

DAY DAWNS!

Congress and the President About to Harmonize. The Constitutional Amendment the Basis of Reconstruction.

Suffrage Without Regard to Race or Color to Loyal Men.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.

The Senate is in session to-night, with a determination to sit all night and all day to-morrow, if necessary, to pass the reconstruction bill.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the title of the bill was amended to read "an act for the more efficient government of the rebel States."

Fox, Freelinghuysen, Grimes, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—29.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the title of the bill was amended to read "an act for the more efficient government of the rebel States."

At 6:30 Sunday morning, adjourned.

HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 15, 1867. SENATE.

The Senate this morning resumed consideration of the Connellyville Railway bill. The vote was taken at eleven A. M., and resulted in the defeat of the bill by a vote of thirteen for and seventeen against.

A motion to reconsider was carried, and then the bill was postponed indefinitely, which will kill the bill effectually.

BILLS PASSED. The following bills were passed: Act relating to restaurants in Washington county.

Act relative to livery stable keepers in Mercer county.

Act to incorporate the Sandusky and Irwin Street Bridge.

HOUSE. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

From Federal Relations—Joint resolution requesting Congress to reimburse loyal States for bounties paid volunteers.

Also resolution against the confirmation of Edgar Cowan as Minister to Vienna.

Also, to repeal the tax on State Banks. Also in favor of the repeal of the neutrality laws.

BILLS IN PLACE. Mr. McKee—Supplement to act incorporating the borough of Lawrenceville.

Mr. Wilson—Act to pave and grade the streets of McKeesport.

Also, act incorporating the Eagle manufacturing company.

Mr. Chadwick—Supplement to Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

Mr. Corville—Act relating to pawnbrokers in Allegheny county.

Mr. Meshing—Act to incorporate the Armstrong county bank.

Mr. Quay—To divide New Brighton in three wards.

Also, an act to divorce W. C. Gray and Lucinda Gray.

Also, act to repeal the Anthracite Railroad Company.

Mr. Waddell—Act directing liens for moneys due the Commonwealth for lands held by virtue of location, and regulating the fees of surveyors in general.

Mr. Pennypacker—To compel the recorder of deeds in all the counties in the Commonwealth to record the names of honorably discharged soldiers.

The act to allow the Pennsylvania R. R. Company to increase its capital stock, and other privileges, being on third reading, it was postponed after considerable debate.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 15, 1867. The following was the final vote on the Connellyville Railroad Bill:

YEAS—Bigham, of Allegheny; Billingsfelt, Lancaster; Browne, Lawrence; Brown, Mercer; Coleman, Dauphin; Davis, Berks; Graham, Allegheny; Lowry, Erie; Seagriff, Fayette; Stutzman, Somerset; Taylor, Beaver; Wallace, Clearfield; White, Indiana.—12

NAYS—Barnett, of Carbon; Connell, Philadelphia; Donavan, Philadelphia; Glaw, York; Haines, Blair; Jackson, Montour; James, Berks; London, Bradford; McCandless, Philadelphia; Randall, Schuylkill; Ridgeway, Philadelphia; Royer, Chester; Schall, Lehigh; Shoemaker, Luzerne; Walls, Lycoming; Worthington, Chester; Speaker Hall, Blair.—17.

HOW THE PRESIDENT MISSED HIS OPPORTUNITY.—The Augusta Constitutionalist says, in discoursing of reconstruction:

Mr. Johnson had a splendid opportunity of redeeming the country immediately after the war, but lost it forever by loitering on the wayside to gratify his vanity in receiving the homage and supplication of aristocratic "rebels." While he should have struck a magnanimous and patriotic blow for the Union, he dallied with fortune. While he thus dallied and pardoned, his enemies were undermining him, and he now discovers at the eleventh hour, that the precious time then squandered in trifles has been a "suicide where more than blood is spilt."

The coldest watch that was ever made is said to have been one which was constructed in 1844 for the Sultan Abdul Madjid, who must have found it rather inconvenient, since it was five inches in diameter, and struck the hours and quarters on wires, with a sound resembling that of a powerful cathedral clock. It cost 1,200 guineas. Another famous watch was noted for its smallness. It was inserted in the top of a pencil case, and though it was but three-tenths of an inch in diameter, its dial not only indicated the hours, minutes and seconds, but also the days of the month. It was made in Geneva.

DARK HOURS.—To every man there are many, many dark hours, hours when he feels inclined to abandon his best enterprise; hours when his heart's dearest hopes appear delusive; hours when he feels himself unequal to the burden, when all his aspirations seem worthless. Let no one think that he alone has dark hours. They are the common lot of humanity. They are the touchstone to try whether we are current coin or not.

SECTION 3. That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, and all interference under color of State authority under this act shall be null and void.

SECTION 4. That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted, and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized affecting the life or liberty of any person shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district, and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they may conflict with its provisions.

SECTION 5. That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a Constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the persons who may vote upon the ratification or rejection thereof, as hereinafter provided; and when said constitution so framed shall have been ratified by a majority of the male citizens of said State, twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color, or previous condition of servitude, who may have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of voting on the question of ratifying such constitution, except such as may be disfranchised for participating in the rebellion or for felony at common law, and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be employed by all such persons that have the qualification herein stated, and shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when said State by a vote of its Legislature, elected under said Constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article 14; and when said article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted thereon on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereupon the preceding sections of this bill shall be inoperative in said State.

REGULAR REPORT. WASHINGTON, February 17, 1867.—Mr. COWAN opposed the bill and Sherman's amendment.

At 2 o'clock Mr. SAULSBURY moved to adjourn. Disagreed to.

A number of amendments to the third and fourth sections were offered and disagreed to.

After further debate, the question on the adoption of Mr. STEVENS' proposition as a substitute to the bill. Adopted, yeas 32, nays 8.

Messrs. BUCKALEW, DAVIS and SAULSBURY voted in the negative.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved an amendment as an additional section, that no sentence of death under this act shall be carried into execution without the approval of the President. Adopted, 21 to 16.

At 5:45 Mr. McDUGALL took the floor and made a speech about the bill. At 6:15 bill as amended was passed:

YEAS. Anthony, Brown, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Orin, Cresswell, Morrill, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart.

The American Citizen.



C. E. ANDERSON, Editor.

BUTLER PA. WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20, 1867.

WANTED. At the CITIZEN Office, a good boy, 16 years of age, to learn the printing trade.

None need apply that cannot come well recommended for truth and honesty. Jan. 23, 1867.

We will publish the proposed general Railroad law in our next issue.

Owing to the pressure upon our columns this week we have been compelled to withhold several communications and articles of interest, some of which will appear in our next issue.

In publishing the obituary of Abraham Parker, husband of Mrs. Mary Parker, in the Citizen of January 30th, we made a mistake in the number of his lineal descendants; it should be as follows, viz: 12 children, 137 Grand children and 85 great Grand children—in all, 234.

TO PREVENT FELONY OR OTHER BEALING.—As soon as the person is satisfied that a healing is coming forward apply a common fly blister about the size of a cent, and when it is raised, treat it as any other blister; and when it is healed the healing is cured without fail, for I have tried it.

An adjourned meeting of the friends of the Temperance cause will be held in the Basement Story of the Presbyterian church, on Friday evening the 22d inst., at 6 1/2 o'clock. Several addresses will be delivered by prominent gentlemen appointed for that purpose. A Temperance League will be organized. All are respectfully invited to attend; and especially the ladies. Come one! come all! and lend a helping hand in the good cause.

Painting and Papering. Our readers are referred to the card of Elliott & Rose, who are first-class work men. All work done by them warranted.

At a meeting of the Butler Bar on the 15th inst., it was unanimously agreed that all the civil cases on the Trial List, for March term, should be continued.

State Normal School. Young men and women who are desirous of attending a Normal School, are referred to the advertisement of McABOY Bros, Butler, Pa., who have a fine lot of Spanish Merino Sheep for sale. All persons interested should call at once and examine this splendid lot of sheep, which are said to be the best ever brought into this county.

Boots, Shoes and Leather. Have you been at the New and Fashionable Boot & Shoe store of B. C. Huselton? If not, you should call without delay. This store is fitted up in the latest style. Mr. Huselton is an enterprising young man, is affable and obliging, and keeps the very best stock of goods that the market can afford. He has on hand a large and splendid assortment of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Gents' and Ladies' Slippers, Sole and Upper Leather, French and Common Calf skins, Boot Trees, Laets, Hammers, Pinchers, Shoe nails and Pegs; in short, everything usually kept in a Boot, Shoe, Leather and Findings Store. Give him a call, 3 doors North of McABOY's Store.

Notice. I caused an advertisement of the Hamilton Gold and Silver Mining Company, of Nevada, to be published in the papers of this county, but refused to deposit of the Stock until the Superintendent who had been sent to Nevada to ascertain the productiveness of the mines, should return. He has now returned and the ore having been tested, and proving to be as rich as that of the best mines in that State, the Company, at its last meeting in Philadelphia, concluded not to sit Stock, but to issue bonds with coupons attached bearing ten per cent interest, payable in coin. The bonds are redeemable in five years from date, and may, within that time at the option of the holder, be converted into Stock. If those persons who desired to take stock, wish to have bonds, they can signify their intention by application to JAMES T. M'JUNKIN, Esq., of Butler.

J. ZIEGLER, Secy & Treas. February 20th, '67.—tf.

The undersigned, will offer for sale, at his residence in Butler township, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., the following property, viz: Horses, Cows, young Cattle, Sheep, one fine breeding Sow, Wagons, Carriage and Buggy, one new Sleigh, one iron-soled Sled, single and double Harness, Corn, Rye, Potatoes, Hay, Fanning Mill, Plows, Harrows, Cultivator, Household and Kitchen furniture, and a great variety of articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. C. SILBERT.

Temperance. The people of Butler and vicinity are moving to the temperance cause. The good resulting from a prohibition of the sale of intoxicating drinks during the last year is patent to every candid and unprejudiced observer.

Notwithstanding this fact, all those engaged in the traffic heretofore, in the borough of Butler, with one honorable exception, have filed their applications asking the Court to grant them the privilege of again engaging in the indiscriminate sale of liquor as a beverage. It is a well known and established fact that the law regulating the sale of liquors as a beverage, was violated with impunity by the persons engaged in the traffic; and yet these same persons are again asking Court to give them the liberty to deal out destruction in our midst.

The good people of this community have determined that the flood-gates of intemperance shall not be re-opened to deluge the people in its destructive flood. As evidence of this, we refer our readers to the proceedings of a meeting held in the Presbyterian church on the evening of the 15th instant.

Communications. For the Citizen. BUTLER, Feb. 15th, 1867.

MR. EDITOR:—According to previous notice, a meeting was held in the Basement story of the Presbyterian church for the purpose of organizing a Temperance Society. On motion of Dr. Young, the meeting was called to order by appointing Rev. J. D. Leggit, President, who opened the meeting by prayer.

On motion, C. E. Anderson and J. H. Cratty were chosen Secretaries. Maj. Anderson being called upon stated the object of the meeting to be—the organization of a society, for concert of action, in order, that by a united effort the waves of intemperance, as checked by the opposition to the granting of licenses, may here be stayed.

The speaker believed that, in union there is strength, and that, since the friends of license and the enemies of temperance are united and earnest in their work, therefore, it behooves the lovers of peace and order to join heart and hand against any further encroachments of this soul-destroying vice.

Dr. Young favored the idea of forming a Temperance League, in order that each may assist the other in endeavors to suppress the traffic and equalize the burden and expense of prosecuting the violators of the law—and also the circulation of a remonstrance to be signed, by all present, in order that the judges of our Court may be informed as to the sentiment of this community, and asking them for a confirmation of their acts, a year ago.

Mr. Gailey was of opinion that all are agreed as to the direful effects of intemperance; also that something be done, and asked the Secretary to put us on a track, to do this something by reading a remonstrance, which he understood had been prepared. The remonstrance was then read, reciting that experience has proven that licensed houses are unnecessary—that no inconvenience has been felt during the last year from not having licenses—that the peace of our community has been greatly improved thereby, and that we do not desire, but respectfully and earnestly protest against a return to the licensing of Taverns and Tippling houses, &c.—the reader adding, that the remonstrance was prepared by a very acute and learned member of the Bar, and would not fail to hold water, having neither leak nor flaw.

Mr. J. C. Moore would inquire whether this remonstrance covers restaurant license,—when the information was given that no applications were being made, in the limits of the Borough for such license, and that they could be attended to when application should be made. Mr. W. J. Young suggested that a number of copies of the remonstrance be printed and circulated among the different churches. On motion, a committee was appointed to procure signatures to the remonstrance, of all in this meeting who are willing to give their names—while the Committee was being appointed, some began to leave, and were invited by the President to remain, but notwithstanding this request, they preferred the outside.

On motion of G. A. Black, amended by C. E. Anderson, a committee of four, consisting of Revs. Gailey, Young and Leggit, and G. A. Black, Esq., was appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for the organization of a "Temperance League."

The remonstrance being presented to the meeting, by the committee, and there being but one inkstand, when three were required—Mrs. W. J. Young and Miss Julia Boyd, gave their thimbles, which were filled with ink and carried among

the audience by the fair donors, while the signatures were being obtained. Rev. Leggit urged all to sign their names, saying, that no one refusing to do so, should lay claim to the title of "a good man." The speaker insisting that there can be no neutral ground—that it all must enlist under some banner—either that of "King Emanuel," or King Alcohol; choose ye, whom ye will serve. It being asked whether ladies would be permitted to join the League, Rev. Leggit said that he should not like to put his name to anything which a lady could not be permitted to sign. Mr. J. C. Moore said that if ladies had the control of the whiskey traffic, there would not be a licensed house in the U. S., that they are all fast friends of temperance. The speaker animadverting severely upon the conduct of certain church members, in signing the petition of men of "good, moral character" (2) to retail the essence of damnation, which beggars the children, maniacs the wife, and demoralizes the husband; churches are the moulders of society, and should not permit their members to sit at the communion table within two weeks after signing a petition for license. He especially criticized and censured the O. S. Presbyterians, the United Presbyterians and the Lutherans.

Dr. Young thought it untrue that the O. S. Presbyterian church of Butler is ever sanctioned the sale of liquor by receiving to her communion those engaged in the traffic. But upon Mr. Moore explaining that he had reference to those denominations in general, and not to any particular church—the matter was made agreeably by Maj. Anderson, stating that we are all to blame, perhaps not by signing petitions for license, but by sitting with folded arms and seeing the law violated, and taking no measures to punish the offenders which were doing more to counteract the good efforts of individuals for the christianization of society, than any other engine of wickedness which Satan could invent. W. J. Young insisted upon the circulation of the remonstrance in all the churches of the Borough on the coming Sabbath. On motion of G. A. Black, it was resolved, that we honor the man who proposes to keep a temperance house for the next year.—On motion of W. H. H. Riddle, the next meeting was fixed for Friday, February 22d, in the basement of the Presbyterian church, and Messrs. Gailey, Black, Young, (W. J.), and Jas. Breidin were chosen to address the meeting.

On motion, adjourned. J. D. LEGGIT, Pres. C. E. ANDERSON, J. H. CRATTY, Secys.

MR. EDITOR:—John, under the caption of "A few words to Emma," gives your readers a long article, on Saxonburg, false appearances, snuff, cigars, common schools, heathen mothers, the millennium, &c., &c. Now, why should these words be said to Emma? I said nothing about any of these subjects. I shall not stoop to deny any of the base practices you have charged upon my sex. Neither shall I notice any of the score of subjects you have introduced. In my short article I mentioned nothing but the license question, and if John will look just three columns ahead from his tobacco sermon, he will see a notice headed, TAVERN LICENSE. This is what we want to talk about. Nineteen men in this county have applied for license. Now what does this mean? Licenses for what and license from whom? Whiskey men, when they cry liberty, they mean license; and if they don't get permission to do wrong, they will cry liberty, as if they had a natural right to sell poison. The people are just beginning to learn that no such natural right exists.

But permission from whom? I understand that the people have a right to rule; and I as one of the people protest against the granting of license to any one of these nineteen men.

1st. Because it is unnecessary. 2d. Because it is morally wrong. 3d. Because no person has a right to do wrong. 4th. No person, or number of persons can license another person to do wrong. 5th. No person, not even John, pretends to say that it is right. 6th. I know of no person that was ever ultimately benefited by drinking whiskey at a licensed bar. 8th. The people in the county election last fall declined to elect judges who claimed the suffrage of the people as whiskey men. 9th. Because they elect men known to be anti-licensing men. 10th. Because, if these 19 houses sold only 50 drinks each, they would sell 950 drinks per day, and allowing them to keep Sunday, (which is not always done,) they would sell 297,350 drinks in a year, which, at 10 cents each, would make \$29,735—enough to make 29 rich men, poor, and 29 poor men miserable, enough to build 29 houses for 29 poor families. 11th. Because, allowing six drinks to make a pint, they would drink 6,160 gallons of liquid poison. 12th. No man knows the harm that 6,160 gallons or 130 barrels of whiskey would do acting upon the immortal minds of men and vibrating from century to century, and from generation to generation, until the end of time, and its destroying effects upon soul and body to be recorded upon the scroll of eternity; the tears of widows, the groans of orphans, the miseries

of families and the profanity of the bar rooms all to be treasured up in God's retributive against the people of Butler county who are called upon to grant this license. 13th. We have had no license in parts of this county for a whole year, and no person has been injured; no person's wife has been beaten, because whiskey has not been sold. No person has been found lying in the gutter senseless, merely because he could not get whiskey. No mother has been found in the silent hours of the night weeping, merely because her husband was deprived of the intoxicating bowl. 14th. It is no part of the necessary entertainment of a public house. These nineteen persons have all been entertaining the public to everything necessary, without license and can continue to do so. The citizens of the county don't need it, and the traveler, when he calls at a public house in Butler county, don't want a fiery bowl that will burn his stomach, sear his conscience, take away his senses, destroy his affections and make himself and his friends miserable and leave a miserable recollection of his entertainment; he merely wants his horse cared for, a good fire, good supper and good bed, and in the morning, after he has feasted on good warm buckwheat cakes and honey, for which our county is so famous, he goes on his way rejoicing in the full enjoyment of all his senses. 15th. Rum-sellers knew it is wrong. I never knew a man to sell whiskey to his neighbor, and I cultivate his taste for the poison, until he made him a confirmed drunkard and himself and his family miserable, but what he would stand behind his back and say to the decent toper; "There is a fine man, pity he drinks so." And when the man was carried to a drunkard's grave, the rum-seller was in the train of mourners, and loudest in eulogy of the good qualities of the deceased, "but he only had one failing, he would sometimes take too much." I always thought this was a hardhood at which Satan might blush. And I trust the day has come, when the people who have the power, ("but not the right"), will not thus license murder. 16th. I protest against it in the name of each of the Ten Commandments, which it directly or indirectly violates. 17th. I protest against it in the name of every one of the youth of our land, who have not yet been schooled to crime.

18th. I protest against it in the name of the Sacred Volume, which says, "No drunkard shall inherit the Kingdom of Heaven." 19th. I protest against it in the name of all the catalogue of crimes daily committed by men under the influence of whiskey, which John can neither obscure nor obliterate by his tale of tobacco or smoke. 20th. I protest against it in the name of the conscience of every one of these nineteen men, who know that they ask what they should not, and what no person or persons have a moral right to grant. 21st. I again protest against it in the name of the ladies of Butler, who entreat the Hon. Judge M'Guffin, Judges Garry and Cummins, in consideration of all the undeniable facts herein mentioned, not to grant license, permission or power under the law, for dram sellers to stand upon the dark graves of those they have murdered, and continue their iniquity. EMMA.

"Cui Bono." MR. EDITOR:—Although there have been great improvements in these latter days, in the modes and forms of education as well as in fundamental principles; yet it is true, and "pity 'tis, 'tis true," that there are still persons engaged in the ennobling capacity of educators who are ignorant of the nature of the human mind, its wants, its powers and capacities, and the methods by which this "image of the Deity" may be expanded and exalted, through the sublimating effects of instruction. They are slow to learn, that the training of the mental faculties should correspond to their natural development, the requirements and probable future of the pupils, existence in community, and in accordance with the nature, wants and operations of the mind itself; the observance of which must make the pursuit of science and literature the normal, the divinely appointed way of educating the mind.

They seem never to imagine what plan, or what system is best calculated to exercise the mind beneficially in a given time, and call into vigorous, harmonious action the greatest number of faculties and retain their activity. They do not seem to understand that a symmetrical development of the different faculties of the mind is a natural and necessary consequence of a due exercise of the mental powers; and that whatever has a tendency to hinder or obstruct such action, dwarfs and crushes the intellect. Bishop Potter, than whom there is no higher educational authority, said: "but teachers do not fulfil their high office as educators of the intellect until they see the soul to thinking, and unless they keep it always thinking." Thought is the spirit, and essence of education. Thought, interesting thought, pleases and delights the imperishable mind, causing it to return to its task with feelings of hope and

pleasure, while the study of words, without understanding and conveying no ideas has a chilling and repulsive effect. By thought only is the mind aroused, expanded and strengthened, and subjects, not mere words, should be so presented to the mind that natural curiosity, which is ever busy in the "young idea," may compel the attention to a sharpened and active interest in the facts presented, thus giving to the pupil a strong and healthy stimulus to diligence, securing through his own mental processes a salutary discipline of the mind, a positive pleasure in its own discoveries, an exultation in its own conquests, a real joy in its own perceptions and reasoning, which results, are only a normal consequence of the exercise of all the faculties and of the divine adaptability to the mind of the different subjects.

Idea, then, may be firmly engraven upon the memory but the knowledge of words must be "lost and die in one short hour." These thoughts were suggested by reading the display of "word-memory" by the Zellenpohl school of this county. And I asked myself, "for what purpose," what goal?

I am indeed, sorry for the youthful intellects under twelve years, of that ancient and cultivated borough—even though they strive to gain a notoriety as word-memory prodigies. Let them ask and answer the question "cui bono?"—for what benefit? Such a method of study is hurtful and injurious, to say nothing of the golden moments wasted which could be profitably employed in storing their minds with varied and useful ideas, noble thoughts and just principles, mental treasures which may be turned to profitable account in ennobling the intellectual faculties preparing the pupil for the proper discharge of his great work on the theater of life. For "what shall it profit" the mind to be clogged and burdened with words, having no tendency to cultivate and develop the thinking powers? The memorizing of words and no ideas, is complete parrotry—positively useless. It is mere drudgery on the part of the pupil—a gathering of husks, not ears; a storing away in the garner of memory dry chaff, not grain. It has no tendency to make the mind more active and vigorous, or the memory more retentive of that which is worth remembering. Thoughts and ideas are the food of the mind, and the mind is so constituted as to have a natural taste—a natural craving for them; but to compel the mind to the study of words without ideas, is forcing it to feed on unpalatable, unvaried and indigestible food, which it time, if it be not excited by artificial stimulus, must create a disgust for study and repugnance to school.—More anon. A. G. SCHOOL.

Butler, February 16th, 1867. For the Citizen.

Union Fox Hunt. Many are the inquiries made about the "Union Fox Hunt," as if it was an annual game. The fact is; it was too good a thing to have every year, and beside it is not policy to have such a grand chase so often. The foxes were all captured last year, except some small ones, and they need some time to grow. And such a sport made so frequent will lose interest. The Olympic games occurred only every four years and were perpetuated for over twelve hundred years. The Union Fox Hunt was the only successful hunt just year, and if it was to occur too often there might be a failure and it would lose its dignity. The prince of Wales and the Emperor of France had intended to visit the hunt if it came off in '67, but owing to the grand exhibition in Paris the coming season they have found it inconvenient. The Maj.-General commanding has removed to Washington county for his health. For these and many other reasons too numerous to mention, the Union Fox Hunt will take place four years from the day of the 1st hunt in 1866, which will be the first Saturday of March 1870.

By order Maj.-Gen. COMMANDING. SIMON NIXON, A. G.

N. B.—There will be fox hunts and rumors of fox hunts but the grand Union fox hunt will not be until the above day comes.

The South Bond, Indiana, Register says: Some thirty-one years ago Jonathan Beckwith, a young lawyer of decided promise, bought a pint of whiskey and getting drunk, wandered out on the Terre Coscopo prairie, on a cold winter night, and was so badly frozen that he lost his reason and the use of his limbs, and has been ever since, until two weeks ago, an inmate of the county poor house, an insane cripple, and his keeping cost the county no less than \$8,000.

Did the county ever think of heading this disposition when it was all the while licensing indefinitely the sale of whiskey?

SOMETHING OF A CHANGE.—Rev. H. Hillard Garbutt (colored) lectured in Buffalo the other evening. In the course of his remarks, by way of contrasting the present and past, he stated that 25 years ago, on the railroad from that city to Niagara Falls, he was dragged from the cars because he wanted to ride, after having purchased a ticket, beaten until covered with blood, and laid under the car. He appealed to the Grand Jury, but obtained no redress.