

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, MARCH 23, 1864.

NUMBER 15.

The American Citizen.

Published every Wednesday in the borough of Butler, Pa. by T. W. BROWN & C. O. A. STANLEY, No. 10 Main street, opp. site of Jack & H. H. H. office up stairs in the brick store occupied by J. H. Yetter, as a store.

TERMS.—\$1.50 per annum in advance, or within the first six months; or \$2 if not paid until after the expiration of the first six months.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.—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 for one 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.....3.00
1/4 column for one year.....5.00
1 column for six months.....10.00
1 column for one year.....18.00

Resignation of Speaker Penney.

The fact that Mr. Penney, on the 4th instant, resigned the Speakership of the Pennsylvania Senate, and that he was immediately re-elected, was communicated to our readers at the time by telegraph from Harrisburg. The object of that resignation was, to show to the country that the Union party of the State could afford to waive a question of precedent, and even of law, in order that the work of legislation, which had so long been delayed by the feigningness of the Copperhead Senators, might be undertaken and expedited. We have just received Mr. Penney's speech on the occasion of his resignation of the Speakership, and at once lay it before our readers. It contains a *resumé* of all the facts involved in the long controversy with which his name will always be associated. —*Phila. Gazette.*

THE SPEAKER. The Chair asks leave of the Senate to make a personal explanation.

Leave being granted.

THE SPEAKER CONTINUED; FELLOW SENATORS: At the last session, by the parity of the Senate, I was elected to fill the chair of the Speaker. Since that time I have endeavored to discharge its duties with a conscientious regard to the oath that I took when I assumed the office. If I have failed in that endeavor, it has not been a failure resulting from any intention to wrest from any member on the floor a single privilege to which he is by right entitled. I have continued to discharge those duties during the present session; and although during the discussion on the question of organization, I have listened to many things that perhaps appeared harsh toward myself personally, yet I have received no discourtesy from any member of which I have to complain. As I have thus far sat a silent listener to the discussion regarding organization, it is perhaps proper that I should define at this time the exact position that I have occupied during the present session.

I came here as the Speaker of the body, duly elected and duly qualified; I called the Senate to order, according to the custom and practice of the Senate always. I believed it to be my duty to act as the Speaker of the Senate in its organization; I believed it to be my duty when the Senate was organized to continue to act as its Speaker until my successor was elected. I adopted that opinion of my duty under the obligations of my oath without consultation with any one, and I may say, in justification of myself, that that opinion was not taken upon impulse, or upon my party view of the circumstances under which the Senate was about to meet. I have had no new views on that question. I have always believed that under the Constitution, the Senate was a permanent organization, made so by the Constitution, and necessarily so for the permanency and perpetuity of the Government. When I took the oath of office I assumed its responsibilities. Among those filling the Executive chair, in the case of a vacancy there.

Coming into the Senate at the commencement of this session, clothed by you with the authority to act as its Speaker, sworn to discharge those duties that the Constitution devolved upon me, I came here with the clearest conviction, which has not been unsettled by anything that has transpired during the session, and cannot be unsettled, that it was my duty to preside until the Senate by its choice elected some one to take my place. I believe that without that construction of the Constitution, the provision that makes the Senate a permanent body, with two-thirds of its members always in office and qualified to act, would be but a farce, and that the mere accident that has occurred this session, for a time depriving one district of its representation and the consequent failure to choose a Speaker, might leave the State completely disorganized, without a Governor, without a Senate, and without authority anywhere to fill any vacancy that might occur.

Permit me to review the position of affairs at the commencement of the present session. The national Government was still engaged in the fearful struggle with citizens of all States that had drifted into rebellion, upon the false idea that the Government had no power to protect and preserve itself from dissolution. It was calling upon and demanding the steady, firm and energetic support of the Government

of every loyal State, and of every patriotic citizen. This great Commonwealth had just passed through a heated political contest, resulting in the choice of a chief Executive officer, abundantly pledged to an untiring support of the Government and the war. With a majority in both branches of the Legislature, holding the same political views, the fortunes of war had placed the gallant and patriotic Senator from Indiana (Major White) in the hands of the enemy, a prisoner of war, depriving the people of the State of the power to carry out their expressed will in the Senate. The constitution required the returns of the elections to be opened and published by the Speaker of the Senate; the Governor was to be inaugurated, and all the machinery of legislation to be put in motion.

Under these circumstances, and with the clearest convictions of my duty, I came to the Senate without anticipating the slightest difference of opinion among Senators upon that question. I knew, however, that political parties were evenly balanced in the Senate, and I did anticipate a contest in the election of Speaker, which might be protracted, unless the express will of a majority of the people was disregarded; and I would have considered it a plain disregard of duty, if I had left the office vacant during such a contest, at such a time.

Always acknowledging the right of the Senate to choose its presiding officer at the commencement of the session, if it shall so determine, and always ready most cheerfully to yield my place to any successor that might be so chosen, I assumed the responsibility of retaining my position in the chair, and discharging its duties, and I am perfectly willing now to bear the responsibility of my acts. I am perfectly willing to admit that in so doing I violated which had prevailed for years in the Senate, in this respect, that I did not step out of the Chair when the motion was made to proceed to the election of a Speaker. I remained in the Chair and put the motion myself, when the practice had been for the Speaker to retire from the Chair and allow the Clerk to put the motion.

My own view of that practice is that it was never anything more than an act of false delicacy on the part of the Speaker to avoid putting a question in which he was generally interested, and that he could have resumed the chair at any time upon a failure to elect, and continue to discharge all the duties of Speaker—and I have simply to say that I disregard the practice, which I considered purely personal to myself. Some Senators, however, prefer to regard this practice of leaving the chair as a resignation of the office. If this be the true construction of the practice, then my only reply to those who oppose my position is, that, (as I said before,) under the circumstances we were placed, I believed it my duty not to resign and leave the office vacant during the contest, thus subjecting the State to the liability as being completely disorganized, both in its legislative and executive departments, and in this view of the precedent and practice, I am equally willing to take the responsibility of my acts.

It has been admitted by all, that when the session commenced I was clothed with all the functions of the Speaker, and that it was my duty to take the chair and call the Senate to order; but Senators who have opposed me say that when I had received the returns of the election of eleven new members to the body, that moment all my official functions ceased, and I was no longer the presiding officer, because a new element had come into the body which had a right to participate in the election. If such an argument has any force whatever, it proves too much; for upon that theory, if the Senate had chosen its officers on the first day of the session, after the new Senator from Indiana took his seat, a new election must have been held, because a new element had come into the body, and the official character of the Speaker ceased. I have searched in vain for either law or precedent to establish such a position, and I think the argument wholly without force.

The office of Speaker is erected by the Constitution, and when once filled in a legal manner can only be vacated, as I conceive, by expiration of the term fixed by law, by the death or resignation of the officer, the expiration of his term as a Senator, or the action of the Senate, in declaring the office vacant, or electing a successor. No law exists limiting the term for which the Speaker shall hold the office, and it is not pretended that any of the other contingencies have yet happened to vacate the office. It seems to me, therefore, that there can be no reasonable ground to assume a vacancy.

I do not intend to pursue the argument further. I have only to say that in assuming the position I have taken I have no credit to claim from any one, other than

that of having conscientiously discharged my duty. I have been charged, on the floor of the Senate, with usurping the office, by Senators who have uniformly treated me, personally, with the greatest courtesy. All these charges I have treated as mere declamations—they have not affected me in any way. From the commencement of the session I endeavored to confine myself strictly to the rules of parliamentary law, until the rules of the Senate were adopted, and I have not willingly deprived any Senator of his rights in my ruling. The positions which I have assumed, and which have been so firmly and ably sustained and defended by my friends on the floor of the Senate, have also been most fully and cheerfully recognized and endorsed by the co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, by the legal and executive departments of the Government, and repeatedly by a legal majority of this body. I had hoped that after these endorsements had been followed by the additional one of the people's votes in filling the vacant place in this chamber, and giving the constitutional majority necessary for legislation; and when that majority had, by its vote determined not to proceed to an election for Speaker, the ordinary legislation of the State, which has been so long delayed, would have been allowed to proceed. But it seems still to be blocked—Senators, under their sworn obligations, see fit to consider that my occupation of the chair in the position I have stated is sufficient warrant for them to vote against measures to which they profess their assent; they seem to think that sufficient justification for preventing the ordinary legislation of the State from taking its proper course, and they have the power so to do, although a minority. That throws the responsibility upon me, after the Senate has determined not to proceed to any election. It seems to me that it is not my duty to the State longer to remain in the chair, if Senators so construe their duty that it would not be just to the public interests that I should remain in the chair if my occupancy of it, it is made the occasion for throwing an impediment in the way of the legislation of the State, in the condition in which the country is now found. Whatever my position may be, whatever my interests are, whatever my desires are, all such considerations are as nothing in comparison with the public interests.

After a service of almost six years in the Senate, I may say that I have no wish or desire personally to be the presiding officer of this Senate, however much I am flattered and always would be flattered by that position. If the fact of my occupancy of the chair is made an occasion for any man or any Senators on this floor to justify themselves or themselves in an opposition to the ordinary proceedings of the body, and if, by resigning my office, I can further the interests of the public welfare, and expedite the legislation of the Commonwealth, then I think it my duty to resign.

With my sincere thanks for the courtesy I have received, and without imputing to any Senators upon the floor of this Senate any improper motives for the course they have taken, I resign to you the office which I have held since the close of the last session, having the fullest assurance that you will not now permit it to remain vacant by a protracted contest for my successor.

Dahlgren's body was boxed up at Walker on Sunday, and bro't to Richmond, with the object we understand, of its positive identification, and the establishment of the fact of the finding of the infamous documents upon it, all of which has been attested by witnesses.—*Richmond Examiner.*

This goes to confirm the suspicion that the special orders said to have been found on Dahlgren are forgeries. Why should the rebels think it necessary to "establish" the fact of the finding, unless there were doubts even among themselves, that the papers were genuine.

Major General Stephen A. Hurlbut, formerly a lawyer, is a South Carolina by birth. He was one of the first Brigadier Generals made by the President when this war broke out, was first assigned to duty in Missouri, and was relieved by Gen. Fremont and ordered home; he afterwards was appointed to the command of the old Fourth Division, and distinguished himself at Shiloh and the Hatchee.—He is the elder Major General in the Department of the Tennessee, and should any accident befall General Sherman, would, by virtue of his commission, command the Department, and this present expedition.

The cavalry which recently cut the rebel communication and made a dash at Richmond, is now arriving by transports at Alexandria en route to the army of the Potomac.

THE BATTLE-FIELD.

For the Citizen.
BY WM. NEIBERCOAT.
The world has many a battle-field,
Where soldiers fight for fame;
Where mighty leaders dare not yield,
Let they might lose a name.
And every soldier wears a sword,
And keeps it bright and bright;
And learns at his commander's word,
To draw his sword aright.
By daily practice he secures,
Skill in the warrior's art;
Ambition too, his soul allures,
To set the conqueror's part.
But earth has yet another field,
By faith's few warriors trod;
Another sword they learn to wield,
It is the word of God.
This is the Christian's trusty sword,
By his great Captain given;
By it he triumphs with his Lord,
And thus he enters Heaven.
And shall his sword not burnish be?
Shall rust corrode the blade?
For want of practice shall he see
When Satan's host invade?
No! dearest Captain fire his heart,
With holy zeal and love;
Then shall he nobly set his part—
With Heavenly vigor move.
Olede Mills, March 12, 1864.

WIT AND WISDOM.

There is salutary, censure: and there is envenomed praise.

Love and discretion are sworn foes—the former is nearly always the conqueror.

A young man's affections are not always wrong, but they are generally misplaced.

The husband, who devoured his wife with kisses, found afterwards that she disagreed with him.

It is said the "ears" of the kettle in which the mule meat was cooked at Vicksburg have commenced growing.

Let those who wish to see bright stars in the darkest night look at the American flag.

ARTEMUS WARD thinks it a hard thing not to have a wife—a gentle heart to get up in the morning and build a fire.

If any great artist wishes to get up a painting to be called the picture of desolation, he had better get the rebel Confederacy to set for him.

In polite society the stomach should be spoken of as "The Bureau of the Interior." The euphuism is required by delicacy, says "McSnob on Etiquette."

The Southern lands are said not to be well adapted to rye. A cotemporary thinks there are very good grounds there for wry faces.

LIGHT PIES.—A certain landlady, it is said, makes her pies so light that her lodgers can see to go to bed without a candle after eating a moderate sized piece.

"MARRIAGE," said an unfortunate husband, "is the church-yard of love."
"And you men," replied his wife, "are the grave diggers."

A COUNTRY editor, praising a successful politician, called him "one of the cleverest fellows that ever lifted a hat to a lady, or a boot to a blackguard."

A LITTLE boy was asked the other day if he was a copperhead.

"No," said he, looking down at his feet, "I'm copper toes."

A CARPENTER took a holiday and went to Rockaway. When he returned home his friends asked him what he saw.

"Why," he replied, "I saw the sea, and now I see a saw."

The following is sharp: "First party—you'll all come to the gallows some day."

Second, or addressed party: "yes, the day you're hanged."

PAT DOOLAN, at Gettysburg, bowed his head to a cannon ball which whizzed past six inches above his ears.

"Faith," says Pat, "one never loses anything by peltiness."

"Ah Jimmy," said a sympathizing friend to a man who was just too late for the train, "you did not run fast enough."

"Yes, I did," said Jimmy, "I ran fast enough, but I did not start soon enough."

Educational Department.

The Rotation of the Earth,

DEMONSTRATED BY THE PENDULUM.

In 1851, the scientific world were much occupied with discussing the merits of a new mode of demonstrating the earth's diurnal revolution, discovered by M. Leon Foucault, of Paris. Although the very general interest which his discovery then elicited, has long since given place to the excitement incident to fresh discoveries, yet we are confident that some (particularly Teachers) may still be interested, if not benefited, by a repetition of the experiment of M. Foucault, and a review of the demonstration based upon it.

The simplicity and conclusiveness of the latter, commend it to all, indeed, who appreciate the Baconian or inductive method of investigating nature; whilst its mechanical character renders it invaluable to the Teacher or Lecturer, as a means of exhibiting clearly a fact already fully established by abstract reasoning, based upon the known principles of physics.—These considerations are our justification for again calling the attention of educators and others to this subject.

The fact underlying said demonstration is, like all important facts in science simple; inasmuch as to excite considerable wonder that it should so long have remained unnoticed. It is as follows: A pendulum so suspended as to move freely in all directions, will, if made to vibrate across a graduated circular table, continually change its path in reference to the plane over which it is moving; so that in a certain period, of which the length is determined by the latitude of the place where the experiment is made, it will apparently have described a complete revolution around the circle across which it has been vibrating; and the deviation will be uniform for each degree of latitude, but its rate will regularly diminish from the poles to the equator, where it becomes equal to 0; whereas the time of one complete revolution of the pendulum regularly increases from the poles, where it is 24 hours, to the equator; where it equals infinity. Furthermore, the deviation is in opposite directions on opposite sides of the equator; being, in the northern hemisphere, from west to east, (i. e. in the direction of the hands of a watch); and from east to west in the southern.

The reader may be readily convinced of the reality of these interesting phenomena, by instituting the following simple experiment.

From the ceiling of a high room, suspend a globular weight of about six pounds by means of a slender wire, of such length that the weight, when at rest, may stand about one inch above the floor. The wire should be so attached to the ceiling as not to prevent the gyratory motion of the pendulum. Next, describe upon the floor a circle of convenient dimensions, say from 8 to 16 feet in diameter, having its centre directly under the point of suspension.—Divide the circle into a certain number of equal parts, by lines passing through the centre and terminating at both extremities in the circumference; or (which is better) divide the circumference, or a portion of it, into degrees, minutes, etc., numbering the divisions.

Things being thus arranged, let the experimenter carefully draw the pendulum to a convenient point in the circumference, and, by means of a slender thread, fasten it to some object, say or block, standing outside the circle. When it has come to a state of perfect rest, he may then suddenly, but dexterously, sever the thread by burning it. The pendulum will, of course, descend along one of the diameters of the circle, pass over the centre and terminate in the circumference at a point opposite to that from which it started. From thence it will apparently return, by the same path, to the same point of rest; but after a few vibrations, it will become evident that the pendulum constantly changes its path in reference to the circle; always cutting the circumference on the right of the point of rest to an observer on the opposite side, and on the left of that point to an observer on the same side. With a large circle, ten minutes of time is sufficient to show a deviation of several inches; but if the vibrations be counted without interruption, in about 36 hours (in our latitude) the pendulum, after having passed successively over every portion of the circumference, will move along the first diameter again. By this movement—sublime, because compelled by the omnipotence of Divine law—is chronicled the hourly motion of the earth upon her axis.

The theory of these important phenomena will become apparent, without an extended discussion, by attending to the following brief analysis.

From the very nature of the force operating upon it, a pendulum, suspended and set in motion as we have described,

will continue in the same plane of vibration, though the point of suspension be, at the same time, revolving; for when about to return from an outward excursion it is influenced by a single force, and can therefore move in but one direction—toward the lowest point of its arc. Having reached that point, it has acquired sufficient momentum to carry it in the same direction to the opposite point of rest.—Being here under the influence of the same force acting in the same line of direction, it must, in reference to absolute space, return by the same path, although the point of suspension may, in the meantime, undergo a revolution.

It is not therefore difficult to conceive that a pendum, vibrating at the pole of the earth, will apparently describe a complete revolution around the graduated table once in 24 hours; for since, in this case, the axis of the table coincides with that of the earth, if we suppose the latter body to have the diurnal motion usually ascribed to it, the table will be carried forward at the rate of 15 degrees per hour under the plane vibration; which, though fixed in regard to space, appears to revolve, on the principle of transferred motion.

At the equator, the plane of the table lies parallel with the earth's axis; hence the latter is at right angles with the axis of the table; and the only effect of the diurnal motion (supposing there is one) will be to carry forward on the circumference of the great circle, the table, and, with it, the plane of vibration, without disturbing their positions in relation to each other and to absolute space. *A priori* therefore, we should infer that there is no deviation at the equator.

The case of a pendulum vibrating at places intermediate between the pole and the equator, is not susceptible of so easy an explanation. The conditions it undergoes are so numerous and variable as to render an exact conception of its motions difficult, and a full description of them in writing impossible. Nor is it necessary; for by aid of a terrestrial globe, having a small circular plane of paper marked with the cardinal points, tangent to the surface at any latitude, (say 45 degrees) the experimenter will be able readily to show—

First, That the circular table and plane of suspension always maintain their relative positions unchanged during the revolution of the sphere; the point of suspension being constantly preserved vertically over the centre of the table.

Second, That in consequence of its rotation around the axis of the sphere, the cardinal points of the table are ever revolving, in respect to a stationary point in space; and

Third, That therefore the plane of vibration which is necessary fixed, must appear to advance over the table from west to east, like the hands of a watch when its face is upwards; although in reality the table moves in the opposite direction, as if turning round its own centre.

In conclusion, we may be permitted to remark, that the experiment of Foucault, illustrating, as it does, one of the most important topics of primary instruction, deserves the careful investigation of the teachers in all our public schools; and should be regarded by them, not as a curiosity of science, to be turned over to the management of the *seaman*, but as an important and permanent accession to their professional resources, to be hoarded and used for the credit of the fraternity; as well as for the benefit of their pupils.

HOW THE PRISONERS ARE TREATED.

Four Yankee negro soldiers, captured in James City County, were brought to this city yesterday, and delivered at the Libby, where they were distributed, as far as they would go, into the solitary cells of the Yankee officers captured during the recent raid. This is a taste of negro equality, we fancy, the said Yankee officers will not fancy over much.—*Richmond Whig, March 8.*

Fourteen States have declared their preference for Mr. Lincoln for President, in 1865, as follows: Pennsylvania Legislature; New Jersey Legislature; California Legislature; Ohio Legislature; Maryland Legislature; Michigan Legislature; Kansas Legislature; Rhode Island Legislature; Minnesota State Convention; Iowa State Convention; Indiana State Convention; New Hampshire State Convention; Connecticut State Convention.

The rebel Bragg is a brother-in-law of Jeff Davis, which accounts for his position. "He that provideth not for his own household is worse than an infidel." Davis is acting on scriptural authority.

Americus, Georgia, where our prisoners are to be kept, is said to be a healthy and pleasant place in a fertile region, and its inhabitants voted against secession by a 400 majority.

Gen. Halleck's status is no longer a matter of doubt, writes a correspondent. He reported on Friday to Gen. Grant for orders, and was assigned to special duty here. Gen. Mead and Ingalls came here with Gen. Grant from the Army of the Potomac.

A St. Louis letter says:—It would swell the loyal hearts of your readers to see the immense quantities of provisions and quartermasters' stores now going forward from this city to General Grant's department. A dozen steamers leave here every day carrying government freight as rapidly as it can be put on board by our army of teamsters and laborers. Reports from Chicago, Cincinnati, and Louisville indicate the same extraordinary activity at those points in the shipment of supplies for Grant. When the armies of the nation advance into the heart of the Confederacy there will be no waiting for supplies.

A HINT.—Taken in connection with the nomination of Fremont as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, by the following from the *Volkfreund* read the following from the *New York Herald* of Friday last:—"Now, unless the fortunes of war shall yet bring General Grant in the foreground and leave 'Old Abe' in the background; the best thing that the broken-up Democracy can do is to fuse with the Fremont party. Why not? Why stick upon Democratic principles and prejudices when they have had their day and become obsolete ideas? Why not take a new departure, and strike ahead of the Administration on this modern idea of universal liberty by adopting the Fremont platform and Fremont as their candidate."

An official report from the Provost Marshal General gives the number of enlistments in the United States between January 1, 1863, and February 22, 1864, as follows:

From January 1 to Nov. 1, 1863.....	66,000
From November 1, 1863, to Jan. 31, 1864.....	110,000
From January 31 to Feb. 22, 1864.....	90,000
Ad. product of the draft of 1863.....	4,000
All discharges returned.....	2,000
Invalids.....	2,000
Recaptured veterans.....	10,000
Ad. black troops.....	17,000
Total.....	281,000

Some of the old established banks in the Atlantic cities, which have in years past realized large profits from Government business, are quite indignant about the creation of the new National Banks, and are waging a petty warfare upon them, by "howling out" their notes and checks upon them.

Mr. S. S. Cox is reported to indignantly deny the truth of the *New York Herald's* recent story that General McClellan was unwilling to be a candidate for the Presidency. The *Herald* seems to have no faith in the story for it has dropped its advocacy of Gen. Grant and returned to the support of McClellan.

It is said that the King of the Belgians has strangely advised the Princess Charlotte not to accompany her husband, the Archduke Maximilian, to Mexico, but to follow him when he has smoothed down the difficulties attendant on his taking possession of his empire.

Stoves made of soapstone have been introduced in Quebec. They are said to throw out a mellow and more uniform heat than iron.—The material of which they are made is very abundant in the mineral region south of the St. Lawrence.

The *South Eastern (Eng.) Gazette* states that two steam vessels, the *Gurland* and the *Jupiter*, lately belonging to the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company, have been purchased for the Confederate States of America.

In a recent letter from West Virginia to his father, Col. Mulligan writes: "I am not now, and have never been a member of the Kenian Brotherhood. I do not now endorse, and have never endorsed, this association."

The Richmond War Department has set on foot measures to conscript 20,000 negroes for work on the fortifications at Richmond and elsewhere. Barbers, waiters and other colored persons at Richmond who do not feel themselves equal to being "field hands," are moving into our lines to avoid this conscription.

CRACKERS.—One pint of water, one tea cup of butter, one tea spoon full of soda, two of cream tartar, flour enough to make as stiff as biscuit. Let them stand in the oven until dried through. They do not need pounding.

If your sister, while engaged with her sweet heart, asks you to bring a glass of water from an adjoining room, start on the errand, but you need not return.—You will not be missed. Don't forget this little boy.

Strawberry Plains, Tennessee, from which place Longstreet has just retreated, boasts a "college" alias a substantial brick district school house, and about a dozen straggling houses perched on a very pretty bluff, around which the swift, narrow Holston sweeps in a graceful curve.