The Amendment.

The following is the Constitutional Amendment passed by Congress as the result of their deliberations upon the restoration policy. Upon it the entire Republican party are united; and upon it the issue is fairly joined for the forthcoming election.

We also give in our paper, this week, the letter of Att'y Gen. Speed to Senator Doolittle, as also, Gov. Curtin's admirable and well-timed letter on the subject of the Amendment. Read it carefully. In these several papers is found more solid political matter, and of more significance, than we have been able to give for some time past. In fact they compose the real pleadings, upon the issue of which the freemen of Pennsylvania will pass at the ensuing election:

"*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

"Artile—, SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

"SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President, or for United States Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizen shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in that State.

"SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice-President or hold any office, civil or military under the U. S., or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability.

"SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
HARRISBURG, Pa., July 11, 1866.

Sir—Your favor of the 4th inst., has been received.

The question of calling an extra session of the Legislature, to ratify the amendments proposed by the Congress of the United States, has been carefully considered. As soon as Congress finally passed the amendments I consulted with the Governors of several of the States by telegraph, with the view of securing immediate and concerted action in ratifying them—believing that such a course might hasten the great end to be obtained by their incorporation into our organic law. But the proposition was not received with the favor anticipated, and it now seems settled that there will be no general action of the States, to ratify by extra session, even if Pennsylvania should do so. To call an extra session in this State, therefore, would not in any degree hasten the adoption of the amendments by a sufficient number of the States.

The issues involved in the adoption of the amendments proposed, for the ratification of the States, are not new. They are questions which were considered and discussed during the whole progress of the war. The people have had abundant opportunity to consider them, and, I do not doubt, have definitely made up their minds on them.

While we should be magnanimous to a reclaimed people, who are to form an integral part of our nation, we should also guard all sections against the possibility of renewed attempts to dismember the Union. There must be some penalty for a crime that has desolated our land, ridged it with untimely graves, bereaved almost every household, and staggered us with debt. For a crime so heavy there must be some monuments of justice as a warning to mankind of the fate which awaits those who, actuated by passion or ambition, may hereafter seek to destoy the noblest and best government on earth.

Congress has no more than met the demands of a loyal people in the proposed amendments. As a basis of reconstruction they must be regarded by all dispassionate men as remarkable only for their magnanimity and the generous terms on which it is proposed to admit to full citizenship ninety-nine one-hundredths of those who crimsoned their hands in the blood of their brethren to give anarchy to a continent. To provide that those who have added perjury to treason in the sanctuary of both military and civil power, shall hereafter be unable to repeat their treason against our institutions, while all others are restored to full fellowship, is a policy whose generosity could emanate only from a government as free and as strong as ours. To put all the States upon an equality as to the basis of representation is not only reasonable, but necessary. Before the rebellion, three-fifths of the slaves were counted in estimating representative population.—Slavery having been abolished, the slave States, unless the Constitution be amended as proposed, will be entitled to add two-fifths of their late slaves in estimating their representativs population.—Surely we have not carried on a bloody war for four years merely to give the rebellious States an increase of political power. That these States shall have no more representation, in proportion to their voting population, than the old free States have, is a proposition so just that it would seem to be impossible for any freeman of Pennsylvania to object to an amendment to prevent such a result.

It is just and equitable in every sense, and, while it leaves the question of suffrage wholly with the States, where it properly belongs, it makes every appeal to the interests and pride of the States to liberalize their policy, and give to all classes the benefit of American civilization.

That all persons, of whatsoever class, condition or color, should be equal in civil rights before the law, is demanded by the very form of our government; and it is a blistering stain upon our nationality that slavery has been enabled even until the noontide of the nineteenth century, to deform our civil policy, and in many States to deny equal justice to a large class of voters. To maintain our national credit, our faith with our wounded and brave soldiers, and to forbid the assumption of any part of the debt contracted for the rebellion, are propositions too clearly in harmony with the purposes of the people and the solemn duty of the government, to require elucidation.

These are the issues involved in the proposed amendments. They are intended as guarantees in the future against the renewal of wrongs already long suffered. But they are, in fact, elements which should have entered into our organic law, when the government was framed, in express terms, as they did in its true spirit. To effect their adoption, and the restoration of the States lately in rebellion, upon the terms proposed, at the earliest possible period, is my earnest desire, and to that end my humble efforts will be given with untiring zeal to the advocacy of the proposed amendments, and the support of the candidatas who are identified with them. I am glad to know that the great Union party, that has guided the government so faithfully, even in the darkest hour of the war, and through whose instrumentality the measures were devised to preserve our beloved Union, is cordially united in the support of these amendments, as also is our distinguished candidate for Governor—General Geary.

Yielding to no one in veneration for the great charter of our liberties, I should not favor changes in its text for light or trivial causes, but the late rebellion against the government has made it our duty to incorporate into the organic law, such provisions for the future safety and prosperity of the republic as have been indicated py the light of recent experiences. The issue is fairly before the people.

Other issues which in past struggles divided us have passed away. Slavery is dead. After a career of mingled power and arrogance it died amidst the throes of the cruel war which it originated, and our Constitution has already been so amended as to prohibit forever in the United States.

The last great struggle to gather the liberal and just fruition of the sacrifices of the late war will be decided by the verdict of the people of the several States in the coming elections, and I cannot doupt the issue after the fidelity they have shown in the past. Since the failure of the States to act in concert and at once on the amendments, I do not regret that the question of reconstruction goes to the highest tribunial known to our institutions—the people. And when they shall have declared, million-tonged, in favor of the amendments, as I must believe they will, their admonitions to the States still struggling to make the war fruitless will be too potential to be disregarded, and the results will be accepted promtly by friends and foes in the late war.

Should the loyal, States, or, indeed, any considerable number of them, unite in calling extra sessions of their legislative bodies to ratify the amendments, I shall very heartily unite with them, regarding, as I do, the speedy adoption of the amendments as the greatest blessing that can be bestowed upon our whole country.

Very respectfully your obedient servant, A. G. CURTIN.

Col. Fr. Jordan,
Chairmain Union State Central Committee, Philadelphia.

☞ An editor of a Western paper while taking a snooze after dark traveling in a railway carriage had his pocket picked. The thief next day forwarded the pocket book by express to the editor with the following note:

"Yeou mizerbil skunk hears yer pockit book don't keep sich. For a man dressed as well as you was to go round with a wallit and nuthing in but a lot of noose paper scraps, an ivory tuth comb 2 ncoz paper stamps, and a ralerroad pass is a contempterbel impersition on the publick. As I heer your a editor I return yer trash—I never robs any only genlemen."

—Some slight uneasiness was felt in New York on Saturday about the cholera, because it seems as if it might become epidemic. One of the cases reported in Waverly Place resulted fatally. The deceased was a stranger who had been in town only two days.

—The scullers' race between Kelley, of London, and Hamill, of America resulted in the defeat of the latter

The American Citizen.

IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH.

☞ *The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.* ☜

THOMAS ROBINSON. - - Editor.

BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY JULY 25, 1866.

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

Union State Ticket.

For Governor:

Maj-Gen. JOHN W. GEARY

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Union Republican County Ticket.

CONGRESS.
E. M'JUNKIN,
(*Subject to District Conferees.*)

ASSEMBLY.
HENRY PILLOW, of Butler Co.
WM. C. HARBISON, of Lawrence Co.
JOSIAH M'PHERRIN, } Mercer Co.
JAMES A. LEECH, }

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.
JOSEPH CUMMINS,
THOS. GARVEY,

SHERIFF.
JAS. B. STORY.

PROTHONOTARY.
J. B. CLARK.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.
SIMEON NIXON.

CLERK OF COURTS.
FRANK M. EASTMAN.

COMMISSIONER.
JOHN W. BRANDON.

CORONER.
JAMES KEARNS.

AUDITOR.
G. H. GUMPPER, 3 yrs.
J. CALVIN GLENN, 1 yr.

TRUSTEES OF ACADEMY.
Rev. J. D. LEGGITT.
Rev. JOHN GAILEY.
E. McJUNKIN, Esq., 2yrs.

☞ We have just read the proceedings of a meeting of the loyal citizens of Washington City, which was presided over by Gen. Schenck, and addressed by Gen. Hamilton of Texas, and Gen. Logan of Illinois. These gallant patriots are in great earnest in their support of Congress, and their opposition to the Presidential policy. They are outspoken in their opposition to the Philadelphia Convention, and to every other scheme having for its object the disorganization of the Republican party, and the return to power of those who failed to overthrow the Government. What a striking contrast is the course of these patriots with that of Doolittle, Cowan & Co.

☞ Finding that the President was fast turning his back upon the cause he had once served, and the race whose "Moses" he declared himself to be, Congress revised and repassed the famous Freedmen's Bureau Bill. It went to the President, and was, as a matter of course vetoed. Whereupon it was voted upon again and passed in both branches of Congress by a three-fourth vote.

On its first passage it failed to be sustained over the veto by a vote, we believe, of 17 to 29; at this time it passed the House by a vote of 104 to 33, and in the Senate by a vote of 33 to 11! What a poor use the President must make of his patronage when he is only able (Copperheads and all,) to control eleven votes in the Senate. The firmness of Congress is commendable.

☞ A call for a Clymer soldier's Convention, to which is attached the names of a number of officers and men who served during the late war, is inserted in the *Herald* of last week. It is worthy of note that that paper finds room for the names of the *officers* to this call, but excuses itself for not giving the names of the private soldier. Their names, it would seem from the *Herald*, are not of much account away from home.

This call is followed by one for a meeting of the *honorably* discharged soldiers of Butler county, favoring the objects of the State call. We have seen an exposition of the term of service of those whose names are to the State call, from which it would seem that most of them had left the service when M'Clellan was still holding his grand reviews along the Potomac. We have glanced over the call for the meeting of this county, and notice a few names, who were good soldiers. We have inquired of some of these, however, and have been informed that they never signed the call, nor knew of it until they saw it in print. We see quite a number of others whom we never new as soldiers, and still another class whose soldiering never hurt them much; as for exampie, our very clever and worthy neighbor, J. B. M'Quistion, who never belonged to the army save in the three months' service, during which time he was twice home on furlough, and spent the balance of his time mainly at the Red Lyon Hotel. We mean nothing unkind to our neighbor, but would suggest that soldiers, so slightly identified with the service should be careful in placing their names on record as the veterans who saved the country by their prowess.

The Monument.

We are again reminded that our monument is yet unbuilt, by the following which we find in *The Banner*. The moderate cost surprises us. Surely Butler will yet have a structure erected in memory of her fallen braves. The following is the article refered to:

"SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.—The monument erected by the people of Sewickley, Pa, in memory of the twenty-nine brave soldiers from that place, who fell on the field or died from wounds or disease, in the late war for the suppression of Southern rebellion, was dedicated last Thursday afternoon. The monument is of rich Italian marble, twenty-one feet high, and occupies the most prominent place in the Cemetery, overlooking the valley. The entire cost, with a suitable inclosure, will be about $6,000. The artist is Mr. Isaac Broom, of this city.—The oration, which was able and appropriate, and in places truly eloquent, was delivered by J. W. F. White, Esq.—Brief addresses were also made by the Hon. T. J. Bigham, and S. Billings Childs, Esq.

Third Annual Report of A. H. WATERS, County Superintendent of Common Schools.

SCHOOL HOUSES.—Two new frame houses have been built. One in Slipperyrock township, in place of an old one unfit for use, and one in Clearfield in place of one destroyed by fire. These are both very creditable buildings, well seated, with black-board surface extending across one end of the room, and well ventilated. The house in Slipperyrock tp., is furnished with neat and comfortable single seats and desk. This is the only house furnished in this manner in the county, and it is to be hoped, it will not remain the only one. More attention should be paid to the furnishing of school houses. The seats in many are not only uncomfortable, but positively injurious. There is still a number of houses quite unfit for use, some of which will disappear during the coming year, and new ones will take their places.—Many houses are utterly destitute of any out buildings whatever.

APPARATUS.—Some advance has been made in the introduction of apparatus, such as Outline Maps, Solar Charts and Globes, which gives evidence of progress. If School Directors will now require these to be used, not for *ornaments* but for *study*, the people will not regret the expense. Now that the schools are being supplied with some apparatus, it is necessary that they should be preserved from injury. There is a species of vandalism in reference to school houses, furniture, &c., manifested, that is disgraceful. Houses are disfigured by obscene drawings, seats and benches are cut away, windows broken, and apparatus mutilated and destroyed. Last Winter a complete set of Outline Maps was perforated by a heavy load of shot. This deed is a sample of the vandal spirit which shows itself in less malicious forms. Much of this work of destruction is done at night meetings. Among these are "spellings." These draw large crowds from great distances. Many came for no other purpose than to do evil, and in some way or other, accomplish their end. I must here express my most decided condemnation of these *night* "spellings," as they are conducted, and all night meetings in school houses of a character to draw such persons.

SCHOOLS.—No schools have been graded. In general, no marked advance is visible, nor indeed can it be expected so long as the school system is conducted under the serious disadvantages which have so long impeded its progress. Two great barriers to progress are in the way.

1. A deficiency of good teachers.
2. The shortness of the school term.

This is not a proper place to discuss these points. They are simply adverted to in order to draw attention to the causes that retard the progress of the school system.

TEACHERS.—As just remarked, there is a deficiency of good teachers. I do not think it an exaggeration to say that *one-half* of the teachers are seriously deficient in one or more of the qualifications necessary to constitute good teachers. It is needless to repeat the difficulties that have met the Superintendent with respect to the admission of teachers, especially during the last three years. The schools had to be supplied with teachers of *some kind*, or be closed. To take either horn of the dilemma would be injurious. But *one* must be taken. It was thought best upon the whole, to take the former, and hence certificates were issued to a large number of poorly qualified teachers, in order that the schools might be kept open, in the belief that it were better to do so, even if nothing more were gained than to prevent a retrogression. As a considerable number of old teacher have returned from the army, and many more male teachers would engage in the work, if sufficiently remunerated, the pruning knife should be freely and skilfully used in cutting off all who have not shewn tact and ability as teachers. This was contemplated, and hence in my visitations, I noted such as I considered ought to be rejected; and had the duty fallen upon me, the names of a considerable number would have been stricken from the list of accepted teachers.

A creditable, or even excellent examination is not a sufficient criterion, for those who have passed such an examination sometimes prove to be very inferior teachers. Hence it is necessary that the teacher should be seen in the school room.

The opinion expressed in foamer reports, of female teachers, has undergone no change by the experience of the past year. A *good* female teacher is equal in our common schools, to a good male teacher. That there should be more failures among females, is reasonable, because they are three times as many, they are younger, and besides, must labor under the great disdavantage of deeply rooted prejudice which is oftentimes carefully instilled into the minds of the children.

Other things being equal they are quite as well qualified for our schools as males. Still it is important that male teachers should be retained, and every inducement offered to secure as many as possible to devote themselves permanently to the work.

VISITATIONS.—An honest effort was made to visit all the schools. To do so, not a day must be lost, and all the schools must be found open. To prosecute such a work, in such a Winter as the last one, and over such roads as we had, through a period of four months, is scarcely reasonable. Though requiring a short rest myself, yet I would have worried through in order to reach all the schools, if mercy to my faithful horse had not demanded for him a weeks rest.

In all, 196 schools were visited, being 92 per cent. of the whole. These visits averaged about 1¼ hour in duration.—This was sufficiently long to accomplish the chief end of school visitations, which is to obtain a knowledge of the teachers ability in the school room, to make such suggestions as may be required and to gather statistics. To do this it is needless to remain half a day in one school, as in that case, scarcely half the schools would be visited. If those persons who find fault with the Superintendent when he fails to visit a few schools, or when, for some cause, the visits may be brief, would consider these facts, the unreasonableness of their complaints would be apparent.

DISTRICT INSTITUTES.—In seven districts, institutes were held with partial success. In many districts the schools were kept open on Saturday. As this was a violation of the law, I immediately drew the attention of the School Boards to it, through the public prints. In some cases the practice was discontinued; but in others the law was disregarded through the whole of the school term. Had directors insisted on requiring 22 days for the school month, *exclusive* of *Saturday*, a larger number of districts would have established institutes, as many teachers would have preferred attending an institute to protracting their school term nearly two weeks longer; and had the schools not been open on Saturday, the Superintendent would have had nearly two weeks longer time for visiting, and would have been able to see every school.

COUNTY INSTITUTE.—For several years prior to my entrance upon the duties of my office, no County Institute existed.—The first two years of my term were the most anxious and dreadful years of the rebellion. To undertake the organization of an Institute under such circumstances, and especially when there were scarcely any male teachers, was thought inadvisable. The next year the dark cloud of war passed away; many teachers returned and the hearts of all were made glad. This was felt to be an auspicious time to commence. A convention was called, an organization effected, and one meeting of the Institute held in the early part of November. This, although thinly attended, exceeded beyond expectation, and, it is believed, good was done. It was but a beginning. The development of this beginning to a full grown, vigorous and influential County Institute now depends upon my successor and the teachers of the county.

RETROSPECT.—As this report closes my official connection with the School Department and the Common Schools of this county, a retrospect of the past three years will not be improper.

It has already been remarked, in another place, that there are but few visible marks of progress. On entering upon the duties of this office, as a friend of Education and the Common School system, I was earnestly desirous to use every means calculated to advance the cause. My administration of the interests of our Common Schools fell in evil times. To make progress in the cause of Education in the midst of such civil commotions, could not be expected.—Drafting, volunteering, raising bounties, &c., was the order of the day. Then the onerous duty of raising bounties was imposed upon School Directors. This was a serious injury to the cause. The best male teacheas were taken into the army, and young and inexperienced teachers took their places. Thus it can be seen that the circumstances were most unfavorable. Notwithstanding all these things, the schools have been kept open, and although there has not been that progress which a period of three years might be expected to show, yet, not to have retrograded under such a state of affairs, is certainly a matter of encouragement.—Still some progress has been made. The ensuing term of three years opens under the most favorable auspices for the county and the cause of Education, and doubtless will chronicle forward steps for both, of the most cheering character.

CONCLUSION.—I cannot close this, my last official act, without an acknowledgement of obligation to numerous friends for their many acts of kindness and hospitality, and also to the proprietors of the county papers for the liberal use of their columns in promoting the interests of the school.

Communications.

For the Citizen.

MR. EDITOR.—It is a notable fact that while the country has been solid in its adherence to the Republican party and its principles, there have been a few in the borough who professed to adhere to the policy of the President, as against that of Congress. It is but just to these persons, however, to say that they never dreamed of this adhesion requiring them to betray the organization of the party. Others, including yourself, seemed to realize the fact, that President Johnson was secretly conspiring against us, and that this would become manifest as soon as he believed he had accomplished as much mischief as it was possible for him to do in disguise. All who are capable of looking at the matter from an honest stand point, now seem to realize the correctness of this view of the case, and are determined to resist such an unholy purpose to the last. This conviction has caused the withdrawal of a number of the members of the Cabinet, who look upon the convening of the Philadelphia Convention—a gathering to be composed, of Bolters, Copperheads and Rebels as reprehensible! Mr. Cowan's talent seem, for the first time in his life, to have found a fair opportunity for its display. He is engaged in hunting up every broken down, sprained and string-halted politician in the State, in having them put under competent drill-masters, and organized into platoons in every county. And where a county cannot furnish a platoon, they are organized into squads! It has been understood for some time past, that as soon as Congress adjourns, there will be a general change of all the places of profit and honor throughout the country. About half a dozen of our *patriotic* citizens have, under these circumstances, been manifesting some symptoms of Johnsonism. No organization however was accomplished till lately. Mr. J. B. Butler—a great Woodward man in '63, and Democrat generally, who, it is said, is now a member of Wm. F. Johnson's staff—arrived in our beautiful town a short time since. Immediately, it was understood there would be no new appointments made until there was a Johnson Club organized, and congressional and other conferees appointed, including a delegate to the National Convention, to meet at Philadelphia on the 14th of next month!—This was more than our office seekers had made bargain for! They supposed that to talk "Johnson" on the street—to proclaim themselves in favor of "my policy," and to get the indorsement of the chief apostle if that policy here, was all sufficient. But alas! in this they were doomed to disappointment. Each one of them had made a pilgrimage to the Captain of the "bread and butter brigade," feeling sanguine of success, based upon the indorsement of this distinguished citizen; but alas! each had the *same* indorsement for the *same* office, and thus the influence that might otherwise have decided the contest in favor of some of our worthy citizens was neutralized, and each returned home as he started. By the by, some are cruel enough to censure this "everybody's body" policy. But it is justified upon the authority of precedent. A distinguished candidate for Sheriff once said that he had promised the deputyship to ten different individuals, and was willing to promise it to as many more, if so required! This would seem to be good authority, and certainly justifies the adherence to the custom now.

But to the subject in hand; under the inspiration of Mr. Butler a meeting was called, to take place in one of our Hotels, (now boarding houses) at 3 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday last; but when the hour arrived, it was found that two or three, more than were necessary for the purpose of taking charge of the federal offices were present. A few significant winks were accordingly given, and a retreat followed. A sufficient number reassembled in the evening however,—six in number,—and after having made their position safe by turning the key, proceeded to organize their "club," by appointing Mr. Theodore Huselton President.—What else occurred we are not advised, save that Captain Edwin Lyon, after delivering an address, was elected delegate to the Philadelphia Convention! there to counsel with G. H. Pendleton and other Copperheads, as to the future of the Republican party! I have only further to add that this meeting took place in an office where we have been want, in days gone by, to counsel for the good of the country, as also that of the Republican party. "OBSERVER."

For the Citizen.

CLARKSBURG, MISSOURI,
June 3, 1866.

MR. EDITOR:—Being well aware that many of your readers are anxious to learn something of Missouri,—of its resources, quality and prices of its lands, climate, productions, &c.,—I have concluded that it may save some letter writing by giving them a few facts through the columns of your worthy paper; if permitted to do so. Do not think that I consider letter-writing an irksome task; not at all. I am ever ready and willing to give any information I can, that may be asked for in that way. I do not promise to give a description of the whole State, nor of the greater part of it, but only so much as a residence of eight months has enabled me to become acquainted with.

I left Butler county last October, and came to Missouri. After some little running around through Miller, Moniteau and Cooper counties, I halted in the latter. Miller county is mostly broken and rough. In parts of it there are good farms, and rich, productive land; but the greater part of it is not such land as Eastern men come to the west to look at. Nevertheless it would be considered good land, if it were lying in Butler county, or along the Allegheny river. It is rich in *lead ore*, and all that is needful is capital and enterprising men to develop it. Cooper and Moniteau counties are better adapted to agriculture. They are divided between prairie and timber. There are but few places in those counties where timber cannot be had within three or four miles. The majority of the farms have it more convenient. The timber is not generally so large as in some of the eastern States. On the margin of the prairie it is low and bushy; but back a short distance are ridges of good young timber, consisting of white oak, black oak, abundance of black walnut, chestnut, &c. Most of the farms have a sufficiency of water. Living springs are not so abundant as they are in Western Pennsylvania, yet they are not half so scarce as many persons imagine. They are generally *never failing*—will furnish water at all seasons. The country is interspersed with small streams and branches, and several creeks of considerable size Water need never be made a *bug bear* in this part of the State.

The inquiry is often made, which is the more productive, the prairie, or the timber land? Ask the Missouri farmers, and those on the prairie will tell you to go to the prairie; those in the timber will tell you to the contrary. My opinis this, that the soil of the timbered land is as productive as that of the prairie.—Either will bring good corn. It is mostly admitted by farmers that the timbered land will produce the best wheat. It is admitted to be the best for cotton, tobacco and sorghum. The prairie may be the best for grazing purposes. Almost invariably an eastern man wants to get into or near the timber; a western man, who has been raised on the broad prairie is rather indifferent as to whether he can *see* timber or not. The western part of the State, south of the Missouri River, is mostly prairie, with skirts of timber interspersed. In the south-eastern part there is but little or no prairie. Cooper and Monitean counties are about on the line between those two sections of the State. Traveling westward from Saint Louis, by the Pacific R. R., you would set Missouri down as a rough part of the world, until you get fifteen or twenty miles west of Jefferson city, where you begin to see a level, rich, and productive country. Don't imagine when you start for Missouri that you are going to a country where there is *no* poor land. There are districts where the soil is thin and sterile. Missouri has a diversity of soil, productions, mineral resources &c, unequaled by any State in the Union.

Among its agricultural products are wheat, corn, oats, sorghum, cotton, tobacco, hemp, &c. There are few, if any places in the State, that will excel it in fruit raising. Apples, peaches, plums, grapes, &c., are an almost certain crop. There is a ready market for every thing raised. Its lead, coal, and iron, are inexhaustible. Butler county is well represented in the southern part of Cooper county, in the neighborhood of Clarksburg, (or Monitean station). Among those who have purchased here are Messrs. J. Spencler, A. B. Stephens, J. Whittinger, E. Gibson, H. Kelly, and W. Keener. The latter (Mr. Keener) is engaged in the Land Agency business,—has a large number of good farms for sale, which we should like to see eastern men get hold of His friends wishing to make a purchase here will find it to their advantage to give him a call. The prices of lands in this part of the State, near the Pacific R. R., vary from about $10 to $30 per acre.—Further back from the road they are cheaper. More anon. R. L. G.

☞ We refer our readers to the card of James T. Brady & Co., Bankers and Brokers, Pittsburgh, Pa. Any person having business in their line, would do well to give them a call.