

CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, July 7th, 1864.
MESSRS. EDITORS:—With the exception of a little excitement about the raid...

The political event of the day, was the meeting of the Union State Executive Committee which met yesterday afternoon...

Judging from circumstances, your correspondent is inclined to believe that there were other matters which the meeting of the committee was intended to influence...

But, while Mr. Cameron's appointment took many by surprise, it was not unfavorably received; while before the war, he was looked upon as a conservative...

It has been insinuated and generally, we think, believed that there has not been entire harmony in the cabinet councils...

It is thought that the existence of this state of things had led him to believe that his selfishness, as a cabinet officer, was greatly impaired...

FRANCE AND THE REBELS.—The representations of Mr. Dayton in regard to permitting war vessels to be built in French ports, have been crowned with success...

A farmer of Akron, Erie county, New York, has twenty Tuscarora squaws at work cultivating broom corn...

The Baltimore papers state that Francis Key, the son of the author of the "Star-Spangled Banner," was arrested on Saturday last on a charge of disloyalty...

which attended that effort is known to the country. It is needless to remark that the popular current set in against this family...

And this is the state of the record when the State Executive Committee met here yesterday. Your readers will therefore, doubtless be surprised to learn that at the table spread with the luxuries of the season...

Gen. Cameron, we are informed, delivered a short address, bearing mainly upon the financial situation of the country, the burden of which, was to impress those present, that all that was wanted in a financier was diligence, and faithfulness...

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The American Citizen.



THOMAS ROBINSON, CYRUS E. ANDERSON, Editors.

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher.

BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY JULY 20, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864: ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: ANDREW JOHNSTON, of Tennessee.

Presidential Electors. SENATORIAL: Morton M. McMichael, Philadelphia.

- 1 Robert P. King, 12 Elias W. Hall, 2 Geo. Morrison Coates, 13 Charles H. Shriver, 3 Henry Bunn, 14 John Winter, 4 William H. Kern, 15 David M. Conoughly, 5 Barton H. Jenks, 16 David W. Wood, 6 Charles N. Rank, 17 Isaac Parsons, 7 Robert Parker, 18 John Patton, 8 Aaron Mill, 19 Samuel R. Dick, 9 John A. Howard, 20 Edward Bierer, 10 Edward H. Coyell, 21 John P. Penney, 11 Edward Holliday, 22 Elmer M. Jencks, 12 Charles F. Reed, 23 John W. Blanchard.

LOCAL TICKET. CONGRESS, THOMAS WILLIAMS.

ASSEMBLY, WM. HANLETT, JOHN H. NEGLEY, of Butler County.

SAMUEL M'KINLEY, of Lawrence County.

COMMISSIONER, A. C. CHRISTY.

AUDITOR, LEANDER WISE.

Amendment to the Constitution, Granting the Soldier's Right to Vote.

ELECTION ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1864.

Let every voter go to the election on Tuesday the 2d of August, and take his neighbor along.

Consistency! In the Herald of July 22d, 1863, we find the following: "The discrimination against the poor by the \$300 clause is now too plainly seen to admit of discussion."

In another number of same paper, we find the following in speaking of the \$300 clause: "This provision of the law is as unjust as anything can be." In still another number of same paper, we read, after naming some of the Republican ticket, "and all other candidates on their ticket, it should be remembered, applauded this \$300 provision, and contended that it would operate to the advantage of the poor, but the poor men cannot see its advantages, since they have witnessed its practical operations."

Political Parties. This is the caption of an article in the last number of the Democratic organ of this place; and after reading it, we have no hesitation in saying, that it is as replete with falsehood and treason, as any article we have noticed emanating from the organs of Jeff. Davis himself.

Rebel Terms of Peace. On every successive depression of the National spirit, our Copperhead neighbors take up their universal howl for peace—men who are intelligent—men who have screamed war and devastation till their throats were sore, who have urged their neighbors to go into the army, and all that, when the National cause seems to languish, shout for peace.

Recognition by the enemy of the independence of the Confederate States. Withdrawal of Yankee soldiers from every foot of Confederate ground, including Kentucky and Missouri. Withdrawal of Yankee soldiers from Maryland, until that state shall decide, by a free vote, whether she shall remain in the old Union, or ask admission into the Confederacy.

of our absolute independence and equal rights, of all accounts of public debt and public lands and the advantages accruing from foreign treaties.

The Special Election. On next Tuesday week, (being the 2d of August,) the special election will be held to pass upon the constitutional amendments which have already passed two successive Legislatures, and are now to be finally, we trust, adopted by the people.

First Amendment. This ticket we trust, will find its way into the hand of every friend of the soldier before he votes—let us have an emphatic vote on this amendment at least. The next ticket is,

Second Amendment. The second amendment requires every bill introduced into the Legislature to have but one object, and that distinctly set forth in the title.

Third Amendment. This amendment is intended to prevent any Legislation from being had on any matter of which the courts have jurisdiction. It is not uncommon for parties desirous of accomplishing something which is not perhaps very just, and which therefore they would not be likely to accomplish through the medium of the courts, where both parties would be sure to have a hearing, to get up a bill and send it on to Harrisburg, and have it run through the Legislature, before any one likely to be prejudiced by it knows any thing about it.

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who entertain such opinions. At the commencement of the war, Mr. Buchanan declared that there was no power to coerce a sovereign State! His Attorney Gen., also a Pennsylvanian, held the same opinion.

We might follow this subject further and show that the Democrats have ever been ready to despair. Our great military achievements, have, in their eyes, been barren of results, while every rebel raid has been a grand invasion.

Southern Sympathizers. Through all the various changes that have marked our history during the progress of the war, it is singular to observe that there has been a visible sympathetic cord running between the rebels of the south, and the political wire-workers who manage the affairs of the Democracy of the north.

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how changed!" Not only was the liberty of speech and of the press crushed out, but the protection due to citizens, while abroad was denied them? and under its diplomacy, naturalized citizens were permitted to be seized by the Government, from which they came and thrust into their armies?

We were all marched down to the table, where the school displayed their vocal powers by singing a few sweet little songs, very suitable for the occasion. And our dear old flag (the stars and stripes) floated over the table while we partook of the rich feast.

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No. 4, I appointed Miss Johnston to attend to that School Ward; she paid over \$8.25.

In No. 6, our own, Mrs. Kennedy and Miss Pinkerton Collectors; they collected and paid over in cash, \$15.50; two or three of the leading men of the ward would not pay a cent.

Army Correspondence. NEAR PETERSBURG, Va., 15th Regt., Pa. Vol., July 6th, 1864. MESSRS. EDITORS:—Again I write a line to your paper for publication, hoping thereby to answer some anxious inquirers.

Reconstructing the Seceded States. Proclamation by the President. Whereas, at the last session, Congress passed a bill to guarantee to certain States whose Government had been usurped or overthrown a republican form of government, a copy of which is hereto annexed; and whereas the said bill was presented to the President of the United States for his approval, less than one hour before the sine die adjournment of said session, and was not signed by him; and whereas, the said bill contains, among other things, a plan for restoring the States in rebellion to their proper practical relation in the Union, which plan expressed the sense of Congress upon that subject, and which plan it is now thought fit to lay before the people for their consideration.

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