

AMERICAN CITIZEN.

"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.

VOLUME 4.

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

NUMBER 39.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

L. Z. MITCHELL,
Attorney at Law,
Office N. E. Corner of Diamond, Butler, Pa.

J. N. & J. PURVIANCE,
Attorneys at Law,
Office on S. E. of Diamond and Main St., Butler, Pa.

Charles McCandless,
Attorney at Law,
Office on South-west corner of Diamond, Butler, Pa.

THOMPSON & LYON,
Attorneys at Law,
Office on Main Street, Butler, Pa.

W. F. BLACK & FLEGER,
Attorneys at Law,
Office on Main Street, opposite Schniedman's
Cigging Store, Butler, Pa.

W. M. B. HICKS,
Attorney at Law,
Will attend to all business entrusted to his care promptly.
Special attention given to the collections of Pen-
sions, Dead Pay and Bonuses.
Will also act as agent for those wishing to buy or
sell real estate.
Office on South side of Diamond, in Brodin's building,
Butler, Pa.

W. J. YOUNG,
Attorney at Law,
J. W. YOUNG, Surveyor.
Butler, Pa.

A. M. MCANDLESS, JR.,
Attorney at Law,
Office, South-west Corner of Diamond
(That formerly occupied by Hon. Chas. C. Sullivan.)
May 15, '65—1867.

WALTER L. GRAHAM,
Attorney at Law,
Having been returned from California, has
resumed the practice of Law in Butler.
Particular attention given to business, in the State
of California, especially collections, having made ar-
rangements with responsible parties in that State.
Office in Boyd's Building, Main Street,
August 15th, 1867.

A. M. NEYMAN, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office in Broadway opposite Walker's buildings,
Butler, Dec. 5, 1865.

W. S. HUSELTON, M. D.,
M.D.,
Office 21 Federal Street,
No. 47 Federal Street,
From 8 to 10 A. M.,
3 to 5 P. M.,
7 to 9 P. M.
ALLEGHENY CITY
May 29, '67, 3 mos.

SEWING.
Mrs. J. J. LAWMAN,
Would respectfully inform the citizens of this place
that she is prepared to do all kinds of sewing, such as
Dress Making, Quilting, Gents' Shirts, and Children's
clothing. Also, Ladies' Agent for Wheeler and Wilson's
Sewing Machines.
Feb 20, 1867, if.

GEORGE ROSE,
House, Sign & Ornament Painter,
After Having Done on the Shortest Notice.
Butler, Aug. 28, 1867-1871.

WILLIAM G. GRAHAM & BYRNE,
Fashionable Hatters,
No. 52 St. Clair Street,
(Between Liberty and Dean Streets, opp. St. Clair
Hotel).
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Hats, Caps & Straw Goods of every
style and quality,
At the very Lowest Prices.
May 22, 1867, 1 yr.

JOHN N. SIEMON,
Confectioner and Cake Baker,
No. 109 Federal Street,
Allegheny City, Pa.
Ice Cream, Soda Water, Fruits, Nuts, Jellies, Pickles,
Cakes, always on hand.
Patrons receive attention paid to orders.
May 22, 1867, 1 yr.

FRANK H. JOHNSTON, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
HARRISVILLE,
Butler County, Pa.
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his
care.

PEOPLES TEA STORE,
Wilson & Underwood,
Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
TEAS, and CHOICE
Family Groceries,
No. 15 South West Diamond,
Adjoining Beppler's Hotel,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
One of the cheapest and best Wholesale and Retail
Stores in the city. Call and examine our Stock and
Prices.
May 29, '67, 2 mos.

FASHIONABLE TAILORS.
THE undersigned having associated themselves in the
tailoring business, would respectfully say to the
public in general that they have just received the Fall
and Winter Fashions, and are prepared to make up
clothing in the latest and most approved style. Please
call and examine our Fashions and Specimens of men's
and boys' wear. Special attention given to boys' clothing.
August 12, 1866-67.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,
Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Important to Holders of 7-30 Bonds, Dated August
15th, 1867, must be paid for on or before that day,
on or before that day, otherwise they will be paid at
their face value, on a loss to the holder of about SEV-
ENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PER THOUSAND.
We will continue to exchange 7-30 for 7-30 until
August 15th.
Aug 7, 1867. IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

AMNESTY.

THE FINISHING STROKE!

Proclamation by the President!
Disabilities Removed from Rebels!
THE CLASSES TO BE EXCLUDED.

WASHINGTON, September 8.—The following 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. 1865, the two Houses of Congress, with extraordinary unanimity, solemnly declared that the war then existing was not waged on the part of the Government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor with a view to overthrow or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States, unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects should be accomplished the war ought to cease; and, whereas, the President 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 rebellion, of inducing all persons to return to their loyalty, and of restoring the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except in those proclamations was specified and reserved; and, whereas, the President of the United States did, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, issue a further proclamation with the same objects 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 mentioned proclamation, and declare that he thereby granted to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing rebellion, except as therein excepted, amnesty and pardon, with the restoration of all rights of property except as to slaves, and except in certain cases where legal proceedings had been instituted, but upon condition that such persons should take and subscribe an oath therein prescribed, which oath should be registered for permanent preservation; and, whereas, I, and by said last mentioned proclamation of the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, fourteen extensive classes of persons therein specially described, were altogether excepted and excluded from the benefits thereof; and, whereas, the President of the United States did, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1865, issue a proclamation declaring that the insurrection was at an end and was thenceforth to be so regarded; and, whereas, there now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Texas, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people of said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed, and if permitted to do so, will conform in their legislation to the 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 occupation, 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 dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion; and, whereas, a retaliatory or vindictive policy, attended by unnecessary disqualifications, pains, penalties, confiscations and disfranchisement, now as always could only tend to hinder reconciliation among the people and National restoration, while it must seriously embarrass, abstract and repress the popular energies and National industry and enterprise; and, whereas, for these reasons it is now deemed essential to the public welfare and to the more perfect restoration of Constitutional law and order that the said last mentioned proclamation, so as aforesaid issued on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, should be modified, and that the full and beneficial pardons conceded therein should be opened and further extended to a large number of persons who by its aforesaid exceptions have hitherto been excluded from executive clemency:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the full pardon described in the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, shall henceforth be opened and extended to all persons, who, directly or indirectly, participated in the late rebellion, with the restoration of all privileges, immunities and rights of property, except as to property with regard to slaves, and except 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 himself of this proclamation shall take and subscribe to the following oath, and shall cause the same to be registered for permanent 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 do solemnly swear [or affirm] in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the late rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves, so help me God."

The following persons and no others are excluded from the benefits of this proclamation, and of the said proclamation of the 29th day of May, A. D. 1865, namely:

First, The chief or pretended chief executive officers, including the President, Vice President and all heads of departments 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 Confederate Government a military rank or title above the grade of brigadier general, and naval rank or title above that of captain, and all who were or pretended to be Governors of States while maintaining, abetting or submitting to and acquiescing in the rebellion.

Second, All persons who, in any way, 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 obtain the benefits of this proclamation, are actually in civil, military or naval confinement or custody, or legally held to bail, either before or after conviction, and all persons who are engaged directly or indirectly in the assassination of the late President of the United States, or in any plot or conspiracy 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 thereunto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, on this 7th day of September one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON.

The Sickles Correspondence.
Special Dispatch to the Committee.

WASHINGTON, September 8, 1867.
THE SICKLES CORRESPONDENCE.
The full correspondence between General Sickles and the civil authorities in North Carolina relative to the late conflict with the military, is also made public to-day, and adds some interesting facts to the recent controversy. It includes the opinion of Chief Justice Chase, delivered at Raleigh in June, regarding the relations of the United States Courts to the reconstruction acts. The following is the first letter of the United States Marshal to General Sickles:

Goodloe to Sickles.
OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL }
RALEIGH, N. C., July 30, 1867. }
Sir: I have the honor to enclose a copy of an order from one of your subordinates to my deputy at Wilmington, which forbids the enforcement of an execution 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 undertake to set aside any law of the Government to which you owe allegiance. I am strengthened in this view of the case by the opinion of the Chief Justice delivered to the bar in this city 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 between 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,
Sickles'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, 1867. }
As I cannot recognize the right of the military authorities to obstruct or inquire into the nature of the process of the United States Courts put into my hands I must decline to give the information called for, as to where and when the several causes of action occurred, whether the action was for debt or other causes, where the suit began, where judgment was given, and where the final process of execution issued. The address 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 Wilmington.

[Signed] DANIEL R. GOODLOE,
The Marshal's Point.

General Sickles, however, finally obtained the record of the court and laid the matter before the Judge Advocate of the second military district, who summed up the legal points as follows:

First, That a revocation of General Order No. 10 would be grievously prejudicial to the interests of the people of the 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 district, but merely a collision with the Marshal, prematurely forced by the latter.

Third, That it is reasonable to believe that Mr. Chief Justice Chase, with the question before him, will conform proceedings on final process to the local law as modified by the Commanding General.

Fourth, That Congress intended to make the military in these districts paramount 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 Reconstruction acts.

On this opinion Gen. Sickles based his report, just published. The remainder of the correspondence relates to merely formal details between the Commanding General and his subordinate officers. The above, with the telegraphic correspondence already published between Grant and Sickles makes the official history of the case complete.

—The Brooklyn Eagle continues to inculcate the revolutionary idea of resistance by the President to the constitutional action of Congress.—It now wants to know if the radicals "have contemplated what might happen in case the President refused to vacate his office in obedience to the vote of a Congress "from which ten States are excluded?" Here it is distinctly suggested that Mr. Johnson should, and probably would, refuse to obey the verdict of impeachment on the ground that the rebel States are not permitted to participate in the proceedings. This is the old threat and for reason advanced by the President. A year ago he preached the doctrine, because the rebels were kept out, that Congress was an illegal body and he talked loosely about driving it out. The threat itself presupposes a disposition leading to acts for which he should be impeached. Let him undertake to execute any one of his threats.

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ST. LOUIS.

The Reception of General Sheridan.

ST. LOUIS, September 9.—The demonstration to-night in honor of Gen. Sheridan was the largest outpouring of the people ever witnessed in St. Louis. The torchlight procession was nearly twenty miles long, and consisted of over twenty posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, a large number of colored organizations, representatives of the various wards of the city, the fire department, and an immense throng of citizens generally. The procession was nearly an hour long past the Southern Hotel on the east balcony of which Gen. Sheridan, his staff officers, members of the various committees and invited guests were stationed. The crowd at and in the vicinity of the hotel after the procession 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 twenty to thirty thousand.

After the enthusiasm of the crowd had somewhat subsided, Lieut. Gov. Smith delivered 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 referred to Sheridan as the model American soldier, the hero of many hard fields, the representative of American chivalry, the statesman as well as the soldier, to whom the people of Louisiana and Texas will hereafter look with gratitude and esteem as the man who opened the way to permanent peace and prosperity.

General Sheridan then stepped forward and replied as follows: I presume you all know I never make speeches. I regret exceedingly that I am not able to make you one to-night, but this very kind welcome has been unexpected by me entirely, and I can only return my sincere thanks for your kind and enthusiastic remarks.

A few remarks were afterwards made by Gen. Pile, and the crowd gradually diminished. In point of numbers, enthusiasm 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 General will leave for Leavenworth tomorrow afternoon.

A PLEASANT PICTURE.

The following testimony to the character of the freedmen we take from the correspondent of the New York Times.—That paper will not be suspected of employing correspondents to write Radical letters; and we have not seen an apparently 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 confidence felt in them by the other loyal people of the country.

"When the war was over the question of the freedmen we take from the correspondent of the New York Times.—That paper will not be suspected of employing correspondents to write Radical letters; and we have not seen an apparently 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 confidence felt in them by the other loyal people of the country.

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Farm Items.

The Metcalf early strawberry is pronounced 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 farm near Frankfort, Kentucky,