

Late Washington Items.

NEW YORK, June 15.

—The Post's special says: The delegation known as the Georgia Union Club, reached Washington last evening, and hope to have an early interview with the President.

—Postmaster General Dennison is taking active measures for the restoration of the mails throughout the southwest.

—Mr. Kibbourn, Special Agent for the Government of Florida, yesterday reports great destitution in that State, and in some districts there is actual starvation.

—John Minor Botts is not opposed to the creation of the new State of West Virginia; acknowledges Pierpont as Governor, accepts the abolition of slavery, but doubts the validity of the Constitution framed at Alexandria by eleven men, asserts Gen Patrick has appointed disloyal men to office in Richmond, and disapproves of it. Gov. Brown, of Georgia has returned to Washington.

—It is thought more testimony will be taken by the conspiracy courts.

—The Commercial's special says a delegation of influential Unionists, from Tennessee, is in Washington urging the appointment of R. G. Meigs as Justice of the Supreme Court vice Catton, deceased, parties from various parts of the South represent the people thoroughly weaned from Jeff. Davis, and regard his execution as a foregone conclusion and acquiesces in it.

—A delegation of colored men who arrived here yesterday from Richmond, were at the White House this morning, awaiting an interview with President Johnson for the purpose of making a special inquiry into their condition under the military restrictions at Richmond, which condition they allege is not better than it was when they were in slavery.

—The Georgia and Mississippi delegations were in consultation with President Johnson again to-day.

—President Johnson's daughter, Mrs. Patterson, is expected to arrive here next week to take charge of the Executive Mansion.

—Honorable discharged soldiers have been granted the privilege of retaining their arms at the following rates: Muskets, six dollars; Spencer carbines, ten dollars; all other carbines and revolvers, eight dollars; sabres and swords three dollars.

—Secretary Stanton to-day remarked to the friends who called to see him in regard to the establishment of colored schools in the Southern States, that he was in favor of establishing a school on every plantation in the South, and that his influence would be given to effect that laudable object.

—We are now enabled to form some idea of the length of time the Military Commission will be further engaged in the trial of the assassins. By arrangements among the counsel, the argument of Hon. Reverdy Johnson will be read on Friday. This will be followed by the argument of Mr. Stone, counsel for Dr. Mudd and Harold. On Saturday, Mr. Cox will present the defense of O'Laughlin. On Monday, Mr. Aiken will sum up finally on behalf of Mrs. Surratt. On Tuesday Payne and Atzerott's counsel presents his argument, and on Wednesday Mr. Erving sums up in behalf of Dr. Mudd, Spangler and Arnold. It is believed that Judge Advocate General Holt will present the final argument on behalf of the prosecution on Saturday, the 24th inst., and on the Monday following, the Commission will conclude its work by the finding and sentence. The sentence cannot, under the rule, be promulgated until after it has been approved by the President, so that the end of the trial may not be reached before the first day of July.

—Numerous inquiries are made as to what military organizations are entitled to muster out, under order to reduce the army. Under the instructions of the War Department, these are regiments or men being white volunteers, except veteran reserve corps, whose term of service expires before the 1st of October; also most of the volunteer artillery, without regard to service, and all men who have been prisoners of war. No other orders have yet been issued, but it is said, all white volunteers will be discharged in their turn, that is, those being discharged first who have the least time to serve. There is no law to deprive any class of veterans or any of their bounty, and they will receive all they contracted for.

—Letters from Mobile give utterances of warning against a too free shipment of goods to that city from the North, for the reason that the supply from New Orleans and the State itself bids fair to exceed the available means of the people to purchase. One writer says, "we can do nothing without greenbacks, and as we have but little to give in return for these, it will be impossible to lay in supplies even to the extent of our ordinary wants." Cotton was arriving very slowly, and the old factors were doing nothing.

—The President is exercising the pardoning power much more freely than is generally supposed, and reports say that scarcely an application for special pardon has been refused.

—The Boston Transcript publishes a letter from South Carolina, in which the writer says he has in his possession some account books of a blockade running company, wherein the name of Wm. Aiken appears as a stockholder, and no other man of the name was known to live in Charleston, except Gov. Aiken.

—Senator Sherman says, that our debt of 3,000,000,000, upon the basis of our present taxes and population, can be paid off in twenty-five years. And when we consider, that our wealth doubles in ten years, and our population in thirty years, the debt ceases to frighten us.

—Naboleon I. is the author of the remark that "Grape-shot is the only antidote for a mob." Kossuth is the author of the oft-quoted saying, "Bayonets think."

—The bastions of the grand staircase of Baron Rothschild's new mansion in London are made of gold and platinum.

Gov. Curtin to the Public.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, June 10, 1865.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

The bloody struggle of four years is ended. The fires of rebellion are quenched. The supremacy of law and right is re-established. The foulest treason in history has been beaten to the earth. Our country is saved.

These blessings we owe, under God, to the unequalled heroism, civic and military, of the people. In the darkest hour, under the heaviest discouragement, falter who would, they never faltered.

They have been inspired with the determination to maintain the free Government of our Fathers, the continued union of our whole country, and the grand republican principle which it is their pride and duty to defend for the sake, not only of themselves, but of the human race.

I glory in saying that the people of Pennsylvania have been among the foremost in the career of honor. Their hearts have been in the contest; their means and their blood have been poured out like water to maintain it.

The remnants of the heroic bands that left her soil to rescue their country are now returning, having honorably fulfilled their service. They have left tens of thousands of their brothers on many a bloody field. Their memories will be preserved on our rolls of honor. For their widows and families a grateful country will surely provide.

Let the survivors who are now returning to us have such welcome as befits a brave and patriotic people to give to the gallant men who have saved the country and shed new lustre on Pennsylvania.

I recommend that in every part of the State, on the approaching Anniversary of Independence, special observances be had of welcome to our returned defenders, and of commemoration of the heroic deeds of themselves and their comrades who have fallen.

ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

The American Citizen.



The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

THOMAS ROBINSON, - - Editor.
M. W. SPEAR, Publisher.
BUTLER PA.
WEDNESDAY JUNE 21, 1865.

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

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JOHN N. PURVIANCE.
(Subject to District Conference.)

LEGISLATURE.
HENRY PILLOW.
JOHN H. NEGLEY.
(Subject to District Nomination.)

COUNTY TREASURER.
WM. E. MOORE.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
W. H. H. RIDDLE.

COMMISSIONER.
WM. DICK.

AUDITOR.
J. C. KELLEY, 3 years.
G. H. GUNPER, 1 year.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.
NATHAN M. SLATOR.

Re-Construction.

One of the great difficulties which, in the eyes of some, seemed to be in the way of re-union, even after the rebel power was broken, was the alleged fact that the rebel states would sullenly refuse to recognize their constitutional obligations to the "old Union"—would not allow themselves to be represented in the Federal Congress, &c. All this, however, seems to vanish. The whole people of the south to-day, seem quite willing to acknowledge that there is no future for them, but as citizens of the "United States," and are at once addressing themselves to this state of things, by endeavoring to make the best of it they can. Occasional outrages and duties, there will yet be; but no general system of guerrilla warfare, or any other system of general disturbance need be feared for a moment. Indeed we doubt not that a northern man with northern principles, can travel through the cotton states now, with much more safety than he could before the war; and it will not be long we trust before courts of justice will again be open all over that portion of our fair country to administer justice to all, without partiality to, or prejudice against any portion of the citizens, however humble.

For this great change in the situation all have a right to feel thankful, it is the beginning of a better state of things.

There is a good deal of stir just now, about the word white, in our constitution. The services rendered during the continuance of the war, by the colored population, North and South, has overcome much of the prejudice formerly existing against them in this country.

When the commander of the army corps found himself in trouble as to the situation of the opposing forces, or as to his best and safest route in assailing them, he never applied in vain to the colored population. So too, when one of our starving prisoners made his escape from a rebel dungeon, or a stockade, he never appealed in vain to the humble Negro for "Rest and a guide," "And food and fire."

It is no wonder, therefore, that the people feel grateful to that humble class who, although much abused by us for long generations, forgetful of repeated injuries, embraced every opportunity to further the cause of the Union.

Notwithstanding all this, we can see no special use now of discussing this question. Our constitution can only be amended every five years; we did amend it last year, and cannot, therefore, amend it for four years to come! An unnecessarily long time to keep a question agitated.—Let us attend to the work of to-day properly, and leave the future to take care of itself! Let us meet each question in its proper order.

We learn from Rev. Tibbles, that his little daughter, about six years old, was chased by a cow belonging to a citizen of this borough, and caught and thrown to the height of some seven or eight feet into the air, nor did this satisfy the vicious animal who following up her attack, pounced at the little creature after she had fallen senseless on the ground and was only saved from further injury by the timely aid of persons who were in convenient distance, who ran to her relief.

Mr. Tibbles informs us that he has learned, that the cow has been known to be vicious some time past. We were the more surprised therefore to learn from him, that she is still allowed to run at large, and thus the life of every child that may chance to fall in her way is in jeopardy. We trust some one will so far consult the interest of all, as to have her taken care of at once.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the American Citizen.

MR. EDITOR:—While in my room to-day, watching the rain descending in perfect torrents; my mind instinctively wandered upon the subject of Education—its benefits and defects; and while pondering upon the various methods of procuring knowledge, and the duties of parents and teachers toward the rising generation. I resolved to speak a word thro' the medium of your paper:

Education is a subject worthy of our regard and closest attention; in order that the rising generation may be truly benefited by the educational training which they now receive at our hands.

In the first place, one great error stands out prominently before us, which we must strive to remedy. It is simply this:—Many teachers, and even parents, regard a literary education sufficient to meet all demands in the future lives of their pupils or children; not even giving themselves the slightest thought with regard to their moral or physical education.

How often do we hear the remark, that such and such persons "have a finished education, and can learn no more, to their advantage in life." This certainly is a sad mistake, and here is where the error is to be found, and the point which we should labor earnestly to remedy. As a proof of the utter fallacy of the assertion that the education of an individual is "finished," whose moral and physical training has been neglected,—follow these self-same individuals in their daily vocations and walk, and you will notice plainly the necessity for improvement in the direction indicated in the above remarks.—The most learned intellectually have failed to ascend the hill of science so far as to become perfect.

The first and great starting point should be a moral education; this should be regarded as the true foundation upon which to build all our future hopes and prospects. Now, the question arises, who is to inculcate this moral training or education into the mind of the child—the parent or teacher? And here let me say, the parent is in duty bound and cannot avoid the responsibility to at least, lend a helping hand, to roll on the car of moral training. I say, parents must assist the teacher; not as a mere assertion, do I say it; not at random—not as authority on my part; but I have simply asserted nothing more nor less than a natural and eternal law of the All-wise Creator in defining the moral obligations that parents are under to their Maker in the proper training of their children—and parents cannot therefore neglect this duty without a violation of the highest law to man—and this law of moral training, is doubly binding upon parents for its proper and punctual performance toward their children.

I do not wish to be understood as endeavoring to screen the teacher. Some no doubt, are engaged in teaching, who care but little for the moral or intellectual training of their pupils; but I am glad to say that so far as my knowledge goes there are but few such in our country.

It requires a moral, generous, full, deep and profound cultivation to be fully qualified to assume the responsibilities of a teacher.

Here is a broad field for the display of those better parts of the man.

How necessary is it then, that parents and guardians should lend a helping hand to the teacher, and thus assist him in the great and responsible duty of imparting a moral as well as intellectual education to the rising generation; and labor diligently to instill into the minds of the young, the true principles of education, that they may become useful and law-abiding citizens.

Finally, it must not be supposed that education ceases at the expiration of our common, academic or collegiate school days. It is then, in reality just begun; and continues until life becomes extinct. Then let us as teachers and parents, labor assiduously and energetically in the performance of the duties which are binding upon us in the different positions which we occupy in relation to the rising generation; knowing that, "what is put into the first of life, is put into the whole of life."

The wise man has said: "Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old, he will not depart from it."

The poet has sung:

"The education forms the common mind,
Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined."
— W. C. B.

For the American Citizen.

MR. EDITOR:—The good book has taught us to lay the axe at the root of the tree of any evil we wish to destroy; this has not as yet been done with the debasing tree of Intemperance. It is a fact, that that god me has warred for a long time against this gigantic evil; they have stripped it of many of its poisonous leaves and branches, and have saved thousands from Drunkard's graves; but still the tide rolls on, destroying here, and scattering there, until the whole earth is nearly engulfed in the common ruin. And after all that has been done to stay this monster in his mad career, the alcoholic demon has grown rarer, and Heaven defying, and is now baffling all the efforts that are put forth for the suppression of the traffic. Why need we fly for alcoholic stimulus? while God has so plentifully supplied us with sparkling water, not only from the rock which Moses smote in the wilderness to slake the parched thirst of his followers as they journeyed on towards the promised land, but from every hill and valley in our beloved land, the liquid gurgling streams issue forth in the beauties of nature, and say by their sparkling, merry glitter; here, mortal man, is a balm for thirsty parching lips to sip and drink; and all the particles of your body will become the pure fountain of life. Did not God in his infinite mercy make provision in this healing balm for his creatures? Is there not healing balm in the clear and unadulterated fountain in preference to the concocted devices of the devil in preparing liquid fire? *Liquor is certainly set on fire of hell.*

For the cures of maladies, peculiar to the human race, this false doctrine of alcoholic medication is the great barrier in the way of the temperance reform. Knock out this prop and the liquor traffic goes by default. Nature has provided remedies for the sick and suffering of the earth. But there is a mistake somewhere, nature has went wrong, or the Doctors have made a blunder. So long as the idea is entertained by scientific men and the medical profession, that alcohol acts in any beneficial manner on the living system, so long will it be the great abraded matter of the materia medica. This word pronounced and repeated in various ways, was once the charm, the amulet, the incantation to prevent disease and cure fevers, as alcohol pronounced respiratory food and vital supporter by Liebig, Pereira Carpenter and Dugleson, and repeated as rum, gin, brandy, whiskey, wine, cider, ale, porter, tanglefoot, &c., by the Medical Professor, is according to modern necromancy, the remedy for curing all the ills flesh is heir to.

We shall never be able to exorcise the rum fiend from the Drug Shop, nor the Dram Shop, until we make the people understand that it does not act at all, but that the system acts and wars upon it as an enemy to its vital domain. When this principle is fully understood and acted upon by the people, alcoholic medication will be buried so deep in the sea of oblivion, that there will be no resurrection for it, until civilization recedes to barbarism, and another age of ignorance and superstition overshadows the earth.

I do not blame medical men for holding to their opinions; only I want to show how hard it is for men to exercise common sense when they are educated out of it. Stimulation medication of 3,000 years standing, has got a strong hold upon the profession. But temperance men are looking for a scientific basis from which to predicate a successful issue, the good cause. I know that this opinion is radical, and as far as the popular system of medicine is concerned, it is revolutionary, and if old opinions are ruled out and new ones take their place, no difference who or what profession is made to suffer in a pecuniary point of view; if the vox populi are benefited thereby.

D. M. HARBAUGH.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

Cotton Turned Over to the Government.

NEW YORK, June 15.

The Tribune's Washington special says it is stated that the Ford's Theatre property has been disposed of to an association of Congregationalists, and it will be speedily converted into a place of worship.

A circular dated to-day from Headquarters of Bureau of Refugees from freedmen's abandoned lands, directs that in accordance with an act of Congress, establishing bureau referred to, assist Commissioners of Refugees, &c., will at once make estimates of amount of provisions, clothing, &c., as may be needed for the supply of such class of persons within their respective departments. It also states that rations will not be gratuitously issued to teachers of freedmen and refugees, but such as are duly authorized by Commissioners of Bureau, who may purchase rations in such manner as commissioned officers of the army, and will receive free transportation on all Government transports and railroads. Public buildings that have been seized by the Government from disloyal persons, not reserved for military purposes, may be used for schools, teachers, soldiers' wives and refugees.

The 23rd Army Corps, now in North Carolina, is being rapidly mustered out of service under this order.

The World's Washington special says: The final dissolution on the 20th Army Corps took place to-day. A complete history of its organization was filed in the War Department. Twenty-two regiments were mustered out from this corps in one day.

The 15th is the last day in which all Major Generals and Brigadier Generals who are without Command or are not on detailed service can remain with that rank in the army. Butler and Banks go out of service under this order.

NEW YORK, June 15.

The Herald's Washington special says: The celebrated Armstrong gun, which was presented by Sir William Armstrong to the Southern Confederacy, and was used in defence of Fort Fisher, has been brought to Washington. It is a magnificent piece of ordnance, mounted upon a rosewood carriage, elaborately decorated. It is one of the evidences of British neutrality in our domestic differences.

The World's Richmond correspondent learns there is manifest disposition on the part of large land holders to encourage emigration from Europe to Virginia. They do not relish northern emigration, and think that by bringing emigrants from Europe they would be readily identified with Southern people in sentiment and principles. There is general conviction that with the present feeling of hostility which prevades the Northern mind in regard to the South, no justice can be rendered the latter unless it is exacted by political power. The advantage in a political sense, of having four millions of whites instead of four millions of negroes, is very earnestly considered, and is urged by the highest land owners.

WASHINGTON, June 15.

Large numbers of refugees, white and black, are constantly returning to the South, and every day there are fresh arrivals here of former citizens who left Washington on the breaking out of the rebellion.

Numerous applications for pardon have been filed in the Attorney-General's office; the attending to them is necessarily slow, as papers in each case have to be carefully examined before presentation to the President for his determination.

ABOUT PENSIONS.—The following items should be preserved, as showing to whom pensions may be granted. Those entitled to pensions are:

1. Invalids disabled since March 4th 1861 in the military or naval service of the United States, while in the line of duty.
2. Widows of officers, soldiers and seamen who have died of wounds received, or disease contracted in service as above.
3. Children under sixteen years of age either of the aforesaid deceased parents, if there is no widow surviving or from the date of the widow's re-marriage.
4. Mothers of officers, and soldiers or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, and who were dependent upon the son for support, in whole or in part.
5. Sisters under sixteen years of age dependent on said deceased brother wholly or in part for support, provided there are none of the last three classes above mentioned.

Invalids and friends of deceased soldiers are reminded that in order to have said pension commence when the service terminates, the application therefore must be made within a year of the discharge of the invalid, or the decease of the officer, soldier or seaman, as the case may be.

Rates of Pensions.—Lieut. Col. and officers of higher rank, \$30 per month; Major, \$25 per month; Captain \$20 per month; First Lieutenant \$17 per month; Second Lieutenant \$15 per month; all enlisted men \$3 per month. Only one full pension will be allowed to the relative of the deceased soldier, and in the order of precedence, as above given.

—At the Union (L. I.) Race Course last Monday, the thieves and pickpockets had full sway, and gathered a rich harvest. Diamond breastpins, gold watches and well filled pocket books were indiscriminately appropriated, and the right fingered gentry reaped a rich harvest. Mr. A. Berry, who resides near the course, had his pocket book, containing \$1000 stolen. Another gentleman was relieved of his diamond breastpin and gold watch. The officers who were present were in too small numbers to prevent the thieves from plying their vocations to an alarming extent. The Sheriff of Queens county, with a posse of men, attempted to make arrests, but the thieves being in great numbers pounced upon them and beat them severely. The sheriff is said to have been badly injured.

THE MAN WHO WON'T PAY THE PRINTER.

May he be shod with lightning and compelled to wander over gunpowder.

May he have sore eyes and a chestnut burr for an eye stone.

May every day of his life be more despotism than the Dey of Algiers.

May he never be permitted to kiss a pretty woman.

May he be bored to death by boarding school mistresses practicing their first lessons in music, without the privilege of seeing his tormentors.

May 2,40 night mares trot quarter races over his stomach every night.

May his boots leak, his gun hang fire and his fish line break.

May his coffee be sweetened with flies and his soup seasoned with spiders.

May his friends run off with his wife and his children take the whooping cough.

May his cattle die of murrain, and the pigs destroy his garden.

May a troop of printer devils, lean, lank and hungry, dog his heels each day, and a regiment of cats caterwaul under his window at night.

May the famine stricken ghost of an editor's baby haunt his slumbers, and hiss "Murder!" in his dreaming ear.

May his cows give sour milk, and his churn rancid butter.

In short, may his business go to ruin, and he go to—the Legislature.

—Exchange

HAS DAVID OR ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The Universalist having been censured for intimating that Davis should be hung, replies: "After the excitement has passed, and Jefferson Davis is hung, we may be sorry! But in all soberness, let us say, if Jefferson Davis is not hung, the hand that in this land ever after signs a death warrant should drop from its socket. If he is pardoned, let ever prison door be opened."

—Senator Sherman says that the Secretary of the Treasury has told him, within a few days, that by the 1st of July next every demand upon the Treasury will have been paid and canceled.