The Farmer's Department.

The Alsike Clover.

This clover, which is of rather recent discovery or production, has become extremely popular in Europe, being greatly preferred to other grasses of this family which can be profitably grown. Horses are extremely fond of it, and is said to be more wholesome for them than the best timothy. It is beginning to to be grown in our own country, but as yet very sparingly, in consequence of the scarcity of seed. Indeed we do not know whether it can be obtained at all or not at any of our seed stores. It has been referred to before in the columns of the *Telegraph*, and being anxious that it should be better known, we copy the following communication relative to it from the *Maine Farmer*, furnished by a gentleman named Cushman, who resides at Sherman, in that State, and who had been applied to publicly, for his knowledge and opinion of this clover.

"My experience with the Alsike clover is as follows: From the small qnantity I sowed, I got enough the first year to seed nearly one-fourth of an acre. It came to maturity the past season, and produced the bulk of a ton of common hay. This clover is a hybrid, or cross between the common red and white. It possesses neither the coarse staik of the red, nor the running habit of the white. It grows about two foot high, and makes numerous branches and heads. The head is flesh color—about half way between red and white. In two respects it resembles the white clover; First, as the blossoms fade, the bolls turn down, and look like the white. Second, a single boll often contains several seeds—whereas the red never does but one. I think it will produce quite as large a crop as the red, and of much finer and better quality. I think this will be much longer lived than the red. It is valuable to the keeper of honey bees, as I never saw a flower of which they were more fond. The red clover is very sweet, but the cell is so deep the bee cannot reach it. The Alsike possesses the sweetness of the red, and the shoal cell of the white, and therefore seems perfectly adapted to the want of the bee. It was observed that there were more bees on that little spot of clover, than on fifty acres of other grass. I let it stand till most of the heads were turned, and then cut it for both hay and seed I think I have enough for fifteen acres."

Now this is a very favorable statement of the characteristics of this clover and inasmuch as its cultivation is a success in the very cold latitude of Maine, it surely ought to be, especially to a very large expanse of territory farther South and West. Our farmers should experiment with it as soon as seed can be obtained; and the Commissioner of Agriculture who we think has already distributed some, should procure an additional supply..—*Germantown Telegraph.*

VALUE OF ASHES.—Professor Jackson, in illustrating the manner in which soils might be rendered fertile, said that "a farm, within his knowledge, which was a blowing sand, a pine barren, and almost hopeless, on which ten bushels of corn to an acre could scarcely be grown, by the judicious application of ashes, had been made to produce forty or fifty busnels to the acre." We do not question the correctness of Dr. Jackson's statements. Our observation has convinced us that on sandy soils, with the exception of clay marl, there is nothing more beneficial in the application in such soils, than ashes; and, very fortunately, unless uncommon quantities of acid exist in such soils, leached ones. Ashes do what lime cannot; they render the soil tenacious of moisture, and although their action is not as prompt or efficient on cold, sour soils, they are, for the reason assigned, considered as valuable on light sandy ones. Of this fact, the farmers on the light soils of Long Island and New Jersey, are well aware, and, in the gathering and application of ashes, find a certain source of profit.

WATER-PROOF BOOT SOLES.—If hot tar is applied to boot soles, it will make them water-proof. Let it be as hot as the leather will bear without injuring it, apply it with a swab, and drying it by the fire. The operation may be repeated two or three times during the winter, if necessary. It makes the surface of the leather quite hard, so that it wears longer, as well as keeps out the water. Oil or grease softens the sole, and does not do much in keeping the water out. It is a good plan to provide boots for winter during summer, and prepare the soles by tarring, as they will then become before they are wanted to wear, almost as firm as horn, and will wear twice as long as thase unprepared.

HOW TO KEEP CROWS FROM PULLING UP CORN.—Take a half dozen eggs and take the white out. Put in a very little strychnine, and set the eggs around in the corn field. If they get it before they get anything to eat in the morning, you will find them in the field. Stick a pole in the ground and hang up the dead crows. If they go off with the eggs, *they won't come back again.* Three have been found dead beside one egg.—John Ayers, *Columbus, Mic.*

Educational Department.

Overtasking.

If you are a Teacher or a Director, Read!—Often in our experience as a teacher, we have been led to ask ourselves if school children are not, in a majority of instances, burdened with too many studies. Our conviction has ever been in the affirmative. Increased thought and experience have only served to strengthen this conviction. It seems to us impossible for an ordinary child of twelve or fourteen years to give due attention to three or four leading studies, without risking serious injury to its health. Nor can we think it is the true method of teaching to force a great amount of labor upon a child than can be borne without fatigue. We propose briefly to consider the subject

For the advanced scholars of a mixed school, or for pupils in the highest room of a graded one, there will be the following studies: Reading, (including definitions to be memorized,) Mental Arithmetic, Grammer, Geography, Writren Arithmetic, Spelling and Writing, making seven studies in all. The amount of time to be occupied by these studies does not exceed five hours and a half; and indeed scarcely that. Deducting thirty minutes each day for recesses, and allowing for the time consumed in opening and closing school, it will not reach that amount. Of these seven studies, four (Mental Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography and Written Arithmetic,) require the closest attention that can be given, while a portion of another (the definitions in Reading) demands equally strict application. Writing should not occupy less than half an hour; a recitation in Reading, twenty minutes; and that in Spelling, from ten to twenty. A recitation in each of the other branches named will occupy twenty minutes. Five exercises of twenty minutes each, one of thirty, and another of fifteen, make in all twy hours and twenty-five minutes; adding to which thirty minutes;—for recesses and for opening and closing school, it leaves three hours and five minutes in which to study six lessons, (Writing, of course, does not require previous preparation,) or a fraction over thirty minutes for each. Of these six studies, two (Spelling and Reading) may be prepared in twenty minutes each leaving thirty-five minutes for studying each of the other four. And yet this estimate is perhaps too liberal. Suppose a lesson no longer than a column in McNally's 4th Geography be assigned, who will be so unreasonable as to expect a child to commit it, and perhaps "hunt it out," in the space of thirty-five minutes? And what is here said of Geography can be uttered with still greater truth of Grammer and Arithmetic.

Some one will say, "Yes, but why don't the scholars study at home?" We answer—

1. That is a matter beyond the teacher's jurisdiction.

2. Parents often have some task for their children to perform in the mornings or evenings, or both.

3. *Six hours of mental labor and close confinement out of each twenty-four, exert strain enough on the mind of any ordinary pupil.*

The mere imposition of too much lador does not comprehend but a small portion of the evil. The child in its endeavor to have one lesson well studied neglects and fails in another. This failure is followed by reproof, and perhaps punishment. At another time, an effort is made to study all the lessons thoroughly; and, as a result, there is a partial failure in all. Perhaps this is followed with another reproof or punishment. The child is in consequence perplexed and discouraged. It gets out of sorts with itself, with its lessons, and with its teacher. How many teachers are there whose experience has differed from this?—*Alleghanian.*

Irregular Attendance at School.

It is universally conceded by teachers that the evils of inconstant attendance are the most formidable ones with which they contend. It cannot be denied, that of all drawbacks upon Common School efficiency, they are the most serious.—Could parents see the evils of unnecessary absence in their true light, there is reason to believe that they would be much more alarmed than they are now.

Some friend of education has furnished the following, to which serious attention should be given:

1. If a boy learns to feel that he may leave his duties as a scholar for trival causes—for causes equally trival, he will forsake his business when a man.

2. The time of the teacher and school is wasted, while his absence is being recorded.

3. The teacher's time is wasted in reading and recording the delinquent's excuses, when he returns to school.

4. He interrupts the exercise of the teacher, or some part of the school, in finding the places at which his various lessons commenced.

5. He has lost his lesson recited yesterday, and does not understand that portion of to-day's lesson, which depends upon that of yesterday; and such dependence usually exists.

6. The teacher's time and patience are taxed in repeating to him the instructions of yesterday, which, however, for want of study, he does not clearly appreciate.

7. The rest of the class are deprived of the instruction of their teacher, while he is teaching the delinquent.

8. The progress of the rest of the class is checked, and their ambition curbed by waiting for the tardy delinquent.

9. The pride of the class is wounded, and their interest in their studies abated by the conduct of the absentee.

10. The reputation of both teacher and school suffers upon days of public examination, by failures which are chargeable to the absentee and not to the instruction.

11. The means generously provided for the education of the delinquent are wrongfully wasted.

12. He sets a pernicious example for the rest of the school, and usually does some actual mischief while absent.—*Scranton Republican.*

Too Easily Discouraged.

While it does not become sensible men to be elated by trifling causes, it is equally unworthy of them to be too easily discouraged. There is resting on all men, more especially those in positions of influence, the duty of cultivating a feeling equal to the crisis. Words cannot express the feeling of anxiety throughout the country; and instead of disposing it to doubt, and a habit of giving way to a feeling of discouragement at every trifling circumstance or rumor, it is every man's duty to help strengthen and encourage the public mind, prepare it, if need be, for reverses, and to act as becomes the occasion. If there is no other value in this, it will have its influence on the Government, and give character to its action. A feeling of despondency and indecision, once abroad, will communicate itself to the armies and those charged with the tremendous responsibility of directing them and the Government Let us never complain of short-comings elsewhere, if we act not right. The Government needs the support, the counsel, the inspiration of public sentiment, and the manifestation of the universal will. It needs it now, when the crisis is more imminent than ever before, and when every thing, seemingly, depends on the steps to be taken.

We must either go on or stop Stop, we can not. Go on, we must. But it is the mode of going on that is so important. Shall it be at speed any less than will carry us through on time? Shall we incur the hazard of coming short? It rests as much with the people as the Government to decide. Nothing is more certain than, that if the people are up to the mark the Government will be. If they are timid, it will not be courageous. How can the armies fight with a rabble of croakers behind them? How can we expect the Government to be strong, energetic and fully up to the mark, if it receive not encouragement and instruction from the people?

At the present moment the only danger is the Government will not be sufficiently decided and advanced,—that the President and his advisers will not fully understand, not only the capability, but the universal willingness to respond to any measure which the public judgment can recognize is going to make a complete finish of the business. No blunder has been so great or so often repeated, as failing to do that which at once convinced the country that what was proposed would prove all that was needed. We have reached a stage when it is perfectly evident that numbers only can do the business, and that with men enough the end is at hand. There is nothing but this in the case. It is simply a question of men, and the sooner the better. Better to many than not enough. Reflecting men can come to no other conclusion. If the Government has not come to clear convictions, and if it is not stocked with the requisite amount of will, let it turn its face and ear to the country. That it hear no uncertain sound and see no doubt in the Nation's eye, let everybody commence feeling, talking and acting just as he would have the Government act.—*Com. Journal.*

PERSONAL.—The death of Gen. Jas. E. B. Stuart, the well known rebel cavalry leader, is confirmed. He was killed in an encounter with Sheridan. Gen. Stuart was born in Patrick county, Va., and graduated at West Point, in 1854, was severely wounded in a fight with Cheyenne Indians in 1856, and became captain of cavalry in 1860. He rose from a colonelcy in the rebel service to the chief command of cavalry. As long as the National cavalry was poorly handled and organized, Stuart had quite a name. and was a hero of romance. Tales were told of him, and he dated back his descent to the royal Stuarts. As our own cavalay became famous under Pleasanton, Buford, Kilpatrick, Gregg, and more lately, Sheridan, Stuart has been less and less thought of by his own side as well as ours. Fitzhugh Lee should have had his command. After the old style of guerrilla chieftains, it is said that a handsome young lady followed Stuart in all his fortunes.

☞ It is related of Grant that after the battle of Shiloh, and his complete victory at that point, Gen. Buell, a thorough soldier, began criticising in a friendly way the impolicy of his having fought a battle with the Tennessee rvier behind his men. "Where, if beaten, could you have retreated, General?" asked Buell. "I didn't mean to be beaten," was Grant's sententious reply. "But suppose you had been defeated, despite of all your exertions?,, "Well, there were all the transports to carry the remains of the command across the river." "But, General," urged Buell, "your whole transports could not contain over ten thousand men, and it would be impossible for them to make more than one trip in the face of the enemy." "Well, if I had been beaten," said Gen. Grant, pausing to light another cigar as he spoke, "transportation for ten thousand men would be abundant for all that would be left of us." This anecdote is eminently characteristic, the data for the proper appreciation of it being that Grant had about fifty thousand men over the river.

☞ It is said a dog in Boston has been named Quota, because he never seems to be full.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Executor's Notice.

ESTATE OF WM. M'DONALD, DEC'D.

WHEREAS Letters Testamentary have this day been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Wm. M'Donald, late of Lancaster Tp., Butler county Pa., dec'd., therefore all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, will make immediate payment without delay, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES MORRISON.
May 11, 1864:6t. Executor.

Orphan's Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order and decree of the Orphan's court of Butler co., the undersigned Administrator of the estate of James McMahen, late of Allegheny tp., said county, dec'd, will offer for sale at public vendue on the premises on Friday, the 3d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, fifty acres of land to be laid off the east end of a larger tract of land situate in Allegheny tp., said county, bounded by lands of Dr. Crawford, by lands of Alex and Wm. Grant, Alex Coulter, Thomas Grant and others.

TERMS:—One third of the purchase money to be paid at confirmation of sale by the said Court, and the remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest from said confirmation. JAS. H. McMAHAN.
April 21st, 3t.

Orphan's Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order and decree of the Orphan's Court of Butler county, the undersigned Administrator of Cyrus Rosenberry dec'd, will offer for sale at public Vendue, on the premises on Thursday the 2d day of June, A. D. 1864, at one o'clock p. m., of said day—one hundred acres of land, more or less, situated in Allegheny township, Butler county Pa., bounded by lands of John and David Rosenberry, M. S. Adams, and others.

TERMS.—One third in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest from confirmation of sale JOHN M. TURNER, Ad'm.
April 27, 1864:3t.

Orphan's Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order and decree of the Orphan's Court in and for the county of Butler, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Thomas M'Cormick, late of Muddycreek Tp. said county, dec'd, will offer for sale at public vendue, on the premises, on Thursday the 2d day of June, A. D. 1864, at 1 o'clock, p. m., of said day, sixty acres of land be the same more or less, situate in the township aforesaid, bounded on the north by lands of Jacob Snyder, on the east by D. McCullough; on the south by Mathew and Thomas McCullough; on the west by Wm. McCullough. Terms of sale, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of sale by the Court, and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest from said confirmation.

DAVID MARSHALL, Adm'r.
April 27, 1864.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Isaac Stillwagon, dec'd.

WHEREAS, Letters of Administration have this day been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Isaac Stillwagon, late of Slipperyrock tp., Butler co, dec'd, therefore all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN J. KELLY,
Butler, April 27, Administrator.

Guardians Sale.

BY virtue of an order and decree of the Orphan's Court, in and for the county of Butler, the undersigned Guardian of the minor children of John Douglas, late of Winfield township, said county, dec'd, will offer for sale at public vendue on the premises, on Thursday the 2d day of June, 1864, at one o'clock p. m., of said day the following described lot of ground, situate in Leasureville, said township. Beginning on the street, corner of lot No. 13, thence south seventy-one and one half degrees, west seven perches to a Black Oak in line of W. Hetzelgesser's heirs—thence along same, south two and one half degrees, east thirty-two perches to a post, thence north twenty and one half degrees, east six perches to a post, thence by lot No. 13, north two and one fourth degrees, west twenty-two and one half perches to place of beginning; containing one hundred and forty-two perches, on which is erected a dwelling house, out buildings &c.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest from the confirmation of sale by the said Court.

ROBERT STEWART,
April, 27. Guardian.

BUSINESS ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW MARBLE SHOP.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public, that they have opened a new **Marble Shop** and are now prepared to furnish in superior style,

Monuments and Grave Stones,

of all descriptions. We will always have on hand a large stock of

American and Italian Marble, Nos. 1 & 2.

All work made on the shortest notice, and in the latest style.

Call and examine our stock.

Shop on Washington street, near the English Lutheran Church, Butler, Pa.

JOHN KOPP,
CHRISTIAN EYTH.
Butler, March 16, 1864:3mo.

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

LANE, M'ABOY & CO.

DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND

DOMESTIC DRY GOOD,

No. 140, Federal Street,

(SECOND DOOR BELOW NEW MARKET HOUSE.)

Allegheny City, Pa.

Dec. 9, 1863.:tf.

MARTIN REIBER.....GEO. WECKBECKER.

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

NEW HARNESS SHOP.

SADDLES, HARNESS & WHIPS.

JNO. A. SEDWICK,

HAVING opened a new Harness Shop, opposite Boyd's Buildings, Butler, Pa., will keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of Saddles, Harness, and every thing in his line of business, which he offers at prices to suit the times. Work of all kinds manufactured to order, and repairing done on short notice.
Dec. 9, 1863:tf JOHN A. SEDWICK.

SURGEON DENTIST'S.

DRS. 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 Boyds Building Jefferson Street, Butler Pa.
Dec. 9, 1863.:tf.

VOGELEY HOUSE,

WILLIAN VOGELEY, Proprietor.

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. He has been at great expense in erecting and furnishing his 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.

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.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

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 additions to his stock of Fruit and Ornamental trees, and has on hand a larger and better quality and variety than has ever been offered in this county. Consisting of

SUMMER, WINTER & FALL APPLES.

PEACHES PEARS AND CHERRIES, also, STRAWBERRIES of the very finest quality—different kinds of Rhenbarb. A Splendid lot of Evergreens and a great variety of Promiscuous trees for ornament and shades.—All of which, we propose to sell on as reasonable terms, as the same quality and varieties can be had for, from any agency or establishment in the country.
Jan. 6, 1864. SILAS PEARCE & SONS.

R. C. SHARP,

DEALER IN

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES.

18 now prepared to fill orders for the Spring planting on terms with which no other Fruit Agent can compete for

FRESHNESS, VIGOR, SIZE AND SYMMETRY

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 county THOUSANDS OF TREES of every description; nearly all of which are now in a thriving condition.

Some of his Dwarf Apples and Pears were this year

LOADED WITH LUCIOUS FRUIT.

It costs 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 root out the old orchards of common fruit, and replace them with choice selections from the Nursery.—In a few years after, as the farmer looks upon his thrifty trees, burdened down with blushing fruit, apples as large as

Tin Cups.

he will say to himself with a self satisfied expression of countenance, "I've made one good investment in my life, any how."

For particulars, address, R. C. SHARP, Butler, Pa.

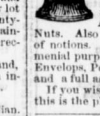
The following well known gentlemen, have kindly permitted him to refer to them, as to his reliability as well as the quality of the trees:

Judge Stephenson, Centreville; John T. Bard, Centreville; John Pisor, Worth tp.; John Bingham, Slipperyrock; Wm. M'Cafferty, Fairview tp.; Wm. Megary, Fairview tp; Ab'm. Zeigler, Henry F. Muntz Harmony; Col. A. Lowry, E. M'Junkin, Cap. Jacob Zeigler, I. J. Cummings, Butler; John Green, John M'Creay, Coylsville, Henry Buhl, Forward township.
Dec. 23, 3:m.

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 Sacrimental purposes. Also Stationery, consisting of Paper, Envelops, Pens' Pencils, Blank Books, Pass Book, States and a full assortment of Shoe-findings.

If you wish to purchase fine glass ware of any kind this is the place to get it cheap.

REDICK'S DRUG STORE,

Opposite Stine's Store.

DRUGS, DRUGS, DRUGS,

MEDICINES, MEDICINES, MEDICINES, MEDICINES, MEDICINES, MEDICINES,

DYES, DYES, DYES,

PAINTS, PAINTS PAINTS,

Pure Liquors for Medical use only.

Soda, 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.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION,

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Boyd's Buildings, Butler.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his old friends and the public generally, that he is constantly in receipt of the very latest Fashions, and is fully prepared at all times to execute all kinds of work in his line of business in a neat and workmanlike manner, and will be happy to attend to all who may give him a call.
A. N. McCANDLESS.
Jan. 6, 1864:tf

NOTICE.

WM. S. & A. G. BOYD, having sold out their entire stock of goods to George Weber and Adam Trautman, do recommend our customers to give them their patronage, as we feel confident they will do all in their power to give satisfaction.

All persons who know themselves indebted in any way to the undersigned, will please call and settle their accounts and lift their notes. Office in Boyd's Buildings.
March 23, 1864:2mo. WM. S. & A. G. BOYD.

JACK'S HOTEL.

F. S. MAGEE, Proprietor.

Corner of Main and Jefferson treets, Butler, Pa.

March 16, 1864.

Wall Paper.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received from the East, a large and splendid assortment of *Wall Paper*, of the most fashionable figures and latest styles. Prices ranging from 10 to 25cts., to suit purchasers. H. C. HEINEMAN.
March 9, 1864.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. H. H. RIDDLE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL, with the least possible delay, attend to all business entrusted to his care. COLLECTIONS promptly made. Also, General *Agent* for the Butler County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Office with John M. Thompson, Esq., nearly opposite the Post Office, Main St., BUTLER, PA, [April 13, 1864:tf.

R. M. M'LURE,

Attorney at Law,

AND

PENSION AND CLAIM AGENT.

OFFICE, N. E. corner of Diamond, Butler, Pa.
Feb. 3, 1864:tf.

J. D. M'JUNKIN,

Attorney at Law.

Also Licensed Claim Agent,

Office with E. M'Junkin, Esq., opposite the Pennsylvania Hotel, Butler, Pa.

CHARLES MCCANDLESS.....HUGH C. GRAHAM.

McCANDLESS & GRAHAM,

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

A. M. NEYMAN, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

Office immediately opposite Walker's buildings, Butler Pa.

Dec. 9, 1863:tf.

IMPORTANT NOTICES.

NOTICE TO FARMERS!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Butler County, and the public generally, that he is prepared to remove

Ring Bone and Bone Spavin,

with one airtight application, in from Six to Nine days, without injuring the Horse the least. The subscriber will also sell

TOWNSHIP RIGHTS

for the cure of the above diseases, for which a Copy Right was secured.

The Medicine is entirely safe—effectually removing the Ring Bone and Spavin, while it will not injure the Horse in any particular.

Persons calling on the undersigned will be shown horses that have been permanently cured by this application.
WM. VOGELEY.
Butler, March 9, 1864:tf.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, his farm situate in Penn tp., seven miles south of Butler, containing 41 acres and 27 perches—50 acres of which are cleared, under good improvement and in a high state of cultivation, 8 acres of good meadow. A good two story, hewed log house, 18 by 26 ft., a good log barn, 32 by 68 ft., and a frame springhouse thereon erected. A young and excellent fruit bearing orchard, large acres of excellent timber; and 3 never failing springs. Excellent land to the amount of 208 acres adjoining the above is for sale.
April 27th. WM. MARSHALL

COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

CALL AT

Heineman's Book Store,

And buy OSGOOD'S Series of School Books at Publisers price. 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.

Auditor's Notice.

IN the matter of the petition of Henry Boyer, Adm'r. of John Boyer, dec'd., for an Auditor to distribute the balance in his hands as per account filed in the Register's office, No. 38, Sept. Term, 1863, O. C.

In the Orphans' Court of Butler county, No. 73, March Term, 1864.

And now to wit, April 5th, 1864, Court appoint Hugh C. Graham, Esq., an Auditor to distribute the balance of the account to those entitled to it.

Butler County, ss.

Certified from the record, this 19th day of April, A. D., 1864. WATSON J. YOUNG, Cl'k.

In pursuance of the above appointment, I will attend to the duties thereof, at my office, in Butler, on Thursday the 26th day of May next, at 1 o'clock, of said day, at which time and place those interested can attend if they see proper. HUGH C. GRAHAM,
April 27, 1864. Auditor.

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1864.

PROSPECTUS.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, first issued April 10, 1841, has to-day a larger aggregate circulation than any other newspaper published in America, or (we believe) in the world. Compelled a year since to increase the price of its several issues, or submit to the pecuniary ruin of its proprietors from the very magnitude of its circulation, it has probably since parted with some patrons to whom its remarkable cheapness was a controlling recommendation; but others have taken their place, and it has now more than Two Hundred Thousand subscribers and regular purchasers—an excess of at least Fifty Thousand over those of any rival. And this unprecedented currency it has achieved by very liberal expenditures in procuring early and authentic intelligence, by the fearless expression of convictions, by the free employment of ability and industry wherever it might contribute to excellence in any department of our enterprise, and by unshrinking fidelity to the dictates of Justice, Humanity, and Freedom.

By very large outlays for early and authentic advices by telegraph and otherwise from its own correspondents with the various armies of the Union, by special efforts to furnish such information respecting Markets, Crops, new discoveries or improvements in Agriculture, &c., as must specially interest farmers, we have assiduously labored to make a journal calculated to meet the wants and subserve the interests of the Producing Classes.—That end we have at least measurably attained; for no other newspaper exists in America or Europe which is habitually read by nearly so many farmers and their families as is THE TRIBUNE to-day. We shall labor to increase both the number and the satisfaction of this by far the most numerous class of its patrons.

During the existence of the Whig party, this paper supported that party, though always sympathizing with the more liberal, progressive, Anti-Slavery "wing" thereof. When new issues dissolved or transformed old organizations through the spontaneous uprising of the people of the Free States against the repudiation of the Missouri Restriction, The Tribune heartily participated in that movement, and was known as Republican. When the long smoldering conspiracy to divide and destroy our country or reduce it entire to complete abasement to the Slave Power culminated in overt treason and rebellion, it naturally, necessarily regarded resistance to this conspiracy as paramount to all other considerations, and devoted all its energies and efforts to the maintenance of our Union. In every great controversy which has divided our country, it has been found on that side which naturally commands the sympathy and support of the large majority of school-houses and the decided minority of grog-shops, and so doubtless will be to the last.

Ardently desiring and striving for the early and enduring adjustment of our National distractions, The Tribune leaves the time, the nature and the conditions of that adjustment implicitly to those lawfully in authority, confiding in their wisdom and patriotism, anxious to aid them to the utmost in their arduous responsibilities and not to embarrass them even by possibility. Firmly believing in the Apostolic rule—"First pure *then* peaceable"—holding that the total and final extirpation of Slavery is the true and only absolute cure for our national ills—that any expedient that stops short of this can have but a transient and illusory success—we yet propound no theory of "reconstruction" and indorse none that has been propounded by another—neither Sumner, nor Whiting's, nor any of the various Copperhead devices for achieving "peace" by surrounding the public into the power of its traitorous foes—but, exhorting, the American People to have faith in their Government, to re-enforce their armies and replenish their treasury, we believe that, if they but do their duty, a benign Providence will in due time bring this fearful struggle to such a close as will best subserve the true greatness of our country and the permanent well-being of mankind.

We respectfully solicit the subscriptions and active exertions of our friends, and of all whose views and convictions substantially with ours.

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Mail Subscribers, one year (311 issues).....$8.

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The Semi Weekly Tribune is sent to Clergymen for $2 25

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Twenty copies, to one address, one year, $25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. Any person who sends us a club of thirty or over shall receive THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE gratis.

To any person who sends us a club of fifty or over THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent without charge.

The Weekly Tribune is sent to Clergymen for $1 25.

The Post-Offices where full Clubs cannot be formed either for the Semi-Weekly or Weekly Tribune, subscribers to the two editions can unite at Club prices, should the total number of subscribers come within our rule.

Address, THE TRIBUNE.
Tribune Buildings, New York.

WAVERLY MAGAZINE.

FOR FAMILY AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION.

Edited by Moses A. Dow.

This paper is the largest Weekly ever published in the country. Its contents are such as will be approved in the most fastidious circles—nothing immoral being admitted into its pages. It will afford as much reading matter as almost any one can find time to peruse, consisting of Tales History, Biography, together with Music and Poetry.—The paper contains no ultra sentiments, and meddles neither with politics nor religion, but it is characterized by a high moral tone. It circulates all over the country, from Maine to California.

TERMS.—The Waverly Magazine is published weekly by Moses A. Dow, No. 5, Lindall Street, Boston, Mass. Two editions are printed, one on thick paper, for Periodical Dealers, at 8 cents a copy, and an edition for mail subscribers (on a little thinner paper, so as to come within the low postage law.)

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A new volume commences every July and January.—But if a person commences at any number in the volume, and pays for six months, he will have a complete book, with a title-page.

When a subscriber orders a renewal of his subscription he should tell us what was the last number he received, then we shall know what number to renew it without hunting over our books. Otherwise we shall begin when the money is received. Persons writing for the paper must write their name, post office, county and state very distinctly. Those who wish their paper changed should tell where it has previously been sent. Postage on this paper is twenty cents a year, payable in advance at the office where taken out.

Clubs must always be sent at one time to get the benefit of the low price. We cannot send them at the club price unless received all together, as it is too much trouble to look over our books or keep an account with each one getting them up.

Monthly Parts—$4 a year, in all cases.

Any one sending us Five Dollars can have the weekly "Waverly Magazine," and either of the following works for one year by mail: "Peterson's Ladies' Magazine," "Harper's Magazine," Godey's Lady's Book," "Ladies Gazette of Fashion," "Atlantic Monthly."

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THE WAY TO SUBSCRIBE.—The proper mode to subscribe for a paper is to enclose the money in a letter and address the publisher direct, giving individual name, with the post office, county and state very plainly written, as postmarks are often illegible.

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