

relief of the soldier. We are a grateful people, as is evinced by the fact that we have tendered homes to two generals, and have made provisions for the families of some who have died. And we are a religious people, being most of us what the world calls orthodox, believing that the unconverted soul is punished after death; but notwithstanding these high qualities, the majority of the people of Philadelphia would rather, during the whole war, have seen the colored population so justly indignant, than, instead of the eleven regiments they gave us at Camp William Penn, (applause,) they would not have given us a man; would rather see the sick and wounded suffer; would rather be branded by the world as harshly ungrateful to the unaimed soldiers of the Republic; and would rather see the yawning pit of hell swarm with new-born demons, than the sanctity of our streets should be profaned by the presence of a colored clergyman hastening to baptize a dying infant, or a pious wife or mother hurrying to a hospital to husband the last moments of her dying husband or son! (Applause.)

This is the melancholy truth. There is no denying it; there is no concealing it. There is not a man among us—unless it be one like myself, who has been accustomed to riding in the cars of other cities, where all races ride together—who does not feel something of a prejudice on this subject. If you come to Washington, the capital of your country, you will get used to riding in the cars with God's children of every complexion. I make no arrangement of my native city. I love her. I cherish her for all her virtues. I boast of Philadelphia at all times; but I cannot help seeing her weaknesses. I cannot help seeing that she is immensely hypocritical, when she talks about the importance of getting religious instruction to ignorant and dying people, and will allow every white strumpet and thief whose crime furnishes them with the means of paying a fare to ride in a car, and will, as she has recently done, turn out the colored clergyman and other pious people hastening on the holiest errands of philanthropy and Christianity. (Applause.)

Are we not, in all this traitors to our own cause and principles? Are we not giving aid and comfort to our enemies—those who are not yet willing to accept the truths of the Declaration of Independence, or be citizens of truly democratic States? I pray you reform it altogether, and secure your own rights by protecting those of the humblest citizen of the Commonwealth. Make him secure, and your own rights can never be infringed.

This is not a mere abstract suggestion. It is the practical question of the day. The government of the insurgent districts are to be reorganized. When States are organized, they must be distributed upon the census of 1860, and they can only be restored to their practical relations to the Union (to borrow an expression from our late lamented President) by the admission of their representatives into the Congress of the United States; and the only manner in which you can maintain your right to citizenship and to free travel over the million of square miles of territory, is to see that their governments are organized in harmony with the truth that all men are equal before the law, and those provisions of the Constitution which guarantee the right of citizenship to the citizens of each and every State, and the right of freedom of speech and of the press. Can we do this? Yes!

But you say that President Johnson has called only upon the white people of the insurrectionary districts to reorganize State Governments. I grant it; and while I do not do that account doubt his patriotism, or assert that he has made a mistake, I know that I would not have done just so. (Applause.) If the people to whom he has committed the charge have the wisdom and sense to frame truly republican Constitutions, they will not only vindicate his wisdom, but gratify his personal wishes, for his democracy is broad enough to embrace mankind. But you ask what would you have done? I would have maintained military government long enough to have come to understand the people, and let them understand their new relations to the government somewhat. I would at the proper time, have had an enrolment of the people made. I would have had the oath administered to the whole people, and in doubtful cases would have taken testimony as to the loyalty of those who took the oath. When I had ascertained who were loyal, I would either, in accordance with Congressional provision to be made in the meanwhile, or in the method which has been adopted by President Johnson, have called upon the loyal people to elect delegates to a convention to frame a constitution. This would have been in accordance with ancient precedent, so far as precedent exists, for the Fathers recognized every man who fought and paid taxes as a citizen.

You can nowhere find in the Constitution anything like a discrimination between white and black. When it was adopted, the colored freeman was a voter in every State in the Union except South Carolina. It is denied that he was such in Virginia and Delaware, where the exercise of suffrage was regulated by legislative provision; but their Bills of Rights covered the case, and I have proof, abundant and perfect, that negro suffrage was practised in Delaware. It never was meant by our fathers of the Revolutionary and Constitutional era that freemen should be excluded from the exercise of suffrage by reason of color. I would, therefore, have gone back to Revolutionary times for my precedent; I would have taken the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States as my guide; and would have allowed all loyal men over twenty-one years of age to vote. (Applause.)

You may say that the President has submitted the question to the pardoned Rebels. I grant you that he has, and I fear, as I have already said that in this he has made a mistake; but, if so, it is not, necessarily, a fatal one. If those gentlemen should be so far enlightened as to fashion constitutions giving the suffrage to every man, white or colored, who can read, or write, I shall take no exception, because every man among

them who has any ability can, in one year, learn to read and write. The colored people sit with humility at the feet of any child, or man, or woman, who will teach them. If the whites who have been reared in ignorance, and taught that all labor is disgraceful and education unnecessary, will not learn, let them be excluded with black men who may choose to remain in ignorance.

If the colored citizens do not learn when the opportunity shall be afforded, let them be excluded, but let the law be just and its restrictions apply equally to all. Men who are ignorant can learn; men who are poor, if we secure their rights, to acquire land by purchase and under the homestead law in the South, can and will acquire wealth. Whatever, therefore, be the rule, let it repeat apply to all. (Applause.)

I would, were the matter submitted to me, give the poor and ignorant the right to vote; the strong, the wise, the wealthy man, can take care of himself. It is the poor and the ignorant who need the suffrage to protect themselves.

Agrio, throw the mass of the poor and ignorant people in the voting population, and the wise, the wealthy, the powerful, will see that they must establish a system of public education; for if they allow ignorance and vice to prevail around them, they will legislate away their rights and property. Thus it is that the North takes its poor children from the gutters and the purities of the city and educates them; and those who enter our schools in poverty and weakness often leave with minds enlightened and enlarged, and finally go to the grave men of wealth, their names and honorable achievements recorded in history. I would say, give the suffrage also to the country to the poor and the ignorant, and so constrain the wealthy and powerful to look to the welfare of the poor and the ignorant.

And still again, I would, as a purely selfish measure, take the poor blacks into our political family. Let me illustrate my meaning. You are sick, bleeding, torn, thieves and robbers have been upon you, as they have been upon our country for four years. You have two persons to choose between. On the one hand you have a friend—black, poor ignorant, but who knows there is a God and who fears his punishments—who instinctively clings to you through all the time when the robbers were stripping and assailing you—who, in spite of his poverty and ignorance, has been willing to lay down his life to save yours. On the other hand, you may seek the aid of a man stronger than you are, of great intelligence and learning—acute, powerful, unscrupulous—fearing neither God, man nor the devil. You must put your life in the hands of one or the other. Which will you choose? I would take the poor and ignorant friend, and would try, with his aid, to keep the powerful enemy off; and that is what you must do in the South. [Applause.] You must either take the poor, ignorant masses, who, during the war, have been your friends, have fed you in hospitals, have released you from prisons, have piloted you by night through marshes and woods, and have been ready to lay down their lives for you, [enthusiastic cheers,] or you must take the brothers and friends and associates of John C. Breckenridge and Jefferson Davis as your rulers; for, south, by the aid of Northern sympathizers, they will be. For myself, as God is my judge, I will never consciously cast a vote in the American Congress that shall favor the admission of a representative from a reconstructed State under an oligarchic or aristocratic Constitution. [Great and long-continued applause.]

I have said, my friends, that I am pleading our own cause. I will not insult these kind people of African descent who are here to-night by pretending that I am pleading for them alone. I do not wish them to think, as one did when I spoke here last, that I mean to throw contempt upon them in the plea which I make; but, as I have said, I regard five as more than one, and I wish them to understand that I plead for ourselves; for the Almighty has so inextricably interwoven the duty of justice to them with our own welfare, that in pleading with you to extend justice to them, I plead with you to promote your own peace, prosperity and happiness,—nay, to guarantee your own freedom here in Philadelphia.

Why, you may say, is the slavery question settled, and our fathers banished it from this State? I know that slavery, in name, is ended, but you may change the name without changing the thing. If you leave four millions of laboring people in the South without the right to testify in open court, without the right to make a contract as any other person may, without the right to free education, such as is enjoyed by the children of Northern laboring people, you, in fact, leave four millions of laboring people and their posterity to be preyed upon by aristocratic capitalists, and used as instruments for degrading whatever other millions of laboring men and women may go to dwell among them.

The negro question, if left in this condition, will be in the future what the slavery question has been in the past. But, under the new state of circumstances, more of the colored people will rise up than could under the Fugitive Slave Law, to make known their wrongs, and to appeal to the hearts of the wise, the humane and the just of the North. Thus we shall live in a state of constant agitation, more intense than it has been in the past. The negro question will be used by unprincipled demagogues to mis-govern us in Philadelphia, as the slavery question has been to our great detriment. Do you know, my young ladies, who graduated in the Girls' High School of this city, why Cleveland's unequalled "Compendium of English Literature" was taken from you as a class-book? That work was excluded from the school, and the city of Philadelphia put to the expense of buying new books for all those who had used it. Why? Because Professor Cleveland had dared to insert a footnote in favor of freedom! This happened in the Philadelphia schools less than six years ago. A text-book which England or America has not equalled

was taken from our daughters, and the city of Philadelphia put to the expense of buying entire new sets of an inferior work, because that Philadelphia book contained a footnote against slavery!

If we are to continue the negro question as a subject of agitation, the computers of other school books may chance to say something in favor of the negro, and their excellent works be hustled out of our schools, because they might offend our Southern brethren, who have come here to buy our dry goods, books and political principles. [Laughter and applause.]

There is not a girl or boy in the schools of Philadelphia who has not in this and other matters been defrauded of essential educational rights by our subservient spirit of the South. We must not let the negro question enter our schools in that form again. I would rather see it staked in, in the form of the dark-skinned negro in the world, than feel that my children were slaves to the ex-slaveowners of the South.

Have you in your libraries an American edition of Campbell's poems, published since 1854? If, in purchasing it, you inquired of the bookseller whether it was a complete edition, you would probably be told that it was, that it contained all his poems, including the fugitive and minor pieces—everything that Campbell ever wrote. Yet in no recent American edition of the works of that poet can you find these lines:

"United States! your banner waves
Two emblems—one of flame;
And the other that it bears
Reminds us of your shame."
"Your standard's constellation types
White freedom by its stars;
But what's the meaning of the stripes?
They mean your negro slaves!"

Now it is quite as well for the American purchasers of Campbell's poems to know how we were sneered at by the writer of some of the best poems in our language for our want of fidelity to our professed principles. The insertion of these verses in our American publications could have done the citizens or country no harm, but it might have affected the Southern sale of the book. Therefore, although the South would not buy one copy to our fifty, we Northern people were cheated. The South was our master and must be respected.

But again, are you an Episcopalian? If so, have you a copy of the prayer book, embellished with that pious fraud, the beautiful frontispiece? Have you ever seen Ary Scheffer's picture, entitled "Christus Consolator"? I have stood before it by the hour, and been penetrated and inspired by the great lesson of the Christian artist. He knew that Christ's love embraced and that his spirit could exalt the humblest member of the race. He came to redeem. The central figure of the picture is the sublime form of the Consoler, His countenance radiant with his divinity, and before him the humble people who were consoled by His presence and His influence—whose sorrow and agonies, physical and mental, he lifted from their poor souls; and among them was the negro.

But when an American artist prepared that picture for an American publisher's edition of the prayer book, it was found that, in reducing the size, all the figures could not be included, and so they cut out the poor "darkey!" (Laughter and applause.)

Now, I am told, and I accept the statement as true, that this was not done intentionally in the direction that I imply; but what I mean to say is, that if there had been no prejudice at the North against the negro, and if the five millions of American citizens of African descent had been in the enjoyment of their rights, and in the habit of reading and attending public schools, and a fair share of them the Episcopal church, they too would have been purchasers of prayer books; and it is probable that the artist might have found that he could take out one of the white figures, leaving the color man there to testify that the Church recognizes Christ's power to impart consolation and immortal hope even to the hundreds of millions of the children of Africa.

My friends, we have been enslaved with the blacks of the South. We stand degraded in the eyes of nations and of history. We can now redeem ourselves. It is given to our generation, as it has been given to none since that which founded our Government, to be remembered in the long hereafter as a generation that blessed the world forever. It is given to us to harmonize the practical workings of our institutions with the sublime truths that underlie them. It is given to us to establish in popular sentiment and the usages of the American people the practice of perfect justice.—To do it, we have but to be true to our own highest and best and most Christian instincts—to be true to the great principles which our fathers strove to inculcate; and meanwhile, by the use of those wonderful agencies of the era—the Church, in popular hands; the Missionary Society; the Sunday School; Union with its affluence of literature prepared for uneducated or immature intellect; the Bible Society, the Tract Society, the temperance lecturer, the ten thousand moral agencies known only to the people of the North—to be firm and persistent in our allegiance to the right, and generous in the application of those good influences, as we have been in pouring out our treasure and our blood during the war; and, with our generation, the dangers that threaten us will have passed, and our country will be in reality a refuge for the oppressed of all lands—a bright light by night and a towering column by day, that shall lead the nations onward till perfect freedom dwells upon the globe. [Vehement and long-continued applause, amid which the speaker retired.]

The American Citizen.
The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the Country.
THOMAS ROBINSON, - Editor.
M. W. SPEAR, Publisher.
BUTLER PA.
WEDNESDAY NOV. 1, 1865.
"Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable." - D. Webster.
Advancing.
Our neighbor of the *Herald*, thinks that we have been advancing lately in our political sentiments. We think if he will look over his own columns, he will perceive equal progress. Before the election, every appeal that could be made to the prejudices of its readers were made, to induce them to vote square, against negro suffrage, &c. After the election he at once announced that, on that issue, they had been beaten before the people, and as good citizens, having a respect for the constitutionally expressed will of the majority, they cheerfully submitted to the voice of the people! This is exactly our position to-day. Neither before nor after the election have we expressed our opinion on the negro suffrage question. But being informed by the *Herald*, that the issue had been decided in the affirmative, and that it was the duty of all good citizens to submit. We most cheerfully yielded to the popular verdict, as announced by our neighbor.

Democratic Sentiment!
At a Democratic meeting held in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, New York, a few evenings since, where a number of the leading men of the party participated, Jas. G. Gerard, in the course of his remarks, bewailed the freeing of the negroes, alleging that he thought many of them wished they were back under the old order of things,—under the happy dispensation of that good old time;—

Merrily hoing his mistletoe horn
To the jolliest note of the slaveholder's shorn
With a skip and a hop, and a jig and a skip,
To the jovial sound of the overseer's whip!

We can easily understand how such sentiments can be uttered with freedom, and even approbation in such a strong hold of Democracy as New York, but in no place less Democratic could such sentiments be attended with impunity in the latter part of the nineteenth century.—Perhaps not even in Spain. But such sentiments are well adapted to a locality where Orphan's Asylums and Union soldiers are alike detested.

The President's Policy.
We hear a great deal, just now, about the policy of the President. Not only do the Copperheads make quite a fuss about this subject, but Republicans sometimes seem to think that there is a radical difference in the party on this subject. The most of all this noise about the President's policy, however, seems to us but a weak effort to get a "bit of an office" or at least some government patronage.—For our part, we would deem it more manly to go right to the President and, upon our bended knees ask for a few crams. We must confess that we are entirely ignorant of the character of President Johnson, if he has any more admiration for the time-serving spirit manifested by some, than we have. Free discussion and a just regard for the expressed will of the majority is the strength of a Republican Government. The Republican party will always be willing to square its conduct by these principles, and those, whether in the party or outside of it, who attempt to violate these principles, will realize when it is too late, perhaps, that they have only been working out their own misfortune.

As to our opposition to the policy of President Johnson, we have to say, that we have confidence in him as President; but he is only one branch of the Government. There is also a Judiciary and Legislative department. It takes these different parts to make a whole. This is a Democratic Government,—the voice of the people, as constitutionally expressed, is the supreme law. We have no doubt that "Andy Johnson adheres to this theory. It is his duty to suggest, or if you please, to offer to the rebel States terms, upon the acceptance of which they can come back into the Union as Sovereign States. But after experiments have been made, and we find that things are no assuming proper shape, it is the right of the people to demand a change of policy. This principle of the right of the people to influence the Executive was recognized, even by the "Tyrant" Lincoln, as they called him: Congress being immediately elected by the people, is supposed to reflect their judgment; when Congress, therefore, undertakes to express that will the executive that will not respect it will be expected to have a good apology for not doing so, or he will come to grief, sooner or later. President Johnson is too wise for that.

And now that we have heard so much about the President's policy by our Dem-

ocratic neighbor, will he be good enough to tell us if he indorses President Johnson's reconstruction policy? An answer will be expected.

Illegal Voting.
Previous to the election we published a list of deserters and non-reporters found on the rolls in the Provost Marshall's office, of this district, accompanied by an Act of Congress, declaring all such, disqualified from being citizens of the United States, &c. We called upon election officers to refuse these, if any should offer. The readers of the *Herald*, however, were informed that it was the right of all such to vote, and were instructed to disregard the Act of Congress in the premises. The result was, that in most of the Democratic townships, deserters and non-reporters did vote. We have heard of them voting in Winfield, Clearfield, Oakland, Venango, Marion and Mercer. Perhaps they did even in others. Soon after the election, we were spoken to in reference to this matter.—The loyal people of these districts feel much grieved to think that those who failed in the hour of trouble should now be allowed to vote down the loyal people of these districts. Some seem to think that, as these votes were powerless for mischief, we had as well let the matter pass. We are not of this number. The constitutionality of the law of Congress is doubted, it would seem, by some. This fact should be an argument in favor of having it settled by the Courts.—We feel confident that the majority of the election officers who, in violation of both their oaths and duty, received these illegal votes had no legal conviction on the subject, only doing the bidding of their masters. Nor had they any right to have any. Their duty as officers, was to obey the law. It would then be the privilege of citizens feeling themselves aggrieved to have carried the matter up to the Courts and tested the validity of the law. We have not yet had leisure to give the legal questions involved a thorough examination, but we mean to urge upon the profession, the imperative necessity of having it disposed of at once. If it is to be disposed of under act of Congress it is likely it would have to be taken to Pittsburgh—to the United States Court, unless there is a provision in the law, giving state courts jurisdiction. Our present impression is that it can all be disposed of under state law. We don't believe that the persons mentioned in the act referred to, are "freemen" in the contemplation of the constitution. That these men, not only should, but must be prevented from exercising the right of citizens here or even holding property in our State, all loyal men seem to agree.

Let us take some prominent case therefore, and test it, and if our laws are not already stringent enough, we can have them amended. In selecting a proper subject, we have no choice, but would suggest that the most intelligent culprit, is certainly the most guilty—sinning against light and knowledge. To fill this description a proper subject could be found not far from the centre. This matter will soon take shape. In the meantime, let our friends feel easy, the guilty must be punished.

Mr. Pearce, the Pension Agent at Pittsburgh, having died lately, there will be, doubtless, some delay in the receipt of pensions from that office until his successor is appointed.

J. H. Reagan, Ex-Postmaster General of the so called Confederacy, recently liberated from Fort Warren, has written an address to the people of Texas; his native State, urging them to lay aside their prejudices and accept their new situation willingly. He urges upon them as the only safeguard against future trouble, the adoption of the principle of perfect equality before the law, "manhood suffrage," and all. In speaking of this essay and its author, *The Nation* remarks that, Mr. Reagan betrays no prejudices against the negro, accepts him implicitly as a part of the American people, and expects, from the general docility of his disposition, that he would be in the main an industrious citizen. "The holding of these views" it remarks, "is not perhaps an offset for participation in treason, and revolt; but is a better excuse for open prison doors, than any oath yet taken by southern lips."

In *Harper's Weekly*, is found an article in reply to a criticism upon a former article in the same paper, on reconstruction. After replying to the criticism it closes the subject as follows:—

"Our view is that the United States Government is morally bound to require every thing of its lately rebellious citizens which it deems essential to the security of the Union; which it maintained by so long and terrible a struggle.—Certainly those who saved that Government are equally bound not to insult their baffled fellow citizens. But they are also not less bound to treat with contempt the charge that they are hostile to and advise the utmost care and prudence and secrecy, in the work of reconstruction."

The arrests of Fenians in Ireland and England continue. Several ex-officers of the United States army have been arrested.

COMMUNICATIONS.
For the American Citizen:
To the Teachers of Butler Co.
A call has been made, convening a Teachers' Institute at Prospect, on the 7th, 8th, and 9th of November.—This will be hailed with joy, by every teacher alive to the wants of the common school; as a move in the right direction I beg leave to call the attention of teachers, and other friends of education, to the importance of encouraging, and sustaining a County Teachers' Institute in our county. The object of an Institute is to qualify teachers to discharge their duties better in the school room. The object is certainly a good one; and the want certainly exists. Then the question arises: Do Institutes qualify teachers to discharge their duties better in the school-room?—Teachers that are so lacking in professional spirit as not to make some sacrifice of time and ease to attend an Institute and remain away for fear of a new idea of teaching, cracking their craniums (so fully crammed already); it is very doubtful whether such are capable of being better prepared for their work. But to the wide-awake, the earnest, the true teacher, the Institute is of vital importance. Of the former class I hope we have but few, of the latter class I hope the attendance in the Institute will prove that we have many. That teachers require better qualifications than they now possess, is a fact that cannot be denied. There is a constant drain of the best qualified teachers to other, and more remunerative pursuits. Their places must be supplied by others. Hence, there exists a pressing necessity for the influence of a good Institute. The Teachers' Institute provokes inquiry. It has taken methods of instruction, and examined them by the light of philosophy, and rejecting the worthless has shown the practical value of the good. Every true teacher feels that there is a want of unity of action in the teaching force of our county. We need the vitalizing influence of an organization. Many of the teachers of our schools are inexperienced; to such the Institute furnishes a fund of information which they can obtain in no other way so easily. Then let all that feel an interest in the cause of education, use their influence to secure a full attendance of teachers at the Institute; and in the words of the call, give a "new impetus to the cause of education." Let boards of Directors urge the teachers employed by them to attend. The welfare of the common schools demand of teachers that they improve every opportunity thus offered. A bright future is dawning for the teacher's profession; there never was such a demand upon the teachers of our country as at present. The war that has just closed so gloriously, has demonstrated that the education of the masses is the safeguard, and the only one, for the perpetuity of our political institutions. If a tithe of the treasure spent in the war had been spent in educating the masses of the South, there would have been no rebellion. The true interest and highest success of any profession is best promoted by an active and leading interest on the part of its own members. The true teacher will hold himself ready for every word and work, which tends to bring his chosen profession into esteem, and place it in its proper light before the world.

A TEACHER.
FOR THE AMERICAN CITIZEN.
A Few Words in Reply to "Justice."
Nearly a column of the *Citizen* was occupied last week with an article headed, "Honor to Whom honor is Due." It was aimed principally at the Directors of the Butler County Monumental Association.

I was very sorry to see such an article on such a subject. In the grave-yard there are no distinctions. We do not quarrel (or ought not) at funerals. Would "Justice" forbid his political opponents to respect the memory of his own father or brother coming to his funeral? The grave—the tomb-stone—the monument, has always been considered sacred and common; where alienations are buried with the dead.

Besides, the Directors, including officers, have all (with one exception) had near relatives in the army. One lost a brother there. Another had a brother in Andersonville prison. Three others had sons in the army, one of whom was wounded. Another had four sons in the army. I should be very sorry that a feud should spring up over the graves of our lamented dead.

LOYAL YOUNG,
President of the Board.

General Grant has just purchased one-half of the property in Washington, known as the Douglas Hospital, and will stay it as a family residence during his visit in Washington. The reported price paid is only thirty thousand dollars, although the other half is held at fifty seven thousand dollars. It is not a little singular that, notwithstanding several houses have been given to him, the General, after all, is compelled to buy one. Hospitality, to be true, should study the conscience of the recipients. What is to be done with the big house in Philadelphia.

Many Plum trees in the vicinity of Meadville have put forth a second crop of blossoms.

Proclamation by the President.
National Thanksgiving.
WASHINGTON, October 28.—The President to-day issued the following proclamation:
By the President of the United States of America, a proclamation:
WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God during the year which is now coming to an end, to relieve our beloved country from the scourge of civil war, and to permit us to secure the blessings of peace, unity and harmony, with an enlargement of civil liberty; and whereas, our Heavenly Father has also, during the year, graciously preserved us from the calamities of foreign war, pestilence and famine; and whereas, righteousness exalteth a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people, now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend to the people thereof that they do set apart and observe the *First Thursday in December* as a day of National Thanksgiving to the Creator of the Universe for these deliverances and blessings; and I do further recommend that on that day the whole people make a confession of sins against His infinite goodness, and with one heart and one mind, implore divine guidance in the ways of national virtue and holiness.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this 28th day of October, in the year 1865, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON, Pres't.
By W. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

The Late Murder at Pithole.
The following particulars of the late murder at Pithole are furnished by the special correspondent of the *Meadville Daily Republican*, under date of the 24th. "A new establishment, to be known as the 'Varieties,' was opened last night for the first time with a ball. The evidence shows that late at night an actress, who was in company with John Smith of Rochester, went to the dressing-room preparatory to going home, and while in the room two men entered, one of whom was the deceased, and attempted to ravish her. Her screams attracted Simpson to the room, who, it is alleged, shot one of them named Mat. Kintee, from Troy, New York, the keeper of the Heenan saloon there. Simpson was immediately arrested, and to-day was fully committed for trial. The town has been the scene of considerable excitement all day. The friends of the deceased threaten that Simpson shall never leave the town alive, and the place of his confinement is continually surrounded by a crowd. Several deputy sheriffs, are deemed with the local police and citizens, are deemed sufficient to insure the accused a safe conduct to Franklin, which will occur some time during the night. A public meeting of the citizens is called for to-morrow night, to devise some means of ridding the community of the band of desperadoes who infest this section."—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

Late News Items.
—The *Johnstown Tribune* is responsible for the following: "In the summer of 1839 Mr. Thomas Jefferson Butler, a resident of Johnstown and the father of an interesting family of young children, departed for Philadelphia and the New England States. From there he went South, and when the rebellion commenced was in Georgia. The other day he returned to Johnstown, after an absence of twenty-six years. He had not seen his wife or children in all that time.—What is perhaps equally remarkable, they are all living, although not all present to welcome his return."

—The Sharon, Mercer county, *Herald* contains the following notice:
"Warning.—Charley Brown, a German by birth, and barber by profession, but who left his wife and family, some months ago as a pedlar, is hereby informed, should he see this, that unless he returns within four months, any attempt to do as a husband and a father will be unavailing. Catherine Brown." Charles had better return immediately.

—The movement against the dams in the Susquehanna river, which obstruct the ascent of shad, salmon and other fish in season, is assuming considerable importance. A formal call has been issued for a convention to meet in the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, on the afternoon of the second Wednesday in January next, to which all the counties interested in the Susquehanna fisheries are invited to send delegates. As the Legislature will then be in session, measures for protection will then be demanded.

—General Banks, candidate for Congress in Massachusetts, announces himself in favor of negro suffrage.

—The purser of the steamship *Eagle* states the following: "An insurrection has broken out among the negroes of Jamaica. The English consul at Havana has applied to the Captain General of Cuba for aid to put the negroes down, and four war vessels have been dispatched for that purpose.

—Further investigations are to be made by the Government in the manner rebel prisoners were conducted, with a view of ascertaining who have been guilty of a gross violation of the rules of war, in practicing cruelties on Union prisoners when in their keeping.

—Prominent Fenians assert that the President has promised the release of John Mitchell, Secretary Stanton, it is said, is strongly opposed to his release; but it is generally believed that the promise will be kept.

—The proprietors of the Wheeling Iron Works are making great improvements in their mills, in the way of additions to the nail factory, and it is thought that by the first of January next, they will have their machines in working order.