AMERICAN CITIZEN Job PrintingOffice!

Ornamental, plain, Fancy, card Book

GENERAL JOB PRINTING. In the Arbitration room in the Cour-

WE ARE PREPARED TO PRINT, ON SHORT NOICE Bill Heads, Books, Druggist Labels, Pro grammes, Constitutions, Checks, Notes, Drafts, Blanks, Business Carda, Visiting Cards, Show Cards, Pamphlets, Posters, Bills of Fare, Order Books, Paper Rooks, Billets, Sale Bills, &c. BEING FURNISHED WITH

The Most Approved Hand Presses THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF Type, Borders, Ornaments, Rules, Cuts, &c.,
IN THE COUNTY,
We will execute everything in the line of

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PRINTING NEATLY, PROMPTLY, AND AT REASONABLE RATES, in a style to excel any establishment home, and compete with any abroad.

SKILLED WORKMEN Are employed in every branch of the business, and we endeavor to meet the wants of the community, and to retain the honerable distinction which has been already conceded to this establishment, for COMPOSITON

CLASTE IN COMAND
Elegance in Press Work.
In all the essentials of Cheap Printing,
Good Paper, Tasteful Composition, Beautiful Press Work, and DISPATCH, we infrom getting out a Card vite comparison, from getting out a Care
of a single line to an illuminated Poster

PROFESSIONAL CARDS L. Z. MITCHELL,

Ar Office N. E. Corner of Diamond, Butler, Pa. Co. Charles M'Candless, Attorney at Law

J. N. & J. PURVIANCE,

Attorna s at Law,
Office, on S. E. of Diamond and Main st. Entler, Pa.

THOMPSON & LYON, III Office, on Main Street, Butler, Pa. Co.

BLACK & FLEEGER, TTORNEYS AT LA AND PENSION AND CLAIM AGENTS. Office, South East Corner of Diamon-l. Butler. P.

A. M. NEYMAN, M. D. Physician and Surgeon

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will attend to all business circusted to his care promptive. Special attention given to the collections of Penkions, Back Pay and Bouncies.

Will also act as agent for those wishing to buy or soil real estate.

Office on South side of glamone, in Bredin's building.

Butler Pa.

THOS. ROBINSON, Attorney at Law, PENSION AND CLAIM AGENT Office with Charles M'Candless, Esq

Claim Agent.

CLAIM AGENT



CO Min Street North of Court House, SAMUEL SYRES, SR., Has constantly on hand, Fresh dysters. Ale, Beer, Chier, antidary aparilla. Sweet Meats, and Candles of all kinds; Ginger bread and Sweet Cakes of every variety. Nuts of all kinds. If you want good Oysters, gotten up in the very test style, just call in and you finall be waited upon with the greatest of pleasure.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Ferrectypes, etc. SAMUEL SYKES, JR., RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he is prepared to take PHOTOME APHS. A "HEOTYPES, &c., in the latest styles and in all kinds." weather. An assortment of Frames, Cases, &c., constantly on land. Cuti and assuming Speciment, and Cuti and assuming Speciment, which was also assumed to the control of the co

FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

[THE undersigned having associated themselves in the Luther and Luther



Educational.

(From the Pennsylvania School Journal.) Soldiers' Orphan School, (Continued.)

Food, Clothing and Healh. FOOD.

Wholesome, sufficient and regular food is all that is needed for childhood. Rich dishes and danties are prejudicial. Of course an occasional treat of this kind will be greatly enjoyed, would do little harm if partaken of in moderation, and

is not forbidden.

The following, for the present, are the regulations on this subject: It being understood that a sufficiency for all pu-pils of at least one of the articles in each of the numbered lists shall be on the table, at the respective meals:

ble, at the respective means:

Breakfust: 1. Bread. 2. Butter, sauce or Molasses. 3. Coffee, Tea, Chocolate cr Sweet Milk, the latter to be warm or cold at the option of the oupli.

4. One or more of the following articles: Fried mush, fried potatos, with or without cnions, fried bread, fried or boiled eggs, gravy, boiled potatees with skins, tomato sauce, milk gravy, mackerel or other fish, hash or other warm meat preparation.

Dinger: 1 Bread. 2. Beef, Pork Mutton. Veal, I caltry, or other meat.—
3. One or more of the following articles:
Potatoes, cabbage, parsnips, turnips, carrois, green beans, green corn, green peas, hominy, beans, rice, stewed onions, stew-ed beets, or any other vegetable stewed ed beets, or any other vegetable stewed or boiled, vegetable or other soup, boiled or backed pot-pie, tomato sauce, green apple sauce, salad.

apple sauce, salad.

Supper: 1. Bread. 2, Butter
Molasses. 3. Coffee, Tea, or Milk.
One or more of the following articles:
Cold core bread, potata soup

Sunday dinner to consist of cold Meat Bread takes, Pies, stewed Fruit, &c.— Fruit to be given at any meal, when in season and grown on the premises.

CLOTHING.

These children are to be plainly but comfortably clal, and their clothes kept in good repair by the seamstresses, assis ted by the female pupils.

Such of the garments as can shall be male at the schools, by the seamstresses with the assistance of the girls; and a reasonable compensation will be allowed to the Proprietor of the school, for his trouble and care in the matter, and for the cutting out and labor by the seamstresses. All the articles worn by the girls, except shoes, stockings, cloaks, and head dresses, and all those of the boys except their parade dresses, winter suits and overcoats, and their shoes, stockings hats and caps, will be made in the schools

The uniform of the boys shall consis of a dark-blue jacket with black braid and gilt eagle button; dark gray pants with black braid; and a blue cloth cap with a strip of gold lace

The other garments of the boys shall be such as the season requires, but as nearly uniform as may be.

The girls shall wear black cloth cloak onuets in winter, with dresses of color similar to each other in the same school, and garments suitable to the seaon, at other times.

There shall be room sufficently large and with conviences for the orderly keep ing of every pupil's wardrobe.

Every garment shall be marked with the pupil's name, or proper number, and shall not be given to another until permanently so assigned

The matron shall have charge of and shall make herself acquainted with the number and condition of the articles in each pupil's ward sube; she shall receive from the laundry the clothes of the pu their proper places, ready for distribu-

necessary for a change.

Every papil shall be furnished with

clean undergarments every week.

Clothes hooks shall be provided at a ning their hal's and hoods upon during school hours. No torn garments shall be placed in the wardrobe.

OF SICK. No orphan is to be excluded from the school on account of any degree of destitution, or of any disease merely temporary and not in itself dangerous. The site course would defeat the very ourpose of the institutions, which are for spread of any confagious disease or oth ernment; and the world was astonished er unpleasant condition in the school from by the amount expended in their benevaa new pupil thus afficted.

s new pupil thus afficted. Olent care for the sick and wounded, So in tage of sickness of pupils while through the agencies of the Sanitary and members of the school,—the duty of pro-viding for their wants and cure is even able associations. More than six hundmore incumbent than that of promoting red sanguinary battles and skirmishes their comfort in health. Accordingly, were fought, in which nearly three hund-(TO BE CONTINUED.)

BUTLER, BUTLER COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1867. INAUGURAL ADDRESS

GOV. JOHN W. GEARY Delivered January 15, 1867.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

Honored by the selection of the sover ign people of my native State as their for Chief Magistrate of the Com monwealth of Pennsylvania, it is with mingled feelings of humility and gratitude that I have appeared in the pres ence of my fellow countrymen, and be-fore the Searcher of all Hearts, to take the solemn obligation prescribed as a qualification for that exalted station, " to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and to perform my official dutie with fidelity.'

Profoundly sensible of everything that s implied by this manifestation of the people's confidence, and more deeply impressed with the vast importance and re sponsibilities of the office, than plevated by its attendant honors, let it be our first grateful duty to return fervent thanks givings to Almighty God for his constant providence and unnumbered blessings to us as a people, and especially mine to implore His aid and counsel in the discharge of civil trusts, who has been my shield and buckler amidst scenes of peril and death.

In addressing you on this occasion, in accordance with a custom originating with the Republican fathers, I propose briefly to express my opinions on such questions as concern our common con: tituency, and relate to our common responsibilities.

Like countries of the Old World, our

nation has had its internal commotions From the last of these we have scarcely yet emerged, and during which " War" desolction" passed over our land, leaving its blighting influences principally upon those unfortunate States whose people rebelled against the government, and not withstanding the agonizing sacrifices of a great civil war, the States that maintained the government and determined that the Union should be preserved, have con stantly advanced in honor, wealth, popu lation and general prosperity.

This is the first time that a change has courred in the Executive Department of this State since the commencement of the war of the rebellion; a brief reference, therefore, to that conflict, and to its reults, may not be inappropriate.

We have the consolation of knowing the South was not, on our part, one for ambition, for military renown, for territorial acquisition, nor was it for a viola-tion of any of the rights of the South, but it was for the preservation of our own rights and privileges as men, and for the maintenance of justice, liberty and the Union. The coject of the South was avowedly the dissolution of the Union and the establishment of a confeder acy based upon "the corner scone of he man slavery." To have submitted to this on our part, and to have shrunk from a manly resistance under such circum stances, would have been deeply and last ingly degrading and would have destroy ed the value of the priceless legacy be queathed to us by our fathers, and which we are obligated to transmit unimpaired to future generations. The patriotic and Union-loving people felt that the alternative was that of life or death to the ance of Abraham Lancoin that virtuous blessing of Him who directs the destin ies of nations, after open action and arbitrary violence on the part of the South, one the garments to the pup is, when a just cause, and our citizens approving it with a degree of unanimity heretofore unknown, in this or any other country, left their various employments, their convenient place, to enable the pupils to hastened with enthusiasm to the scenes homes and all that was dear to them, and where duty and danger called, and as the surest pledge of their unswerving love be placed in the wardrobe.

INSPECTION OF NEW PUPILS AND CARE takingly offered their lives for its preservation. Nor was any other tribute withheld in providing the means necessary for the support of our fleets and armies. Nearly two millions of soldiers entered the field from time to time on different terms of enlistment. The citi zens generally exhibited the highest detion, as well as in ellect. Still, due ment of taxes, in their liberal contribu-means are to be adopted to prevent the tions in the shape of leans to the govgree of patriotism in the prompt pay-ment of taxes, in their liberal contribu-

down their lives in their devotion to the nation-" for God and Liberty."

In every phase of this terrible conflict, Peunsylvania bore an honorable and con- have sought out the meritorious veterans, diers to the rescue of the nation; and cated at the public expense. Even if I Every nearly every battle field has been moistened with the blood, and whitened with ancy and in the importance of their consequences. To the dead-the thrice honored dead-we are deeply indebted, for without their service it is possible our cause might not have been successful.

It is natural and eminently proper that we, as a people, should feel a deep and lasting interest in the present and future welfare of the soldiers who have borne so distinguished a part in the great contest which has resulted in the maintenance of the life, honor and prosperity of the nation. The high claims of the private soldiers upon the country are universally acknowledged, and the generous sentiment prevails that the amplest care should be taken by the government to compensate them, equally and generously, with bounties and pensions, for their services and sacrifices

I desire that it may be distinctly un derstood that I do not speak of myself, in connection with this subject; but I am happy to avail uyself of this opportunity speak kind words of Pennsylvania's gallant private soldiers, and the noble officers who commanded them.

The generosity of the people of Penn sylvania to the Union soldiers has been mitated, but not equalled, by other States. There is something peculiar in the loyalty of Pennsylvania. She seemed to feel, from the first, as if upon her devolved the setting of a superior example. The fact that she carrie | upon her standard the brightest jewel of the Republic, that in her bosom was conceived and from her commercial capital was is sued the Declaration of Independence, gave to her contributions, in men and money, and her unparalleled charitable of a model for others to copy. The rebel foe seemed to feel that if he could strike a fatal blow at Pennsylvania, he would ec ver all his losses, and establish a rethanks to Divine Providence, and to the enduring bravery of our citizen soldiers, the invasion of our beloved State sealed

her more closely to the cause of freedom The result of the battle of Gettysburg roke the power of the rebellion, and although the final issue was delayed, it was inevitable from the date of that great event. That battle rescued all the other ree States; and when the arch of victory was completed by Sherman's suctwo conquerors could shake hands over fields that closed the war, the soldiers of Pennsylvania were equal sharers in the clorious consummation.

No people in the world's history have ever been saved from so incalculable a calamity, and no people have ever had such cause for gratitude towards their de-

And here I cannot refiain from an ex ression of regret that the General Gov. ernment has not taken any steps to inflict the proper penalties of the Constitution and laws upon the leaders of those Union; and under the auspicious guid- who rudely and ferociously invaded the ever sacred soil of our State.

It is certainly a morbid elemency, and and West have comparatively little to do were ready to spring at the heart of the therefore, the interest of the nation to a censurable forbearance, which fail to but to complete the good work. They punish the greatest crimes "known to the command the position. The courage of laws of civilized nations;" and may not the soldier and the sagacity of the statested the rebellion and controlled the movement of its armies? If this be done, achieved such marvelous results. treason will be "rendered odious," and it will be distinctly proclaimed, on the pages of our future history, that no at changed the whole system of Southern construe our example into a standing tempt can be made with impunity to society, and proportionately affected oth- threat against their tyranny, we cannot ment.

soldier who has borne the battle," we pervading educational policy. must not forget "his widow and his orphan children." Among our most solemn obligations is the maintenance of the

Legsislative appropriations have honour martyred heroes.

FREEDOM AND SLAVERY.

The infatuation of treason, the downfall of slavery, tl e vindication of freedom, and the complete triumph of the goverament of the people, are all so many proofs of the "Divinity that has shaped our ends," and so many promises of a future crowned with success if we are only true to our mission. Six years ago the spectacle of four millions of slaves, increasing steadily both their own numbers and the pride and the material and political power of their masters, presented a problem so appalling, that statesmen contemplated it with shame. To-day these four millions, no longer slaves, but freemen, having in termediately proved their humanity towards their oppressors, their fidelity to pursuit will be aided and promoted by its ociety, and their loyalty to the governenc, are peacefully incorporated into the body politie, and are rapidly preparing to assume their rights as citizens of the United States. Notwithstanding this unparalleled change was only effected after an awful expenditure of blood and treasure, its consummation may well be c'ted as the sublimest proof of the fitness of the American people to administer the government according to the pledges of the Decleration of Independence.

We have but to estimate where human lavery would have carried our country, organizations, all the dignity and force in the course of another generation, to realize the force of this commanding truth. And as we dwell upon the dangers we have escaped, we may the better nderstand what Jefferson meant when, sistless are tige in the old world. But in the comparative infancy of human glavery, he exclaimed, "I' tremble for my ountry when I reflect that God is just ! A simple glauce at what must have

cen our fate had slavery been permitted to increase will be sufficient, In 1860 the slave population amounted, in exact numbers, to three millions nine hundred and fifty three thousand seven hundred tem. The fathers of the Rapublic, acts and sixty. Taking the increase, 23.39 ing upon the instinct of preparing for per cent. from 1850 to 1860, as the ba- war in time of peace, embodied this sis of calculation for every ten years, in knowledge among the primary obligations essful advance from the sea, so that the 1900, they would have numbered at least of the citizen. Yet the rebellion found we conquerors could shake hands over upwards of nine millions. What Christus almost wholly unprepared. Our conshudder at the terrible prospect presented any quarter, much less from those who by these startling figures?

But while there is cause for constant these tremendous results, successfully defeated ambition and vanquished trea- been for years designedly instructing their United States is higher than those in any

he hope be reasonably indulged, that the man, working harmoniously, have now Federal authorities will cease to extend sealed and confirmed the victory, and unmerited mercy to those who inaugura- nothing more is required but a faithful rifices we endured to maintain our liberadherence to the doctrines which have ties, and anticipate that glorious period

EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE. The overthrow of the rebellion has destroy our Reput lican form of government.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

Demanding the disregard the consideration of this imment.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

Demanding the disregard the consideration of this important subject.

As before remarked, Pennsylvania con-

ement; and the world was astonished by the argount expended in their benevation to by the argount expended in their benevation to the country, is observed to the sick and wounded, through the agencies of the Sanitary and the wisdom of country of the sick and wounded, through the agencies of the Sanitary and to which at truth to which all mankind will yield a survey of process of the solutions. More than six hunding the promoting red thousand of our heroic defenders laid and be to him a protector and a father.

The resent convention of country safety and our future power. It would be easy to create an emulation in the science of arms among the youth of the science of arms a

best Instructors are themselves. How- West Point Military Academy laid a sigspicuous part. She contributed three and the noble spectacle is now presented impress upon the child the necessity of a and unavoidable obligations to the principal of the contributed three and the noble spectacle is now presented impress upon the child the necessity of a not unavoidable obligations to the principal of the contributed three and the noble spectacle is now presented impress upon the child the necessity of a not unavoidable obligations to the principal of the child the necessity of a not unavoidable obligations to the principal of the child the necessity of a not unavoidable obligations to the principal of the child the necessity of a not unavoidable obligations to the principal of the child the necessity of a not unavoidable obligations to the principal of the child the necessity of a not unavoidable obligations to the principal of the child the necessity of a not unavoidable obligations to the principal of the child the necessity of a not unavoidable obligations to the principal of the child the necessity of a not unavoidable obligations to the principal of the child the necessity of a not unavoidable obligations to the principal of the child the necessity of a not unavoidable obligations to the principal of the child the necessity of a not unavoidable obligations to the principal of the child the necessity of a not unavoidable obligations to the principal of the child the necessity of a not unavoidable obligations to the child the necessity of a not unavoidable obligations to the principal of the child the necessity of a not unavoidable obligations to the principal of the child the necessity of a not unavoidable obligations to the principal of the child the necessity of a not unavoidable obligations to the child the necessity of a not unavoidable obligations to the child the necessity of a not unavoidable obligations to the child the necessity of a not unavoidable obligations to the child the necessity of a not unavoidable obligations to the necessity of the necessity of the necessity of the ne hundled and sixty six thousand three of the youthful survivors of those who sound moral and intellectual training, hundred and twenty-sig volunteer sol- fell for their country, cherished and edu- your representatives are generous, in vainthing depends upon the people; were differently constituted, my official hence the great complaint, preferred by duties would constrain me vigilantly to the convention of tences, of shortness the bones, of her heroes To them we guard this sacred trust. But having of tarms in some districts, of the small owe our victories, unsurpassed in brillored by the highest marks of public fa- employment of unqualified instructors, ver, I pledge myself to bear in mind the injunctions and wishes of the people, and results unquestionably not so mach from if possible to increase the efficiency and the indifference of the State, as from the multiply the benefits of the schools and institutions, already so greditably established, for the benefit of the orphans of and admirable system of popular education. If my fellow-citizens will only recollect the difference between the opportunities of the present generation and the chas been exhibited the valuable and those of their fathers, and how much is to be gained by a sultivation of modern facilities they will require little exhortation to the discharge of duties which relate almost exclusively to themselves and to those nearest and dearest to them.

The import nee of common schools, is a republican government, can never be fully estimated. To educate the people is the highest public duty. To permit them to remain in ignorance is inexcusa ble. Every thing, therefore, should be strengthen and elevate our State on the sure foundation of the education of the people. Every interest and industrial operations; every man who is cducated is improved in usefulness, in p'aportion as He is skilled in labor, or intelligent in the professions, and is in every respect more valuable to society. Education seems to be essential to loyalty, for no State, in the full enjoyment of free schools, ever rebelled against the government.

Pennsylvania should be the vanguard in the great mission of education. She should remember that as she has been the mother of States, she should also be the teacher of States "The great problem of civilization is how to bring the higher intelligence of the community, and its better moral feelings, to bear upon the nasses of the people, so that the lowest grades of intelligence and morals shall always be approaching the higher, and the higher still rising. A church purified of superstition solves part of this problem, and a good school system does the rest.'

THE STATE MILITARY.

Nothing, after the education of the people, contributes more to the security of a State than a thorough military sysian statesman, as he thanks God for the fidence in our institutions was so firm that riumph of the Union arms, does not the idea of an attack upon them from had been the "spoiled children" of the government, was never believed possible! olicitude in the natural irritations pro- however threatened. The first clash of gloomy prophet who does not anticipate unorganized, and we very soon experienthat the agencies which accomplished ced that the contrivers of the great slave these tremendous results, successfully conspiracy had not only strengthened cope with and put down all who attempt themselves by the stolen ships, arms and to govern the nation in the interests of fortifications of the government, but had youth in the science of arms; and when other country, consequently our laberers The people of the conquering North the bloody tempest opened upon us they are the more elevated. It is clearly, country as best they could,

When we reflect upon the terrible sacof our country when the whole continent will be dedicated to human freedom, and lie works, a liberal and properly restrictwhen the deepotisms of the earth will ed general railroad system, and interpal-

And while we would remember "the the consideration of a more perfect and tributed over three hundred thousand and we have only to avail ourselyes of troops to the national cause. Deducting our own resources and capabilities, to Much as we have boasted, and have the loss of nearly thirty thousand by reason to boast, of our common schools, wounds and disease incurred in the field, re cannot deny, when we compare them what an immense army has been left to indigent widows, and the support and ed. with those of New England, and contrast circulate among and educate the mass of manufacturing resources are unequalled, ucation of the orpnan children, of those them with the preparations for the edu-noble men who fell in defence of the cation of the Southern people of all ing this thought, we have at once the Dhion. To affirm that we owe a debt of classes, that we have much to overcome, serjat of our past success, our present their highest development. Gratitude to those who have been render- if we would equal the one, or stimulate safety and our future power. It would Why, then, should not the

Legislative appropriations have nonored the living soldiers, and entombed the
dead. The people, at the ballot-box
have sought out the meritorious veterans, ciples upon which the government itself reposes. The neglect of this kind of instruction was felt in almost every movement during the recent conflict; and itis not going too far to say that many who disregarded their oaths, and who drew their swords against the government that had educated and nourished them, found a meretricious consolation in the fact that they were permitted to cherish an ailegiance to the State in which they were born, which conflicted with and destroyed that love of country which should be made supreme and above all other political obligations.

If, in our past and recent experience, splendid achievements of volunteers in the national defence, there has also been; shown the necessity for militiry skill, and that knowledge of, and familiarity with the rules of discipline so essentially necessary in their prompt and effectual omployment. In order, therefore, to make our military system effective, we should have particular regard for the lesson, that to prevent or repel danger, our State should always have a well disciplined force, prepared to act with promptness with undisguised alarm, and the moralist encouraged that tends to build up, and vigor on any emergency; nor should we forget that it is impossible to tell how soon our warlike energies may again berequired in the field.

HOME RESOURCES AND HOME LABOR. In nothing have our trials during the war, and the resulting triumph to our arms, been so full of compensation, as in the establishment of the proud fact thatwe are not only able to defend ourselves against assault, but what is equally important, to depend upon and live up nour own resources. At the time the rebellion was precipitated upon us the whole business and trade of the nation was paralyzed. Corn in the West was used for fuel, and the producer was compelled to lose not only the interest upon his capital, but the capital he had invested .-Labor was in excess, and men were everywhere searching for employment. Mills and furnaces were abandoned. Domestic intercourse was so trifling that the stocks of a number of the most important railroads in the country fell to, and long remained at, an average price of less then fifty per cent. But the moment danger. to the Union became iminent, and the ne essity of self reliance was plainly presented as the only means of securing protection, and the gradual dispersion of our mercantile marine by the apprehension of the armed vessels of the rebels, the American people began to practice upon the maxims of self-defence and selfdependence. From having been, if not absolutely impoverished and almost without remunerative enterprise, depress ed by unemployed labor and idle cap ital, all their great material agencies were brought into motion with a promptitade, and kept in operation with a rapidity and regularity, which relieved them from want, their country from duced by such a conflict, he is but a arms found us equally undeceived and danger, and excited the amazement of

> Protection to the manufacturers of the country. when rightly viewed, is merely the defence of labor against competition from abroad. The wages of labor in the of labor, and imposing such heavy duties upon all importations of foreign manufactured articles, as to prevent the possibirity of competition from ab oad. Not only should individual enterprise and industry be thus encouraged, but all pub. improvements of every kind, receive the fostering care and most liberal aid of the government. We are rich in everything necessary to meet our wants, and rende us independent of every other country, progress continually onward to a degree of greatness never yet attained by ray. nation. Our agricultural, mineral and and it should be our constant study to devise and prosecute means tending to

Why, then, should not the wisdom of