

Political Hypocrisy.

All tenderness and concern for the Constitution of the United States would seem to be confined to the late rebel...

The American Citizen.



The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

O. E. ANDERSON, Editor. BUTLER PA. WEDNESDAY, MAR. 6, 1867.

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

The Adlington Murder trial will be reported in the Citizen in full by an able Reporter.

Passage of the Reconstruction and Tenure of Office Bill.

The vetoes of the Reconstruction Bill and the Tenure of Office Bill by the President were sent to Congress on Saturday afternoon.

Let no one be deceived. The true friends and defenders of the Constitution of the United States must be looked for elsewhere than in the ranks of rebel leaders.

A Novel License Law.

Amid all the controversy about license laws, the Albany Argus suggests the plan of leaving the sale of liquors free, and licensing drinkers, as it is the drinking, not the selling that does the mischief.

Before taking out his license a citizen would have time to reflect, and they would have to pay in advance for the glorious privilege of the reflection.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN AND TEACHERS.

Every young man, whatever may be his future calling in life, will find a thorough and practical business education his greatest asset.

Notice.

I caused an advertisement of the Hamilton Gold and Silver Mining Company, of Nevada, to be published in the papers of this county.

February 20th, '67.—J. Ziegler, Sec'y & Treas.

Business Colleges.

The past few years have wrought wonderful changes in the system of popular education. Business Colleges have become a necessity, and there is no young man in the country who considers his education complete, or thinks of engaging in business, without first graduating at one of these institutions.

License and Entertainment.

On Monday morning the citizens of the Borough were somewhat surprised to find that four of the hotel-keepers had, by preconcerted arrangement, closed their houses against the public.

Clothing. J. VOGEL, of the firm of J. & J. VOGEL, wholesale and retail Clothiers of No. 340 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, will be in Butler, during the term of March Court, 1867, with a splendid assortment of men and boy's made-up clothing.

The March term of the Butler County court is now in session. Hon. James Garvey and Joseph Cummins, our newly elected Associates, are in attendance.

Spanish Sheep. The attention of Wool Growers is directed to the advertisement of McABOY Bros, Butler, Pa., who have a fine lot of Spanish Merino Sheep for sale.

The Androns Report of Butler township, as published in the CITIZEN of last week, and purporting to be signed by James Tracy and Obe Cratty, was not made out in accordance with the understanding and direction of myself.

Communications.

MR. EDITOR:—As we have heard (through the columns of your excellent paper) from a number of the townships in our county, concerning their resources, prospects, population, &c., perhaps a few words concerning Washington township may not be unacceptable to you and the community.

Mr. Editor:—Seeing in the columns of your paper a number of communications from different townships, I take the liberty of sending you a few lines from Adams, hoping it may not be amiss.

February 23th, 1867. WASHINGTON.

For the Citizen.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you be kind enough to publish the following as the law governing the license question? The Act of Assembly, dated April 20, 1858, was as follows: Sec. 6. "Licenses to vend the liquors aforesaid, or any of them, shall be granted to citizens of the United States, of temperate habits, and good moral character, whenever the requirements of the laws on the subject are complied with by any such applicants, and shall authorize the applicant to sell the liquors aforesaid for one entire year from the date of his license; Provided, that nothing herein contained shall prohibit the court from hearing other evidence than that presented by the applicant for license: Provided further, that after hearing evidence as aforesaid, the court shall grant or refuse a license to such applicant in accordance with the evidence."

This law was amended by the Act of April 14th, 1859, as follows: It shall be lawful for the several Courts of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth to hear petitions in addition to that of the applicant, in favor of, or remonstrance against the application of any person applying to either of them, for a license to keep a hotel, inn or tavern, and thereupon to refuse the same, when ver in the opinion of said Court such inn, hotel or tavern is not necessary for the accommodation of the public and entertainment of strangers and travellers: and so much of the 6th Section of the Act of Assembly relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors passed April 20th 1858, as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed, Provided, that the several Courts of Quarter Sessions, empowered to grant licenses shall have and exercise such discretion, and no other in regard to the necessity of inns or taverns as is given to the courts by an act relative to inns and taverns, approved 11th of March 1834."

So that by this act the wide discretion of the court given by the act of 1858 was narrowed down to the question whether or not a hotel is necessary for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Act of 1834 referred to, is as follows: "No Court shall license any person to keep an inn or tavern, unless from the petition or certificate, or from their own knowledge, or upon evidence sought for and obtained they shall be satisfied of the fitness of the person applying, and of the sufficiency of the accommodations aforesaid."

Which fitness and accommodations are defined and set forth in the preceding section, as follows: "That such a person is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers."

While these are the laws of the land, I do not see how the Court can possibly refuse to grant license to a person who complies with the requirements of the act, and who for honesty and temperance comes recommended by twelve reputable citizens, unless they decide that the hotel for which license is prayed, is unnecessary for the accommodation of the public.

Our taverns so far rather on the decline, but a few years ago we had three in number in our bounds all of which appeared in a flourishing condition having a good run of custom, but time has altered the circumstances; and now we have a happy community; we see no drunkards raging in their madness and despair; we hear no children crying for a morsel of bread; we see no mother's tears, no father's curses, and everlasting frowns. We see no mothers going down with sorrow to the grave, that her only son is learning to handle the drunkard's poisonous bowl. Oh! what a change, almost from death to life, may the work of progress push forward in this great work of Temperance, until this whole community and country shall be fully prepared to fulfill the high destiny designed by the Ruler of the universe; and may God's power, knowledge and wisdom rest upon those who have the power to open their eyes of granting those houses the privilege of destroying a community and selling the poisonous cup, which "bitch like the serpent and stings like an adder." May the time soon come for come it must, that our eyes may never behold the things that were seen; and our ears never hear the doleful lamentations of drunkard's oaths; a reformation as well as the license system, although but a year ago it was a scene of great excitement: Fathers, mothers, and sisters stood waiting anxiously to see if their son or brother had fallen on distant battle fields by the traitorous blow, sometimes eyes were dimmed with tears, the lightest heart was made heaviest; many a kind companion in the glory of his strength was heard from, never to behold him again on this side of the grave; no laughter, no mirth, was heard around that welcome board in those dark dreary years of solitude; but alas! how changed. We are like many other parts of our land, an age behind in the improvements of civilization, on the account of not having a railroad which would bring to our farmers a speedy market at home; but we trust that the day will soon dawn when the iron horse will be heard along our Glade Run shores, and may the sound still reverberate throughout the land, that we are still onward, from what our accept fathers were.

February 27th, 1867.

For the Citizen.

MR. EDITOR:—I respectfully solicit a space in the columns of your excellent paper, to make a few remarks upon an article, Mr. School, under the caption of "Cui Bono," gave your readers on the 20th inst. I know not who he is or what he is; but judging from his article, he must be one of those who "expect to be heard for their much speaking."

I am truly sorry Mr. S., you were so rash in forming a poor opinion of me as an educator; and so hasty in declaring it to the public. He, who is prone to censorious judging of others, gives them great cause to suspect, that he is himself devoid. Hence, Mr. S., "Judge not that ye be not judged. For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged."—"Condemn not, and ye shall be not condemned."

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Before you concluded the first sentence of your article, you boldly asserted, that I was ignorant, and did not understand "the nature of the human mind, its wants, its powers and capacities, and the methods by which it may be expanded and exalted, through the sublimating effects of instruction." I presume, sir, that if experience and observation are of any consequence, I am not as ignorant of it as you suppose. Nor am I as "slow to learn the future requirements, and wants of the pupils," as you have unnecessarily judged. I think, sir, that they require, in the first place, a good, and practical knowledge of orthography. It is essential to a good, and practical education—It is the foundation of science and literature. Without correct spelling, we can not expect to have correct pronunciation. And is not correct pronunciation one of the essentials to correct reading? Does not correct reading enable us to form and express our thoughts correctly?—Ideas without words to express them, are of little consequence. Show me an individual who is deficient in orthography, and I will show you one who has no taste for reading. Hence unacquainted to form, or advance very useful ideas.

I am well aware, that thought is the essence of education; and I am as anxious, and labor as earnestly as any teacher can, to "set the soul to thinking, and keep it thinking." Sometimes we spend a half hour on object lessons. Sometimes I give them a short lecture on some interesting subject. Sometimes one thing and sometimes another; anything that will interest them.

It is a query to me, when and where you learned to spell the words in your article? Did you learn them in your spelling book, in your youthful days at school? or did you have Webster's Dictionary before you? If not, did you employ some one to write your thoughts for you? We presume you did one of the two, as you are so much opposed to having the "mind clogged and impeded with words"; and as words "must be lost and die in one short hour," after learned.

You appear to have great sorrow for the "youthful intellects of this ancient cultivated borough; but they have greater sympathy for you, because they think it must be very inconvenient for you to be always carrying Webster's Unabridged Dictionary with you, that you may be able to pen your thoughts correctly, or to get some one to do it for you.

You appear to think that learning words "is hurtful and injurious." Why is it more injurious than memorizing geography lessons? I have been teaching for nine years, and I have the first one yet to see, that has been thus injured; but quite the contrary. I have found, that they make greater progress in their other studies, and with less labor, than those who neglect the spelling book—When they write a letter, or an essay, every word is spelled correctly. This is more than many of our "graduates," or would-be professors can do.

I have seen letters that were written by professors of respectable institutions, in which, one third of the words were incorrectly spelled. I was lately informed of a young man, that lost the situation as principal of an academy on account of incorrect spelling. Hence, I cannot see how the "golden moments are wasted," learning "words" in the spelling book correctly. Words learned correctly in youth, though they may not know the meaning of them now, will prove beneficial in after life. 'Tis a pity that so many of our educators pay so little attention to spelling.

You seem very fearful that the pupils will have "a disgust for study, and repugnance to school," because they are required to study the spelling book. It is the least of my fears. I have always observed it to be quite the contrary. More anon.

Zelenople, Pa., Feb. 23, 1867.

For the Citizen.

MR. EDITOR:—I presume it is time for Worth township to speak on the subject of education, as the intelligence of her schools is equal to that of other districts in the county.

We have eight schools in operation; four taught by ladies of the highest grade morally and intellectually; they are an ornament and credit to the profession.—We believe that they are good teachers, and are laboring faithfully in the discharge of their duties.

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The other four are taught by young men, who have not formed their character in dram shops, nor with the roughs of the world, they are worthy to receive the right hand of fellowship of those mentioned above. The manner in which they are all displaying their abilities as teachers, is praiseworthy and cannot be over estimated. The mighty dollar is not all that they labor for. They have the confidence as well as the co-operation of the parents, scholars and Directors; and thus, everything is moving along harmoniously. The pupils appear to take the greatest delight in receiving instruction from their teachers.

The Directors have visited all the schools, and spent half a day in each one, and have just ended their visitations, and they can safely say, the time was well and pleasantly spent. They return their sincere thanks to the teachers and scholars for the kind reception they received at each and all of the schools.

A. O. F.

MR. EDITOR:—According to a resolution of the Butler Union League at its last meeting, you are respectfully requested to publish the following:—

PREAMBLE. WHEREAS, Believing that the cause of temperance is intimately connected with the cause of good morals, we, the undersigned, agree to form a society for the purpose of advancing that cause, to be governed by the following CONSTITUTION.

Article 1st.—Of name and object. SECTION 1. The name of this society shall be 'The Butler Temperance League.' Sec. 2. Its object shall be to prevent drunkenness, dram-selling and illegal liquor traffic by all legal and moral means in the power of its members.

Article 2.—Of officers. SECTION 1. The officers of this society shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer, whose duties shall be regulated by the usages of other associations of a similar kind respecting their officers.

Article 3.—Of pledges of members. SECTION 1. We pledge ourselves to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal or mechanical purposes, and to use our influence on every proper occasion against such use.

Article 4.—Of membership. SECTION 1. Each person on becoming a member shall sign the Constitution and pay an initiation fee of twenty five cents, except ladies, and funds for the purposes of society which will not be met by initiation fees shall be raised by voluntary contributions.

The foregoing is an exact copy of the Preamble and Constitution of the League as adopted. GEORGE A. BLACK, Secretary.

Good Whiskey. COLUMBIA, CLEARFIELD, BUTLER COUNTY, & FERRISBURG, PA. MR. ANDERSON, Sir:—I feel perfectly inclined more or less to believe a little good whiskey is beneficial for the constitution by times when a person is out away from home on strange water in the dog days, in bad weather traveling on a long journey in a cold day, in wet weather when he has no appetite much any more except by spells when he needs his litters regularly, to stimulate his weak stomach. The fact of the subject is, the people have gone crazy—how could we prosper without some ale, wine and good whiskey for the sick. The Doctors know it is indispensable. It gives the appetite, it clears the breath, it cures the headache, it warms the stomach, it kills the harbors, it cures the stiffness, it cools the heat of summer and tempers the cold of winter, it destroys the biliousness of the head. It keeps the liver in action and regulates the spleen. It is good for the rheumatism and the gout, and the heart disease and the cramps, and the sun stroke, and the stroke of an accident and the Deterious Tremulous, and all the other tremendous diseases that human flesh is heir to; and we should have it convenient to every family,—brought within the reach of the poor man, to be sold by the quart. These temperance men no doubt, all have a gallon keg in the cellar, they are big bugs, and bugs more or less, when they have a pain in the stomach—they know where to go. The poor man has just as good a right to a dram as these large stock, who have nothing else to do than hold indignation meetings over a good thing more or less.

Yours Truly, PAT