The Farmer's Department.

Watering Horses.

In a late number of the *American State Journal*, we find the following paragraph on the subject of watering horses, which, in reprinting, we beg leave to say that there is considerable diversity of opinion about what it advises. Along the seashore, say at Atlantic City, Cape May, &c., where visiters are driven about in the Jersey carriages, the drivers, who are generally shrewed men in matters relating to horse-flesh, are very careful not to water their horses over three times a day, without regard as to how much they have driven them. Some years ago, in taking one of our usual drivers from Cape May a considerable distance into the country, during a warm day, and not finding the horses to sweat like other horses brought down from Philadelphia, we inquired of the driver the cause of it. His reply was—"People down here in Jersey do not water their horses at every stopping-place as you do up in Pennsylvania. We believe that there is nothing so injurious to driving horses as too frequent watering. We water regularly three times a day—morning noon and evening—and find the animals to travel much freer, with less weariness, scarcely sweat at all, and are not nearly so liable to colds and other diseases. Beside, no horse *needs* watering oftener than three times a day. Use them to it, and they neither suffer nor look for water until the period for watering comes round."

This struck us at the time as very plausible and even cogent reasoning. This was then and we presume is now the general opinion among the numerous owners of Jersey carriages at the shore. We have often thought of it since, and on several occasions when driving with friends have referred to it, but we believe never in print before the present. What say our learned veterinary surgeons about it? We shall be glad to hear from them.

The following is the paragraph in the *Stock Jaurnal:*

"The quantity as well as quality of the water given a horse will greatly affect his condition. Perhaps no animal is more distressed by thirst than the horse, a fact not generally known, or if known, not fully appreciated. Horses should be watered *regularly*, when not at work, as well as when at work, provided in the latter case, that care is taken not to let him have it when overheated by work. Irregularity in the supply of water is often followed by a refusal to partake of solid food, and more frequently by colic and founder, in consequence of his drinking inordinately when an opportunity offers. For horses when they are not at work, it is perfectly safe to keep a supply of pure water always within their reach; but as before remarked, there is some danger in this plan when they are worked or driven, and are likely to become overheated.

"There is a very certain way of determining when a horse has been neglected. If the master, on entering the stable, and lifting the water bucket, finds the animal placing himself in an attitude of expectation, and eagerly gazing upon the vessel, it is a point blank evidence that his usual supply of water has been withheld."—*Germantown Telegraph.*

SOAP SUDS.—The value of this article as a stimulant of vegetable life, cannot be too highly appreciated. It contains the aliment of plants in a state of ready solution, and when applied, acts not only with immediate and obvious effect, but with a sustained energy which pertains to few even of the most concentrated manures. When it is not convenient to apply it in irrigation—the most economical method, perhaps, of using it—it should be absorbed by some material which may be used as an ingredient in the compost heap. Sods, muck and other similar articles should be deposited where the the suds from the sinks and laundry may finds its way to them, and be absorbed, for the benefit of crops. In this way several loads of manure, suitable for the support and sustenance of any crop, may be made at comparatively small expense. The highly putrescent character of this fermentable liquid qualify it admirably for the irrigation of compost heaps of whatever material composed. Being a potent fertilizer, it must, if necessity, impart additional richness to almost any material to which it may be added. Try it, and mark the result. —*Germantown Telegraph.*

PLASTER FOR LICE.—Joseph Nichols, of Honesdale, Pa., says that application of powdered plaster of Paris has been found to prove effectual in killing lice on domestic inimals. This virtue of gypsum was discovered accidentally.

There is one thing in this new remedy for lice which ought at least to be borne in mind, to wit: Keep the cattle carefully upon the premises for one or two days, in order that, in the event of the plaster not removing the lice, it can remove itself upon the land, where it is likely to be more efficient.

TO EXTRACT GREASE FROM SILK.—Wet the part with eau de cologne, and gently rub the silk upon itself between the hands. When dry the grease will disappear. This will also remove recent paint and grease from a wax-candle.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Sow Buckwheat.

It is now time to prepare for sowing buckwheat. It will not be too late till the middle of July north of us, and in this lattitude it may be sown some days later.

We urge all who have spare ground to put it in this crop. Barley will come off soon enough, and some wheat stubble can be plowed in time for it.

The reasons for an unusual amount of Buckwheat are:

"1. Wheat will be short throughout the West and Northwest. We did think there would be two-thirds of an everage crop. but the drouth in Minnesota, Wiscons'n and some portions of Iowa and Illinois has been so severe and the ravages of the insects in other localities have been so great that if half the usual yield shall be obtained it will fully meet our present expectation- Therefore sow buckwheat.

"2. Wheat will probable be $2 25 to $2 50 per bushel by next December, and of course buckwheat will be largely profitable.

"3. The prospect now is, that there will not be an unusual yield of corn this season; indeed unless copious rains shall soon visit about the half of the West in which the drouth prevails, this crop will be short."

Sow buckwheat! It will enter largely into the home consumption of breadstuf during the Winter, provided a supply shall, be furnished. Don't stand back appalled at $2 or $3 per day for labor, or $4 or $5 per team and man, but breast the occasion heroically, and not only save all your harvest, and give your growing crops good culture, but put in the buckwheat largely. Its harvest will come at a time when you will be somewhat relieved from pressing work.

And finally on this subject, and to conclude the whole matter briefly, we say, SOW BUCKWHEAT!!

HAYING.—The best time to cut hay is at the transition from flower to seed. The precise point, of course, can not be generally attained in ordinary practice, where many days are required for securing a crop, but the nearer we come to it the better. The expedition accomplished by means of mowing machines, horse rakes and horse forks have, however, greatly facilitated this object. Cutting grass early produces more readily a good after-growth. If done too soon, it will lack substance; if too late, it will be hard and woody. Celerity of operations depends much on good management, and on having every thing in full readiness. The omission of some requisite will delay the whole, and a day's delay, by throwing the mass of the work into a rain storm, may result in heavy loss.

APPLE MERINGUE.—This is a simple dish, but very attractive looking and very pleasant to eat. Take some stewed apples which has been carefully prepared and is entirely free from lumps. It must be strained through a cullender, if necessary. Put it into a pudding-dish; beat up the whites of two eggs, with not quite as much sugar as you use for frosting; heap this upon the apple; let it stand in a cool oven long enough to become slightly brown. The apple may be flavored with lemon, wine or cinnamon. Any other fruit may be used. This kind of frosting is often put on lemon and other pies which have no upper crust.—*Genesee Farmer.*

RASPBERRY VINEGAR.— Take three or four quarts of raspberries, put them in a stone crock and cover them with vinegar. Let them stand twenty-four hours. Then strain this juice through a jelley-bag and pour it on the fresh berries, letting this stand another day. Repeat this process until you have the quantity you desire. Add to each pint of juice one pound of sugar. Put it into a preserving kettle and allow it to heat sufficiently to melt the sugar. When it is cold, put it into bottles. It will keep for several years.—*Genesee Farmer.*

THE POTATO ROT.—At the last meeting of the N. Y. Farmers' Club, Carpenter said, "I have read and observed a great deal on the subject of the potato rot, and the sum of the whole seems to be that potatoes planted in moist, tenacious soils are much more subject to rot than when planted in dry ground." Mapes remark: "I had a field, half of which was under-drained, and I planted it to pototoes. On the under-drained part, none rotted; other half, all rotted."

TO CLEAN SILK.— A quarter of a pound of soft soap, one ounce of honey, one pint of gin. Put on with a flannel, or nail-brush, and afterwards brushed with cold water, then dip in cold water five or six times and hang out to drain, then iron(*wet* on the wrong side) with a hot iron.—*Genesee Farmer.*

WEEDS.—The busy labors of the month are apt to cause a neglect of weeds; and farmers who have kept their hoed crops clean until now, frequently neglect them, and they become foul. One of the most economical of all expeditures would be that of a little more labor in destroying these weeds, so that they may not seed the whole land for another year.

Educational Department.

A Plea for the Little Ones.

Go to the schooiroom on a hot summer day, when all the merchants and laborers are dressed in their coolest linen, and lolling about in idleness, because it is so hot, and ask if it is just or right, that those little children, sitting there on the hard benches, with their lessons before them—should be tied down to three hours confinement, less fifteen minutes recess, forenoon and afternoon? There they sit, too dull to study, and ready for any kind of mischief to while away the hours.—They do not know what study means.—"Going to school" is for them a long, tedious affair, the use of which they cannot see. They go to school—*say* a lesson twice, perhaps, four times a day—and the rest of the time tumble impatiently from one end of their seat to the other, or resignedly sleep away the rest of their hours of imprisonment. We all know how it is, and if we will think, we will know it is not right—this way of spending the most time with pupils old enough to learn without a teacher, and allowing the little ones to mope on for weeks over their alphabet, when they ought to be receiving information on a variety of subjects.—This letting the time run to waste with little ones, will do if they can have the privilege of attending school when their intellects shall have matured sufficiently to give them an insight into the importance of acquiring knowledge on all subjects. But in our common schools, where so many little children gather round the teacher for a few years, and then go out to help earn their living, leaving intelectual attainments out of the question; it seems just that as soon as the infant mind is capable of retaining the common facts and useful observations of life—they ought so be given it. Crowding a child forward may be worse than keeping it entirely in the rear; but there is little danger of injuring in that direction in a common school, and the teacher, who, from his own mental treasury, is continually bringing forth facts and fancies from the history and chemistry and philosophy of the world, at large, is fulfilling one of the most important of his duties. If our little ones, instead of sitting day after day, sleepily pondering over the shape of A, and B, &c., were to have, twice each session, a lively recitation of five minutes, when, after having the lesson repeated, they are asked questions about familiar some things—their machinery set to work, and then the long hours varied by short recesses, *study* being insisted upon at proper times, they will learn more and faster in a month than under the old method in a year. If these exercises consist in nothing more than teaching them the name of the States, the Presidents, names of rivers, etc.,—it will be better far than allowing them to fall into that torpid dullness of mind, which so many seem never to outgrow. Properly, they will be taught a thousand nameless things, full of practical utility and interest; their ideas will be brought out—their power of thought developed, by questions concerning the things around them, and little children will love the school-room for something beside the opportunity of social play, the fun at recess; and when they leave the school-room, instead of having to learn by experience how to learn by observation, they will already have become apt pupils, and have acquired a fund of information that will be to them a "principal" paying them a good rate of interest. Is not the suggestion worthy the attention of not only teachers but parents?—*Pike county Republican.*

ANXIETY BANEFUL.—Anxiety is the poison of human life. It is the parent of many sins, and of more miseries. In a world where all is so doubtful; where you may succeed in your wish and be miserable; where you may be disappointed, and be blest in the disappointment; what means this restless stir and commotion of mind? Can your solicitude alter the course, or unravel the intricacy of human events? Can your curiosity pierce thro' the cloud which the Supreme Being hath made impenetrable to mortal eye? To provide against every apparent danger, by the employment of the most promising means, is the office of wisdom. But at this point wisdom stops. It commands you to retire, after you have done all that was incumbent on you, and to possess your mind in peace. By going beyond this point; by giving yourselves up to immoderate concern about unknown events, you can do nothing to advance your success, and you do much to ruin your peace.—You plant within your breast the thorn which is long to gall you. To the vanity of life, you add a vexation of spirit, which is wholly of your own creation, not of Divine appointment. For the dubious goods of this world were never designed by God to raise such eager attachment. They were given to man for his occasional refreshment, not for his chief felicity. By setting an excessive value upon objects which were intended only for your secondary regard, you change their nature.—Seeking more satisfaction from them than they are able to aford, you receive less than they might give. From a mistaken care to secure your happiness, you bring upon yourselves certain misery.—*Family Monitor.*

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of John M'Gill, dec'd.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration on the estate of John M'Gill, late of Parker township, dec'd., have this day been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the estate of the deceased, will present the same properly authenticated for settlement. EBENEZER CHRISTY,
Butler, June 22, 1864:6t* Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

ESTATE OF JOHN KERNER, DEC'D.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration to the Estate of John Kerner, late of Middlesex township, Butler county, Penna., dec'd., have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the deceased, will make known the same without delay, to
CHRISTIANNA KERNER,
JAMES ANDERSON,
Administrators,
May 18, 1864:6t. Middlesex tp., Butler co., Pa.

AMERICAN CITIZEN Job Printing Office!

::o::

Ornamental, Plain, Fancy, Card, Book AND GENERAL JOB PRINTING,

Corner of Main and Jefferson Streets,

Opposite Jack's Hotel,

Butler Pa.

::o::

WE ARE PREPARED TO PRINT, ON SHORT NOTICE, Bill Heads, Books, Druggist Labels, Programmes, Constitutions, Checks, Notes, Drafts, Blanks, Business Cards, Visiting Cards, Show Cards, Pamphlets, Posters, Bills of Fare, Order Books, Paper Books, Billets, Sale Bills, &c.

BEING FURNISHED WITH

The Most Approved Hand Presses AND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF Type, Borders, Ornaments, Rules, Cuts, &c., IN THE COUNTY,

We will execute everything in the line of PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PRINTING

NEATLY, PROMPTLY, AND AT REASONABLE RATES,

In a style to excel any establishment at home, and compete with any abroad.

Skillied Workmen Are employed in every branch of the business, and we endeavor to meet the wants of the community, and to retain the honorable distinction which has been already conceded to this establishment, for

TASTE IN COMPOSITION AND Elegance in Press Work.

In all the essentials of Cheap Printing, Good Paper, Tasteful Composition, Beautiful Press Work, and DISPATCH, we invite comparison, from getting out a Card of a single line to an illuminated Poster, or a work of any number of pages.

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 GOODS,

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 borrough 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 & HARNESS

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 dentulies 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.

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 Grieles, 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.

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.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

THE GREAT American Tea Company

51 Vesey Street, New York,

Since its organization, has created a new era in the history

Of Selling TEAS in this Country.

ALL our Teas are selected by a Professional Tea-taster, expressly and exclusively for us, and we never charge over Two Cents (02 Cents) per pound above cost for original packages.

We have but One Price to every one for each quality, and that price is always marked on each sample package at our store in plain figures.

We issue a monthly price list of our Teas, which will be sent free to all who order it—we advise every Tea Seller to see it. It comprises a full assortment selected for every locality in the States, Provinces, South America and the West Indies. In this list each kind is divided into Four Classes or qualities, namely: Cargo, High Cargo, Fine, Finest, that every one may understand from description and the prices annexed that the Company are determined to undersell the whole tea trade.

We guarantee to sell our Teas in original packages at not over Two Cents per pound above cost, believing this to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying Enormous Profits.

Our business is largely done on orders, which we always execute as well and promptly as though the buyer came himself, giving true weights and tares, and always guaranteeing everything; our responsibility enabling us to do all we promise. Every dealer can order his tea direct from the Company, and parties doing business within Five Hundred (500) miles of New York, can Return Teas bought of us if they are not cheaper than they can buy elsewhere, and the purchaser is dissatisfied with his bargain, within fourteen days, (14), and have the money refunded to them. Those who are over Five Hundred miles can have thirty days (30), and the same privileges extended to them.

Besides these advantages the Company will pay All Expenses, both ways, if the Teas are returned.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
51 Vesey St., New York.

Feb. 17, '64:2mos.

THE WORLD

Brought right in the Very Midst of BUTLER,

SITUATE ON MAIN STREET,

WHERE the "Wanderer," in search of fine Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars, may "readily" perceive a quiet Indian, snugly standing on a box, with 'outstretched' arm, to welcome customers.

Geo. Vogeley, jr.

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of

Tobacco, Snuff, and Segars.

Having been duly appointed a "Committee of Six," to proceed to parts beyond these diggins, to procure for the citizens of Butler, and all others who may favor him with a call, the choicest articles in his line, would respectfully represent: that in pursuance of his appointment, he has been successful in collecting "full specimens" of the best articles ever found in Butler! He would also further represent: that he feels grateful to the public for the favors conferred upon him, in "days gone by," and hopes he will merit a continuation of their patronage in "days that are to come."

In conclusion, he begs leave to make the following remark: that he has a little the best articles in his line, that are to be found from the "centre to the circumference" of Pennsylvania, and, indeed, he might safely add, the United States of North America, the British Possessions, or the Californias, including the mouth of the Columbia river, all along the coast of Oregon, up as high as the parallel of "Philty Phour Phorty." He HUMBLY solicits the custom of all the "*Boar Boys*" of Butler, or any way faring man who may chance to make his transit across the disc of Butler, or sojourn within her borders for "a season," feeling confident he will give satisfaction, both as regards price and quality. Come and examine for yourselves! Don't put it off!! Procrastination is the thief of time!!! GEORGE VOGELEY, JR.

Butler, Pa., May 11, 1864:2mo.

REDICK'S DRUG STORE,

Opposite Stine's Store.

MEDICINES,	DRUGS, DRUGS, DRUGS,	MEDICINES,
MEDICINES,		MEDICINES,
MEDICINES,		MEDICINES,
PAINTS,	DYES, DYES, DYES, 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.

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 Rheubarb. 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.

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. 8, 1864:tf

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 cheerfuly 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.

AN excellent quality of Plaster Paris on hand and for sale by J. C. REDICK, & Co.

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.

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, Tabacco 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, Slates 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.

JACK'S HOTEL

F. S. MAGEE, Proprietor.

Corner of Main and Jefferson treets, Butler, Pa.

March 16, 1864.

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: 30 acres of which are cleared, under good improvement and in a high state of cultivation, 8 res 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; 12 acres of excellent timber, and 3 never failing springs. Excellent land to the amount of 258 acres adjoining the above is for sale.

April 27th. WM. MARSHALL.

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1864.

PROSPECTUS.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, first issued April 10, 1841, has today 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, and by special efforts to furnish such information respecting Markets, Crops, new discoveries or improvements in Agriculture, &c., as most specially interest farmers, we have sedulously 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 to the best.

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's, nor Whiting's, nor any of the various Copperhead devices for achieving "Peace" by surrounding the Republic into the power of its traitorous foes—but, exhorting the American People to have faith in their Government, to reinforce 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.

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