

BUTLER CITIZEN.

JOHN H. & W. C. NEBLEY, PROP'RS.

Entered at the Postoffice at Butler, Pa., as second-class matter.

Republican National Ticket,

FOR PRESIDENT, 1880, GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, 1880, HON. CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

FOR JUDGE SUPREME COURT, Hon. Henry Green.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, Hon. John A. Lemon.

Republican County Nominations.

J. D. McJUNKIN, Esq., of Butler County.

Senate. JOHN M. GREEN, Esq., of Butler borough.

Assembly. WILLIAM P. BRAHAM, of Mercer township.

District Attorney. A. M. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., of Butler borough.

Associate Judge. ABRAHAM MCANDRESS, of Butler township.

County Surveyor. NATHAN M. SLATOR, of Butler borough.

NOTICE.

There are some of our subscribers falling behind...

TURN OUT and hear Mr. Grow in the Court House on Friday evening...

GEN. ECKLEY and A. G. Williams, Esq., will address the Garfield and Arthur Club...

Mr. WM. BROOKSHANK has on exhibition in front of the Court House...

STATE elections, in what are regarded as close or contested States...

THE assertion of Thomas Robinson through the Eagle that he had procured the names of a majority of our County Committee...

A DEMOCRATIC paper quotes Hancock's remark that in this campaign, the people are the leaders...

COURT.

The regular September Term of our Courts opened on Monday of this week...

No other than the grand jury are present this week, which body is now in session acting upon bills...

MEETING AT SARVERSVILLE.

The Buffalo township Garfield and Arthur Club had another rousing meeting...

Mr. Plummer having already received the nomination of his friends in Crawford and Mercer counties...

Hon. THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh, made a Republican speech at Williamsport, Pa., last week...

GALESUA A. GROW will speak at the Republican meeting in the Court House on next Friday evening.

THE position of the Congressional nomination in this district remains about the same.

The only practicable and fair proposition for a settlement has been made...

It was agreed by Mr. Miller and a paper drawn up, naming Lieut. Governor Stone as the said third party.

But Mr. Miller as usual went back on his own agreement.

This is the second time he has done so. His doing so the first time, at the Mercer Conference...

He gave the particulars of how the Pennsylvania Railroad company for his signature to the bill.

The amount the Railroad got clear of paying the State by the repeal, and which was then due and unpaid...

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THE ENORMITY OF THE ACT.

We met recently an old Republican of this State...

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THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

In a late speech at Staunton, Virginia, Senator Wade Hampton said:

"With a united South casting 138 electoral votes, we need only New York and Indiana, and I believe we shall have them."

Will Virginia, when we have success within our very grasp, sacrifice the Democratic party?

Will she sacrifice the South? That is the precise point. Shall "the South" control the Government?

The particular declaration that the principles which he was supporting...

Which Lee and Stonewall Jackson fought. Senator Hampton denies having made. But whether he said exactly the words attributed to him...

Or not, he made the speech, and the speech says nothing else. We do not mean, of course, that he intends to announce another war...

But he desires the supremacy of "the South" in the Union. His loyalty is to his section, as Lee's and Jackson's was.

He feels, as most white men of his section feel, that "the South" is something worthy of a devotion which can not be paid to the Union.

We certainly do not re-approach Senator Hampton, or any other Democrat, for holding views for which he was willing to give his life.

But we cannot help but wonder, in the face of the fact that the South-Democrat feels any "repentance" for his part in the rebellion, or has changed his views of the nature...

What he may now think of the power of the national government if the situation had been reversed, and we Union men had been defeated, and the government dissolved, undoubtedly we should have held that the only way to determine the justice of the victorious view...

We do not suppose that "the South," for which Senator Hampton speaks, has changed its mind, except in regard to methods. It would not attempt, under the circumstances, any kind of open rebellion, nor the restoration of slavery.

In that sense it is loyal. But it is unquestionably not loyal to the government, if it can obtain control by the most resolute suppression of the opposing vote at the South, and by success, as Senator Hampton says, in two or three Northern States.

His appeal is, "Will Virginia sacrifice the South?" It is not, in our judgment, possible that on a free and honest election, the people of this country would in this generation, and while the old party associations and divisions continue, intrust the government to the section and men and principles which attempted its destruction...

Whatever much this sectional aspect of politics is to be regretted, the fact itself is undeniable, and it must be accepted. Senator Hampton states frankly and honestly, however, that we are not to pretend to hope for success except by the solid electoral vote of "the South." Democratic success, therefore, would be wholly a Southern victory. Deduct the "solid South," and the Democratic party disappears.

The sectional alternative is the result of our whole previous political situation; and the South has an equal right with any other political force to control the government if it constitutionally can. Is it desirable that it should? Is there any great public and national object which is more likely to be obtained by a Southern than by a Northern administration? "The South" is a political phrase like the North. It describes certain principles, policies, traditions, tendencies, a certain general spirit and character, which are familiar to every voter who knows our history. There is a Southern theory of the Constitution and the Union. It is as old as the government. Is it the one upon which patriotic and intelligent men wish to see the government administered? Are the historical results of those views, put into practice in the social, industrial, commercial, educational, and political systems and development of those States, such as to encourage the hope that in control of the government they would do more and better for the whole Union than the constitutional theory of the Federalists? Are the "bloody chasm" closed and pacification concluded? It is, we think, probable that the South will then ask no more favors, as its will would be law. The language of the request would be, not "please," but "command" in the words of command. When the Southern Brigadiers gained the ascendancy in the National Capitol the Union soldiers who were employees at the building were at once discharged and Confederate soldiers put in their place. When these same Brigadiers had complete control of the purse-strings of the Nation, it is reasonable to suppose that they will consent to vote pensions to the Union soldiers while the wearers of the gray go unrewarded? When the principle for which Lee and Jackson fought shall have triumphed will their followers be forgotten? There is nothing in the record of the men who now dominate in Democratic councils to warrant such a conclusion. The proposed scheme of conciliation and overthrow of sectionalism would not only be humiliating to the North, but, without doubt, extremely expensive. Pensions for the rebel soldiers and payment for all the Southern property destroyed in the war, the canonical "blue" to please the rebel habitations of the discarded doctrine of the State sovereignty, the return of

CONCILIATION OF THE SOUTH.

The great problem which the American public, or at least the Northern and major portion of it, has had to wrestle with for the last thirty or forty years is how to conciliate the South.

The attitude of the States south of Mason and Dixon's line has been habitually that of a spoiled child. Inordinately selfish, quick tempered and petulant the unwisely policy was early adopted of giving way to them on every occasion simply to preserve peace.

They came to regard themselves not merely as so many States of the Federal Union, but as being of themselves a political entity called "the South," whom they conceived as the feminine gender. This querulous female has always needed a good deal of coaxing and fine words to keep her in anything like a good humor.

Her interests were so easily affected that the North was kept in a chronic state of apology for offenses which, with the best intentions, it was always unwillingly giving. It was impossible to please her, however. Those of the North who resisted her demands were regarded with deadly hostility, while those who adopted a contrary course were treated with disgust, and made little attempt at disguising the contempt in which they held them.

The Constitution is a series of compromises between the large States and the small, and between the advocates of a strong government and those who still cling to the idea of a mere confederacy.

The South, however, peculiar to itself to secure its adherence to the Union, and the North, even then ready to yield everything to the threat of disunion, allowed the slave States alone of the thirteen to have representation in Congress based on property.

The removal of the National Capitol from the Keystone State, the natural center of the Union as it then existed, to the banks of the Potomac was a bonus to the South to secure its acquiescence to Hamilton's financial policy and to put a stop to its mutterings of disunion.

The whole history of the Federal Government, from its formation until Fort Sumpter was fired upon, is a series of concessions to a South always selfish for its own advantage.

It was by this means that, though a minority in population, wealth and intelligence, it was able to make its policy the policy of the nation. Using secessions as a standing menace, its will and its rule in the United States were paramount.

To displace them was instantly to bring home to the offending States the charge of "stirring up sectional strife," while both sections vied with each other in covering him with obloquy.

Had the South designed to accept the extravagant concessions which the compromisers of 1861 were so ready and anxious to make, she might have continued to nominate, perhaps, to the present day, "the King" as always ready to yield everything for peace and only accepted war when the proffered olive branch was rejected with scorn and the national flag greeted with shot and shell.

The spoiled child had, however, in this instance gone too far, and was astonished at receiving one of the most terrible drubbings on record.

To reconcile her to the defeat, to make her rather glad of it, in fact, by reviving the old plan of unlimited concession has been the policy steadily adhered to by Northern Democracy. To this end they have aided and abetted the South in its practical nullification of the Constitutional amendments adopted since the war. They have enabled it to regain control both in Congress and in the Executive by furnishing a Presidential candidate whose election will place the South as completely in control of the National Government as it was in the days of Pierce and Buchanan.

Will the process of conciliation be then complete and sectionalism at last at an end? With the Executive, Judiciary and Congress now in the hands of twelve new Judges to the Supreme Court—the Judiciary Departments under the control of the South, will the "bloody chasm" be closed and pacification concluded? It is, we think, probable that the South will then ask no more favors, as its will would be law. The language of the request would be, not "please," but "command" in the words of command. When the Southern Brigadiers gained the ascendancy in the National Capitol the Union soldiers who were employees at the building were at once discharged and Confederate soldiers put in their place.

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Southern Justice.

The story of the experience of W. L. Sprung, a Special Deputy Collector of the Internal Revenue, will illustrate the true Southern spirit.

Sprung was an efficient and zealous public servant, and by his pursuit of the moonshiners of South Carolina he incurred the hatred of his friends and sympathizers.

In one encounter with the genial Sprung's brother was killed; in another he himself was obliged to kill an assailant in self-defense.

For this he was arrested and an attempt made to take him to the interior and lynch him.

The United States Court promptly repleaded on habeas corpus, when he was retraced on a trumped up charge of stealing a watch, sentenced to three years' confinement in the State Penitentiary, and upon representation that he was a dangerous character, condemned to wear the ball and chain.

Strenuous efforts have been made by President Hayes and Secretary Sherman to secure his release, but although the injustice of the conviction was admitted by the State authorities, they have been until this week deterred by cowardice from granting a pardon.

He reached Washington last Thursday after having suffered for two years punishment severe enough for any felon, for no worse offense than having done his sworn duty to the United States Government. Truly, the Solid South is in a fine state to receive control of the reins of the Government.

General Butler.

General Butler, like Colonel Forney, has returned to the Democratic party. The General has labored hard, seasonally for many years to secure the Republican nomination for the Governorship of Massachusetts, but his success has been disproportionately to his zeal.

He was elected to Congress after the war, and was an extreme Republican, and at times a conspicuous political figure. He was especially derided and denounced by the Massachusetts Democrats to whom he now returns in order to take command of them.

But the General was never at home in the same political camp with Senator Sumner and Governor Andrew. Gov. Andrew, indeed, always looked upon General Butler and General Caleb Cushing as statesmen of the same school, which was not his, or Sumner's or that of Massachusetts.

For the last few years General Butler has been prominent as a Greenbacker and an Independent Democrat, and has stumped Massachusetts as a gubernatorial candidate. His amusing appropriation or theft of the regular Democratic Convention two or three years since, with the indignant protest of the "regular" organization, is familiar.

General Butler is a "smart" man, but it has been sometimes thought that he was altogether too smart. There is no significance whatever in his support of General Hancock, for he had already ceased to be considered a Republican, and there was nothing for him to do, unless he declared for Gen. Wearer or Gen. Dow.

Speaking Out.

Democratic journals in the North will take notice that Will H. Kernan has not been for some time connected with the Okolona States, and that any jerky outbreak of fiery untempered Sovereignty sentiment in that Mississippi paper can no longer be charged upon the "importation from the North whose object is to misrepresent the South."

That "noble old Roman," Colonel Harper, that "true exponent of Mississippi opinion," has the paper in his own hands now, and speaks the "real sentiment of his section." And this is what he says in the latest issue of the States:

"The States are the supreme power of the Government. They made it. They can command it. Like the King, they can do no wrong. Their will is the law of the case. They know no master but God. They have made the Constitution—they can alter or amend it. They are just. They are wise. They are patriotic. They despise brute force. They hate coercion. They love law. They will die by liberty. They are the Government. The Federal Government is but a delegated authority. It never was. It never will be. It never can be. It is beneath, and not above the States. It is subordinate, not superior to the States. It is the mere agent of the States. The State's rights theory of this Government must be recognized. It is the land of the land; it must be respected; it must be obeyed—"

"When this is done, a Federal Union will be proclaimed by consent. Those are the principles for which the Southern States went into rebellion and which Lee and Jackson fought for four years. They are 'the same principles' for which the Democratic party, controlled by the Solid South, is now contending.

It is the pride of nearly all the Confederate Brigadiers to 'wear the gray' as a testimony of their devotion to the principles for which they fought with Lee and Jackson, but Hancock laid aside his 'blue' to please the rebel President of New Orleans. If he were President he would be ready to hand over the control of the Government to Jeff Davis, who is the ablest surviving representative of the principles for which Lee and Jackson and the other wearers of the 'gray' fought.

Fees of Doctors.