

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.

VOLUME 1.

BUTLER, BUTLER COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1864.

NUMBER II.

THE AMERICAN CITIZEN,
is published every Wednesday in the borough of Butler, by Thomas Roush & C. E. Anderson, on Main street, opposite to Jack's Hotel—office up stairs in the brick building formerly occupied by E. J. Vetter, as a store.
First six months: \$2.00 if paid in advance, or within the first six months; or \$2.50 if not paid until after the expiration of the first six months.
Letters of Advertisers.—One square non. (ten lines or less), three insertions..... \$1.00
Every subsequent insertion, per square..... .50
Business cards of 10 lines or less for one year, including paper..... 5.00
Card of 10 lines or less 1 year without paper..... 4.00
1/2 column for six months..... 7.00
1/2 column for one year..... 12.00
1/4 column for six months..... 3.50
1/4 column for one year..... 6.00
1 column for six months..... 10.00
1 column for one year..... 18.00

LOUISIANA.

On the 22d inst. Louisiana is to elect a Governor and other State officers, in accordance with Gen. Banks' proclamation, with which our readers are already familiar. It is also known to our readers that the Free State Convention, recently called to nominate a State ticket, split up on the nomination of a candidate for the Governorship. A letter from New Orleans, dated February 7th, gives us the following additional intelligence:
"A conservative Union ticket was nominated last evening, with Christian Roselius at its head for Governor. Its constituency is composed of the semi seceder and Pro-Slavery Unionists. Its hopes for success are based upon the split in the Free State party, but the friends of Mr. Hahn are confident of beating both it and the ticket nominated by the bolters from the regular convention."

By the same mail we also have the following highly
IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. BANKS.
HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, FEB. 3, 1864.
GENERAL ORDER, No. 28.—The following general regulations are published for the information and government of all interested in the subject of compensated plantation labor, public or private, during the present year, and in the continuation of the system established January 30th, 1863:
I. The enlistment of soldiers from plantations under cultivation in this Department, having been suspended by order of the Government, will not be resumed except upon direction of the same high authority.
II. The Provost-Marshal-General is instructed to provide for the division of parishes into police and school districts, and to organize from invalid soldiers a competent police force for the preservation of order.
III. Provision will be made for the establishment of a sufficient number of schools, one at least for each of the police and school districts, for the instruction of colored children under twelve years of age, which, when established, will be placed under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Education.
IV. Soldiers will not be allowed to visit plantations without the written consent of the Commanding Officer of the regiment or post to which they are attached, and never with arms, except when on duty, accompanied by an officer.
V. Plantation hands will not be allowed to pass from one place to another, except under such regulations as may be established by the Provost Marshal of the Parish.
VI. Flogging and other cruel or unusual punishments are interdicted.
VII. Planters will be required as early as practicable after the publication of these regulations, to make a roll of persons employed on their estates, and to transmit the same to the Provost Marshal of the Parish. In the employment of hands the unity of families will be secured as far as possible.
VIII. All questions between the employer and the employed, unless otherwise established, will be decided by the Provost Marshal of the Parish.
IX. Sick and disabled persons will be provided for upon the plantations to which they belong, except such as may be received in establishments provided for them by the Government, of which one will be established at Algiers, and one at Baton Rouge.
X. The unauthorized purchase of clothing, or other property, from laborers, will be punished by fine and imprisonment.—The sale of whiskey or other intoxicating drinks to them or to other persons, except under regulations established by the Provost Marshal General, will be followed by the severest punishment.
XI. The possession of arms or concealed or dangerous weapons, without authority, will be punished by fine and imprisonment.
XII. Laborers shall render to their employer, between daylight and dark, ten hours in Summer and nine hours in Winter, of respectful, honest, faithful labor, and receive therefor, in addition to just treatment, healthy rations, comfortable clothing, quarters, fuel, medical attendance and instruction for children, wages, per month, as follows, payment of one-half of which at least, shall be reserved until the end of the year:

For first class hands, per month..... \$3.00
For second class hands, per month..... 2.00
For third class hands, per month..... 1.50
For fourth class hands, per month..... 1.00
Engineers and foreman, when faithful in the discharge of their duties, will be paid \$2 per month extra. This schedule of wages may be commuted by consent of both parties, at the rate of one-fourteenth part of the net proceeds of the crop, to be determined and paid at the end of the year. Wages will be deducted in case of sickness, and rations also, when sickness is feigned. Indolence, insubordination, disobedience of orders and crime, will be suppressed by forfeiture of pay, and such punishments as are provided for similar offences by army regulations. Sunday work will be avoided when practicable, but, when necessary, will be considered as extra labor, and paid for at the rate specified herein.
XIII. Laborers will be permitted to choose their employers, but when the agreement is made, they will be held to their engagement for the year, under the protection of the Government. In cases of attempted imposition, by feigning sickness, or stubbornness of duty, they will be turned over to the Provost Marshal of the Parish, for labor upon the public works, without pay.
XIV. Laborers will be permitted to cultivate land on private account, as herein specified, as follows:
1st and 2d class hands, with families, one-half acre each.
3d and 4th class hands, with families, one-half acre each.
3d and 4th class hands, without families, one-quarter acre each.
To be increased for good conduct, at the discretion of the employer. The encouragement of independent industry will strengthen all the advantages which capital derives from labor, and enable the laborer to take care of himself and prepare for the time when he can render so much labor for so much money, which is the great end to be attained. No exemption will be made in this apportionment, except upon imperative reasons, and it is desirable that for good conduct the quantity be increased until faithful hands can be allowed to cultivate extensive tracts, returning to the owner an equivalent of product for rent of soil.
XV. To protect the laborer from possible imposition, no commutation of his supplies will be allowed except in clothing, which may be commuted at the rate of \$3 per month for first-class hands, and in similar proportion for other classes. The crops will stand pledged, wherever found, for the wages of labor.
XVI. It is advised, as far as practicable, that employers provide for the current wants of their hands, by perquisites for extra labor, or by appropriation of land for share cultivation, to discourage monthly payments so far as it can be done without discontent, and to reserve till the full harvest the yearly wages.
XVII. A free labor bank will be established for the safe deposit of all accumulations of wages and other savings; and in order to avoid a possible wrong to depositors, by official defalcation, authority will be asked to connect the bank with the Treasury of the United States in this department.
XVIII. The transportation of negro families to other countries will not be approved. All propositions for this privilege have been declined, and application has been made to other departments for surplus negro families for service in this department.
XIX. The last year's experience shows that the planter and the negro comprehend the revolution. The overseer, having little interest in capital, and less sympathy with labor, dislikes the trouble of thinking, and discredits the notion that any thing new has occurred. He is a relic of the past, and adheres to his customs. His stubborn refusal to comprehend the condition of things, occasioned most of the embarrassments of the past year. Where such incomprehension is chronic, reduced wages, diminished rations, and the mild punishments imposed by the army and navy, will do good.
XX. These regulations are based upon the assumption that labor is a public duty, and idleness and vagrancy a crime. No civil or military officer of the Government is exempt from the operations of this universal rule. Every enlightened community has enforced it upon all classes of people by the severest penalties. It is especially necessary in agricultural pursuits. That portion of the people identified with the cultivation of the soil, however changed in condition by the revolution through which we are all passing, is not relieved from the necessity of toil, which is the condition of existence with all the children of God. The revolution has altered its tenure, but not its law. The universal law of labor will be enforced upon just

terms, by the Government, under whose protection the laborer rests secure in his rights. Indolence, disorder and crime will be suppressed. Having exercised the highest right in the choice and place of employment, he must be held to the fulfillment of his engagements until released therefrom by the Government. The several Provost Marshals are hereby invested with plenary powers upon all matters connected with labor, subject to the approval of the Provost Marshal General, and the commanding officer of the department.—The most favorable and discreet officers will be selected for this duty, and the largest force consistent with the public service detailed for their assistance.
XXI. Employers, and especially overseers, are notified, that undue influence used to move the Marshal from his just balance between the parties representing labor and capital will result in immediate change of officers, and thus defeat the regular and stable system upon which the interests of all parties depend.
XXII. Successful in lusty is especially necessary at the present time, when large public debts and onerous taxes are imposed to maintain and protect the liberties of the people and the integrity of the Union. All officers, civil or military, and all classes of citizens who assist in extending the profits of labor, and increasing the products of the soil, upon which, in the end, all national prosperity and power depend, will render to the Government a service as great as that derived from the terrible sacrifices of battle. It is upon such consideration only that the planter is entitled to favor. The Government has accorded to him, in a period of anarchy, a release from the disorders resulting mainly from insensate and mad resistance to sensible reforms, which can never be rejected without revolution, and the criminal surrender of his interests and power to crazy politicians, who thought by metaphysical abstractions to circumvent the laws of God. It has restored to him in improved rather than impaired condition his due privileges at a moment when, by his own acts, the very soil was washed from beneath his feet.
XXIII. A more majestic and wise clemency human history does not exhibit. The liberal and just conditions that attend it cannot be disregarded. It protects labor by enforcing the performance of its duty, and it will assist capital by compelling just contributions to the demands of the Government. Those who profess allegiance to other governments will be required, as the condition of residence in this State, to acquiesce, without reservation, in the demands presented by the Government as a basis of permanent peace.—The non-cultivation of the soil, without just reason, will be followed by temporary forfeiture to those who will secure its improvement. Those who have exercised, or are entitled to the rights of citizens of the United States, will be required to participate in the measures necessary for the re-establishment of civil government.—War can never cease except as civil governments crush out contest, and secure the supremacy of moral over physical power. The yellow harvest must wave over the crimson field of blood, and the representatives of the people displace the agents of purely military power.
XXIV. It is therefore a solemn duty resting upon all persons to assist in the earliest possible restoration of civil government. Let them participate in the measures suggested for this purpose.—Opinion is free and candidates are numerous. Open hostility cannot be permitted. Indifference will be treated as crime, and faction as treason. Men who refuse to defend their country with the ballot box or cartridge box have no just claim to the benefits of liberty regulated by law. All people not exempt by the law of nations, who seek the protection of the Government are called upon to take the oath of allegiance in such form as may be prescribed, sacrificing to the public good, and the restoration of public peace, whatever scruples may be suggested by incidental considerations. The oath of allegiance, administered and received in good faith, is the test of unconditional fealty to the Government and all its measures, and cannot be materially strengthened or impaired by the language in which it is clothed.
XXV. The amnesty offered for the past is conditioned upon an unreserved loyalty for the future, and this condition will be enforced with an iron hand. Whoever is indifferent or hostile must choose between the liberty which foreign lands afford, the poverty of the rebel States, and the innumerable blessings which our Government confers upon its people.
May God preserve the Union of the States.
By order of Maj. Gen. BANKS,
Geo. B. DRAKE, A. A. Gen.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 6th says the Confederate Congress has got into a pet with the newspaper men, and will conscript all below forty-five years of age, making it necessary to suspend all the papers, except such as are necessary to do the public printing. There are now but thirty-five papers in the Confederacy.

A letter from Vicksburg, dated Jan. 30, says that there has been much excitement here among the old soldiers about reenlisting. Some regiments have been recruited to a man. The army in this region will be diminished but very little on account of old soldiers leaving the service.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.
THE SLAVE'S HYMN.
O Liberty, I wait for thee,
To break this chain and dungeon bar;
I hear thy spirit calling me
Deep in the frozen North afar,
With voice like thine's and range like a star!
Long exiled by the mountain wind,
Thy mate the eagle and the storm,
Arise! and from thy brow unfold
The wreath that gives thy glory form,
And smite the strength that would thy strength deform!
O Liberty, thy dawning light,
Obscured no more by clouds, shall cast
Its splendor on the breaking night,
And tyrants dying pale and fast,
Shall tremble at thy gaze and stand aghast!

WIT AND WISDOM.

A LADY who wears a pretty little slipper, is often loved by the foot.

A FELLOW FEELING.—A young doctor counting a maiden's pulse.

It is very certain that a man will not walk straight, if he follows his mind's bent.

THE musician who can make his hearers forget time may be excused for not keeping it.

LET some ingenious quibbler explain how a letter written by an officer can be called a private letter.

MRS. PARTINGTON says that Iko, who has just returned from France, "speaks like a Parisianer."

THERE is a purple half to a grape, a crimson half to a peach, a sunny half to the globe, a better half to a man.

THE man who wrestled with adversity wore out his stockings; and got worse.

FAST PEOPLE.—If husband and wife are fast, there is danger in their ease, as in that of a fast team, that the coupling will break.

To make boots last four years. Grease well with a mixture of tallow, lampblack and beeswax; then set them away in the closet.

A POPULAR writer speaking of the proposed oceanic telegraph, wonders whether the news transmitted through salt water would be fresh.

In Cork, a short time ago, the crier of the court endeavored to disperse the crowd by exclaiming "All ye blackguards that isn't lawyers, quit the court!"

THE distinguished individual known among the ancients as Cupid, has recently changed his name to Cupidity, and will hereafter devote his attention to matters of money as well as matrimony.

An old farmer whose son had died was visited by a neighbor, who began to console with him on his loss.

"My loss! No such thing; it's his own loss—he was of age."

A LADY's maid hooked one of the best of her mistress's dresses the other day, but the affair was passed over because it was done behind the lady's back—so that there was nobody to testify to the fact.

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are those that might have been."

A CERTAIN gallant editor thinks when a single gentleman can't pass a clothes line without counting all the long stockings, it is a sign he ought to get married, and the sooner the better.

AN IRISH NOTE.—Whereas Patrick O'Conner lately left his lodgings, this is to give notice that if he does not return immediately and pay for the same, he will be advertised.

A SIX-YEAR old, going into the village without leave, was shouted after by one of the masters, who inquired where he was going. "I am going to buy a ha'porth of nails, sir." "What for?" "For a ha'penny sir," was the reply.

A YOUNG girl who had become tired of single blessedness, wrote to her true swain as follows: "Deer Gim, cum rite of, ef U are comin at awl. Ed. Collings is insisting that I shall hev him, and kisses me so kintionally that I cannot hold out much longer, but will hev to kave in."

A LITTLE boy, a few days since while coming down stairs, was cautioned by his mother not to lose his balance. His question which followed was a puzzler:

"Mother, if I was to lose my balance, where would it go to?"

"That's a fine strain," said one gentleman to another, alluding to the tones of a singer at a concert, the other evening.

"Yes," said a countryman who sat near, "but if he strains much more he'll burst."

A FUNERAL INVITATION.—The following order, verbatim et literatim, was received by an undertaker in the Bowersy from an afflicted widower living in Pearl street:

"Sir, mi Wiaf is ded and Wonts to be berried to-morrow, At wunner klok.—U nose wair to dig the Hole—bi the side of mi too other Wiafs—Let it be deep!"

DURING a trial the other day, a constable who was testifying with regard to the character of a lady, said:

I know nothing of her but what I hear the neighbors say; and in my opinion, what the women say of one another is not really worthy of belief."

Captain Speke's Travels.

Captain Speke, one of the Nile discoverers, has published his book to the world. The following are some extracts from his description of the Court of Uganda:

AN AFRICAN BEAUTY.

"In the afternoon, as I heard from Musa that the wives of the King and princes were fattening to such an extent that they could not stand upright, I paid my respects to Wazzeru, the King's eldest brother—who, having been born before his father ascended his throne, did not come in the line of succession—with the hope of being able to see for myself the truth of the story. There was no mistake about it.—On entering the hut, I found the old man and his chief wife sitting side by side on a bench of earth, strewed over with grass, and partitioned like stalls for sleeping apartments, whilst in front of them were placed numerous wooden pots of milk, and hanging from the poles that supported the bee-hive shaped hut, a large collection of bows, six feet in length, whilst below them were tied an even larger collection of spears, intermixed with a goodly assortment of heavy-headed assegais. I was struck with no small surprise at the way he received me, as well as with the extraordinary dimensions, yet pleasing beauty, of the moderately fat fair one, his wife. She could not rise, and so large were her arms, that between the joints the flesh hung down like large loose-stuffed puddings.—Then came their children, all models of the Abyssinian type of beauty, and as polite in their manners as thorough bred gentlemen. They had heard of my picture-books from the king, and all wished to see them; which they no sooner did, than their infinite delight, especially when they recognized any of the animals, than the subject was turned by my inquiring what they did with so many milk-pots. This was easily explained by Wazzeru himself, who, pointing to his wife, said: 'This is all the product of those pots; from early youth upwards we keep those pots to their mouths, as it is the fashion at court to have fat wives.'"

Who Originated the War.

Among ignorant and uninformed persons, there is a great howl made, on the part of traitors to the United States Government, because Lincoln precipitated the war by sending reinforcements to Fort Sumter, thereby provoking hostilities.—Why, this whole statement, acquiesced in by loyal men until all hands agree that it is true, is palpably false. We were battling for the Union then, at the head of our press in Knoxville, and we claim to know all about the facts in the case. We repeat, the whole story is false, manufactured by traitors and circulated by bad men to influence ignorant minds. No reinforcements were sent—nothing but some provisions to keep the gallant Major Anderson and about eighty men from starving, who were surrounded and threatened by 6,000 rebels, with their floating batteries. Pryor, of Virginia, was there—made a speech in Charleston, and urged the rebels to fire upon the Fort—said Virginia would not vote out until some blood was spilt. They took Pryor at his word—they fired—they crushed out Anderson and his gallant band with a storm of fire, and, for the first time in the life of our nation, brought our flag down in disgrace. This was done by Rebels, and their tory sheets in every Rebel State, boasted of the infamous achievement, and of the cowardice of the Lincoln Government.

The United States Government built that Fort and owned it, and not South Carolina, or a mob Government organized at Montgomery. Lincoln sends food there to a starving garrison of less than one hundred men. That miserable old dotard, that corrupt old traitor, James Buchanan, refused to do it, said he had no power to do it, and thus he left his successor to do his sworn duty. The epitaph of Buchanan is written on every door facing, at every cross-roads, on every rock overhanging a navigable river, and on every tree and wall—it flames forth with living fire, and with aserpent's hiss—Traitor! TRAITOR!! TRAITOR!!!

Shall Not Stay Here.

About the time of the breaking out of this vile rebellion, and at all times since, the guilty rascals concerned have published, asserted, and sworn, that none of the Lincolns, or thousands of Union men driven out of the country, should ever live here, even after peace is declared.—The Union men, on the other hand, have resolved, and very justly, as we think, that both themselves and these rebels shall not occupy this country. It is a settled principle that one party or the other must leave the country. The Union men intend to stay, and their persecutors would do well to leave. Such men as Speed, Swan, Crozier, Charlton, Toole, Sperry, Haynes, Campbell Wallace, that unmitigated scoundrel; Thos. J. Campbell, and others, "too tedious to mention," never can live in East Tennessee. Indeed, we regard Union men who have suffered at their hands, and because of their counsels, as justified in shooting them down on sight, before or after the war terminates, and we shall regard hundreds of them as wanting in courage and in resentment if they do not dispatch them wherever they meet with their rotten carcasses. They have caused the hanging of better men than themselves or associates; they have instigated the shooting down of others, and yet the imprisonment of others. They have filled Eastern Tennessee with widows and orphans; they have destroyed houses and barns, fences and homes; they have plundered honest men of their stock and grain, and they have filled the land with mourning. Let such Imps of Hell die the death of traitors, and upon the shortest possible notice!—Knoxville Whig.

Two soldiers on guard were recently found murdered in St. Petersburg. It was suggested that the eyes of the murdered soldiers should be immediately photographed, in the hope of successfully testing the discovery recently made, when, to the surprise of all, the result was the production of the portraits of two soldiers of the private guard at the palace, on whose breasts were the insignia of the Cross of St. George. The murderers were at once sought out and apprehended.

a page into the outer court with orders to fire it off and shoot a man. On another occasion his sabel majesty, seeing a woman tied to a tree, drew a pistol from his belt and shot her dead. Mtesa, King and scourge of Uganda, was a terrible beast to the highest people of his capital—an enclosure of straw huts—had to approach him on their faces.

MEXICO.

The news which we have this morning from Mexico via Havana is of the highest importance. If true—and we see no reason to doubt its correctness—it indicates the downfall of the Mexican Republic and the successful establishment of a monarchy on our southern border.

The least important of the news is the reported adhesion of a number of towns and villages to the Empire. These towns and villages are all within the lines of the French; they have had since their occupation by the French troops and their Mexican allies municipal authorities consisting of fanatical partisans of the Empire.—But the unobstructed progress of the French, the capture of Uruga, and the despair and resignation of President Juarez, leave no doubt that the hour of agony has arrived for the republic. Ortega, who succeeds Juarez as President, and Bolado, still hold out; but for the present, we see no ray of hope for the Mexican Republic. Unless events extraordinary and entirely unforeseen occur, and put to the long series of misfortunes a sudden stop, the Mexicans must soon give up the unequal struggle. Mexico is, de facto, an empire, and soon, as recent advices from Europe indicate, the Emperor we cannot say the emperor elect—who has been thrust upon the nation by foreign bayonets, will arrive upon this continent and re-establish the throne of the Montezumas.

It is useless to venture any predictions as to the future. No one, either here or in Europe, expects that the National party of Mexico will refrain from attempts to reconquer the independence of the country and to re-establish its republican institutions. The reign of Emperor Maximilian is not likely to be a calm one.

There is news of a very contradictory character from San Francisco. According to it, the National party has obtained several important triumphs. The city of San Luis de Potosi has been recaptured, and the garrison taken prisoners. Uruga was advancing at the head of 9,000 men against Gaudalajara. This news is not so late a date as that received via Havana, and is contradicted by it in all its particulars. If there is any truth at all in this report, the slight successes of the Mexicans have been followed by serious and decisive disasters.—N. Y. Tribune.

TAKING CHURCHES AND HOUSES.

The military authorities have taken all the Churches but one, and all the Hotels of Knoxville, and converted them into Hospitals. This is as it should be. The Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist Churches here would be used for better purposes if turned into grogshops, selling mean corn whiskey for rebel money, than to be used to preach and pray such treason, blasphemy and blackguardism, as have disgraced their walls and pulpits for the last three years. The Hotels of Knoxville, as a general thing, have been gambling hells and houses of ill fame for the last three years, under rebel reign, and if they were not needed for hospitals, ought to be burned. There are rebel private houses here that ought to be taken. And there are others that ought to be consumed by the devouring element! The traitors in business, we will see to it, shall be closed out in short order. They showed their hands during the siege, and they have been marked, and now they must atone for it. Let the military authorities do their duty, and these vile rebels and traitors will soon be able to report that they have obtained their rights!—Knoxville Whig.

LOCAL BOUNTIES FOR REENLISTED VETERANS.

Capt. Foster, Provost Marshal of the 22d District, addressed a note to Lieut. Col. J. V. Bomford, A. A. Provost Marshal General of Pennsylvania, in which he states that there are numerous reenlisted veterans here, not credited to any sub-district; that the sub-district committees are willing to pay bounties to these veterans, providing they can get credit for them on their respective quotas, and asking what assurances can be given to the committee. In reply Capt. Foster received the following:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Provost Marshal General's Office,
Washington City, D. C., Feb. 14th, 1864.

Capt. J. Heron Foster, Provost Marshal, 22d District, Penna.—Sir: Your letter of the 18th ult., asking what assurances can be given committees in paying bounties to veterans that they will receive credit for, has been received.

It is not in the power of the Provost Marshal to give any assurances of the kind, as the men are already enlisted and mustered into the service. The rolls are in the custody of the Adjutant General, and no change can be made in them, without producing confusion and errors. The veterans have already received Government bounty and enlisted by virtue of it.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
HENRY E. MATYADIER, Capt. U. S. A.