

Thirty-Ninth Congress.

Claims of Disloyal Persons not to be Paid.

Tenure of Office Bill Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, February 2, 1867.

SENATE.

A petition was presented from the sugar refiners of the United States, stating that there are thirty five millions invested in their business in the country and asking protection in pending tariff bill.

Mr. Wade called up the bill authorizing the Judges of Idaho to appoint the times and places of holding Courts, and providing that the Legislature be elected biennially in August, and meet biennially the first Monday in December, which passed.

The joint resolution authorizing Ocean Mail service three times per month between San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, at a cost not exceeding \$25,000 per annum, was passed.

Mr. Sumner's resolution calling for the latter on which Mr. Seward founded his inquiries to Minister Motley, was passed.

On motion of Mr. Cassens, the Secretary of State was requested to report what steps were taken by him to obtain from the Republic of Columbia the right for the United States to make the necessary surveys for an Inter Ocean Ship Canal through her territory.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution prohibiting payments from the Treasury to persons not known to have been opposed to the rebellion, and in favor of its suppression, with an amendment striking out the provision above quoted, and leaving the bill to prohibit payment of any claim of such persons occurring prior to the 13th of April, 1861 and that no portion shall authorize such payment until this joint resolution is modified or rejected.

Mr. Stewart, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill providing for the entry at the minimum price of public lands in California and Nevada, and settled and occupied as town sites, with an amendment providing that it shall be construed subject to the provisions of the act granting right of way to ditch and canal owners over public lands, and nothing in this act shall be construed to grant any right in conflict with the rights of miners upon public lands, which they hold under any law of Congress, or by rules or customs of miners.

Mr. Hendricks from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill to define and punish certain crimes therein named, with an amendment striking out the whole bill and inserting that if any persons shall rob another lawfully in custody of any kind or description of personal property belonging to the United States, or shall feloniously take and carry away the same, the person so offending shall on conviction be punished by fine not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment at hard labor not less than one year or more than ten years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Mr. Haines introduced a bill to amend the act for the removal of causes in certain cases from State Courts, approved July 27, 1866, which amendment provides that parties now amenable to any of the States lately in insurrection, or a party plaintiff in any cause now pending or hereafter brought in any court of such State, who is or shall be defended in a cause retained according to the laws of such State for adjudication, for relief sought by him, after plaintiff has ceased to prosecute the original action, shall be entitled, where the amount involved exceeds \$500, at any time before the trial or final hearing thereof to have said cause removed to the United States Circuit Court for such State, in the manner prescribed by the act to which this is a supplement: Provided, that such removal shall apply only to such causes as could under the Constitution and existing laws be brought into the Circuit or District Court of the United States in such State by the original act.

Section 2 provides that the pleadings in the cause when transferred shall have the same force and effect which the original pleadings would have in State Courts under the laws and practices thereof at the time of commencing the cause therein; provided, that no person shall be excluded or prevented from testifying or be deemed incompetent as a witness upon account of his color or race.

The Bankrupt bill came up. The pending question was upon the amendment of the Judiciary Committee to strike out the proposition of the House bill exempting from sale under the operations of the law so much of the debtors' property as is exempted by the exemption law of the State in which the debtors reside. It was debated by Messrs. Stewart, Foster, Poland and Beaufort, after which a vote was taken on Mr. Wilson's amendment to insert in lieu of the above a provision that an amount may be exempted not to exceed \$2,000. This was rejected, and the question referred to Yeas 14, nays 25.

The Senate bill to regulate tenure of office which received from the House, amended so as to include Cabinet officers among those who can not be removed without the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. Edmunds moved that the Senate disagree and call for a Committee of Conference.

Mr. Trumbull hoped the Senate would agree to amendment. He did not see why Cabinet Ministers should be excepted from the provisions of the bill, and the fight might as well be made here as in a Committee of Conference.

Mr. Edmunds said the Senate had expressed its opinion very decidedly on this subject, and according to usages of the body it ought not to be pressed to concur in what it had so decidedly voted down.

Mr. Hendricks moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject. Disagreed to.

The Clerk announced proceedings on the death of Philip Johnson, Representative from the Eleventh Pennsylvania District.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, leave was given the Judiciary Committee to sit during session hour for the remainder of the session.

Mr. Hooper gave notice of his intention to move on Monday for evening sessions of the House daily except Saturdays.

Senate bill, to regulate tenure of certain civil officers, came up. The vote of yesterday projecting Mr. Williams' amendment was reconsidered, 74 against 65, and the amendment was adopted, 82 against 63. The effect of the amendment is to strike out the exception of Cabinet officers from the operation of the bill.

The bill passed, 111 against 38. The Senate amendments to the tariff bill were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The bill to extend the patent of Thos. W. Harvey was tabled.

The Senate joint resolutions providing for the payment of certain Kentucky militia forces was passed with amendments.

Several private bills were disposed of. Mr. Ladin, from the Committee on Printing, reported a bill for the election by the House of Congressional Printer and the abolishment of the office of Superintendent of Public Printing.

No member seeking the floor, Mr. Ladin moved the previous question, which was seconded.

Mr. Trumbull moved to table the bill. A vote was about to be taken, when Mr. Ancona rose and announced the death of his colleague, and offered the usual resolutions of condolence and respect. Eulogies were delivered.

Adjourned.

MEXICO.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 2.—The Golden Age brings later advices from Mexico. General Alvarez has moved his forces toward the city of Mexico, his headquarters being at Yucalita. When last heard from the Imperialist forces under Mendez were besieged in Morelia by the Liberals. News of the taking of the town was soon expected.

Corona passed quickly through Tepic, and would march on Colima, now in the hands of the Imperialists, making it impossible to send merchandise to Guadaluajara and other cities from the coast. Five or six vessels, due at Manzanilla, with full cargoes of merchandise from Europe, will not be landed while the Imperialists have possession of Colima. Corona and the other Generals will spare no efforts to capture the place.

Five French war vessels were in the harbor of Acapulco. A small force of Imperialists garrison the forts.

Letters from the interior of Mexico state that many prominent members of the Church party, who uphold the dominion of the Austrians, will abandon the country when the French leave.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Mexican correspondence to the 19th ultimo states that forced loans were the result of late deliberations of the Imperialists at Leressa, and that American residents there were to be among the contributors to support Maximilian's Government.

Twenty-five members of the Junta voted for the continuance of Maximilian on the throne, but it was the popular impression that the council has resolved to pronounce for Ortega as a feeler of the national will.

The exodus of Mexican and French was increasing. The Archbishop of Mexico was getting ready to take his departure. Two and a half millions of dollars had been shipped from Vera Cruz as an advance of the French withdrawal from the Empire.

From Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, February 2.—The House debate on the Negro Suffrage bill has closed, and a test vote was taken, which resulted—yeas 36, nays 28. The friends of the measure are much elated.

Anthony, the Federal soldier under sentence of death, for killing a Nashville policeman, and two accomplices sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, have been pardoned by Gov. Brownlow.

A company of the Thirty-fourth regiment left for Overton county to day, to protect the citizens.

Temperance in High Places.

The temperance movement at Washington has been nobly seconded by another somewhat different, but quite as commendable, at Des Moines. Last Saturday evening, as we learn from the Register of that city, the outgoing and incoming State officers and their deputies had a social meeting at the Capital, during which those who were present, 25 in all, signed the following pledge:

We, the State Officers and Deputy State officers of Iowa, do hereby pledge ourselves not to use as a beverage, nor cause to be used, any intoxicating liquor, and in suitable ways we will discountenance its use in our respective communities.

The action of the State officers of Iowa, including as it does all except the Lieutenant Governor, who was not present, but who is a strictly temperate man, deserves special commendation. It will, it is to be hoped, prove the beginning of a long series. The Legislature now in session can do more for the cause of temperance by this means than by direct legislation. What say our members at Hawkeyburg?

EQUALITY IN CHURCHES.

A letter writer from G. says: "And here I may note one of the excellencies of German churches. Nobody has his own pew, therefore everybody has equal title to a seat, and the poor never feel themselves excluded. The humblest peasant can worship God in the King's chapel. There are no aristocratic churches where to the poor the Gospel is not preached."

The American Citizen.



The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

C. E. ANDERSON, - - - Editor.

BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6, 1867.

Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable. - D. Webster.

Communications.

FOR THE CITIZEN.

Mr. Editor, Sir: I am pleased to see your paper always free to articles on the liquor question. Why don't those men who sign petitions for license, favor us with some reasons, why we should have license in Butler county? The question is open for discussion, and now, while there is no excitement on the subject, is certainly the time for the whiskey men to come forward and show cause, why we should have license. They choose darkness rather than light: their cause will admit of no argument, save, such as can be used in the "dark cellar," where the law is violated, and men made demons, and then pointed to as examples of the "necessity for license." Why don't they point to every instance of horse stealing, and demand that men be licensed to steal horses; because horses will be stolen.

Would it not be legitimate for the government to make money out of man's propensity to steal, as out of his propensity to sell or drink poison? Which is the greater crime—to murder, or steal? The license system is a premium upon the part of the State for the cultivation of all the evil passions of depraved human nature. If you want to make a husband and son foolish and reckless; if you want to make a wife and mother miserable; if you want to make a family in rags, and spread their table with porridge; if you want to make a quiet town a den of howling demons—I know of no instrument so potent, for the work, as a licensed bar; where Tom will say, come, John, let us have a drink, in memory of old times." Now, "Tom, it is your treat." "Come boys, John, Bill, Sam, here now, Jim, take some; another glass, Landlord. What will you have 'boys.'" Here is the evil of license, it brings the poison right to the public parlor. The Landlord and his Lackeys always mould the atmosphere of the Bar Room, so that a man is no man at all if he don't treat; and in this way, the best men—wholesome, generous, clever creatures are led to drink, lest the Landlord, or some of their fellows, would think them churlish, stingy, narrow-hearted. Thus, the licensed Bar, from day to day corrupts the most gifted and generous youth of the State, who, under proper training, might fill honorable positions in life; but in a whiskey atmosphere, they will never fill anything but a drunkard's grave and drunkard's hell. Some men are so foolish as to say, "Give us license, it will help to pay the Nation's debt." Well, suppose a man earns three dollars per day, after he has labored hard all day, he goes to the nearest Bar Room, meets his neighbors, has a pleasant time, drinks a quart of whiskey, goes home, feels bad, cools the family, whips the wife, vomits on the carpet, feels sick, can't work next day, falls out with his neighbors, gets into a fight, gets a sore head, &c. &c. Well, the tax on the quart of whiskey was fifty cents; now, would not the Government be doing a kindness if it would tax the man fifty cents, and not manufacture the temptation and place it before him? Even if the man only lost one day's work he would gain two dollars and fifty cents by paying his tax and drinking no whiskey.

Our country is yet new; what we want is more labor; to tame the wilderness, drain the swamp, cultivate the field, develop the mine; but whoever heard of a man making a country rich, by standing behind a bar—watching his chance to take Ten cents out of his neighbor's pocket, and pour poison in his stomach—taking the very dime that might have carried a copy of the Last Will and Testament of Jesus Christ to some worshiper of idols within the reach of our Missionaries. Alas! how can men professing Christianity, sanction a Dram Shop?

The fact is, there has been a great revolution in public opinion in this county lately on the liquor question, and revolutions are bound to rule, and an overwhelming majority of the people of Butler county are opposed to license. It is no party matter; it is a matter of right and wrong, and a man that will not cease to do a wrong thing, because it is wrong, will not do a right thing because it is right.

The time is about gone when it is to be considered honorable to take the fire that should warm the children's feet—to burn the father's stomach and egg his conscience and dry up the tender affections. Mansion houses are no longer respectable when built with cakes, stolen from

BY THE CABLE.

LONDON, February 1.—The affairs of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, which were referred to a committee, are much improved.

It is certain that on the opening, Parliament will propose reform measures. Mr. Laird offers to pay the Alabama claims.

An earthquake occurred at Sierra Leone, and was very destructive to life and property.

PARIS, February 1.—Napoleon will soon issue a decree granting perpetual right of social and religious meetings.

ATHENS, February 1.—It is impossible for the Grecian Government to prevent volunteers leaving for Crete. Fifteen hundred have just left for that Island.

MADRID, February 2.—Over one hundred arrests have recently been made here of persons supposed to be connected with the revolutionary schemes.

LONDON, February 2.—Garibaldi discomfited any rising at Rome at present.

Russia protests against the Poles gathering in Galicia.

BERLIN, February 1.—The flag of the North Germanic Confederation agreed upon will consist of an eagle, and black, white and red stripes.

Prussia declines to treat with the South German States, on account of the provisions of the treaty of Prague.

LIVERPOOL, February 2.—Evening.—The ship Menmouth, from New Orleans for Liverpool, via Ponsacola, was abandoned at sea; 40 date. Eight lives lost; the remainder of the crew, 12 in number, were saved.

LONDON, February 2.—Advices from the Continent state that it is officially announced that Maximilian will remain in Mexico, if the Congress of that country, now soon to assemble, sustains him.

It is said that the plans of the Government do not embrace the introduction of the Reform Bill. The subject of reform will merely be recommended.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—Count Bismarck refused to declare the policy to be pursued by Germany, with regard to the differences between France and Belgium on one side, and Prussia on the other.

PARIS, February 2.—La Presse thinks the presence of the American squadron in the Mediterranean seems only to complicate the Eastern question.

The President's New Policy.

In the Washington special dispatches to the Commercial, published Thursday morning, reference was made to the fact that the administration had under consideration a new plan of reconstruction. The details of the proposed plan have not been made public, but the special correspondent of the New York Times says it is based on qualified suffrage and amnesty. Another special says:

There is no doubt that a new policy is in process of incubation at the White House. There has been a sort of informal notification to prominent Southerners that the administration intended to adopt a new line of reconstructive action, and this advice has had the effect of bringing to Washington Governors Orr, Parsons, Marvin and others, and who are freely admitted to the councils of the Executive. Qualified suffrage and universal amnesty form the superstructure of the new plan. In this movement Secretary Stanton is represented to have given his cordial adherence. Yesterday the latter minister and another member of the Cabinet met in several hours' converse eight or ten members from each house, who are invariably counted with the majority. The interview had almost exclusive reference to impeachment. Secretary Stanton deprecated in very feeling terms the unsettled and agitating of the civil and national interests of the country, should a trial of the President be resolved upon. In departing the gentlemen of Congress pledged themselves to oppose further action in the matter by the lower house.

A New and Grand Epoch in Medicine.

DR. MAGGIEL is the founder of a new Medical System. The quantarians, whose vast internal doses effebled the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite, with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most virulent sores with a box or so of his wonderful and all-healing Salve. These two great specifics of the Doctor are fast superseding all the strogtypied nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Magguel's Pills and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the (so called) remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Magguel's Pills are not of the class that swallowed by the dozen, and of which every box full taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Magguel's Pills suffices to place the bowels in perfect order, to soothe the stomach, to create an appetite, and render the spirits light and buoyant. There is no gripping and no reaction in the form of constipation. If the liver is affected, its functions are restored; and if the nervous system is feeble, it is invigorated. This salubrious quality makes the medicines very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Ulcerous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the disinfestant power of Magguel's Salve. In fact, it is here announced that MAGGIEL'S PILLS, DYSPEPTIC AND DIARRHEA PILLS cure who all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chillsains, Cuts and all abrasions of the skin, MAGGIEL'S SALVE is infallible. Sold by J. MAGGIEL, 43 Fulton Street, New York, and all Druggists; at 25 cts. per box.

For Sale at Dr. GRAHAM'S Drug Store, sole Agent in Butler, Pa. May 9, '66.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Ways and Means Committee have decided to abolish the tax on newspaper advertisements.

The young Mormon girls are said to be very ready to clope with young Gentiles.

In one of the wards of New York there is a grog shop to every fifty seven persons.

Empress Eugenie is afraid of corpulency, and has taken to a diet of vinegar and slave pencils.

In England there are five people to one porter. In the United States it is the reverse.

Some of the French newspapers speak of the American Minister in Paris as "General Dixie."

A woman in Michigan asked for a divorce from her husband because he refused to wear a moustache.

The New York and Massachusetts Legislatures have before them a bill allowing husband and wife to testify against each other.

A sacrilegious wretch in Buffalo has been detected in robbing the contributions of a church. He was left off by giving his check for \$150.

A Harrisburg correspondent of a Philadelphia paper nominates Louis W. Hall, Speaker of the State Senate, for United States Senator in 1869.

Wm. M. Meredith, late Attorney General of the State, has been named in connection with the Republican nomination for the Supreme Bench.

The Cincinnati Commercial expresses the opinion that Major Gen. George H. Thomas stands a better chance to be the next President than any other man.

The Fenian leaders in New York advertise two thousand stand of arms, principally muskets and Springfield rifles, all ready for instant use.

The Tribune's Washington special says the person who wrote the letter concerning Mr. Motley, is an agent of Seward, and is now an applicant for the place.

One of the curiosities of the Universal Exhibition will be a gallery devoted to the history of labor, classed in ten sections, and arranged in chronological order.

The Herald's Washington special says it is reported that the House Committee on Whisky Frauds have concluded to report the repeal of so much of the laws relating to distilleries, and tax them on the capacity of their stills.

Rear Admiral Smith says it would be cheaper for Government to double or treble the pensions of aged and decrepit sailors and soldiers, and let them live at home, than to maintain institutions for their care.

The widow of the late Rev. Mr. Horton, of Massachusetts, who was murdered in the July riots at New Orleans, sought to recover damages against the city, but all the prominent lawyers declined to aid her.

Henry Van Reed has received the Republican nomination for Mayor of Reading, Pennsylvania. The Republicans carried the city by a small majority in October last, although the Democracy have usually been successful.

The assembling of the principal Generals of the country at Washington is supposed to mean something in particular, the version of the best informed being after consultation, orders are to be issued looking to the better protection of Union men in the South.

The constellation of Copernic has a star which, from its peculiar appearance, is termed the "Burning Star." It has attracted unusual attention among the astronomers both in Europe and America. The extraordinary outbursts or changes in its apparent size and condition leaves but little doubt that it is a burning world.

The following is the conclusion of an epitaph on a tombstone in East Tennessee: "She lived a life of virtue, and died of cholera morbus, caused by eating green fruit in the full hope of a blessed immortality, at the early age of twenty-four years, seven months and sixteen days. Reader, go and do likewise."

TORONTO, February 1.—The total number of Fenians held here since June 1st is 107. The following is the disposal made of the cases: Twenty two convicted, twenty acquitted, forty-four dismissed for want of evidence, thirteen discharged on bail, and three remaining still in trial. The condemned will be sent to Kingston Penitentiary.

The Herald's New Orleans special says: It is understood that the Legislature passes the bill for the New Constitution over the veto of Gov. Wells, he will issue a proclamation declaring the convention of 1864 legal, and reassembling it. The radicals are organizing the Grand Army of the Republic all over the State, and a conflict between the Radicals and the ex-Confederates is not improbable.

A case is now before the United States Supreme Court in which Texas sues the Treasury of the United States for a large amount of State bonds seized by the Government at the close of the war. This is the first case before the Supreme Court in which an excluded State has been a party since the war, and it must evoke a decision as to whether the Southern country maintains its status of State boundaries.

Last Spring and Summer the Democrats and Conservatives found a good deal of solid satisfaction in denouncing Congress, and in predicting that the people, at the elections then approaching, would stamp it with reprobation. The elections came, and the people did not do such thing. Congress was emphatically approved. All the advanced Radicals were re-nominated and re-elected. Only the Conservatives and half-hearted Radicals were dropped. For a time the abuse of Congress was silenced. Recently, however, it has been reneued.

In view of the undeniable facts, we submit that the real points of objection is not against Congress, but against Popular Government. The objectors "do not want the people to govern, but only an insignificant faction."—Pitt Gazette.

MARRIED.

DURKIN—FRANK—On the 31st ult., by the Rev. J. P. Conroy, at the residence of Mr. John Pearce, Mr. Joseph Durkin, to Miss Julia Ann Pearce, both of Albany township, this county.

DOUGLASS—MARIETTA—On the 23d ult., by the Rev. Wm. H. Jackson, Mr. John H. Dodd, to Miss Agnes Conroy, both of Brownsville, this county.

COYNE—JENNIFER—On September 12th, 1866, by the Rev. J. M. Keenan, Mr. W. C. Coyne, to Miss Sarah Coyne, both of New Lebanon, Schoharie county, Pa.

HILTON—THOMAS—On the 15th instant, by the Rev. John Bailey, Mr. James M. Hilton, to Miss Maggie J. Thompson, both of this county.

Legal Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES. BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, &c., in a certain cause, do hereby give notice that I will sell at public sale, at the Court-house in the borough of Butler, on MONDAY, the 6th day of March, D. 1867, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described property, to-wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim of Dominick McLaughlin, of and to Fifty acres of land, more or less, situated in Clearfield township, Butler county, Pa., bounded North by McLaughlin, East by Alex. McLaughlin, South by McLaughlin, and West by Peter McLaughlin, about Ten acres cleared. Said land taken in execution of a writ of Fieri Facias, &c., do hereby give notice that I will sell at public sale, at the Court-house in the borough of Butler, on MONDAY, the 6th day of March, D. 1867, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described property, to-wit:

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