

AMERICAN CITIZEN.

"Let us have Faith that Right makes Might; and in that Faith let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it"—A. LINCOLN.

VOLUME 2.

BUTLER, BUTLER COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16 1865.

NUMBER 35

LATER FROM TEXAS.

Address by Governor Hamilton.

The Union Association of Galveston appointed a Committee to wait upon Gov. A. J. Hamilton, and requested him to deliver an address to the citizens of Galveston on Thursday evening last at 7 p. m., at the Court-House. The Governor assented. He appeared at the hour appointed, when an address was delivered on the part of the Committee by Judge C. Caldwell, of Navasota, to which the Governor responded.

ADDRESS TO THE COMMITTEE.
GOVERNOR: We have been solicited as a committee of the Loyal Union Association of Galveston and vicinity to extend your Excellency a cordial greeting and welcome, in their behalf. Many of them, like yourself, have long been exiles from the endearments of home, and all those associations which render life sweet and agreeable. You are not unacquainted with their sufferings and their wrongs. Others again, from circumstances over which they could exercise no control, were prevented from leaving the scenes of their misfortunes.

You have not failed, however, to learn from fugitive patriots the story of their persecutions—how hundreds were cruelly treated, and many murdered for their devotion to the Union of their fathers.—It is, therefore, with no ordinary emotion they welcome you back to the State—hearty rejoicing in your selection as our Provisional Governor. We have an abiding faith, Governor, that under your Administration Union sentiment will be fostered and maintained, and Union men find in you a protector and friend. Now that the terrible strife is over, your wisdom has been verified by the result.—Your patriotism by the tenacity with which you cling to the emblems of your country's sovereignty and power, which now proudly floats over all armed opposition.

The sacrifice upon the altar of liberty has indeed been great, but coming generations will regard it as not having been made in vain, if we are but true to the obligations that lay so plainly before us.

With the mind unfettered, a free press and free speech, with civil governments restored to us upon the basis of a just reward for labor and human liberty, its natural progress we may in all confidence look forward to a career of unparalleled prospects for our common country.

We tender you, Governor, our cordial and zealous support in the discharge of your duties, and in upholding the national authority.

J. R. Romaine, A. Allen, S. Morrison, —Prosh, J. Burk, Committee.

RESPONSE OF GOV. HAMILTON.

JUDGE CALDWELL: For this kind welcome by the Union Association and citizens of Galveston, I have no language that will adequately express my feelings. I can only say to you and to those you represent—I thank you.

Fellow-citizens, to be permitted once more to stand upon Texas soil and thus address you, fills me with emotion. I well remember when, and under what circumstance, I last addressed a public audience in this city. It was in November, 1860, when organized Rebellion was first beginning. Even then I was informed it would not be pleasing to those who were in favor of a disruption of the Government for me to speak at all. But in the hope of effecting some good, I did speak at the Market-House all public halls being refused me—and those here now who can testify how earnestly, on that occasion, I labored to dissuade the people of this city from any participation in the proposed Rebellion. But the teachings of the dominant party in the South had done its work—reason was powerless, passion was in the ascendant. To such lengths had perverted doctrines of States Rights gone, that in the preceding Spring the Democratic party of Texas held a convention in this city, in which, among other things, it was solemnly resolved that Texas, in annexing herself to the United States, surrendered none of her original sovereignty, but only created her an agent for the purpose of exercising certain powers for her during her pleasure; that she was a mere attorney, in fact, acting under the authority of, and revocable at the pleasure of Texas. The revolutionary teachers not only claimed a legal and political right to secede, but asserted that it would be peaceful in its character and would not involve war. The argument was that, inasmuch as the compact of union was between independent States voluntarily entered into, they could in the exercise of the same independence, secede from it at pleasure. The very reason urged an unanswerable argument against the right claimed. When parties do contract, be-

ing free to contract or not, they are held to their contract, otherwise they are compelled by force. If this be the rule, under the laws of all civilized governments, with regard to individual contracts, how much more necessary is it to apply the rule to the highest and most solemn of all contracts that man can enter into—that of a people each agreeing with each and all the others to the formation of a government for the protection and benefit of all. Such a contract can never be violated or disregarded upon any defensible principle, except that of resistance to such an abuse of power as has changed the character of the Government and made it a curse instead of a blessing. No one has ever yet charged the United States Government with a wrong to any State or citizen. But the theory of the right of a State to secede was utterly impracticable. If it is true that one State could, with or without cause, withdraw from the Union, it is necessarily involved the right of all the others to withdraw from any one, and thus kick her out of the Union without cause. Suppose that the other States of the Union, acting upon this theory, had determined to withdraw from Tennessee. They could have said, "We withdraw from you; henceforth you are an independent Government, foreign to us. We will form with you no treaty of amity or commerce; we will not allow you citizens the right of way, either for themselves or commerce, across our territory; we hem you in; you are free and independent, but you shall live and die independent upon your own soil, cut off from all the outer world. What would have been said of this by the civilized world? What would we of Texas have said if we had been thus treated by the United States? Who were the parties to the contract which brought Texas into the United States? Two Governments were the parties to the solemn agreement—Texas and the United States. Were the obligations of that contract not mutual? Were the rights resulting from it not reciprocal? Surely no sane and dispassionate mind can dispute or doubt it.

Then, if, according to the doctrine of secession, Texas could disregard the contract and withdraw from the Union, the United States could have done the same thing and driven Texas out of the Union at any time since annexation. It will also be admitted that while other States were going out, Texas had the right to remain in the Union if she too proper, nay more, that none of seceding States, in such case, had any right to interfere with any privilege or interest of hers, resulting from her membership in the Union. But after the withdrawal of Louisiana, Arkansas and Kansas, what would have been the condition? Still in the Union legally, but in fact out of it. Bound to the other States of the Union, both by solemn contract and in heart and hopes, but territorially dismembered and denied the right of way to her sister States. But the assertion of the Democracy of Texas before alluded to—that Texas by annexation yielded some of her original sovereignty.

She was acknowledged and recognized among the nations of the earth with whom she made treaties of friendship and commerce. She could and did make war—raise armies—equip navies—regulate trade and commerce, emit bills of credit, appoint ministers to foreign Governments, and do and perform all other acts pertaining to national sovereignty. But when she entered the Union she agreed to do none of these things, but resigned such powers to the United States Government, of which she became a part, and whose Constitution expressly forbids the exercise of any such powers by the States.

But it is needless to pursue the argument further. Now that the blood-letting of a terrible civil war has brought the people once to think and reason, all will be able to perceive how pernicious and wicked such doctrines are. Hereafter let truth be the object of our political arguments and conclusions. I have referred to these things because they were the means used to delude a people who had never been wronged by their Government, to engage in armed resistance to its authority.

Third Southern heart must be fired, and hence the people must be made to believe they were in some way wronged, although they were prosperous and happy. They must be prepared to tear up the Government, if only to show that they had the right to tear it up. They must fight for their right—that right to tear down a Government that had never wronged; but had always blessed them; to ruin themselves and 30,000,000 of people, if only to prove that a free and chivalrous people have a right to destroy as well as to institute governments. You

would have it and have got it, and now the question is. What will you do with it?

By reason of your rebellion you have impaired no right of the United States, but you have sadly changed your position and standing with that government.

Under the law defining treason and providing for its punishment, without the clemency of the President, unable to take any step or do or perform any act in reorganizing State Government.

The former State Government having been overthrown by rebellion and the citizens generally laboring under such disabilities as to render them powerless to act, the question presented itself to the President "what is to be done?"

The Constitution of the United States declares that "the United States shall guarantee to every State a Republican form of government."

There being no Government (State) in Texas and the people not in condition to act without the aid of the President, it became his duty to provide the means whereby they may re-establish their former relations with the General Government.

To that end he has, to all but a few offered amnesty for the past, and to this few he has said present your claims for special amnesty, and if you show merit, your petitions will be refused. He has appointed me Provisional Governor and made it my duty to take such steps as may be necessary to give the people an opportunity of availing themselves of his amnesty upon the terms proposed, and then, when thus prepared, to provide the means for the assembling of a convention of delegates to a convention to be elected by the people to alter or amend the present State Constitution, or frame a new one, as to them shall seem best, to be submitted to the people of the State for their action. In the discharge of the duty assigned me, I can only say, I have but one object, that is to carry out as I understand them, the views of the Government at Washington, in enabling you once more to occupy your proper positions in the Union. Officially no feeling of malice or spirit of revenge, will cause me to swerve to the right or to the left. I came as an humble instrument in the name of the President and Government of the United States, to tender faith, friendship and Union to those who have it in their hearts to accept the offer. All else depends upon the people.

Henry S. Foote on Negro Suffrage.
Henry S. Foote has written a long letter to Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson on the question of Negro suffrage. It is published entire in the Montreal papers.

Mr. Foote declares that slavery is dead, and its future revival impossible. As late as last December, if proper counsels had prevailed, the South might have made terms with the National Government upon the basis of gradual emancipation, universal amnesty and reasonable compensation to owners of slaves. The opportunity was lost. "We have been compelled to surrender at discretion."

In relation to the duty of the South in enfranchising the freedmen he says:

We must, in order to assure our return to liberty and happiness not only recognize the colored denizens of the South as now free, but we must allow them the same means of preserving their freedom that we ourselves desire to possess. They must be freedmen in fact as well as in name. We must consent to their being invested with the elective franchise; and this must be done, too, no matter what cherished notions we may entertain in regard to the mental inferiority of those whom some of us have heretofore regarded as the doomed posterity of Ham.

Now can we now safely talk about carrying them through a course of special tutelage and probation such as we make them our own equals before the law of the land. These are not at all matters for our regulation, but we are to be attended to by those who hold in their hands exclusively the sword and the purse of the nation. I tell you, my dear Sir, and, through you, I wish to urge upon the whole mass of my fellow-countrymen of the South, that those things must be done by us, else our States will not be allowed to have Representatives and Senators in Congress, or even be permitted, without molestation, to administer their own municipal concerns.

He states the reasons why the Northern people require it to be done, thus:

The people of the North are not willing to trust us of the South with the exclusive control of this affair, because they believe, and we cannot possibly convince them to the contrary, that, should they permit us to become represented again in the two Houses of the Federal Congress, before we shall have carried into operation fully the arrangements which they have heretofore stipulated in behalf of the colored race, we should afterward either openly resist the execution of the compact or at least attempt to evade its provisions; and some imprudent move-

ments which have recently occurred in the South have greatly tended, I fear, to aggravate this unfortunate feeling of distrust. Moreover, the people of the North are almost the exclusive holders of the bonds which represent the vast debt of the war, and they are apprehensive that if the exercise of the elective franchise is limited to the white population of the South, the whole voting power of our section may be hereafter wielded in favor of repudiating that debt. We shall never be able to satisfy them that this debt will be safe without the counterpoise of negro suffrage.

He has no doubt of the success of the new system of labor in the South, nor does he think that any injury can arise from extending the elective franchise to both races alike. Southern plantations will be as prosperous under the new as they were under the old agricultural system. He is decidedly of opinion that there will be little fraud in elections hereafter as there was formerly, and as judicious an exercise of suffrage. Since it is a fixed fact that the negroes must be free, "it will be far better to make friends, and neighbors and brethren of them, than to retain them in our midst as Pariahs or Helots."

Our true interest lies in assimilating our whole Southern population in political rights, in sentiment, in mental culture, in a just and affectionate neighborhood, and in a true and loyal brotherhood. We have to deal with a race whom we knew to be mildly affectionate, docile, and readily subject to all high and commanding influences, and it will be greatly our own fault if we do not get along with them in the relation now in process of instituting far better than we ever did before.

He intimates the duty of the South to be sincere in their regard for the National Government in the following reference to the present relations of Canadian people:

"Before I conclude, permit me to say that here in this beautiful city, I daily and hourly witness the friendly association, personal and official, of gentlemen who less than twenty years ago were arrayed against each other in a political contest, aggravated into actual war. This happy effect has been produced by the patriotic submission of the defeated Canadian insurgents, and the liberal and christian policy of the Government, which not only granted a general amnesty, but generously remunerated even 'denounced rebels' for losses incurred in the conflict. What a glorious example for the emulation of our country!"

Labor at the South.

There is no surplus of Labor at the South—far from it. Southern staples never before commanded such prices in peace as they do now; and they are certain to be high for the next eighteen months, and probably much longer. And, as half the arable land in the South now lies fallow, and can be bought very cheaply, Labor ought to be in great demand there and to be well paid. And the laborers are there, willing to work, if only assured of fair wages, good treatment, and honest payment. Industry at the South remains disorganized and Production deficient, mainly because the late slaveholders, in too many instances, are not reconciled to the idea of paying negroes for work as they would pay Whites. They still cling to the hope that Slavery—in essence, if not in name—may somehow be restored. In proof of this, we extract the following from the leading editorial of the *Memphis Argus* of the 29 inst.—*N. Y. Tribune*:

"The number of free laborers lost to the country in the Southern States, in consequence of the rebellion, is very great; besides, there has been no emigration whatever for four years or more, and idleness and dissoluteness have grown to an alarming height among all classes. It will be impossible for the white population already in this country to become at once active and zealous laborers, though we have no doubt, it may and will do so in time; for we altogether reject the theory that the white man cannot labor in the malarious regions of the cotton States, though we are willing to admit that he may not be so well qualified for this kind of labor as the black. Emigration has never yet done much to increase the population of the South, but should its principal flow change to that direction it would take years for it to produce a visible effect upon its industrial resources. It is necessary, therefore, that much of the labor to develop the resources of the Southern States, if that development is to happen very soon, should come from some other quarter than its own free white population or emigration. Where else then are we to look but to the strong, healthy blacks already in our midst, whose number comprises nearly a third of our whole population, and whose capacity for labor is not excelled by any people on the face of the earth? These people are among us, and they have not the means of going elsewhere if they desired to, nor have we

the means of sending them nor any place to send them to. They have been raised with us, and they understand and like us as we do them. They are natives of the country as well as we are, and they love it as dearly as a people could. They are thoroughly acquainted with our system of agriculture, and seem exactly suited by nature for it. Then as the demand for their labor exists, as they must remain among us and must live off the country, laying aside all questions of abstract right and duty, why should we not make a virtue of necessity, and employ the blacks in that way that will be most advantageous to them, most profitable to us, and best for the country generally? It is time that we understood a few facts that have stared us in the face for months, or even years past, to which many of us yet shut our eyes. The first is that the negro is no longer a slave, but is as free as we are; the second is that he never can be a slave again in any possible event, but must always be free; and the third is that we have got to regard and to treat him as a free man—have got to operate upon and with him in the same manner and by the same influences that we operate upon other free men. The sooner we recognize these facts to their fullest extent, the better for us; and until we do recognize them as facts, and act upon them as facts, we need expect nothing but evil to grow out of the co-existence of the blacks and whites in our territory. We do not now speak of the social or political relations of the two races—with that we have at present nothing to do—but only of their being equally free, and equally entitled to be considered and treated as freemen, that is all. Then let the people no longer hope to have the labor of the negro without compensating him for it. It is impossible—they cannot do it. The negro is free to choose for himself whether he will work for nothing, or not work at all. It is unreasonable to suppose that he will make a choice different from a white man, and we all know what the white man's choice would be. The negro's choice will be the same, and if he is not paid he will not work, and there is no power to make him. But whether he works or not, he will live, and if he is not allowed and induced to earn an honest living by his toil, he will have it some other way. He will act upon the principle that the world owes him a living, and he will take the easiest methods of providing for his necessities. We have said that the negro must be compensated for his labor, and we do not mean by this that he must be paid one dollar for what is worth ten or fifty to his employer. But we mean that he must be paid just as a white man would be paid for the same service. If his employer gives him a part of his crop, let it be a reasonable part. Give him a part of what he is to take himself, or what is of equal value, and do not select the best and tell him to take the leavings. Do not tell him first to cultivate what his employer is to have, and after that he may have some insignificant little patch to cultivate for himself. Let him understand that his employer wishes no advantage of him, that he is going to give him what fairly belongs to him, identify his interest with his employers, let the gain of the one be the gain of the other and their loss be mutual, and we hazard the opinion that the people will conclude that the free labor of the negro is quite as profitable to them and the country at large as was his labor while a slave. If this system was pursued, it strikes us there would be few instances of negroes deserting their employment; but, if it is not pursued, we shall not be surprised to find such desertions hereafter much more frequent than they have heretofore been."

UTAH MUST PONEY-UP.—It will be satisfactory to everybody to know that Utah is at length about to be made to understand her relations to the Government of the country. By her isolated position; by the isolated character of her population, as well as by the known hostility of Young, their leader, to the Union, the work of compulsory observance of their duty, has been from time to time delayed, though it must have been apparent to every looker-on that the longer such means were delayed, the greater would be the difficulty to be overcome. The time has now arrived, however, when Utah must succumb; and the beginning of the proceeding will be the collection of the United States taxes the same as elsewhere, which has been ordered. But Young is sharp enough to choose wisely—there will be again postponement, unless indeed the Governor of the Territory shall cause the act of Congress to be enforced against polygamy, in which case the "Prophet" might be the first to be made an example of, and this would undoubtedly cause serious trouble.—*Ger. Telegraph*.

A Yankee Trick.

Some years ago, before railroads were invented, a cute Massachusetts Yankee was one day traveling in a stage in the State of Connecticut. The passengers stopped for breakfast at a place where the landlord was noted for his parsimony; and it was strongly suspected that he paid the driver to hurry off the stage before the passengers could eat half a meal, in order to save his victuals. The Yankee heard this talk, and he sat down to breakfast with the determination to eat his money's worth whether the stage left him or not. While, therefore, the rest of the passengers were bolting their victuals at the greatest possible haste, the Massachusetts man took his time. The passengers had scarcely finished a cup of coffee, and ate two or three mouthfuls, when they heard the sound of the horn, and the driver exclaimed, "Stage ready!" Up rose the grumbling passengers, pay their fifty cents, and take their seats.

"All aboard, gents?" inquired the host.

"One missing," said they.

Proceeding to the dining-room, the host finds our Yankee friend very coolly helping himself to an immense piece of steak, the size of a horse's lip.

"You'll be left, sir! Stage going to start?"

"Waal, I ain't got nothin' tew say agin it!"

"Can't wait, sir; better take your seat."

"I'll be gaul darned if I dew, nuther, till I've got my breakfast! I've got tew pay my half a dollar, and I'm goin' to get the value on't? and ef yew talkate I ain't, yew air mistaken."

So the stage did start, and left the hungry New Englander, who continued his attack of the edibles. Biscuits, coffee, steaks, etc., disappeared rapidly before the eyes of the astonished landlord.

"Say, squire, them there cakes is 'bout east; fetch us nuther grist on 'em. You, (to the waiter,) nuther cup uv yur ar coffee. Pass them eggs. Raise yeww own pork, squire?—this is amazin' nice ham. Land 'bout yeww tolerable cheap, squire, I callate? Don't lay yeww own eggs, do ye?" and thus the Yankee kept quizzing the landlord, until he had made a hearty meal.

"Say, squire, now I'm about tew conclude payin' yeww dewours to this table, but if ye'd jist give me a bowl of bread and milk tew sorter top off with, I'd be much obliged tew ye."

So out goes the landlord and waiter for the bowl, milk and bread, and set them before the Yankee.

"Spoon, tew, if you please!"

But no spoon could be found. Landlord was sure he had plenty of silver ones lying on the table when the stage stopped.

"Say! dew yew think them passengers is goin' to pay yeww for a breakfast and not git no compensation?"

"Ah! what! do you think any of the passengers took them?"

"Dew I think? No, I don't think, but I'm sartin. If they are all as green as you, about here, I'm goin' tew locate immediately and tew onst."

The landlord rushes out to the stable, and starts a man off after the stage, which had gone about three miles. The man overtakes the stage, and says something to the driver in a low tone. He immediately turns back, and on arriving at the hotel, our Yankee comes out to take his seat and says:—

"Hooay! dew yew! gents? I'm glad tew see yew back."

"Can you point out the man you think has the spoons?" asked the landlord.

"Pint him out? Sartinly, I ken.—Say, squire! I paid you four ninespence for a breakfast, and I callate I got the value on't. You'll find them spoons in the coffee pot!"—Which was found to be the case.

WHY HE COULDN'T.—I read lately of a boy, you may name John if you like, who ran into the house one evening and said:

"Mother, Willie played truant this afternoon, and he wanted me to go too, but I couldn't."

"Couldn't, why not, my son?"

"Because," said little John, throwing his arms most lovingly around his mother's neck, "I thought it would make you so sorry, and that is why I couldn't."

I wish I knew that boy. There is something so lofty in his reason for not going with Willie that I really love him. You see it was not fear, but love that governed him. He couldn't play truant because it would make his mother feel so sorry.

The young man who went on a bridal tour with an angel in muslin has returned with a termagant in hoops. Encouraging to bachelors—very.

Traitors and their Boots.

The treason of Benedict Arnold was discovered in the boot of Major Andre, and it was the same appendage that enabled the troops of Col. Pritchard to detect Jeff. Davis under the petticoats of his wife; but we have nowhere seen 't stated that Aaron Burr was captured under almost similar circumstances, and that but for the shape and appearance of his boots he might have contrived to escape. We extract from Patrons "Life of Burr," page 413, as follows:

"On a cold evening in February two young lawyers were playing backgammon in a cabin of the village of Wakefield, Washington Co., Ala. The hour of ten arrived, and they were still absorbed in the game, when the distant tramp of horses arrested their attention. Two travelers rode up to the door, one of whom, without dismounting, inquired for the tavern. It was pointed out to him. He then asked the road to Hinson's, a noted resident of the vicinity. One of the lawyers, Perkins by name, replied that the house was seven miles distant, and the roads exceedingly difficult to find, and there was a dangerous creek to be crossed.

"While he was explaining the road the light of their pine wood fire flashed occasionally upon the countenance of the travelers who had asked the questions. Perkins gazed upon the face as though it fascinated him.—The eyes of the stranger sparkled like diamonds, as he sat composed and erect upon a superb horse, better caparisoned than was usual in the wilderness. His dress was the rude homespun of the country, but the quick eye of Perkins observed that his boots were far too elegantly shaped, and of materials much too fine, to accord with the coarse, ill-cut pantaloons, from which they protruded. The travelers rode on. Perkins' suspicions were aroused. The striking features of the man whom he had conversed, the incongruity of his dress his superior air, the lateness of the hour for the stranger to be abroad in a region so wild and unknown, all confirmed the impression which had been left on his mind. Rushing into the cabin, he exclaimed:

"That is Aaron Burr! I have read a description of him in the proclamation. I cannot be mistaken.—Let us follow him to Hinson's and take measures for his arrest."

"His companion, not so easily moved, ridiculed the project of pursuing a traveler at so late an hour merely on a conjecture, and, in short refused to go. But Perkins, not deterred from his purpose, hastened to a neighboring cabin, roused the sheriff of the county, and told him the story. In a few minutes the two men were equipped, and rode off at a rapid pace through the pine woods."

And upon the information given, Burr and his companions were subsequently arrested.

It was announced some time ago that the Hon. Robert Dale Owen was about to commence writing the Life of President Lincoln, and we now learn that the task has been commenced, and *as laborious is it*, considered that it will require two years to complete it. His publisher, so cognizant is he of the magnitude of the work and the distinguished ability brought to bear upon it, pays Mr. Owen three thousand dollars in advance, and fifteen thousand when the work is ready for the press. It was due to the life and memory of this great and good man that his biographer should be one of the first men of the nation; and we are free to say that in no better hands could this sacred task be confided.

THE WORTHLESSNESS OF SLAVERY.—In different States, where only the other day Slavery was regarded as the supreme earthly blessing, its abolition is now pronounced to be an excellent thing!—"Now," says one authority, (from South Carolina), "our state will proceed in her material prosperity without the drawback and clog of Slavery."—"We never did conscientiously believe, (Kentucky,) that the institution of Slavery was a benefit to the State. How could we—how could any one so believe, with the progress of the free State of Ohio alongside of us."—"The liberation of the Slaves (Texas,) has proved advantageous to the people." And so on we could quote half a column. The only supporters of Slavery left, are in the North.

—Small boy on tip-toe to his companions—"Sh—stop your noise all of you."

Companions—"Hello? Tommy! what is the matter?"

Small boy—"We've got a new baby—it's very weak and tired—walked all the way from heaven, last night—mustn't be kicking up a row round here now."