AMERICAN CITIZI

"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 2.

BUTLER, BUTLER COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1865.

MESSAGE OF Governor Brownlow to the Legislature of Tennessee. SECESSION.

Secession is an abomination that I can not too strongly condemn, and one that you cannot legislate against with too much severity. What has it done for our coun try in the space of four years? It has plunged our country into civil war, paralyzed our commerce, destroyed our agricultural pursuits, suspended the whole trade and business of our country, lessened the value of our property, destroy ed many of the pursuits of life, and has involved the South in irretrievable bankruptey and ruin.

ITS DEVASTATION. What has it done for Tennessee? It inaugurated a system of oppressive taxation, without consulting the people, and then, in mockery of a free election, has required them by their votes to sanction its usurpation, at the point of the bayo net; under the penalty of imprisonment. and death. It has offered a premium for crime, in ordering the discharge of culprits from prison on condition that they would enter the rebel army, and in recommending the judges to hold no courts for the trial of offenders. It has stained our statute book with the rejudiation of honest Northern debts, and has palpably violated the Constitution, by attempting, the simple proposition to amend the Con-through its unlawful extension, to do away with the right of suffrage. It has ner prescribed by that sacred instrumen passed laws making it treason to say or do anything in favor of the Government of the United States, or against the so called Confederate States. It has prostrated in the most wicked, uncalled for and bloody and overthrown the freedom of speech and of the press; it has involved the whole South in a war whose success i now proven to be utterly hopeless, and which, ere anothe, year rells round, must lead to the ruin of the common people .-Its bigoted, murderous and intolerant spirit has subjected the people of Tenne to many grievances Our people have been arrested and imprisoned; our homes have been rudely entered and shamefully pillaged; our families have been subject ed to insults, our women and children have been tied up and scourged, or shot by a ruffian soldiery; our towns have been pillaged; our citizens have been robbed of their horses, mules, grain and meat, and many of them assassinated and

murdered Hundreds, yes, thousands of our young men, middle aged and old men, have been driven from our State, and compelled to enter the Federal army, in strange regiments, and their bones now lie bleaching upon the many battle-fields of the South and West, and all this because our peo ple were true to the traditions of their fathers, and refused to worship rebel gods And to the honor of the people be it known, that more regiments to-day swell the number of the armies of the Union than there are living traitors in the ranks of the enemy.

THE UNION MARTYRS.

In this proud capital of lhe "Volunt State," there have been thousands of Union refugees, men, women and children, broken-hearted, naked and starving, a and that is by amending the Constitution ion refugees men women and children great many are here still. They have fled from the wicked and murderous guerrillas, after being robbed of everything they possessed. They have lived in the United States, when they adopted the camps or tents, by fires in the woods, have Articles of Confederation, that it found a dragged out a miserable existence for a time, and died among strangers. Hund reds have suffered from actual want of necessary food, shelter and clothing, while have been occupied by the families of sovereignty as not to have the right to of seven cents upon the one hundred dolthose who were fighting against their country, or being citizen rebels and home bondage-it would seem too late in the duced in 1860, the slaves averaging gruitors, have fled within the rebel lines. day to question the right of the people to little the rise of sixty-two cents each, These families have remained here protected, and have yielded an over-ruling regard to this or other subjects embraced The slaves had no property. Being social influence. Many of them are in its provisions. It becomes us, there wealthy, and live in ease and comfort.— fore, to approach this subject with an en-They have busied themselves in giving lightened statesmanship, and with a de-information to the enemy, in carrying gree of moral courage that is not afarid delicacies to rebel prisoners who have to do right, appealing to the ultimate been confined here for their crimes and judgment of mankind to vindicate our treasop. And it is stated upon undoubt ed authority, and the fact is notorious in this capital, that the disloyal families a uniform rule can be provided, and an never contributed in the slightest degree end put thereby, in all time to come, to to the relief of the poor and distressed a possibility of reviving that which has Union women and children or disabled soldiers thrown upon this population by in the country. To insist upon exclufacts, which may have the appearance of personal and local legislation is called dignity of political sagacity. Our State

AMENDMENT TO THE FEDERAL CONSTITU-

TION.

I have the honor to submit to the Gen eral Assembly of the State of Tennessee. a copy of a joint resolution of Congress, United States.

passed by vote of two-thirds of each house, entitled "A resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States," which is in the following words:

" Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled, (two-thirds of both houses concurring therein,) That the following article be proposed to the Legis latures of the several States as an amond ment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of said States shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of said Constitution, namely : ARTICLE XIII.

"Section 1. Neither slavery nor invol-What has it dole of the party shall have should be taxed only with our own share military leagues passed military bills and for crime, whereof the party shall have should be taxed only with our own share military leagues passed military bills and to crime, whereof the party shall have should be taxed only with our own share been duly convicted, shall exist within of them. I am, myself, the advecate of the party shall have should be taxed only with our own share military leagues passed military been duly convicted, shall exist within or them. to their jurisdiction.

"Section 2. Congress shall have powlegislation.

"Approved February 1, 1865."

The slavery question here comes up in form hitherto not discussed in our polities. It is not a questi n as to the right of Congress to exlude slavery from the Territories, to legislate upon the matter themselves, nor does it involve the discussion of any doubtful powers, but is so as to strike down the monster, institu war known to the history of the civilized

Slavery, secured to the people of the

South more permanently by the Constitu-tion of the United States, and by the laws enated in pursuance thereof; than any species of property claimed by then -not even excepting their lands-wil now perish by the war which it brough; about to enlarge its power and perpetuate its existence. Let us do our part in this great work by ratifying the action of Congress, and carrying out the wishes of our people. After the ratification by the peo ple of our State of our Amended Consti tution, embracing the same proposition and after your election to the General As sembly on this platform, and by the same people. I have not considered an elaborate argument in favor of the proposition submitted by Congress at all necessary I may be allowed to say, however, that to prohibit slavery in a State requires a change Pregnant as in the State Constitution. we find slavery to be of all sorts of political mischief, it is not to be got rid of under the Constitution, in any other than a constitutional manner. And, while the oner this can be done the better, it doe not appear in what part of the Constitu tion of the United States the power of regulating it at all, in times of peace, i to be found. Fortunately for the future happiness of the country, the Constitu tion has provided a way in which the people can remedy the great evil, with

just as Congress has, proposed. Slavery was so far made the subject o constitutional cognizance by the people of place in the compromises of that instru ment, both in fixing the ration of repre Many of them are in its provisions. It becomes us, there

> It is in this way, and in no other, tha been the fatal cause of all the mischief I state these ding slavery from a State, by amending her Constitution, before recognizing her has shown her hand and placed herself thousands have

PROTECTION TO FREEDMEN

Some legislation is necessary for the protection, government and control of the emancipated slaves among us. When this war is over a portion of those who fought to perpetuate slavery will show the mancipated slaves no quarter, and especially that class of slaves who have been rude and violent toward their former own What the character of this legislation should be, I leave the good sense prudence and reflection of the members of the General Assembly to determine.

It is certainly proper and right for the Legislature of the State of Tenn determine to what extent this state shall be overrun with the emancipated slaves of other States. If their presence in any State is a blessing, they should be distributed: if an evil, is but just that we the United States, or any place subject providing for them a seperate and appropriate amount of territory, and settling them down permeneutly as a nation of or to enforce this article by appropriate freedmen. In this case, as in most others, it will probably be well to guard against exceptive legislation. The negro has had no agency himself in bring, ing on our troubles, and does not merit unkind treatment at our hands.

WAR ON GUERRILLAS.

The attention of the Legislature is ear nestly called to the subject of the roving bands of guerrillas, and squads of obbers and murderers who frequent those counties and portions of countie mote from our military forces. The depredations and murders committed by them re of such frequent occurrence as to have created a general feeling of insecu rity among our citizens, causing hund reds to sacrafice their property and abandon their homes and the graves of their parents and loved ones, seeki g new homes, among strangers in the Northwes-

The criminal laws of Tennessee prio nands of justice and the wants of socie , but they are now inadequate in both hese cases. The corruption of the rebelon have exhibited themselves in every quarter, and the effects of the same have een to demoralize all classes of society more or less, calling for more stringent nactments, so as to meet the numerous ases arising in our country. I advis that horse-stealing, house-breaking and leath. Let the proof in all such cases be clear and unquestionable, and then first offense. This character of a law will close out all those acts of perfidy which now render life and property insecure, more or less in all counties of the State; and when the necessary reform is had, a future Legislature can repeal or mind the statute. Such a law may look to others as a bloody act, but it can never affect injuriously an honest man or law-abiding citizen. And you, gentlemen, should feel no concern for the opposite class of men but to punish and re

AMENDMENT OF STATE CONSSITUTION. The recent amendment to the State uire some changes in the revenue laws The item of slaves will no longer appear in the list of taxablas. The census of show that 130,425 were reported for taxation. Their average value hall steadily age fell to \$769 36, taxes at the low rate submit this grave que protect the slave that sought refuge from lars to which our State taxation was re-

personal value as slaves.

* * * * *
COMMON SCHOOLS. dishonest functuaries who fled on the apTHE NATIONAL BANK.

This would give us a circulation current all over the country, and subject our banking to more correct principles of finance. Other States are adopting the National same to the Legislature of Tennessee .would work to advantage.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

The qualifications of voters, and other mitations of the elective franchise, have n entrusted to you by the people -This delicate responsibility will devolve upon you a heavy task, and merits your whole attention. That there should some additional limitations prescribe !, few will deny. Many persons in the State, by every act of which they were capable, have disfranchised themselves. Probably they neither expect nor desire the privilege of again voting, and would House, No. 2, on the evening of the 28th not exercise it if granted them. Many inst. others have committed acts deserving dis franchisement, who nevertheless will resist it, and strive for every civil right they in general, that we should like to. We enjoyed before the war, and before treaon had involved the State in so much suffering. While I would not recommend you to give way te the impulse of the greatest commendation. The writer sympathy and pity, I would urge out to found all of them more or less interest-guard the ballot-box faithfully and effecting. But in every case, there has been ually against the approach of treason, no the same, spirit of ignorance at work matter in what character it may come The loyal people of the State, who sent you here, expect you to act decisively in the matter, and to have no child's play in determiding the qualifications of This subject has been considered by several of our sister States, whose reform was not any more loudly called than with us. It is quite probable that this action and a the rebellion were equal to the de- its effects may assist you in desiding what to accept and what to avoid.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION. The duty devolves upon you at this on, of electing two Senators to the Congress of the United States, and of redistricting the State, so as, without delay They go to those meetings with no intento provide for the election of eight Repentatives to the next Congress. It is with profound regret that I have obserhighway robberies be punished with ved several Republican journals and some leading politicians of ability and influ ence, are opposed to the admission of Senet the offenders be hung, even for the ators and Representatives from Tennes They take the ground that the State should be treated as a Territory, and continued under military government subject to the arbitrary orders of military rule. If their dangerous and revolutionary doctrine is adhered to by any con siderable portions of Senators and Repre sentatives in Congress I shall for one dread the consequences. My confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of Senators and Representatives, leads me to believe they will discard, indignantly, any such proposition. The loyal people of Tennes-see have resolved through the ballot-box to rule themselves under the Federal flag; taking the ground that the State Constitution abolishing slavery will re- has never been out of the Union, and boldly denying that the unconstitutional and treasonable acts of those in rebellion ever carried them out of the Union 1860 shows there were in the State about Besides, the inauguration of the Vice 275,000 slaves. The assessor's return President from this State, and the withdrawal of a Military Governor, to give place to civil authority, fix the status of increased from \$413 72 ic 1846 to \$886 of Tennessee in the estimation of the 40. It is a significant fact that the next Federal authorities proper. And to your year, the first year of the war, the aver- good sense and unyielding firmness, 1 that your action will be correct.

CONCLUSION

Having thus fully placed before you the information requisite to enable you to judge of the condition of the state emancipated, they will now be subject to the evils which environ us, and the measa poll-tax .- Many of them will soon ac- ures of legislation needed for averting quire taxable property far beyond their them, and ridding ourselves of them, it remains for me but to invoke your attention to the consideration of those means by which, above all others we may hope The common school system will, in this to restore order and prosperity to to our connection, demand your attention. The country. And if one be more prominent tund appropriated for the purpose has been squandered by the bad men and est and cordial co-operation between the State and Federal Governments. To you proach of the old flag. What shall be especially, as Senators and Representadone to replace this great loss? At no tives, do the loyal people of Tennessee period in the history of the State has the young and rising generation appealed so And to your actions in the halls of legisla-

ing to Divine Will, you will unite with the State.

It is, perhaps proper for me to state. that since writing this Message, important facts have come to my knowledge, Banking system, and I recommend the and upon unquestionable authority, rela ting to the use of a portion of the funds Such an institution could be used profita-bly as the fiscal agent of the State, and if quire me to send you, at no distant day, you can secure the means, one in each of the other grand divisions of the State State, and the just rights of the people, should be sacredly and vigilently guar ded, no matter who suffers ruin and dis Ww. G BROWNLOW.

Nashville. April 6th, 1865. COMMUNICATIONS.

For the An SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

MR. EDITOR :- Permit me, through the columns of your very excellent pa per, to drop a few remarks to the citizens of Butler co., concerning a School exhibition held in Winfield tp., School

We cannot intrude upon your space frequently see notices of school terms they are spoken of almost invariably with engence any more than to the appeals of has attended many exhibitions, and has tending to make them disgusting, and to bring them into disrepute-I mean the grossly bad conduct of many of those attending such meetings. Reader, don' begin to think that the writer is opposed to such exercises. I am not. I am ever ready and willing to add my write of in fluence to any thing that may encourag education: but I am always in favor o giving the bitter with the sweet.

We are not disposed to publish the good and keep back the bad, thus screening the evil doers in society. It seems to be the impression with many that Ex hibitions, Night Spellings, and Singing Schools, are just the right places for fur tion of showing that they have any re

spect for themselves or any body else. But we promised to tell you of the We vening of the 28th in particular. were on the ground at an garly hour, but late enough to find that "every body and ost of their friends were there before The house was decorated in such a way as none but ladies could have done it. Among the ornaments, the flag of our know of this all our victories have grown country, was not forgotten. Ere long the dim. The expected surrender of to day curtain was raised, and the exercises for has ceased to be talked about, and each the evening commenced. I must say that beginners. The dialogues were many of them new and interesting; and the "essays" read by the young ledice. nly good, but excellent. They bore the marks of talent and good sense. In addition to this budget was the Leasuresille Gazette, edited by the very worthy

eacher, Miss Maggie Lawell.

This was of itself a literary treat. I ot Maggie send, at least, a few of the

Considering the character of the per formances, and the preparations made, it might have been a rich literary feast.

The teacher had evidently done every thing necessary to make the exerci both interesting and instructive. Reader do you ask why it was not interesting ?-I will tell you. As I have already intimated, and as is usual on such occasions the house was crowded to overflowing and the evening was warm, causing, course, much discomfort. But there was worse element than heat to contend with. I don't like to call it ignorance; if it sound better, we will call it "bac manners." During the whole evening the confusion caused by talking and laugh ing were unen urable. All efforts made to secure quiet were treated, not with si lent, but with noisy contempt. ful to say! it was not confined to the a personal and local character, that you again as within the pale of the Union, affectionately for legislative aid. Prectimay know how to shape your course when would look awkward, and fall below the cally denied all scholastic advantages du. Tennessee but in other States—for examdress of ladies, mingled their voices with ring the last four years, and deprived, as ples of what is befitting loyal men. I the discordant song. Many of those who been, of their natural feel full confidence that you will prove acted thus would be offended, were they to has shown her hand and placed herself square upon the record; and I flatter myself that her representatives here as sembled are ready for a measure which shall forever exclude slavery from the United States.

Indeed, hopelessly illegate thousands have been, of their natural square upon the record; and I flatter protectors, if they are not soon provided for it will be too late for them. Indeed, not a few have already passed beyond shall forever exclude slavery from the United States.

Indeed, not a few have already passed beyond abroad. I feel assured, that being united in a common and holy cause, you will rise for such a natural protectors, if they are not soon provided meet expectations, both at home and and men. Will ladies and gentlem act so at assessination of Mr. Linco olitions were adopted for such a natural protectors, if they are not soon provided meet expectations, both at home and abroad. I feel assured, that being united in a common and holy cause, you will rise for such a natural protectors, if they are not soon provided meet expectations, both at home and abroad. I feel assured, that being united in a common and holy cause, you will rise the control of the called anything but ladies and gentlem act so at a sensitive or an action of the control of t

haved themselves as all should have done. | Secretary Stanton's Official Bulletin all good man in reverently invoking the Had every one acted the part of prudent The National Bank System is believed blessings of our Heavenly Father upon and good manners, all would have been all we say and do, while in the service of edified, the faithful teacher gratified, and the schollars encouraged. As it was, the would-be-hearers were disgusted, the teacher sorely vexed, the schollars discouraged, and what was worse still, "young America" rendered ridiculous. The writer has been told that this was the first attempt of this school at a public performance. Will it be the last? I hope not. Will the citizens of the district hereafter encourage, or will they discourage exhibitions? Will they take the teacher by the hand and favor the cause of education? or will they turn round and say to "Young America," "go in," "have things your

Highly Interesting Developments.

LEMMON.

own way."

WASAINGTON April 25. following series of dispatches om the chief correspondent of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, in Sherman's army have just been received. They relate only to the preliminary operations:

RALEIGH, N. C., April 16 .- On the 14th Gen. Sherman received a communieation from Gen. Johnston asking that hostilities might cease until Gen. Sherman could obtain authority from Gen closing with a public performance; and Grantto accept the Surrender of his army on the same terms granted to Lee. Gen. Sherman stated in reply that he was already authorized to grant the same terms which Lee received. This reply was forwarded to our cavalry advance to sent out under a flag of truce.

By a strange eversight the paper delayed nearly a day, or in all probability this dispatch would convey the news of Johnston's surrender. Hostilities have ceased, the troops having been ordered into camp soon after starting yesterday morning. An answer is expected from leigh will be the headquarters of the Department of North Carolina, and the affairs of the department are already being arranged with the view to a speedy peace While the citizens manifest little Un on sentiments, yet all seem rejoiced at the prospect of peace. The army is overjoyed and exultant.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 17-noon The news of the assassination of President and the attempt upon the life of Secretary Seward, has not yet been made known to the troops. It is flying among them as a discredited rumor. The guards are being doubled and tribbled in anticipation of the storm of wrath which will surge over this army as winters wildest storms sweep the ocean. To those who is staggering under a load of sorrow under Station, negotiating with Johnston.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 17-Eyening -Major M'Coy, of Gen. Sherman's staff, returned last night from the enemy's lines oled the same as Lee's men, but they with a reply to Gen. Sherman's commushould like to see it in print, and thus nication informing Johnston that he was have the people judge of its merits. Will authorised to grant him the same terms | The rebel Guerrillas in Alexandria and of surrender which Lee received. John- Loudon counties, Virginia, have been best articles in it to the CITIZEN for pub- ston appointed Durham's Station, on the nearly all cleared out, and considerable ication? We must not forget to tell you Hillsboro road, as the place, and this hat there was also plenty of good music merning as the time for an interview with Run Shoals, are putting in small crops on hand. The three Mr. Loves with two violins and a flute, Messis. Kiskadden staff left at eight o'clock, on a special train. bids fair to speedily produce more than and Beaty both violinists, and Mr. Rals- There is scarcely any doubt but a surren- it has for the pastfour years. ton with a bass viol constituted the band. der will take place either to-day or to-

Brigadier Gen. Cox and Major Gen. Grimes, of Lee's army ,arrived here here with their staffs yesterday.

Jeff. Davis in trying to reach Charlotte was obliged to return as Stoneman was on the road. In a second attempt to pass by unother road he also failed and after trying to leave Greensboro' in an ambulance he was again intercepted and turned

Very little Union feeling exists here The masses, though glad that the war is over, are greatly east down by the failure of their traitor revolution. At the Episeopal church yesterday not a sing e citi zen, male or female, was present, and the rector omitted the prayer for the President. At the Baptist church the Pastor refused to give out notice that the trustees had given the use of the dlouse to one of our chaplains for the evening The army is quiet in camp, all talking of

The citizens of Raleigh yesterday held a large meeting at the Court House to express their sorrow and indignation at the ssassination of Mr. Lincoln. Strong resolutions were adopted. Both the Progress and the Standard are out in deep NUMBER 21:

WASHINGTON, April 25-10.25 p. M. Major General Dix :

A dispatch has just been received by this Department from Gen. Grant, dated, Raleigh, 9 a. m., April 24th. He says I reached here this morning and deliver ed to Gen. Sherman the reply to his negotiations with Johnston. Word was immediately sent to Johnston terminating the truce, and information that civil matters could not be entertained in any convention between army commanders. (Signed,) E. M. STANTON

Secretary of War

Orders Concerning Rebel Officers. WASHINGTON, April 25. The Richmond Times of yesterday has the fellowing:

An order has been issued by the Gen, eral commanding this department designating the Powhattan Hotel, corner of Broad and Eleventh streets, as the place of entertainment of all Confederate officers and soldiers. The Spottswood Hotel is forbidden entertaining all such, and and those now stopping there are required to vacate their rooms and leave.

The Honorable Charles Faulkner, of Berkley county, has arrived in this city. The Richmond Whig of the 24th has

the following:
Gen. Sheridan routed Early at Waynesporo about the middle of March, putting him individually upon the most tremen dous race, which concluded the bring up a Richmond, attended by one of his staff, sans coat, hat and almost everything. When Shoridan's column had swept by Richmond, Early was ordered back to stanton, and was there at the time of the vacuation of this city. Upon hearing of this event he hastened towards Lynchourg and thence towards South-Western Virginia, where, ranking Echols, he took ommand of the forces retreating before toueman and Thomas When last heard from, being unable to withstand the forces in front, and afraid of Gen. Grant in his rear, he had deflected to the right and was apparently making for the Kanawha Valley. It is doubtful whether he has yet become acquainted with the surrender of Lee. We look with interest for idings from him and his command.

We are authorized to announce that by rder of the military authorities the Committee of Subsistence to the United States army in this city, will to-day begin to issue to all citizens bread at six and one-fourth cents per loaf of eighteen ounces. The humanity of this move, prompted by the considerate thoughtfulness of the military authorities, cannot be over esti-

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, April 25.
Within the past two days a number of officers and men of Lee's army who were absent from their commands at the time of the surrender, have come into our lines and reported to the Provost Marshal here, asking permission to be paroled. knows, Gen Sherman is at Durham's To-day four officers of the Virginia Partican Rangers crossed the river and came to Washingtion. They claimed this district as their home, and desired to be parwere committed to Old Capitol, and their cases referred to the Secretary of War. numbers of farmers, as far up as Wolf

Paroled men of the rebel army of Norther Virginia who were allowed to return to Washington, will be exchanged immediately, and sent South, it having been decided that they cannot claim this who return to their allegiance, ho by subscribing to the oath, will be ed to remain.

HDQ'RS MIL. DIV. OF THE JAMES, 1 RICHMOND, VA., April 25. GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 2.

First—All restriction upon domestic commerce and trade except as to articles contraband of war, in the State of Virginia, as insurgent territory, are. thority of the I raident, revoked in pect to all parts and counties of that. State which have duly submitted to authority, and are in military possession of the United Stateo.

Seesnd—Arms, ammunition, and all articles from which ammunition is manu-

factured all locomotives, cars and rail-road stock, all telegraph wire and sppar-atus, all rebel uniforms and gray cloth atus, all rebel uniforms and gray for manufacturing them, and all sp or liquurs, are to be deemed contra

Third-The commanding General of the military division has authority to make such exceptions to trade hereby au-thorized as in his opinion circumstances may require.

Approved. By order of Sec'y of