

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Stanton Suspended.

WASHINGTON, Monday Aug. 12, 1867. The following is a copy in full of the correspondence of today between the President, Mr. Stanton, and Gen. Grant.

Sir: By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and Laws of the United States, you are hereby suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same. You will at once transfer to Gen. U. S. Grant, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War ad interim, all records, books, papers, and other public property now in your custody and charge.

Very respectfully yours, ANDREW JOHNSON. THE HON. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, Washington, D. C. (HOURS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES.)

Sir: I enclose herewith I have to transmit to you a copy of a letter just received from the President of the United States notifying me of my assignment as Acting Secretary of War, and directing me to assume those duties at once.

The suspension of Mr. Stanton was done so quietly that very little was known of it by the public generally until 5 o'clock this afternoon. Even the reporters of the sleepy Washington papers were so sure that the rumors which had been floating around during the early part of the day were false, that they made editorial statements to that effect in their editions this afternoon.

It is not true that the President has telegraphed to Gen. Steedman to come here to take the position of Secretary of War, nor has he selected a successor to Mr. Stanton, but it is quite likely he may tender the position to a distinguished New England ex-Governor.

The Tennessee Election.

The result in Tennessee is the successful solution of a vexed problem. It is the satisfactory conclusion of a grave experiment. It is the achievement of an important revolution. The rights and capacities of a race, on the one hand, and the submission and obedience of a class, on the other, were involved.

But, after all, the dread consequences have not followed. The negro has cast the ballot for the candidates of his choice, and the disfranchised Rebel has looked on and seen him do it—all without a word or a blow.

And now we hope that the Tennessee Radicals will be actuated by an enlarged statesmanship rather than by an unwise indelicateness. The pacification and prosperity of their State can be best secured by wiping out every vestige and remembrance of war, and reinstating in political rights every citizen just so rapidly as it can be done consistently with the security and perpetuity of freedom and the Union.

ADVERTISING.—There is comparatively few business men who understand the art of advertising. Some men advertise for a short time after they commence business, and think that is sufficient, omit advertising after they have established a flourishing business by its aid.

Do you pursue miserly ways of marking your business down—that of posting slips upon fences, or painting boards and nails them upon public or private houses, with letters of some particular article for sale at some particular place—keep yourself prominent before the people by advertising.

The American Citizen.



The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

C. E. ANDERSON, - - - Editor

BUTLER PA. WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21, 1867.

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

Union Republican State Ticket.

SUPREME JUDGE, Hon. Henry W. Williams, Of Allegheny County.

Union Republican County Ticket.

ASSEMBLY: JAMES T. M'JUNKIN, JOHN EDWARDS, [LAWRENCE CO.] GEO. S. WESTLAKE, } MERCER CO. DAVID ROBINSON, }

TREASURER: HUGH MORRISON. COMMISSIONER: CHARLES HOFFMAN. JURY COMMISSIONER: CHARLES M'CLUNG. AUDITOR: J. CALVIN GLENN.

Secretary Stanton Suspended.

We publish in another column the Correspondence between President Johnson and Secretary Stanton, in which it will be seen that the Secretary has been suspended and commanded by the accidental occupant of the White House to hand over the office to General Grant who by direction of the President is to perform the duties of the office ad interim.

The suspension of Secretary Stanton can only be accounted for on the ground that Mr. Stanton was in favor of carrying out the reconstruction policy of Congress in opposition to the "My Policy" of the Conservative Democratic—Rebel serving President.

LOPEZ, the betrayer of Maximilian, is said to have been assassinated at Puebla. If the news is confirmed, few, if any, will lament him. The only thing which he ever made his name known, was fraud and treason.

THE NORTHERN Democracy has so long been the parasite of slavery, that now, since the old, rotten institution has fallen, trunk and branches, the parasite lies in a helpless tangle on the ground, feeling around for some remains of the old thing to fasten to.

The Fair.

We this week publish the Premium List. It entirely differs from that of last year in several important particulars:

1st, Exhibitors are placed on the same footing with others as to admission to the grounds.

2d, Tickets good during the Fair are reduced in price, from One Dollar to Fifty Cents each, or Five for Two Dollars.

3d, No premium less than One Dollar is offered and premiums are given to Second best animals, &c.

It is hoped these liberal changes will have the effect of making the years display more worthy of our County than last year was.

The track is now in good order and open to the public.

Sheridan, Thomas and Hancock.

The President has issued an order removing Gen. Sheridan; Gen. Thomas is to fill the vacancy and Sheridan is ordered to the Department of Mississippi and Kansas. The order also, directed that Gen. Hancock should take the place of Thomas, but on the advice of Gen. Grant the President is said to have reconsidered the matter and will leave Hancock in his present position.

Washington D. C.

In the Citizen of this week will be found a letter from our Correspondent in Washington. We expect to favor our readers with a regular monthly correspondence from the Capital.

THE NEW YORK Tribune having finished up the Jeff. Davis business, has lent itself to Butler, by whom it is being run in the interest of the scheme to ruin Gen. Grant. The one is about as reputable as the other; in fact nothing could be more proper than that they who want bail for Jeff. Davis should engage promptly in whatever plot promises the greatest injury to General Grant.

Editorial Clippings.

The report that Gen. Steedman is to be appointed Secretary of War is again credited in Washington.

The order for the removal of Sheridan is expected hourly in Washington. Is this to be the first result of the change in the War Department? We are not willing to believe it.

The Japanese Government, in accordance with the stipulations made at the Conference of Osaka, has opened another port to foreign trade. This seems to refute the report that the great Daimios had declared against the opening of any more ports.

A CABLE dispatch this morning confirms the news which we printed a few days ago of the intentions of Garibaldi of renewing his preparations for a movement on Rome. It now seems he is at Sienna, actively engaged in preparations for his contemplated movement.

REPUBLICANS in Tennessee are convinced that the disfranchisement of white voters might be to a great extent repealed with general advantage. Prominent men at Nashville are urging Gov. Brownlow to convene the old Legislature for this purpose, and as the Governor has already expressed himself in favor of amnesty, there is good reason to hope that Tennessee will speedily prove that the triumph of justice is also the triumph of charity.

OUR Washington reports leave little or no room for doubting that Mr. Johnson has determined to do everything in his power to obstruct the reconstruction policy of Congress. To this end all the Department Commanders will be removed, and the power of the administration cast in opposition to the operation of the laws relating to reconstruction.

The weather at present is very pleasant. Thus far we have had a very cool summer, but as this is only Aug. 13th, we may have plenty of warm weather yet. The markets are well supplied with melons, cantelopes, tomatoes, &c. Very fine peaches are selling at 80 cents and \$1 per bushel.

The attempt to disparage Gen. Grant for accepting temporarily the duties of the war office will fail, for it proceeds on the unjust and unreasonable assumption that the General surrenders to Johnson. Nothing is further from the truth. The Washington Chronicle, of Wednesday, puts the matter quite at rest, as follows:

"In this connection it will be interesting to know that General Grant looks upon his assignment to the War Department by the President in the light of a military order, which he had no right to protest against. He and Mr. Stanton have fully understood each other from the first development of the attempt to oust the latter from office, and it is understood that in their conferences regarding the matter; they discussed at length the influence of the acceptance of the assignment of Grant's political status as well as the well known effort of certain parties to identify him with the policy of the administration."

It seems to be understood that Gen. Grant will remain but a short time at the head of the War Department. The President doubtless perceives the advantage loyal reconstruction will derive from his presence there, and for this reason will probably relieve him as soon as possible.

General Sickles is personally very popular in Charleston. It is generally acknowledged that he executes his duty with a fidelity that nothing can shake, but he contrives to do it in such a manner as to avoid unpleasant feelings. He places himself in constant communication with the oldest residents and political leaders, and gives them to understand the necessity for carrying out any policy under the reconstruction act that he may resolve to adopt. By this judicious course he secures the co-operation of a class whose support is most desirable for the success of any measure, and the very radical changes introduced have probably struck deeper and endure longer than the changes effected in any other Southern Department.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13, 1867. DEAR CITIZEN:—During the recess of Congress our city usually resumes the quiet of sabbath, but since the last adjournment, we have had somewhat to vary the monotony of the scene. The first Civil trial of one of the assassination conspirators has been going on, and now, after two months, the case is ended only to be begun again. The jury, after being questioned Judge Fisher to discharge them, which he at once did, and remanded the prisoner back to jail. The jury stood eight for release and four for conviction. When the case will be disposed of can only be surmised. It is not likely a jury from here would convict.

When the jury were discharged quite a sensation was created in the courtroom by the Judge stating, that as Mr. Bradley, one of the prisoner's counsel, had used a language unbecoming a Gentleman, and continued to use such language, his name is hereby stricken from the Roll of Attorneys allowed to practice in this court. Upon hearing this, Bradley dismissed the right of Judge Fisher to dismiss him. The court then adjourned and Judge F. left the room followed by Mr. Bradley, and when they reached the street cars Mr. Bradley handed the Judge a note, supposed to be a challenge. During the entire trial the conduct of Mr. Bradley has been everything but that of a gentleman. The efforts of the defense have been to get up a sympathy on behalf of the prisoner outside, and thereby intimidate the Court and prosecution.

On Saturday the President requested Mr. Stanton to resign, stating that considerations of high regard for the public service would induce him to accept his resignation. Mr. Stanton replied that considerations of high regard would prompt him not to resign. To-day the President suspended Mr. Stanton and placed Gen. Grant in charge of the War Department, Port Folio. Gen. Steedman, Revenue Collector at N. O., is the most prominent one spoken of as a successor to Mr. Stanton. The whole matter will be taken care of when Congress assembles in November.

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Communications.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you afford me a small space in your paper; I will try to be brief as possible. I have waited for some years, hoping some more able or influential correspondent would call attention to the community to the matter. I allude to "match huts," which I think to be wrong for several reasons. 1st. It is waging a war of extermination against creatures which do not now exist in such numbers as to do any material damage to the farmer, and he is the only one they can injure. If this destructive cause be persisted in for a few years longer our children will not have the pleasure of seeing the beautiful symmetry and active movements of the squirrel nor hear the mysterious drumming of the pheasants, (or grouse,) which was as good, in some respects, as an almanac to the pioneer settler, its persistent drumming being considered an almost certain indication of rain. 2nd. It is an unwarrantable, and uncalled for destruction of God's innocent creatures, and of that life which man can neither give nor restore; and is a cruel, and tyrannical exercise of that dominion which God in his goodness, gave to man over the inferior creatures. (I do not know, but I suppose for the greater part of the game slain in the hunts is thrown away and never used.) 3rd. It is an imposition on the community in general. For in stance; a man thinks there is no more game on his premises than he wishes; (and it is certainly his as long as it remains on his premises,) so he thinks that after the oils of the week, he will take an hour of Saturdays afternoon to go out with his fowling piece and obtain one or two to be a treat for himself and family; but, ere that day, along come these rascals, roam recklessly over his premises, where they have not the least right to be, and destroy all the game upon his premises. 4th. It is an imposition upon the poor; There are many families who can but seldom reach a treat of beef or mutton, when it comes to be sold at from 12 to 20 cents per pound, whose members might, on their way home from the labors of the week, by carrying their fowling pieces, obtain a good treat for their families, each at the expense of only a couple of charges of powder and lead. 5th. It is an imposition upon the sick: Physicians often recommend the soup of wild game, and the sick often desire it. I once hunted 3 days to obtain a squirrel for a sick person, but they were so scarce I did not get one in all that time. I know a person at present who has been confined under a severe illness, during seven or eight months past, and who sorely desires food of any kind, but yet seems to relish a little soup and a tittle of the flesh of a well dressed squirrel. Now, if this squirrel get occasionally an ear of corn or a head of wheat from our fields let us not grudge it to him; we will get a greater blessing with the remainder, and some day get the whole body in pay, and his head too; which, by the way, is one of his best parts. When well cleaned, and cooked, the upper and under jaws part easily, and you come at his cheeks and tongue; and a little effort rolls back the cap of his skull and you come at his brain, all which parts are delicious.) But, it may be argued that these hunts are for the destruction of foxes and other carnivorous creatures: Well, sometimes one fox is taken, but it is seldom; and, I believe neither hawk nor owl ever appears on the dead list; no, it is the innocent and useful which suffer. If these hunts be urged as necessary trials of skill, let men and boys be reminded that there are plenty of inanimate objects to serve them as targets.—I hope judicious and right thinking citizens of Butler county will take this matter into consideration.

News Items and General Intelligence.

The Reading Dispatch proposes Edwin M. Stanton as the Republican candidate for President.

General Grant as Acting Secretary of War, contemplated transferring to other places quite a large number of army officers who have been on duty here since the close of the war, but whose retention here the public service does not any longer require.

The Chicago Tribune well says:—"With Gen. Grant in the war office there is no danger of any practical harm to come to the country in consequence of the change. The General's position as Secretary of War and commander of the army is anomalous. There is no law, however, against holding both offices, although he can receive compensation for only one.

A NORTHERN SYMPATHIZER.—The New London Commonwealth (Conn.) calls Gen. Grant an "illustrious mule-head and dummy," and then pathetically exclaims:—"O shade of the immortal heroes and statesmen who have passed away! May the Heavenly Father generously close your eyes that you may not behold the destruction of the institutions you have founded."

BRINGIN' 'EM UP.—Mayor Gustavus Horton of the city of Mobile, was on Friday last, arrested by United States Commissioner W. D. Turner, for violation of the Civil Rights bill, in the case of the negro Johnson. The case culminated in the banishment of the negro, who had lost a leg in the United States service. Horton gave bail in \$2000 for his appearance on Monday.

THE GENIUS OF LIBEARTY, published at Uniontown, in this State, has recently passed under new auspices. Probably the reader will require to know no more than can be gathered from the following quotation from its columns:

"The contributors to the Lincoln monument are demanding to know what has become of their money. No matter what has become of it. It cannot be put to a more disgraceful purpose than building a monument to such a man as Lincoln, whose life was a withering curse

Major Whiting, quartermaster in charge of the work, reports that up to this time 70,000 bodies have been reburied in the cemeteries embraced within the operations of the Army of the Cumberland.

List of Jurors Drawn for September Term, 1867.

John C. Beitzley, Connoquessing; carpenter; George Arner, Washington; Robert Campbell, Jr., Slipperyrock; J. C. Dufford, Connoquessing; Matthew Foraker, Jr., Donegal; William Gibson, Fairview, carpenter; James Gardner, Muddy creek, farmer; Peter Gallaher, Franklin, farmer; O. H. Perry Graham, Cranberry; Joseph Graham, Jefferson; Jonas Hartzell, Jackson; John Johnston, Buffalo; William Johnston, Mercer; H. D. Jamison, Worth; John B. M'Nair, Forward; James M'Canless, Jr., Penn; Jacob Meechling, Butler borough; Scott Mitchell, Summit, farmer; Jacob Miller, Winfield; William Riddle, Clinton; William C. Robb, Oakland, farmer; Adam Snyder, Brady; Robert Shephard, Middlesex; James Stoeker, Venango.

TRAVERSE JURORS, FIRST WEEK: Dennis Boyle, Donegal; John Barker, Middlesex; John W. Barr, Fairview; Robert Black, Sr., Harrisville, merchant; William Cashdollar, Adams; James Criswell, Adams; Thomas Coulter, Concord; John Crothers, (of Thomas,) Clay; William Campbell, Coeord; Jesse Dutton, Prospect, shoemaker; John Dunlap, Clay; Jacob Dufford, Connoquessing; David Dodds, Adams; William Ellenberger, Fairview; William Gallaher, Franklin, farmer; Thomas Gallaher, Muddy creek, farmer; Adam Gr. It, Jefferson; James H. Graham, Cranberry; William Garvin, Jackson; William Hamilton, Mercer; Robert Hindman, Franklin, farmer; Michael Hooks, Buffalo; John Harting, Winfield; Nicholas Kline, Forward; Leonard Kline, Harmony; Wm. Leekey, Clinton; Jesse Miller, Forward; James M'Clure, Worth; John R. Moore, Clinton; William Martin, Lancaster, farmer; William M'Clure, Mercer; John P. Oliver, Portersville, merchant; Samuel Rca, Penn; Valentine Hestegert, Clearfield; Charles Kabe, Saxburg; Daniel Snyder, Brady; Andrew Turk, Summit; Thomas S. Wells, Jefferson.

SECOND WEEK.

S. E. Allen, Allegheny; John Allen, Parker, farmer; James Allison, Parker; Thomas Brannow, Muddy creek, farmer; Daniel Barnes, Slipperyrock; Jas. Blain, Allegheny; Daniel Byers, Milertown; Alexander Bell, Washington; John Cooper, Jackson; John Carr, Slipperyrock; William H. Christy, Concord, farmer; J. S. Campbell, Cherry, farmer; James Davidson, Sr., Adams, farmer; John C. Fisher, Franklin, farmer; Jacob Fisher, Worth; James Gichrist, Cherry, farmer; Samuel Gibson, Fairview, farmer; John Huseleton, Butler, farmer; James Haslet, Butler, farmer; David Kirkpatrick, Centre, farmer; David M'Connell, Worth; John M'Elwain, Penn, farmer; James Martin, Buffalo; Samuel Miller, Centre, farmer; James Morrison, Esq., Lancaster, farmer; Isaac K. M'Ghee, Butler borough, shoemaker; Harrison Norris, Clinton, farmer; John Reed, Esq., Zelenotown, farmer; John Strader, Jefferson; Robert Sims, Venango; George Shoup, Oakland, farmer; Samuel Seaton, Marion, farmer; F. H. Tolly, Saxburg; Robert Thompson, Brady, farmer; John K. Vincent, Marion, farmer; Thomas Wilson, Centreville, merchant; Robert Wilson, Venango; Robert A. Wade, Washington, farmer.

We, the undersigned Sheriff and Commissioners of Butler county, do certify that the above is a correct list of the persons drawn to serve as Grand and Traverse Jurors at the September Term of Courts, 1867, commencing on Monday the 23d day of September.

ANDREW C. CHRISTIE, Com'r. WILLIAM DICK, Com'r. James B. Storey, Sheriff, Commissioner's office, July 25, 1867.

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