



The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

THOMAS ROBINSON, - Editor.

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher.

BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY MAR. 15, 1865.

"Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable." - D. Webster.

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.

Our Next Post Master.

A short time since, a call appeared in all the papers of this place, inviting all the citizens to meet on Saturday, the 18th instant, for the purpose of expressing their preferences, by secret ballot, as to who should be presented to the Department, as their choice for Post Master of the office in this Borough, for the next four years. This call is in accordance with the general usage here. The present incumbent, Mr. Sedwick, was chosen in this way. Mr. Lemmon was once so chosen—indeed we believe, so far as our party is concerned, the custom has been quite uniform. Already such elections have been held elsewhere, for similar purposes. It was, therefore, to be expected that all would cheerfully acquiesce in this Democratic mode of deciding this matter,—indeed that they would much prefer it, to that most unpleasant one of canvassing for signatures; for letters and for influence, all of which are so unmeaning and uncertain. So far, as at present advised, the aspirants are Mr. Sedwick, Mr. Miller, and Major Anderson. As was seen by a card from Mr. Sedwick, he declines submitting his claims to his neighbors in this way. Mr. Miller has submitted freely to this method of deciding the matter, as has been seen by his card, also published in this paper. While Major Anderson, who is absent from home, has consented to have his name used by his friends, and, like Mr. Miller, agrees, if chosen, to fill the office satisfactorily. We wish now to call the attention of our readers, and all others, who obtain their mail at this office, to this matter. The election will close at 6 o'clock, p. m., of Saturday, the 18th inst. We trust they will so far consult their interest, as to be present, and cast a free ballot, expressive of their judgment as to who they believe will make the best officer, for the public, who will most intelligently discharge his duty. There are about forty Post Offices in this county; the office in this place is the distributing one for them all. It requires great presence of mind to avoid mistakes. When this matter commenced, we determined not to take any part in it. We believed that all would cheerfully go into an election; and we knew well that the people would act intelligently at the ballot-box, at least. But Mr. Sedwick having construed our reticence into hostility to him, and having repeatedly complained of it, we came to the conclusion that we would express publicly our convictions and feelings in the premises. And we will here say that all Mr. Sedwick's averments, doubtless honestly entertained by him, are mere imagination. We were not aware that he had ever opposed us when we were before the people, although he may have done so. We hold that political positions are the gifts of the people—that a candidate has no right to demand the support of any one. It is a gift, and should be voluntary, and no man who adheres to the fundamental principle upon which our Government is founded,—the will of the people—should desire to control that freedom. And now, so that there can be no misunderstanding as to our position, we wish frankly to avow it. And first, we would say that we always have entertained the best of feelings towards Mr. Sedwick, personally and politically, that we still entertain those feelings. This fact, however, has not led us to believe that he should hold the position of Post Master, indefinitely. He has already had it eight years. He carries on a shop from which he realizes handsomely, we have no doubt, and he is not therefore, dependant upon the position for a living. Gen. Cameron said last fall that there would be a disposition on the part of the various departments to make changes. We think it would be nothing more than generous for Mr. Sedwick to give way; but as he declines to do so, the people have a right to decide for themselves whether a change would not be desirable. For ourself, we prefer a change, first, because the present location of the office is a bad one, situate as it is just on the point where the children from the two large schools reach main street in the afternoon, just in time to be a great nuisance at the office at the opening of the mail in the evening. Were the office located in any other part of the town, on almost any other corner, this would not be the case. Many of those children have no errand to the office whatever, but for forms sake call for their mail, and thus stand in the way of others. We have often been asked by country friends who stay in town until the mail is opened, and feel much inconvenience by it, to make complaint on their behalf. We always put them off by informing them that as there would, in all probability be a change soon, we preferred remaining silent.

We prefer a change secondly, because we believe Mr. Sedwick's advanced age, and corresponding infirmities, disqualify him for making an acceptable officer. To his failing sight and his absent mindedness, we believe are to be attributed, the numerous blunders that occur at this office, both in giving out and sending away mails. It is certainly within the knowledge of this community, that correspondence is not safe in passing through the office; and this is not because there is any intention on the part of Mr. Sedwick to be careless or indifferent, as to the duties of his office; but because he, as it were, involuntarily makes those numerous mistakes that have so annoyed the business community. We feel quite certain that had any one asked the Department for a commission to take compulsory testimony in reference to this matter, some of our neighbors would be compelled to take back some things that they have lately subscribed to. Viewing this whole matter, as we do, from an independent standpoint, we cannot but believe that Mr. Sedwick's special friends should have advised him to give way, the public discussion of the matter would then have been unnecessary. While we thus prefer a change, we will not, other than in this public way, become a partizan. We want the people to make their selection, that done, we will assist in having that selection respected by all. The position, we believe, is not peculiarly lucrative. We have no doubt any of the gentlemen named, would be as well off, in a financial point of view, without it. Business is brisk, labor is scarce, and valuable. We hope, therefore, that competency will be the first and chief requisite. Let us, for once, consult the business interests of the county; that done, other matters may come in secondarily.

Some journalists manage to avoid running counter to the feelings of either their opponents or friends. It is our misfortune, sometimes, to cross the path of both. Whether they discharge their whole duty, as the exponent of public sentiment, or of the guardian of the people's rights, and advocates of their interests, we leave for them to decide. This much we can say that our course on some occasions, is not a matter of choice; but because we believe duty requires it at our hands. Without the remotest particle of feeling towards any, and our best wishes towards all, we submit the subject to your *opinion*—to whom it properly belongs.

Hon. James Harlan, Senator from Iowa has been confirmed Secretary of the Interior.

Hon. Hugh McCullough has also been confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury.

Just as our form was up the "Amended Enrollment Law" came to hand, we took out matter sufficient to make room for it, and postponed the publication of our paper till it was set up. We have not therefore had time to read it, but refer it to our readers for their careful perusal.

We would also call attention to the advertisement of Capt. Kirker, in reference to volunteers and conscripts. These are important matters to those concerned, and should be understood by all.

A CARD.

MR. EDITOR: Dear Sir—As I have been informed that there was a doubt on the mind of some, as to whether I would fill the office of Postmaster in person, in the event of my being chosen by the people and appointed by the department. I desire through your paper to say, that I am so situated that it seems impossible for me to go home to see my friends and neighbors in person. But should the position be offered me, I wish to say that I would accept of it, preferring it to the more profitable position I now occupy, depriving me as it does of the comforts of home, and would endeavor to discharge its duties with promptness and care, so far as I am able.

C. E. ANDERSON.

EDITED IN BUTLER, PA. BY M. W. SPEAR.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.
CAMP LOWELL, VIRGINIA,
March 5th, 1865.

EDITOR CITIZEN: Dear Sir—Thinking that perhaps your readers may have a curiosity to know what we are doing in this part of Uncle Sam's farm. Since writing my last I again write you. We are still alive, and ready for our allowance of the good things that are portioned out to us; about which I shall leave you to judge for yourself, about quality and variety. But one thing we do not get our allowance of, and that is our mail; we get one out of every five letters that our friends at home write, and in many instances, have been opened before we get them. A few weeks ago there was some inquiry, made among the men in the battalions, in regard to money being repeatedly taken, but cannot tell by whom it is taken, and where well. In Co. I, there has been a strict inquiry made, and the result was, that our company alone, lost \$228 in about three months; query, where has it gone. And what makes the matter look so bad against Mr. somebody is this; a number of letters come to the men and the money is minus. I appeal to you, as a friend of the soldier, for advice.— Shall we continue sending letters home, and our relations and wives don't receive them regularly, and when we ask a remittance of money to have it pilfered on the way, seems hard. I am not stating anything but what any member in company I will certify to, if necessary. I think it is a shame, and a disgrace, that we are used so; deprived of our only comfort—our letters,—because somebody's fingers are so formed, that things will stick to them. I do not blame any body for wanting money; but I do wish they would leave the poor soldier's money alone, for our sakes, if not for theirs. And if money is their object, why not enlist, and they can get it honorably.

Since I last wrote you, there has an affair happened that will forever be a stain on the name of one who was a good soldier; but is now numbered with the dead. It appears a sergeant in Co. M, 13th N. Y. Cavalry; was posted with a few men as guards, near the residence of a Mr. Nelson, near our camp. It appears he left his post, and went to the gentleman's house, and after abusing the father, he proceeded into the house and made indecent advances to his daughter, which she resented, the fiend struck her a blow on the head, which felled her to the floor, and while in a state of insensibility, he accomplished his desires, and left. Information was sent to camp and the sergeant was placed under arrest, and taken to Alexandria, for trial, by court martial, and found guilty. His sentence was death by shooting, which was executed last Friday, (3d of this month). The people are wealthy, in a good standing. It will be a warning to others in future. We have stirring times here at present. We are in mud to the eyes, and plenty of it.

We have had, since I last wrote, three deaths in this command; they were cavalry boys; but as we are all here together, under one command, I call it ours. I do not know of any news of much importance. I shall close by wishing you good night and pleasant dreams.

I remain, &c.,
Truly yours,
H. S. SPYHAX,
Co. I, 5th H. A.

Oil Intelligence.

From every quarter we hear of the greatest activity in the oil regions, and the confidence of those engaged in the development of the lands in their eventual success is strong. Our correspondence brings us intelligence of new strikes near Slipperyrock, in Lawrence county, and on the Allegheny, in the neighborhood of Franklin. We have conflicting accounts of the yield of the Campbell well on Slipperyrock, formerly known as the Smith and Collins Well, some giving the daily yield at one hundred barrels, while others place it at two hundred barrels. A specimen of the oil from this well has been shown us. It is a very fine green-colored lubricating oil, of about thirty-five gravity.

The Slipperyrock Oil Region.
Special Correspondence of Pitts. Com.
NEW CASTLE, March 8.

Intelligence has been received here that the Slipperyrock well pumped yesterday two hundred barrels of oil and is gushing. Another big well has just been struck on Muddyreek, a tributary of Slipperyrock, and the Clark company have struck a fine show of oil handy to the town of Wirtenberg. The excitement is great on the Connoquessing creek, it being a continuation of Slipperyrock, and many oil men think it is more favorable for oil than Slipperyrock. All the lands in this region are changing hands rapidly.

St. Louis, March 9.—The steamer Imperial, the St. Louis and Nashville packet, struck the bridge across the Cumberland river, at the latter place yesterday and sunk. Loss \$50,000; insurance \$25,000.

The extensive pork house of Thomas Henry & Co., St. Joseph, was burned on Monday last week. Loss, \$200,000; insurance, \$110,000.

Carleton. (Mr. C. C. Coffin.)
of the Boston Journal, has returned to Boston from Charleston, bringing with him as a great curiosity, the steps to the celebrated slave auction block of the ill-fated city. They are to be presented to the Freedmen's Aid Society of Boston.

Amended Enrollment Law.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Mch. 8, 1865.
Circular No. 5.—The following act of Congress is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:
"An Act to amend the several Acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes."

SECTION XIII. And be it further enacted, That where any revised enrollment in any Congressional or draft district has been obtained or made, prior to any actual drawing of names from the enrollment lists, the quota of such district may be adjusted and apportioned to such revised enrollment instead of being applied to or based upon the enrollment as it may have stood before the revision.

SECTION XIV. And be it further enacted, That hereafter all persons mustered into the military or naval service, whether as volunteers, substitutes, replacements, or otherwise, shall be credited to the State, and to the ward, township, precinct, or other enrollment sub-district, where such persons belong by actual residence, (if such) persons have an actual residence within the United States, and where such persons were or shall be enrolled, (if reliable to enrollment) and it is hereby made the duty of the Provost Marshal General to make such rules and give such instructions to the several Provost Marshals, Boards of Enrollment, and Mustering Officers, as shall be necessary for the faithful enforcement of the provisions of this section, to the end that fair and just credit shall be given to every section of the country; *Provided,* That in any draft for troops heretofore or to be made by any county, ward, precinct or election district, shall have credit except for men actually furnished on said call, or on the preceding call, by said county, ward, township, ward, precinct, or election district, and mustered into the military or naval service in the quota thereof.

SECTION XV. And be it further enacted, That in computing quotas hereafter credit shall be given to the several States, districts and sub-districts, for all men furnished from them, respectively, not heretofore credited, during the present rebellion, for any period of service of not less than three months, calculating the number of days for which such service was furnished, and reducing the same to years; *Provided,* That such credits shall not be applied to the call for additional troops made by the President on the nineteenth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

SECTION XVI. And be it further enacted, That persons who have been, or may hereafter be drafted, under the provisions of the several acts to which this is an amendment for the term of one year, and who have actually furnished, or may actually furnish, acceptable substitutes (not liable to draft) for the term of three years, shall be exempt from military duty during the time for which such substitutes shall not be liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which such substitutes shall have been mustered into the service, anything in the act of February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SECTION XVII. And be it further enacted, That any recruiting agent, substitute broker, or other person who, for pay or profit, shall enlist, or cause to be enlisted, as a volunteer or substitute, any insane person, or convict, or person under indictment for a felony, or who is held to bail to answer for a felony, or person in a condition of intoxication, or a deserter from the military or naval service, or any minor between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, without the consent of his parents or guardian, or any minor under the age of sixteen years, knowing him, in either case before mentioned, to be such, or who shall defraud or illegally deprive any volunteer or substitute, of any portion of the State, local or United States bounty, to which he may be entitled, shall, upon conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction, be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, nor less than two hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding two years and not less than three months, or both, in the discretion of the court aforesaid.

SECTION XVIII. And be it further enacted, That any officer who shall muster into the military or naval service of the United States any deserter from said service, or insane person, or person in a state of intoxication, or any minor between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, without the consent of his parents or guardian, or any minor under the age of sixteen years, knowing him to be such, shall, upon conviction by any court martial, be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States.

SECTION XIX. And be it further enacted, That in every case where a substitute is furnished to take the place of an enrolled or drafted man, and it is shown by evidence that shall be satisfactory to the Secretary of War, that such substitute was, at the time of his enlistment, known by the party furnishing him to be non-commissioned, or in a condition of intoxication, or under conviction of indictment for any offense of the grade of felony at the common law, or to have been guilty of a previous act of desertion unsatisfied by pardon or punishment, or by reason of an infirmity of ailment, physically incapable of performing the ordinary duties of a soldier in actual service in the ranks, or minor between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, without the consent of his parents or guardian, or a minor under the age of sixteen years, it shall be the duty of the Provost Marshal General, on advice of the fact, to report the same to the Provost Marshal of the proper district; and if any such person be enlisted and incapable of such service, since the passage of this act, mustered into the service as a substitute for a person liable to draft, and not actually drafted, the name of the person so liable who furnished such substitute shall again be placed on the list, and he shall be subject to the draft there-

SECTION XX. And be it further enacted, That in case any substitute shall desert from the army, and it shall appear by evidence satisfactory to the Secretary of War, that the party furnishing such substitute shall have, in any way, directly or indirectly aided or abetted such desertion, or to have been privy to any intention on the part of such substitute to desert, then such person shall be immediately placed in the army, and shall serve for the period for which he was liable to draft, such service to commence at the date of the desertion of the substitute.

SECTION XXI. And be it further enacted, That, in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States, with intent to avoid any draft, into the military or naval service, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation to the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within a sixty days aforesaid, that they shall be placed on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment.

SECTION XXII. And be it further enacted, That the third section of the act entitled "An act (further) to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces, and other purposes," approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SECTION XXIII. And be it further enacted, That any person or persons enrolled in any sub-district, may, after notice of a draft, and before the same shall have taken place, cause to be mustered into the service of the United States, such members of recruits, not subject to draft, as they may deem expedient, which recruits shall stand to the credit of the persons thus causing them to be mustered in, and shall be taken as substitutes for such persons, or so many of them as may be drafted, to the extent of the number of such recruits, and in the order designated by the principals at the time such recruits are thus as aforesaid mustered in.

SECTION XXIV. And be it further enacted, That section fifteen of the Act approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby amended by inserting after the words "any civil magistrate," the words "or any person authorized by law to administer oaths."

SECTION XXV. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to detail one or more of the employees of the War Department for the purpose of administering the oaths required by law in the settlement of officers' accounts for clothing, camp and garrison equipage, quartermaster's stores, and ordnance, which oaths shall be administered without expense to the parties taking them, and shall be as binding upon the persons taking the same, and if falsely taken, shall subject them to the same penalty, as if the same were administered by a magistrate or justice of the peace.

SECTION XXVI. And be it further enacted, That Acting Assistant Surgeons, Contract Surgeons, and Surgeons and Commissioners of the Enrolling Boards, while in the military service of the United States shall hereafter be exempt from all liabilities to be drafted under the provisions of any act for enrolling and calling out the national forces.

SECTION XXVII. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage, *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall operate to postpone the pending draft, or interfere with the quotas assigned thereto.

Approved March 3, 1865.
[Sections from one to twelve, inclusive, do not relate to this Bureau, and are omitted.]
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.
Published by order of Brig. Gen. E. W. Hinks, A. A. P. M. G., Western Division of Pennsylvania.
J. W. KIRKER,
Capt. and Pro. Mar. 23d Dist. Pa.
General Intelligence.

Hon. John Covode has been visiting our returned prisoners at Annapolis, and is now in Washington city urging the transportation to some point south of or to Savannah, to serve about fifteen thousand of our men who are south of Savannah, and for whom there is no provision being made. It is not thought that they can survive the coming heat, which in Florida is severe in April and May.

The devil jumped up in a rage,
And set two limbs to fill this page.

after, as though no substitute had been furnished by him; and if such substitute, so enlisted, and incapable as aforesaid, shall have been, since the passage of this act, mustered into the service as a substitute for a person actually drafted, then it shall be the duty of the Provost Marshal General to direct the Provost Marshal of the district immediately to notify the person who furnished such substitute that he is held to service in the place of such substitute, and he shall stand in the same relation and be subject to the same liability as before the furnishing of such substitute.

THEIR ABSOLUTE SECURITY.—Nearly all active credits are now based on Government securities, and banks hold them at their very best and strongest investment they can make. If it were possible to contemplate the financial failure of the Government, no bank would be any safer. If money is loaned on individual notes or bond and mortgage, it will be payable in the same currency as the Government pays with, and no better. The Government never has failed to meet its engagements, and the national debt is at first mortgage upon the whole property of the country. While other stocks fluctuate from ten to fifty, or even a greater percent, Government stocks are always comparatively firm. Their value is fixed and reliable, beyond all other securities; for while a thousand speculative bubbles rise and burst, as a rule they are never below par, and are often above.

ITS LIBERAL INTEREST.—The general rate of interest is six per cent, payable annually. This is seven and three-tenths, payable semi-annually. If you lend on mortgage, these must be a searching of titles, lawyers' fees, stamp duties and delays, and you will finally have returned to you only the same kind of money you would receive from the Government, and less of it. If you invest in this loan you have no trouble. Any bank or banker will obtain it for you without charge. To each note or bond are affixed five "coupons or interest tickets," due at the expiration of each successive half-year. The holder has simply to cut off one of these coupons, present it to the nearest bank or Government Agency, and receive his interest; the note itself need not be presented at all. Or a coupon thus payable will everywhere be equivalent, when due, to money. If you wish to borrow ninety cents on the dollar upon the notes, you have the highest security in the market to do it with. If you wish to sell, it will bring within a fraction of cost and interest at any moment. It will be handy to have in the house.

IT IS CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT GOLD-BEARING BOND.—At the expiration of three years a holder of the notes of the 7-30 Loan has the option of accepting payment in full or of funding his notes into a six per cent gold-interest bond, the principal payable in not less than five, nor more than twenty years from its date, as the Government may elect. These bonds are held at such a premium as to make this privilege now worth two or three per cent, per annum, and adds so much to the interest. Notes of the same class, issued three years ago, are now selling at a rate that fully proves the correctness of this statement.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.—But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress, *excepts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average this exemption is worth about two per cent, per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS' BANK.—While this loan presents great advantages to large capitalists, it offers special inducements to those who wish to make a safe and profitable investment of small savings. It is in every way the best Savings' Bank; for every institution of this kind must somehow invest its deposits profitably in order to pay interest and expenses. They will invest largely in this loan, as the best investment. But from the gross interest which they receive, they must deduct largely for the expenses of the bank. Their usual rate of interest allowed to depositors is 4 per cent, upon sums over \$500. The person who invests directly with the Government will receive almost 50 per cent, more. Thus the man who deposits \$1000 in a private Savings' Bank receives 50 dollars a year interest; if he deposits the same sum in this National Savings' Bank he receives 73 dollars. For those who wish to find a safe, convenient, and profitable means of investing the surplus earnings which they have reserved for their old age or for the benefit of their children, there's nothing which presents so many advantages as this National Loan.

THE HIGHEST MOTIVE.—The war is evidently drawing to a close, but while it lasts the Treasury must have money to meet its cost, and every motive that patriotism can inspire should induce the people to supply its wants without delay.— The Government can buy cheaper for cash in hand than on credit. Let us see that its wants are promptly and liberally satisfied.

From Charleston.
NEW YORK, March 9.

The steamer Fulton, from Hilton Head on the 6th, has arrived. Everything is progressing favorably at Charleston. Traders are beginning to open stores. Gen. Hatch is in command of the Northern District of the Department of the South. General Schimmelfennig is in command at Charleston. The railroad is completed to Goose creek. Gen. Potter advanced to Santee river without opposition.

News has been received of the total destruction of Columbia. At last accounts Gen. Sherman had arrived at Charleston, N. C. Beauregard was hovering in his front.

The Twenty-first regiment, recruited in Charleston, has been mustered into the service.

Lights are soon to be lighted in Sumter and Moultrie, and the channel is being barrowed for navigation.

Several incendiary fires have taken place in Charleston.

WORK PROGRESSING.—Work on the Allegheny Valley Railroad beyond Kintannong, on some sections, is progressing vigorously, and it is expected that the road will soon be finished to Orsville, which will be a great benefit to the people of that section of country.

LOUISVILLE, Mar. 6.—It was snowing at Midnight. The river is stationary apparently. It lacks 7 feet of the flood of 1846, and 7 feet 9 inches of that of 1832.

The Nashville upward passenger train was fired into by about fifty guerrillas, at half-past one this morning, who also fired the bridge. The train passed over safely, leaving the guerrillas in possession of the road, from which they must have soon decamped, as the train to-night arrived on time, reporting no damage along the road.

The river at Nashville is within 3 feet of the flood of 1847. It has been snowing and raining all day.— The river is rising.

Our country's best resources are undoubtedly its women; but its resources should be husbanded.

List of Grand Jurors.

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

TRAVELERS JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

George W. Milford, Allegheny; Robert Pinkerton, Adams; Silas Covent, Brady; Butler Greer, Buffalo; Jacob Walter, Butler; James Wilson, Centre; Levi Stewart, Cherry; Ephraim Allen, Clay; Hugh M'Crea, Clearfield; Edward Fink, Clinton; John Starr, Sr., Concord; Jas. W. Garvin, Cranberry; Jas. Welsh, Jr., Connoquessing; John Wolford, Donegal; Chambers Scott, Fairview; Jno. Albert, Franklin; Benj. Dontheth, Forward; Jacob F. Wise, Jackson; Matthew Cunningham, Jefferson; Henry Westerfield, Lancaster; Robert M'Dowell, Marion; Wash. Buchanan, Mercer; Thos. Logan, Middlesex; Dunwiddy W'Collough, Muddyreek; Matthew Harrison, Oakland; Eli Hartzell, Penn; Robert Story, Parker; Dav. Armstrong, Slipperyrock; Jas. Kearns, Summit; Robert Martin, Sr., Venango; Samuel M. Moore, Washington; John Young, Winfield; John Bennett, Worth; M. W. Spear, bor. Butler; Josiah M'Michael, Millerstown; Absalom Shauer, Prospect; Jonathan Mayberry; Centreville; Geo. Bean, Harmony.

SECOND WEEK.

John B. Adlington, Portersville; John Weber, Saxenburg; Eckart Bentel, Zenlenopole; Solomon Snyder, Harrisville; John N. Pallock, Allegheny; Jerry W. Starr, Concord; John English, Cranberry; Thomas Watson, Winfield; Jonathan Clutton, Brady; Armstrong Renison, Adams; Samuel H. Flemming, Buffalo; Williauff Bartley, Butler; Henry Whitmire, Centre; James Smith, Cherry; James Slighton, Clay; Wm. Harvey, Esq., Clinton; Samuel Wilson, Connoquessing; John S. Shaker, Donegal; W. G. Stoughton, Fairview; Peter Albert, Franklin; John Cowan, Forward; Jacob H. Ziegler, Jackson; Philip Butner, Jefferson; William Wilson, Lancaster; Joseph Marshall, Marion; William P. Brahm, 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 Forch, Summit; Thomas Ray, Venango; David Piser, Washington; Thomas Clark, Worth; William Traxall, bor. Butler; William S. Boyd, Butler.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Announcement.
BUTLER, MARCH 7, 1865.
MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of C. E. ANDERSON, of Butler, as a person ever qualified to discharge the duties of Post Master, and who will be supported on the 15th of March, by
MANY FRIENDS.
MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of JOHN W. MILLER, of Butler, as a candidate for Post Master, and who
MANY FRIENDS.

CONNOQUESSING LODGE.
No. 278, I. O. O. F. holds their stated meetings in the Odd Fellows Hall, on Main Street, Butler Pa., on the first Wednesday of each month. Brothers from other Lodges are respectfully invited to attend.
By order of the W. M.

Consumptive Sufferers.
CONSUMPTIVE sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all other lung affections, of great value, by sending their address to Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings co, New York, Dec. 7, 1864:2m.

Removal of Skin.
I wish to say to the readers of your paper, that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free) a Recipe with full directions for making and using a simple and valuable ointment which will effectively remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tans, Freckles, and all Imperfections of the skin, leaving the skin soft, clear, smooth, and beautiful.
It will also, simply direct to those having Hair, Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.
Respectfully yours,
THOS. A. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
Butler, March 1, 1865:2m.

MARRIED.
AT the house of the bride's father, on Moore's Thompsons, on the 14th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. B. Waters, Mr. Charles White, of Franklin, Pa., and Miss Nancy C. Shaffer, of Prospect, Butler Co., Pa.
On the 9th ult., at the residence of Jacob Osborn, Esq., Nancy Va., by the Rev. W. B. Hutchinson, the Capt. Est. Terry A. 4th P. Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Thomas W. Milburn, of the above named Battery, to Miss Letitia Young, of Schererville, N. Y.