

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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Communications.

For the Citizen.

Abolitionists, Fanatics, and Radicals.

These are terms of reproaches that have long been applied to men who would rather be right than be President. Men who preferred the approving smile of their own conscience before the loud applause of their fellow citizens. But these words of reproach have become jewels in their crown of glory. When Abraham Lincoln said "This Union could not permanently endure half slave and half free," he was called "A fanatic." Now let the word be inscribed to his honor, as we thank God for a Union all free.

We pity the metallic headed gentlemen who never had soul enough to believe in human progress. To-day they find themselves far in the rear, wondering and cursing that the world has left them. They might have known better. Ideas must keep time to the Steam Press, Locomotive, and Telegraph. What was radical yesterday, is conservative to-day. And now look ahead and you will see these fanatics and radicals have taken a new position, still in advance. As pioneers they are, under fire of the enemy, cutting away the barricade preparatory to another charge; there is where you will be to-morrow. Once you cursed these men for saying slavery should not go in to the National Territory; next for saying the government had power to coerce a State; next for saying, the captured slave should not be returned to the enemy; next for confiscation; next for emancipation; next for employing colored soldiers; next for paying them as much as white men; next for amending the Constitution; and now, for the Civil Rights bill. Thus step by step you have followed these same "Fanatics," "Radicals" and "Abolitionists," cursing as you went, until not only the South Carolina Legislature, but the Butler County Democracy have become "Abolitionists." About the time they become reconciled to the Civil Rights bill, these Fanatics and Radicals and a two-thirds vote will have left you dreaming.

When Gen. Butler tried to arm the negro, he was cursed by the same men who afterward gave a thousand dollars for a negro substitute. Once Democrats in this County cursed the Old side covetous for conveying fugitive slaves to Canada; at a later day they conveyed themselves to Canada to avoid the draft. Thus the curse has come back upon their own heads, and the beauty of it is, while the Old side won't vote, deserters can't. We can never repay the debt of gratitude we owe to such men as Lovejoy and Sumner, for their services in this great conflict of ideas. Their devotion can only be compared to that of the early martyrs. Those who, ten years ago, applauded Brooks for his assault upon Sumner, are now emigrating to Free Kansas to find free homes, and rejoice that the eastern wind brings no cry of the slave, or crack of the master's whip. Preachers and teachers driven from the slave States by infuriated mobs as "Abolitionists," go back to finish their work and find the monster dead, with no hope of reconstruction.

What a consolation to the friends of humanity to know, that this country at last has a soul, a spirit born, and purified amid the smoke of battle which can neither be bought nor sold by executive power. All they wanted was to know where Johnson was, and they could tell whether they were with him or not. Those who made haste to bow at his feet, now find themselves cold and lonely away back in the rear, while a solid two-thirds occupy the position, but a few months ago called "Radical." These weak-kneed supplicants have done but little, and they might all be called "Doolittles."

The world moves, and in the van must ever be found the United States of America. The cry of humanity is, onward! He who takes a backward step, must perish by the way-side as the advancing columns move on. These "Radicals" are still ahead, clearing the road for another step; you will be there to-morrow—and wonder as you do about your present position that you were not there sooner.—Andrew Johnson, in calling Sumner "A traitor," called two-thirds of Congress traitors, and the Civil Rights bill treason, as the sequel proves. He is just learning the truth of his drunken inaugural. "That 'All power comes from the people.'" Where are all of those men who, six years ago, scoffed at the radical term, "Irrepressible Conflict." Why have they not stopped it before this. Their resistance has been as chaff before the wind. It is as the voice of God, which demands protection for all his creatures, and the conflict will stop only, when we shall have honored the declarations of

the Fathers of the Republic in the quality of all. Then, there will be no "Abolitionists," no "Fanatics," no "Radicals," no "Doolittles;" But all will stand upon common ground, satisfied in the enjoyment of all his rights, and denying none to his neighbor. Looking upon treason as a crime, and calling everything by its proper name. A Johnson betraying the friends of freedom, "A traitor;" and a Sumner standing by the rights of humanity, "A patriot" and "Philanthropist." TIME.

For the Citizen.

GREAT CALAMITY.

LOSS OF LIFE, &c. &c. &c. MR. EDITOR:—As every village and community in our county, has its afflictions and wonders, allow me space to narrate some of the afflictions, which fell to the lot of our community.

Your readers have all heard of the little village of Petersville. It is a favored place; being situated near the famous Oil, Salt and Gas works, on Big Connoquenessing Creek. These works caused great excitement betimes, and the oil is run several hundred feet into the ground; but the "machines is tied" up now, and our friends in China may congratulate themselves, for it the company had not been so cautious, the hole might have been made clear through, and left open at both ends. Although that subject is "dried up" there has been a flood of something else.

There is a silent little stream called love (so somebody says,) which rises in the hearts of "Sentimentalists," flows up hill and down hill, into the river of "Matrimony," and then into the Ocean of "Conjugal Happiness." The surface of this little stream is smooth, but its power is irresistible, and many an unfortunate is forced into "Matrimony," mighty rushing waters. During the last nine months there has been twenty-six complete engulfings; but were fortunate enough to be rescued by "Divines," at "Union City." Of this twenty-six couple, thirty-five persons reside within less than four miles of Petersville. Quite a number were Soldiers, who have withstood the "storms" and "floods" of many campaigns, but were unable to resist this "tide," let out by cupid. There was, also, a number of promising young ladies and gentlemen, coming in Love Creek, and hurled into the whirlpool of "separation," and sunk beneath its waters, because no assistance could be given, until they would reach a town near the mouth of the creek, called "Engagement." But another freshet will raise some of the bodies. Among the number rescued was a Captain from Butler, who staid out fishing, and succeeded in letting himself be caught.—And Lieut Johnny, not satisfied with the arrangements of the "Committee," sailed his craft down the Ohio, and took to himself a fair lady from Jackson county, to help him up stream. And Charley came from afar, and with Alex's assistance, took all the "Bells" we had. Sergt. G. went up the "muddy" road, and arrived safely without the aid of "Pontons."—I hope their voyage on the Ocean may be a long, prosperous and happy one.

Now I know some of your readers, have no idea, what a grand sight, this "showing of appearances" is, especially to one who can be at a safe distance, and coolly view the scene. Well, accidents will occur, and Whitestown may as well cease to wonder. If the ladies there should make a draft, it would receive more smiles than Uncle Sam's drafts did. I wish W. and E. of Butler, a long life full of happiness, and will say as much for J. & Co., if they "go and do likewise." As some of our cities are preparing for cholera, &c., I would advise the neighboring villages to prepare for this Petersville fever, as there is no sign of it abating, and the country might be made desolate. I have just come to the conclusion that Petersville cannot be lost, who her the "Gypsies" come back or not. But I must not weary your readers any longer, but if maternal progress walks as fast the next nine months, as it did the last, I will count how many will be left, and will let you know when Petersville blows off, for I must see the end of this wonder.

BETSEY JEAN.
PETERSVILLE, April 17th, 1866.]

For the Citizen.

An Infallible Cure for Dropsy.

MR. EDITOR:—The following recipe is sent to you for publication, hoping it may do good to suffering humanity in dropsical diseases. By the use of the following prescription a man in Allegheny was restored to perfect health, after being tapped twice, and pronounced incurable by a consultation of physicians.

RECIPE.
1 lb. parsley root, 1/2 do. horse-radish root, 2 lbs. old rusty iron. Boil them one half hour in a gallon of rain water, then cool and strain them. Add 1/2 pint Holland gin. Use daily as a beverage, as the necessity of the patient requires.

A LADY.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Participants in Rebellion Disfranchised Until 1870.

LEADING REBELS NOT TO HOLD OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1866.

The Reconstruction Committee, pursuant to adjournment, held a very important meeting to-day at the Capitol, during which they definitely agreed on a plan to be submitted to Congress and the country for the reconstruction of the Southern States to the Union. The committee were in session four hours, and had an exciting time. Each separate proposition that was made was voted on, and declared agreed to by a majority vote.—The question of requiring negro suffrage of the South within the next ten years was lost, Thad. Stevens even opposing it. That having been disposed of, the issue of a basis of representation next elicited a prolonged discussion, and it was finally determined that a constitutional amendment should be proposed, declaring that all males above the age of 21, who were not allowed to vote by the States, should not be counted in the basis of representation. It will be noticed that the practical effect of this amendment will be to leave the number of Southern representatives just about where it is now, inasmuch as all the colored people of the South, except the males over twenty-one, will be counted in the representative population.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, then insisted that the present Civil Rights bill was unconstitutional, and that an amendment to the Constitution, guaranteeing civil rights to persons in all of the States would be agreed to. The Committee adopted the proposition.

It was then resolved that all who participated in the rebellion should be disfranchised from voting for Federal office, and that the rebel debt should be repudiated. These several propositions were then embodied in a constitutional amendment, which will be duly reported to the House on Monday. There was considerable satisfaction expressed in the Committee that they had come to a conclusion.

The following is understood to be the constitutional amendment proposed:

ARTICLE—SECTION 1. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever, in any State, the elective franchise shall be denied to any portion of its male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens, not less than 21 years of age.

SECTION 3.—Until the 4th day of July, 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for members of Congress and for electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

SECTION 4. Neither the United States nor any States shall assume to pay any debt or obligation already incurred, in aid of insurrection or war against the United States or any claims for compensation for loss of involuntary service or labor.

SECTION 5.—The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

A bill to provide for the restoration of the States lately in rebellion to their full political rights, by admitting delegations to Congress, and a second bill debarring leading rebels from holding office, is also reported, including the following clauses.

First. The President and Vice President of the Confederate States, so-called, and heads of Departments thereof.

Second. Those who in other countries acted as agents of the Confederate States.

Third. Heads of Departments of the United States, officers of the army and navy of the United States, and all persons educated in the military or naval academy of the United States, Judges of the United States, and members of either house of the 36th Congress of

the United States, who gave aid or comfort to the late rebellion.

Fourth. Those who acted as officers of the Confederate States, so-called, above the grade of Colonel, or Master in the Navy, or any one who, as Governor of any of the Confederate States, gave aid or comfort to the rebellion.

Fifth. Those who have treated officers or soldiers, or sailors of the army or navy of the United States, captured during the late war, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war.

It is understood that the vote upon them was twelve, against three. As it is known that Senator Johnson, and Representatives Grider and Rogers voted in the negative, the affirmative must be Senators, Fessenden, Grimes, Harris, Howard and Williams, and Representatives Stevens, and Washburne, of Illinois; Morrill, Bingham, Conkling, Boutwell and Blow.

Second Dispatch.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 29.

The report of the Reconstruction Committee will be reported to both Houses of Congress to-morrow. It is intended to press it to an early vote, though a reasonable amount of debate will be allowed. Should it be passed by the requisite two-thirds vote, a resolution will be presented requesting the Governors to convene the State Legislatures in extra session for the purpose of ratifying the amendment.

A Democratic member of the Committee yesterday submitted the plan as agreed on, to the President. Mr. Johnson thought there was a practical abandonment of the negro suffrage issue, while on the other hand it virtually assumed the unconstitutionality of the civil rights bill, by proposing to incorporate it in the Constitution.—Pitts. Com.

Young America.

This is the designation of individuals, as of a class, and not so much of a class as of a character. It is understood to be a modern development of humanity, and by some, is second indigenous to our country, a product of American institutions. It is not confined exclusively to any condition of society, appearing alike in the lower and higher, and distinguished only by the different drapery and exterior attendants of riches and poverty. The same remarks might be made in reference to the sexes, the character prevailing both, and exhibiting in both the same peculiarities.

Young America is mainly distinguished for his successful competition in the race with time, by which he has outstripped the ordinary progress of juvenile development, and achieved the extraordinary feat of getting considerable in advance of his nominal age. As a legitimate consequence of this, forwardness becomes a visible element of the character, appearing in the speech, in the manners, in the estimate formed of the opinions and wishes of others, and in the air of conscious exemption from the old regime of bashfulness and blushing. Bashfulness is the terror of Young America—also the only one—as the fruitful source of awkwardness in manners. A mistake of Young America, we think—Bashfulness is modesty in the rough, and modesty is bashfulness polished up. But a too violent and persistent rubbing may endanger its delicate beauty. The stern old Roman, Seneca, deemed modesty a mighty auxiliary to virtue. He recommended the cultivation of it to young men, suggesting to them the inquiry, even in their private conduct, how would I act if the eyes of Cato were upon me? Pliny, too, a rich, retired lawyer, delighted to see and to encourage the youthful beginner, when his face was covered with the flush of anxiety, dashed with modesty.

Young America, however, is not distinguished by manners alone. The character appears in the dress. But whether it is as a cause or as an effect, is a question difficult to decide. As a practical question, it is one of importance, whether the character elicits the style or the style suggests and cultivates the character. Young America also extends his views beyond externals, and subjects opinions and beliefs to the same process of reckless elimination. Sentiments and usages, rules and actions, if they bear the marks of long standing approval, are voted old fogyish, not in spite of their pleas, but in consequence of them. Politics, religion, filial obligations, business affairs, personal habits, marriage relations, eventually feel the influence of the character indicated by the term Young America, and feel it sadly. The dispositions and habits, cherished by the half approving epithet bestowed on their earlier developments in childhood, will in their maturity embitter and dishonor lives that

might be happy and creditable. The laws of God and nature can not be reversed without detriment to society. The authority of parents, of governments and of God, is established in wisdom and beneficence. To ignore or dishonor the claims of either, in the primitive period of childhood and youth, clouds the prospects of happiness for the whole of life. Young America is a forlorn character at thirty-five.—Pitts. Com.

Circumstances Alter Cases.

That circumstances alter cases is no new thing. They always have, and probably, always will. Everything depends on the point of view. It makes all the difference in the world whether it were my ox that gored your bull, or my bull that gored your ox: The mere fact of being in power or out, on the ministerial benches or the opposition ones, works magical changes in political opinion and conduct. Of these facts in the natural history of politicians we are having abundant illustration and to spare, just now. Stern patriots, who denounced Abraham Lincoln as a tyrant and a usurper for suspending the *habeas corpus*, that intestine treason might be held in check, and seizing traitorous presses that it might not be fomented, and for exerting the dictatorial powers necessarily inherent in the head of the nation, who was at the same time commander-in-chief of the army and navy, in time of civil war, have undergone a change of heart. The scales have fallen from their eyes, and they now see powers which Lincoln never exercised nor claimed, and which have not the excuse of the nation's extremity to palliate them, to be the bulwarks of liberty, which must be defended at all hazards against all comers. It is the difference of the point of view, or, to use the German neologism, of the standpoint. What was crime in Mr. Lincoln is virtue in Mr. Johnson, because of the different purposes, as these authorities conceive, of the two men.

Mr. Lincoln's lot was cast in the time of civil war which threatened the very existence of the nation, and which would have destroyed it if sharp and prompt remedies had not been applied to mischiefs which would not bide the time of the process of peaceful government.—With no unseemly haste, with all fitting deliberation, he put forth the powers which are reserved in every polity for its own preservation. The times demanded an administration of affairs the very opposite of that which belongs to times of peace; but for the very same end—the preservation of the institutions of freedom, which give security to life and property and personal liberty. To secure the permanent enjoyment of these blessings it was necessary that some of the safeguards which the wisdom of ages has devised for their protection should be suspended for a season. And this as a terror to evil-doers only. The loyal portion of the population not only submitted patiently to this change in their condition, they received it gladly. We were all of us content to be arrested and put into confinement for a time if the Government, under mistake, thought it necessary so to entreat us. That was a risk which every man had to run, and was willing to run, in order that the safety of society might be secured by the confusion of its enemies. We were content to take the chance of trial by military commissions ourselves, should ill-luck so order, that parried might also thus receive their due reward. Had it not been so, the necessary measures of the President could not have been carried out. The consent of the people was the ultimate sanction of his action.

But the North was not absolutely unanimous on this point. In every city and every village there was to be heard the voice of lamentation and woe over the downfall of our liberties. The freedom of the press was at an end. Arbitrary arrests had destroyed all the safeguards of personal liberty. Martial law was taking the place of trial by jury. The President was a despot who had usurped all the powers of government, and had centred in his own person the executive, judicial, and legislative functions of the state. The vocabulary of abuse was exhausted and a new one imagined in order to express the sense of those lovers of liberty of his enormities. With all the power claimed for the repression of treasonable language, there was never a Chief Magistrate so well abused as was Abraham Lincoln for his assumption of unconstitutional powers. And this was only because of the point of view. These egotistical persons, though standing on the Northern side of the line, had such a squint in their political optics that they saw everything from a Southern standpoint. Whatever interfered with the prosperous progress of the rebellion was

unconstitutional and vile. The coercion of States at all, the invasion of the sacred soil, the exercise of martial law on either side the line, the freeing of slaves that sought the protection of our troops, the employing of negro troops, and, above all, the proclamation of universal emancipation, were all things monstrous, prodigious, abominable, and unutterable.—For these were all measures for the destruction of the element of the oligarchy which had held the control of the nation for long years, and of which these blatant bellows were the menials and the parasites, watching the countenances of their masters, doing their dirty work, and rewarded by the broken meat of their tables.

But time goes on. This very poisonous breath of treason filled the soul of the assassin with the spirit of murder. The great citizen, the daily beauty of whose life made more ugly all that hated him, fell at the moment of victory. Another and a different man reigns in his stead. In course of time it gradually comes to light, that the new President inclines to reinstate the rebels, red-handed from the fight and breathing hatred and revenge against the nation they had failed to destroy, in the fulness of their political rights. His pardons shower down on the rebel region like the early and the latter rain. He claims that no laws should be made touching their political status as long as they are unrepresented in Congress. He vetoes the bill for providing effectual protection for the emancipated blacks until they are able to defend themselves, or the whites are willing to protect them. He attempts to crush another endeavor to include the negroes in a general recognition of the equal civil rights of all men, of all colors, within the United States, an attempt happily defeated by the response of Congress to the emphatic voice of the people. The immense weight of his official influence is thrown into the scale of rebel hopes. He celebrates the birthday of the Father of his Country by a fierce and coarse invective against members of co-ordinate branches of the Government for words and acts said and done in their places, and charges them with designs of treason, and even of assassination. All along this period of presidential development a marvelous change stole over the righteous souls of the former sorrowers for the lost liberties of their country. There is no such thing now as presidential usurpation. It was only when the despotic powers which war creates were used for the destruction of the rebels that they were of the devil. Now that these powers are employed, when the war is over, for the comfort and restoration to power of those rebels, they are the palladium of our liberties newly come down from heaven. And that these wholesome prerogatives may have no let or hindrance in their way, it is urged seriously upon the President to drive Congress out of doors and set up for himself, with the aid of the elect bodies ready to come up to his help against that mighty!

It is lucky that these political philosophers are thus open-mouthed in magnifying the presidential office, as its incumbent holds the opinion, honestly we will not question, that he is clothed with the absolute power of dictating the terms on which the States lately in rebellion shall be restored to their rights in the national councils. It is well to know how far treason can propose to go, as we have no fear of the President's listening to its frantic overtures. Congress has, thus far, with moderation and dignity, vindicated the rights which the President himself, in his message, and repeatedly since, has declared to inhere in it. It may be trusted to continue unto the end. The people sustained Mr. Lincoln in his necessary exercise of the extraordinary powers given him by the Constitution because they were necessary. We may be sure that they will not sustain Mr. Johnson in the exertion of those powers now that the exigency requiring them is past.—The Nation.

SAD IF TRUE.—It is stated that within a month after the opening of the New York State-Insane Asylum, over fifteen hundred applications were made by wealthy parents for the admission of their daughters, who had contracted intemperate habits from the use of liquors at fashionable parties.

—A Dutchman, a few days ago, picked up a bound volume of documents, on the back of which was stamped, "Pub. Doc's." "Teyful," said he, "vat kind of books vill they brint next? As I kif, here ish one on pup togs."

—He is a fool who imagines that the chief power of wealth is to supply wants. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it creates more wants than supplies.

WIT AND WISDOM.

EPITAPH ON A PHYSICIAN.—He survived all his patients.

—Opportunities, like eggs, must be hatched when they are fresh.

SAD DOMESTIC EXPLOSION.—An injured wife burst into tears.

—Lord Chesterfield once remarked that even Adam, the first man, knew the value of politeness, and allowed Eve to have the first bite at the apple.

—This world and the next resemble the east and west; you can not draw near to one without turning your back on the other.

—The gravest beast is an ass; the gravest bird is an owl; the gravest fish is an oyster; and the gravest man is a fool.

—Good spirits are often taken for good nature, yet nothing differs so much, insensibility being generally the source of the former and sensibility the latter.

—"If an earthquake were to engulf England to-morrow," said Jerrold, "the English would manage to meet and dine somewhere among the rubbish, just to celebrate the event!"

—A German, being required to give a receipt in full, after much mental effort produced the following: "I ish full, I wants no more monish."

JOHN SWACHAMMER.

—"Is anybody waiting upon you?" said a polite dry goods clerk to a girl from the country. "Yes sir," said the blushing damsel, "that's my feller outside. He wouldn't come in."

—"Ah," said a conceited young parson, "I have this afternoon been preaching to a congregation of asses." "Then that was the reason you always called them beloved brethren," replied a strong minded lady.

—"Cato, what do you suppose is the reason that the sun goes to the South in the winter?" "Well, I don't know, massa, unless he no stand the clemency of the North, and so am obliged to go to de Souf, where he experiences warmer longitudes."

—A very sentimental poet, seeing the gambols of an ass's foal in a field, vowed that he should like to send the little thing as a present to his dearest Matilda. "Do," replied one of his companions, "and tie a piece of paper round its neck, bearing this motto: 'When this you see, remember me!'"

—An Irish girl was ordered to hang the wash clothes on the horse in the kitchen to dry. Her mistress shortly after found a very gentle family horse standing in the kitchen completely covered with the articles that had been washed that day. Upon interrogating the girl the reply was, "Och, to be sure, ye told me to hang the clothes upon the horse in the kitchen, and the busto is the kindest I ever saw, sure."

THE "CONSERVATIVE" PARTY.—We desire to call particular attention to the fact that every returned rebel soldier, every draft dodger, every ex-Camp Chas-sette and every rebel sympathizer is identified with the so-called Conservative party. We further wish loyal men to remember that aside from such as we have mentioned above, there are but few that belong to the organization.

They must also remember that it is such men as we have described that are now denouncing the acts of our loyal Legislature as unconstitutional. Men who used every exertion in their power to overthrow the Constitution and laws. All the bushwhackers and raiders that during the war waylaid and murdered their fellow-citizens and stole their property, are now identified with this party.

We ask loyal men if they affiliate and co-operate with such men? Notwithstanding some of the measure of the Union party may be objectionable, for all things human are attended with some degree of imperfection, yet can they possibly be as objectionable as the infernal schemes concocted by the rebels and their sympathizing friends? We ask Union men to ponder these matters seriously.—They now have to cast their lot with the men who stood side by side with them in sustaining the Government during the war, or with the rebels. The alternative is presented to them, and we are happy to believe from the indications we have seen, that the honorable discharged soldiers and Union citizens almost to a man will co-operate with the Union party, and will aid and sustain our loyal Legislature in carrying out its measures.

They fought the rebellion during the war, and they cannot sympathize with those who murdered their sons and other relatives, and who destroyed their property and did all in their power to destroy the Constitution and overthrow the Government.—Clarkeville (W. Va.) Telegraph.