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

VOLUME 4.

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Educational.

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

1. Two infirmary rooms shall be apart in each school, one for the boys and the other for the girls; and each shall be provided with the furniture and appliances necessary.

2. A Nurse shall be employed to take

THE ARE PREPARED TO PRINT, ON SHORT NOICE Bill Heads, Books, Druggist Labels, Programmes, Constitutions, Checks, Notes, Drafts, Blanks, Business Cards, Visiting Cards, Show Cards, Pamphlets, Posters, Bills of Fare, Order Books, Paper Books eases; and also to have the care of all sick pupils

3. It shall be her duty to attend upon all diseased pupils, and administer to them such medicines and remedies a shall be prescribed by the Physician; and ventilated and clean and their garments often changed; and that the inmates NEATLY, PROMPTLY, AND AT REASONABLE RAYES,
in a style to excel any establishment at
home, and compete with any abroad.

quire.

Religious Instruction anfi

Worship.
GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

I. It is the right of these orphans a it is of every child, separated from home training, to receive and it is the duty of the teacher to impart, regular instruction in the principles of Religion, as an ins lispensable element in a proper Educa-And in this State in which Chris. tianity is a part of the law of the land .the laws themselves being based upor and conformed to its principles,-the Christian religion is to be made a part of the course of instruction.

By this it is not, meant merely that these children are to be taught those conform to the Christion system ; but that the Christian system its self, as found in the Scriptures, is to be taught, recompanied with a knowledge of the origin of that system and due rever ence for its Divine Author.

II. As there is no religious belief or observance without preference for some one or other of the creeds and forms of worship prevailing amongst the various Christians sects .- that creed is to be taught and that form of worship preferfor each of these orphans, as far as practicable, which the father himself would have designated were he alive, or which the mother in his stead shall indi-

This principle cannot, from the nature instance. For, though the schools have been placed in charge of religious men struction. and care has been taken to have all the prominent sects represented in the corps of Principals, yet, as the institutions are so scattered over the whole State that in most cases it would remove the child too far from the mother to send it to a school of its own denomination, -- Sectamainly provided for otherwise; There- and be held responsible for their proper

III. The assistance of the Christian elergy, resident in the vicinity, is relied on, in this part of the training of the tions, in the schools.

To effect this object, a list of the orphans whose parents were of his church. is sent to each clergyman, with a request On Main Street, North of Court-House, he will a request he will supervise and guide their religious training, and, as far as convenient have them attend public worship at his the denominations near them, this ren- spent in class instruction. ders it unavoidable, that-

ent's denomination near the school, the orphan thus circumstanced shall for the time, attend the church of the Principal, and be instructed in religious matters with the body of the school; -due respect being always had to the known religious preference of the deceased father and so attempts made to proselyte his child.

No other expedient than this is goner ally practicable in such cases. It is true there may be, in the variety of teachers in a school, some one agreeing with pupils thus removed from church privileger course, may and ought to take charge of such pupils, as catechumens of their own the establishment of these schools is not fruits of disordered affections; this dis-

BUTLER, BUTLER COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1867. ning worship and grace before meat dais be in any way restrained except for abuse

ly, at the times specified; the worship to be in the study-hall and conducted by the Principal or such of the teachers as he shall designate, and to consist at the by him or herself. Neither the letters least, of the reading of a portion of scrip ture, singing and prayer.

2. All the pupils of the same denomnation shall attend Sabbath morning, afternoon or evening worship as the Principal shall direct, in the church to which their parents belong, if there be one within convenient distance; Provided, these schools are to attend night meetings one of his officers, at the next visit. in any church.

3. Each clergyman resident in the vicinity of such school shall have the privilege of visiting and instructing the chilalso to see that their rooms are kept well dren of his own denomination therein, as no exemption from the disturbing pracoften and at such hours, either on the Sabbath or a week day, as shall not mation, the orphans of that denomination shall attend and be instructed by the minister of the nearest, if there be any

> 4. That there shall be a Sunday School which Sunday-School shall be the teach ers of the orphan school and such others their stay be prolonged without such rea from amongst the resident citizens as shall be willing and qualified to assist, with the consent of the Principal. And that in the formation of the classes, if tions, they shall be put in charge of classor of their own denominations respectively.

5. That the habit of reading the Scriptures be encouraged, not only by the example of the teachers but by affording such historical, geographical and other great principles of morality which are aids, and by such explanations of the by granted by the Principal, to such pucustoms and practices alluded to in many of its parts, as shall render its study interesting and the knowledge of it mor complete.

6. That the practice of individual prayer by the pubils on retiring to bed at night and arising in the morning is to be encouraged, without being forced.

7. That all the pupils be taught ing psalms and hymns, and encouraged to join in this delightful portion of publie worship on all suitable occasions.

8. That no undue means be resorted t to get up any religious excitement in the schools, or to effect an ill considered profession of conversion :- This momentous step in the life of each individual being better left to the times and the influences of the case, be fully] observed in every of the Divine Spirit, which will not be withheld from faithful and prayerful in-

SUNDAY OBSERVANCES. The time of rising, inspection, worship and breakfast as upon other days.

Immediately after breakfast, the pupils shall put on their Sunday dress. At 9 o'clock A. M. they will meet fo exchange of library books; and each rian religious training must therefore be shall be charged with the books issued

> care and return A: 10 o'clock the school shall be called

for Sunday School exercises. When the pupils go to public worship children of their respective denomina in the morning, the Sabbath-School will be held at 1-80 in the afternoon.

Sabbath-School will open with roll-call, ging reading the Scriptu es and prayer Address and general exercises on the Sabbath shall be before the whole school For class instruction, the school sha be divided in four, or more divisions.

The duration of the exercises should church. But, as there are several schools not be less than one and a half hours ; having no churches or clergy of some of and three quarters of an hour should be

Every child who can read with suffi-IV. In all cases in which there is cient readiness should be supplied with a neither clergyman nor church of the par- copy of the Scriptures and receive class instruction. All who carnot read with readiness are to receive oral instruction n Biblical truths and have exercises in singing, &c.

There shall be a sufficient number of hymn books for the pupils.

The school shall be well supplied with

maps, charts, cards and works illustrating biblical history and important events. The class instruction should be topical

and the same in all the classes : and it comment during the Sabbath evening ex-

church; but in the absence of such in- to destroy the home feeling, but to act as orders, nay, banishes reason. Other vistruction, this class of pupils are to ac- a father to the fatherless. Corresponds ces impair the soul; this demolishes he company the Principal.

ence with the mother and other relatives two chief faculties, the understanding RULES FOR RELIGIOUS WORSEIP AND IN is therefore a right of each of these or and the will. Other vices make their

Therefore.

Each pupil is to be permitted to write ome at least once a month, if so desired sent nor received are to be subject to examination by the Principal or any other authority in the school, except after ascertained violation of truth by the pupil, in former letters sent, or disturbing sentiments in letters received.

In such cases, but no other, the right of unrestricted correspondence shall be that the minister or others furnish them forfeited and that of examining letters with seats and have an oversight of them exercised; but all such cases shall be while in attendance. But no pupils of reported to the State Superintendent, or VISITS OF MOTHERS.

Frequent visits of parents to their children while at boarding school, are not desirable, in any case. These schools are tice. Therefore.

1. Mothers are not to visit the schools terially interfere with their studies and oftener than once in each quarter of a other pursuits and as shall be agreed to year, and not to prolong their visits beby the Principal : Provided, that if there | youd one day ; except in cases of sick. be two churches of the same denomina- ness, when the visits may be of such frequency and duration as shall be necessary. 2. A Mothers' Room shall be provided

in each school, and comfortably furnished with two beds, &c. 3. Mothers shall eat at the table with organized in each school; the teachers of the pupils, and shall not be charged any-

thing for their accommodations, unless son as that of sickness. &c.

VACATIONS.

There shall be one vacation annually in all the schools of this grade, from the there be teachers of different denomina- last Friday in July till the end of five weeks from the following Tuesday. During this time all studies and labor shall cease in the schools, except the work necessary to carry on the domestic opera-

> During, but not to exceed this period leaves af absence to visit relatives may pils as shall have deserved it, and have a omfortable and proper home to visit.

The other minute details in thes chools cannot be here specified. They are left to the experience and judgment of the several Principals and their assis tants and may be modified as gircumstan ces shell require. But the main features of the system as herein set forth, will be insisted on, and any departure, reported either by the Examiner or the Inspector of the schools, will, if not at once cor rected, be held as a sufficient ground fo closing the institution in which such vi-

olations of rule may occur. THOMAS H. BURROWES. Supt. Soldiers' Orphani LANCASTER, Oct. 13, 1866.

Little by Little.

It is the motto of the dew, the lesson of the light-and in the manifold quickenings of the spring, and the glorious un foldings of the summer, you cannot watch the steps of progress-it is "here little and there a little." Thus we influence others and are influenced by them. So the son becomes like his father, and the school boy like his classmate, and the daughter like her mother. Seek for some great thing to do-and where you will discover it? Set to work at a great reading, a great visiting, a great writing -and what have you achieved? Yet try silent and steady working, and then how vast the achievement!

loving help to the man who had fallen among the thieves, he evidently o'eved only the law of his nature, and did that which he was accustomed to do. It was a little act, an unobtrusive deed, done in a quict way; consequently the record of his deed, has moulded the lives of many more. Just a word here and a word there, a visit here and a visit there, a little kind deed here and another there, and you are a missionary of Christ, a friend

Alas! how we all seek for some grea thing to do, forgetful of the fact that an earnest and holy life acts like quiet sunlight and gentle air, and that in living near to God ourselves, everything in ou life has been a telling quantity, though we may not see it to be so. No Christian man would be, or could be, what he is, without those little meditations, prayers, submissions, and self-conquests which formation of his Christian life - The Quiver.

TAKE HEED .- Of all vices take heed

THE CAPITAL.

Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1867.

In the Senate to day the House amend nents to the bills for the admission of Colorado and Nebraska were concurred in, and the bills now go to the President. The provisions about which there has been so much debate are attached to each bill in the following language .

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted

that this act shall go into effect with the fundamental and perpetual condition, that within said State of Nebraska there shall be no abrigment or denial of the exer cise of the elective franchise, or of any other right to any person by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed and upon the further fundamental* con dition that the Legislature of said State ov a solemn act, shall declare the assent said State to the said fundamental conditions and shall transmit to the Pres ident of the United States an authentic copy of said act, upon receipt wheoreof the President, by proclamation, shall forthwith announce the fact, whereupor said fundamental condition shall be held as a part of the organic law of the State and thereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of said State into the Union shall be considered as complete; said State Legislature shall be convened by the Territorial Governor within thirty lays after the passage of this rct, "to act upon the condition submitted herein."

The vote in the Senate on concurring n the House Amendment was twentyeight to fourteen, just enough to pass over a veto. The vote by which bills passed the House yesterday, was 103 to 55, with several absentees in favor of them. Ten were absent from the Senate to day, of whom six are counted for the bills over a veto.

The House to day took up Thad. Steen's enabling bill, and will consider i from day to day until disposed of. The bill in effect provides for the calling of State conventions in the ten insurgent States to which delegates are to be elected, to form a new State government on the basis of universal suffrage, except to rebels. The new State constitutions are to declare for general suffrage and be aceptable to Congress.

Mr. Bigham of Ohio spoke for an nour and a half against the bill, and de-nounced it in severe terms. He said it was a measure of destruction instead of reconstruction; of disunion instead of eunion, and contemplated patching up restoration in a manner almost fatal to the Republic. The speech attracted great attention.

Mr. Dawson of Pennsylvania, followed in a written speech, opposing the bill and the Constitutional Amendment, and warmly indorsing the administration.

There are twenty members on the Speaker's list, who desire to speak on this bill.

General Sickles testified before the pecial Committee of the House to day on the murder of colored soldiers in South Carolina. He added that in one ortion of the State the outrages on the reedmen were very extensive.

The Committee on Banking of the House held an important meeting to day nd virtually decided in favor of what is known as the Randall bill, which substitutes legal tender notes for the National Bank notes, and requires the banks to give up their bonds and their notes, and receive in return therefore greenbacks An amendment was adopted to the bill giving any individual the right to gath er National Bank notes and present them to the Treasurer for redemption in green backs.

dent has prepared a veto of the bill viding for universal suffrage in the territories.

hold a special meeting to morrow on the Gold Bill. It is very evident that they will do nothing to wards sudden con-

General Baird commanding at New Orleans, continued his evidence to day pefore the Special Committee on the riots there. Full copies of the Military Com mission's report have been prepared by Secretary Stanton to lay before this WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- The Presis

dent has approved the bill suspending out extraordinary incident. A great payment of money to persons claiming the labor or service of colored volunteers or drafted men ..

At a meeting of the Banking and Currency Committee to day, as unmistakable feeling was developed in favor of tions are that the bill will be reported

at the annual meeting of the American Iron and Steel Association, in session The members generally report trade depressed, owing to inability to

The meeting will probably take some action in reference to the tariff bill pending in Congress. Gen Sickles's testimony before the Congressional Committee in relation to affairs in South Carolina is very strong

compete with foreign manufacturers --

He declares that many counties require constant military control to secure to the freedmen any of their rights. From the statement made by Senator Cowan to day, it appears that of 157 removals in the Post office Department, 120

were for political reasons; of 357 nominations to civil office wade during the present session, five have been acted on. It is understood the plan agreed upor by the leaders in the impeachment movement is to suspend the President as soon

as articles are prepared, Mr. Wade step ping into his (the President's) position It is then proposed to prolong the trial until Mr. Johnson's term of office shall have expired, and in the meanwhile the South is to be reconstructed again. The Commissioner of Internal Rev-

enue has issued a circular to collector that all spirits for which bonds for tran sportation have been given are to be ized if found elsewhere than in transit to the warehouse for which a permit is ssued, unless it is clear the transporta ion commenced before the 20th inst .-Only those spirits which have been reg ularly withdrawn from warehouse upo payment of tax can be regarded as legimate objects of traffic. Bonds must not be cancelled except on proof of reccipt into warehouse, or proof of some special circumstances which have rendered literal compliance with the condition of the bond impossible.

WASHINGTON, Jar. 23, 1867. A number of important bills were inroduced and referred in the Senate to day, among them one by Mr. Ramsey to restrict the franking privilege to the autographs of those entitled to it. This will put a stop to the use of franking stamps and mechanic franks, under which nearly all the documents and a great part of the letters sent from here are sent to their destination The bill went to the Postoffice Committee.

Mr. Ramsey also introduced a biil modifying the tariff of charges for postal money orders, so as to make it ten cents for less than ten dollars; from ten to thirty dollars, fifteen cents; above thirty dyllars, twenty-five cents, increasing the compensation for issuing money orders from one-eighth to one-fourth per cent., and authorizing the issue of du plicates in cases of loss. This went to the Postoffice Committee also.

The Tariff bill came up at one o'clock Mr. Sherman made a long and exhaus. tive speech on the subject. He took the ground that it was idle to talk of free trade or protection now that the demand of the Government regulated the ques tion entirely. There were a hundred and forty million of dollars in gold per annum to be raised, and the true object of the bill was to accomplish this object.

Mr. Fessenden said it was his exper ence that it would not do to let the man ufacturers make the tariff. He had learned this from interviews with manufact urers when the bill was in Committee, -The bill was debated until six o'clcck .-Several amendments were offered, but all voted down, and the disposition

seems to be to pass the bill as it stands. The House remained in session all night, and took a recess from eight o'cloak this morning until eleven, with the understanding that the Democrats should have one hour in which to debate th bill to prohibit United States courts from allowing any one to practice before them charged with treason, bribery or corruption. The minority, therefore, gained the point for which they fillibustered all of yesterday and last night. The arrangement was carried out fully. Messrs Nibltck, Fink, Boyer and Rogers consumed the hour in opposing the bill, whereupon it was passed by yeas 103 to nays 42. Messrs. Hall, of New York; Ruer, of California; Latham, of West Virginia, and Phelps, of Maryland, voted with the Democrats against the bill.

The night session was marked by ex ceeding good temper, and passed off with deal of amusement was created at different times, by a call of the House, and the consequent arrest of members for being absent without leave. An early adjournment took place to-day.

The President has stgned a bill provi Randall's bill substituting greenbacks for ding that the net proceeds of the inter-National Bank issues, and the indica- nal revenue of the Territories of Nebras veto. A number of the leading radical ka, Washington, Colorado, Idaho, Monphane; and it is to be as frequent as may own way, this makes way for all vices.— unfavorably to the house in a few days. tana, Arazona and Dakotah, the next Major General George H. Thomas at 1. There shall be morning and ever be consistent with other duties and not to He that is a drunkard is qualified for vice. Nearly all the States are represented three years, be set aside and appropriated a portion of his staff arrived to night.

for the purpose of erecting, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interi-or, of penitentiary buildings in said several territories, at such places therein as have been or may be designated by the Legislatures thereof, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

NUMBER 8

Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister, was on the floor of the House today, and seemed to take a lively interest in the proceedings which resulted from a call of the House, such as arrest, and fining of members, etc.

The House Judiciary committee have not as yet examined one witness in the impeachment movement, and have done nothing in the matter beyond looking into some documentary evidence on yesterday.

The committee do not feel that they will have time this session to fully complete their inquiries. They deny the report that General Grant has been summoned before them,

The Special Committee on the New Orleans riots have already taken evidence which will fill several hundred printed pages, and they are still examining wit-nesses. It will be some time before they are enabled to make any report to the House. General Banks testified to-day that he never wrote a letter favoring a

meeting of the Louisiana Convention. The internal taxation will not be reduced to the extent that was contemplated in the opening of Congress, for two reason : First, the internal revenue receipts have materially fallen off, and are likely to continue at a reduced rate, and second, the Ways and Means Committee do not favor reducing the taxes, while the Senate, in some manufactures, seems willing to lower the tariff

An insignificant paper, which is rarely en here, is credited by the telegraph of being the President's organ, and of representing him as being in favor of an armed resistance to Congress. The President declared to a Congressman to-day that he never saw the article until it appeared as telegraphed to a New York paper, that he did not inspire it, and does not indorse it, and further that he has been much annoyed at newspaper articles

from that source being imputed to him.

The President yesterday signed the bill for the meeting of the Fortieth Congress on the 4th of March. If provides that in addition to the present regular times of meeting of Congress, there shall be a meeting of the Fortieth Congress of the United States, and of each succeeding Congresst hereafter, at twelve o'clock meridian, on the fourth day of March, the day on which the term begins for which the Congress is elected, except when the 4th of March occurs on Sunday, then the meeting shall take place on the same hour on the next succeeding day. Yo person who was a member of the previous Congress shall receive any compensation as mileage for going to or returning fron the additional session provided for by the.

foregoing section. The President has also signed the Joint Resolution appropriating fifteen thousand dollars for expenses of the Joint Com. mittee on retrenchment. The Committee has not thus far succeeded in gaining that amount in the annual expenses of che Government.

A very large lobby is at present assembled in this city to defeat the confirmation by the Senate of gentlemen who have been appointed to different prominent offices. Their influence is not needed in most cases.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, to. day, agreed to report a constitutional Amendment prohibiting the election of any person to the Presidential office for

The employees in the various Departments of the Government who have b permanently injured and disabled by wounds in the service, during the re! .. lion, will shoully petition Corgress to fix, by law, the tenure of office held by them, to continue during good behavior. A meeting will be held in a few days, and

the petitions presented to Congress. General Grant's second reception took 11 ce to-night. Although invitations were ance of the fashionable and civil and military and naval portion of Washington society. General Grant received guests in his full dress uniform and rank of General.

Chief Justice Chase also had a seles reception to-night, which was largely and

A careful canvas of the House has been made and but a very small majority has been developed in favor of Thad. Stayens' bill to abolish the present State govern-ments of the South. There is nothing will vote against the bill.

Major General George H. Thomas and