

silence or rejected. The language of all the provisions and ordinances of the States on the subject amounts to nothing more than an unwilling admission of an unwelcome truth. As to the ordinance of secession, it is in some cases declared "null and void," and in others simply "repealed," and in no instance is a re-iteration of this deadly heresy considered worthy of a place in the new constitution.

If, as the President assumes, these insurrectionary States were at the close of the war wholly without State governments, it would seem that before being admitted to participate in the direction of public affairs such governments should be regularly organized. Long usage has established, and numerous statutes have pointed out, the mode in which this should be done. A convention to frame a form of government should be assembled under competent authority. Ordinarily this authority emanates from Congress but under the peculiar circumstances your committee is not disposed to criticize the President's action in assuming the power exercised by him in this regard. The convention, when assembled, should frame a constitution of government, which should be submitted to the people for adoption. If adopted, a Legislature should be convened to pass the laws necessary to carry it into effect. When a State thus organized claims representation in Congress, the election of representatives should be provided for by law in accordance with the laws of Congress regulating representation, and the proof that the action taken has been in conformity to law should be submitted to Congress. In no case have these essential preliminary steps been taken. The conventions assembled seem to have assumed that the Constitution which had been repudiated and overthrown was still in existence and operative to constitute the States members of the Union, and to have contented themselves with such amendments as they were informed were requisite in order to insure their return to an immediate participation in the Government of the United States. Not waiting to ascertain whether the people they represented would adopt even the proposed amendments, they at once called elections of Representatives to Congress in nearly all instances before an executive had been chosen to issue certificates of election under the State laws, and such elections as were held were ordered by the conventions. In one instance at least the writs of election were signed by the Provisional Governor. Glaring irregularities and unwarranted assumptions of power are manifest in several cases, particularly in South Carolina, where the convention, although disbanded by the Provisional Governor, on the ground that it was a revolutionary body, assumed to district the State.

It is quite evident from all these facts, and indeed from the whole mass of testimony submitted by the President to the Senate, that in no instance was regard paid to any other consideration than obtaining immediate admission to Congress, under the barren form of an election, to which no precautions were taken to secure regularity of proceedings or the assent of the people. No constitution has been legally adopted, except, perhaps, in the State of Tennessee, and such elections as have been held were without authority of law. Your committee are accordingly forced to the conclusion that the States referred to have not placed themselves in a condition to claim representation in Congress, unless all the rules which have since the foundation of the Government, been deemed essential in such cases should be disregarded.

It would undoubtedly be competent for Congress to waive all formalities and to admit these Confederate States to representation at once, trusting that time and experience would set all things right. Whether it would be advisable to do so, however, must depend upon other considerations, of which it means to treat. But it may well be observed that the inducements to such a step should be of the very highest character. It seems to your committee not unreasonable to require satisfactory evidence that the ordinances and constitutional provisions which the President deems essential in the first instance will be permanently adhered to by the people of the States seeking restoration after being admitted to full participation in the Government, and will not be repudiated when that object shall have been accomplished. And here the burden of proof rests upon the late insurgents, who are seeking restoration to the rights and privileges which they willingly abandoned, and not upon the people of the United States, who have never undertaken directly or indirectly to deprive them thereof. It should appear affirmative that they are prepared and disposed in good faith to accept the results of the war, to abandon their hostility to the Government, and to live in peace and unity with the people of the loyal States, extending to all classes of citizens civil rights and privileges, and conforming to the republican idea of liberty and equality. They should exhibit in their actions something more than unwilling submission to an unavoidable necessity; a feeling if not cheerful, certainly not offensive and defiant, and they should evince an entire repudiation of all hostility to the General Government by an acceptance of such just and favorable conditions as that Government should think the public safety demands. Has this been done? Let us look at the facts shown by the evidence taken by the committee.

Hardly had the war closed before the people of these insurrectionary States came forward and haughtily claim, as a right, the privilege of participating at once in that Government which they had for four years been fighting to overthrow. Allowed and encouraged by the Executive to organize State governments, they at once placed in power leading rebels, unrepentant and unpardoned, excluding with contempt those who had manifested an attachment to the Union, and preferring in many instances, those who had rendered themselves the most obnoxious. In the face of the law requiring the oath which would necessarily exclude all such men from Federal office, they elect, with very few exceptions, as Senators and Representatives in Congress, men who had actively participated in the rebellion, indignantly denouncing the law as unconstitutional.

It is only necessary to instance the election to the Senate of the late Vice President of the Confederacy, a man who, against his own declared convictions, had lent all the weight of his acknowledged ability and of his influence as a most prominent public man to the cause of the Rebellion, and who, unpardoned rebel as he is, with that oath staring him in the face, had the assurance to fix his credentials on the table of the Senate; other rebels of scarcely less note or notoriety were selected from other quarters. Professing no repentance, glorying apparently in the crime they had committed, avowing still, as the uncontradicted testimony of Mr. Stephens and many other proves, an adherence to the pernicious doctrine of secession, and declaring that they only yielded to necessity, they insist with unanimous voice upon their rights as States, and proclaim that they will submit to no conditions whatever, preliminary to their resumption of power under that Constitution which they still claim the right to repudiate.

Examining the evidence taken by your committee still further, in connection with facts too notorious to be disputed, it appears that the Southern press, with few exceptions, and those mostly of newspapers recently established by Northern men, abounding with weekly and daily abuse of the institutions and people of the loyal States; defends the men who led, and the principles which incited the rebellion; denounces and reviles Southern men who adhered to the Union; and strives constantly and unscrupulously, by every means in its power, to keep alive the fire of hate and discord between the sections; calling upon the President to violate his oath of office, overturn the Government by force of arms, and drive the representatives of the people from their seats in Congress. The national banner is openly insulted, and the national arms scoffed at, not only by an ignorant populace, but at public meetings; and once, among other notable instances, at a dinner given in honor of a notorious rebel, who had violated his oath, and abandoned his flag. The same individual is elected to an important office in the leading city of his State, although an unpardoned rebel, and so offensive that the President refuses to allow him to enter upon his official duties. In another State a leading general in the rebel army is openly nominated for Governor by the Speaker of the House of Delegates, and the nomination is hailed by the people with shouts of satisfaction, and openly endorsed by the press.

Looking still further at the evidence taken by your committee, it is found to be clearly shown by witnesses of the highest character and having the best means of observation, that the Freedmen's Bureau, instituted for the relief and protection of freedmen and refugees, is almost universally opposed by the mass of the population, and exists in an efficient condition only under military protection, while the Union men of the South are earnest in its defence, declaring with one voice that without its protection the colored people would not be permitted to labor at fair prices, and could hardly live in safety. They also testify that without the protection of United States troops, Union men, whether of Northern or Southern origin, would be obliged to abandon their homes.

The feeling in many portions of the country toward emancipated slaves, especially among the uneducated and ignorant, is one of vindictive and malicious hatred. This deep-seated prejudice against color is assiduously cultivated by the public journals, and leads to acts of cruelty, oppression and murder, which the local authorities are at no pains to prevent or punish. There is no general disposition to place the colored race, constituting at least two-fifths of the population, upon terms even of civil equality. While many instances may be found where large planters and men of the better class accept the situation and honestly strive to bring about a better order of things by employing the freedmen at fair wages and treating them kindly, the general feeling and disposition among all classes are yet totally averse to the toleration of any class of people friendly to the Union, be they white or black; and the aversion is not unfrequently manifested in an insulting and offensive manner.

The witnesses examined as to the willingness of the people of the South to contribute under existing laws, to the payment of the national debt, prove that the taxes levied by the United States will be paid only on compulsion, and with great reluctance, while there prevailed to a great extent an expectation that compensation will be made for slaves emancipated and property destroyed during the war. The testimony on this point comes from officers of the Union army, officers of the late rebel army, Union men of Southern States, and avowed secessionists, almost all of whom state that, in their opinion, the people of the rebellious States would, if they should see a prospect of success, repudiate the national debt.

While there is scarcely any hope or desire among leading men to renew the attempt at secession at any future time, there is still, according to witnesses, including A. H. Stephens who may be regarded as good authority on that point, a generally prevailing opinion which defends the legal right of secession, and upholds the doctrine that the first allegiance of the people is due to the States, and not the United States. This belief evidently prevails among leading and prominent men as well as among the masses everywhere, except in some of the northern counties of Alabama and the eastern counties of Tennessee.

The evidence of an intense hostility to the Federal Union, and an equally intense love of the late Confederacy nurtured by the war is decisive. While it appears that nearly all are willing to submit, at least for the time being, to Federal authority, it is equally clear that the ruling motive is a desire to obtain the advantages which will be derived from a representation in Congress. Officers of the Union army, in duty, and Northern men who go South to engage in business are generally detested and proscribed. Southern men who adhered to the Union are bitterly hated and relentlessly persecuted. In some localities prosecutions have been instituted in State courts against

Union officers for acts done in the line of official duty, and similar prosecutions are threatened elsewhere as soon as the United States troops are removed. All such demonstrations show a state of feeling against which it is unmistakably necessary to guard.

The testimony is conclusive that after the collapse of the Confederacy the feeling of the people of the rebellious States was that of abject submission. Having appealed to the tribunal of arms, they had no hope, except by the magnanimity of their conquerors, their lives and possibly their property might be preserved. Unfortunately the general issue of pardons to persons who have been prominent in the rebellion, and the feeling of kindness and conciliation manifested by the Executive, and very generally indicated through the Northern press, had the effect to render the whole communities forgetful of the crime they had committed, defiant toward the Federal Government, and regardless of their duties as citizens. The conciliatory measures of the Government do not seem to have been met even half way. The bitterness and defiance exhibited toward the United States under such circumstances is without a parallel in the history of the world. In return for our kindness we receive only an insulting denial of our authority. In return for our kind desire for the resumption of fraternal relations, we receive only an insolent assumption of rights and privileges long since forfeited. The crime we have punished is paraded as a virtue, and the principles of republican government, which we have vindicated at so terrible a cost, are denounced as unjust and oppressive.

If we add to this evidence the fact that, although peace has been declared by the President, he has not to this day deemed it safe to restore the writ of *habeas corpus*, to relieve the insurrectionary States of martial law, nor to withdraw the troops from many localities, and that the commanding general deems an increase of the army indispensable to the preservation of order and the protection of loyal and well disposed people in the South, the proof of a condition of feeling hostile to the Union and dangerous to the government throughout the insurrectionary States would seem to be overwhelming.

With such evidence before them, it is the opinion of your committee—

1. That the States lately in rebellion were at the close of the war, disorganized communities, without civil government, and without constitutions or other forms, by virtue of which political relations could legally exist between them and the Federal Government.

2. That Congress cannot be expected to recognize a valid election of representatives from disorganized communities, which, from the very nature of the case, were unable to present their claims to representation under those established and recognized rules, the observance of which has been hitherto required.

3. That Congress would not be justified in admitting such communities to a participation in the government of the country without first providing such constitutional or other guarantees as will aid to secure the civil rights of all citizens of the Republic; a just equality of representation; protection against claims founded in rebellion and crimes; a temporary restriction of the right of suffrage to those who have not actively participated in the efforts to destroy the Union and overthrow the Government, and the exclusion from positions of public trust of at least a portion of those whose crimes have proved them to be enemies to the Union and unworthy of public confidence.

Your committee will, perhaps, hardly be deemed excusable for extending this report further; but, inasmuch as immediate and unconditional representation of the States lately in rebellion is demanded as a matter of right, and delay and even hesitation, denounced as grossly oppressive and unjust as well as unwise and impolitic, it may not be amiss again to call attention to a few undisputed facts, and the principles of public law applicable thereto, in order that the propriety of that claim may be fully considered and well understood.

The State of Tennessee occupied a position distinct from all the other insurrectionary States and has been the subject of a separate report, which the committee have not thought it expedient to disturb. Whether Congress shall see fit to make that State the subject of separate action or to include it in the same category with all others, so far as concerns the imposition of preliminary conditions, it is not within the province of this committee either to determine or advise. To ascertain whether any of the so-called Confederate States were entitled to be represented in either house of Congress, the essential inquiry is whether there is in any one of them a constituency qualified to be represented in Congress. The question how far persons claiming seats in either house possess the credentials necessary to enable them to represent a duly qualified constituency is one for the consideration of each house separately, after the preliminary question shall have been finally determined.

We now propose to restate as briefly as possible the great facts and principles applicable to all the States recently in rebellion.

First. The seats of the Senators and Representatives from the so-called Confederate States became vacant in the year 1861, during the second session of the Thirty-Six Congress, by the voluntary withdrawal of their incumbents with the sanction and by the direction of the Legislatures or conventions of their respective States. This was done as a hostile act against the Constitution and Government of the United States, with a declared intent to overthrow the same by forming a Southern confederation. An act of declared hostility was speedily followed by an organization of the same States into a confederacy, which levied and waged war by sea and land against the United States. This war continued more than four years, within which period the rebel armies besieged the national capital, invaded the loyal States, burned their towns and cities, robbed their citizens, destroyed more than 250,000 loyal soldiers, and imposed an increased national burden of not less than \$2,500,000,000, of which seven or eight hundred millions have already

been met and paid. From the time these confederated States thus withdrew from their representation in Congress and levied war against the United States the great mass of their people became and were insurgents, rebels, traitors, and all of them assumed and occupied the political, legal, and practical relation of enemies of the United States. This position is established by acts of Congress and judicial decisions, and is recognized repeatedly by the President in public proclamations, documents, and speeches.

Second. The States thus confederated prosecuted their war against the United States to final arbitrament, and did not cease until all their armies were captured, their military power destroyed, their civil officers—State and Confederate—taken prisoner or put to flight, every vestige of their territory overrun and occupied by the Federal armies, and their people reduced to the condition of enemies conquered in war, entitled only by public law to such rights, privileges, and conditions as might be vouchsafed by the conqueror. This position is also established by judicial decisions, and is recognized by the President in public proclamations, documents and speeches.

Third. Having voluntarily deprived themselves of representation in Congress, for the criminal purpose of destroying the Federal Union, and having reduced themselves, by the act of levying war, to the condition of public enemies, they have no right to complain of temporary exclusion from Congress, but, on the contrary, having voluntarily renounced their right to representation, and disqualified themselves by crime from participation in the Government, the burden now rests upon them, claiming to be reinstated in their former condition, to show that they are qualified to resume Federal relations. In order to do this they must prove that they have established, with the consent of the people, republican form of government in harmony with the Constitution and laws of the United States, that all hostile purposes have ceased, and should give adequate guarantees against future treason and rebellion—guarantees which prove satisfactory to the Government against which they rebelled, and by whose arms they were subdued.

Fourth. Having, by this treasonable withdrawal from Congress and by flagrant rebellion and war, forfeited all civil and political rights and privileges under the Federal Constitution, they can only be restored thereto by the permission and authority of that constitutional power against which they rebelled, and by which they were subdued.

Fifth. These rebellious enemies were conquered by the people of the United States, acting through all the co-ordinate branches of the Government, and not by the Executive alone. The powers of the Executive were not so vested in the President that he can fix and regulate the terms of settlement and confer congressional representation upon conquered rebels and traitors. Nor can he in any way qualify enemies of the Government to exercise its law-making power. The authority to restore rebels to political power in the Federal Government can be exercised only with the concurrence of all the departments in which political power is vested. And hence the several proclamations of the President to the people of the Confederate States cannot be considered as extending beyond the purpose declared, and can only be regarded as provisional permission by the Commander-in-Chief of the army to do certain acts, the validity whereof is to be determined by the constitutional government, and not solely by the Executive power.

Sixth. The question before Congress is, then, whether conquered enemies have the right and shall be permitted, at their own pleasure and on their own terms, to participate in making laws for their conquerors; whether conquered rebels may change their theatre of operations from the battlefield, where they were defeated and overthrown, to the halls of Congress and, through their representatives, seize upon the Government treasury, the national treasury, the army of the nation, its forts and arsenals, its whole civil administration, its credit, its pensioners—the widows and orphans of those who perished in the war—the public honor, peace and safety shall all be turned over to the keeping of its recent enemies, without delay and without imposing such conditions as, in the opinion of Congress, the security of the country and its institutions may demand.

Seventh. The history of mankind exhibits no example of such madness and folly. The instinct of self preservation protests against it. The surrender of Grant to Lee, and Sherman to Johnson, would have been disastrous of less magnitude, for new armies could have been raised, new battles fought, and the Government saved. The anti-secession policy which under pretext of avoiding bloodshed, allowed the rebellion to take form and gather force, would be surpassed in infamy by the matchless wickedness that now would surrender the halls of Congress to those so recently in rebellion, until proper precautions shall have been taken to secure the national faith and the national safety.

Eighth. It has been shown in this report and in the evidence submitted, no proof has been afforded to Congress of a constituency in any of the so-called Confederate States, unless we except the State of Tennessee, qualified to elect Senators and Representatives in Congress. No State constitution has had the sanction of the people. All the so-called legislatures have been under military dictation. If the President may, at his will and under his own authority, whether as military commander or Chief Executive, qualify persons to appoint Senators and elect Representatives, and empower others to appoint and elect them, he thereby practically controls the organization of the legislative department. The constitutional form of government is thereby practically destroyed, and its powers absorbed in the Executive. And while your committee do not for a moment impute to the President any such design, but cheerfully concede to him the most patriotic motives, they cannot but look with alarm upon a precedent so fraught with danger to the Republic.

Ninth. The necessity of providing adequate safeguards for the future before restoring the insurrectionary States to a participation in the direction of public affairs is apparent from the bitter hostility to the government and people of the United States yet existing throughout the conquered territory as proved incontrovertibly by the testimony of many witnesses and by indisputable facts.

Tenth. The conclusion of your committee therefore, is that the so-called Confederate States are not at present entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States; that before allowing such representation adequate security for future peace and safety should be required; that this can only be found in such changes of the organic law as shall determine the civil rights and privileges of all citizens in all parts of the Republic, shall place representation on an equitable basis, shall fix a stigma upon treason, and protect the loyal people against future claims for the expenses incurred in support of rebellion and for unaccounted slaves, together with an express grant of power in Congress to enforce those provisions. To this end they offer a joint resolution for amending the Constitution of the United States and the two several bills designed to carry the same into effect, before referred to.

Before closing this report your committee beg leave to state that specific recommendations submitted by them are the result of concession, after a long and careful comparison of conflicting opinions. Upon a question of such magnitude, infinitely important as it is to the future of the Republic, it was not to be expected that all should think alike. Sensible of the imperfections of the scheme, your committee submit it to Congress as the best they could agree upon, in the hope that its imperfections may be cured, its deficiencies supplied by legislative wisdom, and that when finally adopted it may tend to restore peace and harmony to the whole country, and to place our republican institutions on a more stable foundation.

The report is signed by all the Republican members of the committee, except E. B. Washburne and Henry T. Blow, both of whom are absent from the city.

A New and Grand Epoch in Medicine.
Dr. MAGGIEL'S is the founder of a new Medical System! The quantities, whose vast internal doses enable the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite, with from one to two of his extraordinary PILLS, and cures the most violent sores with a box or so of his wonderful and all-healing Salve. These two great specifics of the Doctor are fast superseding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Magguel's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the (so called) remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Magguel's Pills are not of the class that swallow by the dozen, and of which every box full taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Magguel's Pills suffices to place the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, creates an appetite, and renders the spirits light and buoyant! There is no griping, and no reaction in the form of constipation. If the liver is affected, its functions are restored; and if the nervous system is feeble, it is invigorated. This last quality makes the medicines very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Ulcerous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disinfectant power of Magguel's Salve. In fact, it is here announced that MAGGIEL'S BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC AND DIARRHÆA PILLS cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts and all abrasions of the skin, MAGGIEL'S SALVE is infallible. Sold by J. MAGGIEL, 43 Fulton Street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cts. per box.

For Sale at Drs. GRAHAM'S & HUS ELLON'S Drug Store, sole Agents in Butler, Pa. (May 9, '66.)

A SPUNKY SOLDIER.—A story is told of a Prussian Sentinel stationed on the steeple at Troppau, and left behind there when his company retreated. The citizens attempted to take him prisoner, but the Prussian easily defended with his bayonet the narrow winding stair by which alone access could be gained to the steeple. They then decided on reducing him by famine, but the Prussian having with him a good supply of cartridges announced that unless he was regularly and well fed, he would shoot every one who passed in the streets around the church. The good soldier contrived to maintain his position for two days, when Troppau was reoccupied by the Prussians and he was relieved.

—What is the difference between a piece of honeycomb and a black eye?—One is produced by a laboring bee, and the other by a belaboring.

—Your purse, Tom," said an indulgent father to his spendthrift son, "reminds me of a thunderclap." "How so, father?" "Because it's always lightning."

—Upwards of one million dollars has been invested in new buildings at Leavenworth, Kansas, during the present year.

—The farmers all over the Northwest are in want of laborers. Their ripened crops are suffering for want of help to gather them.

—The sieve through which the man strained every nerve is for sale at less than first cost.

The American Citizen.



The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

THOMAS ROBINSON, - Editor.

BUTLER PA.
WEDNESDAY AUG. 15, 1866.

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

Union State Ticket.

For Governor:
Maj-Gen. JOHN W. GEARY
OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Union Republican County Ticket.

CONGRESS.
Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS.
ASSEMBLY.
HENRY PELLOW, of Butler Co.
WM. C. HARRISON, of Lawrence Co.
JOSEPH M'PHERRIN, of Mercer Co.
JAMES A. LEECH, of " "
ASSOCIATE JUDGES.
JOSEPH CUMMINS,
THOS. GARVEY,
CLERK.
JAS. B. STORY.
PROTHONOTARY.
J. B. CLARK.
REGISTER AND RECORDER.
SIMON NIXON
CLERK OF COURTS.
FRANK M. EASTMAN.
COMMISSIONER.
JOHN W. BRANDON.
COLONER.
JAMES KEARNS.
AUDITOR.
G. H. GUMPPER, 3 yrs.
J. CALVIN GLANN, 1 yr.
TRUSTEES OF ACADEMY.
Rev. J. D. LEGGITT.
Rev. JOHN GAILLY.
E. McJUNKIN, Esq., 2 yrs.

The Campaign Opened.

The dash, rapidity and vigor with which Prussia surprised the world in the opening of the European War, scarcely surpasses the vigor with which the Republican forces are being marshalled for the approaching conflict. In the East, as in the West—everywhere—the lines are being formed, not only by occasional meetings, but grand Conventions, addressed by the acknowledged talent of the country. Last fall we advanced our lines so as to include "No Jersey," to the great mortification of Petroleum V. Nasby;—this fall we mean to embrace Delaware within our lines, to the great disgust of Saulsbury—"the last slave-holder in the South!" For a time it seemed uncertain what effect the defection of the President would have on our party. But already, it is evident it will be of use to us, by cleaning out the chaff that was still permitted to remain with the wheat. The people will be so thoroughly aroused that the victory will be the most complete which we have had since "eighteen forty." It must not be that our enemy shall lag behind. Let us up at once and be doing. We can swell our majority considerably. All that is required is the will.

By the Bounty law published on our second page last week, it will be seen that veterans are not entitled to any additional bounty. Those who had enlisted for three years and are entitled to, or had received one hundred dollars and who were entitled to more under existing laws, were entitled to an additional hundred dollars. The object of the law was to equalize the matter between those who had served three years and only one hundred dollars, with the veterans who got so much more. We would advise those interested to get the CITIZEN (No. 34), containing this law, and read it carefully. This will save trouble.

When the President saw fit, on the 22d of February, to apply the epithet of "Dead Duck" to Col. Forney, and that of *Dis-unionists* to the representative men of the Republican party, he had little thought that it would react upon himself. Long since, however, he has had to accept the first appellation as his own, and now since he has thrown his whole influence in the interest of treason in Louisiana, we find the loyal press throughout the country make free to personify him by the name of "Rebel President Johnson!" Perhaps by this time he would prefer having preserved his dignity. However, as he is now in full sympathy with the rebel cause, it is of little consequence by what adjective his name is prefixed. His conduct is most infamous. He will soon work out his destiny.

—Fenian Sutherland, says young Barney, are much nicer things than brotherhoods, and far better armed for conquests.

The Philadelphia Convention convened yesterday. What a happy meeting there would be! The Pendletons, Vallandighams and Woodwards, of the North, will have a fine opportunity of once more taking their old "comrades" by the hand. How glad they will be to meet the Stephens, the Johnstons, the Wises and the Orrs! A pretty set of fellows to be called together by the President, for the purpose of forming a platform for the Republican party of the country! We wish them a happy time of it!

Communications.

THOS. ROBINSON, Esq. — In the last issue of the *Herald*, some scribbler over the fascinating title of "Justice to all men," asks some questions which he wishes some Republican to answer. The lionized name he assumes, reminds me of the fable of the cat who rolled itself in the meal tub to conceal its real character, that it might result in advantage to its mischievous propensities—still it was a cat. So it is evident the writer intends to take the defeated candidates into his merciful keeping in the mask of friendship, only that he may the more fully create discord in the ranks of the republican party, and thereby effect his design. However, it is commendable that he asks for information, for it is plain enough he needs it, or honesty of purpose which ever he may elect. But to the questions.

First, his deductions are not legitimate from the premises, for he asks: "Why the republican party, who being the soldiers' friend," did not nominate some candidates whom he designates, and then unfairly includes more than were soldiers without any distinction, hence the inquiries are unworthy of an answer. But to inform the querist, I will say the nominations were fairly made, and the result is the choice of a majority of the republican voters of the county; because in the exercise of their rights as freemen, they will do it to be so. This is the answer—Doubtless when each and every citizen was casting his vote in accordance with his own preference, all felt it to be uncertain as to who would be the nominee. This was the very fact to be elicited, and the result fairly arrived at, is just what "Justice, &c.," finds fault with. Surely he aspires to a *Cadator*.

Again, each candidate knew that all could not be successful, and he who chose to cast himself upon the troubled waters, knew it to be uncertain, whether he would arrive safely at the desired haven. In the Grecian games all run—who aimed at the prize—but all did not win. It is so among men, yet, when "Justice, &c.," becomes able to reverse the order of things, it is to be hoped he will bring matters right, and establish a new era, calling it by his own name, and thereby perpetuate his memory. But it was not because some were Germans, or others could look back through many generations to good old Paderland, that they were defeated as the writer would insinuate, for no good purpose. Nor was it because any of the gentlemen referred to, were considered incompetent, for doubtless the people are waiting and willing to do them honor. It is, therefore, the duty of every republican to abide firm in his political faith and not be influenced by any one who would mislead by appeal to national prejudices or offensive incompetency as is evidently the design of "Justice." As to his threats about leaving the party, it only reminds me of a fleet which transported long ago, in reference to an individual, who was "numbered with the twelve" of whom it is said "he went out from us that it might be made manifest he was not of us."

MAILED.

On the 14th inst. by the City Mail, Mr. W. L. W. of Butler, to Miss Mary E. Jones, of Washington, Ohio.

On the 14th of Jan. by the City Mail, to Miss J. A. Smith, of Butler, Pa.

On the 14th of July, by Rev. J. S. State, Mr. W. A. Smith, to Miss Sarah A. Barnhart, of this county.

DIED.

On August 14, 1866, Mr. Samuel Wakley of Slippery rock, aged 82 years.

He leaves an aged wife and numerous friends to mourn his loss. Mr. Wakley was one of the first settlers of Butler County, moved in the year of 1812, was a good citizen and devoted Christian, belonging to the Covenant Church. His body is laid in Liberty Cemetery, on the site of his grandfather's who was starved almost to death by the rebels in Florence, only surviving to reach Annapolis. J. C. F.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Teacher's Examinations.

EXAMINATIONS will be held at the following places:

Summit and Clearfield, at Reber's School House, Aug. 14, 1866.

Oakland and Donegal, at East's " " Aug. 20.

Perkasie and Fairview, at Martinburg, August 27.

Allegheny and Clearfield, at Martinburg, August 27.

Mercer and Slipperyrock, at Harrisville, August 29.

Warf and Newby, at West Liberty, August 31.

Middletown, at Fort Stevens, September 1.

Buffalo and Windell, at Kelly's school House, Sept. 5.

Clinton and Jefferson, at Saxenburg, September 4.

Penn and Middlesex, at Mahood's School House, September 6.

Albany, at Donohoe's School House, September 6.

Canfield, at Sappington School House, September 7.

Forward and Jackson, at Saxenburg, September 8.

Conover and Washington, at North Washington, September 10.

Clery and Clay, at Salsbury, September 11.

Franklin and Conango, at Prospect, Sept. 12.

Lancaster, at Middle Liberty, September 12.

Butler and Centre, at Butler, September 14.

Irregular examinations will be held at Butler, on 23d and 25th of September, and on 6th of October. Directors are, respectively, but earnestly invited to attend. The exercises will be made interesting and instructive. Teachers will come provided with pens, ink, paper, blue certificate, a stamped envelope, and the proper amount of postage.

JOHN H. OKATY,
Butler, August 14, 1866. County Superintendent.