

The New Orleans Massacre.

Time is necessary to prove history.—As days roll by between the present and the past, the darkened page becomes clear and the mind penetrates into the true state of things, not as they were represented, but as they actually occurred.

The New Orleans massacre has already passed into history. At first the horrid scenes enacted there were clouded in mystery, and the responsibility of the loss of life laid distinctly upon no one's shoulders.

Conflicting accounts poured in, to puzzle the people till they calmly rested their inquiries, trusting to Providence that truth might eventually prevail.

The mist is fast disappearing. The evidence of truthful men is finding its way to the North and fixing in characters of blood the dread responsibility of the terrible massacre upon the President and his party.

General Alfred L. Lee, of Kansas, a brave officer of cavalry under General Banks and Sheridan, has made a speech to his fellow-citizens at Leavenworth. He was an eye-witness to the massacre, and spoke only of the things which passed before his own eyes.

I stood on my balcony and looked on that crowd of four hundred policemen, maddened with liquor and drunk with fury, assisted by firemen and thugs, assisted by two or three hundred citizens, on this field of slaughter.

Within five minutes after this I saw a policeman approach a black man, and putting a pistol to his back shoot him down. About ten minutes after a great, coarse, brutal ruffian approached and kicked the dead black corpse.

Another little chapter in the scene. There is in New Orleans, as in most other large cities, a baggage and transfer company. A returned officer of our army was an officer of one of these companies.

Another negro was shot down on the street and had been left for dead. He laid there until notice of him had ceased. A policeman came along and noticed that the man had some life in him.

Sheridan, the noble, great and true man of our war, was not there; he had gone to the Rio Grande. But he has returned. I have heard some criticisms regarding his dispatches to the North.

purpose, a military organization. Sheridan feared these organizations as a nucleus for further disturbance, and he made up his mind to suppress them.

When they heard of it they came and begged him not to issue it. He said I know no compromise of duty; I have made up my mind to issue it, and issue it I will.

General Sheridan said, "I fear northern men don't understand this thing.—In a word, these rebels are willing to come back if they can place the rebel flag alongside the Stars and Stripes.—They want to gash rebellion; they want to go back to Congressional halls clothed with the mantle of authority; they are willing if Lee and Johnson shall stand on the same plane as Grant and Sherman; they are willing to come back if this rebellion shall be made a thing to be proud of, and its memory shall fall as a glorious heritage to their children.

The Gravity of the Issue. Union Republicans should take warning that the politics of our country have thrown to the surface a combination of men with such desperate intentions as the Johnsonites, into whose embrace the Democratic party has cast itself.

In our paper, to-day, will be found a list of meetings to be held in this county, at which, speakers will be present, to address our friends, on the momentous questions of the day.

The Mutilated Dispatch. Immediately on the receipt of the news of the heartless murders by the New Orleans Police, what was alleged to be a dispatch from Gen. Sheridan was published in the New York Times, a Johnson organ.

Base Ball. The base ball fever has become quite an epidemic in this vicinity, attacking old and young, male and female.

More about New Orleans. The first dispatch which reached the ear of the President from Gen. Sheridan, was quite too much for him, yet not having the fear of "my policy" before his eyes, the gallant soldier soon favored his superiors with two others, which are dated August 2d and 3d respectively as follows:

A New Orleans despatch dated the 23d says:—A plot to assassinate General Sheridan, was discovered by the military night before last. No arrests have yet been made, and the particulars have not been made public.

The American Citizen.



The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

THOMAS ROBINSON, - - Editor.

BUTLER PA. WEDNESDAY AUG. 29, 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 PILLOW, of Butler Co. WM. C. HARBISON, of Lawrence Co. JOSIAH M'PHERLIN, of Mercer Co. JAMES A. LEECH, of Mercer Co.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES. JOSEPH CUMMINS, THOS. GARVEY, SHERIFF. JAS. B. STORY, PROTHONOTARY. J. B. CLARK, REGISTER AND RECORDER. SIMEON NIXON, CLERK OF COURTS. FRANK M. EASTMAN, COMMISSIONER. JOHN W. BRANDON, CORONER. JAMES KEARNS, AUDITOR. G. H. GUMPPER, 3 yrs. J. CALVIN GLENN, 1 yr. TRUSTEES OF ACADEMY. Rev. J. D. LEGGITT, Rev. JOHN GAILEY, E. MCJUNKIN, Esq., 2 yrs.

Communications.

A Word to Teachers. Mr. Editor.—Permit me, through the columns of your excellent paper, to inform my brother and sister teachers, that there is one of the best Normal Schools in Prospect, that is in the county, for drilling and qualifying teachers for the noble, yet responsible labor of teaching.

A New and Grand Epoch in Medicine! DR. MAGGIEL is the founder of a new Medical System! The quackeries, whose vast internal doses enfeeble 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.

The Campaign. In our paper, to-day, will be found a list of meetings to be held in this county, at which, speakers will be present, to address our friends, on the momentous questions of the day.

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ing of this had man. I believe it would be hailed with the sincerest gratification by two-thirds of the population of the city. There has been a feeling of insecurity on the part of the people here on account of this man, which is not so much increased that the safety of life and property does not rest with the civil authorities, but with the military.

[Signed] P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, HEADQUARTERS WAR DEPARTMENT, [Cipher.]

The following telegram was received at 10 p. m., August 3, 1866, from New Orleans, La., August 3, 1866:

To U. S. Grant, Gen., Washington D. C.

I have the honor to report quiet in the city, but considerable excitement in the public mind. There is no interference on the part of the military with the civil government, which performs its duties without hindrance. I have permitted the retention of the military governor appointed during my absence, as it gives confidence and enables the military to know what is occurring in the city. He does not interfere with civil matters, unless good judgment is exercised. There will be an exodus of Northern capital and Union men which will injure the city, and to the whole country. I will remove the military governor in a day or two. I again strongly advise that some disposition be made to change the present Mayor, as I believe it would do more to restore confidence than anything that could be done. If the present Governor could be changed also it would not be amiss.

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Naval Action of Lissa.

The Patrie, under date of Vienna, July 22, publishes the following account of the recent action between the Italian and Austrian squadrons in the Adriatic:

"Admiral Togethoff, the same who in May 12, 1864, had to retire before the brave little squadron of the Dagoes in the action of Heligoland, was on board the armor-plated frigate Archduke Maximilian, lying off the port of Pola, when a signal from a sloop which had been sent out to cruise denoted some movement of importance. There were then under steam only two wooden ships of the line, the Kaiser, three-decker, and a two-decker, and an iron-plated frigate. With this moderate force the Admiral put to sea, and was joined soon after by several armored gunboats. When in sight of Zara he received intelligence that the Italian fleet, comprising 23 vessels, most of them iron-plated, were about to attack the Lissa. Three other vessels, of which two had belonged to the fleet of the Austrian Lloyd's but had been recently converted into vessels of war, and an armored corvette joined the Admiral's squadron. This force, of which the three-decker Kaiser formed the center, took up its station at some distance from Lissa, the guns of which town had on the previous evening girded an Italian armor-plated frigate. Upon the squadron coming into sight the firing both on sea and land became appalling. Four Italian armor-plated vessels, two frigates, and two corvettes borne down under full steam upon the Austrian three-decker. The action became furious, the three-decker enveloped in smoke, appeared like some monstrous animal standing at bay against a pack of hounds. Her gunners, nearly all Danubians, and who were not under fire for the first time, replied to the broadsides of their antagonists by a fire less rapid, but better aimed. The Admiral, seeing the danger in which that ship was placed, went to its aid and directed his own vessel at full speed upon one of the large Italian frigates. This frigate already damaged at the water line, was stove in a little above the deck. A great vessel was heard a loud clamor, an immense gulf seemed to open amid the waves, and then wide-spreading circles were seen upon the surface of the water, which had again become smooth. The frigate had been swallowed up. Its engulfment was, however, marked by a glorious episode. A half battalion of Bersaglieri who were on board, climbed up by the ropes, and while holding on by the ropes, shouldered their rifles as on a parade ground, and sent a final volley upon the deck of the Archduke Maximilian. This parting farewell produced terrible effects—29 killed and 60 wounded falling around the Admiral, who seemed to be invulnerable. Scarcely had this event been concluded, when a fearful explosion was heard. A shower of iron and wood fragments, mingled with portions of human bodies, fell upon the decks of the vessels, and an immense wall of water appeared to rise up near the Kaiser. The Austrian Admiral then found that a hole was torn from one of the guns of the second Italian frigate. Thus two vessels were destroyed, two crews lost, besides other serious damages to the fleet. On board the Austrian ships the killed were numerous, among them being one of the most distinguished officers of the Austrian marine, the Irishman, Captain Eric O'Kell, of Zara, and Ragusa, which have furnished the fleet with machinery of its combatants, have been decked out with flags. This battle will have a great moral effect, for it is no mystery that in all the towns just mentioned there exists a party which is seeking to promote annexation to Italy."

The Patrie also contains the following letter from Milan, dated July 22: "The fleet has at last shaken off its immobility. After quitting the waters of Ancona, it proceeded toward the island of Lissa, which it bombarded. The Austrian fleet, although inferior in number, offered battle to the Italian squadron. The information already received is very confused, but from dispatches recently arrived we gather some interesting facts. It appears that on board the Austrian ships were embarked a number of Tyrolese sharpshooters, whose fire inflicted much damage to the Italians. Two of the Italian vessels are lost, but one, the Palestro—although the official account is silent upon the point—was captured by the enemy and was blown up by its crew rather than haul down its flag. Beside the two vessels lost three were entirely hors de combat. The action of its results was indecisive, but the retirement of the Austrians gave an appearance of victory to the Italians. One result of the action, however, was to demonstrate the superiority of the French iron-plating over that of other countries. The Italian squadron comprised several vessels built and plated in France, not one of which suffered, notwithstanding the terrible fire of the Austrians. On the contrary, all the vessels constructed in England are in a deplorable condition, and have their armor plating pierced. The Re d'Italia, which sunk almost at a stroke, was a vessel of very large dimensions, quite new, and entirely constructed in English yards."

The Johnsonites propose to have Southern speakers canvass the Northern States. There would be no objection to this, but we ask, how would it be for Northern speakers to attempt to stump the Southern States? While Southern speakers could go wherever they chose and be sure of respectful audiences, who does not know that quite the opposite would be the treatment Northern speakers would be subjected to in the South. The fact is pregnant with suggestion.

Prudence having kept Breckinridge out of the Philadelphia Convention, he has sailed for Europe again, there to wait until Johnsonism has progressed so far as to render it prudent to bring him into full communion. Such an arrangement is in perfect accord with the other proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention.

Spirit of the Southern Press.

The Mobile Tribune alludes to the murder of Mr. Dostie in the following eminently christian-like manner: "The soul of little Dostie, the barber, may be employed in curling the shadowy hair of the soul of John Brown—if John can be made to stop 'marching on' long enough to have his hair curled. Some time ago Dostie was trying to get up an excitement by declaring to a set or horror-stricken Radicals, and negroes with eyeballs popping out of their heads, that somebody had been dogging his steps with intent to shoot him with an empty horse pistol, or a bottle of ginger pop.—He was joking about that; but alas! it was no joke this time. The poor barber who had generously given up shaving white men in Chicago to come South and shave negroes, thus ended his career in a manner little in keeping with his inoffensive mode of life of a knight of the striped pole. Dostie is dead! That garrulous barber tongue of his, will wag no more. Alas! poor Dostie!

What to do with him? This is a practical age in which we live, and we must turn everything to account. There are a great many suffering negroes in the South in spite of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the number of plantations demanding the hoe. Let Dostie's skin be forthwith stripped and sold to Bureau—the proceeds to go to the Freedmen's Bureau, and negro newspapers, to be used by them for the benefit of negroes who have no taste for work. Dostie's body will make good soap. Let him be boiled days preparatory to being distributed in bars to Yankee 'school worms.' Delicious will be the kisses riddled by those angular females from ebony cheeks, late lathered with sweet scented Dostie!"

The Constitution and the Law.

The Constitution and Laws of the United States are consistent with each other. If a law is pronounced by a competent Court to be unconstitutional, it is thereby annulled and becomes no law. A law of Congress that stands in force, is entitled to the same respect as the Constitution, being conformable to that instrument. The President of the United States is, like every other person, bound to respect both the Constitution and the laws. As President, holding the highest executive position in the Government, he has no authority over law, or beyond it. An assumption of such authority would be a usurpation. The President is bound specially, by oath of office, to respect the laws and constitution, and to execute their provisions faithfully. We could not but be painfully affected on reading President Johnson's last speech, to notice the evidently different spirit with which he speaks of the Constitution in general terms and of some of the laws in particular allusions. With superfluous zeal for the Constitution, he refers with evident contempt to two laws which were constitutionally passed by the present Congress, viz: The Freedmen's Bureau law and the Civil Rights bill. If he feelingly betrayed, or rather we should say, ostentatiously exhibited in reference to those laws, by the President, than any way over his mind elsewhere, than before the congressional audience then listening to him, it is, possible that he can bring to the execution of them the earnestness and fidelity which he avows for the Constitution. Standing on the Constitution is not compatible with contempt and ridicule of constitutionally enacted laws.—Pitts Commercial.

The Truth Plainly Told.

The Richmond Times is among the foremost Southern journals supporting the new Johnson party, misnamed the "National Union Party." With more candor than pugilism, but with a clear perception of the objects to be subserved by the new party, and speaking for the Southern secessionists, it makes the following declaration: "This party is now fighting a great battle, and it triumphs, the best fruit of the triumph will be ours."

The Prussians in Bohemia.

The Prussian authorities in Bohemia have issued a proclamation to the effect that, as the inhabitants do not seem to appreciate the clemency with which they have been hitherto treated, any one caught damaging the telegraph wires will be hanged. As a proof of the marvelous power of endurance exhibited by the Prussians in the present campaign, it is stated in the papers that the army consisting of about 60,000 men performed the distance between Dresden and Vienna, which, as the crow flies, is 400 miles in 22 days. Had they not been obliged to take a circuitous route, and besides, been engaged by two battles and numerous delays on the way, they might have arrived even in a shorter space of time.

JURORS.

GRAND JURORS, DRAWN FOR SEPTEMBER TERM, 1866. Robert Hays, Lancaster; John Cheeseman, Muddy creek; Wm. G. Miller, Penn; Forcus Shirs, Washington; Alexander Brown (of A.) Mercer; John M. Dunn, Franklin; David Hoover, Buffalo; Chas. Dieffenbacher, Borough Butler; Bryson Black, Franklin; H. Young, Fairview; Andrew Crook-shanks, Winfield; Wm. Thompson, Concord; James Kirkpatrick, Centre; John Mathon, Middlesex; R. P. Anderson, Allegheny; Matthew Brown, Slipperyrock; Jacob Guop, Butler; G. Christy, Cherry; Malcolm Graham, Forward; John Hampshire, Worth; Fred. Bellas, Jackson; Joseph Ekas, Jefferson; James Grossman, Brady; Dan'l Lardin, Clinton.

TRAVELERS JURORS, SEPT. TERM—FIRST WEEK, 1866. Samuel Belfour, Adams; John B. Alben, Allegheny; Matthew Grant, Buffalo; H. J. Berg, Butler; Thos. McClaymond, Brady; Joseph Center, Centre; James Cook, Cherry; William Beighley, Clay; Isaac Shaffer, Clearfield; George Mizeband, Clinton; William Byers, Concord; Robert Bolton, Connoquessing; Wm. Gileland, Cranberry; Wm. Wolford, Donegal; Washington Campbell, Fairview; William J. Graham, Forward; James J. English, Franklin; Joseph Covert, Jackson; Joseph Logan, Jefferson; George Knies, Lancaster; Conrad Rhodes, Marion; William M. Bell, Mercer; Jacob Snyder, Middlesex; David Frazier, Muddy creek; John H. Neyman, Oakland; William T. Selwick, Parker; Jas. McCandless, Penn; Sylvanus Cooper, Slipperyrock; Francis Riatt, Summit; William Seton, Venango; Samuel Say, Washington; Wm. Hetselger, Winfield; Newel J. Glenn, Worth; Peter Duffly, Borough Butler; Dr. A. Sheltre, Borough Centreville; Dr. Joseph Lusk, Borough Harmony; William P. Brown, Borough Harrisville; George Boston, Borough Portersville; A. P. Bryson, Borough Prospect; H. E. Markle, Borough Saxtonburg; Edward Randolph, Borough Zelenople; John Wagner, Borough Millerstown; Abram McCandless, Borough Butler; Thomas Anderson, Adams; John Rosenberry, Allegheny; Augustus Outburt, Butler; Jos. Ralph, Connoquessing; Nicholas Boudge, Muddy creek; John Bigham, Slipperyrock; Matthew Graham (of W.), Cranberry.

TRAVELERS JURORS FOR SEPT. TERM—SECOND WEEK. John Haslett, Buffalo; Robert Graham, Butler; David Medjunkin Brady; John T. Cramer, Centre; Andrew M. Christy, Cherry; J. W. Allen, Clay; H. Slater, Clearfield; Archibald Montgomery, Clinton; Henry Blain, Concord; Henry Brunner, Connoquessing; J. Donnelly, Cranberry; John Black, Donegal; Matthew Park, Fairview; Alex. Hunter, Forward; Samuel Davis, Franklin; John Parks, Jackson; David Logan, Jefferson; Frederick Bopp, Lancaster; George Ray, Mari on; Jonathan McMillan, Middlesex; James Barnes, Mercer; Isaac Covert, Adams; Christian Rier, Oakland; Hamilton H. Say, Parker; James List, Penn; Johnston Boward, Esq., Slipperyrock; Michael Tobin, Summit; Samuel Sloan (of Sam'l), Venango; James Stoops, Washington; Wm. Denny, Winfield; Robert Hampson, Worth; George Eba, John Frazier, Borough Butler; Wm. McCarnes, Borough Centreville; Philip Noss, Borough Harmony; Robert Barr, Borough Harrisville; Wm. Humphrey, Borough Portersville; P. L. Passavant, Borough Zelenople.

Come up Democrats.

The New York Times, the central organ of the Johnson party, continues to labor to show that not only the Democratic party, but its platform of principles, have been abandoned, and the Baltimore platform of the Union party and Wm. I. and Seward's "National Union Party" organization substituted. In other words, the Democratic party has been dismissed, and the Democrats hit-head to the tail of Mr. Weed's kite. That we do not misrepresent the Times, the reader of the following quotation, from an editorial of Wednesday, will at once perceive: "And inasmuch as the platform adopted at Philadelphia is substantially identical with that which was adopted by the Union Party at Baltimore in 1864, it is difficult to see how any member of the party not irrevocably committed to the revolutionary cotchets of radicalism, can honestly disapprove of the proceedings of the Convention."

Honor to Ego.

An industrious and patient friend has taken the pains to go through the President's congratulatory speech on receiving the report of the Committee of his Convention, and to note, with slate and pencil, the honorable conspicuous given in it to the personal pronoun I, and its grammatical relations. We are not aware that any rule of rhetoric defines the number of times this class of words shall be used; or what proportion they shall bear to other words in a sentence or speech, and, therefore, we cannot say that any rule of rhetoric was contravened in the case.—But we give our friend's enumeration as a political, rather than a literary item. The definite, unmistakable personality, I, holds a place of modest conspicuousity thirty times in this short speech; my, indicating possession and property, thirty-two times. The regal we does individual duty in seventeen places, and me in fourteen. Myself, emphatically, is used but four times, and he, designating the speaker three. "The humble individual," a blushing paraphrase for avoiding any appearance of egotism, "the humble individual" is used one time. "Us and ours not counted."—Essex.

A GREAT HAUL.

A GREAT HAUL.—A great haul has been made by the Commis a list of this army by the occupation of Goding, the piece near which the cavalry of the advanced guard broke up the railway between Olmutz and Laudenburg.