The Amcaster Intelligencer.

THAT COUNTRY IS THE MOST PROSPEROUS, WHERE LABOR COMMANDS THE GREATEST REWARD."-BUCHANAN

VOL. XLIX.

CITY OF LANCASTER, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1848.

Lancaster Intelligenecr. PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,

BY E. W. HUTTER. Office in "Union Court," in the rear of the Market House, adjoining Centre Square.

TERMS: Subscription.—Two dollars per annum, payable in advance; two twenty-five, if not paid within six months; and two fifty, if not paid within the o subscription discontinued until all ar rearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

ADVERTISEMENTS .- Accompanied by the CASH, and not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each dditional insertion. Those of a greater length on Printing.—Such as Händ Bills, Posting Bills, Pamphlets, Blanks, Labels, &c., &c., executed with accuracy and at the shortest notice.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

By the President of the United rsuance of law, I, JAMES K. POLK, PRES-IDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA do

hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices. in Feb. 22, 1848. Visconsin, at the periods hereinafter designated, to At the Land Office at the "FALLS OF ST CROIX RIVER," commencing on MONDAY, the advanteenth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned town-

ships, to wit: North of the base line, and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Townships twenty-five and twenty-six of range one.

Townships twenty-five, twenty-six, and twenty-Townships twenty-eight and twenty-nine of range

Townships twenty-nine, thirty, and thirty-two, of range Etcitreen.
Townships thirty, and fractional townships thirtyone and thirty-two, of range NINETEEN.
Fractional townships twenty-nine and thirty, and
townships thirty-one and thirty-two of range

wit: North of the base line, and west of the fourth principal meridian.
Fractional townships twenty-six and twenty-seven, and townships twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-one, and thirty two, of range TWENTY-ONE.

Fractional townships thirty-live, thirty-six, thirty-seen and thirty-eight, of range Twenty-one.

Fractional townships thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven and thirty-eight of range Twenty-Two.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from

he offering of the above mentioned lands will that the nast endowed from his old Tarent's stand, one door convenient dispatch, until the whole shall have been offered and the sales thus closed. But no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington premises there is sufficient stabling to accommodate in the market and season can afford, and on the premises there is sufficient stabling to accommodate.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the townships and frac-tional townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Regisestablish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed, ortherwise such claim will be forfeited.

RICHARD M. YOUNG.

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

RICHARD M. YOUNG, Commissioner of the General Land Office. May 23

BF BOOK BINDERY! .41

(Successor to Hickok & Cantine,) BOOK BINDER and the public, that he is now carrying on the above business in the old stand, formerly occupied by Hickok & Cantine. As the building has for the last eight years been conducted by him, he flatters, himself that, by careful attention to business, he will merit and still receive a continuance of the patronage so liberally enjoyed by the old firm.

Particular attention will be paid to the ruling and binding of every description of BLANK BOOKS. for banks, county offices. for banks, county offices, merchants, and private in dividuals, such as

Judgment Discount Ledgers, Appearance do. Quarter Sessions do. Discount Note Books. Check Books, Tellers' Statements Prphans' Court Letter Books, Cash Books, Ad Sectum Index do. Copy Books, Pass Books, Invoice Books, Commission Books, Miscellaneous do.,

WITH EVERY VARIETY OF Full and Half Bound Blank Books.

He has made particular arrangements to supply Prothonotaries with the new and approved Judg-ment Docket and Register, with the new Statement of Administration Acct., Old Books, Periodicals Law Books, Music, Newspapers, &c., bound to any pattern, and in any style required. He has made full and ample arrangements to bind Harper's Illustrated Edition of the Bible, and Harper's Illustrated Edition of the Bible, and Harper's Illustrated Shakspeare, in a style of magnificence not to be excelled in the cities, in either Velvet, Turkey Marcas Call'or Sheep, and at year regions. key, Morocco, Calf or Sheep, and at very reasonaprices. Copying Presses supplied to order.— er Ruled to Pattern. All work warranted. icaster Intelligencer.

Harrisburg, May 23, 1848. Fall Fashions.

D. SHULTZ, Hatter, No. 19; North Queen st., would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has just received from New York and Philadelphia the latest Fall and Winter Fashions, and will be pleased to furnish his customers and all and will be pleased to urnish his customers and all others with them at the shortest notice. As all his Hats are manufactured under his immediate superintendence, he feels warranted in saying, that for durability and finish they cannot be surpassed by any establishment in this for any other city in the Jnion. His stock consists of Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Russia, Cassimere, Moleskin, Silk, &c. &c.

Brush, Russia, Cassimere; Moleskin, Silk, &c. &c. which he will dispose of at the lowest prices. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

CAPS, CAPS!

assortment of Caps is one of the most extensive in the city and he is adding to it daily. Customers may rest assured that they will be suited, as he has carefully selected his stock from the largest assortments in New York and Philadelphia. Don't for. ments in New York and Philadelphi et the stand, directly opposite Michael's Hotel, Merchants visiting Lancaster, dealing in Country Merchants visiting Lancaster, dealing in Hats or Caps, can be supplied at wholesale prices, from one to a dozen, such as they may want.

He also informs his numerous friends and customers that he still continues to conduct the Hatting

business in all branches as heretofore, at his
OLD STAND IN NEW HOLLAND. to which place all orders for the delivery are requested to be forwarded. DAVID SHULTZ. ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice to Distillers,

Warren county, (Virginia, at Private Sale.

The subscriber is desirous to dispose of his valuable Farm, situated on the Shenandoah River, and no apprentices, who are merely learning the trade: Hence she is fully enabled, in every point to not of which is first quality meadow. This Farm is beautifully timbered, well watered, admirably located in point of health, convenience, and society. The greater part of this land is in the highest state of cultivation, well set in clover, and highly productive; upon the Farm are several comfortable Dwelling Houses, and an office of the finest fruit of all descriptions. The cook of the finest fruit of all descriptions to two of schoeneck, in Lancaster county, 10 and water, and when the projected improvement of the Shenandoah River shall be completed (which and water, and when the projected improvement of the Shenandoah River shall be completed (which and water, and when the projected improvement of the Shenandoah River shall be completed (which and water, and when the projected improvement of the Shenandoah River shall be completed (which and water, and when the projected improvement of the Shenandoah River shall be completed (which and water, and when the projected improvement of the Shenandoah River shall be completed (which and water, and when the projected improvement of the Shenandoah River shall be completed (which and water, and when the projected improvement of the Shenandoah River shall be completed (which and water, and when the projected improvement of the Shenandoah River shall be completed (which and water, and when the projected improvement of the Shenandoah River shall be completed (which and water, and when the projected improvement of the Shenandoah River shall be completed (which and water, and when the projected improvement of the Shenandoah River shall be completed (which and water, and when the projected improvement of the Shenandoah River shall be completed (which and water, and water, and water, and water, and water, and water, and water shall be comple

Royal, Warren county, (Va.) will receive attention. April 18, 1848-2m²-12] WM. BENNET.

Slate for Sale.

A LL persons wishing to roof either new or old durability and twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-one, of range twenty-eight and twenty-nine, thirty-one, of range twenty-nine, thirty-one, of range twenty-nine, thirty-one, of range twenty-nine, thirty, and thirty-one, of range twenty-nine, thirty-one, of range twenty-nine, thirty-one, of range twenty-n

Fulton twp., Feb. 29, 1848.

REMOVAL. ICHAEL McGRANN takes occasion to in-form his patrons and the public generally, degree of patronage heretofree extended to him.

He would also inform his old customers, that he still follows the bottling business, and is 'ready to supply them with bottled PORTER, ALF, CIDER, and BROWN STOUT, at the old prices and the usual distances from the city.

Lancaster Museum, AND GALLERY OF FINE ARTS.

AND GALLERY OF FINE ARTS.

R. NOAH SMITH, who has been for some time past in the employ of Mr. Lindis, the tounder of this popular establishment, takes pleasure in informing the citizens of the city and cossity of Lancaster, that he has purchased the same from Mr. Landis, and that from this date it will be under his control and direction.

The Museum has been thoroughly relited of late, with new decorations, scenery, &c., and a great

usual distances from the city.

THE subscriber repectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to the old established and well known shop lately occupied by William Cox, in North Duke street, on the Railroad, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work, such s making and repairing CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, SQUARE CARRIAGES,

making business.

New work will be sold, and repairing of all kinds done cheaper, than at any other establishment in this city, and all work will be done in the best materials. All new work warranted.

He returns his thanks to the most fashionable styles for Ladies' shores. He also keeps constantly on hand an assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Shoes of his own manufacture, which he is confident will give general satisfaction, as they are made in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

T. C. WILEY. and vehicles of every kind belonging to the coach He returns his thanks to the public for the liberal encourgement heretofore extended to him, and hopes by strict personal attention to business, and moderate charges to merit and receive a continuance of public patronage. GEO, B. MOWERY.

April 18, 1848. 12-6m

Look Here! Clocks and Watches. THE undersigned has just returned from Philadelphia with a new and splendid Musical Boxes, Gold Pens, &c., which he is prepared to dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Among his assortment may be found Gold and Silver Levers, Imitation Levers, Quartiers and English Watches, and a new article of Clocks, and English Watches, and a new article of Clocks, and all articles usually kept in his line. He respectifully invites the inspection of his friends both in town and country to his stock of goods with the assurance that from his assortment they cannot fail to make a selection of any article they may want.

Repairing attended to as usual, and all work warranted.

JOHN BROWN, Agt.

Feb. 15, 1848.

New and Secondhand Furniture Warerooms. THE undersigned beg leave to invite the public in general to examine their large and well selected assortment of Cabinet Furniture of all descriptions, including Sofas, Dressing and plain Bureaus, Wardrobes, Pier, Card and Dining Tables, Bookcases and Secretarys, Chairs of all sorts, French and German Looking Glasses, Silver and dealt kinds of Bookcases and Secretarys, Chairs of all sorts, French and German Looking Glasses, Silver and Plated Ware, and Office Furniture in general use.—Persons who are about purchasing furniture, will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as we are determined to sell gnod ware for reasonable prices.

COHEN & LOBE, 115, South Second street, 3 doors below Dock st., and opposite the old Custom House, Philadelphia, Penn.

[Feb. 1, 1848-3m]

Chair Maker, Paper Hanger and Painter.

Corner of South Queen and Vine streets. THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has now on hand, and and the pane that he has now on hand, and is constantly manufacturing to order CHAIRS of all kinds and descriptions, from the highest to the lowest price. They have been generally

admired-are elegantly finished, and are of the durable character.

House painting in all its varieties executed by the undersigned. His prices will be found extremely moderate.
All orders for Paper Hanging will be executed.
GEORGE F.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lancaster city & county Millinery. In Kramph's Building, first door on the second floor.
THE undersigned, MARY A. RANNINGER, here-AND ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WHEREAS, I, Jacob Weitzel, of the city of Lancaster, coppersmith, have received by letters Patent, recorded in the Patent office in the city of Washington, certain useful improvements in the

pressed.
Notwithstanding that the Ladies, far and near, Warren county, (Virginia,) Land

Townstanding that the Ladies, far and near, are fully convinced of her superior work, she nevertheless does not consider it superfluous, here to

Coaches, Barouches, Rockaways, with single or double seats, Buggys, with or without covers, made according to the newest style and of the best materials, which for

next, for the disposal of the public lands situated within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, viz:

North of the base line, and east of the fourth principal meridian.

Townships thirty-five, thirty-six, and thirty-seven, and fractional township thirty-cight, of range TWENTY.

Fractional townships thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven and thirty-cight, of range TWENTY-ONE.

Fractional townships thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven and thirty-cight, of range TWENTY-ONE.

Fractional townships thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven and thirty-cight, of range TWENTY-ONE.

Fractional townships thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven and thirty-cight of range TWENTY-NOE.

Fractional townships thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven and thirty-cight of range TWENTY-NOE.

Fractional townships thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven and thirty-cight of range TWENTY-NOE.

Fractional townships thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven and thirty-cight of range TWENTY-NOE.

Fractional townships thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven and thirty-cight of range TWENTY-NOE.

Falton twp., Feb. 29, 1548.

Persons wishing to roof buildings of any description can leavest shorted the shortest notice by calling on the undersigned partner, at his Mills, near Goshen post office, Fulton townships, his Mills, near Goshen post office, Fulton townships, his Mills, near Goshen post office, Fulton townships, his Mills, near Goshen post office, and the will shall be promptly attended to. They also further equest those who may flud it more equenient to call on John Ehler, Esq., of the city of Lancaster and Berks counties, ter, or on Mr. Jeremiah Brown, of Columbia, they being fully authorized to contract for said company.

Schoeneck, May 2, 1848.

Sprecher & Rolfrer's Cheap Hard-

4m-5 Sprecher & Robrer's Cheap Hard-

Coal and Wood Stoves, also a mgm, approximate COOKING STOVE.

The attention of young beginners is particularly called to their full and complete assortment of

ousehold utensils. Determined to spare no pains to accor

REUBEN S. ROHRER.

Old Metal and Flaxseed taken in exchange for with new decorations, scenery, &c., and a great many specimens of natural and artificial curiosities have been added to the heretofore large catalogue.

Mr. Smith assures the friends and patrons of this delightful Repository of Art and Science, that no pairs on his part will be spared to render it worthy REMOVAL-T. C. WILEY,

French & Morocco Skins for Boots, to which branch of his business he devotes particu-

in the neatest and most fashionable manner. He has also just received from the city an assortmen of lasts of the most fashionable styles for Ladies April 25, 1848.

lar attention, and guarantees his Boots to be made

Salisbury Handle Manufactory and Turning Mill. THE subscribers tender their thanks to their friends for the patronage extended to them in

I friends for the patronage extended to them in the business in which they are engaged, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors.

They now inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue to manufacture at their establishment at Salisbury, (on the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike, one mile east of Kinzer's and one mile north of the Gap.) Broom, Brush, Hoe, Shovel and Fork Handles, Plastering Lath turned and saved Palling Royal Scores & Commenced. He was inade Adjutant General when Kentucky became a State, and in that capacity joined one of the armies sent Lath turned and saved Palling Royal Scores & Commenced. Brush, 170e, Shovel and Fork Handles, Plastering Lath turned and sawed, Palling, Bench Screws, &c
They have also, an excellent Turning Mill connected with their establishment, and are prepared to do all kinds of Turning in wood, such as Porch Columns, Cabinet, Coach and Wagon Turning of all kinds with promptness and despatch.

They have now on hand a lot of seasoned lumber, suitable for Cabinet Makers use, which will be itable for Cabinet Makers use, which will b turned to order or disposed of on reasonable terms.

Also, a large lot of prime Ash Plank which will be sold low and sawed if wished to any size.

Any communications directed to Gap Post Office, Lancaster county, will meet with prompt attention.

sept 7 '47-32-1y

A. F. & S. C. SLAYMAKER.

CASTING AND FINISHING.

CASTING AND FINISHING, such as Railroad work, Furnace and Forge Castings, Mill Gearing, Factory work, Horse Power and Agricultural Castings, &c.

Having patterns of every description on hand, they are prepared to execute all orders at the shortest notice. Also, Patterns made to order.

From the known experience of the subscribers in the above business, the assurance is given that all orders will be faithfully executed.

JAMES BOON, MICHAEL HANVEY.

hand, and AIRS Grant State of the most executed by dextremely be promptly ROTE.

44-1y

New Supply of Boots & Shoes!

Gum Shoes, &c.

THE subscriber has just received a new supply of Boots, Shoes, Gum Shoes, &c., at his stand, in North Queen Street, two doors above the Post Office, to which he invites the attention of his patrons and the public in general.

He has a supply of Gum Shoes of every description, consisting of Buskins, Sandals, and plain, with double soles, and also a common article.

Nov 9 347-41]

ADAM S. KELLER.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Democratic Candidate for Vice President.

GEN. W.O. BUTLER

General Butler's grandfather, Thomas Butler, wa born 6th April, 1720, in Kilkenny, Ireland, He married there in 1742. Three of his five sons who

winships twenty-nine, thirty, and thirty-two, of range EIGHTEEN.
winships thirty, and fractional townships thirty-one and thirty-two, of range interfex.
actional townships thirty-one and thirty-two of range interfex.
At the SAME PLACE, commencing on MON-AV, the twenty-eighth day of August next, for a more detailed description as persons desiring to purchase will doubtless examine for themselves.

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AV the twenty-eighth day of August next, for a more detailed description as persons desiring to purchase will doubtless examine for the town of Schoenecs, in Lancase.

The twenty-nine and thirty, and fractional townships there were desirable this Farm might be divided into two or more Farms, giving to each a sufficiency of timber form Reading. He is now prepared, at his new stand, to manufacture every article in his line, and of the same business, and 15 miles from Womelsdorf, in Berks county, where he miles from Womelsdorf, in Berks county, where he miles from Womelsdorf, in Berks county, where he formerly conducted the sa ans. His combat with the Indians, after he was shot, gave such a peculiar interest to his fate, that a representation of himself and the group surround-ing him was exhibited throughout the Union in

man in battle they had ever known. When the army was greatly reduced in rank and file, and there were many superfluous officers, they organi zed themselves into a separate corps, and elected him to the command. Gen. Washington declined receiving this novel corps of commissioned soldiers but, in a proud testimonial, did honor to their de-Of Thomas Butler, the third son, we glean the following facts from the American Biographical Dictionary. In the year 1776, whilst he was a

ARDWARE, Glass, Paints, Oils, and Varnishes at that long established stand, East King st., Lancaster, formerly occupied by Howett & Krieder.

Dictionary. In the year 1776, whilst he was a student of law in the office of the eminent Judge Wilson, of Philadelphia, he left his pursuit and student of law in the office of the eminent Judge Lancaster, formerly occupied by hower Carlon, a few doors east of the Court House, next door to the Drug Store of James Smith, and opposite Geo.

Messenkop's Hotel, which they have recently taken and where they will carry on the business. in the order in which they are advertised, with the whole shall have convenient dispatch, until the whole shall have been offered and the sales thus closed. But no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admittable and bar will be constantly supplied by the ted until the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this eighth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eighth hundred and forty-eight.

By the President: JAMES K. POLK.

RICHARD M. YOUNG,

RICHARD M. YOUNG,

RICHARD M. YOUNG,

Sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and and bar will be constantly supplied by the best the market and season can afford, and en the premises there is sufficient stabling to accommodate herein to the field of best the market and season can afford, and en the premises there is sufficient stabling to accommodate a large number of horses. The place having under the premises there is sufficient to his customers, and he trusts to receive a continuance of the very liberal best the market and season can afford, and en the premises there is sufficient stabling to accommodate the best the market and season can afford, and en the best the market and season can afford, and en the best the market and season and acquaintances to their determination of their friends and acquaintances to their friends and acquaintances to their determination of their friends and acquaintances to their determination of their friends and acquaintances to their friends and acquaintances to their friends and acquaintances to their determination of their friends and acquaintances to their friends and acquaintances to their determination of their friends and acquaintances to their deter face of a severe fire from the enemy, while Col. Richard Butler's regiment made good its retreat. Coal and Wood Stoves; also a highly approved Coal and Wood Stoves; also a highly approved when he again took the field to meet the savage for when he again took the field to meet the savage for the warms of the warms of the close of the warms of the retired mio private life, as a farmer, and continued in the enjoyment of rural and domestic happiness until the year 1791, when he again took the field to meet the savage for the warms of the warms that menaced our western frontier. He commanded a battalion in the disastrous battle of November 1791 in which his brother fell. Orders were given by Gen. St. Clair to charge with the bayonet, and Major Butler, though his leg had been broken by a ball, yet on horseback, led his battalion to the charge. It was with difficuly his surviving brother, Captain Edward Butler, removed him from the field. In 1792 he was continued in the establishment as a Major, and in 1794 he was promoted to to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel commandant of the 4th sub-legion. He commanded in this year Fort Fayette, at Pittsburg, and prevented the deluded insurgents from taking it—more by his name than by his forces, for he had but few troops. The close of his life was embittered with trouble. In 1803 he was arrested by the commanding General (Wilkinson) at Fort Adams, on the Mississippi, and sent to Maryland, where he was tried by a court-martial, and acquitted of all the charges, save that of wearing fils hair. He was then ordered to field. In 1792 he was continued in the establish-

that of *iccurring his hair*. He was then ordered to New Orleans, where he arrived to take command of the troops, October 20th. He was again arrested next month; but the court did not sit until July of the next year, and their decision is not known Colonel Butler died September 7, 1805. Out of th arrest and persecution of this sturdy veteran, Washington Irving (Knickerbocker) has worked up a ine piece of burlesque, in which Gen. Wilkinson's character is inimitably delineated in that of the

vain and pompous General Von Poffenburg.

Percival Butler, the fourth son, father of General William O. Butler, was born at Carlisle, Pennsyl vania, in 1760. He entered the army as a lieutenant at the age of eighteen; was with Washington a Valley Forge; was in the battle of Monmouth, and at the taking of Yorktown—being through the whole series of struggles in the Middle States, with the troops under the commander-in-chief, except for a short period when he was attached to a light corps commanded by Lafayette, who presented him a sword. Near the close of the war, he went to

and in that capacity joined one of the armies sent out by Kentucky during the war. Edward Butler, the youngest of the five brothers,! ras too young to enter the army in the first stages f the revolution, but joined it near the close, and had risen to a Captaincy when Gen. St. Clair took the command, and led it to that disastrous defeat which so many of the best soldiers of the cou ry perished. He there evinced the highest cour age and strongest fraternal affection, in carrying his wounded brother out of the massacre, which was continued for miles along the route of the rewas continued for finites along the rotate of the fe-treating army, and from which so few escaped, even of those who fled unencumbered. He subse-quently became Adjutant Gen.'l in Wayne's army. Of these five brothers, four had sons—all of whom, with one exception, were engaged in the military or naval service of the country during the

a lieutenant in the navy, early in the last war. His son Captain James Butler, was at the head of the Pittsburg Blues, which company he commanded in the campaign of the northwest, and was particularly distinguished in the battle of Mississinnawa. 2d. Colonel William Butler, also of the revolutionary army, had two sons; one died in the navy, the other a subaltern in Wayne's army. He was in the battle with the Indians in 1791. 3d. Lieut. Col. Thomas Butler, of the old stock and three sons, the eldest a judge. The second Col. Robert Butler, was at the head of Gen. Jack son's staff throughout the last war. The third, William E. Butler, also served in the army of Geu.

4th. Percival Butler, Captain in the revolutio war, and Adjutant General of Kentucky during the last war, had four sons; first, Thomas, who was a Captain, and aid to General Jackson at New Orleans: next, General William O. Butler, the subject of this notice; third, Richard, who was an Assistant Adjutant General in the campaigns of the war of 1812. Percival Butler, the youngest son,

tion of Butlers, there are nine certainly, and probaly more, engaged in the present war

His First Campaign. This glance at the family shows the character the race. An anecdote derived from a letter ter Patent, recorded in the Patent office in the city of Washington, certain useful improvements in the construction of Stills, which imprevements consist of an additional rub, called a drying tub, which is placed partly above the still, 're which tub the doubler is inclosed, the beer which is pumped into the upper tub passes down by a plug pipe inforthed upper tub passes down by a plug pipe infort from an old Pennsylvania friend of the parents, who in the Indian war, and the present Mexican war— the blood of almost every Butler able to bear arms

has been freely shed in the public cause. Major General William O. Butler is now among the highest in the military service of his country and he has attained this grade from the ranks—the position of a private being the only one he ever sought. At the opening of the war of 1812, he had just graduated in the Transylvania University, surrender of Detroit, and of the army by Hull, aroused the patriotism and the valor of Kentucky; and young Butler, yet in his minority, was among the first to volunteer. He gave up his books, and the enjoyments of the gay and polished society of Lexington, where he lived among a circle of fond and partial relations—the hope to gratify their ambition in shining at the bar, or in the political forum of the State—to join Capt. Hart's company of infantry as a private soldier

Before the march to join the northwestern arm was elected a corporal. In this grade he man ched to the relief of Fort Wayne, which was invested by hostile Indians. These were driven before the Kentucky volunteers to their towns on the Wabash, which were destroyed, and the troop then returned to the Miami of the lakes, where they made a winter encampment. Here an ensign commission in the second regiment of United Stat infantry was tendered to the volunteer corporal, which he declined unless permitted to remain with the northwestern army, which he had entered to share in the effort of the Kentucky militia to wip out the disgrace of Hull's surrender by the reca ture of Detroit. His proposition was assented to and he received an ensign's appointment in the 17th infantry, then a part of the northwestern army, under the command of Gen. Winchester. After enduring every privation in a winter encampment, in the wilderness and frozen marshes of the lake country, awaiting in vain the expected support of additional forces, the Kentucky volunteers, led hy Lewis, Allen, and Madison, with Well's regi-

pent, (17th U. S..) advanced to encounter the force f British and Indians which defended Detriot.— On leaving Kentucky, the volunteers had pledged themselves to drive the British invaders from our soil. These men and their leaders were held in such estimation at home, that the expectation form ed of them exceeded their promises; and these volions, clothes. cannon, in everything—resolved, rather than lose reputation, to press on to the enterprise, and endeavor to draw on after them, by en disaster at the river Raisin, the consequence of this movement, nor to give the particulars of the battle. The incidents which signalized the character of the

subject of the memoir alone are proper here There were two battles at the river Raisin—one on the 18th, the other on the 22d of January. In the first, the whole body of Indian warriors, drawn together from all the lake tribes, for the defence of Upper Canada against the approaching Kentucklians were encountered. In moving to the attack of this formidable force of fiercest, and bravest and most expert warriors on the continent, a strong party of them were described from the line with this memorable campaign, was strongly expressed which Ensign Butler advanced, running forward to in the following letter to a member of the Kentucky reach a fence, as a cover from which to ply their | Legislature rifles. Butler instantly proposed, and was permit-ted, to anticipate them. Calling upon some of the of the 18th gave another instance in which these latter traits of Gen. Butler's character-were still more strikingly illustrated. The Indians, driven from the defences around the town on the river rom the defences around the town on the Hista Raisin, retired fighting into the thick woods beyond t. The contest of sharp-shooting from tree to tree of war. was here continued—the Kentuckians pressing forward, and the Indians retreating—until night closed in, when the Kentuckians were recalled to the en-

campment in the village. The Indians advanced as their opposers withdrew, and kept up the fire until the Kentuckians emerged from the woods into

now a distinguished lawyer, was not of an age to bear arms in the last war. Of the second general end as the flame was ascending in the other. Soon grown through which they hunted and pressed their McCalla, one of his Lexington comrades, and pressing his hand to the spot, he said, "I fear this shot To

They continued to hold the enemy at bay until they were enabled to capitulate on honorable terms, which, nevertheless. Proctor shamefully violated, by bloody shores of the river Raisin. He gave up the heroic pait, and became the school-boy again, and commemorated his sorrows for his lost friends in verse, like some passionate, heart-broken lover. These elegiac strains were never intended for any but the eye of mutual friends, whose sympathic like his own, poured out tears with their plaints over the dead. We give some of these lines of his

boyhood, to show that the heroic youth had a bossom not less kind than brave. THE FIELD OF RAISIN. The battle's o'er! the din is past, Night's mantle on the field is cast; The Indian yell is heard no more And silence broods o'er Erie's shore At this lone hour I go to tread The field where valor vainly bled— And bear it to his native land. It may one pulse of joy impart To a fond mother's bleeding heart; Or for a moment it may dry,
The tear-drop in the widow's eye.
Vain hope, away! The widow ne'er
Her warrior's dying wish shall hear. The passing zephyr bears no sigh, No wounded warrior meets the eve-No wounded warrior meets the eye— beath is his sleep by Erie's wave, Of Raisin's snow we heap his grave! How many hopes lie murdered here— The mother's joy, the father's pride, The country's boast, the foeman's fear,

In wilder'd havoc, side by side, Lend me, thou silent queen of night, Lend me awhile thy waning light, That I may see each well loved form, That sunk beneath the morning storm. These lines are introductory to what may be isidered a succession of epitaphs on the pers riends whose bodies he found upon the field. It

ould extend the extract too far to insert them We can only add the close of the poem, where he takes leave a of group of his young comrades, i Hart's company, who had fallen together: And here I see that youthful band, I saw them for the battle dressed, And still where-danger thickest pressed. I marked their crimson plumage wave. How many fill this bloody grave! Their pillow and their winding sheet!

Why drop this unavailing tear 1 Where'er I turn, some youthful form. Like flowret broken by the storm, Appeals to me in sad array,
And bids me yet a moment stay,
Till I could fondly lay me down,
And sleep with him on the cold ground,
For thee, thou dread and solemn plain,
I ne'er shall look on thee again:
And sname, with her offenies abovers. And spring, with her effacing showers Shall come, and summer's mantling flowers And each succeeding winter throy

All dark and gory as thou art. His Services at the Battle of N. Orleans. Gen. Jackson's sense of the services of Butler in

My Dear Sir: You ask me to give you my opinmost alert and active men of the company, he ran directly to meet the Indians at the fence. He and Colonel) William O. Butler, of Kentucky, during this comrades outstripped the enemy; and, getting the investment of New Orleans by the British for possession of the fence, kept the advantage of the ces in 1814 and 1815. I wish I had sufficient position for their advancing friends. This incident of however little importance as to results, is worth remembrance in giving the traits of a young soldier's character. It is said that the hardiest veterant opening of the fire in battle, feels, for the comming of the fire in battle, feels, for the comming of the fire in battle, feels, for the comming of the fire in battle, feels, for the comming of the fire in battle. The same time the midst of danger, which distinguish the valuable officer in the hour of battle. In a committee of the committe at the opening of the fire in battle, feels, for the judgment in the midst danger, which distinguish moment somewhat appalled; and Gen. Wolfe, one is the valuable officer in the hour of battle. In a conductive and air military—his countenance frank and pleas moment, somewhat appalled; and Gen. Wolfe, one of the bravest of men, declared that the "horrid yell of the Ludian strikes the boldest heart with affright." The strippling student, who, for the first time, beheld a field of battle on the snows of the river Raisin, presenting in bold relief long files of those terrible enemies, whose massacres had filled his native State with tales of horror, must have field some stirring sensations. But the crack of the Indian rifle, and his savage yell, awoke in him the chivalrie instincts of his nature; and the promptitude with which he communicated his enthusiasm

He resigned, therefore, even the association with

the open ground. Just as the column to which war, married, and settled down on his patrimonial Ensign Butler belonged reached the verge of the dark forest, the voice of a wounded man, who had Ohio rivers, in the noiseless but arduous vocations been left some distance behind, was heard calling of civil life. The abode which he had chosen made out most piteously for help. Butler induced three it peculiarly so with him. The region around him out most piteously for neighborhood by the first induced three of his company to go back in the woods with him, was wild and romantic, sparsely settled, and by to bring him off. He was found, and they fought their way back—one of the men, Jeremiah Walker, receiving a shot, of which he subsequently died.

In the second sanguinary battle of the river Raisin, on the 22d of January, with the British and louisons another act of self-devation was reformed.

A wild received a wild ruess of thickets—of the State still, to some events a wilderness of thickets—of the tangled nea-Indians, another act of self-devotion was performed extent, a wilderness of thickets—of the tangled pea by Butler. After the rout and massacre of the right vine, the grape vine, and nut-bearing trees, which wing, belonging to Well's command, the whole rendered all Kentucky, until the intrusion of the force of the British and Indians was concentrated against the small body of troops under Major Madison, that maintained their ground within the pick-ture for buffalo, deer, elk, and other animals—their eted gardens. A double barn, commanding the plat of ground on which the Kentuckians stood, was approached on one side by the Indians, under Its name consecrated asithe dark and bloody ground the cover of an orchard and fence, the British on the other side, being so posted as to command the space between it and the pickets. A party in the Butler was born, in Jessamine county on the Kenrear of the barn was discovered advancing to take possession of it. All saw the fatal consequences of the secure lodgment of the enemy at a place which Howkins, a sister-in-law of Col. Todd, who comwould present every man within the pickets at close rifle shot to the aim of their marksmen. Major Madison inquired if there was no one who would ever to court danger, Gen. Pierce Butler, as neighvolunteer to run the gauntlet of the fire of the British and Indian lines, and put a torch to the comthe little army from sacrifice. Butler, without a moment's delay, took some blazing sticks from a Until the peace of 1794, there was scarcely a day fire at hand, leaped the pickets, and, running at his that some hostile savage did not prowl through the utmost speed, thrust the fire into the straw within the barn, and set it in a blaze. As the conflagration gray the genus was seen refreshing from the
total barn, and set it in a blaze. As the conflagration gray the genus was seen refreshing from the
total barn, and set it in a blaze. As the conflagration gray the genus was seen refreshing from the
total barn, and set it in a blaze. As the conflagration gray the genus was seen refreshing from the
the barn, and set it in a blaze. As the conflagration gray the genus was seen refreshing from the
ther share for which adopted this region to their
they made their last formidable inincursion, and
pushed their foray to the environs of Frankfort,
the capital of the State. General Pierce Butler
had on one side of him the Ohio, on the farther share for which as ware burdes still held.
Society last year. tion grew, the enemy was seen retreating from the ther shore of which the savage hordes still held Society last year.

end as the flame was ascending in the other. Soon after reaching the pickets in safety, amid the shouts of his friends, he was struck by a ball in his breast. Believing from the pain he felt, that it had penetra- which has animated him through life, educated by ted his chest, turning to Adjutant (now General) the legends of the Indian-nighting hunters of Ken

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To the feelings and taste inspired by the peculiis mortal; but while I am able to move, I will do my duty. To the anxious inquiries of this friend, must be attributed the return of Col. Butler to his my duty. To the anxious inquiries of this friend, who met him soon afterward again, he opened his father's home, to enter on hisprofession as a lawyer vest: with a smile, and showed him that the ball spent itself on the thick wadding of his coat and on his breastbone. He suffered, however, for many learning, the industry and integrity which he gave The little band within the pickets, which Win- to adjust the controversics of Gallatin and the su chester had surrendered, after being carried himself a prisoner into Proctor's camp, denied his powers. wealth and professional distinction, if exhibited at Louisville or Lexington. But he coveted neither. Independence, the affections of his early associates. the love of a family circle, and the charm which leaving the sick and wounded who were unable to the recollection of a happy boy-hood gave to the walk, to the tornahawk of his allies. Butler, who was among the few of the wounded who escaped and he found them all in the romantic dells and the massacre, was marched through Canada to Fort | woodland heights of the Kentucky, and on the sides Niagara—suffering under his wound, and every provation—oppressed with grief, hunger, fatigue, and
The feeling which his sincere and sensitive nature the inclement cold of that desolate region. Even had imbibed here, was as strong as that of the here he forgot himselt, and his mind wandered back to the last night scene which he survexed on the deep valleys.

Party. This retirement, which may almost be considered eclusion, was enjoyed by Col. Butler nearly twentyfive years, when he was called out to redeem, by his personal popularity, the congressional district in which he lived. It was supposed that no one else could save it from the whigs. Like all the rest of the family—none of whom had made their military service a passport to the honors and emol-uments of civil stations—he was averse to relinuments of civil stations—he was averse to relin-quish the attitude he occupied, to enter on a party struggle. The importunity of friends prevailed; and he was elected to two successive terms in Con-gress—absolutely refusing to be a candidate a third ime; he spoke seldom in Congress; but, in two or three fine speeches, which appear in the debates, a power will readily be detected, which could not have failed to conduct to the highest distinction in that body. Taste, judgment, and eloquence char-acterized all his efforts in Congress. A fine manner, an agreeable voice, and the high consideration accorded to him by the members of all parties gave him-what is the good fortune of tew to obin-an attentive and gratified audience.

In Politics-Always Democratic.

General Butler's political, principles have been, from his youth to the present day, uniformly Deni-ocratic. Brought up in the school of opinion in which Mr. Clay was one a successful teacher, Gen. Which Mr. Clay was one a succession coasie, Butler refused to yield his principles, to promote the assignmentions of Kentucky's champion. Neither the aspirations of Kentucky's champion ajolements nor threats could swerve him from the line of rectitude, and this fact accounts for his having lived so much in retirement since the period of Mr. Clay's defection from his old political friends

Speech on the M' Levd Case. While he held a seat in Congress in 1841, the

ise of the M'Leod trial came up, and Gen. Butler elivered one of the most effective speeches which were uttered on the occasion. Advocates the Restoration of the Fine to

Gen. Jackson.

When the proposition to restore the fine to Gen. Jackson came up in 1843, Gen. Butler made the delivered on the occas It was listened to by both parties of the House of Representatives with breathless attention. When he ceased, a turnultuous congratulation followed, which evinced the high pleasure it produced upon the members.

Candidate for Governor.

In 1841 the same experiment was made with Butler's popularity to carry the State for the De-mocracy, as had succeeded in his congressional district. He was nominated as the democratic can didate for gorvernor by the 8th of January contion, and there is good ground to believe that he would have been chosen over his estimable whig competitor, Governor Owsley, but for the universal onviction throughout the State that the defeat of Mr. Clay's party, by the choice of a democratic Mr. Clay's party, by the choice of a democratic governor in August, would have operated to injure Mr. Clay's prospects throughout the Union in the presidential election which followed immediately after, in November. With Mr. Clay's popularity and the activity of all his friends-with the State pride so long exalted by the aspiration of giving a President to the Union-more eagerly than eve enlisted against the democracy, Colonel Butler di to less thon five thousan

His Person and Character

In person, Gen. Butler is tall, straight, and hand mien is inviting-his manners graceful-his gait

to a few comrades around, and rushing forward to meet danger in its most appalling form, risking himself to save others, and to secure a triumph which he could scarcely hope to share, gave earnest of the first of meet danger in its most appalling form, risking himself to save others, and to secure a triumph which he could scarcely hope to share, gave earnest of the military talent, the self-sacrificing courage, and the soldierly sympathies which have drawn to him the nation's esteem. The close of the battle of the 18th gave another instance in which these which station he retained on the peace establishment, with the rank of Colonel. But, like his illustrious patron, he soon felt that military station and the power; whilst his well-known firmness always distinction had no charms for him when unattended with the dangers, duties, and patriotic achievements one of peace with all men, except the enemies of

"My Sainted Mother?"

The mother of John Randolph taught his infant lips to pray. This fact he could dever forget. It influenced his whole life, and saved him from the dangers of infidelity. He was one day speaking on the subject of indelity, to which he had been much exposed by his intercourse with men of infidel principles, to a distinguished southern gentleman and used this remarkable language:

"I believe I should have been swept away by the flood of French infidelity, if it had not been for one thing—the remembrance of the time when my sainted mother used to make me kneel by her side me to repeat the Lord's Prayer."

Every mother who reads this anecdote may read an important practical lesson, which she ought to but to use in the case of her own children. No mother can ever know how great will be the influence on her son, in all his future life in this world and in the world-to come, of teaching him to pray. How appropriate, how beautiful the conduct of that mother who teaches her little son to kneel by her side as he retires to rest, to lift up his young heart to the God that made him, and on whose care and mercy he must rely in all the future years of his existence! If all mothers would teach their children to pray with and for them, how soon would this world's aspect be changed, and bud and blossom as the rose! And the mother who does not teach her children to pray has no ground to believe that she shall ever meet her children in heaven, or that she will ever reach there herself.