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WATCH THE LITTLE FEET.

Mother, watch the little feet, Climbing o'er the garden wall, Bounding through the busy street, Ranging ceilar, shed, and hall, Never count fig. moment lost, Never mind the time it costs; Little feet will go astray; Guide them, mother, while you may,

Mother, watch the little hand, Picking berries by the way, Making houses in the send, Tossing up the fragrant hay; Never dare the question ask, "Why to me this weary task?" These same little hands may prove A cesengers of truth and love.

Mother, watch the little to 1930, Prattling eloquent and wild, What is said and what is sung. By the happy, joyous child, Catch the word while yet unspot Catch the word while yet unspot The same tongue may yet pro-lessings in a Saviour's name.

Mother, watch the little heart,
Beating warm and soft foreyon;
Wholesome lessons new imparty,
Keop, oh licep that young heart true,
Extricating every weed,
Sawing good and precious seed;
Harvest rich you then may see,
Bluening for sternity.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-Truths and toads lie at the botton f the well. Leave 'em there.

-The height of impudence-Taking helter from the rain in an umbrella shop. -When is a ship like the most profi-

table hen?-When she lavs too. -Men are like wagons; they rattle

ost when there's nothing in them. What paper has the largest circula tion ?-Counterfeit 50 cent currency.

-What is nothing ?- A footless stock ng without a leg. -Why is a gardner like the balance

wheel of a watch ?- Because he regulates the beets. -A modest minister out West mar-

ries for a drink of whisky, a dozen eggs, and the first kiss of the bride.

-Why are the sun and moon like a narriage contract?—Because they govern the tide.

-Why is a divorce like high-water. mark on the seacoast? - Because it is the termination of the tied

-A Tennessee editor complains that ne has recently seen banks shaving their paper. We once saw a bank directo ctually shaving himself.

-"Look here, Jem, there is a hole knocked out of this bottle you gave me." was knocked out, how could it be there?'

-"Sambo, wy am dat nigger down dar n the hole ob de boat like a chicken in de egg?" "I gives um up." "Bekase he couldn't get out if it wasn't for de

-A Down East paper has the follow ing notice: "A child was run over by a wagon three years old and cross-eyed with pantaloons on which never spoke afterward."

-"I am rejoiced, my dear wife, to see you in such good health," said Edwin to his Julia. "Health! I have had the plague ever since I was married," was

- A married wretch says the greatest gift vouchsafed to any living man was that granted to Adam, as he was blessed with a wife without ever having a mother-in-law.

"Paddy, where's the whisky I gave master, I just drank it; and I thought if I breathed on the glass it would be all

-"And ye have taken the teetotal pledge, have ye?" said somebody to an

Irishman. "Indade I have, and am not ashamed sacre at Fort Phil Kearney, its cause, etc of it aither."

take a little wine for his stomach sake ? "So he did; but my name is not Timos thy, and there's nothing the matter with

my stomach." -Two ladies from the country, on shopping excursion, dropped into a hardware store, where agricultural implements are sold, and innocently inquired for crasdles. The storekeeper said it was rather late in the season for the article, and he had sold all he purchased. The la dies looked at each other wonderingly and whispered, laughingly, when one turning to the blushing storekeeper, re-marked: "Out of season! I thought

babies were always in season.' A PARCEL OF PROVERBS.

If the cap fits, wear it-out. Six of one, and half a dozen of the ther-make exactly twelve.

-hear! hear! Faint-heart never won fair lady-

lark one either. Civility costs nothing-nay, is

thing to your credit. The best of friends must part-their

Any port in a storm-but old port pre-One good turn deserves another-in

Thirty-Ninth Congress. Debate on the Tariff Bill.

Veto of Colorado and Nebraska Bills Received. INVALID PENSION BILL PASSED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1867.

SENATE. The Chair presented a communication from the President, enclosing the correspondence with the State Department on the subject of Mr. Motley's resignation as Minister to Austria. Ordered to be printed. He also sudmitted the message vetoing the Colorado bill, and asked what

action would the Senate take. After some debate, at the expiration of which the morning hour expired, the

message went over until to morrow The tariff bill came up. After slight amendments. Mr. Davis moved to recommit the bill to the Committee for consideration with the internal revenue bill, for the purpose of reducing the taxes of the country one hundred millions a year.

The President's private secretary her entered with the veto of the Nebraska

Mr Grimes moved to strike out that portion of Mr. Davis's motion looking to a decrease of one hundred millions

Mr. Davis accepted the modification After debate, the motion to recommit

was rejected-15 against 22. The duty on barley was increased from 10 to 20 cents per bushel.

Mr Sumner moved to make the duty on coal mined not more than 30 degrees east of Washington 50 cents per ton .-This was in the bill as reported, but the Senate had already amended by making the duty \$1 50 per ton on all imported coal.

Without further action, the Senat

adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. On motion of Mr. Dawes, the Committee on Elections was discharged from the consideration of the subject of the Maryland elections, as the House had al-"Why, here's the hole in it now." If ready instructed the Judiciary Committee to investigate the official conduct of the President

Mr. Schenck, from the Military Committee, reported back with an amendment the House bill to equalize bounties Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Jenckes, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported back House bill to regulate the civil service of the United States, and explained the characteristics thereof.

The Speaker announced Mr. Farns worth as taking the place of Mr. Wash. burne on the Reconstruction Committee. the latter having been granted leave of

Mr. Bidwell, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, announced that he would soon introduce a bill to resr-

ganize the Agricultural Department. Mr. Ritter, from the Committee Agriculture, reported a bill to restrict the department to the purchase for distribution only of such seeds, plants and flowers as are not common in the United States. After discussion the bill was tabled

On motion of Mr. Donnelly, the Secretary of the Interior was requested to furnish information relative to the mas-

Mr. Windom reported back, with "And did not Paul tell Timothy to amendments, Senate bill, providing for annual inspection into Indian affairs. After discussion it went over till to mor-

> The Speaker presented Executive documents, viz: Report of Secretary of State in reference to the attempted compromise of certain cases in English Court in behalf of the United States against Frazer. Tropholm & Co., alleged agents of the so called Contederate States. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, report of Secretary of State in answer to House resolution, ting no information had been received by the Department in relation to the remov al of the Protestant Church at the Amer ican Embassy at Rome by order of the Roman government. Also from the President of the United States, with copies the New Orleans riot. Referred to a Se leet Committee.

The report of the Committee of Con erence on the bill relative to pension was concurred it.

The House went into Committee and which appropriates \$38,280,000. It was reported to the House with recommendation that it pass.

The Committee then took up sular and diplomatic bill.

Mr. Niblack moved that an amendment to insert an appropriation for the

salary of the Minister to Portugal. Dewhich Congress at the last session cut off Harvey's salary, viz: a letter from him to Secretary Seward, condemning the action of Congress. Finally it was agreed that the amendment should be ed adopted in committee, that a vote

might be taken in the House. Mr. Williams moved to strike out the appropriation for the United States lega-

Mr. Stevens moved to amend this by nserting the following: WHEREAS, It is beneath the dignity and contrary to the justice of this nation to be represented at any court whose government prohibits the free worship by American citizens within its jurisdiction of the Christian religion; and whereas, the Roman Government has lately order ed the American churches to be removed outside the city, and does prohibit free exercise by them of the Christian relig-

ion; therefore, Be it enacted, That no moneys hereby appropriated shall be paid for the support of the United States Legation Rome or the future expenses of any such legation.

Mr. Hale moved to strike out the pre-

Mr. Hale's amendment was adopted 65 to 32.

Pending the question on amendment as amended, the committee rose and reported the Invalid Pension bill to the House, which was passed.

Mr. Ferry presented a memorial from the Governor and Adjutant General of Michigan on the subject of the Militia Referred to the Committee Militia

Adjourned.

HARRISBURG

Proceedings in the Legislature.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, Jan. 29, 1867. SENATE.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. Lowry—To indemnify election officers for costs in defending suits for not eceiving deserter's votes.

Also an act relating to the law of evience, Mr.Bigham - An act incorporating the Safe Deposit Company, of Pittsburgh, a

Also, an act to confer certain powers on the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Com-

pany. Mr. Graham-Vacating the old bury. ing ground in the borough of Sewickly. Also, supplement to act relating the paying of fines for selling liquor or

Sunday. Also, act to incorporate the Sandusky nd Irwin Street Bridge Company. Mr. White, to allow the Cambria Iron

Company to make steel. Mr. Coleman offered a resolution in structing the Judiciary Committee to in-quire into the power of the Legislature over Railroad Companies, relative to tolls and passengers, and to assert authority

over the same.

BILLS PASSED. Act creating a loan for the redemption of over due bends of the Commonwealth. Incorporating Brady's Bend Bridge

Incorporating the Mutual Insurance Company of Richland township.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Special order on the joint resolution relative to Edgar Cowan, was discussed ed by a party vote

HOUSE. The following bills on the private calndar were considered and passed: To vacate certain lanes and "alleys

Beaver. Authorizing assessments of Railroad axes in Kittanning.

To enable the School Directors of East

Birmingham to borrow money for the rection of school buildings. Act relating to restaurants and

ouses in Washington county.

To prohibit the granting of license in Seaver county.

To extend the jurisdiction of the Or

phan's Courts of York and Fayette Act relating to District Attorney Allegheny county, creating the office

Supplement to Oakland Passer Railroad. To prevent the sprinkling of salt

the tracks of Passenger Railways in Philadelphia and Allegheny county. that her intended, although a good man was very" decentric. "Well," she said "if he is very unlike other men, he is the more likely to be a good husband."

-Why wasn't the war a failure ?-

MEXICO.

A Liberal Officer Attempts to Capture Two Steamers.

NEW ORLEANS, January 29 .- Vera Cruz dates of the 23d are received. The French frigate Viaracon left Vera Cruz on the 21st, with 1,200 Austrian Infant-

The evacuation of the City of Mexico would be completed by the 28th. Mar-shal Bezaine issued a proclamation to the Superintendent of Railroads to arrange to transport 2,000 troops per day. He had also issued an order stating that he wan face I find arranged transportation for all particle street. ties to France free of cost.

The United States gunboat Thoma wa

at Vera Cruz. SAN FRANCISCO, January 29 .- Au at tempt made ton capture the steamers Panama and Continental off Cape St. Lucas, by Col. Dartois, a Liberal officer, was frustrated by the energetic action of the commander of the United States steamer Suwanee, who boarded the steam er Continental, put Dartois and his party ashore, and sent the vessel back to Ma zatlan. It is not believed here that Dartois has regular authority from the Mex ican government to warrant such an en

"I WAS AN HUNGERED."

It was sleeting fast. Evening was fall ng. The streets was almost deserted Suddenly a voice at my elbow said, "I am not fit for work and have eaten noth

ing to-day." I looked at the speaker. He was an able bodied man, but had lost both arms by amputation; he was evidently a dis charged soldier. He was pale too, as if from recent sickness, or from scanty food.

He had on an old, thread-bare coat. My first impulse was to give him som thing. But my coat was buttoned tight; I could not easily unbutton it and continue to hold my unbrilla and book; and to crown all, the street car for which I had been waiting, at that moment came

"I haven't nothing to day," I said, turning from the man and beckoning to

the driver I heard a sigh, as I turned, and was on the point of reconsidering my decision, but I reflected that if I mised this car I should have to wait ten minutes in the road. " Esides," I said to myself, somebody clse will be sure to give him

omething. But my heart smote me, when, on looking after the man, I saw him go sadly down the street, with bent head. Once I thought of stopping the car, overtaking the man, and giving him half a dollar But while I hesitated, the car passed the corner, and he was out of sight. It was

too late. " I did pot eat my dinner, that day, with the usual appetite. I could not get that wan face out of my mind. At time the victuals seemed to choke me. What if he really was starving and no one to

All through the evening the man's look haunted me. In vain my little daughter, seeing me abstracted, sang her sweetest ballads. In vain my wife sought to "cheer me up," as she said. Teven dreamed of the man. If I had known where to find him, I would have gone the next day, to satisfy myself that he had

received assistance. cities, that almost every one becomes hardened to it. I pursuaded myself finally that the man had been helped by others. There are so many societies to aid soldiers," I'said. It was uncomfortable to

think otherwise. One morning, about four days after the interview, my wife was reading the paper, when she suddenly laid it down, and

cried, "How shocking." I do not know how it was, but I felt a sudden chill. I thought finstantly of that man's wan face. But I said care-

lessly, as I broke my egg;

"What is it, my dear?"
"Oh! such a horrible story: A disharged soldier, his wife and two chils daen, dying of starvation At least the wife is dead, and one of the children not expected to live. None have had any thing to eat for four days. They were found in an old out-house. The husband is said to have lost both arms at Gottys-

pefore my wife finished, I had been compelled to lay down my egg unopened .-She was looking at the paper and did not I had no appetite after that. I rose immediately, and hastened down stairs, for I was sure tells was the man whose petition I had rejected.

My hand trembled so much that long

I went straight to see him. I had the paper in my pocket, and it directed me to the miscrable out-house, where the sufferers had been found.

Quite a crowd had been collect d outide. But a policeman at the door permitted no one to go in. He knew me, however, and on my expressing my wish,

allowed me to enter A sheet, furnished by some poor neighbor, was spread over a still waxen face in the corner; a little girl was sobbing beside it; and a man bowed with grief sat at the foot. At the sound of my footsteps he looked up. It was the same wan face I had repelled at the corner of

Since that day I have never turned away from old or young who has asked alms. Better give to a thousand who are unworthy, than refuse one that is really

"SPECIAL INTERESTS."

It may be regarded as another instance unintended confession, in addition to many preceding ones, that the so-called free traders of New York are now harpng on the inutility of extending aid to "special interests." These agents of Britain remind us that all branches of business are suffering alike, and none are entitled to legislative aid. The fact of the general distress is indubitable, and it only proves what protectionists have always maintained, namely, that when the ading industrial works of the country are expose l to injury or destruction by comt inations or conspiracies of foreign capitalists, the evil spreads to all other nterests, and involves every class in stagnation and distress.

In protecting, therefore, these great reponderating industries against overthrow by foreign enemies, all others also are upheld and benefited. But if any of these require similar assistance it should by all means be freely afforded. A great umber of handicraft employments are not liable to foreign attack, being necessarily local or otherwise unassaila le .-Others can stand alone by reason of peculiar skill, or some such favoring circumstance. All such require no protect, ion, and forbear to claim it.

Nor does the great agricultural inter est stand much in need of protective du ties, but if it did, if foreign breadstuffs could be imported with a profit to shippers, then an indispensable duty would arise to restrict the incoming supply, and enable our own farmers to possess the domestic market. It would be most impolitic for every other interest as well as that, if we bought our food from foreign-ers, and allowed our own-producers to pine in poverty. Their granaries might be full to overflowing, and yet, for want of a market for the supply, they would ack a hundred necessary articles almost as essential to comfortable subsistence a food itself. Therefore should we secure them in their natural right to the home market. So should we benefit them and ourselves as well, for the farmer could then purchase from his mechanical neigh bors the products of their ingenuity and skill, whilst both parties would be mutu-

ally advantaged. It is untrue, therefore, to allege that the friends of domestic industry argue only in behalf of "special interests." They lay peculiar stress, indeed, upon the importance of those overshadowing industries whose aggregate swells up to hundreds of millions, and which, therefore, are prominent marks for foreign But the impression gradually wore off-fore, are prominent marks for foreign hostility. But we want legislative protection for every domestic interest, whether agricultural, manufacturing or com-mercial, where nothing in the soil, climate or other conditions precludes donestic production.

So far from laboring for "special in

terests" in any obnoxious sense, the pol icy inculcated by protectionists would raise up rivals to many of our large es-tablishments, which are able to stand alone under present custom-duties and in-is an easy matter, but it is not so easy to ternal taxes. But it is not spough that back out, when you have found that an great factories or corporations may be individual is not a worthy conflourishing and contented. That is not A cut is too apt to make an et the mark we aim at, but such a mu'tiplis off he goes, laden, perhaps, with your socation of industrial works, large and small, as shall supply the home demand more effectually, and thus enable us to escape that crying evil which is at the root of all our present troubles, namely, the weekly export of a million dollars in gold and an indefinite amount of public bonds or shares in addition, calling for a further drain of gold to satisfy the interest or dividends. If that unfavorable balance of trade (which the British agent assure us is a matter of no consequence) were once turned permanently in our fayor, we she any special congressional action, for all things would then adjust themselves har-meniously and satisfactorily.—N. Amer-

CHRISTIAN AND MOSLEM.

We have marked with pleasure the generous sympathy expressed by our American cotemporaries generally for the oppressed and struggling Christians of Candia in their bloody and desperate contest for release from the thraldom un-der which they have so long groaned.— This is not much, to be sure. It will not contribute money or men in aid of the sacred cause, but it will gladden the hearts of our Christian brethren of Candia to know that far away in the remote west the people of the great republic can feel for their sufferings and wish them success in their attempt to throw off the sinvish yoke of Mahometan despotism. Laying aside all political considerations, or the rights of races and national ties, it really does seem passing strange that the great Powers of Christendom, look on unconcernedly while the Turkish legions crush out the noble aspirations of the people of Candia for a Christian government and institutions. England and France, the leading Powers of Europe, have warned the little kingdom of Greece not to interfere in Candia. Yet Greece seems to pay little heed to this warning. Her whole people pour out their warmest sympathy for the struggling islanders, and they do not hesitate a moment to send

them aid. It is idle to attempt to treat such ques tion as purely political. They embedy the same old contest between Christian and Moglem that has been going on at intervals ever since the dawn of Mahometan power. The antagonism is as natural and as unavoidable as anything of which history makes mention. The Ma-hometan power has planted itself exactly in the places dearest to the Christian heart. Every scene of the life and sufferings of the Redeemer, nearly every place consecrated by the missionary iabors of the apostles, has been monopolized by a religion utterly hostile to Christian ity, planted there by irruptions of barbarous hordes, and now maintained there, long after the savage vigor of those races has departed, wholly by the jeat-ousy of the Christian Powers towards

We however, have no such reasons for abstaining from extending at least our sympathy to any and all of the Christians dwelling in those places in their efferts at freedom. They are this day a better, hardier, a more civilized race than the barbaria 1 Turks who lord it over them, and it is a foul disgrace to the Christian Powers of the world that they do not do something to aid these brave Greeks.-The generous sympathy extended to the Italians in their struggles for nationality was the uprising of the world's best feelings. But the Italians had nothing more than political liberty to fight for, while the Greeks are suffering under an infilel lespotism that is the enemy alike of their eligion and of their political rights.

mile and make others happy, or be crabhed and make everybody around you miserable? You can live among flowers and inging birds, or in the mire surrounded by fog and frogs. The amount of happiness which you can produce is incalculable, if you will show a smiling face, a kind heart and speak pleasant words. On the other hand, by sour looks, cross words and love glow on your forehead. There is no joy so great as that which springs from a kind act or a pleasant deed, and you may feel it at night when you rest and in the morning when you rise, and through the day when about your daily

-Young man, don't let others drag you into too sudden and close intimacy with them. To form a new acquaintan individual is not a worthy companion. grets, which he will make the most of, turning things of little importance to such as will operate to the disadvantage of a fair name

boys. Their minds are so constantly en gaged in robbing orchards, playing "how nany miles," and other important amusements, and they have no time to talk or

-Cholera, it is said seldom attacks

—A country may be better for not be-ing forever at rest. The perfume from the spice Islands is increased by storms and tempests."

-Quench your thirst at the well if you would be a well man.