a cent what becomes of me so they can chain my tongue." Before the interview closed Surratt directed his sister to see Father Walters at once and request him to call as soon as possible; and during the al-ternoon of the same day the miserable man was visited alike by his legal, medical and spiritual advisors, but it is our THE SURRATI CASE.

A Peep Behind the Curtain.

The trial of John H. Suratt is expected to commence in Washington City soon. Latterly, it is said, much important testimony has been obtained, which will shed much light not only on the question of his gall, but on the history of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. Writing on this subject, the correspondent of the New York Herald takes the following

PEEP BEHIND THE CURTAIN.

The contemplated trial of Surratt attracts a considerable share of public attention, and the interest therein is becoming more and more profound, as the day appointed for the event approaches.

But the interest has part of the character of the proper to form the public attention cannot be surpassed—that the trial of Surratt betting of Surratt betting of Surratt betting on the interest therein is becoming more and more profound, as the day appointed for the event approaches. nanifest that neither the briefs of sources of information cannot be surpass ed—that the trial of Surratt will take place, the boast of Mr. Merrick to the contrary notwithstanding. And I will venture to assure the public further, since it is the belief of all gentlemen here "posted" in the case, that remark of Mr. Merrick we not intended so much for the edification of his bearers, as to revive the waning hopes of his pusilanimous client whom the learned counsel has reason to apprehend is inclined to "squeal" in or-der to save his neck. Merrick is a sound philosopher, as well as a shrewd lawyer, and he knew the report of his remark through the newspapers, which Surratt-peruses daily, made in his casual but conperuses daily, made in his casual but con-fident manner, would be better calculated by a thousand times to infuse hope and courage in his timid and despairing client than anything he could possibly say to him in private, when his purpose would be understood. Surratt must not be per-mitted to expose his nattors, and argument

mitted to expose his patrons and acc

-The Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Hartford, Coun., On the 28th ultime, the day after Surratt was brought to Court for trial, he was visited by his sister, who found him in a dejected and lachrymose condition, and to whom he complained, as he also did later in the day, to Dr. Dahamel.

Prison physician, of being ill. His sister of being ill and the shall be tried for treating the logic price of the part of the logal public generally; and the crystal public generally in the crystal public genera

The Indian War. Murders and Depredations.

give you a list of the various murders and depredations lately committed by the Indians.

On the 19th instant, two men named

Or the 19th instant, two men named Win. Guler and Martin Kanton were killed and scalped twelve nules from Cottonwood Springs. At the same time fifty head of horses and fifty head of mules were sampeded by Indians, who were camped in the canons in the neighborhood of Fort McPherson, in open defines of the trong

defiance of the troops.

On the 23d instant, John West, formerly an employee of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s line, John Peterson, a native of Switzerland, and an unknown hunter, after a desperate fight, were killed near a station called Big Laramie, situated six miles from Fort Saunders, Colorado.— The Indians on this raid captured one hundred and fifty head of cattle, but a party of ranchmen, well armed, started in pursuit and succeeded in retaking one hundred head. The citizens chased them about twenty miles and were several times nearly within rifle range. After a two hours' chase the ranchmen retraced their steps, while the Indians, twenty-five in number, started for a lonely ranche

further west.

On the 24th instant, a mounted courier rode to Fort Sed wick and informed Gen. Hunt, the commander, that nine-teen Indians had made a raid on a white teen Indians and made a raid on a waite man's camp in a ravine uear Pole creek and had killed and scalped three men.—Captain Mix and his cavalry were in close pursuit. The Captain did not see any. The same day the same party of Indians made a raid on Rielette's ranch and ran off four steers and lour horses.

On the 25th nine miles above Sales.

On the 25th, nine miles above Sales-burg, Sergeant Manigan, of the squad of men detailed from the 30th infantry, to protect the graders on the Union Pacific Railroad, and two citizees, one of whom as named Wade, were killed nine mile was named was were most inta-mously and horribly mutilated. The bodies were recovered and decently buri-

that eighteen Indians rode up to within fifty yards of a corral near which was stationed a detachment of infantry, and ran off three mules, manifesting the greatest contempt for the soldiers by exhibiting their breech clouts.

On the 26th, twenty one head of stock were run off opposite Beauvais ranch, or old California crossing. Some soldiers were near who fired on them. The fire was returned; several soldiers were slight-

wounded, and one mortally.

From Mr. Henry Carlysle, a gentle n of undoubted veracity, we have the

llowing:
"On the 26th I had some men cutting tes for the railroad at Cheyenne Pass, some time in the day they were attacked by a small party of Indians. Two f the men were killed, but I could not ern their names.'

It is supposed by some that there were three, but it is only by the greatest diffi-culty acurate information can be procur entry acurate information can be procured. Those interested in the Plant Valley Rai'road, contractors and superintentients, will use their utmost to prevent
details from being given to the public.
Had we remained satisfied with what tidings we gained of the war at. Omaha,
we could have given the public nothing but vague, unsatisfactory reports. Nothing was definitely stated. "They say they had a slight brush with the Injins, but there is no reliance in these kind of re ports, you know; perhaps two or three have been wounded; only this, and nothing more."

A correspondent, to be able to give re-

does the assertion, remarkable as it is, appear to be without some foundation. It is well known to a few, including your correspondent, that overtures have been made to Serratt to the effect that if he would disclose the names of all who participated in the assassination conspiracy; and the part take no ye each, which it is believed would implicate Mr Davis, a mol pros. would be enter d in his case, and an act passed by Congress relieving him from all legal responsibility on account of his participation in the attractors, the Cacholic priest who attends Surratt, and Miss Surratt, who daily visits her brother in his cell. How the proposal was received when presented by Father Wulters; or what advice, if any, was given by his reverence, is not positively known, their interviews being entirely private; but from the convertion of the Reepers of the jail, and although conducted in an undertone, can, in the main, be overheard, it is clear, upon the full private; but from the converying entirely private; but from the convertion of the Reepers of the jail, and although conducted in an undertone, can, in the main, be overheard, it is clear, upon the full private; but from the converying entirely private; but from the convertion of the Reepers of the jail, and although conducted in an undertone, can, in the main, be overheard, it is clear, upon the full private; but from the convertion of the Reepers of the jail, and although conducted in an undertone, can, in the main, be overheard, it is clear, upon the full private; but from the convertions of Surratt with his sister, which always take place in presence of one of the Reepers of the jail, and although conducted in an undertone, can, in the main, be overheard, it is clear, upon the full private; but from the convertions of Surratt with his sister, which always take place in presence of one of the Reepers of the jail, and although conducted in an undertone, can, in the main, be overheard, it is clear, upon the culprit is by no means confident of an acquittal, and is disp muon froutied by the Cheyennes and Sioux nowa-days. His very name is a source of terror. In his ranche are about twenty rifles, always loaded. All passengers to Denver must per force stop at Godfrey's for supper. This supper is a square meal, a perfect one, and like other meals on the plains, it costs \$1.50. Sev-eral Indians passed and repassed within a respectable distance of this place the last week. Depradations have been com-

phantom ship called the " Flying Dutchman" as pursue, the ubiquitous hawks of the prairie. The red men of the West are unincumbered. They have no wig-wams—no camp equipage to carry with them. For the severe loss entailed upon

The only way to fight Indians, at least the Sioux and Cheyennes, is to permit five hundred prairie settlers—men who have lived on the plains from boyhood nen who are skilled in all the devious ways of the savage, to go after them.-Ti ese men can readily be found in the States of Kausas, Nebraska, and that portion of the Territory of Colorado that juts out on the plains, eastward of the Rocky mountains. For their services, the captured points and other trophies will prove sufficient recompense. Let the Government but proclaim that for the sake of economy, and a speedy solution of the Indian question, it is willing that Western volunteers should engage in the task, and a thousand would leap into the caddle without described without desc saddle without drum or sounding cavalry saddle without arum or sounding cavarity bugle. Their, incentive to the self im-posed task would be the wailing of West-ern mothers for their first born; strong, bearded men mourning for their sons; brothers sighing for outraged sisters, lin-gering in service bondage in the wigwams of their vile cantors. No mandling sent. gering in servile bondage in the wigwams of their vile captors. No maudling sentimentality, we opine, would find room in their bosoms. Everything would be torgotten, unheard, save the furious cry for revenge! When these men have chastised the Indians after their own fashion, let Eastern missionaries mingle with the subdued and conquered tribes, and complete the good work. If any Indians were left after the swords of the destroying avengers, the missionaries would, doubtless, find eager listeners to the Gospel, and the Christian shepherds willing flocks. The Gospel would be as a ling flocks. The Gospel would be as a balm of Gilead to the stricken ones, and the nomadic sons of Ishmael would beome civilized citizens of the great re-

SUMMER IN PLATTE VALLEY-DOUGLAS

Summer, on the plains—a drizzling, slushy, moist snow. A fierce norwester is blowing, sending a chilly sensation through all humanity. Nearly the first upon the subject of establishing universal manhood suffrage throughout all the doors without any exercise, wuld freeze ors, without any exercise, would freez to death. Oharming country k. Should reeze to death. Oharming country k. Should recurtionists wish to remove themselves from the sweltering heat of summer, in St. Louis, they can enjoy sleighing by going to Omaha in the middle of sumher. Were we suffering the fierce torshould never wish to exchange for Omaha and the Platte Valley. If it is so ex-tremely cold in summer, what sort of a country is it in midwinter? Great Jupi-tor Olympus! It must be worse than

CHIVINGTON, OF SAND CREEK.

This Western Giant, who has achieved This Western Giant, who has achieved such an unenviable reputation in New England, and such an enviable name throughout the West, we encountered in our travels in the Indian country. He is a giant in name, as well as a perfect Goliah in stature. He is a penderous, we would be in the stature of the status of t museular being, straight as an arrow, graceful as an Appollo, majestic as a king, dignified as a judge. He stands six feet four inches in his moccasins, and weighs two hundred and forty pounds. High, sublime forehead, dark hair, sparsely scattered over his head and slightly silvered, black, brilliant eyes, a full, magisterial, eagle face, prominent nose, a man of great force and dignity. ommanding in appearance, and calcu lated to strike the ectionary man with admiration. His appearance has more of the judge than the executioner; a gentleman than the ruffian. We could never have believed that he was the outhor of the sa creek as we saw it delineated. There terize it as an open and direct violation must have been an upright motive, a of that clause of the Constitution of the tronger controlling power than the peo-ple of the East were aware of, to urge him to utter the command to his soldiers. Congress to secure to every State a Re-phlican form of covernment. We carry that sealed the doom of the hapless beings publican form of government. We earnat Sand creek. He is now about fifty-five years old; was formerly a Methodist will see the propriety and necessity of minister, and preached for the space of two years in Omaha.

GENERAL AUGUR'S INDIAN EXPEDITION. Major General C. C. Augur has at last succint orders from General Sherman. He started for the Plains last evening, although it was reported he had gone sooner, which was a mistake. He goes direct to Fort Sedgwick, and about the Sherman. 15th of June will start from thence to Laramie. From Fort Laramie the whole expedition, which will be composed of about 1,800 infantry, 800 cavalry, and about 1,800 infantry, 800 cavalry, and 250 Pawnee scouts, will go to Fort Phil. Kearney; thence to Fort Reno, Montana, and the headwaters of the Yellowstone, attacking hostile tribes wherever found, and destroying their villages and property when surprised. In fact, all indications are for a vigorous campaign. He has ordered quartermasters supplies sufficient for three mouths, and means to haul them.—St. Louis Democrat.

THE LITTLE CHEAT.

She said she loved me de

She was a darling cheat.

For though her form was buxom,

With a valuntuous tone.

It turned out, on inspection,

Her charms were not her own.

sed her to my bos She gave a little start; I hugg'd her close, but couldn't feel

A lot of cotton we

BORDER STATE CONVENTION. The President of the late Republican State Convention (Md.) has complied we should not distinguish it by nam with the instructions of that body by isbut let it go "to the bad" together with the rest. As the *Times*, however, shows a disposition to act with the Republican suing a call for a Border State Convention to assemble in Baltimore, Maryland, on the 12th day of September next. The party in preference to any other, since the early decease of its own first-born, conservatism, we feel inclined to examine States invited to send delegates and participate in the proceedings of that body, the soundness of its position where it the soundness of its position where it differs from our own.

That Congress had no authority to exclude States from representation, till they should pass laws or adopt constitutions, such as it might prescribe, is perfectly true, in the normal and healthy condition of affairs. But the relation having heap originally segrand and the are Maryland, Delaware and Kentucky In the selection of these delegates it is distinctly announced that no distinction is to be made on account of race or color Upon first view this Convention may seem to possess but little importance, but upon a close examination of the subject having been criminally severed and the tit will be seen that, if entered upon with the proper spirit by the earnest and fear-the Roughlians of the border States, it destructive war having been waged and prosecuted by them against the Union and the States adhering to it, nothing, it seems to us, could be more aboutd than the proposition that they, after being overcome by power, should be allowed quietly to resume their old relations and to enjoy their former representation in the Union Government, without proms less Ropublicans of the border States, it will result in the adoption of measures that will prove of incalculable service to the cause of Republican liberty. The first great object to be attained is, a thor ough and complete organization of these States which occupy an abnormal politise, condition or guarantee for their future fidelity. If there could be an equivoca way for the loyal and brave defenders of ical position, by being placed geograph ically between two sections of the coun try which have hitherto been bitterly hostile in sentiment. Under the present condition of public affairs, Maryland is destined to remain what she has been in the past-a mere cypher in the political world, unless we choose to have it otherwise. By holding a Border State Convention in Baltimore at the time proposed we can go far toward correcting this evil.

way for the loyal and brave defenders of the Union to say, excuse us, dear secessionists, we have erred in handling you so roughly; we should not have sacrificed three hundred thousand lives in opposing your little whim of secession, it is said by admitting that after filling the country with war and spreading desolation over a large part of it, and sorrow over the whole, the guilty conspirators and supporters of the rebellion shall, on their reductant submission, revert at once to their former position in the Union.

But the false position of the Times But the false position of the Times s demonstrable in another way. The wrong attributed to Congress in demand-States, by a joint resolution of the National Legislature. That Congress has not only the power, but that it is its manifest duty, to afford full and complete pro tection to each and every citizen of the United States, in all the enjoyments of life, liberty and property, we have never entertained the slightest doubt. To ar The same principle is involved in the case of the seceded States, and its applications case of the seceded States, and its application is amended by much weightier considerations. In the application of a new State, there is not necessarily the least presumption against the spirit or purposes of the people. Still their constitution is required to be approved by Congress. But in the Southern States, the most inveterate hostility to the Union has been exhibited, and actual and formidable war has been carried on by them for four years. Their relations to the Union and their representation in it have been suspended for that length of time by their own will. And now, in the process of restoration to their former condition, their laws and constitutions are properly subject to the judgment of the Union Government—even more than if they were new States, first seeking admission. ue that any man can protect himself in either of these important particulars, without the exercise of the elective franchise, is to deny a proposition which is proved by illustration almost every day The disfranchisement of one-forth of out voting population is in direct violation of the Federal Constitution, and is an vil which the law-making and law-regulating power should correct without de lay. The work of emancipation was a national act, and we do not concede that it will ever be complete until the ballot s placed in the hands of every colored man in the country. The exhibitions of rebel bravado, and of hatred toward the properly subject to the judgment of the Union Government—even more than if they were new States, first seeking admen who rescued the Government in the hour of peril, which are displayed by the emocracy now assembled at Annapolis, s abundant evidence of the necessity of calling every loyal man to the ballot box.

By a similar train of reasoning it is By a similar train of reasoning it is easy to show the propriety of extending military government over the Southern States. The ground taken against it by the Times is precisely the same that was taken by James Buchanan, and held by We deny the right of a political party of this or any other State to ignore the po-litical rights of any portion of our loyal the so-called peace Democrats during th war, to wit: that the Constitution uses not provide for the coercion of States into the Union, or for the exercise of power to prevent their going out. The superceding of civil by military agencies in carrying on government is not, it is perfectly true, authorized by the Constitution in the normal and healthy condition of public affairs. But this is not the constitution of public affairs. But this is not the constitution of provided the provided that the ducating the prain when the same and the same till wanting to prove that the spread of elementary instruction diminishes or the children are taught to consider manual labor are ducating the prain instruction diminishes or the children are taught to consider manual labor are supported by the constitution of the same till wanting to prove that the spread of elementary instruction diminishes or the children are taught to consider manual labor are ducation to the children are taught to consider manual labor are supported by the constitution of the children are taught to consider manual labor are supported by the constitution of the children are taught to consider manual labor are supported by the constitution of the children are taught to consider manual labor are supported by the constitution of the children are taught to consider manual labor are supported by the constitution of the children are taught to consider manual labor are supported by the constitution of the children are taught to consider manual labor are supported by the constitution of the children are taught to consider manual labor are supported by the constitution of the children are taught to consider manual labor are supported by the constitution of the children are taught to consider manual labor are supported by the constitution of the children are taught to consider manual labor are supported by the constitution of the children are taught to consider manual labor are supported by the constitution of the children are taught to consider manual labor are taught to consider manual labor are taught war to wit : that the Constitution does of public affairs. But this is not the condition of public affairs. But this is not the condition of public affairs in the Southern States. And therefore this rule does not apply. Another one, however, is found in the Constitution that requires the suppression of insurrection and rebellion, and the maintenance of law, and order. will see the propriety and necessity of moving in this matter with energy and determinaton. The time for the meeting of the Convention is vet somewhat distant, and thus ample opportunity is af-The necessity for military force in order forded to make it a decided success both to meet these ends is a sufficient justifi-cation of its use, and a sufficient authority an incentive to expedients for the Republican party have already taken deep root in all the States that were lately engaged in the rebellion, and it needs but the homesteffort of her true men to redeem Maryland and place her side by side

cation of its use, and a sufficient authority and incentive to expedients for "living by for calling it into requisition. But as my wits," those gentlemen who deliver testes to the supervision, by Congress, of their laws and constitutions, we for bear to prosecute it.

That the Democratic press, blinded by

relates to the supervision, by Congress, of their laws and constitutions, we for the honest effort of her true ment to redeem Maryland and place her side by side with her sister Republican States. That the Democratic press, blinded by chronic prejudice, should take a stand against the Congress of the United States named within the cail, and of men who are known to be uncondition—ally in favor of human rights, will be productive of much good there can be searcely a doubt. This proposed Convention will be the largest representative body that has ever assembled in the United States which is distinctly based upon the ground of aniversal rights, and we trust that proper efforts will be made to make it worthy the cause of human freedom.—Frederick [Md.] Republican.

NUMBER 27

ARRAIGNING CONGRESS.

States Constitution, and in const

position than we had supposed it to have reached. And we may add that the more we see of the animus of the States and people and press, which have caused this great trouble in the country, the more heartily do we appreciate the stern virtue of Congress in taking and holding the position that it occupies with reference to them.—Pitt. Commercial. One of the allegations of the New York Times against Congress is that it had no authority "to pass a law excluding cerauthority "to pass a law excluding cer-tain States from representation until they pass laws or adopt constitutions such as Congress may prescribe." It is also im-puted to Congress as fault, that it placed military governments over, or in place of civil governments in the Southern States. Both these are declared to be totally unauthorized by anything in the United States. Constitutes and for consequences

GENERAL Pope's orders in regard to the riot at Mobile and Colonel Shepherd's suppression of a Mobile newspaper are very sensible decuments. He explains his action in re-States Constitution, and in consequence of them Congress is declared to be guilty of a breach of duty, oppressive and dangerous. In this respect, and to the extent of reiterating this charge, the Times takes precisely the position of the Democratic press generally. If it harmonized as well with it in other respects, thing, but to see that life and propersus about the second of the control of t tring, but to see that life and property are made safe. This, in his opinion, they can best do—he, for his part, intends to do this—by supporting in all ways the civil authorities, against insurrection and anarchy and whenever the civil authorities, throweakness studies or realize fail weakness, stupidity, or malice, fail to protect the individual, by superseding them and putting capable men in their places. He acts under a law of Congress which declares that law of Congress which declares that there is no adequate protection to life and property in the lately rebel-lious States; but what means of pro-tection he finds in existence he in-tends to help as far as possible. As to the newspaper, he informs Col. Shepherd that free speech is to be tolerated and encouraged, and editors and public speakers, no matter what they say, are not to be meddled with. The military are to wait for overt acts with which the civil power may be unable to deal.

ELOQUENT PASSAGE.—The best thing ELOQUENT PASSAGE.—The best thing Geo. D. Prentice ever wrote is this inimitable passage:—"It cannot be that earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our life is a bubble cast up by the ocean of eternity, to float a moment upon its waves and sink into nothingness.—Else, why is it the high and glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temple of our hearts, are forever wander-increase is a series of the series of the series when the series were series used in the series of the series of the series was series used to be series and series of the series was series as a series of the series of the series was series as a series of the series of the series was series as a series of the series temple of our hearts, are forever wandering unsatisfied? why is it that the rainbow
and cloud come over us with a beauty
that is not of earth, and then pass off toleave us to muse on their loveliness?
Why is it that the stars which hold their
festival around the midnight throne, are
hear the groun of the living families. above the grasp of our limited faculites, forever mocking us with their unaproachwrong attributed to Congress in demanding conditions for the restoration of the States, must be intrinsic to the case, if it be a wrong at all. But so far from this is the fact, that the laws possed and the constitutions adopted by every State received into the Union are submitted not merely to the inspection of Congress, but to its judgment as the basis on which the State shall be admitted or rejected. The same principle is involved in the case of the seceeded States, and its applishment of the secence of the seceeded States, and its applishment of the secence of the s presence."

> band. He then rode out of town. The Sheriff attempted to arrest the Jones' and was shot in the head and severely injur-ed, and an assistant was shot in the arm These Jones' are nephews of Governor Wells, and R. B. Jones was appointed to the Supreme Bench of the State during Wells' administration.

THE Tribune regrets that positive data professions or offices, "while our millions of hands want acres, and millions of acres hands." If education is not to be