

### The Respectability of Treason.

It is not easy for naturalists to determine the difference between the lowest type of man, and the highest type of the animal—the distinction between a Hotentot and an orangutan. And it would almost be as grave a problem to define the dividing line (if such a line is conceivable) between loyalty and disloyalty. Indeed there seems to be no social antipathy.

Treason has become, after four years of damnable crime, less heinous than when its monstrous proportions first darkened our land. Men, conventionally loyal, who would stand aloof from the touch of the thief or robber, do not scruple to clasp the bloody hand of treason! Has this civil war been a mere friendly tournament—a national frolic, or has it been a vital struggle for the life and honor of the nation, cost the blood of half a million of men, and incalculable treasure, and planting the cypress at the home of almost every citizen? It occurs to us that a so-called Unionist who can give the right hand of fellowship to a traitor, has but little self-respect, and that he deserves to be classed with the enemies of the government. Do men who have been thoroughly loyal from the inception of the Southern rebellion—those who have "stood like the anvil," and covered no faltering beneath the ponderous blows of the hell-born valiant, have any affinity with traitors? Do they flake such their partners in trade, their boon companions, their social friends and associates? No! It is proper for loyal men to manifest towards them the courtesy which the former rules of politeness requires, yet they should not forget the fact that they are traitors, and that they deserve to be hung or banished! The temporizing would-or-would-not-be Union man is easily recognized. He expresses but feeble courage of those who have thrust at the heart of the nation, but is earnest, industrious and eloquent in censure of the benign President of the United States, and those in authority under his direction, and he has no kind words of cheer and approbation for the brave sons of freedom who have gathered "like the rain drops of the storm" from Maine to the far West, and after four years of desperate contest have given the death blow to treason. Let the mark of Cain be upon him, as well as upon his felonious confrere.

—*Knoxville Whig.*

### The Assassination Plot.

NEW YORK, May 6. A special dispatch from Washington to the N. Y. Tribune says: All attempts to disparage the weight of testimony in possession of the Government, implicating leading spirits of the rebellion in the assassination plot will prove fatal. When Secretary Stanton, several days since, announced that the plot had been discovered to stretch from Richmond to Canada, he spoke from the record. Judge Holt has since received a great mass of evidence, and knows it to be of crushing weight. President Johnson fully comprehended the gravity of the charges made in his proclamation.

All but four of the forts about Washington are to be immediately dismantled, their garrisons withdrawn and dismissed and everything appertaining to this extensive branch of warfare is to be put upon a general retrenchment path.

The Government has given up the experiment of supporting blacks at the freedmen's village at Arlington. Work is offered to all willing to labor, at the usual prices, and rent is charged them for their tenements at four dollars per month. All incapable or unwilling to accept these terms are to be removed to Mason's Island, near Georgetown.

The Navy Department has ordered the Mississippi squadron reduced to twenty-five vessels. It was formerly over one hundred.

It has transpired that the trade question was definitely settled in Cabinet meeting to-day. All loyal persons are to be granted permits to carry goods, and trade in any of the insurrectionary States, upon application to the necessary tax of three per cent. Tennessee is exempted from this three per cent. tax, on the Presidents claim that she never cast her lot with the rebellion.

Governor Pierpont is arranging preliminaries prior to going to Richmond to assume executive control of the State. He has been assured by President Johnson that he recognized him as the legal Governor of Virginia and will sustain him.

The *Time's* Washington special says: The statement that Gen. Halleck has issued an order announcing that all persons without regard to rank or employment in the civil or military service of the late rebel government will be permitted to take the amnesty oath, is untrue. He has not been authorized to issue any such sweeping order and the exceptions made by the amnesty proclamation of December, 1863, will be scrupulously observed until a general line of policy is adopted.

Camping grounds for large bodies of troops soon to arrive are being erected near the city. The Second and Fifth Army Corps are now north of Richmond on their way to Alexandria, where they are expected in about ten days.

Howard's Second Corps, Fifteenth and Seventeenth, constituting the Army of Tennessee, will arrive here about June 1st, and Slocum's Army

of Georgia, Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps are expected a few days later.

The grand military review which will take place as soon as the armies under Sherman get here, will be the greatest event of its kind that has taken place during the war.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—General Grant arrived in this city to-day.

There is authority for saying that the published statement that J. W. Chandler, of New Hampshire has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Vice L. B. Fields, appointed Consul to Japan, which it is understood has been tendered to him.

It was not definitely settled this afternoon whether the trial of the assassins will commence Monday. In fact the Court had hardly been selected at two o'clock.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The *Commercial's* Washington correspondent says: The Mexican legation is circulating printed pamphlets containing terms of emigration and land bounties given to those who go there.

State banks appealing for national charters, which have recently increased their capitals under State loans, may be ruled out as new organizations, not entitled to the privileges given by the last act of Congress.

NEW YORK, May 7. The *Herald's* correspondent, at Guaymas, Sonora, writing on the 25th of March, says: None of Maximilian's troops had yet entered that State, except as prisoners of war, and the authority of Juarez was still universally recognized there. Preparations to invade the State were being made by the imperialists, but the republicans were confident of their ability to maintain their ground.

The *Times's* Washington special says: The arrest of C. L. Ould, and Hatch, rebel exchange commissioners' is on charge of misappropriation of supplies and money sent to our prisoners.

William Richards, chief clerk of the Internal Revenue Bureau, has been appointed agent of the Internal Revenue, and will probably be placed in charge of the interests of the bureau in the Trans-Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, May 7. The mystery concerning the arrest of Gov. Aiken is explained in part by the fact that his friends have utterly failed to show a single act or word of his during the war wherein he exhibited fidelity to the Government or attachment to the Union, notwithstanding the statements to the contrary. Beside, there is good evidence in possession of the Government that Gov. Aiken has been extensively engaged in blockade running.

Some curiosity is exhibited to know why the first official statement of Davis' complicity in the assassination should have emanated from the President. It should be known that it was determined in the first instance, in Cabinet counsel that the trial of the assassination and conspiracy matter should be turned over to the military authorities and the testimony was put in charge of Judge Advocate General Holt, who, upon thorough examination, made his report implicating Davis, not in direct complicity with the assassin, but in a knowledge of the plot and its intended execution. Upon this report the President issued his proclamation. These trials, as we now understand it, will commence to-morrow.

A letter from the correspondent of the *Boston Journal*, with General Sherman's army, dated April 29th, says: The troops began to move northward this morning. Brevet Brig. Gen. Hartsuff, of General Schofield's staff, goes to Greensboro to-morrow with a party of officers, charged with receiving the public property of Johnston's army and administering the obligations agreed upon to them. The feeling among the rebels is one of relief, but it contains no tincture of concession. They are completely subdued, however, and will be readily governed.

HO! FOR MEXICO. Special Dispatch to the *Pittsburgh Commercial*. WASHINGTON, May 6. The inevitable result of the war against the rebellion has for some six weeks past been foreseen in the armies of the Union, and it required no prescience to discover that by the 4th of July next, one half of the Federal Army could be dispensed with. "What shall we do when this war is over?" is a question that has been very naturally presented to the minds of our soldiers. By four years removal from business intercourse we have been in a great measure disqualified for immediate engagement in the ordinary pursuits of commerce or trade, and we must do something for our livelihood in the future.

NEW YORK, May 7. The *Herald's* Washington special says: The proposed emigration to Mexico, which seems likely to assume formidable dimensions, is thought to bode no good to imperialism in that country. Emigrants will, by decree of the legitimate government of Mexico, immediately become naturalized Mexican citizens.

—The Tennessee Legislature has elected Hon. H. J. Patterson and Hon. S. J. Fowler, U. S. Senators, the former for four years and the latter for six. It now only remains for Tennessee to elect Congressmen to entitle her to full recognition as a State in the Union.

Several of the Washingtonians, who were paroled by Gen. Grant, and returned home, have been sent South again for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. Many of them are anxious to take the oath, and remain good citizens.

### The American Citizen.



The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

THOMAS ROBINSON, - - Editor.

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher.

BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY MAY 10 1865.

Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable. —D. Webster.

### Peace Once More!

When we cast our eyes back but two short months, to the re-inauguration of President Lincoln, and examine the *then* situation, with the Davis Government (?) strongly fortified in the capitol they had held for four long years—with another strong army in the Carolinas, and still another within the confines of Alabama and Mississippi—everywhere with a haughty and defiant air proclaiming their ability to maintain their independence and their military power indefinitely, and then examine their present status, we can scarcely believe our senses. Is it possible that that veteran army, with its "great leader," have at last been compelled to give way—to fall back—to surrender to the Union legions? Nor are the results of that great event less striking than the event itself. Great battles had been frequently fought before, and great victories won, but no such decided results attended them. The battles in the Southwest in the spring of sixty three, the battle of Gettysburg, the battle of the Wilderness, and many others, were grand indeed, both in execution and result, but the battle fought on the 30th and 31st of March and the 1st of April last, by that veteran legion under Lieut. Gen. Grant, was the Waterloo of the war. As we have already remarked, when that movement commenced, the Southern chivalry (who had been starving and torturing our prisoners in their hands, besides shooting our pickets, and doing all other acts consistent with the character of that elevated class,) were still defiant, while many of the conservatives of the North could not see that we were any nearer the realization of our fond hopes of final victory than when we first began. Now how changed? the army of Lee is gone—the army of Johnston is gone. The whole rebel army is gone! and there is every reason to believe that there will be no occasion to fire another gun. In short, the war is over, and the rebel chiefs are flying for their lives, while heavy rewards are offered for their capture. The aristocracy of Europe is shocked—the rebel sympathizers at home are chafed—while the loyal millions rejoice, and thank God who hath given us the victory. Our columns, we trust, will no more be filled with long lists of fallen braves in the future. The work of reconstruction will now begin in earnest, and we have little doubt but that most if not all the rebellious States will be represented in the next Congress. Surely generations have passed which have not furnished as much history as the last two months.

### The Conspiracy.

Booth is no more. His head and heart are deposited in the Medical Museum, and the remainder of his body is placed—where it will never be known. But, while he has been thus summarily dealt with, how many of equal guilt still remain unpunished? Over three hundred arrests have been made, thus far. Letter writers tell us that some twenty or thirty of these will have to pay the penalty of death for their participation in this grand conspiracy.

There is another class however, which to us, seems equally guilty, of which Gov. Seymour of New York, was perhaps the leader—by whose influence such desperate characters as Booth, were urged on to deeds of perfidy and murder. It was well ascertained last fall, that disloyal organizations existed in various parts of the west. It became known that through the agencies of these societies, the overthrow of the State governments of some of the western states was intended. Information reached the executive of Indiana, that his life and that of some other loyal persons of influence was intended. That arms to be used for the overthrow of the state government had been procured in New York—some of them had already reached their destination. Loyal men began to be alarmed, Copperheads began to grieve, to menace and to prophesy. At this stage of affairs an order was issued in the department of the west based upon the above state of facts, prohibiting the sale of arms in that department for the space of sixty days. It's propriety was apparent to all who had any respect for law and order. But to Gov. Seymour, to whom the opposition looked, as to an oracle, denounced it as most bitter terms, characterizing it as tyrannical, as unjustifiable, as subversive of law and order—but not one word did he utter in denunciation or even condemnation of the treasonable doings which had

thus prematurely come to light. Like the rioters in New York, he recognized them as his "friends." It was through his influence, or influence like his, that the lesser lights of the party took up the howl which they so lavishly bestowed upon our worthy chief magistrate of "tyrant," "murderer," "the destroyer of our constitution," "the enemy of the union" &c. In this way was fanned into life the spirit that murdered that great and good man.

Now as we don't wish to see the severe penalty visited upon the rank and file of the Southern army which *demi-monde* shall be the lot of the leaders—neither do we wish to see stern justice, unmingled with mercy visited upon all those in the north who by their vindictive conduct and language, educated the very hatered which nerved the crazed assassin to take the life of the innocent. But we do insist that something is due to an injured—a bleeding country. The least that the honor and interest of the country should accept in our opinion, would be the expatriation of a few of those arch traitors at the north, whose influence was so pregnant with evil to their country.— In this class would come Seymour, Pendleton, Woodward, Vallandigham, Voorhees and a number of others, the weight of whose influence was so powerful against the cause of their country. To allow such to remain in our midst is to trifle with both justice and honor. They should be required to join their southern brethren—the southern leaders, in some foreign country at once. The country will be well rid of them.

### Coal and Oil Fields of Butler County, Penna.

The fact that Butler county, Pa., and the adjoining counties, contain immense bodies of minerals, is long known; and yet no systematic development has, up to this time, taken place.

The inhabitants can all show where the coal crops out on the different streams, and in many locations some little mining is done for neighborhood use, so that the traveler, unless very unoberving, cannot fail to be duly notified, that fuel, in the form of bituminous coal, is in great abundance in this section of Pennsylvania.— Still little, or indeed nothing, has been yet done to bring this immense body of wealth into any practical shape.

Besides coal, strong evidence of oil exists in many parts of the highly favored county; and for this commodity, efforts to develop have assumed a more business-like form. Good sites for boring are selected, and derricks are being put up by parties full of hope in consequence of discoveries, in the shape of good yielding wells, in Lawrence county, adjoining the Butler county line.

Very considerable excitement is felt in this locality at present, which promises, with the opening of spring, and when the roads are better, to become very general and extensive. On Muddyreek, some what central in Butler county, on the Allen farm, is a hole now being sunk for oil, which is down some five hundred feet, and according to the opinion of the oil-wise, show some excellent symptoms; so that preparations are making to receive the oleagenous fluid, the coming of which is fully expected by the enterprising owners.

That oil exists in these valleys is traditional; early settlers were aware of its, at that time, disagreeable presence. It interfered with their salt manufactures, and several salt works were abandoned on account of oily admixture with the water. Some of these old salt wells are about to be opened up with a view to oil instead of saline products.

The history of Railroads show that the stocks of those used for the carrying of coal and heavy manufactures and products, such as iron and oil, are the best paying, and, therefore, require less exertion to secure the necessary capital. Let the North-Western Railroad be built, with the required branches to the various coal beds along the route, and Butler and the surrounding counties will be completely revolutionized from its present quiet unactive and unproductive condition, into the stirring and prosperous life of mining and manufacturing districts.

Having spent a few days lately in the valleys and over the hills of this interesting region, it appeared a matter of surprise that so little is known of its great mineral wealth by people abroad. Capital and labor are certain of rich returns, if judiciously applied, and it seems that if one investigation of its resources commences, nothing can stay the tide of enterprise until these immense fields of mineral wealth are fully explored. It is to be hoped that a systematic disclosure of the merits of the different localities of this territory will soon be made by practical and experienced persons, and the subject will receive the attention from the public which its claims so richly deserve.

It is understood that a company, formed in Philadelphia, called the Butler and Lawrence Coal and Oil Association, have leased and purchased large tracts of these mineral lands, with the view of opening the mines and searching for oil, and it is to be desired that their investigations and efforts may meet with abundant success.

### An Act

Increasing the Fees of Justices of the Peace, and Aldermen and Constables, in certain counties in this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the fees to be received by justices of the peace, aldermen and constables, be as follows:

FEE BILL.

Aldermen and Justices of the Peace. Information, or complaint, on behalf of the commonwealth, for every ten words, two cents.

Docket entry, on behalf of the commonwealth, twenty cents.

Warrant, or mittimus, on behalf of the commonwealth, forty cents.

Writing an examination, or complaint, of defendant, or a deposition for every ten words, two cents.

Administering an oath, or affirmation, ten cents.

Taking in a recognizance in any criminal case, and returning the same to court, fifty cents.

Entering judgment, on conviction for fine, twenty cents.

Recording conviction, or copy thereof, for every ten words, two cents.

Warrant to levy fine, or forfeiture, forty cents.

If above sixty dollars, one dollar.

Every search, where no other service is rendered, to which any fee or fees are attached, fifteen cents.

Entering complaint in writing, in case of attachment, and qualifying complainant, thirty cents.

Attachment, thirty cents.

Entering return, and appointing free-holders, fifteen cents.

Advertisements, each, fifteen cents.

Order to sell goods, twenty-five cents.

Order for relief of a pauper, each justice, forty cents.

Order for the removal of a pauper, one dollar.

Order to seize goods, for maintenance of wife or children, thirty cents.

Order for premium for wolf or fox scalp, to be paid by the county, fifteen cents.

Every acknowledgment, or probate of a deed, or other instrument of writing, twenty-five cents.

Taking and signing acknowledgment of indenture of an apprentice, for each indenture, twenty-five cents.

Canceling indenture, twenty-five cents.

Comparing and signing tax duplicate, fifty cents.

Marrying each couple, making record thereof, and certificate to parties, three dollars.

Certificate of approbation of two justices, or binding as apprentice, by directors or overseers of the poor, fifty cents.

### Booth's Diary of his Flight.

WASHINGTON, April 28. Edwin Booth, brother of the assassin, arrived here to-day and has applied for the body of his relative. There is some doubt whether his request will be granted. It is probable that the body will be quietly interred in some out of the way spot, unknown to all save those who perform the disagreeable ceremony.

It is reported that Harold has made a full confession of everything he knows about the assassination plot.

Booth's body, after being photographed, was sewed up in an ordinary gray blanket and placed in a common pine coffin, made of rough boards and unpainted. It will probably be disposed of to-night.

The legal identification of the body of the assassin took place and an autopsy of the body was had. The shaving off of the moustache, the out-cropping of the beard, the untidy and disordered appearance of the body so changed his looks that his stage and street acquaintances would hardly have recognized the corpse as being that of J. Wilkes Booth. There were plenty of evidences to establish his identity, however, amongst which was the testimony of a surgeon who once removed a tumor from Booth's neck. The wound when partially well, broke out again, and on finally healing left a peculiar ridge, which was easily recognized by the surgeon. An autopsy was held by Surgeon Gen. Barnes, who reports that death was caused by a ball from a pistol. It appeared that the spinal column was about half cut in two by the bullet at about the third or fourth joint from the top of the vertebra.

### Napoleon and Mexico.

It is now well understood that Louis Napoleon has for some time past had a secret treaty before the British Government, proposing an alliance on American possessions. The two powers were to respectively guarantee to each other the possessions of Canada and of Mexico, but the cautious Britons were not disposed to enter into the arrangement, evidently thinking that if the Canadians wished to leave they were welcome to go. If Louis Napoleon persists in supporting Maximilian, he must do so on his own responsibility, and without any backing from Queen Victoria's Ministers. Even the diplomatic old King of the Belgians will fail to entangle Great Britain in any such alliance.

But it is not only the Mexicans who will trouble the French in that country. General Ortega and his son have not come here on an idle mission, and it will not be strange should they offer tempting inducements to the officers and men now being discharged from the Union armies to join the Mexicans in driving out Maximilian and his French garrisons. Indeed it is no secret here that engagements have already been entered into that will insure the departure, at no very distant day, of some of our best fighting men, who propose to emigrate peacefully beyond the Rio Grand.

### The Funeral Escort.

WASHINGTON, May 7. The military and naval escort, together with some of the invalid guards returned from Springfield this morning direct, a distance of nine hundred miles in exactly forty-eight hours. The hearse and State car, as on the route to Springfield, also came back on railroads of uniform gauge. No accident whatever happened on the entire distance traveled, namely 2,700 miles, according to hasty estimates. At least five millions of people witnessed the passage of the funeral where there was a temporary sojourn, and not less than seven million had an opportunity of seeing the remains. The occasion called forth the deepest emotion everywhere, and offered indisputable evidence of the high esteem of the people for the late Chief Magistrate.

The funeral party express their satisfaction with the kindness and courtesy of the State and municipal authorities who extended to them the most generous hospitalities. Though the trip was fatiguing there was ample compensation in these attentions, and interesting and beautiful scenes presented, as well as in the rich and prosperous country through which they passed.

### Late News Items.

—Men of wealth and influence in Richmond manifest considerable willingness to renew their allegiance by taking the prescribed oath, and it is said there is much apparent sincerity in doing it. Among those who have renewed their citizenship, are many well known names of professional and business men. It is somewhat remarkable that the clergy there, as well as elsewhere, are among those most backward in giving up the cause of Davis, the traitor, thief, and assassin.

—The country adjacent to Washington City presents an appearance somewhat similar to what it did in 1861. The camps of the troops already arrived being dotted on every road. The farmers will suffer much, but they have the satisfaction of knowing it will be of short duration, and for the last time.

—M. Romero, the representative in Washington of President Juarez Government, has written a letter in refutation of a statement made in the French Corps Legislatif, that Juarez had twice offered to sell Sonora and the property confiscated from the clergy to the United States, and the offer had been twice refused.

—Cleary, one of the parties for whom the President offers a reward in his proclamation, publishes a letter in a Toronto, Canada paper, declaring that there is not a particle of truth in the statement that he concocted and incited the assassination, and asserts that he knew nothing of it until it had been committed.

—Out of seven hundred rebel officers in duration at Fort Delaware, all have taken the oath of allegiance, except thirteen. Among the number who took the oath was General Rhetz, of South Carolina, one of the most intense secessionists and nullifiers of the traitorous South.

—It is rumored that Harold has made a full confession of Booth's assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and of his complicity in the transaction.

### The Rebel Leaders.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1865.

We have further news to-day of the absquatulation of Jeff Davis and his coadjutors of the deceased rebel government. Sam. McCubben, well known in Baltimore, and heretofore an irreconcilable rebel, has returned to Richmond. He was intrusted with the conduct of the treasure of the rebel Secretary Trevelock, which had been reserved for an emergency. He gives an account of many adventurous incidents and hairbreadth escapes. He left Jeff Davis, Breckinridge, Benjamin Trevelock, Extra Billy Snaith, and other noted rebels at Greensboro, and made fast time to Richmond upon hearing the rumor of the falling out of the entire bottom of the Confederacy.

He says this choice body of fugitive confederates remained three days at Greensboro on account of some railroad or transportation construction; that they ate, drank and slept in the cars, because the citizens of Greensboro refused to allow them to enter their houses, lest the federal authorities might hold them (the citizens) responsible for harboring rebels. His account of the condition of this rebel government party, discloses an almost forlorn and hopeless state of alarm, and vexation, and even deprivation, notwithstanding their possession of no inconsiderable amount of treasure.

At the time McCubben parted with this miserable caterie, they had but one object in view, the personal safety of each. Texas was the ostensible objective point, but it was secretly hinted that the coast of Florida afforded the only means of escape from capture by the Federal troops.