The second and the se

"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. LENCOLN.

VOLUME 4.

BUTLER BUTLER COUNTY, PENN'A, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1867.

Original Poetry

A QUARTER FOR THE LORD. In walking to the house of God One lovely Sabbath day, I joined the throng, that passed along, Tobear the holy pensive song, Where mortals meet to pray.

Her Clamond rings, her golden watch, Her gifttering farry chain, All, I am told, would bring if sold, Enough of shining yellow gold To buy a farm in Spain.

parson in sout-stirring strains, down the mission plea, egged of all both great and small, eac the Macedonian call, lose beyond the sea.

ch and yet so meek; how, thought 1.—I saw her sigh, r rell from her dark blue ey ee glistened on her cheek.

there is christian grief, I thought, a feels for others woes, a heathen shore she dess deplore, thet me wait, and see what more r future and disclose.

Away, thought I, with vanity, Away with looks divine. The devil may, from day to day, Put on the christian gurb and pray, And like an angel shino.

That rich clad lady, rich in gold,

Miscellaneous.

RECONSTRUCTION! Removals by Military Commanders Opinion of Attorney General Stanbery

Washington, June 16 - Attorney General Staubery's opinion as to the power of military commanders starts out b a recital of the sections of the original act applying thereto. He says: We see clearly enough that this act contemplates two distinct governments in each of the ten States, the one military, the other civil. The civil government is recognized as existing at the date of the act; the military government is created by the act. Both are provisional, and both are to continue notil a new State constitu-tion is framed, and the State is admitted to representation in Congress. When that event takes place, both of these pro-visional governments are to cease. In contemplation of this act, this military

the acts, as the provisional civil government it covered every department of the civil administration, save only of civil jurisdiction in each of these States. It had all the characteristics and powers of a State givernment, legislative, judic is not to be interfered with by military circle and executive, and was in the full and lawful exercises of these powers, except only that it was not entitled to representation as a State of the Union. This existing government is not set aside; it is recognized more than offee by this act. It is not in any one of its department of the existing civil authority, in all its other is recognized more than offee by this act. It is not in any one of its department of the existing civil authority, in all its other is recognized more than offee by this act. It is not in any one of its department of the existing civil authority, in all its other in existing government is not set aside; in its recognized more than offee by this act. It is not in any one of its department of the existing civil authority, in all its other in the problem of the constant of the existing civil authority, in all its other is recognized more than offee by this act. It is not in any one of its department of the existing civil authority, in all its other is recognized more than offee by this act. It is not in any one of its department of the existing civil authority, in all its other in the problem of the existing civil authority, in all its other in the case of the Union. This existing government is not set aside; it is recognized more than offee by this act. It is not in any one of its department of the problem of the problem of the problem of the constant of the problem of the constant of the problem of the prob

The constitution was to be changed in only one particular to make it acceptable to Congress, and that was in the matter of the elective franchise. The purpose, the sole object of this act, is to effect that change, and to effect it by the agency of the people of the State, or such of the matter, or the matter, or the matter, or the matter of the elective franchise. The purpose, the sole object of this act, is to effect that change, and to effect it by the agency of the people of the State, or such of the matter, to preserve order and purish offenders, if found necessary, by military commanders. The law the meantime, to preserve order and purish offenders, if found necessary, by military commissions. We are, therefore, not at loss to know what powers were possessed by the existing civil authority. The only question is up-n the powers were possessed by the existing civil authority. The only question is up-n the powers were possessed by the existing civil authority. We see first of all, that carb of these States is subjected to the military authority of the United States, not to the military authority of the United States, not to the military authority of the United States, not to the military commander is bound to protect, not authorized to destroy.

Agitation is a part of the case of two colored men who were arreachised under the military bill.

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Agitation is a part of the table with one allowed to the provise the sublime order of nature. In tempests, the table with the submit of the sublime order of nature. In tempests, the transfers the under the military bill.

Agitation is a part of the case of two colored men who were arreached thing the military foremon one of them allowed to the military foremore of one of the submine order of nature. In tempests, to the the submine order of nature. In tempests, to the the immirated t

provided to find the extent and nature of the power granted. This, then, is what is granted to the military commander, the power or duty to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and he may do this by the agency of the Criminal Courts of the State, or if necessary, he may have resort to military trials. This compromises all the powers given to the military commanders.

There is a general clause making it the extended to the civil authority. So, the state, or if necessary, he may have the state, or if necessary he may have the state, or if necessary, he may have the state, or if necessary he may have the state of the sta

mises al' the powers given to the military commanders.

There is a general clause making it the duty of the military commanders to give protections to all person, in their rights of person and property; considered by itself and without reference to the context, and to other provisious of the act, it is hable to its generality to be misunderstood. What sort of protection is here meant? What violations of rights of persons or property are intended? In what manner is this protection to be given? These questions arise at once. It appears that some of the military commanders have misunderstood this grant of power as all comprehensive, conferring on them the power to remove the executive and judicial officers in their places; to suspend the legislative power of the State; to ake under control of fleers appointed by themselves; the collection and disbursement of the revenues of the State; to prohibit the execution of the laws of the State by the agency of its appointed officers and agents; to change existing laws in matters affecting purely civitan i private rights; suspind or enjoin the execution of judgment and decisious of the established State fourts; to interfere in the ordinary administration of justice in State Courts by prescribing new qualifications for jarors, and charge apon the ground of expediency the existing relations of the partic

to interfere in the ordinary administration of justice in State Courts by presenting new qualifications for jurors, and charge upon the ground of expected ency the existing relations of the particle occurrences, giving protection to one party by violating the rights of the other party.

I feel confident that these military officers, in all they have done, have supposed that they had full warrant for their action. Their education and training have not been of the kind to fit them for the delicate and difficult task of giving construction to such a statute as that now under consideration. They require instruction, and hearly all of them have asked for instruction to solve their own doubts, and to furnish them a sale guard for the performance of their duties.

There can be no doubt as to the rule of construction according to which we must interpret this grant of power. It is a grant of power to the military authority over civil ri hts and citizon's in time of pagee. It is a new jurisdiction never granted before, by which, in certain particulars and for certain purposes, the established principle that them hittary shall be subordinate to civil authority is reversed. The rule of construction to be applied to such a grant of power to the military shall be subordinate to civil authority is reversed. The rule of construction to be applied to such a grant of power is thus stated in Dwarris on Statutes, page 652:

A statute creating a new jurisdiction never granted before, by which, in certain particulars and for certain purposes, the established principle that them hittary shall be subordinate to civil authority is reversed. The rule of construction to be applied to such a grant of power is thus stated in Dwarris on Statutes, page 652:

A statute creating a new jurisdiction never granted before, by which is the protection of the State of Mississ ppi for the case of the state of the same protection of the State of Mississ ppi for the construction of various propounded from one of the act. The act does not give power to c

under which these people live. It is a power to preserve, not to abrogate; to sustain the existing frame of social order and rule, and not a power to introduce contemplation of this act, this military authority and this civil authority are to be acted on together. The people in those States are made subject to both, and must obey both in their respective jurisdictions.

There is, then, an imperative necessity to define as clearly as possible the line which separates the two jurisdictions, and exact scope of authority to each. Now, as to the civil authority to each. Now, as to the civil authority recognized by the acts, as the provisional civil govern ment it covered every department of civil jurisdiction in each of these States.

It had all the characteristics and powers to introduce military not necessity and role and on the power to introduce military chamber, in his julgment, the necessity arises in the intended in the power to intended arise, to take the administration of the arise, to take the administration of the necessity arise in the into his win hand, and to want of alequate protection for life and property. This duty or power of protection is due to produce the suppression of insurrection, disorder and vious and contained by the suppression of insurrection, disorder and vious clene, &c., and it is declared that all interference under State authority in the exercise of this military authority, shall be made to the civil administration, save only its oriminal jurisdiction, and even as to which means the provision of the law in time of peace. He says: Nothing short of a necessity time of the civil administration, save only its oriminal property.

Whist the act does not in terms displace the Criminal Courts of the Sate, it does give power to the military commander when, in his judgment, the necessity arises, to take the administration of the criminal law into his own hands, and to try and punish offenders by means of military commissions. However, we see a control of the commissions of the commissions.

THE ANGEL'S WHISPER

of great beauty prevails in Irela

Her beads while she numbered,
The bady still slumbered.
And smiled in her face as she bended her knee:
"O blee be that warning,
My child, ity sleep adorning,
For I know that the angels are whispering with the

"And while they are keeping.
Bright watch o'er thy sleeping.
Gh, pray to them softly, my baby, with me!
And say then wouldst rather.
They'd watch o'er thy father!
For Iknow that the "ngles are wispering to thee."

The dawn of the morning
Saw Dernot the morning
Saw Dernot teturning.
And the wife wept with juy her babe's father to see;
And closely careasing
Her chief with a biessing,
Said. I knew that the augus were whispering with

A MAN WOLF.

Rev. Dr. Butler, the well-known Meth Rev. Dr. Butler, the well-known Meth odist missionery who established the mission of that church in India, in 1850, recently returned to this country. He makes the following statement of a remarkable case: In 1859 a British soldier, while bearing a dispatch from one magistrate to another in Oude, passed an untraite to another in Oude, passed an un-frequented ravine, where he saw a pack of wolves, and with them a human being evidently one of their company. Imme-diately turning back he reported the er runstance to the magi-trate for whom he was traveling. The latter for think mustered a number of Coolies and went to the place. The pack of wolves fled a short distance and sought refuge in a sort of cave or den. Beginning to dig, the party soon discovered the feet of the wild man, and, drawing him forth, succeeded gan and drawing him forth succeeded in binding and carrying him to the town.

Dr Butler has seen him often since, and

says he is evidently a man, and at the

ime of his capture apparently about wenty-four years of age The captured creature at first violently The captured creature at first violently resisted the attempt to put clothing upon him, but after while ceased to tear the garments. He is now kept by a gentleman in the city of Thuje Vaupore, some eight hundred miles west from Calcuta. When first taken he was unwilling to eat anything but raw meat and has never been able to speak or make any approximation to a knowledge of the alphabet, If any one looks careestly or sharely at If any one looks earnestly or sharply a him, he expresses his annoyance by half-uttered grunt, immediately turning away and settling upon his haunches in a corner of the room, or fies down. He eats his fool off the ground, and although a human boing, is in habits a wolf, with the instincts of that beast.

This is certainly an anomalous fact in history, although it is said that four simlar cases are known to have occurred in India, presenting the same general facts.
Wolves abound in India, where the inhabitants live wholly in the cities and villages; and at the approach of night all persons employed in the open country retire to these clusters of houses, or huts and these roving and ferocous animals find free range. It frequently happens that a wolf steals into a house and carries off a child. So frequently is this the case, that in the schedules furnished for

recording the mortality in each place, one column is headed, "Carried off by SURVEY OF THE LAKES -The survey of the Northern lake, is to be prosecuted his year with energy, under the direc-ion of Brevet Brigadier General Wm F. Reynolds. The Datroit Post says:— F. Reynolds. The Detroit Post says:—
One of the most interesting subjects to be investigated this year is a new one, namely, the source of supply and the outflow for the great Northwestern lakes. There has been some discussion but no investigation among the scientific men on this subject. Some have claimed that the fall of rain and the full wing streams

Gardening for Women.

spend a portion of every passing day the postmaster responsible to the working among plants, and watching the publisher for the payment. growth of shrubs, and trees, and plants, and to observe the opening of flowers, from week to week, as the season advances? Then, how much it adds to the enogyment to know that your own hands have plants ed and tilled them! This is a pleasure that requires no great riches nor profound knowledge. The humble cottage of the laboring poor, not less then their grounds, may be adorned with pot plants; which in due time will become redolent of rich prefume, not less than radient with beauty -thus ministering to the love of the beautiful in nature.

The wife and daughter who loves home. and would seek ever to make it the best place for hesband and brother, is willing to torego some gossiping, morning calls for the sake of having leisure for the culivation of plants, and shrubs, and flowers. The good house wife is early among the plants and flowers, as is the husband at his place of buisness. They are both utilitarians, the one it may be in the abstract, and the other in the concrete, each as essential to the enjoyment of the other as are the real and ideal in human

The lowest utilitarianism would labor with no less assiduity for the substantial things which elevate and refine the mind and exalt the soul.

The advantage which woman personally lerives from stirring the soil and snuffing the morning air, are freshness and beauty of cheek and brightness of eye, cheerfuless of temper, vigor of mind, and purity of heart. Consequently she is more heerful and lovely as a daughter, more lignified and womanly as a sister, and ore attractive and confiling as a wife. -Exchange.

LITTLE NEGLECTS DESTROY FARM Profits.—By neglecting to lock the sta-le door, the herse was stolen; by leaving lot of old rubish in the barn yard, one colt broke his leg and another got a nail in his foot; in neglecting to spend half an hour in battening up the sheepfold, a pair of twin lambs froze to death; by careessly tving the bull, the ox was gored lessly tying the bull, the ox was gored and died, by neglecting to kill the ticks on the sheep, and lice on the cattle, the sheep became poor, shed their wool, gave no milk, and the lambs died, and a fine stock of cattle, in high condition when they came to stall, lost all their flesh before spring some were helped up by the ore spring, some were helped up by the tail and survived, while others were sna-ked off by the neck, a sort of retributive justice to their owners; always attached some way to human transgression.

-Vice President Wade, at Lawrence —Vice President Wade, at Lawrence, Kansis, made a speech containing some unterances which it will be useful to note; "He declared unequivo-ally in favor of female suffrage, reiterating views expressed in the Secare hart Spring. He declared that neither Johns in nor the declared that neither Johns in nor the declared that neither so desert the people; and that the Sutherners now had the mildest terms offered them they ever would get; and that if they rejected them the strew would be driven another turn, and they would be compelled to yield. The Senator added that the shadow of an other struggle was over us; the halow of an other struggle was over us; that Congress, which has done so much for the slave, cannot quietly regard the terrible listination which exists between the laborer distinction which exists between the laborer and cuployer. Property is not fairly divided, and a more equal distribution must be wrong it out. If your dull he de, he said, each unders and this, the women will, and entressers upon the eve of an election will have to tell the laborers what they will do for them.

A correspondent of the Cincin-nati Commercial has the following to say of the talented member from this district:

"Thomas Williams, of Pennsylvania who has represented the Pittsburgh district for four or five years past, is a genial good humored, well-read and ular man, who knows as much law as any member of the present Congress, and, although given to rather ong speeches, can state a case with admirable precision. He is sixty years of age, with a fine head, kindly blue eys, and gray locks, just begin-ning to turn white."

Courier:

The speeches of such men as Wilser and Kelley are outrages upon, and insults to the Southern people, and they would be more or le's human if they could listen to them, with at feelings of recomment. The mode at Mobile is but the beginning of what we shall see if these peddlers of political doctrines and Jacobin insolence do not abandon their pigrimage through the Southern States.

An exchange in speaking of the magic alstrains of a hand organ, says:—'When the played 'Old Dog Tray,' we noticed eleven purpositing in front of the manufactory of the same of the southern providing for his wife and the boy Stephen, and the children of John C. Gerty, of eleven purpositing in front of the magic alstrains of a hand organ, says:—'When the played 'Old Dog Tray,' we noticed eleven purpositing in front of the magic alstrains of a hand organ, says:—'When the played 'Old Dog Tray,' we noticed the magic alstrains of a hand organ, says:—'When the played 'Old Dog Tray,' we noticed the magic alstrains of a hand organ, says:—'When the played 'Old Dog Tray,' we noticed the magic alstrains of a hand organ, says:—'When the played 'Old Dog Tray,' we noticed the magic alstrains of a hand organ, says:—'When the played 'Old Dog Tray,' we noticed the magic alstrains of a hand organ, says:—'When the played 'Old Dog Tray,' we noticed the magic alstrains of a hand organ, says:—'When the played 'Old Dog Tray,' we noticed the played 'Old Dog Tray,' we noticed the played 'Old Dog Tray,' we noticed the magic alstrains of a hand organ, says:—'When the played 'Old Dog Tray,' we noticed the magic alstrains of a hand organ, says:—'When the played 'Old Dog Tray,' we noticed the played 'Old Dog Tray,' we noticed alstrains of a hand organ, says:—'When the played 'Old Dog Tray,' we noticed alstrains of a hand organ, says:—'When the played 'Old Dog Tray,' we noticed alstrains of a hand organ, says:—'When the played 'Old Dog Tray,' we noticed alstrains of a hand organ, says:—'When the played 'Old Dog Tray,' we noticed the played 'Old Dog Tray,'

NEWSPAPER LAWS.

There is nothing better for wives and daughters, physically, than to have the eare of a garden—a flower plot, if nothing more. What is pleasanter than to spend a portion of every passing day

Any person who takes a paper regulaly from the postoffice, whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the subscription.

A person ordering his paper to be

discontinued must pay a'll arrestrages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether it is taken out of the office or not.

The courts have decided that refu-

sing to take newspapers and periodical from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

LABOR HONORABLE.-Labor is no only useful but necessary and honora-ble. It makes the framework of society, and is the basis of civilization. In what consists the cheif difference between the consists the cheif difference between the civilized man and the savage? The former labors in one way or another; the latter is idle. Our daily food, all the arts and refinements and luxurious indulgences of life are the products of labor from the first tilling of the soil and raising a primitive hut, up to the construction of stately mansions, palaces and churches, with all their interior decorations. Not less necessary is labor in its infinite variety of diversions for personal comfort and adorment whether it be in comfort and adorment whether it be in manufacture of the coarse woolens for protection against cold, or of those rich silks and brocades and laces, the wearers of which, in perfor or drawing room, in court receptions or in the ball room, too often forget the many dexterous hands that labored to gratify their desire for such rich display. We know not how far the heaven of

We know not how far the heaven of aristocracy may be fermenting in the minds of those American citizens who by wealth and station, may now be uppermost in society. They can hardly forget that most of them have been elevated by labor—if not of their own hands, at any rate by the labor of others who have plowed, sowed and reaped, spun and wove, plied the hammer on the anvil, and kept furnace and forge a going to swell their incomes, and give them leisure, ease and enjoyment.

HAVING IT OUT .- A gentleman riding HAVING IT OUT.—A gentleman riding through the country a few days since, approached a fence corner, when his cars were greeted by exclamations of anger, accompanied by vigorous thwacks on some object that, judging from the dust arising from the locality, was anything but patient under the infliction. Approaching the spot, our informant beheld a towheaded urchin of some twelve summers, belaboring, with all the strength he was master of, what seemed to be a most stubbarn specimen of the genus mule. The operation did not apparently discommode the beast further than to arouse its "mulishness," and to which it gave vent by a lishness," and to which it gave vent by a series of kicks that would do honor to Castello's circus ring. At this juncture, our informant ventured to remonstrate. when the following explanation was vouch safed: "Dad whips mam, (whack-kick.) mam whips sis, (whack-kick.) and sis, (gratuitous kicks.) darn her, beats me, an' I'm going to take it out !- (whack.")

A WIT SHARPENER.--While the troops were in Nashville, a little fellow frequently passed headquarters inquising whether any one desired his services to sharpen knives. The boy was poorly clad, and seeringly very ignorant. One morning, when he stopped as usual, Col. B., of the Regiment, who prided himself on his literary attainments and sharpness of speech, asked the boy "if he thought he could sharpen wits?" The juvenile eyed the elegant uniform for an instant, and replied, "Yes, for them what's A WIT SHARPENER .-- While the troops got any, but I never thinks of bringi my sharpener round here."

Court of Vienna, with whom an "Imperial Highness" danced three times on the same evening, flattered by his attention, frankly expressed her gratification at the compliment. "I did not intend it as a complement," was the abswer. "Then," compliment," was the answer. "Then," said the lady, "your Highness must be very fond of dancing." "I detest dancing." was the unsatisfactory response.—
"What then, may I ask, can be your Imperial Highness's motive for dancing?"
"Madam," was the exalted personage's curt reply, "my medical attendant advises me to perspire."

ning to turn white.

The Louisville Courier is decidedly opposed to the idea of any Northern man being permitted to speak in the South upon political subjects. The Courier is a day after the fair. The campaign for tree speech has comoienced, and more light will be shed through the late rebellious sections in a year to come than it has seen in all, since the foundation of the Union Listen to the foundation of the Union Listen to the Courier:

Courier:

we shall see if these peddlers of political doctrines and Jacobin insolence do not along the Southern States.

The will of Artemus Ward, after providing for his wife and the boy Stephen and the children of John C. Gerry, of Waterford, Maine, leaves his library to the best scholar in the schools of that longing in the Ponitentiary for whipping this worlder, aged 87:

The will of Artemus Ward, after cears from their eyes with their fore paws.

—With regard to the amount of travel across the ocean, it is now stated that there is more difficulty in securing a return passage from Europe than it is to get passage from their eyes with their fore paws.

NUMBER 29. PRETTY POOR PRACTICES .- "COSmes," who edits the rural column of the Saturday Evening Post, thus enumerales a list of pretty poor practices:

It is pretty poor practice for a farmer to dig and delve, tug and grub, and clear up fifty acres of land at a cost of \$2,000, and then in the third year surrender about a fifth of it to the briars, brambles and ox eye daisies.

Poor practice to half manure, half plow, half seed, half cultivate a field, and then harvest from it less than half a crop.

To keep two inferior, scrawny, scrub cows for dairy purposes, that give less milk than one good one, and consume more food than three.

To purchase in town 500 loads of livery stable manuaged at the company of the company and consumer and consumer conduction.

livery stable manure, and suffer 600 of better home made manure to run to waste. To attempt to fatten three hogs into 1200 pounds of pork on just so much feed as would keep two nicely

growing.

To estimate agricultural fairs as arrant humbugs, and spend three days every month saving the country

to depend upon borrowing your neighbors' rakes, movers, and all sorts of implements in haying and harvest time.

To house up a thousand bushels of grain, waiting for a rise, till one-tenth has gone to feed rats and mice, and the remainder smells like the essence of rat, and the price is down 40 per cent.

To plant out a big orchard of choice fruit trees with a first thought of money making, and leave them to

To keep two fancy five hundred dollar carriage horses, and pay six dollars a day for a team to plow.

It is positively a poor practice to call "book larnin" all bosh to ignore news and agricultural papers, and attempt to keep up an even yoke with your progressive neighbors by main strength and stupidness.

-Young Man, don't look at the girls so. Can't you see they don't like it? In fact won't endure it! It is at solutely insulting. Do you suppose they put on feathers, flounces, waterfalls, ribbons, and rigs for you to look at? Not much—it's only to please pa and ma. They can't bear to be looked at—which ou might know by their blushes, if you had any sense. by their blushes, if you had any sense.— Dno't do it.

GOOD TEMPLARS.—The Grand Lodge of North America, I. O. of G. T., met in Detroit, on the 25th ult. Twenty-seven States, Territories and Provinces were represented, including Canada, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, California and Opena. The colds have the control of the co and Oregon. The order has made unpre-ceded progress since 1864, and now num-bers 340,000 in the United States and British Provinces.

-A blind man had been sitting one day —A bind man had been sitting oued by and pleasantly chatting with some visitors for an hour, when one of them wished the company good morning and left the room. What white teeth that lady has!" room. What write teeth that hady has "said the sarcastic blind man. How can you possibly tell that?" said a friend.—"Because," was the readyanswer, "for the last half-hour she has done nothing but laugh.'

An honest Dutchman, in training up thinks of bringing his son in the way he should go, frequently his son in the way he should go and his son in the way DANCING.—An English lady at the court of Vienna, with whom an "Impediat Highness" denced three times on the ame evening, flattered by his attention,

Breathes there a man with soul so dead—who never to himself hath said—I will my local paper take—both for my own and family's sake?—If such there be, let him repent—and have the paper to him sent—and if he'd pass a happy winter—he in advance should pay the printer.

-It is gossiped in Paris that a widow of 45 summers married a young man aged 18. By her first husband she had son, who, at the time of her second marriage, was 21. She recently died, and by her will left her fortune to her son and husband. As her husband was not yet of age, her son was appointed his guardian.