

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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Miscellaneous.

GEN. CARY IN WASHINGTON. He is Serenaded by Trades' Union. RESPONSE TO THE COMPLIMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 19.—General Cary, representative elect of the Second Congressional District of Ohio, was serenaded this evening by the Trades' Union of Washington. In response to loud calls he appeared on the balcony of the Seaton House, and spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In behalf of the working men of the Second Congressional District of Ohio, I thank you for this generous and hearty welcome of their representative. [Applause.] I accept this expression, not for myself, but as significant of your earnest sympathy with the principles which were the basis of my recent canvass and of your gratification at the result. [Applause.] The pride of my position as the representative of the working men is only mollified by a sense of my unfitness for the high trust reposed in me. Deeply impressed with the belief that by far too much of our legislation, both State and National, discriminates in favor of capital and against the rights of labor, tending to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, my humble efforts shall be directed to correct, as far as possible, this growing evil. [Applause.]

It was contemptuously said in my district that I was supported by the "tin snuff brigade," meaning those who went to their daily toil with their fingers in their hands. It is true, my countrymen, that these sons of toil did, without regard to their politics or their religion, give me their united support. Of this constituency I am not ashamed. [Applause.] Those who obey the divine decree and eat their bread in the sweat of their own face, are God's nobility, and coworkers in making "the wilderness blossom as the rose." Whether elsewhere, whether in or out of the States, I shall be true to the interests and needs of the laboring million. [Applause.] Do not understand me as being in favor of class legislation, or making war upon the possessors of wealth. There should be no conflict between the rich and the poor, but capital and labor should be so harmonized that each should have its just and equal proportion of profit. [Applause.] That capital gets the lion's share of the product of labor, and that labor is required to bear an unequal proportion of the burdens of Government is susceptible of the clearest demonstration. Whatever tends to emancipate labor from the unjust exactions and give to it its full measure of reward, shall command my jealous support. [Applause.]

That you understand more fully the issue made in my canvass upon which I was successful, I will give the three planks which constituted our platform.—First, The adoption of the eight hour rule in the government workshops. [Applause.] Second, The preservation of the public domain for actual settlers and opposition to its being donated to corporations, and granted to speculators and monopolies. [Applause.] Third, The payment of the bonded debt of the government in lawful money, greenbacks, except where the law and bond provide for payment in coin, and the equalization of the taxes. [Applause.] It is believed by many that in all these establishments where brain as well as handwork is required, that eight hours is as long a period for labor as it is profitable for the employer and safe for the employed. To make the experiment and test the soundness of this opinion, it is proposed to adopt the eight hour rule in the National Dock Yards and works shops. [Applause.] The second plank of this platform is broad enough, and fraught with importance enough to command the attention of all who look to the future greatness and glory of the Republic. The lavish, not to say reckless disposition of our public lands is fraught with incalculable mischief. Land monopolies in this country are already assuming great proportions. The man of small means, whether native or foreign born, who would build him an altar and a home, cannot within the reach of civilization find a section of land at a dollar and a quarter per acre. The millions of unoccupied fertile lands in the States of the North-west are in the hands of land sharks. As an illustration: The Illinois Central Railroad is now advertising fifteen thousand farms for sale, leaving the remaining portion of the lands bestowed upon that single corporation. My constituents believe, and I sympathize with them, that Congress has no right to make such disposition of the people's inheritance, but that these broad acres should be held in sacred trust for actual settlers. [Applause.]

On the third proposition, viz: Payment of the national debt in greenbacks, more time would be required for its discussion than I now have to devote to it. Permit me to say in the beginning, that my constituents are not in favor of repudiation. The nation's honor must be preserved at whatever cost. Public faith is the foundation of private faith, and public repudiation would result in universal demoralization. The debt, as large as it may be, must be paid to the last farthing. [Applause.] We are in favor of paying it in the manner and form as is provided by law, and as nominated in the bonds. [Applause.] An insignificant amount of bonds is made payable in coin, and must be so paid. The great majority of these bonds are payable in "lawful money," and as greenbacks are lawful money they are legitimate currency for the bondholder as well as the peo-

ple. Their amount should not be diminished until the bonds are paid, or otherwise funded in others bearing a smaller rate of interest. [Applause.] Those who demand payment in coin are the real repudiators, for the sure foundation of faith is justice, and when the sense of obligation is outraged, the sense of obligation is weakened, if not destroyed. [Applause.]

In conclusion, General Cary promised, at some future time to address the workmen of Washington at greater length.

The Southern Convention

The delegates from the genuine Democracy of the South, who are already engaged in or will soon attempt the task of framing for their respective States constitutions based on Manhood and loyalty, undertake that responsibility under great disadvantages. Most of them are poor and hitherto obscure men, who utterly lack familiarity with legislative proceedings and constitutional history; some are of the despised, detested Black race, and have scarcely learned to read, having been held hands, to instruct whom was felony by statute not three years ago.—They are watched with unceasing contempt and malignity by a large majority of the old Planting Aristocracy and its legal, mercenary and clerical satellites, who expect to overthrow, on the heel of the next Presidential election, the government now to be erected, and replace them by substitutes of their own construction, based on the assumption that Blacks have no rights that Whites are bound to respect. On the side of the Aristocracy is nearly the entire Press—able, unscrupulous, and evanescent—and nearly all who send telegrams to Northern journals. Of course, the so-called "negro governments" must expect to have all they do misrepresented to their prejudice, and very much evil charged to them and believed in which they never thought of judging by what has been, they expect to find themselves charged with all manner of evil deeds and purposes, even in the columns of journals which would treat them fairly if they could.

We entreat the Southern conventions, therefore, to eschew carefully even the appearance of evil, and especially whatever might seem to savor of revenge or proscription. Make Equal Rights for All their motto, and bury in oblivion whatever is hateful in the past, while taking the amplest security against oppression in the future. Disappoint those who predict a new Civil War as the result of Black Enfranchisement, and pit proof upon proof that Universal Justice is enduring Peace. Show the world that you comprehend the exigency, and can read the lesson involved in the fate of the late aristocracy, who, in seeking to extend and strengthen Slavery, destroyed it. The assured predominance of Republican principles, alike at the South and at the North, imperatively requires that the Freedmen should prove safer, discretely, more competent depositories of power than their late masters did.

We believe the Conventions will be fully justified in exacting of every voter a promise or oath that he will not henceforth seek to disfranchise the Blacks—Liberty and Equal Rights for All being the cornerstone of the new political edifice erected on the downfall of Secession and Slavery, it may be well to quiet apprehension, preclude danger, and "take a bond of fate," by such a requirement.—And this we are confident, will suffice. No confederation, no spoliation, no vengeance! let the changes be so many as are requisite to secure and maintain Equal Rights; and there stop. Let the changes be few and perilous, though far reaching; let the Constitution be as brief and simple as may be, and as nearly like those they supercede as is consistent with the great end of making each of them a Gibraltar of Human Liberty. Then let the work be consummated at the earliest practicable moment, and let every State be fully represented in Congress before the 1st of March. Our enemies assert that we wish to keep the South out of Congress: let us show them how utterly they are mistaken. And, as each resumes her proper position, reconstructed and regenerated, let the auspicious event be fitly honored in every State of the Union.—N. Y. Tribune.

TEN FOLLIES.—To think that the more a man eats the fatter and stronger he will become.

To believe that the more hours children study at school the faster they will learn.

To conclude that if exercise is good for the health, the more violent and exhausting it is, the more good it does.

To imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained.

To act on the presumption that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in.

To argue that whatever remedy causes one to feel immediately better is "good for" the system, without regard to more ulterior effects.

To commit an act which is in itself prejudicial, hoping that somehow or another it can be done in your case with impunity.

To advise another to take a remedy you have tried yourself, without making special inquiry whether all the conditions are alike.

To eat without an appetite, or continue to eat after it has been gratified merely to gratify the taste.

To eat a hearty supper for the pleasure experienced during the brief time it is passing down the throat, at the expense of a whole night's disturbed sleep, and a weary waking in the morning.

AT ANDERSONVILLE.

The first thought that occurred to me when fairly inside was, "How small!—Can it be possible that thirty thousand men were ever thrust in here?" I believe there are twenty-seven acres in the enclosure, but I can only say that it seemed fearfully small. Just within the stockade are some sheds, which might possibly shelter one hundred men—these were put up, I believe, during the last four months of the prisoners' stay, and they were the only covering provided for the poor fellows except what they scooped out with their own hands.

And now, with solemn and eager curiosity, I glanced around. An uneven piece of ground it is, sloping from both extremities towards the centre, where it is crossed by a little purling stream, at which thirty thousand dying soldiers lapped, or longed to lap. A large plot of both sides of the stream is marsh land, impossible to be used. Inside of the stockade, and close at its foot, is a tolerable deep ditch, while portions of the "dead line" still remain, forming an inner circle. The ditch is grown up with flowers and ferns, many of them very pretty, but I felt disposed to quarrel with the soil for producing such lovely things. Oh, how could it do so? Thorns and thistles, with the deadly nightshade, should alone grow in the stockade at Andersonville!

As I glanced around, my eyes were met in every direction by those glaring sentry-boxes; and I felt that, had I been a prisoner, I should have delved into the earth, if only to escape the relentless gaze of those pitiless guards. When once I cast my eyes upon the ground the fascination was so intense that I had difficulty in raising them again. Every spot I trod was consecrated by suffering and death. The ground was everywhere strewn with rags, old shoes, and bits of leather, washed into the soil by rain and trampled in by feet. As I every few paces a little hillock, or a hole, told the story how a man, accustomed to a New England or a Western home had learned to live in a space a trifle larger than a coffin.—Hours at Home.

Duty on Manufactures.

The Detroit Manufacturers' Association have taken grounds in favor of exempting Manufactures, except articles of luxury, from taxation. In this they have struck the right note. In furtherance of this object a National Convention has been called to meet in Cleveland, on the 18th of December, at which it is hoped there will be a general representation.—The Detroit Association, which has taken the initiative in this important movement, passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the present burdensome and exhausting internal revenue taxation should be speedily reduced to the actual necessities of an economical administration of fiscal affairs, not exceeding the amount required to meet the interest on the public debt and the current expenses of the Government.

Resolved, That the national revenue, under existing laws being estimated at \$150,000,000 more per annum than the necessities of the Government require, the internal revenue tax on all the manufactures and productions of the country (except luxuries) should be removed.

Resolved, That the tariff on importations of foreign manufactures should be revised so as to protect well home industry against the unequal competition of the cheap capital and cheaper labor of foreign countries.

Resolved, That a return to specie payments can be neither permanent nor beneficial to the industry of the country so long as our importations exceed the amount of our exports, and so long as we continue to be the debtor nation.

Resolved, That the payment of the public debt should not be attempted in the present unsettled state of public affairs, and not until all the States in the Union are in a financial condition to pay their due share, and then its reduction should be slow, commencing with the payment of a small sum annually, and gradually increasing the amount with the increase of the wealth and population of the country.

The Committee also request that signers may be procured to the following petition, and forwarded to Jasper E. Williams, Cleveland, Ohio, by December the 10th proximo:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled: The undersigned would respectfully, yet earnestly, urge the importance of a repeal of the internal taxes on manufactures and productions, except luxuries, with such simplifying and changing of the tax list as shall remove burdens wholly unnecessary, and thus relieve and stimulate the productive industry of the country.

GROUP CURED BY SULPHUR.—The Medical Gazette of Paris states that M. Laegantic of Paris, after observing the effect of sulphur on the odium of grape vines, was led to administer it in several cases of group.

He mixes a teaspoonful of sulphur in a glass of water, and gives a teaspoonful of this mixture every hour. The disease is described as wonderful. The effect is cured in two days, the only symptom remaining being a cough arising from the presence of loose pieces of false membrane in the trachea. Mr. L. says he has followed this plan in seven cases, all being severe, especially the last in which the child was cyanotic, with protruding rolling eyes and noisy respiration.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—The poorest man in the world is one who has nothing but money.

—Why is fire paradoxical? Because the more it's cooled the hotter it gets.

—Time is gold; throw not a minute away, but place each one to account.

—God gives a ready passport to any gate except to Heaven's.

—God has three houses—one for instruction, another for correction, and a third for destruction.

—Live so as to prepare for a short life, and you may ornament many years happily.

—The greatest best ever made has been decided by the printer to be the alphabet.

—He is truly prudent, who looks upon all earthly things as nothing; that he may both gain and lose.

—A true heart will work in some way for the Master of its affections. Let the reader consider this and inquire, "Am I working for Jesus?"

—One man asked another why his beard was brown and his hair so very white? Because, said he, one is twenty years younger than the other.

—A youngster who wanted liquor at the Portland City Agency for a "mechanical purpose," further explained that it was needed for sawing wood.

—Gratitude for kindness shown, acknowledgment for favors received, are unerring marks of good breeding and indications of Christian character.

—The newspaper is a sermon for the thoughtful, a library for the poor, and a blessing to everybody. Lord Brougham called it the "best public instructor."

—An idle man always thinks he has a right to be affronted if a busy man does not devote to him just as much of his time as he himself has leisure to waste.

—Among the actors in a circus which sented in an Iowa town, some time since, a woman found her son from whom she had not heard for eighteen years.

—Isn't it pleasant to be surrounded by so many ladies? said a pretty woman to a popular lecturer. "Yes," said he, "but it would be pleasanter to be surrounded by one."

—We cannot all of us be beautiful, but the pleasantness of a good humored look is denied to none. We can all of us, increase and also strengthen the family affections and the delights of home.

—A man boasting in the company of young ladies that he had a luxuriant head of hair, a lady present observed that it was owing to the meloniness of the soil.

—Women get married because they don't consider it respectable to be single; and men because they think a wife a good thing to have about the house, and, like furniture, to be both useful and ornamental.

—An editor never leaves any money at home for fear of fire, and never carries any with him for fear of robbers, nor deposits it in bank for fear of speculating officials. His money is generally in the hands of his subscribers.

—A lady took her little boy to church for the first time. Upon hearing the organ he was on his feet instantly. "Sit down," said the mother. "I won't," he shouted. "I want to see the monkey."

—Dr. Chalmers was wont to say, a house-going minister makes a church-going people; as the people are sure to show the courtesy of returning the ministers week day visits by their Sabbath day attendance.

—If a bee sting you, will you go to the hive and destroy it? Would not a thousand come upon you? If you receive a trifling injury don't be anxious to avenge it. Let it drop. It is wisdom to say little respecting the injuries you have received.

—A young lady, possessing more vanity than personal charms, remarked in a jesting tone, but with an earnest glance that she "traveled on her good looks." A rejected lover being present, remarked that he could "now account for the young lady never having been far from home."

—At a social gathering of ministers, a Baptist minister objected to the Methodist policy because there was "too much machinery in it." John Allen, of camp meeting celebrity, responded in this wise: "Yes, there is a good deal of machinery, but it don't take as much water to run it as the Baptist does."

—A lady residing on "Hemlock Side," went out shopping, promising her little son she would get him a cocoa-nut. She procured one with the best on, in which state he had never seen one. On arriving at home, she gave it to the boy, who looked at it curiously, smiled, and laid it down. Presently he said, "Mother, where's my cocoa-nut?" "I just gave it to you," she replied. Taking it up again he viewed it contemptuously for a moment, and exclaimed—"That thing's a cocoa-nut! I thought it was a water-butt!" A very natural mistake.

—Oh! the bonnets of my girlhood—the kind I wore to school. I really thought them pretty—I must have been a fool. And yet I used to think myself on hats a jauntiness; perhaps I was, as fashion went—but what was that to this? Oh! the lovely little buckwheat cake—the charming little mat! it makes my head so level and so very, flat. Oh! a sister's love is charming, as every body knows; and a handsome cousin's love is nice (that is, I should suppose); and the love of a true lover is a love that cannot pall—but the love of a new bonnet is the dearest love of all.

Mr. Pendleton's Financial Vagary.

The World calls our attention to Mr. Pendleton's so-called "Plan for paying the National Debt" in fifteen years. It is as follows:

"Three hundred and thirty-eight millions of these bonds are, by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, deposited to-day as security in the vaults of the Treasury. Three hundred millions of bank paper is issued on the faith of these bonds. Now, gentlemen, I maintain that this circulation ought to be called in; that these bonds ought to be redeemed with legal tenders, which will take the place of that bank circulation.

What would be the effect of this? The seventeen hundred millions of interest-bearing bonds would be reduced to fourteen millions; and twenty millions of dollars would be saved to the Government from the interest which is paid to the bankers for the bonds which they have deposited.

Now, then, suppose you take these twenty millions of interest which is saved, and add it to the forty-eight millions of dollars which these gentlemen say they can pay from the current revenue, and you have sixty-eight millions of dollars, year by year, and if you convert that sum into greenbacks, at 40, you have a hundred millions of dollars a year, and if this is appropriated as a sinking fund, you can pay off the whole debt in less than fifteen years, without adding one dollar to your taxation, or one dollar to your circulating medium.

Bear in mind that I am arguing a proposition that these bonds can be paid in greenbacks without inflating the currency. The only portion of this plan which is Mr. Pendleton's is that relating to the twenty millions of dollars which he thinks can be saved by abolishing the National Banking system, and making the Treasury Department issue all the currency now issued by the National Banks. This would convert the Treasury Department at Washington into a United States Bank, without other capital than the general resources of the country, but commissioned to furnish the country with all its paper money. Now, we maintain that there are practical reasons, growing out of the nature of a Banking and paper money system, why the Treasury Department can not thus supply the currency of the country.

The ordinary mode in which a paper currency is kept afloat is that the notes and drafts arising in course of trade and business, and having from thirty days to four months to run, are received by the banks, and held till their mature, the banks giving in exchange therefor their own notes, payable on demand, and the latter pass into circulation as currency. Apart from this system of discounting private paper, a currency cannot be kept in circulation. This business the Treasury Department could not transact, either directly or indirectly. The attempt to do so through the old United States Bank broke down the party that committed the error. Banking, though necessary to our public and business life, must be kept distinct from the Treasury Department and all Government influences. Let us suppose Mr. Pendleton's plan carried out—the present National Banks recall their currency, and sell the bonds now deposited with the Government for about \$300,000,000 in greenbacks. This transaction has swept the National Banks out of existence. There is the same amount of currency held by the people, but there are no banks, no places of redemption, no agencies for keeping it in circulation, no security has been given for it by anybody, and nobody knows how much of it there is in circulation except at hearsay.

The profit on circulation, which is the only consideration which can induce a bank to give its circulating notes, payable on demand, in exchange for notes of private parties, at four months, is gone, and hence the banking business is stopped. All this would involve an immediate depreciation in the value of the greenbacks themselves. Either the Government must employ the banks as agents to resume their discounting, using its greenbacks instead of their own notes, or else the system of State banks must be revived. Assuming that the revival of the State banks is not what Mr. Pendleton is driving at, we are brought to the question, On what terms would the banks resume discounting and circulate greenbacks instead of their own notes?

It is essential to the safety of the banks that the discounting shall be done at the risk of the banker. This cannot be, unless the banker is responsible for the redemption of the notes. It is essential to the safety of the banker that when he gives demand notes for notes payable at a future time, he shall have the full interest on the currency. This he cannot do if the Government charges him anything for the use of the currency. It is essential to the safety of the community, that if the banker furnishes the currency at his own risk, and has the interest on it while it is outstanding, he shall give security for its redemption; and no security could be so good as that of Government bonds. Thus, unless we reestablish State banks, which nobody desires, or abolish banking altogether, which is impossible, or convert the United States Treasury into a gigantic Bank of Issue and of Discount, with agencies in every city, like the Bank of England, which we don't like, the very necessities incident to the maintenance of a paper currency drive us right back to the three fundamental features of the National Banking system, viz: that the currency shall be furnished without interest by the Government; that it shall be issued at the risk of the banker, and that it shall be secured by Government bonds. Our objection to Mr. Pendleton's crude theory is that it is utterly absurd, unsophisticated, and impracticable; that it ignores the fact that paper money can only be maintained at par by making it redeemable; that it can only be kept in circulation and made redeemable

CHANCES OF LIFE.

An old document contains some interesting information unknown to many. Among other things, it contains a table exhibiting an average age attained by persons employed in the various popular professions of the day. In this particular, as in most others, the farmers have the advantage over the most of mankind; their average is 65 years.

Next upon the docket comes the judges and justices of the peace, the dignity of whose lives is lengthened out to 61.

Following them immediately in the catalogue of longevity is the bank officer who sums up his account at the age of 63.

Public officers cling to their existence with as much pertinacity as they retain their offices—but few forsake them at 56.

Coopers, although they may seem to stave through life, hang on until they are 58.

The good works of the clergyman follow them at 55.

Shipwrights, hatters, lawyers and rope-makers, very appropriately go together at 55.

The "Village Blacksmith," like most of his cotemporaries, nails on his last shoe at 61.

Butchers follow their bloody career for half a century.

Carpenters are brought to the scaffold at 49.

Masons realize the cry of "morn," at the age of 47.

Traders cease their speculations at the age of 46.

Jewellers are disgusted with the tinsel of life at 44.

Bakers, manufacturers and various mechanics die at 43.

The painters yield to their colic at the age of 42.

The brittle thread of the tailor's life is broken at 41.

Editors, like all other beings who come out under the special admiration of the good, die comparatively young—they accomplish their errand of mercy at 40.

The musician redeems his "dying fall" at 36.

Printers become "dead matter," at the age of 38.

The machinist is usually "blown up" at 36.

The teacher usually dismisses his scholars at the age of 34, and the clerk is even shorter lived, for he must needs prepare his balance sheet at 33.

No account is given of the average longevity of wealthy uncles. The inference is fair, therefore, that they are immortal.—Athlon.

A Conservative Argument.

The Democratic papers and orators vehemently denounce the ignorance of the new Southern voters. The World, especially, has a great deal to say about the "barbarism," &c. But, if it is dangerous to allow ignorance to vote, is it safe to encourage drunkenness? Just before the late election in New York, the World quoted an earnest appeal to temperance men from a Republican paper to support the Republican ticket; and added, that the paper might have strengthened its appeal by stating that General James B. McKean, at the head of the Republican ticket, was a Worthy Grand Patriarch of Temperance.

The statement was untrue; but what was the object of the World? It was to rally the "Conservative" grog-shops against the Republican nomination. It was to stigmatize a candidate in the Democratic mind by proclaiming him—not a prohibitionist—but "a temperance man." It was an appeal, harmonious with the whole Democratic policy, to the meanest prejudices of the most worthless class of the population. Was Gen. McKean likely to be a worse officer because he was a temperance man? How the cheek of an honest man must tingle when knowledge of what will persuade his party compels him to say as an argument against a candidate that he is a friend of temperance, and consequently of public order, and of low taxes.—Harper's Weekly.

WHAT A DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL EXPECTS.—The New York World indulges the following version of the things that are to be "Within four months after the Presidential election a heavy battering ram will tumble them (the negro governments) into shapeless rubbish. The Southern people will immediately reorganize, hold new elections, oust the negroes, send their own representatives to Washington, and the House will at once admit them. The Southern Senators plus the Conservative Senators from the North will form a majority of that body organize as such, and neither the House nor the President will recognize any other Senate. This course is entirely feasible, will be perfectly constitutional, and beyond all question adopted, if the Radicals are insane or wayward enough to recognize the negro governments after this great rebuke. The only thing that could prevent it, would be acquiescence by the Southern whites in the Radical scheme. Whoever expects that, is better entitled to a straight jacket than a reformation. We may therefore consider it as demonstrated that the present reconstruction scheme is foredoomed.—But until its destiny is recognized by a considerable portion of the Republicans, it will be vain to expect their co-operation in a wiser plan.

WHAT IS TRUTH?—What is truth? We answer, God and His glorious attributes, Christ and His great salvation, the Holy Spirit and his heavenly grace, the Bible and its revelations, the principles and duties of a Christian, and the ample and glorious realities of a future state.

—Franklin Repository.