

to prescribe a rule for the occasion. If there be any limitation of the right suffrage it must come from the supreme authority which is here. There is no power elsewhere. The founders of this government never dreamed of a political difference between white and black men. It was neither race nor color that occasioned the early distinction, but condition. The slave could not be admitted as a citizen because that would be inconsistent with his condition. Everybody else was counted but Indians, who paid no taxes. The distinction of color is a modern invention. The free negro voted originally almost everywhere. To admit him did not require the insertion of the word "black," but to exclude him required the insertion of the word "white." The only color ostracized in the Constitution was the red, and only then as non-tax payers.

"We began the war by repelling the black man and returning him to his master; by doing everything, in short, to alienate him from ourselves, and prove to him that he had nothing to expect from us; and this was called statesmanship! If ever a people deserved to be chastised it was ourselves, for the ineffable baseness and fatuity which refused the aid of the negro, and sent a hundred thousand white men to die, rather than wound the pride, or harm the property of an enemy! We failed to drive him from our support even by the unkindest usage. When we plunged within the storm-cloud that overhung the South an concealed everything from outside view, we were not long in discovering that the white skin was everywhere synonymous with the traitor heart, and that wherever we could meet a black man we were sure to find a friend. He took our soldier by the hand, led him through the outposts, pointed out the secret path, traveled with him by night, shared his last crust with him, and baffled the blood-hounds that were on his track. As the war progressed, we began to find that with such an auxiliary against us, success was impossible. We made him free. But still we could not lift him into the position of a soldier, which was a privilege of caste in ancient times. People who foresaw that the step was an easy one from the soldier to the citizen—themselves of craven hearts and more slaves than he—insisted that he was like his detractors, loved his chains and was a coward by instinct, and that the white soldier was a fool, who would not throw down his arms if you sent him an auxiliary whose skin was not quite as fair as his own. You listened and believed. But by and by, impelled by necessity, you allowed your brave and right thinking Secretary of War to arm him quietly. You rather winked at than encouraged it; and before long the truth blazed upon you from the trenches of Port Hudson that the black man was in your ranks. He was now added to the title that God Almighty gave him, a slain upon your gratitude. How do you propose to pay it?"

The master will not soon forget the infidelity of the slave. He begs you to withdraw your black troops. He is willing to recognize the emancipation of the slave, if you leave him subject to his authority without rights of citizenship or security for the liberty you have given him. If you accept the offer your gift of freedom to the slave will be but the Dead Sea fruit that tempts the eye but turns to ashes on the lips.

Mr. Williams then referred to the condition the black man would be left in without the rights of citizenship—his martial relations, education and his right to work for himself and to acquire property, and used the report of Gen. Sharps as authority. He argued that his condition was not one which improved, and that if the seceded States are allowed to return on the President's terms, there is nothing to prevent them from re-enacting the whole black code. If you object you will be told that these are matters of State regulations only. If you invest the black man with the ballot you will secure to him consideration from the white man. He has proved himself to be docile and gentle and will make a valuable citizen if fairly dealt with.

"But remember! he is a man who has tasted liberty, and felt the glow of an unaccustomed manhood, as his pulse danced with a new inspiration when he looked up at the folds of your starry banner on the perilous edge of the battle. Beware how you allow these men who have never yet learned, and never will learn anything, to trample on him now. The policy foreshadowed in the proclamations will make only a discontented people. It is the slogan of battle—the herald's announcement of that war, which is so strongly apprehended by those who urge the very opposite policy to heal up a war of sections. It is the preparation for these deluded people of a future, before which even the savage horrors of their own revolt may pale. The kindred policy that ruled our councils—as it seems to rule them now—proved fatal to the system it was intended to serve by making its preservation impossible. It may be that God Almighty intends to finish His great work by giving a further rein to the infernal spirit that precipitated these madmen into the revolt that melted the chains of their slaves.

Let us see to it that we be not called upon to repress the outbreak of nature, by drawing our own swords hereafter upon our faithful allies in the war of freedom. We can prevent this now—and will if we are wise by a mere act of justice that is simple and reasonable, and will trench on no man's rights, while it will extend the area of freedom by popularizing these governments and bringing them at once to the republican standard of the Constitution. That act is demanded by considerations of the highest wisdom, as well as of the strictest justice. It were a foul shame to refuse it, and a fouler still to add to that refusal the future possible infamy of turning our own arms, at the call of these delinquents, upon the trusty auxiliaries who have assisted in subduing them, when the tyranny of their oppressors, and the instinctive yearnings of humanity, may drive them to resistance. I should blush for my country, and weep for it, too, if it was capable of an atrocity so unutterably base."

(Concluded next week.)

The American Citizen.



The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

THOMAS ROBINSON, - Editor.

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher.

BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY FEB. 28, 1866.

"Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable."—D. Webster.

We have just received Mr. J. H. Cratty's announcement for County Superintendent, but it came too late to be inserted this week—it will appear in our next issue.

The first announcement of candidates for County Superintendent, will be found in our paper this week. New names will be added to the list as they are handed in. Announcement fee \$5.

Get your nominations made for the spring election. Let our friends in the close districts rally once more, and make another effort for the ascendancy. The boys are all home from the army, you can, therefore, increase your vote materially.

We neglected, in a former number of the CITIZEN, to call attention to the advertisement of Silas Pearce & Sons', which is found in our paper. The time for planting fruit trees is at hand. Look at the advertisement then visit the Nursery, and finally make your purchase.—The fruit of this Nursery is of the best quality.

Our Convention which assembled here on the 22d, was one of great interest. The friends of the different candidates for Governor were earnest in the advocacy of their respective candidates, but the best of feeling prevailed. All seemed anxious to do that which should most tend to unity and success. As there were several candidates voted for there was no choice reached on first ballot, but on the second, as will be seen by reference to the proceedings which will be found in another column, Gen. Moorhead was declared the choice of the county.—In the result, all seemed to be well pleased. One of the delegates elected would prefer Gen. Geary as his second choice, while the other avowed his preference for Senator Ketchum.

Legislative Duties.

In the early history of our party politics, Congress was in the habit of assuming to make the nominations of candidates for the people. But this custom became very unpopular, and was finally driven out of use.

It was partially revived in the early part of '64, by some of our State Legislatures. We felt then that the assumption of such offices by men chosen for a very different purpose, was dangerous to liberty. Of course all then agreed that Mr. Lincoln should be re-nominated, and therefore the interference of Legislative bodies to do simply what the people would certainly do if left to themselves, was passed over in silence. We well remember our own reflections upon the occasion of our own Legislature signing a memorial notifying the President that we looked to him to be his own successor. We felt however that although not commendable, it was still allowable provided it would not be made a precedent for future guidance. Since then, we have noticed no fresh instance of the interference of the Legislature in the affairs of the people, until very recently. We were somewhat grieved at the commencement of the past session, to notice what we thought was an unusual amount of industry. Gov. Curtin, whose health, under the pressure of official duty, had given away, was spending a few weeks in Cuba, under the directions of his Physicians. He was advised that it was dangerous to return earlier than February, under these circumstances an effort was made to adjourn the Legislature, so that the Governor might feel that his presence was not seriously desired at home. But our industrious Legislators could find no time to consult the interest or health of the Governor. They must attend to the interest of the State! Time passes, the Governor returns. The working part of the session approaches, the committees are at work, every thing looks like work. But alas! a change comes over the spirit of their dreams. Curtin's successor is to be selected, and this cannot be properly done without the adjournment of the Legislature! They adjourn forthwith, and scatter themselves over the State to "set up" the nomination. We don't know how our members voted on this motion to adjourn ten days in the throng of the session, and have, therefore, no personal reference in our remarks. We only mention the subject now, to enter our solemn protest against its recurrence in the future.

The proceedings of Court will appear in our next issue.

The Situation.

One of the most important measures that has come before Congress, at its present session is the bill in relation to the Freedmen's Bureau. The present law terminates in May next, and unless some legislation is had in the meantime, the present system of controlling the turbulent spirit of the rebellious districts, and especially so far as the rights and interests of the Freedmen are concerned, is also that of the destitute of all colors, will fall for want of law. All reasonable persons, without reference to their political or religious views, agree that "the words of the nation," should be protected in their freedom, and in all those rights without which, freedom is but an empty name. For the purpose of securing these desirable ends, a bill was originated, in the Senate. It is said that it was written by General Howard, and after being revised with the assistance of Judge Trumbull, was submitted to, and approved by the President. It finally passed both Houses of Congress, we believe, by a strict party vote. It was presented to the President for his approval, but to the astonishment of many, it was vetoed. This was most gratifying to every rebel in the entire country, as it was the cause of universal regret on the part of the loyal millions.—This regret was not stimulated alone by the consideration of the fact that this wise measure had fallen, but because it was an unmistakable evidence of the future tendencies of his future policy. It was well known that a grave difference of opinion existed between the Executive and Legislative departments of the government, in reference to the best policy to be pursued in reference to the restoration of civil government, as well as to where the power was vested by the constitution. The Executive has assumed the whole control of this matter while Congress claims that to the law-making power of the nation belongs this great duty. The people naturally look to Congress as their immediate representative to vindicate the supremacy of the popular branch of the government. Still they were unwilling to see any rash exhibition of feeling or distrust toward any department of the government, hoping finally, to see differences reconciled and all moving on harmoniously. No sooner had the veto been made public than this fond hope gave way. Mr. Stevens, on behalf of the Reconstruction Committee rose in his place and offered a resolution to the effect, that no representative from any of the eleven States lately in rebellion should be admitted to seats on the floor of either House of Congress, until Congress should declare such State in a proper condition to be represented. And on this resolution he called the previous question. The minority at once set in to filibuster for the purpose of defeating a direct vote, but after a protracted struggle of over six hours, the vote was had and the resolution passed by over a two-third vote.—This seemed to be a plain notification to the President and to the Rebel States, that with the veto of the Freedmen's Bill, all hopes of reconciliation had vanished. That henceforth, Congress would act only upon its convictions of duty regardless of the whines of traitors.

The usual vote was taken in the Senate where the bill originated, to pass it over the President's veto. Upon this question 30 Republican Senators voted in the affirmative, and eight against, (counting Cowan Wily, and some other weak-kneed Senator Republican). But these eight joined by ten Democrats, composed more than one-third of the whole number voting, so the bill fell.

As in Washington, so throughout the whole country, those who felt that they had the greatest claims on the President's sympathy, felt too, that they were most likely to lose it. Every rebel in the land whether pardoned or unpardoned, rejoiced. So did every Copperhead who had rallied round McClellan in '64. Taking Washington's birthday for the occasion for a serenade, all the rebel elements of Washington waited upon the President on Thursday last, upon which occasion he made one of his characteristic speeches. He talked about his origin, about being Alderman and all that. In addition to his usual variety, he made an undignified assault on some of the leading Republicans in Congress, but had no stomach to 'waste his ammunition' on such "dead ducks" as Forney. In fact, the speech was a revised, but not improved addition of his fourth of March affair. Nor are we aware that the apology of drunkenness can be given on this occasion as on that.—We have no word of censure for those who have been so willing to swallow everything emanating from the President, to the entire ignoring of the powers and duties of Congress. The reproach of their own consciences will be amply severe. It is indeed, anything but gratifying to us to realize the serious character of the situation. For some time past, we have anticipated such a possible contingency. Had those who have seen fit from time to time, to bestow upon the executive their fulsome eulogies, pursued a different course, and faithfully represented to him the sentiment of the people, this state of things might have been

avoided. Admonitions, however, were unavailing. The President was all perfection, Congress and the people had no right to criticism! All this was very well so long as all acquiesced, Congress have however determined to vindicate the rights and reflect the sentiments of the people. Thereupon the President, loses his temper and denounces them and does other things equally uncalculated. That the people sympathize with Congress, there can be no doubt. While this is not as it should be, we would advise all to preserve good feeling, exercising an abiding faith in the final triumph of right and justice. The world will take no step backward.

THE OLDEST BOOK IN AMERICA.—The Camden, (N. J.) Scientific Association have in their possession a book published A. D. 1639, which it claims to be the oldest book in America. The editors of the Scientific American declared in triumph that they have an older book, published A. D. 1637, but Dr. Duffield, of Detroit, Mich., announces that he has a Bible written on parchment, resembling print so nearly as to make it hard to tell the difference. It is dated A. D. 390, and was brought from Rome by Hon. Lewis Cass, Jr.

Rev. Wm. White of Butler, has in his possession an older printed book than either of the above, having been printed in London in 1631, and entitled, "Twenty Nine Lectures of the church," by Rev. Mr. Randall.—Herald.

We have been shown a Latin copy of "Calvin's Institutes," 2d edition, belonging to Rev. Dr. Young of this place, which was published at Geneva in the year 1590, and which has the original binding and is otherwise well preserved. The paper is good and the type remarkably clear. So "Calvinism" leads "Episcopacy" by forty one years in this locality.

Republican Convention.

Pursuant to the call of the Republican County Committee, a convention of delegates from the different districts of Butler county, assembled at the Court House, on Thursday Feb. 22, 1866.

The convention was called to order by the election of Maj. Wm. C. Adams as President, and Capt. Edwin Lyon, and M. N. Greer, Secretaries.

The following delegates appeared: Cranberry—B. M. Duncan; Adams—Armstrong Remison; Clinton; James Nevis; Middlesex, Edwin Lyon; Buffalo M. N. Greer; Winfield, John Hesselgeser; Jefferson, John Gamble; Penn. Simon Nixon; Forward, W. W. Waldron; Lancaster, J. W. Kneas; Connoqueing, J. W. Bradford; Butler, John Hesselgeser; Summit, Jas. Stevenson; Clearfield, Peter Fennel; Donegal, T. J. Craig; Oakland, Isaac Robb; Parker, Robert Story; Centre, Daniel Shaner; Franklin, David Marshall; Muddyrock, W. W. Roberts; Worth, R. Barron; Brady, Jos. Thompson; Clay, J. R. M'Junkin; Concord, Chas. Cochran; Fairview, Maj. W. C. Adams; Cherry, John Smith; Slipperyrock, H. T. Wick; Mercer, A. J. Ayers; Marion, Robt. Atwell; Bor. Butler, J. T. McJunkin; Bor. Zellenople, Capt. E. L. Gillespie; Bor. Centreville, W. O. Brackenberg; Bor. Saxonyburg, Chas. Hoffman; Sunbury, Chas. McClung.

On motion, a vote was taken to express the sense of the Convention, in reference to the claims of the different candidates for Governor, which resulted at the second vote as follows: For Moorhead, 18.—Geary, 16.

On motion, it was resolved to proceed to the election of Representative Delegates to the State Convention, by ballot.

The following nominations were made: Jas. T. McJunkin, J. N. Purviance, Dr. Wm. Irvin, Thos. Robinson.

The second ballot resulted as follows: Purviance, 18; McJunkin, 24; Robinson, 16; Irwin, 4; First ballot: McJunkin, 21; Purviance 18; Robinson, 16; Irwin, 11; Negley, 2. Gen. J. N. Purviance and Jas. T. McJunkin, were declared elected.

Dr. Wm. Irvin was elected by acclamation for Senatorial Delegate.

On motion, the following were named as the conferees, to meet those of Armstrong and Lawrence.

Capt. Edwin Lyon, Capt. Irvin Boggs, and Dr. A. Lusk.

The following were appointed a committee on Resolutions: Capt. Gillespie, David Marshall, Simeon Nixon, Jno. Hesselgeser, Josiah Thompson.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That with heart-felt gratitude we welcome to their homes, those noble defenders of country and liberty, who, through a war of unparalleled magnitude and bloodshed, never flinched in the faith of ultimate triumph, though to their nobler enemies in the front, were joined the cowering Copperheads in the rear. We congratulate them that their war was not a failure; and we promise them that we appreciate this grand result too highly, to surrender its glory and its advantages at the insolent demand of disgraced but unrepentant traitors.

Resolved, That it is due to the memory of our fallen heroes, to erect a fitting monument to their honor,—a Mecca to which our hearts laden with pious sorrow, shall make constant pilgrimage.

Resolved, That with Andrew Johnson we agree, that treason should be made odious.

Resolved, That treason is not made odious by giving traitors all the privileges of loyal men.

Resolved, That whereas the loyal states are in the Union as the honest man is in society, and the rebel states are in the Union as the criminal is in jail—therefore, the latter have no political rights but such as are given them by the former.

Resolved, That we give neither our blood nor our treasure that the murderers of our fathers, our brothers and our sons, should cancel our votes in the councils of the nation. Yet we favor the representation of the southern states, when they can be represented by men of undoubted loyalty—but we deny the loyalty which comes galvanized with executive pardon—once a traitor, always a traitor.

Resolved, That in the union majority in Congress, we recognize a noble array of tried defenders of Constitutional liberty, and we have full confidence in their wisdom and patriotism, for the settlement of all questions appertaining to the legislative department of the general government.

Resolved, That our delegates to the State convention, be instructed to support the Hon. J. K. Moorhead for candidate for Governor.

On motion the Convention adjourned.

W. C. ADAMS, Pres.
Edwin Lyon, M. N. Greer, Secy's

SPECIAL NOTICE.

"Great oaks from little acorns grow." The worst disease known to the human race spring from causes so small as to almost defy detection. The volumes of scientific lore that fill the tables and shelves of the medical fraternity 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, perhaps, at last, and death be the result and final close. MAGGIE'S BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC AND DIARRHEA PILLS cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Cuts, and all abrasions of the skin, MAGGIE'S SALVE is infallible. Sold by J. MAGGIE, 34 Fulton street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cent per box.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Intest and Last.
The Fox Hunt is on next Saturday—H. C. Heinema has been appointed Provost Marshall General. If Brigadiers are absent at 9, Maj Gen's will appoint.

HEALTH OF LIEUT. GEN. GRANT AND FAMILY.—Gen Grant's health has not been as good of late as could be desired. On last Monday morning he addressed his affectionate companion and said: "Wife I think I shall be compelled to make a visit to Cuba for my health. The reorganization of the army has been a greater task upon me than all the campaign of the wilderness, and siege of Richmond, and my physician says I must take some recreation."

The family were bathed in tears, but Mrs. Grant with a smile worthy of her sex, exclaimed:—"My dear Ulysses I cannot think of seeing you go to Cuba, I can tell you what will be much better for you. Go to the Fox hunt and I will accompany you. Yes says little Willie, and I will go and be a Lieutenant. It is unnecessary to say he consented. Brig. Gen. White has appointed Willie a Colonel, and a commanding position in Millers orchard has been reserved for the General and his wife.

GOOD ORDER.—It is a matter of no small importance to have good order in a neighborhood. It makes society pleasant.—It adds to the security and happiness of all. It makes the neighborhood desirable. It increases the value of property. It is a credit to any neighborhood, to have that discipline which is necessary to conduct a ring hunt successfully. The man who keeps his place will get to the centre just as soon, will not spoil the hunt by being disorderly and will go home better satisfied with himself and every body else.

Good order at a Fox hunt is an index to good order in schools, churches and all public meetings of a neighborhood.

Clinton Ayres, Mitch. Davraiville, Jno Kennedy (devil) are appointed buglers.

Ladies and the Fox Hunt.
MR. EDITOR.—Permit me to return my thanks to the ladies for the nine beautiful signal flags presented to the Signal Corps, and the American flag for Headquarters. I have received a paper for publication, containing over 50 names of ladies who wish to attend the hunt. I will not trouble you with this, for there are 500 more who want to come just as bad. The only question is, how many gentlemen will forget to bring their ladies. There is no doubt of propriety.—There will be no fear on the ring.—The roads are good, the country is level, and the entire circle of the second ring is on a good public road, is about six miles with six rows running to the centre.—Ladies can pass to the centre of ring at any time. Miss Kiz' Martin, Miss Vic Bredin, Miss M. E. Dupee, Miss Vie Timbla, Miss E. Danna, Miss Miss Lizzie Mitchell, Miss Mary Spear, Miss Sara Maxwell, Maggie Campbell, Miss Johnston, Miss Agie Renfrew, Miss Sallie Likens, and Linn McAbay, have been appointed messengers at Headquarters. Capt. Ed. Lyon will organize all lady pedestrians into a regiment, and report to the Provost Marshal General, will see that no persons are permitted to attend the venue until the ring closes.

A. A. G.
Brig. Gen. Albert Sraier has made the following appointments for his command: Colonels W. T. Edwards and Sam'l M. Patterson.

ADMIRAL PORTER.—Some three weeks ago, application was made to the Secretary of the navy, to secure the co-operation of a few gunboats to carry Fishers hill and Renfrews heights, accordingly three iron clad vessels, among which is the Winona, have been ordered under command of Com. Porter to assist the army in taking these strong positions.—They will shell the woods before the line moves. This fleet will likely anchor in Renfrews harbor as early as Thursday morning they will receive a supply of provision and ammunition by the Connoqueing Valley R. Road. John Q. A. Kennedy and Wm. Dick Esq. have been detailed as pilots to the fleet. Capt. J. W. Martin and Sylvester Ash Esq. are detailed to lay a pontoon bridge at Critchless as soon as the fleet shall have passed.

NAPOLEONS MAXIMS OF WAR.—One of Napoleon's maxims was, "Better to falter in a charge than to loose the touch of the elbow." But remember that the Fox Hunt, officers who touch elbows will be dishonorably dismissed the service with loss of all pay and allowance, and will not be permitted to touch elbows with any of the ladies in the ring.

HEAD QUARTERS, UNION FOX HUNT, February 28th, 1866.
GENERAL ORDER, No. 19.

EXTRACT.—III. Every person on the ring can carry a drum, fife, cow bell horse-fiddle, hand organ, or any other instrument, except a bugle or horn. They will make no noise except when marching, and when the ring closes they will play the "Star Spangled banner" and "Sessions."

IV. To secure good order and promote the general welfare, the following appointments are made: Quartermaster—Robert Boggs; Com. Sub.—Geo. Cooper; Surgeon General—Dr. Bredin; Inspector Gen.—Dr. Dixon of Allegheny; Chief Engineer—Samuel Marshall; Chief Fiddler—M. W. Spear; 2d Fiddler—Joe Elliott; Drum Major—S. G. Hughes; Pay Master General—J. J. Cummings; Med. Purveyor—Wm. Fisher; Med. Director—Dr. Timby; Farrier—Levi Potts; Chaplain—Dan McMillan; Dog Porters—Simeon Nixon and John Haney. It shall be the duty of the dog porters to kill all dogs found loose before the straw ring is reached. The above officers will be saluted with both hands. They will wear proper insignia and be obeyed and respected.

By order of
Maj. Gen. GEO. S. CARNAHAN,
Commanding
Simeon Nixon, A. A. G.

Our Wants.—No. 2.
We want earnest, intelligent, self-denying and Christian Directors.

Here, it may be said, is a formidable array of qualifications! But, are they unnecessary? Can any one of them be dispensed with without serious damage to the school cause? No, certainly not. Let us consider their merits and relations to the social cause whose interests we are endeavoring to promote.

Earnestness is a qualification essential to charged success in any undertaking. The Physician, the Attorney, the Minister of the Gospel, the Farmer or the Mechanic, must exhibit a good degree of earnestness to insure success in the various avocations. The work of life requires earnestness. By earnestness we mean energy of character to surmount obstacles and prosecute with untiring diligence whatever work may be entrusted to our hands. What work demands a fuller development of the qualification than that of education? What work greater than the elevation of our common school system to its highest standard of perfection? Look at its magnitude! its importance! its difficulties! Upon each of these much might be said, but we must simply ask a candid view of them as they are presented, that we may comprehend the necessity of having earnest men chosen to fill the responsible position of School Director.—We want men earnestly alive to the importance of the school cause. Without such the development of the system must be slow and imperfect.

Nor is it less important to have intelligent directors. By this we do not mean that they must, necessarily, be men of a high order of education. This is neither essential, nor is it at present possible. It is essential, however, that men occupying the position should possess, at least, an ordinary education, and sufficient intelligence to comprehend its necessity and importance, and also the wants of our school system so that they may bend their energies to meet them. To this we presume no one will dissent. Surely the training of the immortal mind should not be committed to the direction of men who through the want of sufficient intelligence and experience are unfitted for the responsible task. That there is great difficulty often in procuring such men, must be admitted. This is one of our wants, and time alone will provide a remedy. Many of those excellent men who are now directors of our Schools sensibly realize this, and feel that had they enjoyed the opportunities now offered their rising generation, they could perform their duties with much greater satisfaction and success. Still we are not so ignorant a people that they may not be found some

who are well fitted for the position. Every school district can furnish men of this character. But a serious trouble and a growing evil must here be mentioned. It is the political influence which now wields a controlling power in the selections of School Directors. So strong is this, that it is rarely possible for men to be chosen school directors whose political principles differ from those who constitute the majority of the district. The consequence of this is apparent. Good, and earnest promoters of the cause of education are discarded and men utterly unfit are chosen. Cases of this kind, not a few, have occurred. This is a serious evil and should be checked before it works great damage to the school cause. We suppose that the directors of our county will compare favorably with those of any other. It is indeed highly gratifying to be able to say that we have many men pre-eminently fitted for this work, who are discharging their duties with earnest fidelity. Owing to the shortness of the school term, and the necessity of driving through the work of visiting the schools, it is impossible for the Superintendent to have that intimate acquaintance with all the directors that is both desirable and necessary. But reference will be made to this again. For the present this subject must be closed.

A. H. WATERS.
Prospect, Feb. 10th.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.
MR. EDITOR.—You will please announce the name of PETER A. FAINTER, of Buffalo township, as a candidate for the office of County Superintendent. Mr. Fainger is a practical and successful teacher of much experience. He makes teaching his special calling. He has been engaged in teaching for the last eight years excepting the time he was in the service of his country, in the "Old 74th Regt." He has served until discharged on account of a wound received. We feel no hesitancy in recommending him to School Directors and friends of education as one, who, if elected, will most satisfactorily and efficiently discharge the duties of County Superintendent.

MANY FRIENDS OF EDUCATION.
MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening, February 14th 1866, by Messrs. Cross, Ben, Mr. Kincaid & Hutton, in Miss Margaret Jack, all of Marion Tp., Butler Co., Pa.

From the days of Creation till now, we do find, that folks to get married were greatly inclined. The world's growing large, and the cause grows stronger. Margaret and Kincaid couldn't wait any longer.

So now they are married, good luck to their star. May no sad occurrence their happiness mar. "Through life's checkered path, may they gently go on, Ever cheered by the smiles of contentment and fun."

The 17th inst. by the Rev. Wm. P. Harkin, Mr. John Sifton and Miss Salina Kelly both of Butler Co., Pa.

On the 20th inst. by the same Mr. Samuel D. Purvis of the Borough of Butler and Miss Valonia Evans of Centre Tp., Butler Co., Pa.

On the 14th inst. by Rev. W. H. Jamison, Mr. Leander Greer of Fair View Township, Pa. to Miss Mary Ann Posters Connoqueing Tp. Butler Co., Pa.

On the 16th inst. by the same Mr. Reed S. McBride Butler Co., Pa. to Miss Eliza Jane Cowan Forward Tp., Butler Co., Pa.

Jan 20th by the Rev. W. R. Hutchison, at the Hall of the bride's mother, Mr. Wm. Johnston and Miss Julia Ann Quinn, both of Butler Co., Pa.

Feb. 20th by the same at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. George Weber and Miss Lizzie Potts both of Butler Co., Pa.

Feb. 21st by the same at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Bruce Eraser and Miss Jane Dickel both of Butler Co., Pa.

By the Rev. C. A. Limbory on Feb. 22nd 1866, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. Leroy H. Hany of Potter township to Miss Delilah McJannet of Connoqueing township Butler Co. Pa.

On the same day, by the same at his own residence Mr. James L. Taylor to Miss Marian Love of Butler Tp. Pa.

DIED.

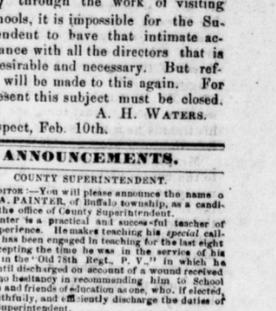
On Saturday the 17th inst. Mrs. Nancy Cochran, in the 70th year of her age.

Feb. 11th 1866, of disease of the lungs, Mrs. Lizzie J. Williamson in her twentieth year.

The deceased was a member of Clinton U. P. Congregation, and had been in the year married. She was the only daughter of Mr. Francis Anderson. She has gone, but let not the stricken husband, parents and brothers, mourn for the lost, but strive to enter in, to that better land which we trust she has gone before, for "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, Just opened, one of the largest and best assorted stock of Fancy Goods.

Cloaks, SHAWLS, AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.



REDUCED PRICES AT D. T. PAPE & CO'S. One Door South of 1st National Bank BUTLER, PA.

WE INVITE COMPARISON AND DEFY COMPETITION As far as Variety, Styles Quality of Goods and prices are Concerned.