THE AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Butler, Pa., Wednesday, Apr. 12 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.

Agricultural Election.

The anual election of officers of the Butler County Agricultural Society took place in the arbitration room in Butler, on the 29th of March, at ten o'clock, p. m., and resulted as follows:

President—W. O. Brackenridge Secretary—Wm. Campbell. Treasurer—H. Heineman. Vice Presidents—Wm. P. Braham, Jas. Black, Esq., Rob't. Bovard, Esq., Rob't Jamison, Thos. Moore, Robt. Dunn, S. G. Meals, Robt. Story, Esq., Isaac M'Nees, R. F. Glenn, Capt. S. Louden, Thos. Coulter, Wm. M'Cafferty, John W. Forrister, Alex. M'Cullough, Newton Maxwell, Isaac Robb, Col. Manasses Gillespie, Geo. Neiss, Jos. Henry, Silas Pearce, Hon. J. Mitchell, Miles Gallaher, H. B. Hise, Jacob Hooster, Eli Hartzell, David Logan, Esq., Wm. Keener, Jas. Robinson, Hon. Sam. Marshall, John Mehan, Jas. Norris, Mat. Grear, Esq., Wm. Campbell, John T. Bard, Geo. Burkhart, Alex. Akin, Andrew M'Cullough, Geo. Beam, Capt. A. Ayres, E. Maurhoff, Esq., Dr. M'Mikel.

The above list embraces one from each township and borough in the county.

The following was appointed a committee to secure ground for the holding of our anual fair: Hon. Sam. Marshall, Wm. Campbell, James Bredin, J. W. Forister, Jacob Walters, Robt. M'Aboy, and Gen. J. N. Purviance.

The following were appointed a committee to audit the account of the Treasurer: H. Heineman, H. Colbert, and Thomas Robinson.

After the transaction of the foregoing business, the Society adjourned to meet at the call of the president.

THOS. M'NEES, Pres't.

THOS. ROBINSON, Sec., pro tem.

Public Meeting.

On Friday evening last, our people of all classes and conditions, without regard to party, assembled at the Court Room, to celebrate the glorious victories achieved during the week, by our gallant soldiers.

The meeting was called to order by Gen. Jno. N. Purviance, upon whose motion the following officers were appointed:

President—Hon. L. L. M'Guffin.

Vice Presidents.—Johnston White, Samuel Louden, Wm. Campbell, Wm. Stoops.

Secretaries.—Col. John M. Thompson, Lieut. Geo. W. Fleeger, Jonathan Clutton, James Bredin.

The meeting was opened with an appropriate prayer by the Rev. J. N. Niblock, rendering thanks to the Lord of Hoasts for the blessings vouchsafed to us.

His Honor then made a brief, patriotic speech which was received with great enthusiasm He then called upon the following gentlemen in the order named, who responded in short, impromtue but effecting speeches, viz. Gen. Jno. N. Purviance, Jacob Ziegler, Lieut. Fleeger, L. Z. Mitchell, Charles M'Candless, James Bredin, Rev. J. H. Fritz, Col. J. M. Thompson, Rev. J. H. Niblock, and John H. Negley. All the orator's efforts being in the "Happy strain," kept the audience in the best of humor, and elicited rounds of applause.

The Brass and Martial bands were present, and enlivened the audience with lively and patriotic airs.

John H. Negley, Esq., offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That we learn with inexpressable joy of the success of the armies of the Union; the downfall of the rebel capitol, and the surrender or capture of the rebel hosts. Victory and Peace have come through war, and, God be praised, the Republic lives.

For the American Citizen.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. EDITOR:—When the Great God of Heaven first made man, he so constituted him that his happiness depended on his acquisition of knowledge and refinement; and he expected them to investigate all the sciences, and convey them to the minds of others; and always to leave a moral influence in their path; and when we see men going directly contrary to this, we think he is going reverse to the will of the divine mind; and when we see men engaging in a traffic in the community, which not only keeps individuals from growing in knowledge of the perfections of the works of the Creator; but chasing down the faculty of soul to sensual and devilish debasing vices—we look upon him as a violater of the process of heaven; and just such is the effects produced by engaging in the traffic of intoxicating liquors. And to express my candid opinion, nothing else in all our land has such a tendency to destroy the intellect, as whiskey. There is more talent covered up and buried in the whisky-cup, than ever graced our Legislative Halls; and it is a curious phenomena that a shallow-brained individual, or a tomfool, can drink liquor till doomsday and not feel the effects, whilst a man of high noble intellect will soon become tipsey-turvey, and find the brain giving way, and run into all excess of debauchery and crime, and [illegible] such fantastic capers before high Heaven as makes the angels weep.

Experience, investigation and close observation, has taught me that intemperence is no carpet knight, to be handled with gloves on but it is a terrible and powerful enemy to be overthrowed. But I appeal to you temperance men and christians, if it must not be banished before that day of the Lord cometh, that we will not have to say to our brothers, "know ye the Lord: but all shall know him from the least even to the greatest, or before the lion and the ox shall eat straw together or the wolf and the lamb shall lie in one fold. Well then, if we are convinced that intemperence will prolong the coming of the day that the Millenium will be urshered in, why not strike now for freedom, and break the yoke that binds us.

Ponder, think a moment how you, how we, how all have been enticed and deceived, and no longer stand back, but come, let us all unite in common phalanx and give this insiduous foe of man such a dreadful overthrow that all his bones will be completely and forever broken.

Many who belong to no religious society have taken the alarm. Many of the youth of our land have seen their awful danger, and they call on us and all friends of humanity to come over to their help and lend them our influence and all our aid to save them from so awful a gulf. Can any feel so cold or indifferent as to refuse to lend a helping hand to save when so affectionately called by many, even by the present and future generation of our dear children and youth? I do not expect to touch a new cord in the souls of temperance men that will vibrate through their whole system, but by plain talk and prayer, I wish to make them see their duty and act accordingly; and I would ask what would be the future destiny of our great country of we suffer the whisky influence to go on and spread, and let wickedness and licentiousness prevail.

I fear for my country when I look over the land and see those coming on, on whose shoulders will rest the destiny of this nation. It seems, in a great many of our Colleges, that the student who can drink the most whisky is making the most headway in knowledge. A shame, but too much truth in the assertion.

People are with the temperance question just as they were with slavery, think it is an evil and ought to be abolished, and still afraid to strike till it gets of such gigantic proportions that nothing but arbitration by the cannons' mouth will suppress it. Call it prophesy, if you like, but I say out, fearless of contradiction, that if intemperance is not suppressed speedily and securely in a short revolution of years, it will rule or ruin this nation, just as sure as the wicked and hell bore slavery institution tried to rule or ruin.

D. M. HARBAUGH.

[For the American Citizen.]

BUTLER, April 6, 1865.

MR. EDITOR:—Having just been released from eight months' incarceration in Southern prisons, I will attempt to give you and the readers of your paper a discription of some of the scenes of suffering I witnessed while there. On the morning of the 18th of August, 1864, the 5th Army Corps was then lying in the rear of the fortifications in front of Petersburg. At three o'clock on the morning of the above named day, we were woke from our slumbers by the most terrific cannonading I think I ever heard. All along our lines, from the Jerusalem plank road, extending on up the right of our lines to the Appomattox river. Gen. Warren, commanding the 5th corps, issued orders for us to be ready to move at a moments notice. At daylight we started on our march to the left of our lines, to destroy the Weldon Rail-road. We struck the Rail-road about ten o'clock in the forenoon, and commenced tearing up the track and destroying the rails. We destroyed about eight miles of the track, and then we commenced throwing up fortifications at the Yellow Tavern. The regiment which I have the honor of being a member of, well known as the old Pennsylvania "Bucktails," were armed with Spencer rifles, or seven shooters. We were ordered out on the skirmish line, which order we obeyed as all good soldiers will. We remained on the line all night without exchanging one shot with the enemy, the next day, being Friday, the 19th, all was quiet, until about 10 o'clock, when the enemy in front of us opened a most galling fire on us, to which we responded quite lively with our seven shooters. The skirmishing continued about one hour, when an officer of the regiment with which we were engaged, came out under a flag of truce and asked for an armistice between his regiment and ours, which was granted, the armistice lasted until about four o'clock in the evening, when the armistice was broken by the enemy; they opened a galling fire on us, and the same time our ears were greeted with the sound of very heavy musketry on the right and left of our lines. They broke through our lines on both flanks, and the result of the breaking of our lines was the capture of about 4,000 prisoners, and among the number our entire regiment, Colonel, colors and all other members of the regiment, except obout 400. That evening we were taken to Petersburg, and kept on a hill in the outskirts of the city; it rained very hard during the night. We woke up the next morning very tired, wet and hungry; some of the officials came around and we asked for something to eat, and received an answer that we would get nothing to eat until we got to Richmond. They ordered us to fall in lines, and march to an Island below the city in the Appomattox river, which we did—there we had to go through our first searching, preparatory to entering upon our prison life. There they took all the blankets, both wollen and gum, from us; our haversacks, knives, forks, spoons, and tin cups. From there we were taken to the depot, and shipped to Richmond, and then we were put into old Libby prison. I looked around and everything looked natural to me, for I had the pleasure of spending six long weary months there in 1862. I discovered there was as many inhabitants in then, as there was in '62, for it is a place that is very thickly populated, whether there is any Yankee's there or not. We had not been in there over two hours, when up steps a Confederate officer and told us all that had any money—either Green backs or Northern State money—to the clerk, with our name, company and regiment, and when we were released, we would receive it. And any money that was found upon our persons when we were searched, would be confiscated; and a great many give up their money. We were then taken down stairs and searched, one by one, we were stripped entirely naked, and every seam and pocket about our clothes, were thoroughly searched. All money, jewelry, and watches, were taken away from us. After that we received something to eat, a little corn bread and some beans. From Libby we moved to Salsbury, N. C. There we were put into the stockade. It is an enclosure, containing about five acres, laid off in the shape of a triangle, surrounded by a board fence, twelve feet in height. Just inside of the fence is a dead line 6 feet wide and 6 feet deep, and the intention of the line is this: "So far shall you come Yankee, and no further." For the first three weeks after we were put in there, our rations was about 15 ounces of wheat bread, with a small piece of beef, or three table-spoons of molasses, for one day's rations. Had we still received that kind, we would have fared well, but they quit giving us that; and for awhile fed us on surgam bread, which we got 15 oz. a day. Surgam bread is made out of sugar cane seed; but in a short time that played out, and then came that very healthy and palatable diet—best known to prisoners of war as corn cobb, and all—when I say all—I include the dirt, and some which is in the cobb. There we were, in that miserable, low, marshy ground, without any shelter, no blankets or overcoats; and with nothing to eat but this meal, and that without one particle of salt. It made no difference how near or dear a friend was confined in there with you, you could offer them nothing to relieve their sufferings, but your sympathy.

It was on the 6th day of October that we were counted, and there was 9,947 men in the stockade. From that date up till the morning we were released—which was the 22nd day of February 1865—there was 5,327 of those men died from nothing but starvation and exposure. The constant use of no food but the chopped corn we got, brought on diarahea, and there appeared to be no remedy for it scarcely; and lying upon the ground without any covering, brought on Typhoid Pneumomonia, over which all the medical treatment that could be brought to bear upon it, availed nothing. I witnessed hundreds of my companions dying, and I never saw one dying who appeared to suffer any pain—all died a very easy death. I have witnessed scenes of suffering in the stockade which I hope to God, never to witness again. I have seen men gather up stuff lying on the ground, and eat it, which I know no swine would eat. And why? Because life is dear at all times! And what more horrible death could be than starving to death. I have seen men who were so weak that they could not get off their backs, beg of me and other ones, for God sake, to get them something to eat; and often have I asked myself the question, "where in the name of God will I, or can I get it." I have seen men dying from hunger, and heard them exclaiming: "Must I lie here and die that awful death of starving, while at home I have plenty!"

But the most barbarous thing I ever knew of being done, was done by Major Gee, who was in command of the Garrison. Every morning when the guard was mounted, it was marched up in front of his quarters to be inspected, he would issue this order verbally: "Any one of you guard that catches a prisoner around the edge of the dead-line—except that part of it intended for the use of the prisoners—if you shoot him, I will give you a furlough of thirty days, as a reward for shooting him!" Believe me my readers, I know of ten different instances where they decoyed men up to the dead-line and shoot them, and receive their furlough of thirty days, and went home, came back, and boasted that when they wanted to go home again, all they had to do was shoot a Yankee, and go.

The 25th day of November, 1864, is a day long to be remembered by all those who were confined in Salsbury, that lived to get out of there. There had been a regiment of young boys guarding us (the 68th N. C. Regiment). On the morning of the aboved named day, they were ordered down to Weldon to reinforce the troops there—for Gen. Warren was moving in that direction. There was a few of the old North Carolina Militia came to the garrison and relieved that regiment; they went down to the depot, and the report got into the garrisen that they would leave on the twelve o'clock train. And almost unanimously we agreed to strike for our liberty that afternoon, at two o'clock when the relief guard went around. At that time there was about twenty men on guard, in the inside of enclosure; just as these twenty men came in the gate to relieve the guard, we attacked them with small pieces of wood, for it was all the weapons we had. We came off victorious, captured their guns, and opened a fire on the guards on the fence. We killed 5 of the guards and wounded 12; but oh! unfortunate for us, this 68th regiment had not gone; they rushed up to the garrison, got up on the fence, and opened a galling fire on us. This 68th regiment numbered about 800 guns.—They were armed with the short Austrian rifle; and while they were pouring a musketry fire into us, they opened on us with two pieces of artillery, loaded with those small puncheons out of boiler iron. They fired seven loads out of each piece of artillery at us, when we begged of them, for God sake, to have mercy on us, and spare our lives. We had 27 men killed and 85 wounded, of which 17 lost either an arm or limb; and as a reward for our bravery in attempting to gain our liberty, we got nothing to eat for 3 days. But at last the dark cloud which had been unchanging, our destiny was removed, little by little. We first heard of Sherman's victory at Savannah, his march into Charleston, and the evacuation of that place; his march into Columbia, and the evacuation of that place, and finally, upon the night of the 21st of February, 1865, we were issued some chopped corn brerd, and at 8 o'clock next morning, we started to march to Goldsboro' from Salsbury, a distance of 50 miles. There we went by railroad to within twelve miles of Wilmington, and then marched into the city, then for the first time in eight wearry months, which appeared to us eight years, we gazed upon our country's flag, the emblem of liberty. Oh! what an exultant shout of joy was raised, when we got into our own lines, and as we took one another by the hand we exclaimed:—"Thank God," we are in America once more. These are scenes I have witnessed and participated in, and I could tell you many others had I the space, but not wishing to tire your patients with too long a letter, I will close by subscribing myself.

Yours Truly,

P. H. FLEMING,

Company C, Pena. Bucktails

Arrival and Departure of Mails

The mail from Butler to East Sandy, by way of Holyoke, Coultersville, Anandale, Murrinsville and Clintonville. 36 miles; leaves Butler on Monday and Friday of each week, at 6 o'clock, a. m., returns on Tuesday and Saturday of each week at 7 o'clock, p. m.

The mail from Butler to Salem Cross Roads, by way of Saxonburg, Sarversville, Freeport, Shearer's Cross Roads, McLaughlin's Store and Oakland Cross Roads, 43 miles; leaves Butler on Tuesday and Saturday of each week, at 5 o'clock, a. m.; returns on Friday and Monday of each week, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

The mail from Butler to New Castle, by way of Mount Chesnut, Prospect, Portersville and Princeton, 28 miles; leaves Butler on Monday and Thursday of each week, at 6 o'clock a. m; returns on Tuesday and Friday of each week, at 5 o'clock, p. m.

The mail from Butler to Lawrenceburg, by way of North Oakland, Barnhart's Mills, Baldwin and Brain, 25 miles, leavs Butler on Monday and Friday of each week, at 9 o'clock, a. m; returns on Tuesday and Saturday of each week, at 9 o'clock, p. m.

The mail from Butler to New Brighton, by way of Petersburg, Break-Neck and Zelienaple, 29 miles; with two additional trips between Break-Neck and Zelienople; leavs Butler on Wednesday of each waek, at 7 o'clock, a. m.; returns on Thursday of each week, at 5 o'clock, p. m.

The mail from Butler to Pittsburg, by way of Glade Mills, Bakerstown, Tally Cavy, Etna, Dequesne and Allegheny City, 32 miles; leaves Butler every morning, except Sunday, at 7 o'clock, a. m.; arrives at Butler from Pittsburgh by the same route, every day, Sunday excepted, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

The mail from Butler to Mercer, by way of McCandless, Browningtoe, Slippery-Rock, North Liberty, Londen and Balm, 32 miles; leaves Butler every day, Sunday excepted, at 1 o'clock p. m.; returns by the same route, every day, Sunday excepted; arriving in Butler at 7 o'clock in the morning.

The mail from Butler to Indiana, by way of Coylesville, Worthington, Kittanning, Elderton and Shelocta, 48 miles; leaves Butler on Monday and Thursday of each week, at 4 o'clock, a. m.; returns on Tuesday and Friday of each week, at 7 o'clock, p. m.

The mail from Butler to Boydstown, 6 miles, leaves Boydstown on Friday morning of each week, arrives at Butler in the forenoon; departs for Boydstown same day after the arrival of the mail from Pittsburgh.

MARRIED.

On the 30th ult., by the Rev. Wm. P. Breaden, Mr. J. Sutton and Miss Matilda Frier, both of Clay tp., Butler co., Pa.

On the same day, and by the same, Mr. Thompson Campbell, of Concord tp., and Miss Mary Jane Cannon, of Oakland to. Butler co., Pa.

On the 30th ult., by Rev. F. Guthrie, Mr. John C. Kelly, of Centreville, and Miss Nannie G. Gillespie, of Cranberry tp., Butler co. Pa.

DIED:

On Wednesday, April 5th, 1865, in Jefferson tp., Butler county, Pa, Mrs. Catharine Cooper, aged 84 yrs,

On Thursday, April 6th, 1865, Mrs. Amelia Barkman, aged 16 yrs., 7 mo., and 18 days.

On March 24th, at his residence in Butler tp., after a short illness of a few days, Elijah Burkhart, Esq., in the 63d year of his age.

His disease was Plemodumonia, and though his sufferings were extreme, he bore them with patience and resignation. He expressed himself willing and ready to die, leaving on record the blest assurance that he was at peace with God, and that our loss was his gain. As a man, he was respected and esteemed; as a neighbor he was honest and upright in all his dealings; kind and obliging; a good husband and a kind father. He had long been a member of the M. E. Church at Butler, where for many years he had listened to the divine words of salvation, preached to a lost and ruined world; but no more we'el greet him there, and we can but tender our sympathy, as a community, to his bereaved family and friends.

Asleep in Jesus blessed sleep,
From which none ever wakes to weep;
A calm and undisturbed repose,
Unbroken by the last of foes. COY.

WALL PAPER,

AT

March, 22, 1865. HEINEMAN'S.

BUTLER MARKETS.

BUTLER, Pa. April 1865

BUTTER—Fresh Roll, 25, cents per pound
BEANS—White, $2, 00 per bushel.
BARLEY—Spring, $1,10; Fall, $1,25.
BEESWAX—35 cents per pound.
EGGS—15 cents per dozen.
FLOUR—Wheat, $6,00 to 6,55 per hund; Rye 4 00; Buckweeat, $4,50 per hund.
FRUIT—Dried Apples, $1,50 to $175 per bushel; Dried Peaches, $4,00 to 4,50.
FFEATHERS!—50 cents per pound.
GRAIN—Wheat, $1,50per bushel; Rye, 1,10, Oats, c75 Corn, 100; Buckwnat, 90c.
GROCERIES—Coffee, Rio, 50c per pound; Java, 60c Brown Sugar, 25c per pound; do. White, 40c; N. O. Molasses, $1,50 cents per gallon; Syrup 1,50 and $1,75.
HIDES—8 cents per pound.
LARD—25 cents per pound.
NAILS—$10,00 per keg.
POTATOES—40 and per bushel.
PORK—14 to 15 cents per pound.
RAGS—5 cents per pound.
RICE—20 cents per pound.
SEEDS—Clover, $16,00, per bushel; Timothy $6,00 ax, $2,50.
SALT—$3,75 per barrel.
TALLOW—15 cents per pound.
WOOL—85c per pound.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Executor's Notice.

ESTATE OF DANIEL MEALS, DEC'D.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Dan'l Meals, late of Washington township, dec'd, having been issued to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB DAUBENSPECK.
S. D. MEALS.
March 6th, 1865::3t. Executors.

Teacher's Examination.

EXAMINAMIONS of Teachers for Summer Schools, will be held at Butler, (Faller School House,) Tuesday, April 25th; Saxonburg, Wednesday, April 26th North Washington, Friday, April 28th; Sunberry, Saturday, April 29th; Harrisville, Tuesday, May 2d; Prospect, Friday, May 5th.

Each applicant will provide pen, ink, paper, a stamped envelope with old certificate, and a five cent revenue stamp inclosed.

A. H. WATERS,
County Supt.

Writ of Partition.

Butler County, ss.

THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, To the Sheriff of Butler county, Greeting.

Whereas at an Orphan's Court held at Butler, in and for the county of Butler, the petition of Robert M'Kinnis was presented, setting forth. That he is a son and heir of John M'Kinnis, late of Whitestown, Butler Co., and as such interested in his estate. That said John M'Kinnis died seized in his demisne as of fee of in and to a tract of land containing Two Hundred and Fifty acres, more or less, situate in Connoquenessing township said county, bounded by and adjoining lands of Jacob or Samuel Duffort, Joseph Henry Esq. Elias Shaner, and others, being the same tract of land on which Hamilton Gillespie resides, leaving a widow, Mary and the following children and Representatives to wit: Robert M'Kinnis, Rachel intermarried with Georoge Cowan, Rebecca M'Kinnis, widow and Lucretia J. M'Kinnis, John G. M'Kinnis, Alex. S. M'Kinnis Andrew J. A. M'Kinnis, Celemency M'Kinnis children of Andrew M'Kinnis dec'd Sarah M'Kinnis, widow, and George W. M'Kinnis, Francis M M'Kinnis, Leavenworth M'Kinnis and Mary A. M'Kinnis, children of Henry M'Kinnis dec'd. Lydia A M'Kinnis widow and Sarah J. M'Kinnis, Sophia J. M'Kinnis, Hannah M' Kinnis and Ellen V. M'Kinnis, children of William M'Kinnis dec'd. Joseph Balph, husband and James M. Balph, child of Sarah Jane M'Kinnis, (Balph) dec'd. That no partition or valuation of said real estate has yet been made. That said John M'Kinnis died intestate in Butler county, on the 19th day of March 1864. And praying the Court to award an Inquest to make Partition and valuation of said Real estate according to law.

And now to wit: March 27, 1865 Court award writ of Partition. W. J. YOUNG, Clerk.

Administrator's Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of Orphan's Court, of Butler co., I will offer for sale on the premises, in Cranberry tp., on May 11th, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the right title, interest and claim of Joseph M. Nevin, late of Beaver county, of and in

One Hundred Acres of Land,

more or less, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a Post; thence south by Bredin's district; one hundred and five and three tenth perches to a post; thence by lands of George Otto, east, one hundred and fifty-two perches to a post; thence by lot No. 53, north, one hundred and five and three-tenth perches to a Post; thence by lot No 81, West, one hundred and fifty-two perches to the place of beginning.

ALSO—In same township, all that piece or parcel of land, bounded as follows: beginning at a Post; west by lands of Thomas Lightbill, one hundred and fifty-seven perches; thence, south by lot 81, fifteen perches to a post; thence by land of Daniel Otto, east, one hundred and fifty-seven perches to a post; thence by lands of—Simpson, north, twelve perches to place of beginning, thirteen acres and one hundred and eighteen perches.

TERMS—One third in hands and the balance in two equal annual payments. SAMUEL BOYD,
April 12th, 1865:4t. Administrator.

Witherspoon Institute.

THE Summer Term of five months will open *on the 18th of April*, and close in time for the fall examinations. There will be no harvest vacation. Those wishing to fit themselves for the Teacher's profession should endeavor to be in attendance during the entire term.—A few weeks of hurried review of studies, although better than none, is of but little account in fitting any one to assume the responsible post of Common School Teacher. Time, and *diligent application on the part of the pupil*, are absolutely necessary, in order to gain the qualifications required by the School Law.

In the Institute English branches receive *special* attention, though the languages and higher Mathematics will be taught as faithfully as heretofore Applications for admission to the Primary department should be made early, since a limited number can be received. Send for a Circular. Rev. J. S. BOYD, A. M. Principal.
April, 5, 1865, Butler Pa.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

I offer for sale a farm on Muddycreek, adjoining lands of Jacob & John Brown, in Clay township, containing one hundred and thirty-four acres—about one hundred cleared—thirty of which is prime meadow—good orchard, frame house and log barn. For terms inquire of the subscriber. CHARLES M'CANDLESS.
Butler, April 5, 1865. Butler Pa

Sheriff's Sale,

BY sundry writs of fieri facias, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Butler, on April 27th, 1865 the following property, to wit:

All the right, title interest and claim of Peter Barto, of in and to one hundred acres, more or less, situate in Summit Tp., Butler Co. Pa. bounded and described as follows: north by lands of Joseph Gould, east by Robt. Thompson, south by Slaties heirs, and west by John Foreht, about 60 acres cleared, 20 of which are in meadow, two double hewed log houses, and small hewed log house and frame barn thereon erected. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Peter, Barto, at the suit of Hughs & Hutchison. W. O. BRACKENRIDGE.
Butler, April 5, 1865. Sheriff.

Guardian Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of Orphans Court, of Butler County; I will offer for sale, on the premises, in Buffalo township, on

April 24th, at 10 O'clock A. M.,

all the right, title, interest, and claim, of John Elliott, a minor child, of John Elliott dec'd., of, and in

One Hundred Acres of Land,

in Buffalo tp., adjoining lands of J. S. Elliott, W. B. Elliott, John Fleming's heirs. and others

TERMS CASH. D.S. EKAS,
Butler April 5 1865::3t. Guardian of John Elliott

FAMILY BIBLES.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Photograph Bibles,

AT

HEINEMAN'S

March 22, 1865.

George Vogeley, Jr.,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER

IN ALL KINDS OF

Tobacco, Snuff, and Segars,

Main Street, Butler.

Things Done Up Right!!

I wish to inform Butler county, and the region round about, that I have just received the best articles ever imported into this county. The only way to prove the fact is to call and examine my **Tobacco, Snuff and Segars**, believing in the truth of the old adage that "the proof of the Pudding is in chewing the Bag." Any man that has an inkling for Tobacco, in any of it, orms, can be gratified.

GEORGE VOGELEY, Jr.
Butler, Nov. 30, 1864::2mo.

Photograph Albums, &c.,

At prices ranging from 50 Cents, to $8,00.

A NEW FEATURE IN THE BOOK BUSINESS.

FAMILY BIBLES FOR PHOTOGRAPH PICTURES

ALSO—A general supply of Pocket and Family Bibles.

Call and see them at the store of H. HEINEMAN.
Butler, June 44

U. S. 7-30 LOAN

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are worth a premium which increases the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, and its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable in currency semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent	per day	on a	$50	note.
Two cents	"	"	$100	"
Ten	"	"	$500	"
20	"	"	$1000	"
$1	"	"	$5000	"

Notes of all denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions, and the notes forwarded at once. The interest to 15th June next will be paid in advance. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $300,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the las Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, *Philadelphia.*

Subscriptions will be received by the

First National Bank, of Butler, Pa.

March 15, 1865.-3m.

D. T. PAPE & CO.

One Door South of National Bank, Butler Pa.

HAVE JUST OPENED

A very large and attractive Stock of

SPRING GOODS,

all of which have been purchased

AT REDUCED PRICES,

DRESS GOODS,

PRINTS,

GINGHAMS,

Balmoral & Hoop-Skirts,

GLOVES AND HOSERY,

Mourning Goods of all Description,

MILLINERY GOODS,

New Style Cloaks, Saques and Chesterfields, always on hand and made to Order.

Cloaking Cloth of all Kinds

CALL AND EXAMIN OUR STOCK

March 8, 1865.

New Goods, New Goods.

A LARGE LOT OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS, PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, VERY CHEAP, DE LANES, ADLPACAS, MERINOES, COBURGS, PLAIDS, POPLINS, &c., &c.

Long and Square Shawls,

LADIES CLOAKS, NEUBIES, HATS and HOODS, PLAIN & BARRED FLANNELS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, HOOP SKIRTS, *LADIES SHOES, GLOVES,* GAUNTLETS, HEAD-DRESSES, COMBS COLLARS, &c,

Men's Wear,

CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, WOOLEN JACKETS READY-MADE SHIRTS

Cloth, Tweeds, Heavy Jeans, Corduroys, Casinets, and Over-Coating &c., Just received by

JAMES A. NEGLEY.

South end of town, opposite Zimmerman's Hotel.
Sept. 28, 1864::4t

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

JOHN WAGLEY,

AGENT FOR BUTLER COUNTY PA.

Headquarters for Butler County, Lowry House, Butler, Pa.

MACHINE Stitching done on short notice. Machines and Needles kept constantly on hand by Mrs. T. J Lowman, who will attend to all matters connected with the agency, in the absence of the undersigned.

March 22, 1865.::3mo JOHN WAGLEY.

FARM FOR SALE,

THE undersigned offers for sale, one hundred and seventy acres of good farming land in Butler Township, Butler county—one mile from the borough. About one hundred acres cleared, a young orchard of good fruit trees—good frame house, and a good Coal Bank opened, one hundred acres of coal.

W. O. BRACKENRIDGE,
Feb. 8, 1865. Butler.

TAKE NOTICE.

AS my wife, Elizabeth Jane Conn has left my bed and board on the 9th inst. without any just cause, I therefore warn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account as I will not be accountable for any debts contracted by her. JAS. L. CONN.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION,

ON MAIN STREET,

Opposite Boyd's Buildings, Butler.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his old friends and the public generally, that he is constantly in receipt of the very latest Fashions, and is fully prepared at all times to execute all kinds of work in his line of business in a neat and workmanlike manner, and will be happy to attend to all who may give him a call.

A. McCANDLESS.

Jan. 6, 1864::tf

Duff's College,

Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

FOUNDED IN 1840.

AND

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THE ONLY INSTITUTION

of the kind IN THE UNION, conducted by a practical BUSINESS MAN. Our highest commercial authorities, East and West, pronounce his system of Book-keeping unequaled—comprehending every department of business, and yet so skillfully condensed that the attentive student masters the whole in six or eight weeks. It consists of

STOCK BOOKS,

closed once with a loss and twice with a gain—exhibiting by three different methods, the transfer of old to new books.

PARTNERSHIP BOOKS,

conducted by three different methods, exhibiting the transfer of old to new books, with the introduction of a new partner. And practically illustrating the

PRIVATE LEDGER,

by means of which the results of the business are kept out of the general books, for the use of the partners only. The book is not even named elsewhere. The settlement of Partnership Books by

SINGLE ENTRY,

with six practical illustrations, exhibiting the books reopened by Double-Entry. A concise rule for rectifying

DERANGED DOUBLE-ENTRY BOOKS,

with six specifications. The gain or loss found, and the books correctly re-opened. The learner is also exercised in

OPENING BOOKS,

from eight specifications, including special conditions not often met with in business. Also, a serious of exercises in

CLOSING BOOKS,

from new and peculiar specifications The learner also writes about eighty

BUSINESS FORMS

of Promissary Notes, Judgment Notes, Drafts, Orders, Bills of Exchange, Accounts, Invoices, &c., &c. Also, a series of

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which, with the business forms, are all connected with his course of Book-Keeping, making it a regular course of business practice, with a course of twenty-five

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ROBERT KELLY,
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[Extract from the Minutes.]
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Secretary.

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June 1, 1864::1y. Pittsburgh, Penn'a.