

# AMERICAN CITIZEN.

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

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BUTLER, BUTLER COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1866.

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## Philadelphia Convention.

### SOUTHERN LOYALISTS. ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Creswell, of Maryland, presented the report of the Committee on the Address, which he read from the President's desk, introducing it with the remark that it had been unanimously agreed upon by the Committee appointed to prepare it.

#### THE APPEAL OF THE LOYAL MEN OF THE SOUTH TO THEIR FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The representatives of eight millions of American citizens appeal for protection and justice to their friends and brothers in the States that have been spared the cruelties of the rebellion and the direct horrors of civil war. Here on the spot where freedom was professed and pledged by the fathers of the Republic, we implore your help against an organized oppression, whose sole object is to limit the control of our destinies to the convicts of the rebellion, after they have been vanquished in honorable battle; that at once to punish us for our devotion to our country and to entrench themselves in the official fortifications of the government. Others have related the thrilling story of our wrongs from reading and observation. We come before you as unchallenged witnesses and speak from personal knowledge and sad experience. If you fail us we are more utterly deserted and betrayed than if the contest had been decided against us, for in that case, even though victorious, slavery would have found profit in the speedy pardon of those who had been among its bravest foes; unexpected perfidy in the highest place, accidentally filled by one who adds cruelty to injustice and forgives the guilty as he proscribes the innocent, has stimulated the most extinguished revenge of the beaten conspirators, and now the rebels, who offered to yield everything to save their own lives, are seeking to consign us to bloody graves. Where we expected to find a benefactor we find a persecutor. Having lost our champion, we return to you, who can invoke Presidents and punish traitors. Our last hope, under God, is the unity and firmness of the States that elected Abraham Lincoln and defeated Jefferson Davis. The best statement of our case is, the appalling, yet unconscious, confession of Andrew Johnson, wherein, in savage hatred of his own record, he proclaims his purpose to clothe four millions of traitors with the power to impoverish and degrade eight millions of loyal men. Our wrongs bear alike on all races, and our tyrants unchecked by you will award the same fate to white and black. We can remain only as we are, inferiors and victims. We may fly from our homes, but we should fear to trust our fate with those who, after denouncing and defeating treason, refused to right those who have bravely assisted them in the good work. Till we are wholly rescued there is neither peace for you nor prosperity for us. We cannot better define at once our wrongs and our wants than by declaring that since Andrew Johnson affiliated with his early slanderers and our constant enemies, his hands have been laid heavily upon every earnest loyalist in the South. History, the stern confirmation of the future, invites, commands us to declare that after rejecting his own remedies for restoring the Union he has resorted to the weapons of traitors to bruise and beat down patriots; that after declaring that none but the loyal should govern the South, he has practiced upon the maxim that none but traitors shall rule; that while in the north he has removed conscientious men from office and filled many of the vacancies with the sympathizers of treason; in the South he has removed proved and trusted patriots and selected the equally proved and convicted traitors; that after brave men, who had fought for the old flag, have been nominated for positions, their names have been recalled and avowed rebels substituted; that every original Unionist in the South who stood fast to Andrew Johnson's covenants, from 1861 to 1866, has been ostracized; that he has corrupted the local courts by offering premiums for the denunciation of the laws of Congress and by discouraging the observance of the oath against treason; that while refusing to punish one single conspirator, though thousands had earned the penalty of death; more, that a thousand of devoted Union citizens have been murdered in cold blood since the surrender of Lee, and in no case have their assassins been brought to judgment; that he has pardoned some of the worst of rebel criminals, North and South, including some who have taken human life under circumstances of unparalleled atrocity;

that while denouncing and libeling the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau, he, with full knowledge of the falsehood, has charged that the black man is lazy and rebellious, and thus concealed the fact that more whites than blacks, have been protected and fed by that noble organization, and that while declaring that it was corruptly managed and expensive to the Government, he has connived at a system of profligacy in the use of the public patronage and public money, wholly without parallel save when the traitors bankrupted the treasury and sought to disorganize and scatter the army and the navy only to make it more easy to capture the government; that while declaring against the injustice of leaving eleven States unrepresented, he has refused to authorize the liberal plan of Congress, simply because it recognizes the loyal majority and refuses to perpetuate the traitor minority. That in every State south of Mason and Dixon's line his policy has wrought the most deplorable consequences, social, moral and political. It has emboldened returned rebels to threaten civil war in Maryland, Missouri, West Virginia and Tennessee. The patriots who saved and sealed these States to the old flag, surrendered before their arrogant demand. It has corrupted high State officials elected by Union men, and swore to enforce the laws against returned rebels, and made them the more instruments of the authors of the rebellion. It has encouraged a new alienation between the sections and by impeding emigration to the South, has erected a formidable barrier against free and friendly intercourse in the North and West. It has allowed the rebel soldiery to persecute the teachings of the colored schools, and to burn the churches in which the freedmen have worshipped the Living God.—That a system so barbarous should have culminated in the frightful riot at Memphis, and the still more appalling massacre of New Orleans, was as natural as that a bloody war should flow from the teachings of John C. Calhoun and Jeff. Davis.

Andrew Johnson is responsible for all these increasing enormities, and as unprovoked so he justifies and applauds them, sending his agents and emissaries into the rebel and patriotic metropolises to insist upon making his reckless policy a test upon a Christian people. He forgot that the protection extended to the 14th of August convention in Philadelphia was not only denied to the free people of New Orleans on the 30th of July, when they assembled to discuss how best to protect themselves, but denied amidst the slaughter of hundreds of innocent men. No page in the record of his recent outrages upon human justice and constitutional law, is more revolting than that which convicts him of refusing to arrest the preparations for that savage carnival, and not only of refusing to punish its authors, but of toiling to throw the guilty responsibility upon unoffending and innocent freedmen. The infatuated tyrant that stood ready to crush his own people in Tennessee, when they were struggling to maintain a government created by himself, against his and other traitors' persecutions, was even more eager to illustrate his savage policy, by clothing with the most despotic power the rioters of New Orleans. Notwithstanding this heartless desertion and cruel persecution by Andy Johnson, the States of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, imbued with Democratic Republican principles which the fathers of the republic designed for all Americans, are now making determined battle with the enemies of free constitutional government, and, by the blessing of God, these States will soon range themselves in line with the former free States, and illustrate the wisdom and beneficence of the great charter of American Liberty, by their increasing population, wealth and prosperity in the remaining ten States.

The seeds of oligarchy planted in the Constitution by the slavery feature have grown to monstrous power, whose recognition thus wrung from the reluctant framers of that great instrument, enabled these States to entrench themselves behind the doctrine of States Rights, and sheltered by a claim of constitutional obligations, to maintain slavery in the States, to present to the American Government the alternatives of oligarchy with slavery or democratic republican government without slavery. The government, owing to a supposed constitutional defect, acquiesced in the former alternative. The hand of the Government was stayed. The principles of constitutional liberty languished for want of government support. Oligarchy matured its power, with subtle design. Its history for eighty years is replete with unparalleled injuries and usurpation. It degraded only the agricultural localities, Georgia, &c., distinguished from the free labor localities and in less than one-third of the whole width, African slavery. It held four millions of human beings as chattels, yet made this the basis of unjust power for themselves in Federal and State government. To maintain their enslavement, it excluded millions of free white laborers from the richest agricultural lands of the world, forced them to remain inactive and unproductive on the mineral manufacture and lumber localities comprising two-thirds of the whole States in square miles and real undeveloped wealth, simply because the localities were agriculturally too poor for slave labor, and condemned them to agriculture in this agricultural territory, and consigned them to unwilling ignorance and poverty. By denying capital and struggling enterprise, it repelled the capital, energy and will of the free States from the free labor localities by unmitigated intolerance and persecution, thus guarding the approaches to the slave domain against democracy. Statute books groined under despotic laws against unlawful assemblies, aimed at the constitutional guarantees of the right to peaceably assemble and petition for a redress of grievances. It proscribed democratic literature as incendiary. It nullified constitutional guarantees of freedom, and free speech, and a free press. It deprived citizens of the other States of their privileges and immunities in the States, an injury and usurpation alike unjust to Northern citizens and destructive of the best interests of the States themselves, affirmed at the progress of Democracy in the face of every discouragement. At last it sought immunity by secession and war. The heart sickens with the contemplation of the four years that followed. Forced towns, imprisonments, conscriptions, with bloody hands and bayonets. The number of aged men who had long laid aside the implements of labor, but who had been summoned away to the field by the conscriptions of their sons to support their children and grandchildren, reduced from comfort to the verge of starvation—the slaughter of noble youths, fiefs of physical manhood, forced into an unholy war against those with whom they were identified by every interest, long months of incarceration in rebel bastilles, banishment from homes and hearthstones, are but a partial recital of the long catalogue of horrors. But Democrats, North and South combined, defeated them. They lost. What did they lose? The cause of oligarchy. They lost African slavery by name only. Soon as the tocsin of war ceased, soon as the clang of arms was hushed, they raise the cry of immediate admission, and with that watchword seek to organize under new forms, a contest to perpetrate their unbridled sway. They rehabilitate with them sweeping control of all local and State organizations. The Federal Executive, being easily reduced, yields a willing obedience to his old masters, aided by his unscrupulous disregard of the Constitution and laws, by his merciless proscription of true Democratic opinion, and by all his appliances of despotic power.

They now defiantly enter the lists in the loyal North, and seek to wring from free men, an endorsement of their wicked designs. Every foul agency is at work to accomplish this result. Falsely professing to assist to the abolition of slavery, they are contriving to continue its deplorable power, by legislative acts against pretended vagrants. They know that pretended servitude will answer their unholy purpose. They pronounce the four year's war a brilliant sword scene in the great revolutionary drama. Proscriptive public sentiment holds high carnival, and profiting by the example of the Presidential platform becomes but threatening of slaughter against loyal and negroes, and denounces all legal restraints, and assails with the tongue of malignant slander the constitutionally chosen representatives of the people.

To still the voice of liberty, dangerous alone to tyrants, midnight confagurations, assassinations and murders in open day are called to their aid. A reign of terror through all these ten States makes loyalty stand silent in the presence of treason, or whispers in bated breath.—Strong men hesitate openly to speak for liberty, and decline to attend a Convention at Philadelphia for fear of destruction.

But all Southern men are not yet awed into submission to treason, and we have assembled from all these States determined that liberty, when endangered, shall find a mouth piece, and that the Government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.—We are here to consult together how best to provide for a Union of truly Republican States to seek to resume thirty-six stars on the old flag. We are here to see that ten of these stars; these opaque bodies paling their inefficacious fires beneath the gloom of darkness, of oligarchal tyranny and oppression. We wish them to be brilliant stars, emblems of constitutional liberty, glittering orbs sparkling with the life giving principles of the model republic, fitting ornaments of the glorious banner of freedom. Our last and only hope is in the fortitude of the loyal people of America, in the support and vindication of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and the election of a controlling Union majority in the succeeding or Fortieth Congress. While the new article amending the National Constitution offers the most liberal conditions to the authors of the rebellion, and does not come up to the measure of our expectations, we believe its ratification would be the commencement of a complete and lasting protection to all our people, and therefore we accept it as the best present remedy, and appeal to our brothers and friends in the north and the west to make it their watchword in the coming elections. The tokens are auspicious of overwhelming success.

However little the verdict of the ballot box may affect the reckless man in the Presidential chair, we cannot doubt that the traitors and sympathizers will recognize that verdict as the surest indication that the mighty powers which crushed the rebellion is still alive, and that those who attempted to oppose or defy it will do so at the risk of their own destruction. Our confidence in the ever providing providence of God, prompts the prediction and intensifies the belief that when this warning is sufficiently taught to these misguided reckless men, the liberated millions of the rebellious South will be proffered those rights and franchises which may be necessary to adjust and settle this mighty controversy in the spirit of the most enlarged christian philanthropy.

Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

1. Resolved, That the loyal people of the South cordially unite with the loyal people of the North, in thanksgiving to the Almighty, through whose will a rebellion unparalleled for its causelessness, its cruelty, and its originality, has been over-ruled to the vindication of the supremacy of the Federal Constitution over every State and Territory of the Republic.

2. Resolved, That we demand now, as we have demanded at all times since the cessation of hostilities, the restoration of the States in which we live, to their old relations with the Union, the simplest conditions consistent with the protection of our lives, property and political rights, now in jeopardy from the unquenched enmity of the rebels lately in arms.

3. Resolved, That the unhappy policy of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, is, in its effect upon the loyal people of the South, unjust and oppressive, and accordingly however ardently we may desire to see our respective States once more represented in the Congress of the nation, we would deplore their restoration on the inadequate conditions prescribed by the President, as tending not to abate but only to magnify the perils and sorrows of our condition.

4. Resolved, That the welcome we received from the loyal citizens of Philadelphia under the roof of the time honored hall in which the Declaration of Independence was adopted, inspires us with the animating hope that the principles of just and equal government which were made the foundation of the Republic at its origin shall become the corner stone of the Constitution.

5. Resolved, That with pride in the patriotism in the Congress; with gratitude for the fearless and persistent support they have given to the cause of loyalty, and their efforts to restore all the States to their former conditions as States in the American Union, we will stand by the position taken by them and use all means consistent with a pacific and lawful course to secure the ratification of amendments to the Constitution of the United States as proposed by Congress at its recent session, and regret that the Congress, in its wisdom, did not provide by law for the greater security of the loyal people in the States not admitted to representation.

6. Resolved, That the political power of the Government of the United States in the administration of public affairs is, by its Constitution, confided to the popular or law making department of the Government.

7. Resolved, That the political status of the States lately in rebellion to the United States Government, and the rights of the people of such States are political questions, and are therefore clearly within the control of Congress to the exclusion of and independent of any and every other department of the Government.

8. Resolved, That there is no right, political, legal or constitutional, in any State to secede or withdraw from the Union, but they may by wicked and unauthorized resolutions and force sever the relations they have sustained to the Union, and when they do, they assume the attitude of public enemies at war with United States; they subject themselves to all the rules and principles of international law, and the laws of war applicable to belligerents, according to modern usage.

9. Resolved, That we are unalterably in favor of the union of the States, and earnestly desire the legal and speedy restoration of all the States to their proper places in the Union, and the establishment in each of them of influences of patriotism and justice, by which the whole nation shall be combined to carry forward triumphantly the principles of freedom and progress until all men, of all races, shall everywhere beneath the flag of our country have accorded to them freely all that their virtues, industry, intelligence and energy may entitle them to attain.

10. Resolved, That organizations in unrepresented States, assuming to be State Governments, not having been legally established, are not legitimate governments until recognized by Congress.

11. Resolved, That we cherish with tender hearts the memory of the virtuous patriot, sublime faith, upright Christian and generous nature of the martyr President—Abraham Lincoln.

12. Resolved, That we are in favor of universal liberty the word over, and feel the deepest sympathy with the oppressed people of all countries, in their struggles for freedom and the inherent right of all men to decide and control for themselves the character of the government under which they live.

13. Resolved, That the lasting gratitude of the nation is due to the men who bore the battle, and in having covered themselves with imperishable honor have shown to the world its hope of free government, and relying on the invincible soldiers and sailors who made the grand army and navy of the republic to be true to the principles for which they fought we pledge them that we will stand by them in maintaining the honor due the soldiers of the nation, and in securing the fruits of their victories.

14. Resolved, That remembering with profound gratitude and love the precepts of Washington, we should accustom ourselves to consider the Union as the primary object of patriotic desire which has heretofore sustained us with great power in our love of the Union, when many of our neighbors in the South were waging war for its destruction. Our deep and abiding love for the memory of the Father of his country and for Union, is more deeply engraven upon our hearts than ever.

The loyal men of Alabama declare that their fate depends upon the success of the Union party at the Fall elections. They are proscribed by the Rebels, and a recent meeting called at Tuscaloosa to elect delegates to the Philadelphia Convention failed because the people were afraid to attend. Secret meetings have been held, and delegates were sent, but it is infamous that Mr. Johnson should declare order restored throughout the South when Union men must hide as they did during the Rebellion. In Kentucky, also, Union men have been ordered to quit the State within three days, or forfeit their lives.

San Francisco, September 6.—The election yesterday for county officers and Supervisors resulted in favor of the Union ticket.

Very little interest was manifested and the vote was about two-thirds that generally cast.

Hollbrook Democratic candidate to Congress in Idaho, was elected by one thousand majority.

As an instance of the value of the Atlantic Cable to commercial men, an incident is reported from Cork, in which a merchant there was enabled, on the first opening of the telegraph, to countermand an order for American grain, by which, owing to fluctuation of prices, he made a large saving.

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## DOUGLAS MONUMENT.

### Laying of the Corner Stone. IMPOSING PROCESSION.

The President and Party Present.  
Gen. Dix Orator of the Day.  
Touching Address by Masonic Grand Master Goering.

#### Movements of Presidential Party.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—The great event of to-day was the laying of the corner stone of the monument to the memory of Stephen A. Douglas.

The Presidential party were this morning escorted to Fairview, or Douglas Place, about three miles from Chicago.—The procession was imposing, and included the Masonic fraternity, together with a force of police, the Chief Marshall's and Aides preceding the President of the United States and Gen. Dix, the orator of the day. Then came Mayor Rice and W. H. Seward, the Cabinet and other distinguished guests. United States Army officers—Gen. Grant, Gen. Rawlins, Gen. Meade and Staff, Gen. Steadman, General Rousseau, General Custar, and other prominent officers. United States navy officers—Admiral Farragut, Admiral Radford, Lieutenant McKinley; most of the Douglas Monument Association; members of the Grand Lodge of A. F. and L. of Illinois; citizens; Committee of Arrangements; Common Council of Chicago; Mayors and Councils of sister cities; 23d and 73d regiments, Illinois volunteers; Hibernian Society; French Society; United Sons of Erin; Union National Society of Italians; Father Mathew's Temperance Society; trades unions of Chicago; Bohemian Slavonian Society; Slavanska Lipajevonionia Brotherhood; Protestant St. Wenzel Laus Society; Local Turners' Society; Singers' Society; Sharpshooters' Union Singing Association; German Turvian Butcher's Association; and citizens generally.

Arrived on the ground, the procession formed in the vicinity of the base of the monument. The grave was beautifully decorated. The scene of the ceremony was on the shore of Lake Michigan, within ten feet of the water. The stands completely surrounded the tomb. The audience was massed in solid ranks. The entire spectacle presented an amphitheatre, of which the inclined seats formed the sides, and the open like the background.

The entry of the presidential procession was the first impressive point of the proceedings. A band of music preceded the cortege. A fine battalion of Knight Templars succeeded, and the representatives of the Masonic fraternity followed. The latter ascended the stage erected immediately around the base of the monument, where they prepared to perform the appointed ceremonies.

At this point, just before the appearance of the President, the vast crowd broke the ropes placed around the reserved grounds, and rushed to nearly all parts of the field. Order was fully restored by the exertions of the Templars and Ellsworth's Zouaves. A light shower also fell, but finished soon enough to avoid a repetition of the scene. The President and party, with heads uncovered, entered the grounds. Mr. Seward had the President's arm; Mr. Wells and Randall walked together. Grant accompanied Romero.

The first in the course of the proceedings was a brief but appropriate address by Major Rice.

The Masonic Grand Master of Illinois J. R. Goehring, appeared in front of the stand and delivered a short, touching and eloquent address, in which he paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the illustrious deceased, both as a friend and Mason, and referred to the fact that a statute will be placed on the monument visible to this inland sea. The Grand Chaplain then invoked the Divine blessing on the ceremony, when the ceremony of laying the corner stone took place, according to Masonic Ritual.

After blessing with bread, wine and oil, the stone was lowered in its place, while minute guns were fired and the hand played a dirge. The Grand Master congratulated those present on the fact that there was present no less a personage than the President of the United States, with the distinguished heads of Departments, and who was, as he had heard and believed, a member of the Masonic fraternity. This remark was applauded by the clapping of hands.

A prayer was then delivered by Rev. Wm. Milburn, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, when the orator of the day, Major General Dix, addressed the assembly. The orator was repeatedly interrupted by applause, and when he concluded, the President was called for. He appeared at the front of the platform and delivered a brief address.

Secretary Seward also declined an address.

Gen. Grant was next introduced and received tremendous greetings, as he has through all the places we have passed.—Admiral Farragut was also as usual warmly greeted. The other distinguished excursionists were introduced and applauded. The ceremonies closed as the rain began to fall.

The excursionists, with the exception of the President, visited the Opera House to night, by invitation of Mr. Crosby, and were escorted by the Committee of Reception. They were applauded by the audience as they entered.

We leave tomorrow morning for Springfield, Illinois, and on Saturday for St. Louis, remaining there over Sunday, and according to the programme, we will reach Indianapolis on Monday and stay there till Tuesday, thence to Cincinnati direct, and on Wednesday leave for Columbus, Ohio, and thence to Pittsburgh, and Harrisburg.

#### JURORS.

GRAND JURORS, DRAWN FOR SEPTEMBER TERM, 1866.

Robert Hays, Lancaster; John Chessman, Muddy creek; Wm. G. Miller, Penn; Forgeus Shiras, Washington; Alexander Brown (of A.) Mercer; John M. Dunn, Franklin; David Hoover, Buffalo; Chas. Dieffenbacher, Borough Butler; Bryson Black, Franklin; H. Young, Fairview; Andrew Crookshanks, Winfield; Wm. Thompson, Concord; James Kirkpatrick, Centre; John Mahan, Middlesex; R. P. Anderson, Allegheny; Matthew Brown, Slipperyrock; Jacob Croup, Butler; G. Christy, Cherry; Malcolm Graham, Ford; John Humphrey, Worth; Fred. Bellas, Jackson; Joseph Ekas, Jefferson; James Grossman, Brady; Dan Lardin, Clifton.

TRAVELERS JURORS, SEPT. TERM—FIRST WEEK, 1866.

Samuel Belfour, Adams; John R. Allen, Allegheny; Matthew Grant, Buffalo; H. J. Berg, Butler; Thos. McClymonds, Brady; Joseph Coulter, Centre; James Book, Cherry; William Beighley, Clay; Isaac Shaffer, Clearfield; George Maize-land, Clinton; William Byers, Concord; Robert Bolton, Connoqueening; Wm. Gilceland, 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. Sodwick, Parker; Jas. McCandless, Penn.; Sylvanus Cooper, Slipperyrock; Francis Kott, Summit; William Seaton, Venango; Samuel Say, Washington; Wm. Hotelsgesser, Winfield; Newel J. Glenn, Worth; Peter Duffy, Borough Butler; John A. Shelton, Borough Centreville; Dr. Joseph Lusk, Borough Hartwood; William P. Brown, Borough Harrisville; George Boston, Borough Portersville; A. P. Bryson, Borough Prospect; H. T. Markle, Borough Saxenburg; Edward Randolph, Borough Zelienople; John Wagner, Borough Millerstown; Abram McCandless, Borough Butler; Thomas Anderson, Adams; John Rosenberg, Allegheny; Augustus Uthbert, Butler; Jos. Balph, Connoqueening; Nicholas Bauder, Muddy creek; John Bigham, Slipperyrock; Matthew Graham (of W.), Cranberry.

TRAVELERS JURORS FOR SEPT. TERM—SECOND WEEK.

John Haslett, Buffalo; Robert Graham, Butler; David McJunkin, Brady; John T. Cranmer, Centre; Andrew M. Christy, Cherry; J. W. Allen, Clay; H. Slater, Clearfield; Archibald Montgomery, Clinton; Henry Blain, Concord; Henry Bräumer, Connoqueening; J. Donnelly, Cranberry; John Black, Donegal; Matthew Banks, Fairview; Alex. Hunter, Forward; Samuel Davis, Franklin; John Parks, Jackson; David Logan, Jefferson; Frederick Bupp, Lancaster; George Ray, Marion; Jonathan McMillan, Middlesex; James Barnes, Mercer; Isaac Covert, Adams; Christian Rider, Oakland; Hamilton H. Say, Parker; James List, Penn.; Johnston Board, Esq., Slipperyrock; Michael Tobin, Summit; Samuel Shain (of Sam.), Venango; James Stoops, Washington; Wm. Denny, Winfield; Robert Hampson, Worth; George Eba, John Frazier, Borough Butler; Wm. McCarns, Borough Centreville; Philip Noss, Borough Harmony; Robert Barr, Borough Harrisville; Wm. Humphrey, Borough Portersville; P. E. Passavant, Borough Zelienople.

Prentice, at this late day, discovers that Cleopatra was decidedly a woman of Mars.

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

The principal haunts of cats—the parliaments of towns.

A mark the Austrians have—Big mark.

A wig that won't stay in its place—Schleswig.