The Farmer's Department.

Farm Work for August.

HARVESTING.—In the far North, where this is not yet completed, refer to the direction of last month. Oats in many places yet remain to be cut. This should be done while the straw is yet slightly green—the straw will be more valuable, and the grain not shell out as when fully ripe. The gleanings of all grain fields may be secured with a horse rake

STUBBLE GROUND.—To destroy the seeds of weeds, harrow all stubble ground as soon as the harvest has been secured, or pigs have eaten all the gleanings—the first rain will then cause all seeds to germinate, and the next plowing will turn under the green crop as manure.

HARVEST TOOLS.—These are often neglected, and suffered to remain weeks exposed to the weather, to their serious injury, by the rusting of metal and the decay of wood. Let them all be carefully housed, after having been thoroughly, cleaned, and the bright metal parts rubbed slightly with lard, oil or melted grafting wax.

SEED WHEAT.—In order to keep up the highest quality, or to improve the seed of wheat, select the very best portions of the field, and exclude the seed of every weed, and especially of that notorious intruder, chess. Many careful farmers, by continued, attention for years, have succeeded in entirely eradicating chess from their farms. To improve the quality of seed wheat, the largest and finest heads may be selected by hand; the process repeated, year after year, will give very encouraging results. A half day spent in thus selecting the best heads will furnish a considerable amount, and all weeds may thus be kept out. The best winnowing machines may also be used for this purpose, seperating the largest, best and earliest ripening grains from the rest.

WEEDS.—This is the season of the year when many seeds ripen and scatter their seeds. A day's work now, properly applied may therefore save a half dozen day's labor another season. Clear all the weeds out of corn and potato fields, root crops and gardens. Briers cut during this month will be severely checked in growth, and sometimes destroyed. Plow in deeply the ox-eye daisy; dig up all scattered plants which appear before winter, and follow next year with a hoed crop.

DRAINING.—On lands which were too wet to underdrain last spring, the work may be now done to advantage. Muck swamps, which may be reclaimed and brought into cultivation, or which may afford muck for compost heaps, should now be thoroughly underdrained. The muck for manure should be thrown out and formed into large, well-shaped heaps, and they will become dry in the course of a few months. To prevent rain from soaking these heaps, they may be neatly covered with boards or thatch, or if even made with a smooth sloping top, beaten hard with a spade, muck of the rain will be thrown off from the surface. The disappointment which many meet with in the use of muck with manure, is owing to the amount of water which it already contains, preventing the absortion of the liquid parts of the manure. Wet muck is usually about nine-tenths water; and if rendered perfectly dry, will therefore absorb about nine times its own weight of liquid manure; hence the importance of using it in yards or manure heaps as dry as possible.

MANURING WHEAT.—In most of our best wheat regions, unless the soil is already quite rich, the most effective use of manure is a top-dressing after the land has been plowed. It has often increased the crop eight or ten bushels per acre, and sometimes given a good yield of the Mediterranean variety where the winter has nearly destroyed undressed fields. The manure for this purpose should be fine or well rotted and well broken by harrowing. To prevent the manure wagons from hardening the plowed soil, it is a good way to plow and then dress a strip on the further side of the field, and then repeat the process on successive strips till the whole is completed. If the soil is very dry, bring the moist portions up by deep plowing, and drill in immediately.

STACKS AND STRAW.—Every farmer, where practicable, should provide barn room for all his hay and straw; but where stacks become necessary, much may be done for securing their contents in good condition by retopping them. A load of straw neatly placed upon the top of a large hay-stack, and neatly raked downwards, or what is better, thatched top, would be of great benefit.

Farmers who have an ample barn room, with their grain safe from rats, and who are not compelled to hurry it early into market, will do best to leave their thrashing until winter. A small machine, driven by a two-horse endless chain power, will enable them to go through the work at that time with little or no additional help for attendance. The straw being fresh will be preferred by animals. Where, however, thrashing is done, care should be taken to secure straw in good stacks, protected from the weather. Good, well-preserved straw will assist much in wintering animals, and if fed in connection with a small portion of grain or meal, may bring them through in good condition more cheaply than if fed on hay alone. The daily use of a portion of straw as litter will help towards the manufacture of a large amount of manure. The straw should therefore be placed where it is easily accessible at all times. The stacks or ricks should therefore be as carefully built as stacks for hay.

FATTENING ANIMALS.—Feeding these should be commenced early in the season—the same amount of food will go much farther now than in cold weather. Late summer apples may be fed to swine. Select and purchase all needed stock.

MEADOWS.—These should be now cleaned of all bushes, rocks, stones and other rubbish which may interfere with the mowing machine another season.

FENCES AND STONE WALLS.—Farms which have loose stones, or quarries, may be furnished with the best of barriers, in the shape of good stonewalls. A few weeks spent in each year will after a time furnish the farm. The great leading requisite, to prevent the frost from ultimately throwing them over, is to set them in trenches. These trenches should be as wide as the bottom of the wall, and deep enough to be below frost—say from a foot to a foot and a half. These trenches may be filled with such small stones as can not be used in the wall; large ones will not answer. The trenches should never become filled with water walls built upon the surface of the ground, no matter how well built and perfect the blocks may be, will soon become distorted by heaving, and be ultimately overthrown by frost. Where the stone are not good for building, the wall may be bound together by strong cross-ties of durable wood, placed about half way up; or at two or three different distances up—cut the right length with a saw, and split thin, and two or three inches wide. In such cases, or where stone is not abundant, half wall may be built, capped with two rails, supported by stakes.

SAVING TIMOTHY SEED.—The great point is to have a good, *clean* crop. The best portion of the meadow should be selected, and all foul weeds previously well cleaned by hand. It is usually cut too late, or when the seed shells. The best time is when most of the heads have become brown It is unimportant how it is cut, provided it is taken in before the seed wastes, and it is not allow to heat or mould. It may be cradled at some hight, the rest being afterwards with a mowing machine; or it may be cut with a hand-scythe—narrow swaths and a little practics enabling the workmen to throw the heads all one way. It will usually be dry enough to bind in a day or two.—*Tucker's Annual Register.*

☞ The following capital story is told of a constable in Pennsylvania. He had served a legal precept of some sort on a particular friend of his, who, greatly drunk at the time, rebelled against the law and its myamidon, seizing the officer and shaking almost to pieces. The parties meeting a few days after, Jim, the offender, was quite orofuse in his apologies:

"You know, Jake," said he, "I would not have served you so, if I had been sober; it was the devilish whisky did it all." The official at last mollified and relented under Jim's expostulations. "As to the shaking," said he, "I don't bear any malice, or valley it a cent on my own account; but as an officer, Jim, recollect whoever shakes me *shakes the commonwealth!*"

PASHUNCE OV JOB.—Everybody is in the habit ov bragging on Job, and Job did hav konsiderable bile pashunce, that's a fac, but did he ever keep a distrik skule for 8 dollars a month, and board 'round?' Did he ever reap lodged oats down hill in a hot da, and have all his gallus buttons bust oph at once? Did he ever hav the jumpin teethache and be made tend the baby while his wife was over to Perkinses at a tea squall? Did he ever git up in the morning awful dri, and turf it miles before breakfast to get a drink and find that the man kep a temperance house? Did he ever undertake to milk a kicking hefer with a bushy tail in fli time, out in the lot? Did he ever sot down onto a litter ov kittens in the old rockin cheer, with his summer pantaloons on? If he cud do all theze things and praze the Lord at the same time, all I hav got tu sa iz "Bully for Job."

A WOMAN IN A HORRIBLE SITUATION—Mrs. William Eaans, of Mercer, C. W. a woman of 35, has had a difficulty in her stomach for several years. Lately physicians have decided that the trouble is occasioned by a live and growing snake in tho stomach. It has grown so large that it distends the stomach so as to produce a bunch upon the outside as large as a quart bowl. Upon pressing this bunch with the hand the reptile recoils and produces great distress in the stomach. When fish or meat is being cooked in the room, if the snake is not satisfied with food, it rises up in the throat, producing stragulation. When desiring food, it manifests it by rising up in the throat. Physicians see no way in which this snake can be removed without certain death to the woman.

☞ It is customary in some churches for the men to be placed on one side, and the women on the other. A clergyman, in the midst of his sermon, found himself interrupted by the talking of some of the congregation of which he was obliged to take notice. A woman immediately rose and wishing to clear her own sex from the aspersion, said, "Observe, at least, your reverence, it is not on our side." "So much the better, good woman, so much the better," answered the clergyman; "it will be the *sooner over.*

Wheeler's Cavalry Movements.

NASHVILLE, August 17.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* of the 6th contains the following: The rebels in the attack on Dalton numbered 5,000 infantry and cavalry and six brass howitzers, commanded by Maj. Gen. Wheeler. The garrison at Dalton numbered 400 of the 2d Missouri, under Col. Seibold. On Sunday morning the rebels approached the town in line of battle. Wheeler sent a formal demand for surrender.

(Signed) JAS. WHEELER,
Major Gen. Com'd Confederate Forces.

Colonel Leibold responded in the following laconic terms:

"I have been placed here to defend the post, but not to surrender."

(Signed) B. LEIBOLD, Com'd'g.

The rebels outnumbered Col. Leibold ten to one. His command sought protection in his earthworks and a large brick building. The invaders swarmed into the town and were gallantly kept at bay by the garrison, who from behind the works mowed down the rebels. On Monday morning General Steadman arrived with reinforcements.

WASHINGTON, August 12, 1864.—The commander of the U. S. steamer Potomaska reports to the Navy Department, under date of July 30th, the destruction of two rebel salt works on a creek leading out of Bock river, Georgia, six miles from the mouth. One of the works contained twelve pans, and another six. R. P. Swan, Acting Vol. Lieut. Colmmanding, left the ship at two o'clock in the morning and landed at daylight. He destroyed the pans effetually. Lieut. Swan had the first and third cutters with him, and on their return they were firod on by the enemy, at a distance of ten yards. Three men were wounden. The enemy laid very low. The fighting was kept up for three quarters of an hour, when the expedition returned safely.

The Navy Department has information of the success of an expedition sent from the Uunited States ship Saratoga to Dogby sound, Georgia, capturing the inhabitants of McIntosh co., Ga. A whole country meeting of rebels was captured. They destroyed two bridges and a large encampment.

Information from Williamsport, to seven o'clock yesterday morning, says all was quiet. The rebels retired from Virginia bank, going towards Winchester. A bsttle is expected there.

GEN EARLY ORDERED THE BURNINF OF CHAMBERSBURG.—The fact that four citizens of Hagerstown were taken as hostages by the rebels when they re-occupied that place, on Friday last, has already been announced in our columns. One of them was Rev. Mr. Hyde, who was taken to Early's headquarters. Gen Early affirmed to Mr. Hyde that he (Early) ordered the burning of Chambersburg. That the General made this assertion there can be no doubt. We have received the facts of the case of Rev. Irwin H Torrence, (secretary of the East Pennsylvania Bible House,) who obtained his information this morning, at Chambersburg, from Rev. Mr. Hyde, who has been paroled by the rebel commander, on condition that he reports at Richmond in two weeks, if not exchanged previous to that time.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

NEW YORK, August 12.—A passengar by the Evening Star from New Orleans reports that they were chased on the 11th inst. by a pirate for four hours. Also that she fired three shots at the Evening Star.

Newbern Aug. 5.—The following items are taken from the Newbern *Times:*

An expedition from Norfolk traversed through the Albermarle counties on Saturday and Sunday last, following close upon one from Newbern, clearing out blockade runners and obtaining important information.

Another rebel ram is in course of completion at Edwards' Ferry, and they are pushing every nerve to finish it and bring it down on the river with the fall floods.

A diamond shaped floating battery has been completed, carrying two guns to a side, with which the rebels propose to defend the mouth of the Roanoke river.

They have also constructed a fort, mounting 12 guns and a 100 pound Parrott, at the mouth of the river.

Forts Gray and Wessels have been totally demolished.

Attempts have been made by the rebels to raise the sunken Soutfield.

☞ The following are worth remembering:

1. It must not be supposed that editors and preachers can please everybody.

2. That to get angry with an editor or a pastor, because they do not always please us, is very silly.

3. That the whole world is not greatly interested in our personal difficulties and trials.

4. That brooding over difficulties, whether real or imaginary, will only aggravate them.

5. That it is too much to expect the world to move in just such way as will suit our convenience, and in no other way.

6. That a spirit of complaining is very unamiable.

7. That a complainer is never satisfied. If one cause of complaint is removed, he will soon discover another.

8. That he who starts out with the intention of correcting all the errors of men generally fails to correct anything.

9. That when men will not listen to us, they are not therefore necessarily devoid of wisdom.

10. A man or woman never lost anything by being polite.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Orphan's Court Sale.

THE undersigned, Guardian of Jonathan H. Kelly and Rebecca Kelly, minor children of John Kelly dec'd, will offer at public sale on the premises, on the 14 of September, A. D., 1864, at one o'clock p. m., of said day, the following Real Estate: One fifth of fifty acres of land, situate in Worth township, Butler county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of George Kayler; east by lands of John Craig; south by lands of Samuel Douglas, and west by land of Amaziah Kelly.

TERMS:—One third in hand, the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest from confirmation of sale. ROBERT BARRON,
Guardian of above Minor Children.
Aug. 10, 1864.

Auditor's Notice.

George Leslie, for use of John Shoup, now for use of S. P. M'Calmont, vs Daniel Norigon.
E. D. No. 26, Sept. Term, 1863.

And now to wit: Dec. 12th, 1863, Petition of John Scott presented for the appointment of an Auditor to distribute the proceeds of Sheriff sale in this case. Same day Court appointed Hugh C. Graham, Esq., an Auditor to make distribution of the proceeds of sale according to law. By the Court,

Butler County, ss.
Certified from the record, this 12th day of Jan., 1864.
WM. STOOPS, Pro.

In pursuance of the above appointment, I will attend to the duties of the above appointment, I will attend to the duties thereof, at my office in Butler, on Thursday the 8th day of Sept. next, at 1 o'clock, p. m., of said day at which time and place, those interested, can attend if they see proper. HUGH C. GRAHAM,
Aug. 10, 1864. Auditor.

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, Ctk.

In pursuance of the above appointment, I will attend to the duties thereof, at my Office, in Butler, on Thursday the 1st day of Sept., at 1 o'clock, of said day, at which time and place those interested can attend if they see proper. HUGH C. GRAHAM,
Aug. 10, 1864. Auditor.

AMERICAN CITIZEN
Job Printing Office!

Ornamental, Plain, Fancy, Card, Book
AND
GENERAL JOB PRINTING,
Corner of Main and Jefferson Streets,
Opposite Jack's Hotel,
Butler Pa.

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.

Skillful 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.

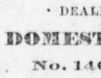
BUSINESS ADVERTISEM'TS.

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 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

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, Coral ite, 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 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.

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 "tall 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 "Fifty Fhour Fhorty." He HUMBLY solicits the custom of all the "*Dear People*" 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,

	DRUGS, DRUGS, DRUGS,	
MEDICINES, 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 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.

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, 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 streets, Butler, Pa.
March 16, 1864.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ARCHIBALD BLAKELEY,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKLIN, VENANGO COUNTY, PA.
Office one door North of KINNEAR HOUSE.
June 8, 1864:6mo.

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.

A. M. NEYMAN, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Office immediately opposite Walker's buildings,
Butler Pa.
Dec. 9, 1863:tf.

CHARLES MCCANDLESS.....HUGH C. GRAHAM.
McCANDLESS & GRAHAM,
Attorneys' 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.

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.
Jan. 6, 1864:tf A. N McCANDLESS.

VOGELEY HOUSE,
WILLIAM 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.

PARTNERSHIP.
THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public, that they have entered into Partnership, in the
Undertaking Business,
and hereby solicit the patronage of the public.
They are provided with a neat Hearse; and have on hand a large quantity of the very best material, and are fully prepared to furnish Coffins of all kinds on short notice. They will have on hands constantly a variety of Coffins finished to suit purchasers, and on the most reasonable terms.
They will also furnish Carriages and conveyances for Funeral occasions when requested. Ware Rooms, on Jefferson street, 2 doors West of American Citizen Office.
G. C. ROESSING,
Butler, July 20, 1864:tf. GEORGE W. EBA.

JAMES G. CAMPBELL.....WM. CAMPBELL
Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!
WM. & JAS. G. CAMPBELL—FOUNDERS—Foundry South of the borough of Butler, where Stoves Ploughs and other castings are made. A large supply constantly on hand and for sale at reasonable rates.
Dec9. 1863:tf.

IMPORTANT NOTICES.

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, and 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.—This 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'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 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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July 13, 1864.

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