THE AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Butler, Pa., Wednesday, July 19, 1865

☞ Read the notice of the Revenue Assessor, found in the proper advertising column; and if you have any grounds of complaint, attend the appeals to be held on the 31st of July and 1st and 2d days of August.

☞ At a meeting of the congregation of the U. P. Church of this place, held on Saturday the 8th inst., Rev. N. E. Brown, of Harrisville was chosen pastor of said church. The case was moderated by Rev. W. A. Black

☞ In last week's *American*, Mr. Negley appears over the signature of "M" in vindication of his views and interest. The *American* however, avoids indorsing his position and contents himself with referring our Mercer county friends to the communication. That is all right.—We too would cheerfully concede to him a hearing, but could not indorse his views.

DIED.—At his residence in Millerstown, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., Rev. Wm. A. Fetter, Pastor of the German Lutheran Church, aged, 59 years, 8 mos. and 23 days.

Mr. Fetter was the officiating Pastor of St. Marks Church, in the Borough of Butler for the period of fifteen years. He removed to Millerstown about two years ago, where he discharged his duty acceptably as a Minister of the Gospel, for more than a year, when he became afflicted with Cancer in the lower lip and jaw, which became so painful that he was compelled to refrain from his public ministrations,—a short time before his disease, it was evident that he was recovering from the effects of the cancer; but just at this time when sanguine hopes of his recovery were entertained, he was taken violently ill with Dysentery, and at the expiration of 12 days days, he departed this life in full hope of a blissful immortality beyond the grave.

Penn'a School Journal.

We have received the 1st No. of the 14th Vol. of this excellent work. To the friend of Education, in is an invaluable document. Directors and school teachers should especially avail themselves of the benefit and instruction to be derived from reading the Journal. No family should content themselves without it. Each volume consists of 12 numbers, and when complete and bound makes a book of over 200 pages—and only costs the poor pittance of one dollar.

Now, that the war is over—the rebellion crushed out, and peace once more dawns upon us; we should re-double our energies for the moral and intellectual improvement of ourselves and the rising generation; and we should avail ourselves of all the necessary aids for the accomplishment of so desirable and praiseworthy an object—and when we say that the Pennsylvania *School Journal* is one of the *best works* to improve our minds intellectually and direct our energies—we but speak the "words of truth and soberness." Send for it immediately.

Address THOS. H. BURROWS,
Lancaster, Penn'a.

☞ The following letter will explain itself. The people will finally get to understand the true situation of affairs, all efforts to conceal it to the contrary notwithstanding.—ED.

Editors Ameritan Citizen:—I have frequently been inquired of why one of the resolutions passed at the late Republican Convention held in Butler, did not appear in the published proceedings, as directed by the Convention. Being secretary of that Convention, it was expected that I would have the proceedings published, and in order to justify myself, it becomes necessary to state the following facts:

The business of the Convention was generally done by written resolutions, and it becoming late in the evening, and wishing to start home, I had not time to prepare a minute for publication. I handed the papers, resolutions &c. to Mr. J. T. M'Junkin, requesting him to hand them over to the Editors of both papers. I have since corresponded with Mr. McJunkin, in relation to the matter, he informs me that the original resolution became lost or mislaid, and accounts in that way for its not appearing. Deeming it due to the Convention, as well as the public that *all* the proceedings should be published, I therefore, wish you to publish the following resolution, which is the substance and very nearly the words of the original paper.

WM. GRAHAM.

Resolved, That this Convention instruct the representative conferees, that in case Butler county is entitled to but one member, that person is to be the one having received the highest number of votes in Butler county.

MRS. SURRATT.—A fact in connection with the complicity of Mrs. Surratt in the plot to assasinate the President, and one we have not seen referred to, is this: When Major Smith, as he testifies, took possession of Mrs. Surratt's house three days after the murder, and stated that he had come to arrest her and her household, *she made no inquiry, whatever, as to the cause of the rrrest.*

NEWS ITEMS.

—The work of raising the United States frigate Congress, which was sunk off Newport News in 1862, is now progressing favorably.

—Colonel Barton Harrison, lately private secretary to Jeff. Davis, is now confined in the Old Penitentiary at Washington.

—Gen. Kilpatrick has been appointed a delegate to the New Jersey Union State Convention, from Sussex county, where he resides.

—On the receipt of the news of the execution of the conspirators in Canada, the rebels there manifested their feelings by wearing crape, singing secession songs and threatening retribution.

—The Masons of the State of Texas met in Houston on the 15th ultimo, and issued an address to the Masons of the State, counseling obedience to the law, cheerful submission to the authorities and discountenancing all insubordination or mutinous conduct.

—A public meeting was lately held at Mariana to intiate measures for the restoration of the relations of Florida to the Union. No delegation has yet appeared in Washington on this subject.

—Acting Rear Admiral S. P. Lee has reduced the Mississippi Squadron to the peace basis. Fifteen vessels are retained in the inland service of the Government.

—Prof S. M. McCullough and Gen'l Thos. A. Harris, prominent in the rebel service, have been brought here from the coast of Florida, and lodged in prison.

—Within the memory of boys who are yet beardless, there was a sign over the door of a small house on the corner of our cross streets, the reading of whidh was "A. Johnson—Tailor"—*Greenville* (Tenn) *New Era.*

—The military commission which lately tried the assassination conspirators has not been dissolved. It is said to be the design to order Jefferson Davis at an early day for trial before the same tribunal.

—The Galveston *Bulletin* says that nearly all the more conspicious rebel leaders and functionaries in Texas have skedadled.

—A Telegraph line is proposed from San Francisco, southward, through Mexico, to the principal South Ameaican cities.

—General B. F. Butler will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Massachusetts.

—The petrified bones of mammoth animals have recently been found in large numbers near Yorktown, in the York river. Immense ribs four inches in diameter are among the specimens recently brought to Fortress Monroe by excurtionists to the point mentioned.

—In a trial in progress in one of the courts of Sweden, a series of the most appalling crimes has been brought to light. A clergyman named Lindback, is charged with the murder of several of his parishoners by administering to them poison in their sacramental wine! The proof is so conclusive against him that not the slightest doubt of his guilt is entertained.

—Central and South America are wrapped in civil war. An attempt is making to inaugurate a revolution on the Isthmus. The war of the allied forces against Paraguay is being waged with great cruelty. A third revolution has broken out in Bolivia. The revolution in part is gaining gaound, and a revolution has broken out is Ecuador.

—A large lake of petroleum, fed from an exhaustless source, is said to exist on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, not far from the old Transit Line. Among those who have recently gone out there is John McLeod Murphy, Esq., formerly superintendent of the Transit, who claims to be the original discoverer and explorer of the lake. It being but a few miles from navigable wateron both the Pacific and Gulf sides of the Isthmus, its contents could readily be shipped at small expense, to all parts of the world.

—Late intelligence from Mexico gives a gloomy condition of affairs for Maximilian. On the 17th ult., the Imperialist General Castagney reports having routed an encampment of 2,500 Republicans with 70 French soldiers, at La Pasceu, sonora. In the State of Mihorcan, where, besides other triumphs, General Regules, after an obstinate engagement of a day and night, had taken the town of Urapan, and mde prisoners of its Imperial garrison of three hundred, while in San Luis Potosi, and other States, Republican guerrillas were all giving "Max,s" men an imensity of trouble.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.—The *Herald's* correspondent says he has high authority for stating that the subject of Jeff. Davis, trial had never been officially discussed. Informal conversations have occurred in the Cabinet and elsewhere between officials, but all probabilities are against an immediate or speedy trial.

WINE OR CIDER SAUCE FOR PUDDINGS.—one cup of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of butter. Beat up thoroughly like hard sauce. Stir in gradually, just before using, a quarter of a glass of wine. Set it in a pan of hot water until softened, and when turned out it will be white and smooah like cream.

FROM TEXAS.

A well informed correspondent, writing from Galveston recently, of the surrender of Kirby Smith, says:

As a matter of form it was well that Kirby Smith and Magruder did send commissioners and did consent to surrender the Trans-Missippi Department, but as a matter of fact, the whole affair was one of the sublimest farces of the war.—Who and what did Kirby Smith surrender? He surrendered regiments that had disbanded two weeks previous and had gone off to their homes, swearing bitter vengeance against all their leaders, political and military. He surrendered troops over whom he at that time had about as much control as he had over the body guard of the King of Dahomy.—He surrendered men that were scouring the country, hanging quartermasters, contractors and cotton speculators where they could find them. He surrendered an Empire that could not muster a single organized regiment or companyfrom the Mississippi to the Rio Grande. He surrendered,in short,to save himself, disbanded soldiers whom he had been so long defrauding and who would show him no mercy. These facts I have ascertained from the bitterest traitors themselves since we have been in Galveston. For the last two years Smith and Magruder have been speculating in cotton under shelter of the Confederate name, and refused to pay any moiety to the deluded masses that have garrisoned their forts and stations. They have fed them on lies. They have disallowed the publication of the truth in regard to Northern victories. They have exaggerated the number of the loyalists slain, and have kept quiet in regard to the defeats of Hood and Johnston. The Texans have been unfortunately situated for the gaining of inteligence. The blockade-runners brought in a few New York papers, but only a few, and even those were suppressed if found to contain tidings of Union victories.—"This has been the rich man's war," they all say, even those who cling to the dear doctrine of secession, and worship the memory of Jeff. Davis.

There are still hundreds and thousands in Texas who desire to see the Lone Star flag once more. They want to be independent of the United States, Mexico, England, France and civilization generally. They profess that they "went in" with the Confederacy to "help them out." They thought it would be selfish to go off on their own account, and therefore they linked their fortunes with Davis, and now they are "whipped out at last," as they freely confess.

I have in a former letter given my views in regard to Southern loyalty in Florida and Alabama. The impression prevails in the North that a large proportion of the people of Texas were at heart loyal. We have been mistaken. The rank and file of the disbanded soldiers, and of the citizens in the city of Galveston, and the country round about, are traitors of the deepest dye.

I spent one day visiting the ruins of the metropolis of Texas. Although no marines or provost guards are in the city, yet comparatively good order prevails.—The people seem to be too much depressed to hurt any one, and officers and seamen are unmolested. The silence of an eternal Sabbath rests upon the deserted wharves and desolated habitations. Furniture of every kind is very scarce, and the houses appear to have been gutted and sacked by an enraged soldiery. The shelves in the stores are empty, and the proprietors look long for customers.—Nothing is for sale and nothing to pay for it. Specie is the currency for those who have it, and beef for those who have nothing better. I visited the slave mart. It was closed, for negro stock is down, and no purchasers can be found at any price, although there are more slaves in Texas than there were before the war.—Dogs are as thick as the locusts in Egypt and the nights are made hideous by their incessant howling. The *sobricquet* of "dog town," usually applied to it, is well merited. The city boasts of few elegant residences, and not one attractive street or park.

A large part of the population of are foreign birth, Germans, Spaniards, French Northerners, Africans. A terrible bloodthirsty look these rangers have! Scores of bowie knives would be thrust into our hearts were it not for the guns of the fleet. Were it not for the military power it would be worth one's life to stand in the market place of Galveston and say "I am an American citizen." In no part of the professedly civilized world is haman life held in such low esteem. They act literally upon the principle that man is but to die. The other day I saw a crowd collected in the street; I inquired what the trouble was. "O, nothing much," was the reply of a chivalric young man of sixteen, "they have only killed a nigger." Perhaps it is because slave stock is down that they do not mind their loss. The citizens' guard were on the spot and remonstrated with the crowd. It was evident that they at least regarded the act as somewhat discourteous and ungentlemanly.

—The Richmond *Whig* has been suspended by Gen. Terry, for traitorous conduct.

Trying and Punishing Jeff. Davis.

The N. Y. *Post* remarks that "there is apparently considerable hesitation on the part of the Government as to the expediency of bringing Jefferson Davis to trial on the charge of treason, the punishment of which is death."

It remarks further, should his life be taken our friends abroad would be greatly disappointed. The *Post* discussing the question without coming to any conclusion concerning the prospect of trying and punishing Davis, except that these embarrassments may have a good effect on the action of the Government. "It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that our friends in other countries should have some painful apprehensions of the effect which the condign punishment of the traitors here may have for the cause of liberty on the continent of Europe, and should dread from a severer and harder exercise of arbitary power in repressing the slightest offer to question the rigetfulness of despotism. A feeling of this kind, we have no doubt, lies at the bottom of many appeals which come from that quarter in behalf of a merciful and indulgent course towards the vanquished and captured leaders of the rebellion. We do not wonder that some impression should be made on our Government by their remonstrances."

But the *Post* thinks there should be no hesitatisn about trying and punishing Davis for starving to death our soldiers. "It was by his authority," it says, "that thousands of our country men, guiltless of any offence but that of bearing arms in the cause of their country, were put to death in their captivity by the slowest process known to murder. Thousands of graves cry to heaven for vengeance on the deliberate perpetator of this fearful homicide.—Whether he lives or dies, the guilt of a brutality for which the records of history furnish no parallel, goes with him. If he be not arraigned for treason, here is an offence, supported by the clearest proof, more infamous than any mere revolt against established authority could be, and more shocking to all human sympathies. Why there is nothing said of making him stand a trial for these murders we do not profess to know. They could be proved before a court of justice in such a manner as to justify, in the eyes of the whole Christian world. the severest penalties known to our laws."

Davis' Disguise and Davis' Irons.

The last number of the *Army and Navy Journal* thus states the case in respect to two controverted incidents in the life and adventures of Jefferson Davis: "The question as to the attempt of Davis to escape in a woman's cloak and shawl would seem to be set finally at rest—even for those who refuse to believe the sworn testimony before the War Department—by the publication of several descriptions of the affair from rebel sources These confirm Colonel Pritchard's account, and amply refute the slander that the story is an official invention. A collateral bit of evidence comes to us, in the description given by the officer sent to take possession of the water-proof and shawl, of his interview with the Davis party. The ladies refusing to point out which was the proper shawl, the wrong one was taken, but the mistake was corrected by a little son of Davis, who called out, "That isn,t the shawl my Pa was taken in," which may be accepted as, at least circumstantial evidence to the fact there was a shawl in the case.

As to the ironing of Mr. Davis since his imprisonment at Fortress Monroe, the facts are briefly these: It was left discreionary by the Secretary of War with Gen. Miles, who commanded at Old Point, to iron his prisoner or not as he saw fit, he being held only to a strict accountability for his safety. It became necessary to change the solid door closing the casement in which Davis is confined for a grated door, which would give him better air, and better secure his safe keeping. The process of changing the doors offering a possibility of escape, it was determined to put a light pair of irons on Mr. Davis, ankles. To this he made such decided objections by upsetting the blacksmith as he stooped to fasten the irons, that resort to force became necessary.—The anklets were the only irons used, and these were in a short time removed. Whatever may be thought of the necessity for their use, it is certain that their temporary employment has had the most happy effect in reducing the prisoner to a degree of civility which was not eminently characteristic of him on his first incarceration.

TAKING TIME TO CONSIDER.—It has been several days since we have seen anything in the Democratic papers particularly friendly to Andrew Johnson. It is evident that they have taken time to think over some of his recent acts,—the approval of the Military Commission, the special suspension of the habeas corpus in reply to Judge Wylie, the proclamation of martial law in Norfolk, the reply to the Virginia Twenty Thousand Dollar men, and some other things he has done within the last ten days.—We trust our Democratic friends will not reconsider their deteamination to support President Johnson, just as he is proving to all good men and patriote how worthy he is of their support.

—The *Reporter* says it has been ascertained by actual experiment, that the rock in conneant harbor lies more than 24 feet below the surface of the gravel. Copper ore has also been discovered in a gravel bank.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.—The opinion seems to be gaining ground, that our prisoners in the hands of the rebel authoities were subjected to the inhuman treatment that they experienced, by a deliberate policy. Investigations are in progress which will show whether this opinion is correct or not. If it shall turn out to be incorrect, we shall certainly rejoice, as human nature will be exonerated from one of the most odious imputations ever laid upon it If, on the other hand, it shall be ascertained that our poor men were slaughtered n thousands by the horrid process, if starvation, through wicked design or scarcely less wicked neglect, the fiendish contrivers and agents of such a cruelty should, without exception paid the forfeit of their miserable lives for the deed. We wish t may turn out otherwise. It is sickening to think of such indescribable anguish and misery of mind and bdoy as our men endured till death relieved them, as deliperately planned and inflicted. Savages never perpetrated such atrocity.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONNOQUENESSING LODGE No. 278, I. O. of O. F. holds its stated meetings at the Hall, on Main Street, Butler Penna. every Monday evening, commencing at six o'clock. Brethren from sister Lodges are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the N. G.

A. Y. M.—Butler Lodge, No. 272, A. Y. M. holds its stated meetings in the Odd Fellows Hall, on Main Street, Butler Pa. on the first Wednesday of each month. Brethren from sister Lodges are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the W. M.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of the Harmony Savings Bank, with a capital of Thirty Thousand Dollars. Said Bank to be located in the boro. of Harmony, Butler County, said State.

A GENTLEMAN cured of Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and the effects of youthful indiscretion, will be happy to furnish others with the means of cure, (*free of charge*). This remedy is simple, safe and certain.

For full particulars, by return mail, please address
JOHN B. OGDEN.
June 7, 1865, 3m, 60 Nassau St., New York.

A CARD TO THE SUFFERING.

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED? IF SO, SWALLOW two or three hogsheads of "Buchu," "Tonic Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, then trynne box of OLD DOCTOR BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken-down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. DR. BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS cure in less than 30 days, the worst cases of NERVOUSNESS, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity and all Urinary, Sexual, and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent, postpaid, by mail, on receipt of an order,

Address JAMES S. BUTLER,
No. 429 Broadway, New York, General Agent.

P. S.—A box sent to any address on receipt of price—which is *One Dollar—post free.* ☞ A descriptive circular sent on application. Butler, July 19, 1864:8w.

BUTLER MARKETS.

BUTLER, PA., JU

BUTTER—Fresh Roll, 12, cents per pound
BEANS—White, $2.00 per bushel.
BARLEY—Spring, $1,10; Fall, $1,25.
BEESWAX—35 cents ser pound.
EGGS—15 cents per dozen
FLOUR—Wheat, $5,00 to 6,00 per hund.; Rye 2.50; buckweest, 50 per hund.
FRUIT—Dried Apples, $2,00 to per bushel; Dried Peaches, $4,00 to 4,50.
FEATHERS—60 cents per pound.
GRAIN—Wheat, $1,50 per bushel; Rye, 70. Oats, 40c Corn 80; Buckwheat, 75c.
GROCERIES—Coffee, Rio, 40c per pound; Java, 50c Brown Sugar, 15cper pound; do. White, 25c N. O. Molasses $1.50 cents p er gallon; Syrup 1,50 and $1,75.
HIDES—7 cents per pound.
LARD—10 cents per pound.
NAILS—$9.00 per keg.
POTATOES—25 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, $2,00.
SALT—$3,75 per barrel.
TALLOW—8 cents per pound.
WOOL—50c per pound.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that an appeal will be held at the office of John Mitchell Esq., Assistant Assessor in the boro. of Butler, on the 31st day of July, and the 1st and 2d days of August, for that portion of the Twenty-third District of Pa., embraced in the county of Butler. At which time and place the annual list, and proceedings of the assistant Assessors for said county, will be open to the inspection of all parties interested, and appeals heard and determined, relative to any erroneous or excisive valuations, assessments or enumerations made by said Assistant Assessors.

N. B.—All appeals must be made in writing, and specify the particular cause, matter or thing, respecting which a decision is requested, and shall, moreover, state the ground or principle of error complained of.

SAMUEL MARKS,
Butler, July 19, 1865:3t. Assessor, 23d Dist. Pa.

Claim Agent,

THE undersigned would respectfully notify the public that he has been regularly commissioned as

CLAIM AGENT,

for securing *Bounty Money, Arrears of Pay* and *Pensions*, for soldiers, or if they are dead, for their legal representatives. No charge will be made for prosecuting the claims of soldiers, or their representatives until the same are collected. C. E. ANDERSON.
Butler, June 27, 1865.

ESTRAYS.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, living in Harrisville, Butler Co. Pa. on the 12th of June last, one Sorrel Mare, white strip on face, sprained in left hind leg, three white feet, and about twelve years old.

ALSO—A Bay Mare, sweeney'd in both shoulders, and has had Rollers in both; and is five years old. The owner or owners are notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

WM. A. CUMMINS.
Harrisville July 12, 1865.

$5 REWARD.

STOLEN from the Drug Store of Dr. B. F. Hammilton, Butler Pa about the 28th of June, a Pocket Case of Surgical Instruments. The above reward will be given to any person returning them, with information that will lead to the detection of the thief.

Public Sale,

BY virtue of an order and decree of the Orphans Court in and for the county of Butler, the undersigned Administratrix, with the Will annexed, of Wm. Hays, late of Lancaster Tp., dec'd, will offer for sale on the premises, at one o'clock P. M., of Wednesday August 30 A. D., 1865, about twenty acres of land, more or less, situated in Lancaster Tp. county and State aforesaid, bounded and adjoining public road from Whitestown to Harmony, and by lands of Samuel Hays, widow Klinefelter and others, with the appertenances.

TERMS.—One third of the perchase money to be paid on the confirmation of sale by the Court, and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest thereon from said confirmation of sale MRS. MARY HAYS,
July 12, 1865. Adm'x.

William E. Moore.

PENSION, BOUNTY CLAIM AGENT

E. M'Junkin's Office, Main Street, opposite Zimmerman's Hotel, Butler, Butler Co. Pa.

☞ No charge until claims received ☜

CHARLES MCCANDLESS.....HUGH C. GRAHAM.

McCANDLESS & GRAHAM,
Attorneys' at Law.

Office on the South-west corner of the Diamond, Butler, Pa

Also, CLAIM AGENTS for securing *Pensions, Arrears of Pay* and *Bounty Money*, for Soldiers, or if they are dead, for their legal representatives. In prosecuting Soldier's Claims, or those of their Representatives, no charge until collected.
Dec. 30 9, 1864:tf.

PERFUMERY AND HAIR OIL, FOR THE MILLION at HAMMILTON'S Drug Store, Butler, Pa.
June 17, 865.

GRAND OPENING

OF

Spring & Summer

DRY GOODS,

AT

D. T. PAPE & CO,

An Extraordinary large Stock

OF GOODS,

Purchased Before the Late

ADVANCE,

And will be sold at Astonishing

LOW PRICES.

Call and Look Through

OUR STOCK

Before Purchasing

U. S. 7-30 LOAN

THIRD SERIES,

230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

7.30 LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of July 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that date, 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 now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Governmens Bonds, *from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value*, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attacged to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any banker.

The interest at 7.30 per cent. amounts to

One cent per	ay 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.

The notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent., instead of 7 3-10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-Thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest.—The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent, in currency. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days, 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 receiveorders. JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, *Philadelphia.*

Subscriptions will be received by the
First National Bank, of Butler, Pa.
March 15, 1865.-3:m.

PHOTOGRAPHS,

AMBROTYPES, FERREOTYPES,

DAGUERREOTYPES,

HAVING FULLY COMPLETED ALL THE NECESSARY arrangements for

Photographing,

In all the various styles of the art, Mr. Hussleton would respectfully calll the attention of the public to his newly

Furnished Establishment,

on the corner of Main and Jefferson streets, opposite Weber & Troutman's Store, where he is now fully prepared to make at the shortest possible notice,

PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMBROTYPES
FERREOTYPES.

Equal to the very best

Call and Examin Specimens.

Butler, June 14, 1865. B. C. HUSSLETON.

JUST OPENED.

NEW BOOT & SHOE SHOP,

ON MAIN STREET.

Opposite Boyd's Buildings

WHERE we are prepared to manufacture Boots and Shoes of all kinds, to order, of the best material, in the latest styles, and of the finest workmanship,—on the shortest possible notice; and at as reasonable rates as the same quality can be had at any other establishment J. A. SHANOR & J. BICKEL.
Butler, May 31, 1865.

1865. New Goods! 1865.

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

Splendid Seasonable Goods,

Just received and for Sale at the

NEW STORE OF

WEBER & TROUTMAN,

Boyd's Building, corner of Main & Jefferson sts.
BUTLER, PA.,

Consisting of Dry Goods, such as FINE DELAINS,

CASIMERES, COBURGS,
ALAPACAS,
PRINTS, BALMORAL SKIRTS

A large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

of the finest quality

BONNETS, RIBBONS, LACES,

and all kinds of Trimmings.

A large assortment of GENTS. WARE, such as

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, JEANS,
CATTONADES, &c.

Ready-Made Clothing.

HATS AND CAPS

Of the very latest Styles.

A large and well selected Stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Hardware, Queensware,

CROCKERY, GROCERIES,

And a Genuine Article of STRAINED HONEY,

All of which will be sold cheap for

CASH, or COUNTRY PRODUCE

WEBER & TROUTMAN.

April 26, 1865:6m.

THOS. ROBINSON,

Attorney at Law,

AND

PENSION AND CLAIM AGENT,

Office with Chas. McCandless, Esq., South West corner of the Diamond, Butler a.

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AT

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March 22, 1865.

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FARMERS are invited to call and examin our assortment of Mowing Machines. We are prepared to furnish them on reasonable terms and with the

LATEST IMPROVEMENS.

We also on hands, Hay Elevators, Cultivators &c.
Butler, May 10, 1865, J. G. & W. CAMPBELL.

DYEING AND SCOURING.

THE Undersigned, having become an agent for a *PITTSBURGH STEAM DYEING* and *SCOURING* Establishment, is now prepared to have all work of the kind done on short notice, and reasonable terms.

I respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.
MRS. E. HERTSBURGER, Milliner,
Opposite Lowry House, Butler, Pa.
June 7, 1865, 3mo.

BOOT, SHOE, LEATHER AND FINDINGS STORE,

ON MAIN STREET,

One door North of M'Aboy's Store,

GENTS' FRENCH CALF BOOTS, SHOES AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

LADIES & GENTS' SLIPPERS,

MISSES' BOOTS, SHOES, AND GUMS.

BOYS BOOTS & SHOES.

Children's Shoes of all Kinds,

A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of my own manufacture, constantly on hand, and work made to order, of the BEST STOCK and in the

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A large and full assortment of Eastern stock, of the very best material and workmanship.

All kinds of

LEATHER & FINDINGS

French and Common Calf skins, Sole and Upper Leather, Morocco, Kips and Kids.

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Of all kinds.

We have the largest, best selected, and for the times, the cheapest stock ever offered for sale in Butler.

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

May 31—tf THEODORE HUSELTON