condition of Affairs in Ken-

The following important correspondence between General Palmer and the proprietors of the Louisville Journal appears conspicuously in that paper: Journal Operice, Louisville, Ky. Feb. 3, 1866 — Major General John M. Palmer, commanding Department of Kenthers, commanding Department of Kenthers and Commanding Department of Command

Patner, commanding Department of Kentucky General: Knowing you to be inti-uately acquainted with the views of the authorities at Washington, and taking it for granted that you desire to promote unity of action between the authorities of this State and the national government in the settlement of the difficulties which authorities. curround our citizons, we address you this communication in order to obtain from you what, in your judgment, will the most speedily remove these difficulties, effect the restoration of the writ o habeas corpus, the removal of troops and the Freedmen's Bureau from the State of

the Freedmen's Bureau from the State of Kentucky.

You are a Kentuckian by birth, and mire to fully aware how objectionable to the people of Kentucky the supension of this writ and the presence of troops and the Freedmen's Bureau are to them. If the war is over, and peace restored, why should not Kentucky be relieved from all interference with her internal affairs on the part of the national government.

The people of our State ever treated their slaves with humanity and kindness. The exceptions to this were not more numerous or more aggravated than have been the violations of law in the best regulated communities where no slave ex stel; and, now that slavery has ceased to exist, the people fully recognize that fact, and, we believe, are willing to all in their power to promote the wel-c and protect the rights of the freed ople. That outrages have been com-tted upon the freedmen we do not de There is no State entirely free from me, despite all the efforts that have en made or that may be made to pre

been unade or that may be made to prevent or to puoish it. A venerable clergyman was, a few nights ago, basely assasunated in the streets of Louisville, and no trace of the assassin has yet been found. Is that crime an argument for the perpetual presence of the national troops and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in this State?

The people of Kentucky are not will bug to accord to the freedmen superior privileges, and they are not willing that the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau should rule the State according to their own dieta, regardless of law; nor are they—the white people—willing that all the disturbances which occur should be charged exclusively to them.

Asking an early reply, we are, very

Asking an early reply, we are, very respectfully, your obedient servants. PRENTICE. HENDERSON & OSBORNE

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 1866—Messrs. Prentice, Henderson Osborne—Gentlemen: I have the ho Osborne—Contenent: I have the non-or to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 8th instant, in which you properly take for granted that I desire to premote unity of action be-tween the authorities of this State and the national government in the settle the citizens of Kentucky, and inquire what, in my judgment, will the mos the citizens of Kentucky, and Inquire what, in my judgment, will the most speedily remove the difficulties, secure the restoration of the writ of labers corpus, the removal of the troops and the Freedmen's Bureau from the State, and ask, "If the war is over and peace restored, why should not Kentucky be reliaved from all interference with her in lieved from all interference with her in ternal affairs on the part of the national Government?" I proceed at once to say that it does not require that intimate knowledge of the "views of the Washington authorities" which you are pleased to attribute to me to answer your specific question above quoted, nor your general statements of the difficulties which surround the people of Kentucky in their relations with the national government The public acts and declarations of the President, in his official orders and dis patches, under the authority of which the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus is cohimned, and the troops of the Freedmen's Burcau, introduced into and kept in the State, furnish an ample statement of the reasons which influence his actions, and point, with the utmost certainty, to the means which must be employed to procure a change in his policy. The measures of which that portion

of the people of Keatucky, whose feelings you express complain had their origin in necesity, and I feel authorized to assert that no disposition exists at Washington to continue them in the State one moment after the necessity ceases.

Waiving all discussion of the question whether the war has ceased or not, it is apparent that late political and military events have revolutionized the relations of the people of the State. More than twenty thousand persons, who were for a longer or shorter period of time in arms for the avowed purpose of overarms for the arowed purpose of over-throwing the government of the State of Kentucky, and forcing its unwilling people into subjection to a hostile, revo-lutionary government, have returned to the State, welcomed back to their former the State, welcomed back to their former homes in many cases by communities that regarded them as patriots and heroes.— In many such communities loyal citizens and soldiers are objects of prejudice, zens and soldiers are objects of prejudice, dislike, and often of persecution. Courts organized under the laws of the

State for the equal distribution of justice, in many instances have permitted themin many instances have permitted them-selves to be used as the mere instruments of the vengence of those who are hostile to the government, so that loyal men are still, in some parts of the State, compell-ed to leave their homes, or, if they re-main, are constrained to feel that their lives and property, and all their dearest

The slave laws fell with the destruction of slavery, and left the State without system of government or laws adapted the necessities of this two handred thous and of its people, who have now divelved upon them the duties of obedients to the government and the dischar, of many public and private obligation to which they have been the control of the dischar, hey have heretofore been stran ers, and yet have not, under existing laws I the State, the rights of either citizens

The President of the United States nder these circumstances, has attempt of to discharge toward the State of Ken ucky, for the benefit of such of its .peo sle as are not yet embraced within it e eral system of proceetive laws, the con itutional duty of providing for them

stitutional duty of providing for them a government, a duty which does not orginate in any law enacted by Congress, but from the Constitution itself.

I am aware of the fact, though I do not pretend to speak by authority, that it is the opinion of the "authorities at Washington" the duty of giving protection and law to all inhabitants of the State of Kentucky properly devolves upon the authorities of the State, and that Federal interference for that purpose results ral interference for that purpose results entirely from constitutional duty and

It is certainly the right as well as the duty of the States within certain limit to regulate their own internal affairs.— This right is not denied, and it will be Ints right is not denied, and it will be observed that the representatives of the general government in this State, under the Freedmen's Bareau, where its powers have been rightly unlerstoo?, do not act alversely to the authorities of the tate, or interfers with any affair which the State has a factority. the State has so far attempted to regulate. The right of all the inhabitants to liber y is secure beyond the power of the State to abridge or restrict it.

It is the daty of the general government, with or without the concurrence of

ment, with or without the concurrence of the State, to protect the liberty of the people, and in case of non-action on the State authorities, to provide them with a government which shall be adequate to the ends for which governments are orlained amongst men.

As then the State has so far altoweth neglected to provide a special system laws for its freed people, or to include what grounds do any of her people con what grounds do any of her people com-plain of "the interference of the nation al government?" I assert, with as much earnestness and with as high regard for the honor of the people of my native State as any one possesses, that the genthe honor of the people of my state as any one possesses, that the general treatment of slaves in Kentuky was humane and kind, and that the people generally recognize the fact that slavery has ceased; but that many outrages have en committed upon negroes in many parts of the State is true beyond all doubt and after the most careful inquiries I have been unable to hear of a single in-stance in which the civil authorities have

Nor are the authorities of the law whol y to blame for this failure of justice, for have now in my possession the most atisfactory proof, by the statements of plored persons who, I am assured, are of ood character, of the murder of two egroes by white men, who are beyond he reach of criminal justice, because of the legal incompetency of colored per-sons to be witnesses in the courts.

In addition to outrages of that kind. combinations of lawless men exist in many places to drive the colored people from he State, and to prevent them from ob taining employment. Proof from the most respectable source has been laid before me of these facts; still none are pun-

Such acts, I gladly confess, are demned by the great mass of the citizens but none demand their punishment.—White men naturally desire to escape the ill-will of those self-syled "Regulators," nd negroes, however much they may be utraged and injured in person or proper y, will not be heard by the courts or ju

Does not this "internal affair" of allow ng its courts to listen (not believe, un s convinced) to the complaints of men I women who suffer or are witnesses egulating," and can a just government discharge its duties of protecting a still people without affording, under such circumstances, something like redress?

I have made my answer much longe I have made by answer much longer than I intended, but cannot conclude without expressing my regret that you should have thought it necessary to disclose to me "that the people of Kentucky are not willing to accord to the freedmen superior privileges, and they are not wil-

to their own dicta, regardless of lew.' There is, I am sure, no purpose or wish on the part of the government, or any of its officers with whose purposes I am acquainted, to demand for the freedmen anything more than such rights as are essential to them as persons who are now under obligations to the State, to their families and themselves, to discharge all the duties which devolve upon their their new relations to their fellow n and I must be allowed to add that Freemen's Bureau, notwithstanding the mistakes sometimes committed by those who exercise its powers, his accomplish

d much, very much good. It is, in my judgment, at present absolutely necessary in the State. Pardon me for adding that the measures of the govern-ment—that is the suspension of the ha-beas corpus, the presence of troops and the Freedmen's Bureau—are still adher-ed to in this State as essential to the pro-tection of its people.

lives and property, and all their dearest interests are insecure.

I auticipate that the improving condition of the State, and especially those who have perilled their lives in its defence, is one that no government can neglect, and at the same time, escape the imputation of ingratitude and subjecting itself to merited contempt. It is also true that the imputation of ingratitude and subjecting itself to merited contempt. It is also true that the imputation of ingratitude and subjecting itself to merited contempt. It is also true that the imputation of the sum of ingratitude and subjecting itself to merited contempt. It is also true that the imputation of the sum of ingratitude and subjecting itself to merited contempt. It is also true that the imputation of the sum of ingratitude and subjecting itself to merited contempt. It is also true that the imputation of the sum of ingratitude and subjecting itself to merited contempt.



The Largest Circulation any Paper in the County.

THOMAS ROBINSON. - - Editor. M. W. SPEAR, Publisher.

BUTLER PA. WEDNESDAY FEB. 21, 1866 ** "Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One nd inseparable." D. Webster.

Election -The annual election of the Butler County Agricultural Society. will be held in the Arbitration room, Butler, on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock. on the 27th inst. being on the first week f Court, for the purpose of electing offi ers for the ensuing year.

W. O. BRACKENBIDGE, Pres. Thos. Robinson, Sec.

Matters are becoming more inter-ring at the National Capital than usual, ongress has began to vote and some en lulge in speculation as to the probability of a disagreement between them and the President. Judge Trumble's Freedman's oursau bill is thought to be the occasion or the breach. We earnestly hope this will not be the case. Unity of action night to be sought for, with all diligence.

The Spring Election.

We hope our friends throughout th unty, will bear in mind that the spring election is approaching. Let there be the proper effort made to have a good set of officers elected for the various offices.

Especial care should be taken to have mpetant school directors elected. The educational interests of our country are still increasing, and should not be ne-Let us have good school direc tors by all means.

Our Convention.

To-morrow, (Thursday) our Convention meets in this place to elect delegates the 7th of March Convention, to pu nomination a candidate for Governor. Since the canvass opened there have been quite a number of good names brought rward. Cessna of Bedford, Ketchum of Luzern, Geary of Cumberland, Davis of Philadelphia, Moorhead of Allegheny, White of Indiana, Johnson of Crawford Kelly of Washington and Jordon of Bedford, have all been spoken of, Look ing over the present aspect of the case Ketchum, Geary, Moorhead and White. em to be the leading candidates.

We have already intimated our opinion hat all things considered, Ketchum's omination would be the safest. We are still of this opinion. We know that his nomination would be one, emmently "fit to be made." We don't know that the omination of any other gentleman would be less so. We shall therefore recognize the action of the State Convention as the result of the combined wisdom of our party in the State.

There is another matter to which we ould most sincerely invite the attention of our Convention to-morrow; we mean the expression of the sentiments of the party. Congress is making a noble stand against allowing notorious rebels again resuming their seats in the high places profit and honor in the Government Against them is arrayed all the leading spirits of the "re-constructed" south, joined by the entire copperhead party of the north, re inforced by a few who claim to be conservative Ropublicans. Shall Con gress stand firm or shall they cave and give over the controll of the Governmen to disloyal hands? This is a grave ones tion. Unless the people speak out it wil he impossible for Congress to indefinitely resist the powerful influence at work against them.

It is most gratifying to observe that Bureau should rule the State according have been held, the people still remain inflexible on this point Let Butler Co. contrary let her speak out in favor of loyalty and law. In favor of maintaining the Legislative department of the Government in its vigor.

Our young friends in the southern part of the county, are determined to have a grand time on Saturday week. Every preperation is being made to have th casion one of universal interest. have no doubt it will be most exciting and amusing. We are sorry it happens to come on Court week. But it is quite probable that our first week's court will be closed on Friday, as it sometimes is, if so doubtless our town will turn ou

understood that I cannot efford to lese

eive and receipt for all money paid in. It will be of mutual advantage to delinquents and myself if this positively last tice is promptly attended to. WM. HASLETT.

We refer our readers to the stateent in to-days paper, showing the con-

We would call the attention of readers, to the Advertisement of Jas. McJunkin, Esq. as Real Estate and asurance agent. Mr. McJunkin has a Insurance agent. large acquaintance through this and adjoining counties, and is well qualified for the cause will ensure a good attendance such an agency.

Accidents.

One day last week while Mr. Obediah Cratty, was driving a hack between this place and New Castle, when near Prosect-the hack upset falling upon him He was badly injured, we are glad to learn however, that he is convalescent A few days ago the coach which runs between this place and Pittsburgh, upset some place between this and Bakerstown:

Lecture on Agriculture.

fortunately no person was injured.

By a request of a number of cur citiens the Rev. W. P. Brugh has kindly consented to repeat the lecture as delivered by him in the Court House a few weeks since. on the subject of Agricul ture; and Monday evening of the first week of the Court, has been selected for the occasion. The Lecture is admirably suited to the wants of our community, and is not dry or prosy as the subject might indicate, but is entertaining and amusing as well as instructive.

A Statement.

The following statement shows the amount received and charged by the diferent officers of Butler county, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1865, as shown by the Court Auditor's report.

Total amount received and charged by John H. Cratty, Dept. Register and Recorder of Butler county, \$2012,71. Total amount received and charged by

W. J. Young, Clerk of the several Courts, \$1105.07. Amount received and charged by Wm.

Stoops Esq. Prothonotary of the of Common Pleas \$591 45 The state tax on judicial proceedings

n the Prothonotarys office for the same period amounts to \$160,50. The state tax on instruments recorded

by the Register and Recorder amounts to 8772,50. SCIENTIFIC.-The art of diagnosing dis eses by the simple inspection of the arine has been practiced by many medical men; but the attention of the medical world has lately been called to the subject more by the valuable scientific treaties of Prof. Oldshue, M. D., of Pittsburgh, Pa. has demonstrated beyond a doubt, that by close ocular examination, scientific chemical analysis, and correct microscopic observations of urinary deposits, a most important auxilliary to correct diagnosis is to be attained in nearly every disease And so well has he maintained this view, both by theory and by its practical application in the numerous cases that have been presented to him. that his office is one constant throng of patients. He makes the most critical examination of every case, and however complicated may be the disease, seldem or never fails to render s tisfaction, when a reasonable hope can be entertained Scientific knowledge thus practically applied, must ren der more definite and intelligible this peculiar branch, and from what we know of the man and his extensive practice. we would recommend those wishing medical aid to call on him. See card in another column. His office and residence

Butler County Freedmens Aid Commission.

is over 132, Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

At the close of the religious exercises, held in the Court House, in Butler, on not be behind her sisters; but on the Sabbath eye., Feb. 4th., conducted by the Rev. Hennigh, Agt. of the Freedmen's Commusion of Western Pa. the following officers were chosen and constitution adopted, governing the Butler Co. Freedmen's Aid Commission.

President-Geo. Miller. Vice Presidents .- C. E. Anderson Jas, Campbell, Geo. Vogeley, Jas. Breden, R. C. McAboy.

Treasurer-W. O. Brackenridge Secretary-J. A. Baloh. The following Constitution was adopted:

Aid Commission. ART. 2 Its object shall be to collect money and supplies for the physical re-lies and mental, moral and in lustrial ed

commiss on sant be here. As such time as the Directors may determine, at which the Board shall report the result of their labors, the officers shall be elected, and any other business transacted. The directors may in their discretion, call special public meetings, and shall have powering the control of th er to fill any vacane

Ant. 6. This Constitution may dition of the Butler County Mutual Pire Insurance Company. It will be seen that the company is in a flourishing containing and any person may become a member of this Commission by contributing on dollar to its funds.

The meeting adjourned to conven again in the Court House, in Butler, or Tuesday eye., Feb. 27th, at which time and place the design of the Commission will be more freely set forth. It is hope GEO. MILLER. Pres.

Jas. A. Balph, Seey.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

"Great oaks from little acorns grou The worst disease known to the man race spring from causes so small as to almost defy detection. The volums of scientific lore that fill the tables and shelves of the medical fra-

ternity only go to prove and elaborate these facts.

Then guard yourselves while you may. The smallest pimple on the skin is a tell-tale and indicator of disease. It may fade and die away from the surface of the body, but it will reach the vitals, perhap, at last, and death be the result and final MAGGIEL'S BILLIOUS, DYSPEPclose. TIC and DIARRHEA PILLS cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts, and all abrasions of the skin, Maggiel's Salve is infallible. Sold by J. Maggiel, 34 Fulton street, New York, and all Druggiess at 25 cent, nor, box Druggists, at 25 cent per box.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Editor:—Allow me, through the clumns of the Citizen, to say a few words to the friends of education in our county

The spring election being at hand I hought it not improper to write a few lines on the importance of atten ling to the interests of education at sail election; by seeing to it that we make a united effor to have competent men elected Sch of Directors. So long as we continue to elec men of limited education to this respon sible office, we may expect that our schools will suffer in consequence; (I don't mean o say that all our School Directors are incompetent). It is true we have a Coun ty Superintendent who is quite compe cent. to judge of the literary qualifica ions of teachers, but we want more than this; we want a Board of School Direc tors, who will take time to visit ou schools, and who have knowledge and descriment enough to know whether the teacher is good on school government, as also of good moral bearing. I am School Director myself, but I know I am not fit for the position, and would gladly give way to those more competent. Our most competent citizens den't wish to take the trouble attached to the office because there is a great deal of trouble and no profit. For this reason I think it Suffrage: would be better if they were allowed reasonable remuncration for their trouble. Besides, having reference to the lit erary character of our Directors, we should have a due regard to the moral and religious status of our candidates.-They should be men whose influence would be on the side of christianity .-This is frequently too much neglected.

those who are opposed to equal rights. The Superintendent visited our school, No. -, in this township this session but our teacher was not present as he had lett assubstitute in his place. But I think our teacher is all right. In fine, I be lieve if we had better wages we migh obtain better teachers, as the old saying has it, "Money makes the mare go."

We should also elect good loyal men, not

men who were opposed to the war, nor

JAS. C. FOSTER Slipperyrock tp., Feb. 14, 1866.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 15, 1866. MR. EDITOR :- The proceedings of Congress are becoming very interesting. Reconstruction, or restoration as it is now called by the Conservatives, and Negro Suffrage, are now the great questions be fore both Houses of Congress. Your readers, I presume are aware, that the bill repealing all laws in the District of Columbia, prohibiting any person from voting on account of race or color; and the Amendment, to the Constitution of the United States, providing that when any State prohibits any person from voting on account of tace or color, they shall not be represented, have passed the ART. 1. This organization shall be shall not be represented, have passed the nown as the Butler County Freedmen's House of Representatives by a large majority, and no doubt will pass the Sen ate. It is now supposed the President will veto the bill, permitting negros to nei and mental, moral and in lustrial education of Freedmen and poor whites.

ART. 3. This Society shall be auxiliary to the Freedmen's Aid Commission of Western Pennsylvania, Eenstern Onio and West Virginia, and shall forward its collections of money and supplies to the Treasurer of said Commission, at P.tts.

Treasurer of said Commission, at P.tts. vote in the District. There has been reasurer of said Commission, at 1. The southive, Mr. Williams, 1 have listen-Aur. 4. The officers of this Commission ed to a great many speeces in both Housmediated contempts. It is also true that importance to adopt a constitution and importance to a constitution and importance to adopt a constitution and importance to a constitution and importance to a constitution

about two and a half hours and did get through. He was one time loudly cheered and applauded by the members present and the spectators in the gallery. At the close of his speech their was great applause, and he was warmly congratuated by the members present, and it was sometime before I e uld get an opportu nity to congratulate him, as one of his constituents. The Speaker left the Chair without adjourning the House, the House adjourned itself. Your District has good reason to be proud of their Representative. He has made his mark in the House. He ought to be in the Senate of the United States, and I hope he may succeed Mr. Cowan. He would de honor to the great State of Pennsylva-

I am not giving you my own opinion of Mr. William's speech, but I am giv ing you the opinion of hundreds who I have heard speak of it. I have been asked who he was, and what State he came from. I felt proud in telling them he is from the State of Pennsylvania, and represents the 23d District.

Reconstruction and Negro Suffrage, are the only subject talked of. It is my opinion that there will not be a single Representative from any of the Rebel States admitted to either House, this session. I will not attempt to tell you what ground Mr. Williams took in his speech, -as I feel assured that you will publish it in your widely circulated paper. His con stituents ought to know what course he will take in the great questions now before the people. It is true it is a long speech, but I am sure it will well repay perusal, and a careful reading.

The birth day of our lamented Presi

dent Lincoln, was appropriately celebra-

ted on Monday, the 12th instant. There was a great number of tickets of admission issued, yet there was no near enough. Tickets were sold at from ten to twenty dollars, each. The cere monies were very imposing and interest ing. I will not attempt to describe them. as I presume you will see a more fulle description of them than I can give you I had the pleasure of hearing an address made by General Banks, a few days ago. on the su ject of Negro suffrage. the conclusion of his address, he told very appropriate anecdote, in which him self and a pegro boy, was the parties .-He told us that he had received his edu cation at a University in a small town on the Marimac river, in the State of New Hampshire, and one very cold day -the river was frozen over-as he was oing to his dinner, he saw a negro boy skating on the ice, he saw the ice break and the boy fell in. He hurried down the shore, got a pla k and pushed it t the boy; the boy got on the plank, bu fell off, he got on again, -the end of the plank on which the boy was on had become covered with ice, -he fell off again and in raising the third time he said for God's sake, please massa, give me the w oden end of the plank this time." The meeting adjourned with three hearty cheers for General Banks, and Neg EQUAL RIGHTS.

LATEST FROM THORNCREEK.

EXCITING NEWS.

Maj. Gen. Carnahan called a coun var on Saturday evening, at which it was rather a merit to have been a rebel. We decided by a vote of 38 to 2, that the do not forget that the Union party made decided by a vote of 38 to 2, that the department of Thorncreek should be reinforced by mounted men from the de partment of the west and Gen. Lyons division, and Fishers Hill should be car ried at all hazards.

HEAD QUARTERS, UNION FOR HUNT.]

Gen Orders,)

I. Maj. Gen. Bartley will detail a Court Martial to try all cases which may come H. All officers not found at their pos

will be tried for desertion.

III. All officers will do as they would wish to be done by, and respect private property—but farmers are notified that the government will not be responsible.

overnment will not be responsible way before a sense or great danger from
IV. The following insignia will be oberved: Maj. Gen. Com'dg. and his orlerlies, red and white ribbons on bridle.
Maj. Gen. and orderlies, red ribbon on
lat. Brig. Gens. red ribbon on right
rm. Colonels, white ribbon on hat.

Apptains, white ribbon on right arm.

Apptains, white ribbon on right arm. served: Maj Gen. Com'dg. and his or-derlies, red and white ribbons on bridle. Maj. Gen. and orderlies, red ribbon on

hat. Brig. Gens, red ribbon on right arm. Colonels, white ribbon on hat.— Captains, white ribbon on right arm.— Lieutenants, blue ribbon on right arm.— Buglers, sash (as officers of the day.)— Signal Corps, flag in hand or yellow buff By order, Maj. GEN G. S. CARNAHAN. on bridle.

Commanding Simeon Nixon, A. A. G. Maj. Gen. Abner Bartley has made the following appointments forhis command: Chief of staff John Arthurs, Briga-

A Meeting of Wool Growers. At a meeting of the wool growers of Slipperyrock and adjoining townships, at Centreville, Butler county Pa., on the

diers. Jas. Wright and Albert Srader.

McKee, Jno T Bard, and Juo. Bigh in sistance to the steps that were rendered

ART. 5. The annual meeting of this interested and axious to hear. He spoke signers, asking the Legislature to extend Commiss on shall be held at such time about two and a half hours and did not the Doc Law of M. the Dog Law of Mercer county to Butler county.

On motion, J. T. Baird was elected delegate, to attend the Wool growers Con rention to be held at Pittsburgh, on the 8th inst.

On motion it was agreed that the as ociation meet the first Monday of each

month. A cordial invitation is extended the wool growers of this and adjoining coun ties to attend the next meeting of the

Ou motion, it was agreed that the proceedings be published in the county papers.

On motion it was agreed to adjourn to

meet on Monday, the 5th day of March. W. S. BINGHAM, See'y.

CENTREVILLE, Pa., Feb. 20, 1866. MR. EDITOR .- Allow me to return my incere thanks to about a half dozen men of our Borough. The most profligate set I ever saw; walking swill barrels pest of society, the publication of where names would disgrace any paper, for their kindness in serenading me in the most hellish manner, for my advocacy of the Temperance cause Their names will appear in tract form shortly. I le ve them for the present. And state to the good people of Butler county that the Temperince cause is still gaining friends here, and we intend to labor incessantly until we stop the traffic, if the devil and the rest of the advocates of the whiskey traffle rage, and howl, and say the writer of these arricles is a drunkard

CESTREVILLE

Kentucky! Oh! Kentucky.

While the so-called Kentucky Union men, both in Congress and at home, are doing all they can to embarrass the movements and impede the reconstruction pol-icy of both Congress and the Ad-ministration, the condition of affairs in Kentucky itself seems to be most deplorable and to grow worse instead of better. To show the extent to which these infatuated loyalists of Kentucky are de-termined to shut their eyes to the evidences of what is going on around them, we publish to day a very interesting cor-respondence between the editors of the Lousvil Journal and General Palmer, the commander of that unlitary ment, in which the former ask restoration of the habeas corpus and the withdrawal of the troops and the Freedmen's Bureau, while the latter exhibits plain terms the shocking state of affairs

As to the outrages to which General Palmer refers, no doubt can be entertained respecting them. Accounts of such occurrences come to us by almost every mail, and if we gave space to thom, our eaders would be both horrfied and in-lignant that teleration should be extendof to such lawless doings. The wonder s that the Kentucky Union men should be just about as impracticable now as o were in 1 61 when President Lincom e erintaed to coerce the rebel States to a nation secretic the reservation of the armies of the republic could be begun in that strange State, and neutrality in the contest uppeared to be the aim of the toyal, while the disbyal were determined.

and in their rebelieurses.

At the last election the State fell into the hands of the Lemocrats, of whom the rebels were the controlling element, and this ascendancy has been most unjortunate for the prosperity of Kennucky. From step to step this rebel majority h gone on until loyalty seems to be at a d count in that commonwealth, and it is a most galant stru, gle at that election; but when this Union party had an over-whelming majority in the Legislature, it refused to rarify the constitutional amend-ment, as it should have done, and, in fact,

ment, as it should have done, and, in fact, it neglected to avail itself of the power it then held to prevent the very crisis which has now occurred.

These men allowed the rebel troops to return to their homes fresh from the war against the nation and vote, and they refused votes to their own colored troops who had fought for the loyal cause. Many will say that men guilty of such folly as this hardly deserved to succeed, and yet we are gravely asked on all these occasions to make allowance for the prejudices of race. One might have thought that the prejudice of race would give way before a sense of great danger from the recovery of power by

own state, they might let the Republican party alone to jursue a different course, and protect the interests of all loyal men, of whatever color or race. As we ask no assistance from them, the least they could do would be not to embarrass us. We made war against their will; we abolished slavery without their consent; we award the Union by the very policy they onthe Union by the very policy they op-posed. Had de followed northern ad-vice, they could have carried the State at the last election. Yet still they are brimthe last election. Yet still they are brimfull and running over with antagonism to the only plan whereby they can be protected, and peace and prosperity be restored to all parts of the south. We really think it is now high time for the "conservative Kentucky gentleman" to rub his eyes, and wake up to the progress of the times. New Jersey has recovered her senses; why should not Kentucky? This opposition to the greatforward movement of the whole country cannot accomplish anything. It must fail now, just plish any hone. It must fail now, just as Ken ucky failed in all her other re a committee to adopt a constitution and unavoidable by the developments of the by laws.

Ou motion, Lewis Patterson, H. Vio whom the Kentucky Union men should