

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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Remarks of Hon. C. McCandless, Senator from the Butler District, on the Bill Providing for the Payment of Interest on Legal Tender Notes.

Mr. McCANDLESS. Mr. Speaker, in the course of this discussion, it has seemed to me most extraordinary that Senators on the other side of the floor, instead of discussing this question fairly and properly, have made it the occasion for a tirade of abuse against their own Government.

Senators on the other side begin by footing up figures in reference to the national debt, and they come to the conclusion that the national debt is great! But, sir, if the national debt is great, do they desire that the interest on the State debt shall be made larger than it now is, by the foolish mode of legislation that they propose.

It has been alleged that the payment of the interest of the State debt in the currency of the country would be nothing short of repudiation. Now, sir, why is it repudiation? The legislative power of the United States under the Constitution has the right to make a legal currency, and change that currency when they choose.

ry notes a legal tender in payment of all debts, when our friends on that side of the chamber prevented our passing this bill into a law before the first of February last, to hand over United States treasury notes to those capitalists, and thus have saved the taxpayers of this Commonwealth about \$600,000.

It was also said by another Senator on that side of the floor that it was an invasion of constitutional rights for the State of Pennsylvania to make this currency a legal tender. The Legislature of Pennsylvania does not make this a legal tender.

The legislative power of the United States has made it the legal currency of the country, and we do nothing but adopt the legalized currency of the United States when we propose to pay the interest of our State debt in it.

Now, the question is merely, will the State of Pennsylvania pay their creditors in the legal currency of this country? And I say that if the Legislature does not pass this law, and pay her creditors in legal currency, involving a saving of more than a million of dollars annually, the people will hold them to an accountability, and the party in power will be hurled from their position.

AN ECOTE OF GEN. McCLELLAN.—Col Metcalfe, of Kentucky, made a radical Union speech at a public meeting a few days since, at which he related an anecdote of Gen. McClellan, showing how he regarded the rebel leaders.

I got my eyes opened on that young Napoleon in the spring of 1861. I went to see Gen. McClellan, and in the course of the conversation I said to him that Jeff. Davis was a scoundrel and repudiator.

sit down and figure up that it would cost twenty dollars for freedom and only six dollars for slavery, and then choose slavery because it costs the least money, would curse their mean and pennywise economy. I say, sir, that this matter in relation to the policy of the National Government is only dragged into this question.

Now, sir, the only question here is, it is the policy of this State to pay her public servants and all her creditors in the legal currency of the country, or to pay gold instead of that legal currency to a kind of aristocracy holding the State debt? I think, when the constituency of those gentlemen examine this question, they will tell them that they consider themselves misrepresented on this floor.

Believing, sir, that the party in power will not foolishly and recklessly lay an additional amount of debt over a million of dollars upon the taxpayers, to please the bond holders, or any one else, I know that the bill before the Senate will and ought to pass; and we can say to Senators on the other side, when we meet them again at the polls, "if you had the power in 1864, on the floor of the Legislature, you would have put an additional debt of one million of dollars annually upon the people of this Commonwealth; but you failed because you had not the power."

A PATLATER, angling in the rain, was observed to keep his line under the arch of a bridge. Upon being asked the reason, he replied, "Sure an' won't the fishes be crowdin' to keepout ur wet?"

AN IMPUDENT anonymous correspondent, signing himself "Ned Bucket," expresses the wish that we were dead. Very well—let him show himself in person, and we pledge ourselves to "kick the Bucket."

THE HUSBAND has become a proficient dodger, and he doesn't mind it much.

A HIBERNIAN sergeant was drilling an awkward squad of volunteers, and spite of his efforts failed to bring them into a straight line. At last, out of all patience, he cried out,—

"Oh, what a bent row! Just come out, lads, and look at yourselves!"

WAR SOUVENIRS.—The famous oak tree under which Generals Grant and Pemberton met and agreed upon the terms for the surrender of Vicksburg on the 3d of July last, has been cut to pieces by soldiers who wish to obtain souvenirs of the memorable event. Not satisfied with appropriating the trunk and branches, they have buried into the earth and seized every root which could be secured, as relics. Persons who have in their possession even a small piece of this wood prize it highly.

PASSING AWAY.

We're passing rapidly away.— Behold, that boatman's row.— The "Queen of flowers," it seems to say, "My life is near its close." It lifts its boom, pursued fair, Ambling fragrance sweet, And soon to feel the morning air— The morning ray to greet.— Hot soon the winds begin to roar Over mountain, field, and lawn; The boat descends with fingers hoar— The lovely row is gone!

WIT AND WISDOM.

Gratitude—the memory of the heart. GREAT opportunities are generally the great improvement of small ones.

PROMISING MEN.—Those who promise and forgets to pay.

DR. FRANKLIN used to say that rich widows are the only pieces of second-hand goods that sell at prime cost.

GEN. GEORGE W. BICKLEY claims in his diary to have been the father of the rebellion. We hear nothing about its mother. In truth it never was worth a dam.— Prentice.

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"Would you like to look at the moon?" asked a "professor" who had stationed his spy-glass at the street corner of an Emerald.

A SOLDIER gaining his knowledge of military phrases entirely from his own experience, gives the following definition of pickets:— "Pickets—These are chaps that are cent out to borry terbacker of the enema, and to see if the rebels has got a pas."

National Convention.

The crowded condition of our columns yesterday morning prevented us from giving to our readers the following call for a convention of dissatisfied members of the Union party, to be held at Cleveland on Tuesday, the 31st of May next:

After having labored ineffectually to defer as far as was in our power the critical moment when the attention of the people must inevitably be fixed upon the election of a candidate for the chief magistracy of the country; after having interrogated our conscience and consulted our duty as citizens, obeying at once the sentiment of a mature conviction and a profound affection for the common country, we feel ourselves impelled on our own responsibility, to declare to the people that the time has come for all independent men, jealous of their liberties and of the national greatness, to confer together and unite to resist the swelling invasion of an open, shameless, and unrestrained patronage which threatens to engulf under its destructive wave the rights of the people, the liberty and dignity of the nation.

Deeply impressed with the conviction that in a time of revolution, when the public attention is turned exclusively to the success of armies, and is consequently less vigilant of the public liberties, the patronage derived from the organization of a million of men, and an administration of affairs which seeks to control the remotest parts of the country in favor of its supreme chief, constitute a danger seriously threatening to the stability of republican institutions, we declare that the principle of one term, which has now acquired nearly the force of law by the consecration of time, ought to be inflexibly adhered to in the approaching election.

It is not difficult to account for the courage of the rebels. Being reduced to skin and bone, they can shrink at nothing. "My Lord," said the foreman of a Welsh jury, when giving in their verdict, "we find the man that stole the mare not guilty."

ARTFUL DODGER.—There is a lady in Cincinnati who amuses herself, when so inclined, by throwing tumblers, tea-cups, shovel and tongs, and the boot-jack at her husband's head.

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ed politicians go ahead and "consult." Their assembling at Cleveland will do good; it will give them an opportunity to expose the weakness of their "party," which the Copperhead papers are just now intent on magnifying into a thing of formidable proportions; and it will show to these gentlemen themselves that for them to attempt to stay the verdict of the people in favor of the retention of HONEST OLD ABE in the Presidential Chair, would be as foolish as to attempt to dam Niagara with a smoothing-iron.—Pittsburgh Gazette.

State Central Committee.

The following is a list of the State Central Committee, appointed by the Union State Convention, held on the 28th of April, 1864, with their post office address:

- 1st dist. Phil'a. Jeremiah Nichols, Charles Humphreys. 2d " David Kramer, Wm. A. Kemble. 3d " Chas. M. Neal, Egbert H. Nicholas. 4th " Geo. W. Hammersly, B. H. Brown.

Adams—David A. Buehler, Gettysburg. Allegheny—John M. Kirkpatrick, J. J. Seibenick, Pittsburgh.

Armstrong—John Kalkton, Averton. Beaver—D. L. Imbrie, Beaver.

Bedford—George W. Rupp, Bedford. Berks—A. B. Tutton, Z. T. Galt, Reading.

Blair—Sam'l. M'Camant, Sabbath Rest. Bucks—Jas. B. Lambert, Doylestown.

Bradford—Stephen Aland, Towanda. Butler—Chas. McCandless, Butler.

Cambria—A. A. Barker, Ebensburg. Carbon—Chas. Albright, Mauch Chunk. Cameron—F. P. Hackett, Shippen. Centre—Edmond Blanchard, Bellefonte. Chester—Wm. B. Waddle, West Chester.

The General Tax Bill.

The opposition press of the country has, since the beginning of the war, clamored for an efficient general tax law, by which the amount of currency was to be kept down to a reasonable line, and the price of gold reduced to such a rate as to effect, too sensibly, the foreign commerce of the country.

They cried tax! tax! and no more paper money and no more loans.— The Opposition members of Congress cried lustily for the same thing. Well, a tax bill, in accordance with their views, was at last introduced into the House of Representatives. It was prepared with every care; it was considered, and amended with great deliberation, and with every desire to equalize its operation.

Every one of these Nays belongs to the Opposition, and nearly if not every one of them was among the very loudest in condemning the policy of the Administration, charging it with being afraid to meet the issue as it ought to be met.— Here are thirty-three members, professing to be loyal and desirous to see the rebellion put down and the country saved, who have refused to vote for the only measure by which the Government could accomplish the object.

Let it be borne in mind that of these thirty-three rebel sympathizers—we cannot call them by any milder or juster name—five of them are from Pennsylvania, viz: Ancona, of Berks; Dawson, of Fayette; Johnson, of Northumberland; Stiles of Lehigh; and Strouse, of Schuylkill. Let their names be recorded and remembered.—Germantown Telegraph.

RE-CONSTRUCTION.—In the Pajaro Times, published at Watsonville, California, we find the following extracts from a private letter written by Senator Conness to a friend in Sacramento City, from which it will be seen that the California Senator is in earnest, and states his convictions on policy in language that cannot be misunderstood. His standard for office-holders is not far from the old Jeffersonian one. It might be improved, however, by adding that no able bodied man, liable to military duty, shall be employed in any civil position under the National Government for which an equally eligible disabled soldier shall be an applicant.

"As to re-construction, I am for keeping out every rebel State until it comes with a Constitution prohibiting slavery; and, in States where there are not enough Union men to make a Constitution, I am for letting the army help them a little; and as to confiscation, I am for the extreme Constitutional remedy that we have power to adopt."

"Concerning changes in office, I have but one concern—nor shall it be lost sight of—and that is, to establish a higher standard of political morality in State or nation, or to contribute to that end. No man shall remain in public station by my consent who is a traitor, or who sympathizes with slavery, or who steals from the public, or who gets drunk, or who neglects his duties, or who is incompetent; and no other man shall leave public life through me, save those who stand in the way of carrying out this policy."

ARKANSAS.—Arkansas now sits clothed and in her right mind among her free and loyal sisters. Gov. Murphy has been formally inaugurated at Little Rock, with imposing ceremonies. A proclamation from Governor Murphy declares that at the late election the constitution and ordinances prepared by the State Convention, were ratified by 12,177 votes in favor, to 229 against them; and T. M. Jacks, A. G. Rogers, and J. M. Johnson were elected to Congress.

A call appears for a state Convention to meet at Little Rock, May 2d, to appoint delegates to the National Republican Convention, which meets in Baltimore on the 7th of June next. Things are looking well in Arkansas. The Little Rock Union of the 16th says: The militia is to be organized, a revenue to be raised, measures to be adopted, such as will render it forever impossible for traitors and Copperheads to grasp the reins of State Government.

GOV. MORTON, of Indiana, takes the field at the head of the Indiana Legion, recently tendered to the government for special service. His immense popularity in Indiana will induce almost universal enlistment in that State.