

Farmers' Department.

Calcareous Manures.
By a manure, is meant any fertilizing simple or compound substance, which, when applied to a soil under cultivation, tends to promote the growth and perfection of the plants, in supplying them with such nutrient as that soil may be deficient in; and by calcareous manures, those in which lime or magnesia enters, in considerable quantities, into their composition, either before or after they have been exposed for a considerable time to the violence of heat, and have lost their humid or volatile parts, or have been decomposed by the action of the weather, or other influences. The latter comprise those substances usually known under the names of Lime, Chalk, Plaster, or Gypsum, Marl, Magnesia, &c.

In treating of these manures, the writer proposes to confine his remarks principally to their natures, properties, sources, and operations, with directions, for their preparation and application to the soil, or to crops, as connected with the leading principles of practical and scientific husbandry. Therefore, it will describe the most exact and careful attention of a practical farmer, to avail himself of every species of information that will throw any light on their uses, application, and their injurious, as well as beneficial effects, on his soils, manures, and crops.

LIME.
Lime, one of the most widely diffused substances in Nature, called by chemists *not only of calcium*, is extensively distributed throughout this earth and its inhabitants, combined principally with carbonic, sulphuric, phosphoric, fluorine, boracic, and silicic acids in the formation of limestone, marble, chalk, marl, calcareous spar, stalactites, stalagmites, gypsum, phosphoric, organic remains, &c. Notwithstanding the immense quantities of carbonate and silicate of lime, which constitute so large a proportion of the crust of our globe, it is questioned by some, whether lime should not be looked upon as a characteristic of the animal, rather than the mineral, kingdom of Nature. For the bony or testaceous skeleton, by which the softer portions of the animal frame are upheld, is always found to consist of lime, united either with phosphoric or silicic acids. The bones of all vertebrate animals (those having backbones) are constituted principally of phosphate of lime, while in the shells of the invertebrate animals, (boots, crabs, lobsters, oysters, &c.) the carbonate of lime is the prevalent component. The teeth of animals, also, mainly consist of a phosphate of lime which, in all cases, is associated with fluoride of calcium in a similar manner as these substance occur in the mineral phosphate, or native phosphate of lime. Indeed, it is a remarkable fact, that all the great geological formations, of which lime is the prominent ingredient, are found to consist of the aggregated skeletons, shells, or casts of myriads of invertebrate animals, which had existed at some period long before the creation of man.

From the densest and hardest limestone to the softest chalk, the entire mass generally resolves itself ultimately into a congeries of animal remains; and hence the great supply of lime in the mineral state arises from the destruction of its animal sources. The lime, therefore, which exists in Nature, must be looked upon as being continually in a state of passage between the organic and the inorganic kingdoms. The plants that grow upon the soil take up, by dissolution in their juices, salts of lime, which pass into the substance of the animal that feeds upon them, and accumulating in its system; they afford materials for the proper development of the skeletons, the hair, the skin, and the softer parts.

When the animal dies, the blood, muscles, and other tissues, either serve for the nutrition of some other animal, or being totally decomposed, its elements return again to a mineral state, to be, in after ages, the subject of similar alternations.

In considering the chemical nature of the ash of plants, it is known that lime, in all cases forms a considerable proportion of its whole weight. Hence the reason why lime is regarded as a necessary food of plants, and hence, also, one cause of its beneficial influence in general agricultural practice. The quantity of pure lime contained in the crops produced upon one acre, according to Professor Johnston,

HIGH CULTIVATION.—The Maine Farmer, alluding to the subject of "high cultivation," so much talked of and written about, says that there is much more talk than improvement. A man looks over his farm of many acres, and finds the whole needs aid, but not being able, at once, to render it to all portions, makes no particular effort to improve any part. The right way—right because alone practicable—is to commence with a few acres at a time. Get those in good heart the first year, and the increased product from them will aid in experimenting on another section the succeeding year. In this way the farm will soon become renovated, and properly cared for, will not run down again as "long as grass grows and water runs."

growth of some crops more than others is, that some actually take up a larger quantity of it in their food. These crops, therefore, require the presence of lime in greater proportion in the soil, in order that they may be able to obtain it so readily that no delay may occur in the performance of these functions, or in the growth of those parts to which lime is indispensable.

This substance is usually obtained by exposing pure limestone or chalk, which are carbonates of lime, to a red heat, and is then popularly known under the names of *stone-lime, quicklime, hot lime, burned lime, and caustic lime*. It is also obtained, in an impure state, by burning oyster-shells or the shells of other fish, which converts them into quicklime, and is commonly called *oyster-shell lime*, or simply *shell lime*.

When stone-lime is exposed to the air, it rapidly absorbs water, and falls to a pure, white, earthy powder, increasing two or three times its bulk, and forming a hydrate of lime, which is usually known under the name of *air-slacked or spontaneously slacked lime*. If a little water be sprinkled upon a small piece of well burned lime, it is instantly absorbed, and the lime slakes, or quenches, and appears quite dry; but, after a few moments, it cracks, swells, and crumbles into a powder of hydrate, popularly known as *slacked lime*, sometimes involving sufficient heat to burned gunpowder, or to char wood. Burned or quicklime is immediately soluble in water; unburned lime is not so to any appreciable extent. When pure, it is soluble in 635 parts of water at 32° F.; but requires at 60°, 778 parts; at 130°, 972 parts; at 212°, 1,270 parts for its solution. A pint of water at 82°, dissolves 134 grains; at 60°, 114 grains; and at 212°, 67 1/2 grains. Hence the quantity of lime, which is usually known under the name of *air-slacked or spontaneously slacked lime*. If a little water be sprinkled upon a small piece of well burned lime, it is instantly absorbed, and the lime slakes, or quenches, and appears quite dry; but, after a few moments, it cracks, swells, and crumbles into a powder of hydrate, popularly known as *slacked lime*, sometimes involving sufficient heat to burned gunpowder, or to char wood. Burned or quicklime is immediately soluble in water; unburned lime is not so to any appreciable extent. When pure, it is soluble in 635 parts of water at 32° F.; but requires at 60°, 778 parts; at 130°, 972 parts; at 212°, 1,270 parts for its solution. A pint of water at 82°, dissolves 134 grains; at 60°, 114 grains; and at 212°, 67 1/2 grains. Hence the quantity of lime, which is usually known under the name of *air-slacked or spontaneously slacked lime*.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING, &c.
As agreed upon by the Publishers and Proprietors of this Paper:

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
It is the foremost and most interesting of the age. It is the most popular Monthly in the world.—N. O. Reviewer.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1867.
The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the Magazine and Weekly promptly to the subscribers, and receive their payments directly from the office of Publication.

For Sale.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has created a new CARRIAGE and WAGON MAKING SHOP, on N. 3rd Street, opposite J. B. Clark, and behind the E. Church, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business, such as making Buggies, Carriages, Wagons, Sulkies, and any thing in the line of Carriage and Wagon making.

FOR SALE.
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AMERICAN CITIZEN
Job Printing Office!
Ornamental, plain, Fancy, card Book
AND
GENERAL JOB PRINTING
In the Arbitration room in the Court House,
BUTLER PA.

THE MOST APPROVED HAND PRESSES
AND
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
Type, Borders, Ornaments, Rubs, Cut, &c.
IN THE COUNTY.
We will execute everything in the line of **PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PRINTING** (Neatly, Promptly, and at Reasonable Rates), in a style to excel any establishment at home, and compete with any abroad.

The American Citizen
Is published every Wednesday in the borough of Butler by Young & Sisson, at the Arbitration room in the Court House.

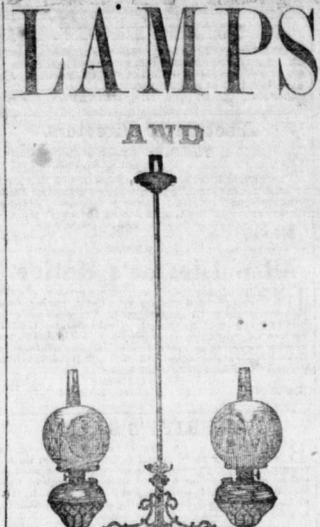
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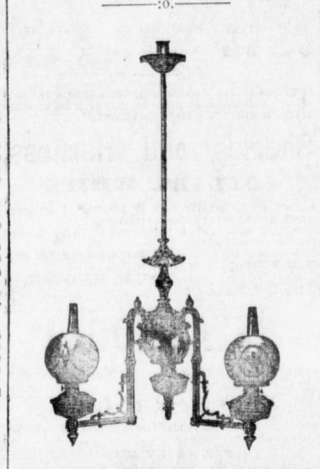
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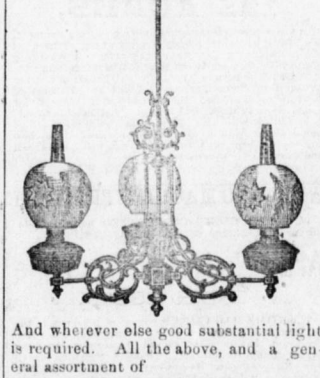
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CHANDELIERS,
FOR
CAS
OR
CARBON OIL.



SOMETHING NEW!
LATE INVENTION.
JUST THE THING FOR
CHURCHES,
School Houses,
HALLS,
AND
PARLORS.



GLASS WARE,
LANTERNS, &c.,
Also the best quality of
CARBON OIL.

Drugs! Drugs! Drugs!
DR. SAMUEL GRAHAM

NEW CARRIAGE SHOP.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has created a new CARRIAGE and WAGON MAKING SHOP, on N. 3rd Street, opposite J. B. Clark, and behind the E. Church, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business, such as making Buggies, Carriages, Wagons, Sulkies, and any thing in the line of Carriage and Wagon making.

THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD!
DR. MAGGIEL'S
PILLS AND SALVE.

LIFE-GIVING PILLS!
Have been used with the greatest success. Their influence is not only to prevent disease, but to cure. They counteract the various maladies by which the patient is suffering, and in many cases, and after long illness, they will restore a few drops of these PILLS will prove to be a most valuable and life-giving medicine.

An Eternal Spring!
It is left for the day and hour to realize the dream, and show, in unobtrusive fact, the magic that made it all.

FOR BILIOUS DISORDER
Nothing can be more productive of cure than these PILLS. They almost magical influence is felt at once, and the most obnoxious humors are removed. These remedies are made from the purest and most delicate materials, and are in the form of a most palatable and agreeable vegetable compound.

DR. MAGGIEL'S PILLS
Invariably Cures the Following Diseases:
Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Cholera, Colic, Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, Erysipelas, Gleet, Hemorrhoids, Indigestion, Intermittent Fever, Ischemia, Liver Complaint, Lowers of Spleen, Rheumatism, Stomachic, Scurvy, Spasms, Strains, Swelling, Tetter, Typhoid, Uterine Disease, Venereal Disease, Whooping Cough, &c.

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT BUTLER, DECEMBER 1ST 1866.

GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH
A Family and an Agricultural Journal,
Of the Largest and Handsomest Description.

DEVOTE TO
GLEANING LITERATURE, including Poetry, Science, and Moral and Political Essays, &c. Our labor is in the Literary Department we shall present the choicest selection of the most interesting and valuable articles from the most reliable sources, and be prepared to supply any desiderata in any Journal or Magazine.

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GOING FAST FOR CASH!
—
R. C. & J. L. MABOY,
Butler, Pa.

SEASONABLE GOODS,
which they are selling at low rates.

Silks,
Clothing,
Prints,
Alpacas,
Coburgs,
Delaines,
Ginghams,
Hooped Skirts,
&c., &c., &c.

SOME OF OUR PRICES:
Best Delaines, 25 cts. per yard.
Best Heavy Muslin 25 cts. per yard.
Best Prints 20 to 25 cts. per yard.
A large stock of Groceries
Best Rio Coffee 30 cts. per pound
Coffee Sugar 18 cts. per pound
Cruet Sugar 22 cts. per pound.
Brown Sugar 12 cts. per pound.

GIVE US A CALL
AND EXAMINE
OUR ASSORTMENT.
Butler, June 20, 1866-17.

HARPER'S WEEKLY,
SPECIAL ILLUSTRATED.
The best Family Paper published in the United States.—New York Edition.

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THE HAMILTON
Gold and Silver Mining
COMPANY
OF NEVADA
LOCATION OF MINES:
MAMMOTH AN NORTH UNION,
NYE COUNTY, NEVADA

CAPITAL STOCK \$1,000,000
200,000 SHARES, \$5 EACH
Principal Office, 224 S. 3rd
PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA
PRESIDENT,
HON. ALEXANDER RAMSEY
U. S. Senator from Minnesota
VICE PRESIDENT,
ALFRED GILMORE
Philadelphia
SECRETARY,
JACOB ZIEGLER
Philadelphia
TREASURER,
EDWARD F. MOODY
Carter National Bank of the Republic
MANAGING DIRECTOR,
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THE HAMILTON
Gold and Silver Mining Co.
OF NEVADA.
The property of this Company is situated in the Mammouth and North Union Mining Districts, Nye County, State of Nevada, and contains the following named lodes of silver-bearing quartz:
LEDGES IN MAMMOUTH MINING DISTRICT:
The Whiting Lode, containing 200,000 cubic feet.
The Union Lode, containing 1,000,000 cubic feet.
The Red Jacket Lode, containing 1,000,000 cubic feet.
The Yellow Jacket Lode, containing 1,000,000 cubic feet.
The Golden Lode, containing 1,000,000 cubic feet.
The Silver Lode, containing 1,000,000 cubic feet.
The Lead Lode, containing 1,000,000 cubic feet.
The Zinc Lode, containing 1,000,000 cubic feet.
LEDGES IN NORTH UNION MINING DISTRICT:
The Hamilton Lode, containing 2,000,000 cubic feet.
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DRUG AND GROCERY STORE.
The subscribers have just received, and are now opening, at their store, opposite Peter Dulfs in Butler:

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