

NEWS ITEMS.

—Among the prominent pardon-seekers now in Washington, is Mr. Tresscott, Assistant Secretary of State under Mr. Buchanan's administration.

—The Tennessee Methodist Conference is still in session at Englefield. Many eminent divines are in attendance.

—Sixty amnesty pardons were granted on Saturday, all of them to patriots hailing from Alabama.

—The Hon. William H. Seward and son, and suite, are the guests of Judge Fields, Princeton, to-night.

—A meeting of Republicans, held at Lawrence last night, elected delegates to the Sixth Congressional District Convention, who are favorable to the choice of Gen. Banks in that district for Congress.

—The negroes in Richmond are getting up a firm, to be called "The Richmond Tobacco Association," \$10,000, for the purpose of manufacturing tobacco.—They have \$7,000 of it already subscribed.

—Major-Gen. Carl Schurz arrived in St. Louis on Thursday. It is reported that he will establish there a radical English newspaper more in conformity with the views of *The Westliche Post* than those advocated by *The Democrat*.

—Col. McClean, the Democratic candidate, it is thought, was re-elected by about 1,000 majority as delegate to represent Montana Territory in Congress at the election held last month.

—Secretary Welles recently told the editor of *The Hartford Press* that if Mr. Johnson was at home, and a private citizen, he would favor negro suffrage in Tennessee.

—The President has recognized the following named Consul for Hayti: F. Usher at New-York; B. C. Clark at Boston; and Albert Emerson at Banzer.

—The captain of a whale ship, which not long since arrived at New Bedford from a voyage of thirty-seven months, took as his part of the proceeds, the handsome sum of forty-two thousand dollars.

—Louisville is to have an opera house, if the means can be raised. The sum of \$180,000 has already been subscribed, and the prospect of success is encouraging. Indianapolis is to have an opera house also, liberal subscriptions having been obtained.

—The Boston *Post* says that some twenty horse-keepers at the South End, after comparing market accounts, have come to the determination to dispense with the use of butter, with the exception of one pound a week for each family, until it can be purchased for thirty cents a pound. If such a movement is generally adopted it would insure a reduced price of butter.

—Good beef sells in Texas at five cts. per pound; horses and mules from \$15 to \$30 for round lots, and are within two hundred and fifty miles of a good market, as far as the eye can reach in every direction, and as far as you may go, the country is alive with stock. The whole marked of the United States might be supplied in it, and there would not be any apparent decrease.

—In obedience to an order from Attorney General Speed to the District Attorney of Missouri, the property, estimated to be worth \$60,000, of the wife of the rebel General Ewell has been delivered over to her agents. This property has been libelled for confiscation, and the plea of amnesty and pardon made in her favor had been overruled by the Court, and the re-hearing was set for next term.

The order from the Executive, however, summarily terminates the case to the great gratification of the lady's friends.

—The body of Mr. Aug. Wood, who died in Portsmouth on Saturday, was, by mistake, deposited in the newly made grave at Norfolk, intended for the reception of the corpse of a Mr. Cain, who died about the same time. The mistake was attended with only the bad results natural to the feelings of grieving friends and relatives, and would not have occurred at all had the "Old Sexton" been on hand to have superintended the mournful duty.

—The business of New York seems to be taking a fresh bound. Real estate operations are reviving on a scale quite unusual for this season of the year. The dry goods dealers, grocers and shippers report a steady accumulation of orders to fill which their clerks are kept at their desks till a late hour in the evening—while at the Stock Exchange, the spirit of speculation, dormant for a while, is daily displaying signs of unmistakable revival.

It is reported that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company have established a line of ocean steamers to run between Baltimore and Liverpool, and that they have already purchased four propellers for the enterprise. It is also stated that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company have in contemplation the establishment of a line between Philadelphia and Liverpool, or London, and that it is to be assisted in the undertaking by the corporation of Philadelphia.

—A gentleman who has just returned from the South says he had no idea even from the many accounts that have been published, of the complete devastation which the war had produced in Atlanta and the whole region round about. The ill-fated city is, however, rising from its ashes. All kinds of mechanics are busy restoring demolished walls, and the car is delighted with the incessant sound of the hammer on every hand. The restoration of the city is chiefly due to Northern men who are their in so great numbers that competition has run up ground rents to enormous prices, and the business they contemplate will not enable them to afford so heavy a tax, and that many of them must fall.

The American Citizen.



The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

THOMAS ROBINSON, - - Editor.

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher.

BUTLER PA. WEDNESDAY OCT. 11, 1865.

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

To the Patrons of the Butler American.

FRIENDS:—Last week's issue of the American closed the Seventh Volume of the New Series, and also closed my connection with the paper. The establishment has passed into the hands of Thos. Robinson, Esq., of the Citizen, with which it has been consolidated, and the joint concern will hereafter be under his exclusive control. This, doubtless, will prove mutually advantageous to Mr. Robinson, to myself, to the patrons of the two papers, and to the interest of the Union Republican party of Butler county.

I make this announcement with mingled feelings of gladness and regret.—Glad that I am relieved of the cares, responsibilities, anxieties, nay, even griefs, of editorial life; and, on the other hand, regretful at separating from friends with whom I have held weekly communion for so many years.

The subscription list of the American has been transferred to Mr. Robinson, with whom I have made an arrangement to furnish the Citizen to fill the unexpired term for which advance payments have been made for the American.

Tendering my grateful thanks to the many friends who have stood by me thro' evil and good report, I take my leave of the editorial chair.

WM. HASLETT.

By the above it will be seen that Mr. HASLETT retires from the editorial chair of the Butler American, and that that paper has been consolidated with the Citizen. Of Mr. HASLETT, as a publisher and editor, we need say little. For a period of twenty years he has been a constant as he has been an efficient and devoted advocate of the principles of the Whig and Republican parties respectively. Of his faithfulness and ability as an editor, the readers of the American need not be advised.—Wherever his lot may be cast in the future we trust that success may attend him. His many and successful efforts in behalf of the right, will long be appreciated by the friends of truth. Of those who have been accustomed to read his views, so aptly expressed and so ably sustained, we would ask indulgence while we, from our more obscure stand point, and with less experience, attempt to supply his place.

As we have formerly intimated, our business has not been a successful one in a financial point of view. Believing that the existence of our paper was necessary, we determined to issue it during the continuance of the war whether it was "self sustaining" or not. We sent our paper out in liberal numbers to our Butler county friends in the army, and were pleased to know that, even a small portion of them, reached their destination. As the war went on, paper, labor and everything connected with the publication of a newspaper, went up to famine prices, almost. Believing that this state of things could not last after the termination of the war, we rejected the advice of friends, who urged us to raise the price of our paper. We believe our readers generally, are desirous that we continue to publish a good readable paper, such as we have been publishing. We also believe that they don't wish us to publish such a paper for nothing; but on the contrary, that they are desirous that we carry on our business in such a way as to make it profitable to ourselves as well as interesting and beneficial to our readers. We are now giving the financial department of the paper a careful examination, when that is concluded we will communicate the result to our readers, and adopt such changes only as will be necessary to carry on the business successfully. We believe our friends will all say this is right.

We have always labored to make the Citizen a welcome visitor. By keeping its readers posted on all subjects of either general or local importance, by throwing its columns open to the discussion of all subjects of interest to its readers. We intend in the future, to give even more attention to making its columns both interesting and instructive, and in return we would solicit the active friendship of all who believe in the existence of a free press.—We have now the largest circulation ever attained by any paper in the county—our list might still be increased, and the usefulness of the Citizen thus promoted.—Will our friends lend us the weight of their influence in its behalf?

THOS. ROBINSON.

E. D. De Wolf, Esq., whose death is announced in our paper this week, was not attached to us by the usual ties of relationship only, but by those stronger ties of warm personal friendship. In an acquaintance of over thirteen years, our appreciation of the genuineness of his character as a citizen, a friend, and a Christian, has been strengthened by every fresh opportunity we had of observing it. Without ambition himself, he had no jealousy toward others. In the prime of life and usefulness, he has been taken from us.—He died after an illness of eleven days. We just reached his bedside in time to take him by the hand and bid him a "last farewell." As he lived he died—in peace and charity with all men. When stricken friends were grieving, he only said, "It is all for the best, let me go in peace."—As his latter end approached, we are informed, his prospects of a glorious immortality brightened—his only regret being that he had not, in early life, lived in closer communion with his God.

The Fair.

The fair is now over, and although it was not all we could wish, still we have nothing to regret in urging its importance upon our people. Such institutions are found in every enlightened and progressive country. Why it is that more interest is not taken in perfecting the thorough organization of this truly worthy institution in our county, we are unable to say. The attendance was unusually large, but every body came to see rather than to assist in the exhibitions which should be the chief object of all. The fair, however, was not without interest, and we trust benefit to the community. A decided improvement was manifest in some classes of stock—horses in particular.—It must be remembered, too, that the season was not favorable for an exhibition. The great amount of rain that had fallen preventing the farmers from finishing up their work, made many feel unable to take the time necessary for the preparation of their various commodities. The weather too, did fair to be unpleasant, though it was finally pleasant.

Local Bounty Laws.

As the war progressed, and from time to time fresh calls were made for men to fill the army, fresh legislation was from time to time asked, and not infrequently had. Our own belief was that there was too much legislation. Still we know full well that it was difficult for Legislators to refuse such legislation. The majority of a district, under the lead of a few individuals perhaps, would petition for certain legislation! It would accordingly be given. In a few short weeks the representatives of a different sentiment would rally, and they too, would get the majority to ask the repeal of the very law for which, but a few weeks before, they had asked! And the law was accordingly repealed. Thus things went on. The result was, great uncertainty prevailed. Since the adjournment of the last Legislature, there has been much speculation by the people as to what they had better do next! Legislation, it is said, will be asked for, for the relief of this or that interest. For the purpose, therefore, of letting all see what the present law is, we have gone to the trouble of re-publishing all the laws passed on the subject, for our county. By a careful reading and study of the original law and its supplements, as here published, the readers of the Citizen will be enabled to see how the matter stands, and what further enactments, if any, are needed. In the future, as in the past, we advise conciliation and, if possible, unity of action on the part of the people of the different districts.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

Over two years ago, the Pittsburgh Gazette, the oldest and most reliable paper in the interest of the Union cause in Pennsylvania, took it into its head to defeat the re-nomination of Gov. Curtin in a series of ably written, but ill timed papers. The people in the mean time went quietly on and nominated and elected him. About that time the Commercial came into life, and profiting by the error of the Gazette, became at once a leading journal. It soon took the place of the Gazette in our locality, mainly after the cause already stated. During the progress of the present campaign, however, it has been proper to pursue a course neither wise nor consistent. Had it given a little more attention to Copperheads and a little less to "negro suffrage" and Thad. Stevens, it might have been much better for itself. No journalist—not even Horace Greeley, can run successfully against public opinion. And our neighbor the Commercial should remember that "Revolution never goes backward."

Dr. A. W. Crawford.

During the continuance of the gigantic struggle from which we have just emerged, we sometimes almost forget some of our former friends whose duty has placed them a great distance from us. Such indeed was the case with Dr. Crawford. Four years ago last March he took his leave of friends and home to discharge the responsible duties of Consul of his Government at Antwerp, in Belgium—one of the first commercial cities of Germany. And there the Doctor remained during our long struggle. Great must have been his anxiety as the news of the varied campaigns of the war reached him. There can be no better evidence of his faithfulness as an officer, than the gratifying fact that he is continued by the present Administration. Wishing to see his friends at home once more, he procured leave of absence for a few months, and is now, once more among us. We were somewhat surprised, and much pleased, on meeting him a few days since, and taking him once more by the hand.—His presence brought vividly to our mind the situation of the country on his departure; and of the various and somewhat conflicting opinions of even the true friends of the country, as to what policy was most likely to be adopted, in the pending crisis, and which was the most likely to be successful. Some believing that the repealing of a few obsolete statutes would suffice, while others as honestly believed that the whole matter would have to be submitted to the arbitration of the sword. We would like to have talked those matters all over with our old friend; but time would not permit. The whole matter has now been solved and the result is before us. We were glad to learn that the Doctor has enjoyed good health during his absence; but were sorry to miss the presence of his estimable lady, who accompanied him abroad. She has gone "the way of all the earth." Her health was not good when she left home; and it was hoped that a visit to the east would improve it. But there seems to have been no relief for her. Her remains were sent home, and interred in the Allegheny Cemetery. The Doctor will soon leave again

to resume his official duties; but unlike the sad forebodings that he must have experienced four years and a half ago, he now returns with the proud satisfaction of knowing that his country is respected before the world as one of the first powers of the earth, and as the great arbiter of American politics.

A CARD.

Having retired from the printing business, it has become indispensably and absolutely necessary for me to close up the business of the late American. It will be of mutual advantage, to me and to those indebted, if they will pay at an early day, without having any trouble or any bad feeling. I need not say that the large amount due to me, is needed—our friends know that it is. Let us hope that this appeal will be met by an honorable and prompt response.

DAVID H. MACKAY is our authorized traveling agent, and his receipts for money paid will be good. He is now, in connection with other business, engaged in traveling the county, and we hope our friends will respond promptly when he presents a bill.

Payment for the American can be made until the 1st of November at the rate of One Dollar and Fifty Cents per year; and for the present, our bills have been made out accordingly. After that date, Two Dollars a year will be charged invariably, without respect to persons.

WM. HASLETT.

SPOILED HOPES AND PLANS.

The successful termination of our civil war has spoiled a number of great projects. The slaveholders' scheme for a separate and rival government has been effectually frustrated. The hope of European monarchists and all the schemes connected with it, looking towards the failure of republican government and the ignominious overthrow of its great American representative, have been sadly disappointed. English manufacturers and English commerce still see their rivals in the field, peacefully pursuing their onward way with energy unimpaired and with hopes undimmed. The French interest in the issue of the war was more political than pecuniary, as the prestige of power outshines that of money in the Emperor's eyes. The erection of an empire on the ruins of one feeble republic would offer facilities, as well as inducements, for the extension of the effort to another feeble republic on the borders of the first. The indebted, exhausted and exasperated confederacy, ruled by the processes of treachery, would be as easy a prey as Mexico. But this section of the game is blocked by the issue of the war and the maintenance of the Union. Whether the first part shall prove a finality and a success remains to be seen. If the Monroe doctrine shall always remain among abstracts, discovered from all practical application, the thing may work well for monarchy. But it may turn out otherwise.

The steamship Daniel Webster, from New-Orleans on the 22d ult., for New-York, put in here short of coal.

She reports landing some prisoners at the Dry Tortugas, and that Dr. Mudd had made an attempt to escape. He was found secreted in the coal bunkers of the steamer Thomas Scott, and put to hard labor wheeling sand.

The quartermaster of the Scott was arrested for having aided Dr. Mudd in his effort to escape.

Schooners Americus and Nellie Paine are discharging their cargoes here.

Capt. Wheeler, Acting Assistant-quartermaster at Eastville, Eastern Shore, has been robbed of his safe and about \$4,000 in currency. The case will be investigated.

Belgium has been visited by a waterpout of extraordinary violence. It occurred in the neighborhood of Leige, and has spread rain far and wide. The accompanying gale caught people up in the air and dashed them to the ground, cut off the tops of some large trees, and felled many other to the ground, stopped railway trains and overthrew houses, and was attended by thunder and floods of rain. Altogether it was of the most disastrous storms that has ever visited the country.

Gold was unusually active yesterday, and sold as high as 147 in large amounts. The closing rate was 146. Government stocks were irregular. Border State stocks strong. The whole share-list was excited, and a large advance was paid on several stocks. All the New-York reports were strong. Western shares are all quoted higher, and the disposition to buy was as strong as that shown during the period when the currency was being increased most rapidly. Bank shares are in demand and lots of magnitude offered. At the Second Board the market was strong. The market closed under great excitement and stocks were in demand, and everything offered was taken at the advance. Money among stock-houses continues abundant on call at 5@6 per cent, and more is offered than can be used. Commercial paper sells at 7 per cent for best, and 8@10 per cent for second grade. Exchange is more abundant.

—Col. Robert Johnson, the President's son, has gone to Tennessee on a brief visit.

—Maj.-Gen. Hooker was married to Miss Olivia Groesbeck at Cincinnati on Tuesday evening.

no response was received from the besieged. A retreat was finally ordered, but before the party had withdrawn reinforcements were heard in the distance, whereupon the order to retreat was recalled at which time we left. The happy couple, it was believed, had retired for the night, and it was thought doubtful whether a response from them could be elicited.

On Saturday, Oct. 1st, we were decidedly opposed to anything in the shape of a serenade.—Ep.

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Reception of a Colored Regiment.

Speech by the President. Upon their arrival at the White House President Johnson appeared, and addressed them in a speech of half an hour.—He thanked them for the compliment paid him, and for the visit. He told them that the country for which they had so nobly fought, was as much their country as any body else's, and they should soon return as citizens to the walks of civil life. He endeavored to impress upon their minds what appeared to him the duties in which they should engage, and the rules of conduct which should regulate their life. Many, he said, talked about equality before the law, and all that, but where ever one man is more meritorious than another, what becomes of this equality? The man most meritorious is the superior. He then endeavored to inculcate in them the paramount duty of developing and improving their talents, and all the moral qualities, assuring them that just public judgment would mete to all a reward for merit, without reference to color. This he did again and again, in the course of his speech.

This is a Government, he said founded not only upon freedom, but equality, without reference to color; but liberty did not mean freedom to idleness, to worthlessness, or to loafing, but freedom to work, or to enjoy the profit of the products of our own labor. He shrewdly and somewhat skilfully avoided all direct reference to the great question of universal suffrage now agitating the nation, but told them the country was under the operation of a great and exciting experiment, to determine whether the whites and blacks, with the respective prejudices of the two races, could be incorporated or assimilated in one harmonious unit or common body politic, or that it would be necessary for the two to separate. He hoped that the separation would not be necessary, but told them that it was with themselves to determine the problem. They must, by their own conduct, upon returning to the pursuits of peace, by abandoning all habits of idleness and immorality, by a steady application to labor, and by development of intellectual and moral qualities prove themselves as meritorious citizens as soldiers; as capable of self-government and worthy of being entrusted with the higher duties of citizenship.

He concluded by again thanking them for the compliment of the visit saying that he had talked plainly, but not with the object in any sense of wounding the most delicate sensitiveness, but with the purpose of inciting and encouraging them to a course of conduct that would elevate them in the judgment of the world.

During the delivery of the speech there was no enthusiasm manifested by the soldiers, or by their colored friends, all the applause elicited emanating from the whites who were present.

One incident attracted our attention. When the President remarked that liberty consisted in freedom to work and to enjoy the profits of one's labor, a Sergeant among the colored soldiers immediately in his front exclaimed, "Thank God, it means that much."

At the Kalamazoo horse fair last week the trial of matched teams resulted in favor of Mr. Clark, of Chicago, his team winning two straight two mile heats in 7:13 and 7:09. In the trot of stallions over six years of age, Fisk's Mambrino Chief, of Coldwater, won in 2:50, against ten competitors. In the roadster trotting match, eight horses appeared on the field. Four heats were run, Fanny Lee, of Chicago, taking the first, third and fourth, and Mayflower, of Chicago, the second.—Time, 2:44, 2:38, 2:34 (our correspondent says the real time was about 2:37, 2:38). Five thousand dollars was offered for Fanny Lee after the race.

The papers in the case of Champ Ferguson, which were forwarded to Washington for the President's approval, were returned on Monday. The sentence was read to Ferguson in his cell by Col. Shafer, commandant of this post, which was that he be hanged by the neck until he be dead, on the 20th of October, between the hours of ten A. M. and two P. M.—Ferguson received the announcement of his sentence with apparent unconcern. Not a muscle of his face moved. He was taken out riding the same afternoon by his guards. He is in apparent good health and is, to all outward appearances, regardless of his fate.

An attempt to burn the celebrated Spotswood Hotel in Richmond, Va., was made on Saturday last. The house was filled with men, women, and children, who were aroused about wo'clock in the morning by a suffocating smoke, which pervaded every chamber in the immense building. When the terrible truth burst upon every one that the building was on fire, the confusion consequent thereupon is indescribable. Men and women, in *disability*, were running to and fro in a state of frenzy, while the screams of the females were heartrending. Fortunately, the fire was discovered and extinguished before it had gained much headway. It had been kindled in the basement.

—Senator Romero the Mexican minister, had a long interview to day with General Grant. The Senator called to communicate to the General some official intelligence he had just received from Mexico, confirmatory of the recently reported successes of the Liberals in the State of Chihuahua and other sections. The interview was very pleasant and cordial on both sides.

—The statement that the President is visiting the South previous to the meeting of Congress is untrue. He denied the report very emphatically to-day while in conversation with a friend.

—The receipts from internal revenue yesterday amounted to \$1,882,453.94.

—Gen. Slocum's resignation has been accepted.

—A National Bank has been chartered at Atlanta, Ga.

—After Monday General Grant will make Washington his permanent residence. He left here this evening to bring in his family from Philadelphia.

LIST OF LETTERS.

THE following is the list of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Butler Pa. Oct. 1st, 1865.

Alvin Francis	James W. O.
Brian Meares Henry & T	James Fleming
Barrett, Mr. P.	Kenneth M. May
Bell, Mr. J.	Kenneth M. May
Bell, Miss Anna	Lane James
Bell, Mrs. Mary	John M. Jones
Bice, Mr. John	Moore John
Burch, Mr. John	McCamelton W. C.
Clark & Co.	McCamelton W. C.
Blackley Hunt Thos G	Martin Ross James
Clark & Co.	Martin Ross James
Carpenter Mr. William	Merly Casper S.
Chubb, R. M.	Paterson Nancy
Cramer Louis J.	Paterson Nancy
Durst Miss Ulrica	Paterson Nancy
Brum Mr. J.	Paterson Nancy
Elias Mrs. Anne B.	Reynold P.
Frick Charles	Schuyler Eugenia
Furness & Birtwell	Snyder Nathaniel
Grubel Robt. Me.	Snyder Nathaniel
Grubel Robt. Me.	Snyder Nathaniel
Hudson Jas. J.	Snyder Nathaniel
Harriet J. E.	Snyder Nathaniel
Hays M. James	Snyder Nathaniel
Housinger Esq. John K.	Snyder Nathaniel
Hunt, H. H.	Snyder Nathaniel
Wolfe Miss Mary	Snyder Nathaniel
Wolfe Miss Mary	Snyder Nathaniel

Persons calling for any of the above will please say they are Advertisers.

Oct. 1, 1865. J. J. SEDGWICK, Post Master.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Mr. Robert Ricker, of Lancaster Pa., on the 5th inst, by Rev. J. B. Ricker, of Lancaster Pa., Rev. J. M. E. E. of Lancaster Pa., Rev. J. M. E. E. of Lancaster Pa., Rev. J. M. E. E. of Lancaster Pa.

On the 4th inst, by the Rev. W. H. Thibault, Mr. W. A. Jackson of West Middleboro, Me. to Miss Mason a native of Butler County Pa.

Accompanying the above announcement was a piece of very nice wedding cake for which the parties will receive our thanks—and have our best wishes for their future happiness and prosperity.

On the 1st inst, by the Rev. C. A. Linberg, Mr. Jas. W. Walker to Miss Margaret, of Butler County Pa.

On the 8th inst, by the Rev. W. H. Hamilton, at the residence of Mrs. R. S. Nibler, Mr. E. J. Hamilton, of Butler County Pa., to Miss Matilda Crawford of Cherry Tp., Butler Co.

DIED.

On Sunday the 1st inst, of Typhoid Dysentery, R. B. Dowell, Esq. of Slippery Rock Tp. in the 40th year of his age.

On the 10th inst, of the 18th of Sept., of Typhoid Fever, Miss Barabara, aged 18 years, 3 mo. and 1 day.

Orphan's Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order and decree of the Orphan Court of Butler County, the undersigned guardian of the estate of Oliver C. and Elizabeth Ricker, minor children of Samuel Ricker, deceased, will offer for sale at public vendue on the premises on Thursday the 23rd day of November next at one o'clock p. m. of said day, all the interest of said minors, in and to the premises situated in the East by part of the same being in the County of Adams, Pa. bounded on the North by Rowden Aiken, on the East by part of the same being in the County of Adams, Pa. and on the West by James Colgan & Wm. Campbell. Said minors are said in fee simple real estate situated in the County of Adams, Pa. bounded on the North by Rowden Aiken, on the East by part of the same being in the County of Adams, Pa. and on the West by James Colgan & Wm. Campbell. Said minors are said in fee simple real estate situated in the County of Adams, Pa. bounded on the North by Rowden Aiken, on the East by part of the same being in the County of Adams, Pa. and on the West by James Colgan & Wm. Campbell.

NOTICE.

John M. Thompson, and Charles McCullough, vs. Jas. A. Hoffman, C. P. No. 12, Dec. Term, 1865. On motion of Charles McCullough, Court grants a Rule on debt, to be paid on or before the first day of the next term, or judgment according to the following premises: to wit: Fifty acres of land situated in Centre Tp., Butler County, Pa. bounded on the North and East by James Colgan, and on the West by James Colgan & Wm. Campbell, and on the South by James Colgan & Wm. Campbell. Said land is situated in fee simple real estate situated in the County of Adams, Pa. bounded on the North by Rowden Aiken, on the East by part of the same being in the County of Adams, Pa. and on the West by James Colgan & Wm. Campbell.

Valuable Farms for Sale.

TWO HUNDRED ACRES of land in Centre Township about 120 acres cleared, eight or nine acres prime meadow—good orchard, log house and large barn—also—a first class farm in good order—price forty dollars per acre.

Also—One hundred and thirty-four acres in Clay Tp. one hundred acres cleared—about thirty of which are meadow—good orchard, log house and large barn—also—a first class farm in good order—price thirty-five dollars per acre. This is a