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 2. BUTLER, BUTLER COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13 1865. NUMBER 39

Seventh Annual Fair

OF THE

Butler County Agricultural Society.

To be held in BUTLER, on

The 4th and 5th of October '65

The Entry Books will be opened on the 18th day of September, and continue open until the 4th day of October, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at which time they will positively be closed.

Admission to the Grounds.

Admission to the Grounds to be as follows, to wit:

Membership and Competitors for premiums	1 00
Single Admission	25
Children under 10 years old	10

PREMIUM LIST.

CLASS A.—Grain Clover, &c.

Best 2 acres or more of white wheat	$4 00
Second best " " "	2 00
best 3 acres or more of red wheat,	2 00
second best " " "	1 00
best 2 acres or more of medt. wheat,	2 00
second best " " "	1 00
best 2 acres or more of rye	2 00
second best	1 00
best 2 acres or more of corn,	2 00
second " " "	1 00
best 2 acres or more of oats,	2 00
second best " "	1 00
best 2 acres or more of barley	2 00
second best " "	1 00
best 2 acres or more of buckwheat,	2 00
second best " " "	1 00
best 2 acres or more of hay	2 00
second best " " "	1 00
best 2 acres or more of clover,	2 00
second best " " "	1 00
best ½ acres of potatoes,	2 00
second best "	1 00
best ½ acre of broom corn,	1 00
best ½ acre of flaxseed,	2 00
best ¼ acre of beans,	1 00
best ¼ acre of onions,	1 00

Milton Maxwell, Centre Tp., Henry Buhl, Forword, Tp., Abner Bartley Penn.

The following are the rules under which competitors for premiums in the above class must be governed:

1st. To have the grounds accurately measured by not less than two disinterested persons, whose statements must be verified by affidavit. A statement of the kind and condition of the soil, the variety and quality of the seed planted or sown, and the mode and expense of cultivation must be presented in writing before a premium will be awarded.

2d. The whole amount of roots, grain or grass produced on the amount of land specified, must be measured or weighed; root crops divested of their tops and estimated by their weight—sixty pounds to be considered a bushel—and grain crops to be weighed or measured according to the usual standard.

CLASS B—Seeds, Vegetables, Fruits and Flowers.

Best bushel of white wheat,	$1 00
second best " "	50
best bushel of red wheat,	1 00
second best " "	50
best bushel of mediterranean wheat,	1 00
second best " "	50
best bushel of corn in the ear,	50
best bushel of oats,	50
best bushel of buckwheat,	50
best bushel of barley,	50
best bushel of flaxseed,	50
best bushel of timothy seed,	50
best bushel of kohl rabbi,	50
best bushel of stowell evergreen,	50
best bushel of castor beans	50
best bushel of sow beans,	50
best bushel of millet seed,	50
best bushel of hungarian grass seed,	50
best bushel of potatoes,	50
best bushel of onions,	50
best bushel of turnips,	50
best bushel of rutabaga turnips,	50
best bushel of tomatoes,	50
best bushel of parsnips,	50
best bushel of carrots,	50
best bushel of beets,	50
best bushel of sweet potatoes,	50
best bushel of summer apples,	50
best bushel of blue stem wheat	1 00
best bushel of winter apples,	50
best bushel of pears,	50
best bushel of apples of any kind,	50
best bushel of peaches,	50
best bushel of quinces,	50
best half dozen of cabbage heads,	50
best half dozen of common pumkins,	50
best half dozen sweet "	50
best half dozen of squashes,	50
best specimen of grapes,	50
best display, variety and quality of flowers,	1 00
best floral display of living plants,	1 00
best floral ornaments,	50
best pair of boquets,	50
best aranged basket of flowers,	50
best display of cucumbers,	50
best display of radishes,	50
best display and greatest variety of apples,	1 00
best water mellons,	50
best musk "	50
best citrons	50

Hon. Thomas Stevenson, Slipperyrock, Jas. Mitchell, Summit, Jas. Norris Clinton.

CLASS C—Stallions, Ttrotters &c.

Best blooded Stallion over 4 yr's	$15 00
2d best " " "	10 00
best " " 3 years	5 00
2d best " "	2 00
best " " 2 years	3 00
best common " "	1 50
best " " 4 years	5 00
best " " 3 years	3 00
best " " 2 years	2 00
best draught " 4 years	5 00
2d best " " "	2 00
best trotting stallion of any age,	4 00
best racking or pacing stallion of any age	4 00
best and fastest trotting horse or mare,	4 00
second " " "	2 00
best and fastest racking or pacing horse or mare,	10 00
second best " " "	5 00

D. R. Kennedy, Muddycreek, Thomas Moore Slipperyrock, Lewis Reed Zelienople.

Class D.—Horses Mares Colts & Mules.

Best pair heavy draught horses or mares,	$5 00
2d best " " "	2 00
best pair light draught horses or mares,	4 00
2d best " "	2 00
best pair matched carriage horses or mares	4 00
2d best " "	2 00
best pair matched carriage mules,	3 00
best single buggy horse or mare,	2 00
2d best " " "	1 00
best saddle horse or mare,	2 00
2d best " " "	1 00
best brood mare with colt,	5 00
2d best " " "	2 00
best gelding,	4 00
2d best " "	2 00
best three year old horse,	5 00
2d best " "	3 00
best three year old mare	5 00
best horse colt 2 years old .	4 00
2d best " "	2 00
best horse colt 1 year old,	3 00
2d best " "	2 00
best horse colt, (spring,)	2 00
best mare colt 2 years old,	4 00
2d best " "	2 00
best mare colt 1 year old,	3 00
2d best " "	2 00
best mare colt, spring,	2 00
best jack	2 00
2d best	2 00
best jennet,	2 00
2d best "	1 00
best pair of mules over 3 years old,	3 00
2d best "	1 00
best mule colt, spring,	1 00

John K. Kennedy, Prospect, John Douthett, Penn, Henry Kohlmayer.

Class E—Blooded and Grade Cattle.

Best durham bull 3 years old,	$5 00
2d best " "	3 00
best durham bull 2 years old,	4 00
2d best " "	2 00
best durham bull 1 year old,	3 00
2d best " "	2 00
best durham bull calf,	2 00
2d best " "	1 00
best durham cow 3 years old,	5 00
2d best " "	3 00
best durham cow 2 years old,	4 00
2d best " "	2 00
best durham cow 1 year old,	3 00
2d best " "	2 00
best durham heifer calf,	2 00
2d " "	1 00

Coulter McCandless, Centre, William Lindsey, Summit, Wm. S. Boyd, Butler.

Class F.—Native cattle & working oxen.

Best native bull 3 years old,	3 00
2d best " "	2 00
best native bull 2 years old,	2 50
2d best " "	1 50
best native bull 1 year old,	2 00
2d best " "	1 00
best native bull calf,	1 00
best native now 3 years old,	3 00
2d best, " "	2 0
best native cow 2 years old,	2 00
2d best " "	1 00
best native cow 1 year old,	1 50
2d best " "	1 00
best native heifer calf,	1 00
best yoke of oxen 4 years old,	4 00
2d best " "	2 00
best yoke of oxen 3 years old,	3 00
2d best " "	1 50
best yoke of oxen 2 years old,	2 00
2d best " "	1 00
largest and best train of oxen, over 4 years old, from any one township, not less than 12 pairs hitched,	15 00

Samuel Marshal Adams, Thos. McNees, Worth; Robert Gilleland, Summit.

Class G.—Sheep and Wool.

Best spanish merino buck,	$5 00
2d best " " "	2 00
best saxon buck,	3 00
2d best " " "	1 50
best french merino buck,	3 00
2d best " " "	1 50
best leicester buck,	2 00
best southdown buck,	2 00
best common buck,	2 00
best 3 spanish merino ewes,	5 00
best 3 saxon ewes,	3 00
1d best " " "	1 50
2d best " " "	2 00
best 3 french merino ewes,	3 00
2d best " "	1 50
best 3 leicester ewes,	2 00
best 3 southdown ewes,	2 00
best 3 common ewes,	2 00
best 3 spanish buck lambs,	5 00
best 3 saxon buck lambs,	2 00
best 3 french buck lambs,	2 00
best 3 spanish ewe lambs,	5 00
best 3 saxon ewe lambs,	2 00
best 3 french ewe lambs,	2 00
best 3 fleeces of wool,	1 00

S. G. Meals, Washington; D Marshall Prospect; Daniel Converry, Oakland.

CLASS H.—*Swine.*

Best boar over 2 year old,	$4 00
2d do " "	2 00
best boar pig from 6 to 12 months old,	2 00
2d best " "	1 00
best and fattest barrow,	2 00
2d best " "	1 00
best brood sow,	4 00
2p best " "	2 00
best litter of pigs not less than 5,	2 00
2d best " "	1 00

Milton Maxwell, Butler; George Reiber, Butler, Andrew Alber, Centre

CLASS J.—*Poultry and Dairy Products*

Best pair of turkeys,	50
do pair of ducks,	do
do pair of geese,	do
do pair of black spanish chickens,	do
do pair of brama pootra chickens,	do
do pair of cross breed chickens,	do
do pair cochin china chickens,	do
do pair dorking chickens,	do
do pair shanghia chickens,	do
do do bantam chickens,	do
do pair poland chickens,	do
do pair game chickens,	do
do pair spruey chickens,	do
do 5 pounds of butter,	$1 00
second best 5 pounds of butter	50
best 5 pounds of honey,	do
do 5 pounds of maple suger,	do
do 10 lbs of bread,	do
do 3 loaves of bread,	do
do cheese, not less than 10 pounds,	do
do galion of apple butter,	do
do gallon of peach butter,	do
do quart of sugar can molasses,	do
do quart of maple molasses,	do
do six bottles of tomatoes,	do
do scap or palace of bees,	1 00
do exhibit 3 kinks of pickels,	5 00
do exhibit of preserved friut,	do
do cured ham and manner of curing	do
do lot of light cakes,	25
do pound cake.	25

Isaac Riley, Oakland, John Q. A. Kennedy, Penn, Dr. J. McMichael, Millerstown.

CLASS K.—*Agricultural Implements.*

Best harrow,	$2 00
best fanning mill,	do
best corn sheller,	do
best horse rake,	do
best corn cultivator,	1 00
best grain cradle,	2 00
best ½ dozen hay or manure forks,	do
best reaping and mowing machine,	3 00
best threshing & cleaning machine,	5 00
best threshing machine,	5 00
best straw cutter,	1 00
best half dozen hoes;	do
best half dozen hay rakes,	do
best field roller,	do
best stump extractor,	do
best two horse plow,	do
best one horse plow,	do
best seed drill,	2 00
best corn planter,	do

Thos. Green, Jefferson; John Martin, Connoquenessing; Jas. Anderson, Penn.

Class L.—Mechanical Arts.

Best two horse wagon,	$3 00
best two horse carriage	8 00
best one horse top buggy	2 00
best one horse open buggy	2 00
best sulky	2 00
best wheelbarrow	1 00
best double set of wagon harness	2 00
best double set carriage harness	3 00
best single set carriage harness	2 00
best lady's saddle	1 00
best man's saddle	do
best bridle and martingale,	1 00
best calf skin,	1 00
best side of harness leather,	1 00
best side of upper leather	1 00
best side of kip leather	1 00
best assortment of castings	2 00
best cook stove	2 00
best parlor stove	1 00
best common stove	1 00
best photograph	1 00
best ambrotype	1 00
best pair of men's boots	1 00
best pair of lady's boots	1 00
best pair of men's shoes,	do
best pair of lady's shoes,	do
best gent's coats, pants and vest	3 00
best rocking chair	1 00
best set of chairs	1 00
best dressing bureau	3 00
best stone ware	1 00
best earthen ware	1 00
best tin ware	1 00
best rifle gun	1 00
best blacksmith work	1 00
best marble work	1 00
best penmanship	1 00
best thousand oak shingles	1 00
best leather trunk	1 00
best steam engine	2 00
best book printing	1 00
best card printing	1 00
best portrait painting	1 00
best Grecian oil painting	1 00
best specimen of graining	1 00
best clothes horse	1 00
best hive or palace for bees	1 00
best mattock	do
best washing machine	do
best dog power for churn	do
best display of cigars and tobacco	do

John Humphrey, Worth; A. D. Wier, Buffalo; A. B. Tinker, Butler.

Class M.—Domestic and other Manufactures.

Best 10 yards of cassimere,	$2 00
" " " cloth,	2 00
" " " satinet,	1 00
" " " barred flannel,	1 00
" " " rag carpet,	1 00
" " " woolen carpet,	1 00
" " " flax linen,	1 00
" pair of blankets,	1 00
" pair of coverlets,	50
" pair of gent's woolen hose,	50
" pair of ladies woolen hose,	do
" pair of gent's woolen mittens,	50
" 5 pounds of woolen yarn,	1 00
" soft hat,	1 00
" barrel of wheat flour,	2 00
" half-dozen linnen bags,	1 00
" linnen thread,	50
" pair of linnen table cloths,	1 00

Robert Story, Parker, Maj. W. C. Adams, Fairview, Patrick McBride, Murrinsville.

Class N.—Ornamental and Needle Work.

Best gent's shirt,	$1 00
" ladys' bonnet,	2 00
" lady's head dress,	1 00
" lady's collar.	1 00
" ornamental work,	1 00
" table cover,	1 00
" stand cover,	1 00
" ottoman cover,	1 00
" patch work,	1 00
" patch work quilt, quilting to be considered	2 00
2d best " " " "	1 00
Best crotchet work,	1 00
" cruel work,	1 00
" artificial flowers, in wax,	1 00
" artificial fruits, in wax,	1 00
" embroidery on silk,	1 00
" embroidery on lace,	1 00
" embroidery on muslin,	1 00
" embroidered lamp mat,	1 00
" embroidered slippers,	1 00
" fancy chair work,	1 00
" ornamental shell work,	1 00
" ornamental leather work,	1 00
" ornamental pillow-slip,	1 00
" fancy basket,	1 00
" pair worked under sleeves,	1 00
" tidy,	1 00
" bed spread,	1 00
" cradle quilt,	1 00

J. C. Redick, Harvey Colbert, Maggie Campbell, Ella Cunningham, A. W. Mccullough, Elvira Bredin.

CLASS O.—TROTTING MATCH.

Fastest trotting horse, mare, or gelding, of any age and from anywhere (entry fee, $10),	100 00
Best stallion, of any age from anywhere (entry fee $5),	50 00

The trot will take place on the last day of the Fair. and the judges on this class will then be selected from those present.

GRAND MARSHAL.

MILTON HENRY, Boro. Butler.

CATTLE MARSHAL.

HENRY BUHL, Esq., Forward tp.

MARSHAL FOR SHEEP AND SWINE.

JACOB WALTER, Butler tp.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

We invite the attention of the public to our premium list. It has been revised with great care, and with direct reference to the liberal encouragement of all classes of industry and commendable enterprise. Look over the list at your leisure; note the premium you wish to draw and see to it that some of your neighbors don't go ahead of you.

BAND OF MUSIC.

A good band of music will occupy a prominent stand on the grounds during the fair.

THE ADDRESS.

An address from some distinguished speaker and friend of Agriculture may be expected.

MEMBERS.

Each member of the society will be furnished on the payment of the annual fee of *one dollar*, with a certificate of membership. This certificate will give the person whose name is written thereon, together with his family accompanying him, free access to the grounds during the fair. These certificates can be procured from the President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer.

VISITORS

will be furnished with single tickets of admission at any of the ticket offices for twenty-five cents. Children under ten years old, ten cents. These tickets must be delivered to the keeper as you pass in.

DIRECTIONS TO COMPETITORS

Competitors are requested to enter all articles for exhibition in the Secretary's books on or before the first day of the fair. No article will be entered after 10 o'clock on the second day. Cards will be given to each competitor, which must be attached to the animal or article you may wish to exhibit.

A committee will direct you as to the location and arrangement of anything you may have to exhibit.

There is an abundance of water convenient to the grounds—hay will be furnished free of charge—other feed to be provided by the owners of stock.

RULES AND INSTUCTIONS FOR JUDGES.

1st. You are respectfully requested to report yourselves to the managers' tent on the first day of the fair if possible, and in no event later than 10 o'clock of the second day.

2d. At 10 o'clock of the second day your names will be called at the manager's tent, and all vacancies will then be filled.

3d. You will receive your class books and enter upon the discharge of your duties immediately. The class books will refer you to the number affixed to the different animals or articles submitted for your examination. In these books you will also write out your report.

4th. You will not be permitted to serve on a Committee in any class in which you may be competing for a premium.

5th. You will in no case where there is no competition, award premiums to articles or animals that are not meritorious.

6th. Pay no attention to animals or articles that have not a numbered card and class attached.

7th. You will take into consideration the symmetry, early maturing, size, age, feeding, and other circumstances connected with the animal you may judge, but give no encouragement to over-feeding.

8th. A majority of the members on each committee will constitute a quorum.

9th. Permit no persons to interfere with your examinations or to be present at your deliberations.

10th. Eeach member of the Board of Managers will have the supervision of a particular department on the grounds—and to this member you will apply for any instruction or information you may want.

GENERAL RULES.

1st. Members of the society must pay the sum of one dollar annually on or before the first day of the fair.

2d. Competitors for premiums must be members of the society.

3d. All animals or articles placed in competition for premiums must be owned in the county by persons offering the same, or by members of their family under twenty years of age—except in class O.

4th. Products of the soil or manufactured articles must be produced or manufactured in the county.

5th. Members of the society will be entitled to exhibit any number of animals or articles in any class but in case the same article is entered to compete in more than one class, twenty-five cents additional will be charged for each entry after the first.

6th. Animals or articles notwithstanding they may be exhibited in more than one class, can draw but one premium.

7th. Exhibitors are required to have their animals or articles entered on the books at the Secretary's office, and arranged in their proper places on the first day of the fair.

8th. On the entry of animals or articles cards will be furnished by the Secretary with the number and class as entered at the office, which must be attached to the animals, or articles, otherwise the judges will pay no attention to them.

9th. Competitors must exhibit to the Secretary certificates of membership before he will make any entry for competition.

10th. Stock of all kinds entered for competitions must remain in the stalls until called for by the marshal.

11th. Premiums must be called for within three months after the fair or they will be forfeited to the society.

12th. The Board of Managers will take every precaut on in their power for the safety of the stock and articles on exhibition, but will not be responsible for any loss or damage that may occur.

13th. Intoxicating drinks of all kinds are strictly prohibited on the fair grounds.

14th. Disorderly conduct of every kind is forbidden; those indulging therein will forfeit their right to remain longer on the fair grounds and will be promptly ejected.

15th. No person will be permitted to engage in any kind of business on the fair grounds without a written permit from the Secretary and Treasurer.

16th. No carriages, buggies, sulkeys, wagons or other vehicles will be admitted on the fair grounds during the exhibition except those entered for premiums.

Order of Arrangements.

FIRST DAY.—General preparations, entries and arrangements of animals and articles.

SECOND DAY.—General exhibition; examination of blooded stock and fast trotting and pacing horses; address, and report of judges.

W. O. BRACKENRIDGE,
President.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

How shall we vote in the autumn elections? Every honest man will ask himself this question, and he will answer it by determining to which party, in so important a national crisis as this, political power ought to be intrusted. For although no issue is as yet distinctly made, a very grave issue soon will be, that of reorganization—and he must look to the antecedents and composition of parties to infer what their probable action will be.

The Union party comprises the great body of enlightened American citizens who have always faithfully striven for greater justice, for universal liberty regulated by law, and for freedom of speech and the press every where in the country. They have unfalteringly asserted the rights of the whole people against privilege and aristocracy in every form, and have claimed fair play for all men, rich or poor, foreigner, whatever their complexion and condition, and to that end have been constantly zealous for popular education and every method of enlightment. They hold that the Constitution is not a compact between sovereign governments, but is a fundamental national law established by the people of the United States; and that the Union is not a confederacy but a nation. They believe that this National Government is supreme, that the States are properly subordinated to it, and that State rights are purely local and secondary. Therefore they have been steadily faithful in the great and successful struggle. They have never tampered with rebellion. They have never justified treason nor excused traitors; and in the death-grapple with rebellion they have wisely used every power af the Government, conscious that all extraordinary powers were exercised by magistrates under the immediate supervision of the people, and whose acts merely recorded the popular will, as the election of 1864 triumphantly proved.

This is the faith, and these are th men who compose the great Union party.—Have they forfeited the confidence of the country?

On the other hand, the Democratic party is composed of those who have always excused the most appalling crime against human nature, and the most fatal treason to the American principle of equal rights, under the pretense of State rights; who persistently connived at the extension and perpetuity of that injustice which has soaked the land in blood and necessitated the debt. They have been the assailants of free speech and free press, and have justified the murder and maltreatment of citizens who claimed to exercise those rights in the Southern States. Their influence has been adverse to general education and wise progress and reform; and their predominance has been and is always most marked among the debased part of the population, and in the least intelligent portions of the country. Even now their Conventions, vaguely as in Maine, distinctly and openly as in Ohio, reaffirm the principles of the Virginia and Kentucky, resolutions of '98 which are and always have been pleaded by the rbels as their justification, as they were by South Carolinia for nullification in 1833, and which will always afford an ambush for treason until they are utterly and expressly overthrown; or, as in Pennsylvania, their Conventions deliberately declare that the practical recognition of the truths of the Declaration of Independence is a high crime against the Constitution of the United States. They are those from whose ranks came the chiefs of the rebellion; who denounced the people of the loyal States as really responsible for the war; who incessantly thwarted the Government in its efforts to subdue it; who incited riots and directed mobs; for whose success at the polls the rebel chiefs and editors openly prayed in the midst of the war; who solicited thro' a foreign Minister foreign interferance in our contest; who a year ago, in their National Convention, declared the soldiers conquered and the war a failure, and who sneered at President Lincoln as helplessly weak, or denounced him as a murderer, tyrant, and harlequin.

These are they who compose the Democratic party. They are now busily engaged in praising the soldiers, whom last year they slandered, and in celebating the re-estabishment of the Union. They are even engaged in the pleasant process of eating the Chicago platform. But what has this party, in whose Ohio Convention Vallandigham was chief orator, in whose Pennsylvania Convention Judge Black was an applauded teacher, who said, as Buchannan's Attorney-General, that the war would legalize secession and dissolve the Union—what has this party done to be intrusted with power by the American people who condemned it so overwhelmingly last November? We speak of a party, not of individuals. We do not forget with what absolute sacrifice, with what blood and money, many Democrats stood by the country. But neither do we forget as that party, that the Democrats voted against emancipation, and that in the States which they controlled the amendment was defeated. We do not forget that if the Democratic party had retained power in 1860 they would have compromised the honor of the country without permanently avoiding the war; and we remember, nor will the American people soon forget, that in 1864 they proposed acquiescence in national disgrace and ruin.

These are the two parties who now solicit our votes. Let every man who loves a Union unobscured by the "resolution of '98," who loves his country and believes that equal rights for all men before the law are essential to her permanent peace and prosperity, ask himself which of thes parties ought to have his vote.—*Harpers Weekly.*

—A pretended refugee from Mississippi opened a broker,s office in Springfield, Ohio, married a rich man's daughter, swindled the banks out of $10,000, deserted his wife, a was caught in St. Paul in company with a wife he married in New York, disgorged $2,400 to one of his creditors, and put off to parts unknown with a fast team.

A Planters Experience.

"Will the freedmen work?" is a question of the gravest moment, now receiving several answers, much according to the mood or the prepossessions of the testifier. The thousands who have been educated in the faith of negro worthlessness—of the impossibility of getting work out of the Black rascals without the help of a horsewhip and pair of revolvers—"will aot be persuaded, though one rose from the dead." They must be expected to insist for years that the South is ruined by Emancipation—that there will be no more Cotton, Rice or Sugar—that the fields must return to forests and the "hands" relapse into the lowest paganism and barbarism. He has been hearing and repeating this for the last fifty years, and must not be expected to change his tune in a moment. Give him time.

On the other hand, there is danger of unreasonable expectations. Blacks, as a rule, are less energetic, less persistent than Whites. They are contented with less than we consider essential to comfort, provided they may thus live easily. They have been trained to associate idleness with freedom and *bona fide* hard work in the field and the gin-house or sugar-mill with Slavery and its unspeakable degradations. Tell them they are free, and they want to test the assurance by taking a trip to the nearest city and having a few days leisure. And then there are among Blacks, as among Whites, many who fancy themselves smart enough to get their living without work and who at all events will try the experiment.—We have not these ten years had less than One Hundred Thousand Whites in this City who are without property, yet who manage somehow to live—by gambling, pilfering, swindling, keeping haunts of vicious resort, receiving stolen goods, and serving in one grade or another of the quartermaster and commissary departments of the grand army of Satan. There is prejudice of color in that service, but no absolute exclusion; and we must expect to see it recruited by Blacks who, so long as they were slaves, were more usefully and creditably employed.

We must not forget that work is, with most people, only a choice of evils. They would prefer idleness, but for the fact that this involves hunger and rags; and they prefer work with shelter, to idleness without. Take away the pecuniary or equivalent inducement, and how many of our White artisans or laborers would go to work to-morrow?

We assume that there are negroes who won't work, since we know Whites of of that disposition. Any one of wide odrervation and experience can recall at least *one* White who, though poor as Lazarus, has not done one honest day's work per week for the last ten years, yet who has begged or stolen a sort of living, and who is noisily hostile to Eemancipation, because "Niggers can't take care of themselves." Some, doubtless, cannot; others will not.

We lately invited any and every hearty, old Abolitionist, who has tried to prosecute any industrial enterprise by negro labor, and been bafiled by the refusal of the Blacks to work, to favor us with his experience for the instruction and guidance of others. We presume there must be instances of this, though we never yet heard of one. We will consider the first that may reach us.

Meantime, the following, from one who planted ten years as a slaveholder, is pertinent. It is the letter of a planter in the parish of Iberville, Louisiana, to the New-Orleans Freedmen's Association, and reads:

"GENTLEMEN: I am a planter of twelve years' experience; this year I am working twelve hands, six men and six women; my laborers are to get one-fourth of the net proceeds of the crop. They have a full understanding of the interests in said crops. Our contract was made on the 1st of February last, and the result so far is a complete success. We have to-day 85 arpents of cotton; 25 arpents of sugar-cane; 75 arpents of corn—all in perfect condition. I don't mention the vegetable crops.

Under the old system, 10 arpents to the hand was considered a fair result, and more than three-fourths of the plantations failed to come to that standard.

My laborers are all good people, behaving well, having good common sense; they are honest and true to their family. Beside the crop in common, they have raised for their private account small crops of corn and vegetables; they have poultry, &c., of their own.

Not a single difficulty has occurred among them since they have agreed work on my farm.

Thus is the whole labor problem solved. Deal justly, give the freedmen some interest in their work, and there will be no trouble. In this case, 50 per cent. more of ground is cultivated than the same number of hands cultivated under the old system, and the probability is that the planter will make that per cent. more.—It is probably best to "peg away" at the old slaveholders till they conclude to deal justly, and thus "fight it out on that line." It is nothing but sheer ugliness on their part that causes all the trouble and inflicts all the distress upon the freedmen."

Perhaps this a fortunate experience; yet we are confident that most of those who go to work in the right spirit, understanding their business, and resolved to "live and let live," can match it. Let us hear.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—The Butler County Agricultural Society, holds its seventh annual exhibition in Butler, on October, 4th and 5th.