

The Farmer's Department.

Culture of Buckwheat. The following which we copy from the Utica Herald, is from the pen of X. A. Willard, Esq., of Herkimer county, N. Y., and is worthy of attention at this time:

The best soil for buckwheat is a dry, light, sandy loam, but it may be grown on most any land if properly prepared. As an extirpator of weeds the plant can be employed to a good purpose. The daisy, Canada thistle and quack (wild grass) can be destroyed by plowing in mid-summer, and roasting the roots by exposing them to the rays of the hot sun, while the rapid growth of the buckwheat overshadows and smothers out what remains alive of these pests, more especially if the crop be followed by clover or oats.

The following method has been found effectual in cleaning out quack from grounds overrun with this troublesome grass. Plow in the fall and again in the spring, then harrow at intervals of a week or oftener, as the quack grows up to the middle of June, and if the land is not rich use manure so as to grow a heavy crop of straw; this will smother the quack. Buckwheat straw, if cut before frost, is palatable to cattle and sheep, and can be used with advantage during the early season of foddering. Many people throw the straw away or pile it up for manure. This is bad economy as it can be used, and thereby be a saving to the hay-mow.

When sown for a fertilizer or fodder, two bushels of seed should be sown to the acre. As a fertilizer it is not so valuable as clover, but has one advantage, inasmuch as it can be grown on land where clover could not be profitably employed for this purpose. It should be turned deep under the soil while plants are in blossom, and when used this way rapidly enriches the land. Buckwheat forms a very good "pasturage for bees," and the apiarian can make it worth while to grow the crop for this purpose. The honey made from buckwheat is inferior to that made of clover, yet this is in part compensated by extra quantity and the rapidity with which the stores are gathered. Some years, during the clover season, it is so rainy that bees are unable to gather their supply of honey. A field of buckwheat may then prove the means of saving the swarms through the winter. Last year was a season of swarms were unable to collect enough food for winter: hence there were immense losses of swarms. But we have observed in several instances when buckwheat fields were convenient last season to the apiary, the loss of swarms was less, and in many cases no more than usual. In Europe the plant is extensively grown as a food for bees.

Buckwheat requires care in harvesting to prevent loss from shaking off the seed, more than any other crop. Some writers recommend cutting as soon as one-third the seed is turned brown; others say two-thirds. If we wait for all to ripen, the earliest and best part of the grain is lost. Perhaps the best plan is to cut when one-half the seed are turned brown: the unripen grain then dawns enough nutrition from the straw, which is succulent and juicy, to fill out and mature the grain after it is cut. The most approved method of harvesting is to cut with a cradle, rake the straw into bundles and set up. It will be often necessary for them to remain in the field for a week or two before they are sufficiently cured. When ready to be carted from the field, the grain should be threshed out immediately, or as soon as may be after the loads reach the barn. The maximum yield of buckwheat is from 30 to 50 bushels per acre; 25 to 30 is considered a fair crop. The success of buckwheat is affected by the weather to which it is exposed in the several stages of its growth. In this respect it is more susceptible than any other kind of grain. In growing the crop successfully much depends not only on the general state of the weather throughout the season, but also on the particular times which may have been chosen for sowing. A week earlier or later often makes a very great difference, and yet, notwithstanding this uncertainty, the crop, it is believed, all things considered, is one of the most remunerative a farmer can grow.

TO KEEP HAMS.—Mr. Brooks, of Tioga county, gives a method of keeping hams which has never failed with him.—He has tried them in salt, in grain, in pounded charcoal, in dry ashes and sewed up in cloth and whitewashed, but they would either mould or suffer injury some other way. He then made sacks for them of a yard square of good sheeting, putting them up before infected by flies, one in a sack.—Sweet hay is cut up about one inch long, and put in the sacks, around the hams, keeping them from the bag. They are then tied up and bung in the smokehouse, or some cold, dry place; the hay and bag will keep away the flies, and allow the escape of moisture, so that they will not mould.—If well cured and thoroughly smoked, one may depend on having good hams as long as they last, or for years. The bag will last for a generation.—Those who have not yet secured their hams for this season will do well to try this plan.

Remedy for the Apple Tree Borer.

Mr. Editor, I desire to say something about the apple tree borer, an enemy from which we have greatly suffered in our attempts to secure healthy trees and good crops. So far as my own trees are concerned, I think I have found a remedy. I planted an apple orchard eighteen years ago, and the trees thrived very well for five or six years, when they began to droop and look sickly. Upon examining them I found the borer in great numbers, having done considerable damage, and some of them appeared to be past recovery. I went to work and took them out. After removing them I was about to apply coal tar, but I was told it would be a worse enemy than the borer. I thought a while, and decided to apply urine, from the cowstable, having tanks and appliances to secure all this valuable liquid manure, as every farmer should have. I applied this copiously around the bottom of the trees, and washed the trunks thoroughly. The result is that I have not a borer in my orchard, and the trees have completely recovered, and give me abundant crops. I have been using this remedy for three years and it has well repaid me for the labor required; and I think I can commend it confidently to my brother farmers who will first carefully remove the borer and properly apply it, say twice a year afterwards. It will be seven years this spring since I planted five apple trees. Three of the five were attacked by the borer, killing one, and the other two looked very sickly. I removed the worms, and upon the remaining four used the urine freely; they recovered and bore this season very fine fruit.

Three years ago the coming spring, I planted thirty-six apple trees, and at once applied the urine copiously, and there is not, to my knowledge, a single borer in the whole of them; besides they have grown and look remarkably well. Some of my neighbors, who planted trees at the same time, obtained at the same nursery, complain of the depredations of the borer. Believing this, Mr. Editor, to be a remedy, when properly used, I think it my duty to communicate it to my brother farmers through your interesting columns.

How Ladies Should Dress. As you look from your windows in Paris, observe the first fifty women who pass; forty have noses depressed in the middle, a small quantity of dark hair and a swarthy complexion, but then what a toilet! Not only suitable for the season, but the age and complexion of the wearer. How neat the feet and hands! How well the clothes are put on, and more than all, how well they suit each other!

Before American women can dress perfectly, they must have the taste of the French, especially in color. One reason why we see colors ill-arranged is that the different articles are purchased each for its own imagined virtues, and without any thought what it is to be worn with. Women, while shopping, buy what pleases the eye on the counter, forgetting what they have at home. That parasol is pretty, but it will kill by its color, one dress in the buyer's wardrobe, and be unsuitable for the others. To be magnificently dressed costs money; but to be dressed with taste is not expensive. It requires good taste, knowledge and refinement—Never buy an article unless it is suitable to your age, habit, style, and the rest of your wardrobe. Nothing is more vulgar than to wear costly dresses with a common delain, or cheap lace with expensive brocades.

What colors, it may be asked, go best together? Green with violet; gold with dark crimson or pale blue with scarlet; pink with black or white; and gray with scarlet or pink. A cold color generally requires a warm tint to give life to it. Gray and pale blue, for instance, do not combine well, both being cold colors. White and black are safe wear, but the latter is not favorable to dark or pale complexions. Pink is to some skins the most becoming; not, however, if there is much color in the cheeks or lips, and if there be even a suspicion of red in either hair or complexion. Peach color is perhaps one of the most elegant colors worn. Maize is very becoming, particularly to persons with dark hair and eyes. But whatever the color or materials of the entire dress, the details are all in all; the lace around the bosom and sleeves, the flowers—in fact, all that furnishes the dress. The ornaments in the head must harmonize with the dress. If trimmed with black lace, some of the same should be worn in the hair should decorate the dress.

HE PAID IN ADVANCE.—A cotemporary says—"There is a man up in our country who always pays for his paper in advance. He has never had a sick day in his life—never had any corns or toothache—his potatoes never rot—the weevil never eats his wheat—the frost never kills his corn or beans—his babies never cry in the night and his wife never scolds, and always wears moderate sized hoops. Reader, if you would witness like results on your own part, go, thou, and do likewise."

A dispatch from Bangor, Maine, states that a portion of the State Guard, left that city yesterday for garrison Fort McClary, and that among the privates was Vice President Hamlin.

THE BROOK.

Up in the wild, where no one comes to look, There lives and sings a lonely brook; Lived and sang in the dreary pines, Yet crept on to where the daylight shines. Pure from their heaven, in mountain chalice caught, It drinke the rains as drinks the soil her thought; And down dim hollows, where it winds alone, Bears its life-burden of unletted song.

I catch the murmur of its undertone That sighs, "concealed, alone" alone! And hear, afar, the rivers gloriously Shout on their path toward the shining sea!

The weaver flies, chanting to the sun, And wearing names of honor every one; Outstretching wide, and joining hand with hand, To four great girts along the aching land.

Al, lonely brook! creep onward through the pines, Best through the gloom to where the daylight shines; Sing on among the stumps, and secretly Fold low the woods are all akin to thee!

Drink the sweet rain the gentle heaven sendeth, Hold thy own path, however dark it tendeth, For somewhere underneath the stony sky, Thou, too, shalt find the rivers by-and-by!

Backwoods Eloquence.

A man on his trial for murder, having been found guilty by the evidence, is supposed to have been successfully defended by his counsel in the following speech, which is quite as good a warrant for the juries so often render as the usual reasons by which juries attempt to justify their finding:

"Thou shalt not kill." Now if you hang my client you transgress the command as slick as grease, and as plump as a goose's egg in a lot's face. Gentlemen, murder is murder, whether committed by twelve jurymen or an humble individual like my client. Gentlemen, I do not deny the fact of my client having killed a man! No such a thing, gentlemen. You may bring the prisoner in "guilty," the hangman may do his duty, but will that exonerate you? No such thing. In that case you will be murderers. Who among you is prepared for the brand of Cain to be stamped upon his brow-to-day? Who, freemen? -Who, in this land of liberty and light? Gentlemen, I will pledge my word not one of you has a bowie knife. No gentlemen, your pockets are odoriferous with the fumes of cigar cases and tobacco. You can smoke the tobacco of rectitude in the pipe of a peaceful conscience; but, hang my unfortunate client, and the scaly alligators of remorse will gallop through the internal principles of your anatomical construction is turned into a railroad for the grim and gory goblins of despair.

Gentlemen, beware of committing murder! Beware, I say, of meddling with the eternal prerogative! Gentlemen, I adjure you, by the unmaunted ghost of temporary sanctity, to do no murder! I adjure you, by the name of woman, the main spring of the tickling timepiece of time's theoretical transmigration, to do no murder! I adjure you, by the love you have for the esculent and continental gusto of your native pumpkin, to do no murder! I adjure you, by the American eagle that whipped the universal gamecock of creation, and is now roosting on the magnetic telegraph of time's illustrative transmigration, to do no murder! And lastly, if you expect to wear store-made coats; if you ever expect free dogs not to bark at you; if you never expect to wear boots made of the free hide of the Rocky Mountain buffalo; and to sum up all, if you ever expect to be anything but sneaking, low-flung, rascally, braided small ends of humanity, whittled down into indistinctibility, acquit my client and save your country.

The prisoner was acquitted, of course.

Pennsylvanians, To Arms!

The stirring address of Gov. Curtin, in another column, dispels all doubts as to the formidable character of the invasion. It is a stern fact that the force relied on to resist the invader, has been compelled to fall back. Baltimore and the National Capitol are immediately threatened! The call to arms is sounded under an actual emergency, and no patriotic citizen can disregard it. Inactivity now becomes a crime, our sole duty a prompt response to the call to arms! If the invader is not met and overcome at the threshold, it may not be many days before he will be in our own neighborhood. Western Pennsylvania and our own teeming city are a tempting prize. The summons by the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth does not magnify the crisis. It lays upon every citizen a solemn duty, which we feel sure those of Western Pennsylvania will seek neither to evade nor postpone.

We are not particularly advised of the steps which will be taken under the stern realities of the crisis, but presume that means will not be wanting to muster in and send forward promptly, all who volunteer.

Now if we are men, and love our country, let us shew it. To arms! is the call. To arms! our duty!—Pitts. Com.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The Paris correspondent of the London Globe, says the Alabama made two attempts to board the Kearsage but her commander out-manoeuvred Semmes, and finally sent a projectile right through the Alabama's boiler. Then seeing what had occurred he bro't all his guns to bear on the pirate in a concentrated broadside from the starboard, and made a breach of four yards in length under her water mark, when she began to sink rapidly.

A dispatch from Bangor, Maine, states that a portion of the State Guard, left that city yesterday for garrison Fort McClary, and that among the privates was Vice President Hamlin.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Administrator's Notice. Estate of Joseph D. Fowler, dec'd. WHEREAS Letters of Administration to the Estate of Joseph D. Fowler, late of Marion township, Putnam county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, and he has taken the oath required by law to make known the same without delay, to all persons having claims or demands against the said decedent, he hereby gives notice that any such claims or demands should be presented to him within the time therein expressed.

Executor's Notice. Estate of David Rosenberry, dec'd. WHEREAS Letters Testamentary with the Will annexed, have been granted to the undersigned, and he has taken the oath required by law to make known the same without delay, to all persons having claims or demands against the said decedent, he hereby gives notice that any such claims or demands should be presented to him within the time therein expressed.

Administrator's Notice. Estate of John M. Gill, dec'd. WHEREAS Letters of Administration on the estate of John M. Gill, late of Marion township, Putnam county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, and he has taken the oath required by law to make known the same without delay, to all persons having claims or demands against the said decedent, he hereby gives notice that any such claims or demands should be presented to him within the time therein expressed.

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Business Advertisements. NEW MARBLE SHOP. THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they have opened a new Marble Shop and are now on hand a large stock of Monuments and Grave Stones, of all descriptions. We will always have on hand a large stock of American and Italian Marble, Nos. 1 & 2.

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WILLIAM VOGELY, Proprietor. THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they have opened a new Harness Shop and are now on hand a large stock of Harnesses and Saddles, of all descriptions. We will always have on hand a large stock of Harnesses and Saddles, of all descriptions.

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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.

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IMPORTANT NOTICES.

NOTICE TO FARMERS! THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Butler County, and the public generally, that he is prepared to receive orders for Ring Bone and Bone Spavin, with one slight application, in from Six to Nine days, without injuring the Horse the least. The subscriber will also be pleased to receive orders for the cure of the above diseases, for which a Copy Right has been secured.

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