"man bare bas ? sa B res ?



"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. BUTLER BUTLER COUNTY, PENN'A, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1867.

WASHINGTON.

VOLUME 4.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS L. Z. MITCHELL, -Office N. E. Corner of Diamond, Butlef, Pa. "6

J. N. & J. PURVIANCE; Attorneys at Law; Office. on S. K. of Diamond and Main at. Butler: PK Charles M'Candless,

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THOMPSON & LYON. Office, on Main Street. Butler, Pa. Ch

......GEO. W. FLE BLACK & FLEEGER,

AND PENSION AND CLAIM AGENTS.

AND PENSION AND CLAIM *dOENTS*. The Office on Main street, opposite Schoeldgeman's (infing Store, Butler, 1:s.) **INFORMEY AT LAW**, Will attend to husiness entraited to his care prompt-Special attention given to the collections of Pen-ng, Back Pay and Bountics. Will also act as agent for those wishing to buy or I real estate. on South side of Diamond, in Bredin's building

W. J. YOUNG, ATTORNEY AT LAW. J. W. YOUNG, Surveyor. WApril 24, 1867, 1y. Michiga A. M. M'CANDLESS, JR. Attorney at Law, WALTER L. GRANAM Attorney at Law, HAVING recently returned from California, ha resumed the practice of Law in Butler. Particular attention given to business, in the Stat of California, eap cialty collections; having made as Autornia, and the second secon A. M. NEYMAN, M. D. Physician and Surgeon Office immediately opposite Walker's buildings Butler, Dec. 5, 18:6. W. S. HUSELTON, M. D.,

(Late of the U. S. Army.) No. 117 Federal Street, Prom Sto 10 A. M. " 3 to 5 F. M. " 7 to 9 ALLEGHENY CITY May 29, '67, 3 mos.

SEWING. MRS. T. J. LOWMAN,

Woold respectfully inform the clitzens of this place that she is prepared to do all kinds of sawing, such as Dress Making, Sagnas, Genta' Shirts, and Children's an parel. Also, Local Agent for Wheeler and Wilson's Sawing Machines.

GEORGE ROSE House, Sign & Ornamenta Painter. Paper Haning Done on the Shortest Notice. BUTLER. Aug. 28, 1867-19.

GRAHAM & BYRNE, Fashionable Hatters, No. 52 St Clair Street, reen Liberty and Pean Streets, opp.site St. Clai PITTSBURGH, PA Hats. Caps & Straw Goods of every style and quality. At the very Lowest Prices. JOHN N. SIEMON,

Confectioner and Cake Baker No. 109 Federal Street. Allegheny city, Fa.

Ice Cream, Soda Water, Fruits, Nuts, Jeli &., always on hand. ** Particulfr attention paid to orders. May 22, 1867, 1vr

FRANK H. JOHNSTON, M. D., Physician & Surgcon, HARRISVILLE.

Butler County, 1 REFERENCES: Dr. Crawford, Cooperstown, Pa. Dr. Snowden, Franklin, Pa. Dr. Massier, Cochranton, Pa. Dr. Fowler, Harrivellie, Pa. Drs. Foster & Huffman, Clintonvi Dr. Coulter, Centreville, Pa. Dr. Livingston, "

AMNESTY. THE FINISHING STROKE Proclamation by the President! Disabilities Removed from Rebels! THE CLASSES TO BE EXCLUDED. WASHINGTON. September 8.-The fol-

lowing pardon proclamation, although prepared yesterday, was not issued until this afternoon :

By the President of the United States of America. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In the month of July, A D.1861, the two Houses of Cong ess, with extraordicary unanimity, solemuly declar-ed that the war then existing was not waged on the part of the Government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any pur-pose of conquest or subjugation, nor pur-pose of overthrow or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to pre-serve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States

unimpaired, and that as soon as these ob-jects should be accomplished the war ought to cease; and, whereas, the Presi-deut of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1863, and on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1864, did, with objects of suppressing the then existing re-bellion, of inducing all persons to return to their loyalty, and of restoring the au-thority of the United States, issue proc-Attorney at Law, Office, South-west Corner of Diamond (That formerly occupied by Hon. Chas. C. Sullran) May 15, '19,-13) BUTLER, PA. President of the United States did, ou the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, issue a further proclamation with the same ob ject before mentioned, and to the end that the authority of the Government of the United States might be restored, and that peace, order and freedom might be established, and the President did, by the said last proclamation, proclaim and de-clare that he thereby granted to all per sons who had directly or indirectly par-ticipated in the then existing rebellion.

except as therein excepted, annesty and pardon, with the restoration of all rights of property except as to slaves, and exof property except as to slarge, and ex-cept in certain cases where legal pro-ceedings had been instituted, but upon condition that such persons should take and subscribe an oath therein preserviced, which oath should be registered for per-maneut preservation; and, whereas, is and by said last mentioned proclamation of the 29th day of May, A. D. 1835, fourteen extensive classes of persons

of the 29th day of May, A. D. 1855, fourtcen extensive classes of persons therein specially described, were allo-gether 'excepted' and excluded from the benefits thereof 1 and, whereas, the Pres-ident of the United States did, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1865, issue a pro-lamation declaring that the insurrection was at an end and was thenceforth to be so regarded; and, whereas, there ow ex-lists no organized armed resistance of misists no regarized armed resistance of mis-ists no regarized armed resistance of mis-guided cuizens or others to the authority of the United States in the States of Geo-gia, South Car.Ina, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Texas and the laws can be sustained and enforce

and the laws can be sustained and enough ed there in by the proper civil authority. State or Federal, and the people of said States are well and layally disposed, and have conformed, and if permitted to do so, will conform in their legislation to the medition of efficiency of the second condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the united States prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States ; and, whereas, there no longer exists any reasonable ground to apprehend within the States which were involved in the late rebellion a renewal thereof, or any unlawful resistance by the people of said States to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and, whereas, as large standing armies, military occupa-

cept as to property with regard to slaves, and excpt in cases of legal proceedings under the laws of the United States, but upon this condition, nevertheless, that each person who shall seek to avail him-self of this proclamation shall take and subscribe to the following oath, and shall

subscribe to the following oath, and shall cause the same to be registered for per-manent preservation; in the same manner and with the same effect with the oath prescribed in the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, 1865, namely : " I to solemnly swear [or affirm] in the presence of Alusichty God, that I will henceforth foithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States there under, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws atd proclamations which have been made during the late rebellion with retarence

during the late rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves, so help me God." The following persons and no other are excluded from the benefits of this proclamation, and of the said proclama-tion of the 29th of May, A. D. 1865,

namely : First, The chief or pretended chief executive officers, including the President, Vice President and all heads of depart-ments of the pretended Confederate or rebel government, and all who were agents thereof in foreign States and countries, and all who had or pretended to hold in the service of the said pretended Con federate Government a military rank of title above the grade of brigadier general, and naval rank or title above that of cap-tain, and all who were or pretended to be Governors of States while maintaining, abetting or submitting to and acquiescing in the rebelli Second, All persons who, in any way, reated otherwise than as lawful prisoners

treated otherwise than as lawful prisoners of war, persons who, in any capacity, were employed or engaged in the military or naval service of the United States. Third, All persons who, "at the time they may seek to obtan the benefits of this proclamation, are actually in eivil, military or naval confinement or castody" or logally held to bail, either before or after conviction and all persons who were after conviction, and all persons who were after conviction, and all persons who were engaged directly or indirectly in the as-sissination of the late President of the United States, or in any plot or conspir-acy in any manner therewith connected. In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be theremite affired.

be thereunto affixed. Done at the city of Washing ton, this 7th day of September one thousand eight hundred and

sixty seven. ANDREW JOHNSON. By the President WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State

GENERAL SICKLES ALSO

The peremptory removal of General kles is only another indication of the superlative folly of the President. What-ever may be the merits of General Can-by, every body knows that General Sickles is removel because of the earnestness and ability with which he has executed the will of the people in enforcing the reconstruction law. He, like Sheridan, is removed because his course is not agreeable to the late rebils, and is apn y conceivable effect of his removal will be de ay in reorgan zing North and South Carolina The smould **r** ing embers of re-bellion will revive under the Presidential breath. The robel chiefs who wer taught by the old political associates of Andrew Johnson at the North to dispise the charauter and purpose and patriotism of the States, will despise them all the more that they could have been so deluded as The they could have been so deluded as to place him in his present position.— Those mos will not belive that he can help them back to power. But they see that they can help him to defy Congress. And they despise him as thoroughly as ever. When Generals Hancock and Canby

tion, martial law, military tribunals, and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the right of trial by jury, are in time of peace dan arrive at their new posts of duty they will be tired by these leaders. If they remain as firm and true as Sheridan and Sickles they will be opposed but respect ed. If they yield, and become much gerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen,

The Sickles Correspondence. Special Dispatch to the Com-

WASHINGTON, September 8, 1867. THE SICKLES CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SIGKLES CORRESPONDENCE. The full corresponce between General Sickles and the civil authorities in North Carolina relative to the late con-flict with the military, is also made pub-lic to day, and adds some interresting facts to the recent controversy. It in-cludes the opinion of Chief Justice Chase, delivered at Raleigh in Juno, regarding the relations of the United States Courts to the reconstruction acts. States Courts to the reconstruction acts. The foll wing is the first letter of the United States Marshal to General Sickes :

Goodloe to Sickles.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL RALEIGH, N. C., July 30, 1867. } Sin : I have the houor to enclose a copy of an order from one of your sub-ordinates to my deputy at Wilmington, which forbids the enforcement of an ex-ecution issued at the June term of the United States Circuit Court. In this I feel assured that he is mistaken, since I cannot suppose that you would under-take to set aside any law of the Gorern-ernment to which you owe allegiance. I am strengthened in this view of the case of the opinion of the Chief Justice delivered to the bar in this eity at the opening of the court. You are aware that my duty is to obey the laws of the United States, and as I at the same time greatly desire to avoid a collision ba-Crited States, and as fat the same time greatly desire to avoid a collision be-tween the civil and military authorities, I have directed my deputy to suspend the execution of this writ until you can be informed of the facts. I have the

honor to be, very respectfully, [Signed] DANIEL R. GOODLOE. [Signed]

Fickle's Reply. General Sickles in reply, solicits a copy of the opinion of Justice Chase and the nature of the process issued from his Court, to which the Marshall thus replied

The Marshal Again.

U. S. MARSHAL'S Office, RALEIGH, August 20, 1857. } As I caunot renognize the right of the military authorities to obstruct or inquire into the nature of the process of the into the nature of the process of the United States Courts put into my hands I must decline to give the information callel for, as to where and when the callel for, as to where and when the several causes of action occurred, wheth-er the action was for debt or other caus-es, where the suit begun, where judg-ment was given, and where the final process of execution issued. The ad-dress of the Chief Justice to the bar was published in the newspapers of the State about the tenth of June, and can doubtless be found at Wilming-

[Signed] DANIEL R. GOODLOE.

The Legal Points

General Sickles, however, finally ob-ained the record of the court and laid the matter before the Judge A ivocate of ap the legal points as follows; First, That a revocation of General

Order No. 10 would be grievously prej-udicial to the interests of the people of ne Carolinas. Second, That it does not appear that

any conflict exists between the United States Circuit Court for North Carolina and the military commander of this trict, but merely a collision with the Marshal, prematurely forced by the lat-

ter. Third, That it is reasonable to believe that Mr. Chief Justice Chase, with the question before him, will conform pro-ceedings on final process to the local law as modified by the Commanding General. Fourth, That Congress intended to make the military in these districts para-mount to all other departments of the Government Fifth, That to concede to the United

States Courts authority to overrule the Military Commander will be apt to lead to substantial nullification of the Recon-

ST. LOUIS The Reception of General Sherdan.

The Reception of General Jherdan. Sr. Louis, September 9 — The dem-onstration to night in honor of Gen. Sheridan was the largest outpouring of the people ever witnessed in St. Louis. The torchlight procession was nearly two miles long, and consisted of over twenty-posts of the Grand Arrmy of the Republic, a large number of colored or-ganizations, representatives of the va-rious wards of the city, the fire depart-ment, and an immense, throng of citizens generally. The procession was nearly an hour filing past the Southern Hotel on the cast balcony of which Gen. Sher-idan, his staff officers, members of the various committees and invited guests were stationed. The erowd at and in the vicinity of the hotel after the pro-cession had passed must have numbered ten thousand, and the number that thronged the streets on the line of march could not have been less than from twen-ty to thirty thousand.

could not have been less than from twen-ty to thirty thousand. After the enthusiasm of the crowd had somewhat subsided, Liaut. Gov. Smith deliverd a short but very cordial welcome to the General on behalf of the people of the State, which was followed by a very eloquent address by General Carl Schurz, in which he refered to Sher-iden as the model American soldier, the Cail Schurz, in which he refered to Sners-idan as the model American soldier, the hero of many hard fields, the represen-tative of American chivalry, the states-man as well as the soldier, to whom the people of Louisiana and Texas will here-after look with gratitude and esteem as the man who opened the way to perma-nent neare and procentiv. nent peace and prosperity. General Sheridan then stepped forward

General Sheridan then stepped forward and raplied as follows: I presume you all know I never make speeches. I re-gret exceedingly that I am not able to make you one toonight, but this very kind welcome has been unexpected by me entirely, and I can only return my sincere thanks for your kind and enthu-circity metown. siastic welcome

stastic welcome. A few remarks were afterwards made by Gen. Pile, and the crowd gradually diminished. In point of numbers, en-thusiasm and general warmth and hearty thusiasm and general warmth and hearty sympathy, many of the oldest citizens say the demonstration has never been equalled in St. Louis. From eleven to one o'clock to day the General received visitors at the hotel, and the crowd of callers was almost incessant. The Gen-eral will leave for Leavenworth tomorrow afternoon. afternoon.

A PLEASANT PICTURE.

The following testimony to the char-The following testimony to the char-acter of the freedmen we take from the correspondent of the New York *Times.*— That paper will not be suspected of em-ploying correspondents to write Radica letters; and we have not seen an appar-ently truer picture of the actual conduct and temper of this important class of citizens. From the beginning of the war until now they have constantly justified the efforts made for them and the confi-dence fiel in them by the other leval nos dence felt in them by the other loyal peo ple of the country:

ple of the country: "When the war was over the question 'What shall we do with the biacks?' ag-itated the whole country. The very fact that the negro had been held to work all bible the state second bigs of the second his life under compulsion was taken as an indication that under freedom he would not work, and would become an unmanageable and unendurable burden

on the community. This anticipated evil found expression on the part of the South, in the negro codes — a system of legislation next only in infamy to slavery itself. The establishment of the Freedmen's Burean—an institution which, in spite of some attendant evils, has been of incalculable benefit to the South happily broke this up, and the blacks were left free to choose their own em-ployers. Well, tc the joy of his friends and the discomfiture of his enemies, the and the discommute of his enemies, the negro became an industrious laborer. It is true things did not work very sm oth-ly the first year, but they were a great deal better the second, and this year the demonstration of the industry and fidel-ity of the colored class is complete.—

Farm Items. THE Metcalf early strawberry is ronounced a failure.

If the trunks of apple trees are wound spirally with long rye straw, there will be no trouble with borers in Summer, nor mice in the Winter. ON a form near Frankfort, Kentucky, a lead mine has been discov-

ered, and 100,000 pounds of the mineral taken out. They call it a home institution.

To make a good pasture, sow plenty of seed; once in two years apply manure to the surface, never break it up; and the longer it lies the richer it will become.

WHEN children are eating green apples, you have an argument in favor of total depravity. When the small fruits are cultivated, the argument disappears.

THE Southern papers are talking of the Bermuda and Guinea grass, which yields four tuns to the acre. They admit that nothing but grass will save them from going over Niagara Falls.

OUR country needs young men who will study the cocks and hills, and find iron, led, copper and gold. The earth is a book, and between its leaves greenbacks are hid.

ELEPHANTS must do well on the Western prairies, for all our parasol handles, billiard balls, and fine tooth combs are made of ivory that coines from Illinois.

A NEW corset has been patented for giving shape without hurting. With two more patents we will be happy—one is for growing corn for-ever without manure, and the other for a breed of hens that will not need corn

IN MINNESOTA Swedes and Nor

IN MINNESOTA, Bredes and Nor-weginns, with square cheeks and full chests, form a third of the popula-tion. The other tow-thirds are Yan-kees, with sharp features and flat chests. In a few generations there will be a generation worth having.

IN MISSISSIPPI is a large plantation worked by white folks. They live in what were negro quarters; provisions are sold them at cost; once a week they dance and have chick-en pic; no whiskey or negroes are alowed on the place; heir corn and cotton are the best in the State; nothing is broken or lost, and they - " Can you tell me how the word sa-loon' is spell?" was asked of a cockney by a quizzical fellow. "Certainly," said the Londoner, with a look of triamph, "there's a hess, and a hay, and a hell, and two hoes, and a hen." have no overseers. In short, they are far better than the negroes.— What a pity this was not known beriage makes a sugar wedding; one year makes a paper wedding; five years a wooden wedding; ten years a tin wed-

fore. MEADOW LANDS. -- If - meadow lands are depastured in autumn they are stripped of their natural protec-tion, and if depastured in spring, the shooting plants are "in the bud." It is often without making any re-turn in the way of top dressing, even land laid down as a hungry waste, without stripping the land of

falling blades inautumn, or the young shoot in the spring. This system of exhaustation can lead only to sterility and povety.—Farm and Fireside Journal.

SCULLING .- It laughter begets fat, it SOULDING.—If laughter begets fat, it is no less true that scolding is the parent of meagents. Who ever saw a plump termagant? The virago is eraggy—erag-giness is the badge of all her tribe. It would seem that the attrition of a fierce, exacting temper gives sharpness to the human frame as a critty crindetone nuts exacting temper gives sharpness to the human frame as a gritty grindstone puts a wiry elge on a broad axe. Artists un-derstand this fact and govern themselves accordingly. They invariably represent ladies supposed to be given "the ram-page" as remarkably high in bone.— Shrews are thus depicted in comie val-entimes, and all the illustrations of "Cur-tain Lectures" have presented the "rib" of Mr. Caudle without a porticle of the start of property at Lyyater rates.

NUMBER 39

WIT AND WISDOM. -Great men direct the events of their time, wise men take advantage of them -The nightcap would be the cap of berty-if it were not for curtain leeliberty-

meitin Citizens.

-Don't fret on account of you ruptcy. Your creditors will do

-Our veracity is reckoned by what flows from the mouth, while our voracity by the amount we put in it.

-Better have a nest of wasps, or bum-ble bees, or hornets in your beeom, than a stinging conscience.

-A woman may speak as many tongues as she will, but don't let her do it with-

as she will, but don't let her de it with-too long a one of her own. —"Ah! Pat," said a discontente d hod carrior, "don't take up this mode of life. It has too many ups and downs in it." —It is less important to a young lady that her lover's diamonds should be of pure water than that his drink should be. What is the difference hermone.

-What is the difference between a church organist and the influenza? One stops the nose, and the other knows the stops.

-An editor in Minnesota is determ - An editor in an increased is determined to break up housekeeping and go boarding with his delinquent subscribers the remainder of his life.

-A darkey's instruction for putting on a coat were, "Fust de right arm, den de lef, and den gib one general conwulshun.

-The correct answer to the gentlemab who wrote the song. "Why did I Marry?" wost likely would be, "Because your wife was foolish."

-A man who has addressed a stran-ger by mistake, apologises by saying, "I was mistaken in the person." Many a married couple might make the same apology to each other.

-" The law," said Judge Ashurst, in a charge "is open to all men, to the poor as well as the rich." "So is the London Tavern," added Horne Tooke, who was present.

-A youngster, four years old, being asked by his parents if he had said his prayers at night, during his absence from home' replied, "No, but I counted a hun-dred !"

-An Irishman who was reprieved, as -An Irishman who was reprised, as he stated, the night before his execution, and who wished to get rid of his wife, wrote to her as follows: "I was yester-day hanged, and died like a hero: do as I did, and bear it like man." -" Can you tell me how the word 'sa-loun' is spelt ?" was asked of a cockney

WEDDINGS -One month from mar-

ding; twenty-five years a silver wedding; fifty years a golden wedding; and sev-enty five years a diamond wedding

ON A LOCOMOTIVE.

And smashed the excursion train.

And smashed the excursion frain. A Posen.---" Ma," said an inquisitive little girl, "will rich and poor people live together when they go to heaven ?" " Yes, my dear, they will be all the same there."

"The mother did not answer.

same there

Collisions four

Or five she bore :

The signals were in vain ; Grown old and rusted, Her biler busted,

(july3, '67-1y PEOPLES TEA STORE. Wilson & Underwood, TEAS, AND CHOICE Jamily Groceries, No. 15 South West Diamond, Ministry Balance, And States 10, 2000 and 10, 2

with the individual rights of the ctilizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the mational resources, and ought not, there in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or re-bellion; and, whereas, a retailatory or national resources, and ought not, there fore, to be sanctioned or allowed except

Gen. Sickie's Opinion. On this opinion Gen. Sickies based his report, just published. The remain-der of the correspondence relates to merely formal details between the Com-manding General and his subordinate manding General and his subordinate officers. The above, with the telegraph-ic correspondence already published bo-tween Grant and Sickles mrkes the of-

deal better the second, and this year the demonstration of the industry and fidel-ity of the colored class is complete.— Thraughout the South there is only one answer to the question as to how then fires are doing: 'Very well; better than could have been expected; better than ever before'—variant in form, but so strong in its cumulative evidence as to ieave no doubt in the mind of auy dis-passionate observer. "Then there came that severer test to negro—the was made a citizen This was

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