and endeavor to persuade our people to helieve and adopt the absord theory, that tariffs hinder the development of in-dustry and the growth of wealth."
The great Republican party, in the Convenion, which nominated Abraham Lincoln, in Chicago, in 1860, as if pre-

paring for the very war which most of our statemen were at that period abxious to postpone, adopted a resolution, "which," to use the language of an eminent Penn-sylvanian, "declared that the produce of the farm thould no longer be compelled to remain mert and losing interest while waiting demand in distant markets; that the capital which daily took the form o labor power should no longer be allowed to go to waste; that the fuel which un-derlies our soil should no longer there remain to be a more support for foreign rails; that the power which lay then petwhere be brought to aid the human arm; that our vast deposits of iron ore should be made to take the form of engines and cther machinery, to be used as substitutes for mere muscular force; and that all our Such was the intent and meaning of but was the intere and there adopted, to be at the earliest practicable moment rathled by Congress, as proved to be the case when the Morrill tariff, on the memorable 2d of March, 1861, was made the law of the land. To that law aided as it was by the admirable action of the Treasury in supplying machinery of circulation, we stand now indebted for the fact that we have, in the short space of five years, produced more food, built houses and mills, opened more mines, constructed more roads than ever before, and so greatly added to the wealth ds than ever of the country, that the property of the loyal States would this day exchange for twice the quantity of gold that could five years since have been obtained for all the real and personal property, southern chattels excepted, of the whole of the States and territories of which the Union If the principle of protection proved to

be such a talisman in the dime of war, shall we reject it in time of peace? If an answer were neeled to this question, reference could be had to the repeated concessions to this principle by the recent free-traders of the South. Scarcely one of the ambitious men who led their unfortunate people into rebellion, but now freely admits that if the South had many ufactured their own fabrics, on their own plantations, and cultivated skilled labor in their great cities, they would have been an their great cities, they would have been able to prolong their conflict with the government; and now to enjoy substantial, instead of artificial prosperity, they must invoke the very agencies they had so long and so fatally disregarded. Words uced not be multiplied upon this import-

monwealth, as presented in the late an-nual message of my predecessor, and the report of the State Treasurer, is certain-ly very gratifying; and the flattering prespect of the speedy extingui hure at of the debt which has been hanging, for so many years, like a dark cloud over the prospects of our State, combined with the hope that a reasonable reducion will be made in our habitual countries.

the pathway of duly.

Among the most delicate and important obligations required of those in official positions, is a strict and faithful management of the public revenues and expenditures of the Commonwealth.— Taxation should be applied where its bur-dens may be least felt, and where it is most just that it should be borne. Every resource should be carefully husbanded, resource should be carefully nusbanded, and the strictest economy practised, so that the credit of the State shall be and the debt surely and steadily dimin-ished, until its final extinguishment.— Unnecessary delay in this would, in my

fifty years, and hence upon protection is founded her manufacturing supremacy. Yet her emissaries come to this country, and for sinister purposes, extol "free trade," speak scoffingly of "protection," and endeavor to persuade our people to telleve and adopt the absurd theory, that "tailis hinder the development of industry and the growth of wealth."

The power to alter or change the disagree, the interests of the State will probably be promoted or retarded. Electrone, we free disagree, the interests of the State will probably be promoted or retarded. Electrone disagree, the interests of the State will probably be promoted or retarded. Electrone disagree, the interests of the State will probably be promoted or retarded. Electrone disagree, the interests of the State will probably be promoted or retarded. Electrone disagree, the interests of the State will probably be promoted or retarded. Electrone disagree, the interests of the State will probably be promoted or retarded. Electrone disagree, the interests of the State will probably be promoted or retarded. Electrone disagree, the interests of the State will probably be promoted or retarded. Electrone disagree, the interests of the State will probably be promoted or retarded. Electrone disagree, the interests of the State will probably be promoted or retarded. Electrone disagree, the interests of the State will probably be promoted or retarded. Electrone disagree, the interests of the State will probably be promoted or retarded. Electrone disagree, the interests of the State will probably be promoted or retarded. Electrone disagree, the interests of the State will probably be promoted or retarded. Electrone disagree, the interests of the State will probably be promoted or retarded. Electrone disagree, the interests of the State will be promoted or retarded. Electrone disagree, the interests of the State will be promoted or retarded. Electrone disagree, the interests of the State will be promoted or retarded. Electrone disagree disagree disagree disagree disagree abuse and usurpation."

THE NATIONAL SITUATION.

We are confessedly in a transition tate. It is marvelous how prejudice has erished in the furnace of war, and how, rom the very ashes of olf hatreds and by parties, the truth rises purified and triumphant. The contest between the Executive and a Congress twice elected by substantially the same suffrages, a contest so anomalous in our experience as not to have been anticipated by the framers of the National Constitution, has only served to develop the remarkable

is virtually decided.

The victorious forces, physical and moral, of the patriotic millious, are simply pausing before they perfect the work of reconstruction. Twenty-six States have not only been saved from the conflagration of war, but have been crystalized in the saving. The unrestored ten will repel the maduess of ambition, the schemes of assurption, and successfully coming time. the saving. The unrestored ten, still disaffected and still defiant, seem to be Providentially delaying their return to the Union, so that on its obligations and its blessings they will be the better able to turn the one and enjoy the other. Their condition is a featful warning to men and nations, and beld at one of the hotels of this city, at

especially to ourselves.
Until slavery fell we did not fully understand the value of Republican institu-tions. Accustomed to tolerate, and in tions. Accustomed to tolerate, and in many cases to defend slavery, we did not feel that its close proximity, so far from I thank God that in spite of the slanders

there is no such thing as a Republican government in the ten Stales that began and carried on the war? There is not be an analyse of the rights of the individual man are so defiantly trampled under foot, as in the sections which were supposed to have been brought into full submission to the government of the United States. But the disease has suggested its Providential cure.

The abhorrent doctrine, that defeated treason shall not only be magnanimously pardoued, but introduced to yet stronger privileges, because of its gurlty failure, as seems to have been insisted upon, as if to strengthen the better and the contrasting doctrine, that a nation, having conquered its freedom, is its own best guardian, and that those who were defeated in honoral training the substantial to subs

ant theme, either to make my own posision attenger, or to impress upon the people the value of adhering to a system which has proved itself worthy of our continued support, and of the imitation of its former opponents.

The exhibit of the finances of the Commonwealth, as presented in the late and that those who were defeated in honoration to the contrasting doctrine, that a nation, having conquered its freedom, is its own best guardian, and that those who were defeated in honoratic behalf the contrasting doctrine, that a nation, having conquered that those who were defeated in honoratic behalf the contrasting doctrine, that a nation, having conquered that those who were defeated in honoratic to all the terms of the conqueror.

streedom, is its own best guardian, and that those who were defeated in honorable battle should be constrained to submit to all the terms of the conqueror.

The violators of the most solemn obligations, the perpetrators of the most atrocious crimes in the annals of time, the murderers of our heroic soldiers on fields of battle, and in loathsome daugeons and barbarous prisons, they must not, should not, te appear in the council chambers of the nation, to aid in its legislation, or control its destinies, unless it shall be on condisting the control of the control of the control of the country and a bad man. He has done many bad things, but anothing hope that a reasonable red c ion will be made in our habitual annual expenditures, will cheer the people onward in the pathway of duty. tions which will prescrive our institutions tions which will pressive our institutions from their baleful purposes and influence, and secure republican forms of govern-ment, in their purity and vigor, in every section of the country.

That they are indisposed to accept such

conditions, is manifest from their recent and even arrogant rejection of the pro-posed amendments of the national Conand the strictest economy practised, so that the credit of the State shall be maintained on a firm and enduring basis, and statesmen, to be too mild and gen-

They have, however, been fully consider ed by the people during the late elections. Unnecessary dealy in this would, in my copinion, be incompatible with our true interests.

That these expectations are capable of speedy and certain consummation, has already been demonstrated. The public improvements, the cause of our heavy debt, which seemed to be an incubus upon the presenting of the late rebel States should be admitted to their former "practical relations" duced to the starvation points.

equally distinguished as a warrior and a statesman, who gave utterance to the dec-laration, "that the propitious smiles of Heaven cannot be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of orde and right;" and Jefferson, who asserted that disregards the month, who asserted that "whatever is morally wrong cannot be politically right." These utterances express my deepest convictions of the rules and principles which should pe meate and control all governments. Let us, fellow citizens, adhere to them, be governed by them, and our efforts will be tutions of our State, as well as those of

## HE MAKES A SPEECH. HIS OPINION OF A. JOHNSON

HARRISBURG, January 15.

which speeches were made by Attorney General Brewster, Senators Lowry and Landon, and General Cameron. In the feel that its close proximity, so far from assisting, was gradually destroying our libertics; and it was only when rebellion for away the mask, that we saw the hideous features of the monster that was eating out the vitals of the Republic.

If we are now astonished and shocked at the exhibition of cruelty and ingratitude among those who, having inaugurated and prosecuted a causoless war against a generous government, and having been permitted to escape the publishment they deserve, are once more arrogantly clamforing to assume control of the destinies of this great nation, how much greater cause would we have had for surprise, had slavery been permitted to increase and multiply?

Brost eas we may of our material and

had slavery need permitted to the sand multiply?

Boast as we may of our material and our moral victories, yet is it not true that there is no such thing as a Republican there is no such that the sand the sand

emy to his country and a bad man. He has done many bad things, but nothing worse than officing the offices of the country to those few unprincipled men who agreed to desert and betray the great Republication organization for his patronage. He joined the Democratic party long ago. He has a right to give them offices, but he has no right to dispose of them at auction to weak-kneed Republicans.

The aunor labor of Eugene is again.

The pauper labor of Europe is again ompeting with our let or, and our man-ufactures lun-wish for want of protection against it. Pennsylvania needs no as-surance of my devotion to her interests in this regard, which are the interests of the whole country. I will continue to labor, in season or out of season. to brolabor, in season or out of season, to teet pour manufacturers from ruin and their working men from being thrown

The American Citizen.



The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

C. E. ANDERSON. - - - Editor. BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23, 1867. insenarable."-D. Webster.

# Supreme Court of the U.S.

ent constituted : 1863-S. P. Chase, Ohio, chief justice 1835 - James M. Wayne, Georgia 1845 - Samuel Nelson, New York, 1846 - Robt C. Grier, Pennsylvania.

1858-Nathan Clifford, Maine. 1852-Noah N. Swayne, Ohio. 1861-David Davis, Illinois.

1858—Nathan Clifford, Maine.
1852—Noath N. Swayne, Ohio.
1861—David Davis, Illineis.
1863—Samuel F. Miller, Iowa.
1863—Stephen J. Field, California.

Attendence of Jurors.

The law with regard to the attendence of persons who have been selected as Jurors, is as follows, viz: "Every person whose name shall be drawn, and who shall have been legally summoned, but who shall not appear before the Court, after being called three times, and due proof made by eath or affirmation of the Sheriff or other creditable person that each person so making default had been lawfully summoned, shall forfeit and pay for such default in not appearing, any fine not exceeding thirty dollars that the Court was think present to higher and the proof made default in not appearing, any fine not exceeding thirty dollars that the Court was think present to higher and the proof made and the proof made by the person that cach person so making default had been lawfully summoned, shall forfeit and pay for such default in not appearing, any fine not exceeding thirty dollars that the Court was think present to higher and the proof of the person of the proof of the proof of the practice of wholes le bribery, and to be proof made by each or affirmation of the Court person so making default had been lawfully summoned, shall forfeit and pay for such default in not appearing, any fine not exceeding thirty dollars that the Court pays think present to higher and the proof of the present that the court proof of the present proof of the proof of

levy and collect in the usual manner; olating homes, multiplying cause (Said fines, to be appropriated towards the expense of paying jurors). Provided

That the Court, upon the reasonable and satisfactory cause being made to appear to them, may remit the whole, or any part of such fines." From the above, it is plain that those

and, further, that answering to their hames in the morning of each day of Court is not sufficient; they are required under a penalty of five dollars for each and every default. If this law was strictly enforced, much time would be saved, and suits now pending would be reached and the business of the court progress

An Immoral Business. the following, which we clip from the New York Observer of the 17th inst. and the facts therein set fortk, compiled and taken from the reports of committees of investigation appointed by the Government, brought to light a vast amoun of moral delinquency, and shows very conclusively that the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits is well calculated to demoralize, degrade, pellute and destroy the morals of the individual who engages in the same. It is useless to talk about henesty in a business that will lead men to defraud the government tha many of them have sworn to protect and defend, by perfect obedience to the laws and rules regulating the lusiness in which they are engaged. To say the least, the Distillation and sale of ardent spirits is a busicess in which no moral man can engage with safety to himself, his family or those around him. It

This enormous difference is not due to This enormous difference is not due to any decrease in either demand or supply, but simply to the fact that the tax on whiskey is now two dollars a gallon.

Even supposing that the manufacture is one third less than in 1860, there would still be reason to believe that the Transury has been defrauded 0-at least \$100, 000, 000. The Committee find that the reputed proprietors of the distilleries present for the honor done him—said, comforts of life we enjoy." Besides, we reputed proprietors of the distilleries which have perpetrated these fraids upon the revenue are mostly agents of wealthy capitalists, and that in some cases they have been aided in their swindle by the connivance or divect assistance of dishenest revenue officers. It is not our purpose to explain how these fraids have been committed, nor to exhibit them as the natural result of the imposition of the people who had so well sustained him: he was glad to be relieved from the toils and responsibilities of the office given him by the pople six years ago—at which time he was robust, young, and vigorous—but now said nothing on that point, for we have too high a tax upon distilled spirits, as the hatural result of the imposition of the papers have tried to show.

We cite these facts as furnishing decided

We cite these facts as furnishing decided or the these facts as furnishing decided evidence of the demoralizing character of the business. It is readly admitted that liquor-drinking leads directly to immorality and crime, but we think this enormous and will sproud dishonesty, involving the corresponding the corresponding to the corresponding t swearing, and innumerable illleit practices, proves conclusively the immorality of the butiuges. A business that is cor-ried on almost entirely for the purpose of

for such default in not appearing, any fine not exceeding thirty dellars that the Court may think proper to inflict, and every Juror, including those who shall not have appeared as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay for every default in not appeared in the graph of t swering when called during the said term, such fine, not exceeding five dollars, as the Court may think proper; which lars, as the Court may think proper; which

From our Harrisburg Correspondence.
HARRISBURG, Jan. 15, 1867

so selected as Jurors are not at liberty Maj. Anderson, Sir: Today, at 12 to absent themselves on trivial excuses; o clock, M., Gen. Genry took the oath of office and be ame Governor of Pennsyls vania, and A. G. Curtin retires to prisvate life and is now one of the 'people' to answer every time they are called, who are his friends and whom he has served, so well and faithfully for the last six years.

This morning opened up inauspiciously for inauguration purposes -snow fell all forenoon, which, added to what fell on Sunday last, we have about eight, inches in depth. Large rollers were in constant use from early morn up to the time of forming the parade, packing the svow on the route the procession was to pass over. At 11 o'clock, A. M., the first gun of the salute was fired and the proession moved, traveling the principal streets, the right arriving at the South. west gate of the Capitol grounds, on State street, at a quarter before twelve, when a halt was made ranks opened, and the military came to a present arms, while Gen. Geary and Gov. Curtin passed along the line to the head of the proession, and thence to the platforin erected at the South-west portico of the Cap. itol, followed by the Military, Eiremen, State Officials, "Boys in Brue," solliers of 1812, civic societies, city officials and citizens, each headed by a band of music.

The these appeals that are capable of a great product of the control of the direct with game and and the waves of our darks the control of the direct with game and the waves of our heavy didn's with the control of th

Wednesday, Jan. 13 .- To day, at 121 ress and reform," out of the "woods,

ticularly of the Soldiers' orphans, urg- a large amount invested at 6 per cent ining those present to stand by the plan for terest, payable semi-annually: hat there their education, and with our full treasury they don't get it, and the principal to continue to provide for them and stand is worth about as much as the same' a parting gift—the only legicy he had to these facts, I am sorry I boasted my about give—and God Almiohty would bless our railroad, for it will never be finished. us for it. He was truly eloquent. Strong men wept, and all parted with him with the deepest regret and sorrow.

### Communications.

Report of Zeilenople School. ZELIENOPLE, Jan. 12, 1867.

MR. EDITOR : At your request, I send ou the following report; hoping it may find a place in the columns of your paper

of pupils on roil.....erage attendance this month....

Society, at the opening of the school finite; and so I would say to the term; and have met regularly once a of sleeping. waek. There is much interest manifes-

hope you will do	SO	
the neamptresses	Highest No. at 1 regitation	Vo. of word
Eliza Wallace	355	1056
Sarah Haller	322	689
Lizzie Shaffer	152	445
Lizzie King	od 1172 oin	459
Sarah Wild	168	408
Wm. Miller	104	232
Caty Nichias		221
Fredrick Bloom	103	159
There are quite	a number the	at average
00 words during	he month.	I think
the close of the	next month	the lis

pects of our worthy neighbor. Slipperythat other sections of the county might be heard from. I hope to be pardoned if I should indulge in some feelings of rivalry, and the desire that good old Centre township should not be eclipsed of her arcient glory.

First, I suppose it received the engno

men "Centre," originally, because it was regarded as the center of attraction When the Gov. elect took his position around which lesser satelites, such a n the platform he was saluted by the Slipperyrock should revolve. But I will military coming to a present-by the not insist on this idea being generally

As to our soil, it produces grain and one begun long ago—the North Western—in which our enterprising citizens have terest, payable semi-annually; by them and receive them from him as amount in Confederate scrip. In view of There it is, a monument of human folly -if not werse-desolate, forsaken; the sound of the workman is hushed to silence, and the whistle of the N. W. will never be heard. It is run into the ground, and that's the last of it. No, well if it had been, but the people have to pay tax: es for lost money. Reduced to pauper-ism, why don't the Overseers of the Poor take it in charge. We repudiate this kind of "progress and reform," and hope our neighbors will have better success in their contemplated road-for we are not

I am employed for a term of 6 months.

I have three months yet to teach.

Wages per month.

S45
No. days per month.

22
No. of pupils on roll.

108
Herr contemplated road—for we are the concentration of the months and environs people.

In conclusion, should this article attract any firture seckers—it is not likely it will—to our borders, let me admonish them to take shovels as a nice say equipose. age of present travel, that they may get themselves out of the snow drifts which, My pupils organized a Union Citerary in some places is ten feet above terra

work. There is much interest manifesed in the society by the pupils. About five muths of the pupils are members of the society. They design to give a public exhibition in a new works, and one also at the close of school term.

I have all the pupils under the age of It years, and can spell in S syllables, to memorize words in their spelling books, and more them exert before them exerty friday afternoon. Every word must be spelled and pronounts words to they do not get credit for it. To encourage them to memorize, I premised to trult the memorize who committed the greatest number of words during the mount, to be published.

I hope you will do so. List of Grand Jurois March T. 1867. TRAVERSE JURORS-FIRST WEEK.

John Douthett, Adams ; Jn > C. Aus Join Pouthett, Adams; Jno C. Anderson, Alleghony, Zeph. Snyder, Bindy; David Kelty, Esq., Buffelo; Jas. Kearns; Butler, Diekson M'Cardiess, Centre; Samuel Findly, Clay; Jas. Camptell, Cherry; Peter Fennell, Jr., Clearfield; Wm. Norris, Cluton; Juo. H. Crristy, Concord; Wm. Johnston, Cranberry; Jossah Jodds, Connoqueressine; Manases Gillespie, Louegai; A. L. Campbell, Faivitew; Juo. S. Fisher, Franklin; Capt. Jao. Martin, Forward; Juo. Enslen, Jack Fairview; Juo. S. Fisher, Franklin; Calt. Jno. Martin, Forward; Juo. Euslen. Jackone, Jun. Pugh, Jefferson; Samuel My.
son; Jun. Pugh, Jefferson; Jun. Pugh, J pects of our worthy beigness. Suppose Bor. Millerstown; Jessee Dodds Bor. Control of the county might Prospect; Exkiel Wilson, Bor. Centreville; Alfred Pearce, Bor. Harmony; Jas. Newton, Bor. Portersville; Philip Burt-Newton, Bor. Portersville; a map from ner, Bor. Saxonburg; Lewis Reed, Bor. Zelienople; Jno. Black, Bor. Harris-ville; W. O. Bryson, Bor. Sunbury; Wm. L. C. McNees, Worth, ville; W. G. Bryson, Bor. Sunbury; Wm. McElwain, Peun; J. C. McNees, Worth; Jas. Jones, Jackson; Norman Kirkland, Winfield; Juo. Gallaher, Esq., Clearfield; Jas Gillespie, Sr., Donegal

TRAVERSE JURORS-SECOND WEEK. John Barr, Adams; Stephen Stoops, Allegheny; Jno P. Thompson, Brady; Patrick Kelly, Buffalo; Jacob W. Dursi-imer, Butler; Jacob Fleeger, Centre; Rob-