



The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

THOMAS ROBINSON, - Editor.

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher.

BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY MAR. 8, 1865.

Whiskers!!!—Those wishing a fine set of whiskers, a nice moustache, or a beautiful head of glossy hair, will please read the card of THOS. F. CHAPMAN in another part of this paper.

On Saturday last, President Lincoln renewed his vows to the Constitution and Laws, and was formally inaugurated President of the United States for a second term.

Agricultural Election.

Notice is hereby given, that there will be an election held in the Arbitration room, on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing officers of the Butler County Agricultural Society, for the ensuing year.

THOS. McNEES, President.

Thos. Robinson, Sec'y Pro. Tem.

The Spring Election.

Our friends throughout the county will bear in mind that Friday, the 17th inst., is the day upon which to elect Township officers—School Directors, Justice of the Peace, Assessors, Overseers of the Poor, &c. We would urge upon our political friends the necessity of putting forward their best men.

We are of opinion that our mail facilities with the army, are quite imperfect. We received a letter from a friend a short time since, complaining that he had forgotten him—alleging that he had written three letters to us, and received no answer.

In our paper to-day, will be found a card from Mr. Sedwick. It seems to us singular that he declines being voted for, if he desires to retain the office.

A CARD.

Mr. Editor, Dear Sir:—I see a notice in your columns for an election for Post Master.

J. S. SEDWICK.

A dispatch from Washington states apprehensions are expected in some quarters, that there is a deep design in the great influx of deserters from the rebel armies into the loyal States.

The Confederates in Trouble!

It is not unusual to see the guilty criminal, after having spent a life of wickedness and crime, when he is at last caught by the strong hand of justice, become prayerful, if not religious.

In view of the fact that our position as a people is critical, it is respectfully suggested that all persons in the Confederacy observe Friday, the 10th day of March, appointed a day of fasting and prayer.

1. That all churches shall have at least three public services. The first early in the morning; the second at eleven o'clock, and the third in the afternoon, or at night.

2. That such churches as can, will keep their doors open, and the services in operation without intermission during the whole day—the ministers relieving one another, and the people going and coming as they may need.

3. That country churches protract their services through four or five hours.

4. That the people really humble themselves, and as a means thereof, eat no more food than may be necessary to keep up their strength.

5. That all light conversation and unbecoming amusements be discarded, and the day be truly observed as a day of humiliation.

If there be any virtues in a day of fasting and prayer, it should be observed as the Bible directs. Heretofore many have kept it as a mere holiday. This cannot be expected to elicit God's blessing.

If we give all our time and hearts to it for that one day, we may look for a great blessing.

We don't believe that those who still profess to be ambassadors of the Most High, who still prostitute their high and Holy profession to the cause of sin, can have any more influence over the Divine will, than had the Prophets of Baal, in the celebrated case in scripture, where they cried all day for the demonstration of the power of their god.

How strange the reflection that men professing to be followers of the meek and lowly Jesus, can address a throne of grace in behalf of a cause, the success of which would result in the destruction of the freest government in the world!

Our attention has been called to an article in the Armstrong Democrat, from the pen of Mr. Copely, which we give below, and recommend to the careful perusal of our readers.

On all former calls for men to sustain the Government against this gigantic rebellion, Armstrong county has responded nobly. In 1861, when the President called, first for 75,000 men, and afterwards for 500,000, no county in our State, of equal population, answered to the calls with more aacrity.

We are now engaged in filling what I fondly hope will be the last call. The work of filling sub-district quotas on the local bounty system is progressing briskly.

I am sorry to say that, so far, Armstrong county is behind. Kittanning borough, Elderton, Sugarcreek, and Manor are full, or nearly so.

Even on the score of pecuniary interest this is the worst policy that any people can adopt. We have some townships in this district which were almost ruined in the drafts of 1864.

Justice to myself and family, requires me to retain the office, so long as the proper authorities permit me to do so.

What an interval! Since last here we have met the rebels in deadly conflict at Manassas, at Bull Run, at Centreville, and Chantilly, at South Mountain, and Antietam, twice at Fredericksburg, at Salem Heights, and Chancellorsville, at Gettysburg, at Rappahannock Station, and Kelly's Ford, and lately for two days in the Wilderness, for a week a death-struggle in the slaughter-pens of Spottsylvania, on the North Anna and Pamunkey; for a

week in the region of Coal Harbor, and now we are here. A large circle complete; two years to make it; thirty miles yet from Richmond.

Under date of November 27, 1863, is an account of the battle at Rappahannock Station, from which we are tempted to copy the following, in regard to a regiment which Maj. Gen. Hancock represented as one of the bravest and best that he ever saw more in battle:

SCENES ON THE BATTLEFIELD.—Early next morning (Sabbath) I passed into the woods of the scene of last evening's bloody struggle. All quiet now. The wounded have been sent away during the night, and the sixteen hundred prisoners conveyed far to the rear.

With one other extract, which we cannot forbear to copy, we take leave of this interesting and instructive volume. Writing from near Hanover Court House, May 28, 1864, the author says:

STARVING OUT THE REBELS.—This nonsense we have occasionally endeavored to combat in letters for the past three years. "Starved out." Yes, so we have been assured hundred times over by bogus legislators, ignorant, conceited newspaper reporters, and still more senseless editors.

There is time enough yet for every sub-district in the three counties to fill their quotas, provided they keep busy mustering in volunteers.

My old friends in Armstrong county will pardon the freedom of these remarks. They are prompted by the sincerest friendship, and by an intense desire to avert, as far as possible, a calamity which is impending over the heads of many of them.

Rev. Mr. Stewart, the author when the regiment was mustered out of service at the end of three years, was assigned to duty as chaplain at Glesboro; and with only so much knowledge of him as is to be gleaned from his book, and without assenting to every sentiment in the volume, we are prepared to believe that the Government has a discreet, faithful, and cultivated gentleman in charge of the grave duties to which he has been assigned.

We have examined the book ourselves, and can say to our readers that it will richly repay reading—a few copies are to be found with W. J. Young, our clerk of court, an active agent for its sale is also wanted, any wishing to undertake the business can call on him for information.

A Man Who Has Not Slept for Over Fourteen Years.

At present there is a soldier at the Chestnut Hill Military Hospital, Philadelphia, who has not slept for a single moment for over fourteen years and six months. This may seem incredible, but nevertheless it is true, and can be verified by numbers of persons.

Under date of June 16, 1864, at Charles City Court House, the author thus writes: Two years ago, after a series of bloody battles, the last of which at Malvern Hill—the most decided victory to the Union arms of the war—we were huddled up at Harrison's Landing like a flock of sheep in a rather small pen, for forty-seven mortal days, after which we retreated as quietly and as fast as we could past this old Charles City C. H.

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FROM SHERMAN.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says:—The absence of news from Gen. Sherman, and the reticence of the rebel press concerning the movements of their own troops, will naturally tend to breed apprehension in the minds of many in regard to the concentration of forces which the enemy is making in the hope of checking Sherman's march.

I am in possession of some information concerning this matter, which will throw some light on the subject. In the first place, it must be recollected that when Beauregard assumed command of the Rebel forces immediately in front of Sherman, he simply superseded H. Lee, who was ordered to Charleston; he in turn superseded Gen. Samuel Jones there. The force which Beauregard took command of was simply that which escaped from Savannah with Hardee, less four thousand Georgia militia, which were disbanded on South Carolina soil and returned home.

Hardee had at Charleston and vicinity only two brigades, including everything, or what was equal to one division of five thousand men. These moved northward and have probably formed a junction with Beauregard. At Wilmington, Bragg had not exceeded five thousand men, principally composed of Hoke's Division. These have fallen back in the direction of Goldsboro. On the line between Wilmington and Weldon, was stationed one brigade under Gen. Baker, of North Carolina, not over three thousand strong, including conscripts, militia, and every thing that could be dragged into the service.

At Salisbury there is also a small rebel force two regiments L. am told which will be relieved from their duty of guarding prisoners by the change now going on. The entire infantry force that Beauregard can therefore bring to resist Sherman, from any other point than Richmond, does not exceed at the outside twenty-two thousand men, if it equals that.

In addition, he has a Corps of cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Gen. Wade Hampton, and composed of two divisions; one commanded by Gen. Wheeler—the same who "whipped Knaptrick"—and then "fell back" so often to Georgia—numbering 4,000

Chestnut Hill on the 17th of November last, suffering from chronic diarrhoea and rheumatism. He has nearly recovered from his physical disability. His appetite is good, but yet he does not sleep.—He retires to bed, the same as other soldiers, but he cannot sleep. He simply receives physical rest. This brief narrative of a most wonderful phenomenon, may seem fabulous, but the reader is assured that it is the truth.—Philadelphia Press.

SHERIDAN!



VICTORY IN THE VALEY

Sheridan Defeats Early.

THE REBEL ARMY ROUTED.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

The following dispatches in relation to the reported defeat and capture of Gen. Early by Sheridan, and the capture of Charlottesville, have been received at this Department:

General Sheridan and his forces commenced their movement last Monday, and were at Staunton when last heard from. Major General Hancock was placed in charge of the middle military division, during the absence of Sheridan, with headquarters at Winchester.

Deserters in this morning report that Sheridan had routed Early and captured Charlottesville. They report four regiments having gone from here (Richmond) to reinforce Early.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General. CITY POINT, March 5.

Refugees confirm the statement of deserters as to the capture of Early, and nearly his entire force. They say it took place on Thursday last between Staunton and Charlottesville, and that the defeat was total.

U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen. NEW YORK, March 5.

The Times says a letter from Winchester states that on the 25th ult., cavalry reinforcements and pontoon trains arrived here, and on the 27th Gen. Sheridan started with about five thousand cavalry, it is said to operate in the direction of Lynchburg.

Gen. Hancock assumed command at Winchester on the departure of Sheridan.

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men, and Hampton's division from old Virginia, now commanded by Gen. Butler, of South Carolina, numbering 3,500 men, or a total in the Corps of 7,500 men. Beauregard's entire force, exclusive of any aid from Lee's force, is therefore about 30,000 men of all descriptions, and no resources of militia, minute men, etc., for they don't raise them in North Carolina.

These figures are much nearer correct than the enemy would like to admit, and are based upon such data as to entitle them to full credence.

It is an important fact that the railroads between Augusta and Atlanta, and between Macon and Atlanta, are still unrepaiied. The travel across the "Gaps" is by means of stage wagons, &c. The "Southern Express Company" carry all their goods that way.—N. Y. Times.

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List of Grand Jurors.

DRAWN FOR MARCH TERM, 1865. Thos. Stevenson, Esq., Slipperyrock; Daniel Meals, Sr., Washington; Brown J. Dadds, Penn; James Say, Parker; A. B. Tinker, Butler tp.; Thomas Brandon, Franklin; Anthony Hoon, Oakland; D. S. Ekas, Buffalo; Jos. M'Gowan, Muddyreek; Joseph Murrin of Jos. Venango; James G. Wilson, Jackson; Michael Emrick, Summit, Jno. Harbison, Middlesex; E. L. Varnum, Centre; Samuel Colwell, Jefferson; Jas. S. Shields, Mercer; Wm. Douthett, Forward; Jas. Stevenson, Connoquessing; A. B. Story, Fairview; Sam'l Cornelius, Worth; Thos. Ekas, Clinton; Robert Carnahan, bor. Butler; James Allen, Clay; Jno. Parks, Adams.

TRAVELERS JURORS—FIRST WEEK. George W. Milford, Allegheny; Robert Pinkerton, Adams; Silas Covert, Brady; Matthew Greer, Buffalo; Jacob Walter, Butler; James Wilson, Centre; Levi Stewart, Cherry; Ephraim Allen, Clay; Hugh M'Creo, Clearfield; Edward Fink, Clinton; John Starr, Sr., Concord; Jas. W. Garvin, Cranberry; Jas. Welsh, Jr., Connoquessing; John Wolford, Donegal; Chambers Scott, Forward; Jno. Albert, Franklin; Benj. Douthett, Forward; Jacob F. Wise, Jackson; Matthew Cunningham, Jefferson; Henry Westerfield, Lancaster; Robert M'Dowell, Marion; Wash. Buchanan, Mercer; Thos. Logan, Middlesex; Dunwiddy 'C'ollowh, Muddyreek; Matthew Harbison, Oakland; Eli Hartzell, Penn; Robert Storey, Parker; Dav. Armstrong, Slipperyrock; Jas. Keatts, Summit; Robert Martin, Sr., Venango; Samuel M. Moore, Washington; John Young, Winfield; John Bennett, Worth; M. W. Spear, bobo Butler; Josiah M'Michael, Millerstown; Absalom Stanor, Prospect; Jonathan Mayberry; Centreville; Geo. Beam, Harmony.

SECOND WEEK. John B. Adlington, Portersville; John Weber, Saxenburg; Eckart Bentel, Zellenpole; Solomon Snyder, Harrisville; John N. Pollock, Allegheny; Jerry W. Starr, Concord; John English, Cranberry; Thomas Watson, Winfield; Jonathan Clutton, Brady; Armstrong Renison, Adams; Samuel H. Fleming, Buffalo; William Bartley, Butler; Henry Whitmore, Centre; James Smith Cherry; James Stoughton, Clay; Wm. Harvey, Esq., Clinton; Samuel Wilson, Connoquessing; John S. Shakley, Donegal; W. G. Stoughton, Fairview; Peter Albert, Franklin; John Cowan Forward; Jacob H. Ziegler, Jackson; Philip Bortner, Jefferson; William Wilson, Lancaster; Joseph Marstal, Marion; William P. Braham, Mercer; A. T. Harbison, Middlesex; John M'lymonds, Esq., Muddyreek; Jacob Larimore, Oakland; Andrew Emrick, Penn; Z. B. Shepherd, Parker; James Adams, Jr., Slipperyrock; John Foreth, Summit; Thomas Ray, Venango; David Pisor, Washington; Thomas Clark, Worth; William Truxall, bor. Butler; William S. Boyd, Butler.

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NINTH WEEK. John B. Adlington, Portersville; John Weber, Saxenburg; Eckart Bentel, Zellenpole; Solomon Snyder, Harrisville; John N. Pollock, Allegheny; Jerry W. Starr, Concord; John English, Cranberry; Thomas Watson, Winfield; Jonathan Clutton, Brady; Armstrong Renison, Adams; Samuel H. Fleming, Buffalo; William Bartley, Butler; Henry Whitmore, Centre; James Smith Cherry; James Stoughton, Clay; Wm. Harvey, Esq., Clinton; Samuel Wilson, Connoquessing; John S. Shakley, Donegal; W. G. Stoughton, Fairview; Peter Albert, Franklin; John Cowan Forward; Jacob H. Ziegler, Jackson; Philip Bortner, Jefferson; William Wilson, Lancaster; Joseph Marstal, Marion; William P. Braham, Mercer; A. T. Harbison, Middlesex; John M'lymonds, Esq., Muddyreek; Jacob Larimore, Oakland; Andrew Emrick, Penn; Z. B. Shepherd, Parker; James Adams, Jr., Slipperyrock; John Foreth, Summit; Thomas Ray, Venango; David Pisor, Washington; Thomas Clark, Worth; William Truxall, bor. Butler; William S. Boyd, Butler.

TENTH WEEK. John B. Adlington, Portersville; John Weber, Saxenburg; Eckart Bentel, Zellenpole; Solomon Snyder, Harrisville; John N. Pollock, Allegheny; Jerry W. Starr, Concord; John English, Cranberry; Thomas Watson, Winfield; Jonathan Clutton, Brady; Armstrong Renison, Adams; Samuel H. Fleming, Buffalo; William Bartley, Butler; Henry Whitmore, Centre; James Smith Cherry; James Stoughton, Clay; Wm. Harvey, Esq., Clinton; Samuel Wilson, Connoquessing; John S. Shakley, Donegal; W. G. Stoughton, Fairview; Peter Albert, Franklin; John Cowan Forward; Jacob H. Ziegler, Jackson; Philip Bortner, Jefferson; William Wilson, Lancaster; Joseph Marstal, Marion; William P. Braham, Mercer; A. T. Harbison, Middlesex; John M'lymonds, Esq., Muddyreek; Jacob Larimore, Oakland; Andrew Emrick, Penn; Z. B. Shepherd, Parker; James Adams, Jr., Slipperyrock; John Foreth, Summit; Thomas Ray, Venango; David Pisor, Washington; Thomas Clark, Worth; William Truxall, bor. Butler; William S. Boyd, Butler.

ELEVENTH WEEK. John B. Adlington, Portersville; John Weber, Saxenburg; Eckart Bentel, Zellenpole; Solomon Snyder, Harrisville; John N. Pollock, Allegheny; Jerry W. Starr, Concord; John English, Cranberry; Thomas Watson, Winfield; Jonathan Clutton, Brady; Armstrong Renison, Adams; Samuel H.