

The Farmers' Department.

UTILITY OF COAL ASHES.

"We have always been of the belief that anthracite coal ashes would be found useful upon gardens as a fertilizer as well as for hardening the walks, and as soon as this fact is demonstrated we shall get rid of what is now a great nuisance in a city, standing barrels and boxes of ashes upon the sidewalk. The New England Farmer is of the same opinion as to the utility of coal ashes, and says that it is much more valuable as an absorbent for fertilizing elements in manure than is generally supposed, and may be worth something as a disinfectant."

"We find the foregoing in several papers without any source. We know something about coal ashes, having liberally used them in the garden for many years. We do not believe they fertilize the soil to any profitable extent; but we do believe they have the effect, on many soils, in loosening the earth, and in that way benefiting it. As to walks, we have also had considerable experience, nearly all our garden avenues being made of coal ashes, as we have often said, and afford the highest satisfaction. If the ground is dug out from six to eight inches, and the lower stratum be the cinders and other coarser portions of the ashes, or small stones, brickbats, etc., topped off with from two to three inches of the finer ashes, and rolled, it will make a first-class walk. If the foundations of the walks are so made as to drain off the water falling upon them, they are always in good order, winter and summer. The frost does not effect them injuriously in winter, and in the summer they are in a dry condition five minutes after a rain."

"We have spread coal ashes to the amount of three inches over the soil of our garden, which is low but well drained, and were satisfied they have made the soil more friable, but do not think they are of any value specially as a manure.—Germantown Telegraph."

WILD OATS FOR SEED.—The seeds of the native wild oats are in such demand for sowing on the arable mountain sides, that they bring a higher market value than the tame variety. A farmer living in this valley says that they produce a much heavier crop of seed than tame oats, and at the price which bid fair to rule the next year to come, will be the most productive crop that can be put in. On the routes to Silverland, thousands of acres are being seeded down for hay and pasturage wherever the oat is not found indigenous, and, until the iron horse has made its way over the Sierras the mountain sides will never, if then, bear too luxuriant a growth of this cereal.—Napa Reporter.

WHEAT IN THE WEST.—A correspondent of the Genesee Farmer at St. Heters, Minn., writes: "Farmers are receiving good prices here; oats, 60 cents; corn, 50 cents; barley, 70 cents. Our main crop is wheat, which can hardly be said to have any sale at present, as buyers only offer 50 cents a bushel, and farmers will not sell except to satisfy some pressing want. Sheep and horses are being rapidly introduced, and this will yet be a great wool country." The crops which have a local demand are in request and bring good prices, but in the case of wheat, which has been sent East, the price is comparatively low, owing to the fact that the freight amounts to at least half the value of the wheat after it arrives in New York.

ENORMOUS YIELD OF WHEAT FROM A SINGLE GRAIN.—The Brighton (Eng.) Guardian states that at the Lewes Flower Show, Mr. Spray, of Chailey, exhibited a bundle of wheat containing fifteen hundred and fifty-one ears, the product of a single grain. This enormous yield was obtained by sowing the seed in June, and dividing the parent plant into three parts. In a month or so these plants were re-divided and again planted, and in the following spring the plants were again divided.

GREAT YIELD OF WHEAT.—J. J. Mechi, of England, writes to the Mark Lane Express that he has thrashed three fields of wheat; the two yielded 58 bushels per acre, and the third field 52 bushels per acre.—Part of it was red wheat, and part white wheat. The red wheat weighed 66 pounds, and the white wheat 64 pounds per bushel. What do our agricultural readers think of that?

TO SWEETEN BUTTER.—By adding two and a half drachms of carbonate of soda to three pounds of either fresh or salt butter, possessing disagreeable flavor, renders it perfectly sweet.—Soda produces the same result when it is added to other culinary greases, as dripping lard, etc.

A GOOD SUMMER APPLE.—A G. Hanford writes to the Ohio Farmer that there is a great lack of summer apples in our city markets, and urges fruit growers to plant the Keswick Codlin. It is a supurb kitchen apple, cooking tender even when half grown.

BRIMSTONE FOR SWINE.—A few spoonfuls of pulverized brimstone, or flour of sulphur, in a little dough, should be administered as often as once a fortnight to swine while fattening.—AN OLD FARMER.

JOHN SNEY, a well known breeder, took 185 prizes for his cattle and sheep, at the fairs last fall, amounting to \$883.

Educational Department.

Advantage of Speaking Well.

Apart from professional advantages, the art of speaking is the surest path to the gratification of your very laudable ambition to take part in the political and social life of your generation. In all countries, and in all ages, the orator has risen to distinction. But his art is nowhere so potent as in free countries, where liberty of speech is the birthright of the citizen. Wherever self-government is recognized there must be gatherings for the purpose of transacting public business; men must meet together in their parishes, their counties, or by whatever name the subdivisions of their country may be known.—They could not discuss the business of the meeting without some speaking, and the most pleasant speaker will most assuredly win the ears, and therefore carry with him the feelings and the votes of those who cannot speak. The same result is seen in all assemblies, from the vestry, which is the parliament of the parish, to the House of Commons, which is the parliament of the nation. A man who cannot speak is there doomed to insignificance; a man who cannot speak but badly is still somebody; the man who speaks tolerably is a man of mark; the man who speaks well at once establishes himself as a chieftain, and he holds in his hand the power of the whole assembly. Seeing, then, what a valuable accomplishment is the art of speaking—how surely it will lead to power, possibly to greatness, certainly to fame, and probably to profit—the marvel is that it is not more cultivated in this country; in truth, it can scarcely be said to be cultivated at all. How is this? It is that Englishmen are unconscious of its value, or that they think it a gift bestowed by nature, which art cannot produce and can do little to perfect? I cannot tell; but there the fact is. In our homes, in our schools, no pains are taken to teach young persons to speak or even to read; and he who cannot read well will not speak well. Parents and guardians cheerfully expend large sums for the teaching of music or drawing—whether a natural taste for it does or does not exist—accomplishments which only the gifted are likely to turn to good account in after life, and for the exercise of which there is seldom a demand; while the arts of reading and of speaking—the former daily in request, and the latter leading to success in life through many paths—are entirely neglected, or, if recognized at all, imperfectly taught by a lesson of half an hour in a week, or got up for the occasion of a show-off on those dreary days when the school-masters advertise themselves under pretence of exhibiting the abilities of their pupils.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.—The Normal schools of Pennsylvania are making good progress and are in efficient operation. The money appropriated by the State has been wisely expended, and the fruits are already apparent. The chief want of our public school system is a well drilled teaching corps. It is only by the preparation and training of such a force that we can make the large expenditure annually appropriated for the support of the system, produce good and abundant fruit. The wisdom of the Legislature in bestowing its aid to these schools is clear, and reflects great credit upon its foresight.—Further aid to these institutions is needed, and will be productive of the greatest good.—Pa. School Journal.

STARTING THIRTEEN MILLION FIRES.—An old adage, and a pretty true one, is, that "It takes a fool or a philosopher to build a fire well"—which, we suppose, means that the fool will blunder into the right way, the philosopher will reason himself into it, while others make bungling work of it. As nine-tenths of people belong to neither of the two classes, there is a deal of worry and bother. The ninety thousand families who receive this number of the paper and read it will need a fire started at least once a day for the next five months, or in all over thirteen million times! How much time would be saved if these fires could all be started so as to heat up the house, and get the breakfast and other things going in half an hour, instead of the average time of an hour. 134 million half hours equals 67,500,000 days of ten hours each, or nearly 2000 years. This multiplied by five in a family, will amount to "considerable."—How many colds would be prevented if the houses were warmed early for the children to wash and dress? So the subject of kindling fires is not so insignificant after all, even confining it to our own readers. Let us study the science of the matter a little and try to increase the number of philosophers.—Exchange.

THE famous saying of Shakespeare that "There's a divinity which shapes our ends," is exemplified in the employment of thousands of pretty girls in Massachusetts who are making gentlemen's boots.

The last but not in Paris was one uttered by a distinguished foreign diplomatist, which characterized Napoleon as "the man who says nothing, and yet always lies."

Longfellow beautifully says that "Sunday is the golden clasp that binds together the volume of the week."

Why does a clock always look bashful? Because it keeps its hands before its face.

Religious Department.

The Social Hazards of a Sinful Life.

"Self love is the greatest of all flatterers." It doubtless whispers words of safety in your ears, assuring you that however other irreligious youths may have rushed on ruin, you are safe. Well perhaps you are. True you are advancing along a road bristling with the steel of countless foes, yet it may be you carry a charmed life, or you wear linked armor, socially fitted, and of such rare proof that no fiery arrows or stout broadsword of temptation can pierce or break it. It may be so and it may not; but since the peril is great, and the consequences of a mistake inconceivably fearful, would it not be well for you to look at your means of defense? Suffer me, therefore, to ask you, On what do you rely for moral safety in this path of worldly pleasure which you have chosen?

Let me portray a scene from history.—A beautiful valley, situated between two small hills, was made a battle-field by two armies, whose white tents and fluttering pennons crowned the opposite heights.—In the middle of the vale there strode a colossal warrior, full nine feet in height, and with a frame duly proportioned. He was cased from head to foot with armor of brass. In his hand he bore a spear. With vaulting words he dared the bravest of his foes to meet him in single combat.

Responding to his challenge, there came a slender youth in shepherd's garb. He was beautiful though small in stature.—His step was light, his form erect. He wore no armor, he carried neither sword nor spear. His only weapon was a sling. His gigantic adversary sneered bitterly at his weakness, and thought to make him an easy prey. But the stripling, stepping boldly forward, said: "I come to thee in the name of the Lord of Hosts," and slung a stone which, striking the giant's forehead, caused him to fall on his face a dead man.

Now, my dear young reader if, you were advancing like David, toward the gigantic dangers which stand in your path, with the "Lord of Hosts" to help you, I would not cherish a particle of anxiety in your behalf. But alas! alas! that Divine aid, which is the only help sufficient to secure any man the victory in the battle of life, you deliberately refuse. Like David, you are obviously inferior to your foes, but you reject David's helper; while, with none of Goliath's might, you cherish his self-sufficiency, and are rushing on to the conflicts of life, trusting in your own puny strength. Let us see wherein your power to overcome lies.

You have, I presume, a well educated conscience, which, it must be admitted, is a powerful guardian. Millions have been saved from ruin by giving heed to its monitions. Yours would restrain you from ruinous follies, if you would but enthroned it in your heart, and do it homage as to the viceregent of heaven. But this you will not do, as your rejection of God as your supreme good plainly shows. Just here lies your danger. You have already dethroned your conscience. Its voice has little or no authority over your desires and passions. Your enslaved will forsware allegiance to it, when it yielded itself to the sway of your worldly lusts. With what propriety, then, can you depend on this ill treated faculty to restrain you in the hour of fierce temptation? When your love of creature good shall have placed you in the pillory of folly, when some Circe shall display her meretricious charms and stir your passions with her songs; when your adored and worshiped world shall tempt you to the embraces of some hitherto unemployed, but wicked, perhaps profitable delight, what aid will your poor, abused, tongue-tied, narcotized conscience be able to afford? You will be on the brink of destruction. Like the ancient Romans when they had banished their noblest and only chief capable of saving them from their terrible enemies, the Gauls, you will be counted happy if, like them, you can recall your deliverer to his seat of authority in season to save yourself from ruin. Is it prudent to run the fearful risk?

Many persons there are whose pride of character, or as they would improperly name it, self-respect, restrains them from doing mean, degrading, or criminal actions. They partake of the spirit of a Scotchman named DOUGLAS. This fool-hardy hero commanded a British ship-of-war, and being stationed in the river Medway to resist the advance of a Dutch fleet, he was ordered to defend his ship to the last extremity, but in no case to retire from his position. Bravely he fought, until his ship took fire; but even then, when the most rigorous authority could require no more, he refused to quit her deck, and perished in the flames, exclaiming, "A Douglas was never known to quit his post without orders!"

In this scion of a noble house pride of character was stronger than the love of life. In some minds it is sufficiently strong to restrain them from degrading pleasures and from dishonorable actions under ordinary circumstances. Possibly it is so in you, my dear reader. Your pride takes fire at the bare suggestion that you will ever become the victim of those vices which degrade and plunge men and women into shame. Panoplied in pride of character, you feel like an unlucky hero, named ANXUR in Virgil's *Eneid*;

Anxur had boasted much of his charms, And thought he were impregnable arms; But when he met the Trojan hero in the strife of battle, his boasted arms were bootless to protect him. Enes saw him, and

At Anxur's shield he drove, and at one blow Both shield and arms to ground together go. And thus it may be with your pride of character. Under ordinary temptations it may preserve you; but it is the misfortune of most who elect the world to be their god, that circumstances are created by their sinful pursuits which bring them into conflict with overwhelming temptations, before which they fall as swiftly and as easily as did the boastful Anxur beneath the sword of stern Enes. Take for illustration the sad example of that wretched traitor, BENEDICT ARNOLD. Favored by nature with brilliant military talents, and by gentle providences with favorable opportunities, he found himself at the prime of life a patriot general, a popular and honored soldier, the husband of a beautiful wife, and the possessor of an income ample enough to satisfy every reasonable want. But Benedict Arnold had long cherished an inordinate self-esteem. Prosperity stimulated its growth, and caused it to become his evil genius. Pride, vanity, and ambition, took entire possession of his soul. To maintain a splendid establishment he sacrificed his property. And just then, when his pride of character ought to have held him back from wrong, he was tempted to dishonest peculations in his disbursements of the public money. Discovered and reprimanded by order of Congress, his now gloomy soul gave birth to purposes of revenge. Pride of character controlled him no more, for avarice and revenge tore it up by the roots. Then he chose a traitor's destiny, and sought, as you know, to sell his country for paltry place and paltry gold. His plans were confounded. He fled, and gained a commission in the British army, and abundant gold; yet with these gains there came a new-born nation's hatred, and the scorn of an indignant world. Never did mortal man start in life with greater pride of character, and never did mortal man go to his grave with more shame and infamy than this same Benedict Arnold, the traitor.

Such is the weakness of the pride of character, even in an extraordinary man, when strong temptations, like armed men, enter his soul. How then, my dear young reader, can you rely with anything like confidence in your pride of character for protection against those mighty assaults on the passions to which a worldly life will assuredly expose you?

But you feel no inclination to perpetrate those acts which lead to disgrace?—Pravably you do not. Your master passion is not yet fully grown. Your hour of conflict is not yet. Does that prove it will never come? May the spark be despised because it is not yet a devouring flame?—Look into your heart not for a present inclination to dangerous vices, but for the pleasure of those tendencies which lead men into the circumstances which beget uncontrollable lusts.

EATING BETWEEN MEALS.—Among the slight causes of impaired digestion, is to be reckoned the very general habit of eating between meals. The powerful digestion of the growing boy makes light of all such irregularities; but to see adults and often those by no means in robust health, eating muffins, buttered toast, or bread and butter, a couple of hours after a heavy dinner, is a distressing spectacle to the physiologist. It takes at least four hours to digest a dinner; during that period the stomach should be allowed to repose. A little tea or any other liquid is beneficial rather than otherwise, but solid food is a mere incumbrance. There is no gastric juice ready to digest it; and if any reader, having at all a delicate digestion, will attend to his sensations after eating muffins or toast at tea, unless his dinner has had time to digest, he will need no sentence of explanation to convince him of the serious error prevalent in English families of making tea a light meal, quickly succeeding a substantial dinner. Regularity in the hours of eating is far from necessary; but regularity of intervals is of primary importance. It matters little at what hour you lunch or dine, provided you allow the proper intervals to elapse between breakfast and luncheon, and between luncheon and dinner. What are those intervals? This is a question each must settle for himself. Much depends upon the amount eaten at each meal, much also on the rapidity with which each person digests. Less than four hours should never be allowed after a heavy meal of meat. Five hours is about the average for men in active work. But those who dine late—at six or seven—should never take food again till breakfast next day, unless they have been at a theatre, or dancing, or exerting themselves in legislation, in which case a slight supper is requisite.—Lewis' Physiology of Common Life.

An Indiana editor says of a rogue who lives in his vicinity, "The rascal has broken every bank and jail and sabbath we have had in this country for the last five years."

Life—Life is made up, not of great sacrifices, or duties, but of little things, in which smiles and kindness, and small obligations given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart, and secure comfort.

RURAL HILL NURSERY,

NEAR BUTLER, PA. THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public generally, that he is now fully prepared to furnish them with the choicest variety and very best quality of all kinds of fruit trees. During the last summer he has made large quantities of the following:—Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, and a great variety of Promiscuous trees for ornamental and shade.—All of which, we propose to sell on as reasonable terms, as the same quality and varieties can be had, from any agency or establishment in the country. Jan. 6, 1864. SILAS FEARCE & SONS.

1863 NEW GOODS, 1863. FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

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 very low rates.

READ THE FOLLOWING CATALOGUE AND PROFIT THEREBY.

FOR THE LADIES.

Always on hand a large stock of Ladies goods, such as COBBERO CLOTH, ALPACAS, DE LANES, GINGHAMS, PRINTS, KERCHIEFS, NUBLES, GLOVES, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Always on hand Black Cloth, Fancy and Black Coatings, Satinets, Cassinets, Tweeds, Plain and fancy Vestings, Shirts, 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 Muslin, Linen and Cotton, Table Cloth, Oil Cloth, Linen and Hemp Towels, Carpeting, Curtains, Fringes, &c.

HARDWARE, &c.

If you want Nails or Spikes, Manure or other forks, Sawmill, or other articles, call on us, we will give you the best quality and at the lowest price. If you want Good Extra Family Flour, White or Brown Sugar, Rice 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 country, go to the store of

Dec. 9, 1863. R. C. & J. L. M'ABOY.

BAITMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND PITTSBURGH.

Brought into the very midst of the

QUIET TOWN OF BUTLER.

THE undersigned, at the solicitation of his numerous friends and patrons, has become chairman of the committee for procuring and publishing a paper for the comfort and enjoyment of his fellow citizens, and in about "six weeks" and "six weeks" of his appointment, he left Butler, and during the "rainy season" he has been in the city of Philadelphia, in the company of his numerous friends, in order to accomplish the object of his mission. He has the satisfaction of reporting himself once more at his point in Butler, and in the midst of the "rainy season" of his appointment, he has been in the city of Philadelphia, in the company of his numerous friends, in order to accomplish the object of his mission. He has the satisfaction of reporting himself once more at his point in Butler, and in the midst of the "rainy season" of his appointment, he has been in the city of Philadelphia, in the company of his numerous friends, in order to accomplish the object of his mission.

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS.

Though tobacco is generally regarded as the people's "vice," it is not always so. In the right track, it is a healthy and invigorating article, and it will not be long before it will be as common as the "pot" when they shall have "investigated" it. In order to make an intelligent report, it will be necessary to investigate it in its "natural" state, and in all its varieties, to call it and try for themselves. The committee has therefore been discharged from further "investigation" on this subject. GEORGE VOGEL, Jr. Dec. 9, 1863.

R. C. SHARP,

DEALER IN

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Is now prepared to fill orders for the Spring planting on terms which no one can refuse. Fruit Agent complete. FRESHNESS, VIGOR, SIZE AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.

His trees will stand the test with those of the Best Nurseries in the Union.

He engages to deliver them in proper season, and in GOOD ORDER.

All that is necessary to ensure them to grow thriftily, and bear abundantly in a few seasons is

PROPER PLANTING.

Within the past two years, he has sold in this country THOUSANDS OF TREES of every description; nearly all of which are now in the hands of their owners. Some of his Dwarf Apples and Pears were this year LOADED WITH LUCIFEROUS FRUIT.

It is made but little to start a new orchard, while in a few years it is the most profitable spot on the farm. It will pay to cut off the old orchards of common fruit, and replace them with choice trees of the same kind, and in a few years after, as the former looks upon his thirty trees, burdened down with blushing fruit, apples, oranges and pears, he will exclaim, "I have done well."

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IMPORTANT NOTICES.

U. S. 5-20'S.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has just given notice of his intention to withdraw his popular Loan from sale at Par, and until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned as "Special Agent" will continue to apply the public. The whole amount of the Loan authorized is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars. Nearly Four Hundred Millions have been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury. The balance remaining to be raised is only one hundred and ten millions of Dollars. The balance remaining to be raised is only one hundred and ten millions of Dollars. The balance remaining to be raised is only one hundred and ten millions of Dollars.

THE Government requires all duties on imports to be paid in Coin. These duties have, for a long time past, amounted to over a Quarter of a Million Dollars. A sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on the "United States Loan." It is now proposed that the duties on imports should be paid in Coin, and that the duties on imports should be paid in Coin, and that the duties on imports should be paid in Coin.

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