THE AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Butler, Pa., Wednesday, Dec.16. 1863.

☞ Entrance to the AMERICAN CITIZEN Printing Office from the South, on Jefferson street.

☞ In our issue of last week, there were several typographical errors; but we will not impose upon the good sense of our readers by particularizing at present; suffice it to say, that we will be more careful in the future. EDS.

☞ If, in supplying our immediate neighbors in this borough with copies of our paper, we omitted any through mistake, who wish to read it, they will please call and give us their names.

To our friends we would say, that it is not unlikely that we have overlooked some of the names taken in the hurry of court week. If so, report the fact at once, and we will make it all right.

DISCONTINUED.—All persons interested are hereby notified that M'Candless' Post-Office, at Unionville, has been discontinued for the time being—F. S. M'Gee having resigned the position as Postmaster; and, until the vacancy is filled by a new appointment, all mail matter properly belonging to said office will be left in, or sent to Butler, Pa.

☞ Our readers will find the President's message in this paper. We need hardly bespeak for it a careful reading, believing that all will not only read, but study it, carefully. The frankness and pure patriotism of its author is seen in every paragraph; and on a close examination of it, we are led to believe that, while the President is slow to advance, he never recedes. This is as it should be, for—

"Where to-day the martyr stands,
On the morrow crouches Judas
With the silver in his hand."

His accompanying proclamation, too, is worthy of study.

"WAIT FOR THE WAGON."—Those wishing to purchase a wagon, carriage, buggy, or vehicle of any kind, would be amply compensated by calling at the establishment of G. C. Rossing, Esq., on Cunningham street, Butler. Work made of the best material and in the latest styles. Call in and examine for yourselves.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Sabbath night, the 6th inst., Rev. R. J. Coulter and family were awakened from their slumbers by a strange and unusual noise and a smothering sensation. To their surprise and astonishment their dwelling was on fire. The firehad communcated with a frame partition which was in flames, and, from all appearances, it was thought, the dwelling must be consumed; but not despairing, Mr. Coulter and family went to work without delay to extinguish the flames; and, with the assistence of some of their nearest neighbors, they finally succeeded in mastering the flames, and thus saved house and furniture, although both were much damaged. We have not been informed how or by what means the fire occurred.

Persons should be careful to examine the different departments of their dwellings before retiring to rest, in order to guard against fire. The numerous friends of Mr. Coulter and family, we have no doubt, will feel much gratified at this seemingly Providential escape of himself and family.

DEDICATION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The New Presbyterian Church of Butler was dedicated to the service of God on Wednesday last. The day was propitious, and a large congregation assembled, composed of the members of the various churches of the place, and of strangers from a distance. After invocation, by Rev. David Hall, and reading the Scriptures, by Rev. E. Ogden, with singing an original hymn; Rev. Wm. D. Howard, D. D., of Pittsburgh, made the dedicatory prayer. Afterward he preached on the text: "Ye shall reverence my Sanctuary." The discourse was one of great learning and power; and it was listened to with marked attention.

The Pastor, Rev. Loyal Young, delivered a brief address, giving an account of the advancement of the congregation, step by step, since its organization. He stated among other things, that Rev. Dr. Niblock had been pastor of his church [the United Presbyterian] for forty-four years; that the Rev. Wm. White had been pastor of the Episcopal church for twenty-six years; and, that he (Rev. Young) had been pastor of the Presbyterian church for thirty years. Their combined pastorates would equal one hundred years. He also stated that the church had been built at a cost of about six thousand dollars; that it had been paid for; and that, with the exception of about eighty dollars, the expenses of its erection had been borne entirely by the congregation.

A contribution was then called for to assist in paying for the furniture and other necessary improvements, which resulted in a sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars; the people of the different churches present contributing liberally. The new church is an ornament to our village.

At half past six o'clock, Rev. David Hall preached a sermon of rare excellence and beauty, which enchained the audience, inspiring them with love to the Sanctuary. The occasion throughout was one of special interest.

☞ The rebel ram Atlanta, which has been on exhibition at Philadelphia for several days, will be closed to visitors next

Proceedings of Court.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

Commonwealth vs. Simon P. Walters; forging a receipt. Matthias Gruber, prosecutor. Court permit a *nol. pros.* on payment of docket costs.

Com'th. vs. Wm. C. Johns—Nancy E. Critchlow, prosecutrix. Dec. 9, 1863, settled as per writing filed.

Same vs. Thomas B. M'Annallen,—Bigamy; Samuel Miller, prosecutor. Dec. 14, 1863, jury sworn. Same day verdict of not guilty, and costs to be divided equally between the prosecutor and the defendant.

Same vs. Thomas Rodgers—Selling liquor without license. Ignoramus; County to pay costs.

Same vs. Dr. P. Held—Fornication and Basterdy; Pros'x. Melalena Krouse.—Case dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Same vs. Rosanna Fleeger—Arson. Geo. Byers prosecutor. Verdict not guilty.

Same vs. Jane M'Annallen—Indict. Knowingly marrying another woman's husband. Prosecutor, Samuel Miller. Verdict not guilty, and prosecutor to pay the costs.

Same vs. William M'Clelland, Anthony Sykes, John Richey and Mark McCandless—Surety of the Peace. Prosecutor, John Gregory. Defendants brought before Court and dismissed upon payment of costs.

COMMON PLEAS.

G. Grinder vs. C. Mechling. Appeal. Dec. 8, 1863, continued, and rule on defendant to pay costs of Term.

Jane Vensil vs. Samuel Miller.—Summons case sur Slander. Mitchell, M'Lure, McJunkin and E. M. Bredin, for plaintiff; and M'Candless, Graham, Thompson and Ash, for defendant. On motion the Court permit the Record to be amended by the substitution of Thomas B. M'Annallen the husband of the plaintiff, Jane Vensil,—married since the action was brought. Dec. 8, 1863, jury sworn and case continued until to-morrow morning. Dec. 11th the cause proceeds. Dec. 12th, verdict for plaintiff for $100 damages.

Jackson Morrow vs. Peter Shroyer.—*Fi. Fa.* with clause of *Sci. Fa.* in nature of Foreign Attachment, to attach money in the hands of John M'Bride, and summon him as Garnishee. E. M. Bredin appears for Garnishee. Dec. 8, 1863, upon application of Jesse Brackney, the Court give leave to withdraw his petition. On motion, Court grant judgment against the Garnishee, John M'Bride, for the sum of $320.

The above contains all the cases that were finally disposed of on the morning of the 15th inst, not including those continued by consent and otherwise.

For the American Citizen.

Grand Victory. Hunt No. 2.

Another grand hunt came off on the 3d of December, instant, in which the D. Boons were the winners, by 588, over the Davy Crockets. The amount of game taken by the contesting parties was as follows: Boons. 968; Crockets, 380. Of course Davy had the supper to pay.

The hunters were matched as follows: Boons—Capt. Fleeger, R. J. Hutchison, Abraham Fleeger and Samuel Miller.—Crockets—Capt. Hutchison, Wm. Hutchinson, sr., Christopher Miller and George Biers. Q.

THE NEXT DRAFT.—In accordance with instructions issued by Provost Marshal General Fry, the Provost Marshals of the different districts are preparing for the draft to take place on the 5th of January next, in the event of a failure to fill our quota by enlistments. The new order will result in furnishing more men than the last as the exemptions are to be heard *before* and not *after* the drawing. The Marshals are required to post up in conspicuous places in their districts, the list of all the names now in the wheel, and from which the draft is to be made on the 5th of January. Citizens who find upon examination that persons have been omitted from this list, are requestad to report at headquarters, and all who claim exemption from the draft will be required to present themselves before the Board before the 20th of December. Thus the exemptions will be passed upon before the draft, and the consequence will be that when the names are drawn on the 5th of Jannary, the Government will secure more men in response to its call than under the former system. The list of names required to be posted have already been issued, and all who claim to be exempt should see to it that their case is disposed of before the 20th of this month. In view of the fact that there is little doing in the way of enlistments, the prospects for a draft are very bright for those who admire the later mode of raising troops.

☞ Divers and sundry are the anecdotes extant about old Parson Milton, who whilom did "blow the trumpet of Zion," in the venerable town of Newburyport; but there is "one left." A party of the good citizens of that town took it into their heads to make a trip to the Isle of Shoals; among the rest was our good parson. A few hours out, a terrible squall arose—the boat could just live under it—every cheek was pale—the minister was as frightened as the rest.—"Mr. Milton," said one of the company, "we marvel much that you should be alarmed in danger—a saint like you, in case you are drowned, would of course go to heaven."—"All right," replied the eccentric man of God, "but I don't wish to go there by *water!*"

REMEMBER.—Never listen to an infamous story handed you by a person who is known to be an enemy to the person he is defaming.

Selected for the Citizen

THE BUBBLE BURST.

[CONCLUDED.]

"There's nothing true but heaven."

Experience, dearly purchased experience too, has testified to the same effect. It is said that a lady once came suddenly upon an Etrurian monument, in which there was just aperture enough to see, for a moment only, a sitting figure with its look and drapery of more than a thousand years, she beheld it for a few seconds, preserved only in the stillness of antiquity, when *it fell to dust at her breathing.* Such is the world to its pursuers, beautiful in perspective, *dust* in possession! These testimonies you now find it difficult to believe. From the gay dream-land of your youth the world appears a scene of surpassed loveliness and peerless beauty. You see nothing but bewitching gardens and sunny vales tastefully filled with green trees, gay singing birds, warbling delicious music, lovely flowers, and cool fountains glancing in the sunbeams. To these you add multitudes of joyous youth who sport away the flying hours in the highest excitement of unmingled delight. Such to your imagination is the brilliant future of a worldly life! Alas! alas! My heart is pained at the bare thought of your certain disappointment, for full well I knew that these dreams will have no fulfillment.—These ideal pictures, created by the enchantment of your fancy, will change to rude, rough, bitter realities, when touched by the wand of that more than magician, Experience. Could I convince you of this, young pilgrim in the journey of life, you might be saved from many an hour of sorrow, perhaps from the jaws of destruction itself; open your heart, therefore, to conviction, for "*a wise man will hear, and will increase learning; and a man of understanding shall attain unto wise counsels.*" Suppose for a moment, that you were suffering very severely from hunger, and were even on the point of actual starvation. In this extremity you look imploringly toward an approaching friend, and with your expiring strength exclaim, "Give me food for pity's sake! I am dying of hunger! Give me something to eat, my friend!" Your friend gazing upon you with a pitying eye, promises to bring you instant relief. He hastens away, but speedily returns laden with dusty tomes, the works of the ablest minds and profoundest thinkers among mankind. Throwing them into your arms, he exclaims, "Here, my friend, are some of the finest books extant. They contain the loftiest productions of genius, and teem with the noblest ideas. Feed upon them freely and satisfy your gnawing hunger." I can easily imagine the look of wonder and indignation with which you would receive the strange communication, and the sharpness of the tone in which you would cry, "Books! Ideas! I want *bread*, not ideas! Who ever heard of ideas being offered to a man in my condition? Sir, if you pity me, Give me *bread.*" Now I contend that such an offer of ideas to satisfy the pains of hunger would be as truly consistent as is your attempt to gratify the wants of your soul with the world. Your friend is supposed to offer *thoughts*—immaterial ideas—to satisfy a *material* or *physical* want.—You offer your *spiritual* nature *material* food, and command it to be satisfied! Is not the supposition as consistent as the fact? Is not the one thing as impossible as the other? Remember, therefore, that the high nature you possess, the spirituality of your inner principle, renders satisfaction in the things of this world impossible. The lofty aspirations, the earnest yearnings of your spiritual nature, will ever turn with unutterable disgust rom "*all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life,*" as beneath the demands of its infinitely superior capacities. It aspires after communion with the mind of God, it longs to climb eternal heights. Will you doom it to trail its glories in the dust?—You may crush its noble aspirings. You may enslave it to the fleshly and the visible, but in so doing you insure its present uneasiness and its eternal misery. Is the world worth the price? Permit me to bring another illustration to this great question. Imagine yourself bound to take an European voyage. Your residence is some hundred miles or more from the port of embarkation. You gather your outfit, pack your trunks, and take your departure from home. But such has been the confusion attending your preparation, and the excitement of leaving your friends, that, after starting, you find yourself without letters of introduction, and with barely means enough to carry you to the port from whence your vessel is to sail. Now, with this discovery, could you take any real pleasure in your journey? The river boat in which you sailed might be as gorgeous in her apartments and furniture as the palace of an Eastern calif. The scenery around you might be as lovely as the vale of Tempe. The companions of your voyage as cheerful as Mirth. The table furnished with all imaginable delicacies. Yet a thought of your embarrassment at the termination of your inland journey would be a frost upon your heart, effectually cooling the ardor of enjoyment. "What shall I do without means or friends?" would be the ghostlike question haunting you every hour, filling you with unrest and alarm. Do you comprehend my meaning, traveler to the boundless future?—Know you not that

"Our lives are rivers, gliding free
To that unfathomed, boundless sea,
The silent grave!"

Know you not also that your Immortal soul is conscious of wants beyond the quiet tomb? Is it enough to offer that undying nature gifts and goods which *must be left at the grave's mouth?* Does not the knowledge that it has no passports, no preparation for that voyage into immensity, cause it to shrink fearlessly from its perils? And can the costliest delights of earth quiet its fears or satisfy its desires? Nay! It is impossible! Your immortal nature cries aloud for sources of enjoyment *as enduring as itself.* Give it this world only, and you doom it to disquiet, fear, and sorrow. "*Ye cannot serve God and mammon,*" and *know ye not that the friendship of the world is enmity with God? Whosoever therefore will be a friend of the world is the enemy of God!*" Choose, then, between this manifestly unsatisfying world and the salvation of your soul! The issue is plainly before you. Take this world and its short lived vanities, and you shall lose the favor of God! heaven! your soul! Or, give up the world, and God will give you himself, and save you with an everlasting life; *for the fear of the Lord tendeth to life, and he who hath it shall abide satisfied; he shall not be visited with evil.*"

Bid your idol adieu, therefore, saying with Sir Henry Walton:

"Farewell, ye gilded follies, pleasing troubles!
Farewell, ye honored rags, ye glorious bubbles!
Fame's but a hollow ech; gold, pure clay;
Honor, the darling but of one short day;
Beauty, the eye's idol, but a damask'd skin;
State, but a golden prison to live in,
And torture free born minds; embroidered trains,
Merely but pageents for proud swelling veins:
* * * *
Fame, honor, beauty, state, train, blood and birth,
Are but the fading blossoms of the earth.

GREAT GUMS IN THE NAVY.—The Report of the Ordinance Bureau gives an interesting view of the enforced progress of work in that important branch of service. The naval ordinance at the beginning of 1861 consisted of 1,872 thirty-twos, 675 eight inch, 305 nine-inch Dahlgreens, ten-inch, old and new, 32 eleven-inch Dahlgreens; making 2,830 heavy guns with 29 twenty-fours, 107 twelves, and 136 boat howitzers. We have now 1,202 howitzers of all kinds, 1,872 thirty-twos, 575 eight-inch, 808 nine-inch Dahlgreens ten inch, old and new, 323 eleven inch Dahlgrens, 56 ten inch, old and new, 323 eleven inch Dahlgreens, 200 thirteen inch mortars 214 twenty pound Parrots, 237 thirty pound Parrots, 180 one hundred-pound Parrotts, 60 one-hundred.and fifty-pound Parrotts, 13 twenty-pound rifled Parrotts, and 36 fifteen inch smooth bores; in all, 5,777 pieces, against 2,966 in 1861. Over 700 more guns of the new sort will be done before the year closes. Several new founderies have been started, and the means are now equal to the demand. The enormous omount of projectiles used may be seen in the following figures:

Shells, made and bought, 678,617; shot, 80,392; sharpnell, grape, and canister, 9443,948 pounds. Of gunpowder 2,980 tuns have been ordered since March 1, 1861—of which 2,676 tuns were from foreign niter. The report details operations in small-arms, gun carriages, fuses, &c. All this appertains to the Navy alone.—The report says: "The general efficiency of the ordinance of our Navy far excels that of any other, its superiority being due mainly, or wholly, to the improvements of the last two years. Further extensive improvements are in contemplation, and estimates in accordance are presented to Congress."

VICTORY.—Decisive news at last from East Tennessee, news more glorious and infinitely more important than if we had heard of a battle and a victory slmost anywhere else. The siege of Knoxville is at an end. The Rebel effort to regain East Tennessee is abandoned forever. Longrtreet is in full retreat toward Virginia, our cavalry pursuing.

The country may breathe freer.—We can hardly realize the tremendous peril we have escaped. East Tennessee was so long neglected that its value even now is only half understood, yet it is true beyond question that the loss of it is absolutely fatal to the Rebel Confederacy. Our possession of it makes the miltiary subjugation of all the territory which still owns the lawless sway of Jefferson Davis only a question of time. Nothing but despair could have driven the Rebels to abandon their effort, and the conviction that it can never be recovered will be equally potent to paralyse their operations in other quarters.

It does not seem clear whether Longstreet is likely to be overtaken, or his retreat seriously interrupted. But that is of less moment. We are satisfied to learn that Sherman and Foster are in pursuit, and will do what is possible to destroy the Rebel force which they have helped to defeat.—Their arrival doubtless determined the raising of the siege, but the credit of the defense is General Burnside's alone. His whole campaign has been a masterpiece, and his final stand at Knoxville is what saved us the State and shortened by many months the duration of the war.

☞ Advice is almost the only commodity which the world is lavish in bestowing, and scrupulous in receiving, although it may be had gratis, with an allowance to those who take a quantity. We seldom take it until too late, and still more rarely while there is yet time to profit by it.—Great tact and delicacy are required either in conferring or seeking this perilous boon, for, where people do not take your counsel, they generally take offence; and, even where they do, you can never be sure that you have not given pain in giving advice.

SIGNS OF DEATH.—The Quarterly Review has a curious article on the dying moments of distinguished persons. The case of Cardinal Wolsey is well known. The morning before he died, he asked Cavendish the hour and was answered past eight. "Eight of the clock," replied Wolsey, "that cannot be—eight of the clock! nay nay, it cannot be eight; for by eight of the clock you shall lose your master." He miscalculated the day, the hour came true. On the following morning, as the clock struck eight, his troubled spirit passed from life.—Boerhaave lay feeling his pulse till some newly published work he wished to read had arrived. He read it, and exclaiming that the business of life was passed, died. Miss Linley died singing, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." Napoleon fought his battles over again, and his closing words were "tete d'armee;" Lord Tenderden, who passed straight from the judgment seat to the death-bed, fancied himself still presiding at trial, and expired with, "Gentlemen of the Jury, you will now consider your verdict." Dr. Adam, author of the "Roman Antiquities," imagined himself at school disbursing praise and censure among his pupils. "But it grows dark," he said, "the boys may dismiss," and instantly died.

AMENDMENT OF THE U. S. CONSTITUTION.—New York, Dec. 18.—The *Tribune's* Washington special has the following account of a proposed amendment to the Constitution, of which Mr. Wilson of Iowa gave notice on Monday in the House:

Be it 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 said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIII.

Sec. 1. Slavery being incompatible with free government, is forever prohibited in this country, and involuntary servitude shall be permitted only as a punishment for crime.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have full power to enforce the foregoing section of this Article by appropriate legislation.

EXCELLENCE.—"Excellence," says Sir Joshua Reynolds, "is never granted to man but as the reward of labor. It argues, indeed, no small strength of mind to persevere in habits of industry, without the pleasure of perceiving these advantages, which, like the hands of a clock, whilst they make steady approaches to their point, yet proceed so slowly as to escape observation".

BUTLER MARKETS.

BUTLER, Pa. Dec 16, 1863.

BUTTER—Fresh Rolls, 25, cents per pound.
BEANS—$2,25 per bushel.
BEEF—Is bought from wagons at 3 and 4 cts per lb.
BEEF HIDES—Green, 8 cents per pound.
EGGS—20 cents per dozen.
FLOUR—Wheat, $8, 50 per hund.; Buckwheat $3,00.
GRAIN—Wheat, $1,20 to $1,25 per bushel; Rye, 100; Corn, $1,00; Oats, 70c per bushel; Barley, $1; Buckwheat 75 cents.
GROCERIES—Coffee, 35 and 40c per pound; Brown Sugar, 14 and 15c per pound; N. O. Molasses, 80 cents per gallon; Syrup 90c and $1.
NAILS—$5,75 per keg.
POTATOES—40 and 50c per bushel.
SEEDS—Clover, $6,00 per bushel; Timothy, $2,25; Flax, $2,25.
SALT—$3,00 per barrel.
WOOL—75c per pound.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

December 16, 1863.

APPLES—$2,25 @ $2,50 per barrel.
BUTTER—Fresh Roll, 25 @ 28c per lb.
CHEESE—Western Reserve, 13½c per lb; Hamburg, 14c per lbs.
EGGS—23 @ 24c per dozen.
FLOUR—Wheat, $7,00 @ $7,25; Buckwheat, $4, @ $4,75.
GRAAIN—Wheat, $1,40 @ $1,45; Corn, $1,25; Oats, 80c.
GROCERIES—Sugar, 13½ @ 14½c per lb; Coffee, 34 @ 35c per lb; Molasses, 64 @ 65c per gallon; Syrup, 80 @ 35c per gallon.
SALT—Liverpool, $2,50 @ $3,50 per sack; No. 1, extra, $2,60 per barrel.
SEEDS—Flaxseed, $2,65 per bushel

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONNOQUENESSING LODGE, No. 258, I. O. of O. F. holds its stated meetings at the Hall, on Main Street, Butler Penna. every Monday evening, commencing at six o'clock. Brethren from sister Lodges are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the N. G.

A. Y. M.—Butler Lodge, No. 272, A. Y. M. holds its stated meetings in the Odd Fellows Hall, on Main Street, Butler Pa. on the first Wednesday of each month. Brethren from sister Lodges are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the W. M.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

The mail from Butler to East Sandy, by way of Holyoke, Coulterville, Annadale, Murrinsville and Clintonville, 36 miles; leaves Butler on Monday and Friday of each week, at 6 o'clock, a. m., returns on Tuesday and Saturday of each week at 7 o'clock, p. m.

The mail from Butler to Salem Cross Roads, by way of Saxonburg, Sarversville, Freeport, Shearer's Cross Roads, McCrighan's Store and Oakland Cross Roads, 43 miles; leaves Butler on Tuesday and Saturday of each week, at 5 o'clock, a. m.; returns on Friday and Monday of each week, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

The mail from Butler to New Castle, by way of Mount Chemnit, Prospect, Portersville and Princeton, 28 miles; leaves Builer on Monday and Tuesday of each week, at 6 o'clock a. m; returns on Tuesday and Friday of each week, at 5 o'clock. p. m.

The mail from Butler to Lawrenceburg, by way of North Oakland, Barnhart's Mills, Baldwin and Bruin, 25 miles, leavs Butler on Monday and Friday of each week, at 9 o'clock, a. m; returns oh Tuesday and Saturday of each week, at 9 o'clock, p. m.

The mail from Butler to New Brighton, by way of Petersburg, Break-Neck and Zelienople, 29 miles; with two additional trips between Break-Neck and Zelienople; leavs Butler on Wednesday of each week, at 7 o'clock, a. m.; returns on Thursday of each week, at 5 o'clock, p. m.

The mail from Butler to Pittsburg, by way of Glade Mills, Bakerstown, Tally Cavy, Etna, Dequesne and Allegheny City, 32 miles; leaves Butler every morning, except Sunday, at 7 o'clock, a. m.; arrives at Butler from Pittsburgh by the same route, every day, Sunday excepted, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

The mail from Butler to Mercer, by way of McCandless, Brownington, Slippery-Rock, North Liberty, Londen and Balm, 32 miles; leaves Butler every day, Sunday excepted, at 1 o'clock p. m.; returns by the same route, every day, Sunday excepted; arriving in Butler at 7 o'clock in the morning.

The mail from Butler to Indiana, by way of Coylesville, Worthington, Kittanning, Elderton and Shelocta, 48 miles; leaves Butler on Monday and Thursday of each week, at 4 o'clock, a. m.; returns on Tuesday and Friday of each week, at 7 o'clock, p. m.

The mail from Butler to Boydstown, 6 miles, leaves Boydstown on Friday morning of each week, arrives at Butler in the forenoon; departs for Boydstown same day after the arrival of the mail from Pittsburgh.

NEW DRY GOODS.

W. S. & A. G. BOYD.

THIS firm is pursuing its accustomed plan of doing business. They are receiving New Goods almost every week, and are now filling up with a large Stock of New Goods of all kinds. We invite the public generally to call and examine for themselves. No trouble to show goods. Dec 16, 1863:tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Pittsburgh.

Brought into the very midst of the

QUIET TOWN of BUTLER.

THE undersigned, at the earnest solicitation of his numerous friends and patrons, consented to become chairman of the committee for procuring articles necessary for the comfort and enjoyment of his fellow citizens, "in and about" butler county and elsewhere.

In "pursuance of his appointment," he left Butler, and during the "rainy season," was busily engaged, toiling, taxing every point of the compass, in order to accomplish the object of his mission. He has the satisfaction of reporting himself once more at home, accompanied with some of the tallest specimens of articles in his line of business, that was ever concentrated at any point in Butler county, or any where else in this decidedly great country. All he asks in return, of his fellow citizens, for his arduous labors, is simply that they will give him a call, and examine for themselves, his fine stock of

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars.

Though republics are generally ungrateful, and the people, though "sovereigns," are not always exactly in the right track, yet he feels a kind of confidence in them that they will not hesitate to pronounce judgment in his favor, when they shall have "investigated" his stock. In order to make an intelligent report, it will be necessary for all interested in the "use and abuse" of Tobacco, in all its varieties, to call and try for themselves. The committee begs leave to be discharged from further consideration of this subject. GEORGE VOGELEY, Jr.

Dec. 9, 1863:3mo.

SAM'L. M. LANE.....J. LYNN M'ABOY.....ELI YETTER.

LANE, M'ABOY & CO.

DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 140, Federal Street,

(SECOND DOOR BELOW NEW MARKET HOUSE.)

Allegheny City, Pa.

Dec. 9, 1863.:tf.

REDICK'S DRUG STORE,

Opposite Stine's Store,

MEDICINES, MEDICINES, MEDICINES, DRUGS, DRUGS, DRUGS, MEDICINES, MEDICINES, MEDICINES,

PAINTS, DYES, DYES, DYES, PAINTS PAINTS,

Pure Liquors for Medical use only.

Soaps, Cream Tarter etc. etc.

French and American Perfumery, and Toilet articles.—Brushes, Trusses and all articles in the Drug line, of the best quality and at fairest rates.

Dec. 9, 1863.

Watches, Clocks & Jewelry.

IF you want a good Watch, Clock, or set of good Jewelry, go to Griebs, where you can get the very best the market affords. He keeps on hand, a large assortment of Jewelry of all styles, and in fact everything usually kept in a Jewelry Store. Repairing done on short notice.

Dec. 9, 1863:tf. FRANCIS X. GRIEB.

Notice to Builders.

SEALED proposals will be received for the building of two frame School Houses, in Slipperyrock School District at the Hotel of W. G. Christley, in the borough of Centreville, on Saturnay the 26th day of December.—Plans and specifications may be seen at said Hotel on and after the 15th inst.

By order of the Board.

JESSE KEISTER, Pres.

E. D. DEWOLF, Sec'y.
Dec. 9, 1863.

NEW HARNESS SHOP.

SADDLES. & HARNESS

J. A. SEDWICK and P. BROWN.

THE above firm have just opened a new Harness Shop, opposite Boyds Buildings, Butler Pa., where they keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of Saddles, Harnesses and every thing in their line of business, which they offer at prices to suit the times. Work of all kinds manufactured to order, and repairing done on short notice.

Dec. 9, 1863:tf SEDWICK & BROWN.

.1863 NEW GOODS, 1863.

FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST.

R. C. & J. L. M'ABOY.

Have just received at their establishment,

ON MAIN STREET, BUTLER, PA.,

A large and well selected stock of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

which they are selling at verry low rates.

READ THE FOLLOWING CATALOGUE AND PROFIT THEREBY.

FOR THE LADIES.

Always on hand a large stock of Ladies goods, such as

COBERG CLOTH, ALPACAS, DE LANES, GINGHAMS, PRINTS, KERCHIEFS, NUBIES, GLOVES, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Always on hand Black Cloths, Fancy and Black Cassimeres, Satinetts, Cassinets, Tweeds, Plain and fancy Vestings, Shirting, etc., etc., etc.,

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Such as COATS, PANTS, VESTS and other garments.

Boots and Shoes,

HATS, CAPS & NECKTIES,

and a variety of other articles

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

Such as Unbleached and Bleached Muslins, Linen and Cotton, Table Cloths, Oil Cloths, Linen and Hemp Towels, Carpets, Curtains, Fringe, etc.

HARDWARE, &C.

If you want Nails or Spikes, Manure or other forks, Saw-Mill or other saws, Smoothing Irons, Locks, Hinges, etc., go to M'Aboy's, where you can buy them cheap.

IF YOU WANT Good Extra Family Flour, White or Brown Sugar, Rio or Java Coffee, Imperial, Young Hyson or Black Tea, go to M'Aboy's.

IF You WANT GROCERIES

of a superior quality, at as low rates as they can be had elsewhere in the county, go to the store of

R. C. & J. L. M'ABOY.

Dec. 9, 1863.

CHARLES MCCANDLESS.....

McCANDLESS & [illegible]

Attorney's at Law.

Office on the South-west corner of the Diamond, Butler, Pa.

Also, CLAIM AGENTS for securing Pensions, Arrears of Pay and Bounty Money, for Soldiers, or if they are dead, for their legal representatives. In prosecuting Soldier's Claims, or those of their Representatives, no charge until collected.

Dec. 9, 1863:tf.

ISAAC ASH,.....EDWIN LYON.

ASH & LYON,

Attorney's

WILL attend to the prosecution of all claims for BOUNTY,

BACK PAY,

PENSIONS.

Information by letter or otherwise, will be cheerfully given, gratis. No charge in any case until the money is made. They have already received and paid over to applicants, thousands of dollars; having drawn up their applications with such ease and precision that they are uniformly successful.

Pensions should be applied for within one year from death or discharge.

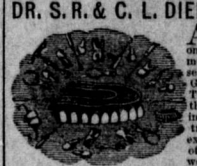
FARMS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Office on Main Street, opposite the Post Office, Butler.

Dec. 9, 1863.:3m

SURGEON DENTIST'S.

DR. S. R. & C. L. DIEFFENBACHER.



ARE prepared to insert artificial dentures on the latest improvement from one to an entire set on Vulcanite, Coralite, Gold, Silver Platina.—Those desirous to avail themselves of the latest improvements in dentistry, should not fail to examine their new styles of Vulcanite and Coralite work. Filling, cleaning, extracting and adjusting the teeth done with the best materials and in the best manner. Particular attention paid to children's teeth. As mechanics, they defy competition; as operators they rank among the best. Charges moderate. Advice free of charge. Office—In Boyd's Building Jefferson Street, Butler Pa.

Dec. 9, 1863.:tf.

CHEAP DRUG STORE.

Dr. James H. Bell,

Boyd's Building, Butler, Pa.

DEALER in all kinds of Drugs and Chemicals Oils, Paints and Varnish. Also, Benzole, Tar and Axle Grease.

Also, all kinds of Brushes. All kinds of Lamps, Lamp Shades and Chimneys.

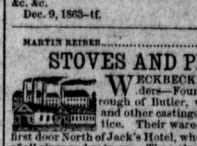
Also, a full assortment of Groceries, Tobacco and Cigars of the very best brands.

Also, a full assortment of Confectionaries and Nuts. Also Green and Dried fruit. Also a great variety of notions. Liquors of all kinds for Medical and Sacramental purposes. Also Stationery, consisting of Paper, Envelops, Pens' Pencils, Blank Books, Pass Book, Slates &c. &c.

Dec. 9, 1863–tf.

MARTIN REIBER.....GEO. WHITBECKER.

STOVES AND PLOUGHS.



WECKBECKER & REIBER.—Founders—Foundry North of the borough of Butler, where Stoves, Ploughs and other castings are made on short notice. Their ware-room is on Main Street first door North of Jack's Hotel, where you will find Stoves of all sizes and patrons. They also keep on hand a large stock of Ploughs, which they sell as cheap as they can be bought at any other establishment in the county.

Dec. 9, 1863:tf

Letters of Administration.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of FRANCIS HEWITS, late of the township of Buffalo, deceased have been duly granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said deceased, will make known the same, without delay to

MARGARET M'ALLISTER,
Administratrix.

Butler, Dec. 9, 1863:6t.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administation having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of JOHN BYERS, sr., late of Donegal township, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement, and all indebted will make immediate payment to the subscribers in Millerstown, Butler county, Pa.

THEODORE CRAIG,
WM. B. BYERS,
Administrators.

Dec. 9, 1863:6t.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of George Christly, late of Centreville, dec'd., have this day been granted to the undersigned; therefore, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

LEAH CHRISTLEY,

Dec. 9, 1863.

NEW HOTEL.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public generally, that he has erected a large and commodious brick building, on the site of the old and well known house, formerly occupied by him as a Tavern Stand, and has been at great expense in erecting and furnishing the new house, and flatters himself that he is now prepared to accommodate all who may desire to give him a call. Having ample house room for one hundred persons, and stabling for at least fifty horses.

Thankful for past patronage, he would ask a continuance of the same.

WM. VOGELEY.

Dec. 9, 1863:tf.

HAVE YOU SEEN THIS?

THE subscriber, grateful to his old friends and customers for past favors, would announce to the public that he has a large stock of

SADDLES,
HARNESS
WHIPS &c.

At his old stand, where he will be ready at all times to serve those who may favor him with a call. He is constantly manufacturing, and keeps on hand the very best assortment of

TRUNKS.

All work warranted. Repairing done on the shortest notice and most favorable terms.

Dec. 9, 1863. J. J. SEDWICK.

Buggy for Sale.

THE undersigned has for sale, a New Top Buggy, which he offers cheaper than a Buggy of the same kind can be got up at the present prices. For further particulars, enquire of J. J. SEDWICK.

Dec. 9, 1863:tf.

A. M. NEYMAN, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

Office immediately opposite Walker's buildings,

Butler Pa.

Dec. 9, 1863:tf.

JAMES G. CAMPBELL.....WM. CAMPBELL.

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!

WM. & JAS. G. CAMPBELL.—FOUNDERS—Foundry South of the borough of Butler, where Stoves, Ploughs and other castings are made. A large supply constantly on hand and for sale at reasonable rates.

Dec. 9, 1863:tf.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

CALL AT

Heineman's Book Store,

And buy OSGOOD'S Series of School Books at Publishers prices. Always on hand, a full supply of Stationery and Envelops, at wholesale and retail, cheap for cash. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. No trouble to show Goods.

Dec. 9, 1863:tf.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT,
23d *District of Pennsylvania*
Allegheny City, Dec. 5, 1863.

THE IMPENDING DRAFT.—In pursuance of the requirements of Circular No. 191, "War Department, Provost Marshall General's office, Washington, D. C. November 17, 1863," we have printed copies of the enrollment of each sub-district within this District, and caused the same to be put up in the most public places in each Ward, Township and Borough, for the purpose of correcting any errors that may exist in the enrollment made in June last.

Any person enrolled before the Board at any time between the 10th and 20th days of December, 1863, who shall have his name stricken off the list, if he can satisfy the satisfaction of the Board that he is not and will not be at the time fixed for the next draft, liable to military duty on account of

1. ALIENAGE.
2. NON-RESIDENCE.
3. UNSUITABLENESS OF AGE.
4. MANIFEST PERMANENT PHYSICAL DISABILITY.

Persons who may be cognizant of any such persons who are liable to military duty, whose names do not appear on the Printed enrollment lists are requested to notify the Board of Enrollment, who will thereupon direct the enrolling officer of the sub-district in which the parties reside to ascertain the facts and enroll the person so reported if he is found to be subject to enrollment, or if not, to communicate the information directly to the Enrolling Officer, who is hereby directed to make the inquiry and if found and enroll the person, if found subject to enrollment.