The American Citizen.

IN UNION WE ARE STRENGTH

The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

C. E. ANDERSON, - - - Editor.

BUTLER PA.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30, 1867.

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

FOR PRESIDENT.

Gen. Ulysses S. Grant,

Of Illinois.

Robert T. Lincoln, son of the late President of the United States, was admitted to practice at the Chicago Bar last week.

GROCERIES AND DRUGS.—Bell and Dieffenbacher have just received a splendid Stock of the finest quality of Groceries, and a great variety of Medicines. Give them a call.

The Presbytery of the U. P. Church of this District, is now in session in Butler, and have, among other things under consideration, the revision of the second series of David's Psalms. We are informed by those who know, that when the present revision is completed, our Brother Psalm singers will have made a decided and much needed improvement in their Psalmody. May success attend the effort.

DR. CLARK, Physician for Chronic Diseases will make his 4th Professional visit to Butler on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, November 18th, 19, 20th and 21st 1867—his great success in curing Chronic diseases is such, that all afflicted, should call on him. Examinations free—and disease pointed out without asking patient any questions. Office at "Lowry" House. The Dr's. name and mode of practice is so well known in this county that comment is unnecessary. Also at Freeport on Friday Afternoon—and Saturday November 22d and 23d 1867.

Worth Knowing.

This is the time of year that every body, young and old, are looking about for the purpose of securing a protection to their *soles* from the frosts of fall and the snows of winter. They have been anxiously inquiring, "O! where shall this be found?" In order to relieve them from all embarrassment we refer them to B. C. Huselton's, on Main Street, Butler, Pa.—Benjamin has just returned from the East with a large, full and complete Stock of the very best quality of Boots and Shoes which he proposes to sell as low as the lowest.

He has a large Stock of Sole and Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Moroccos and findings of all kinds. For particulars see advertisement.

The Atlantic Monthly for November.

CONTENTS.—Part eleven of "The Guardian Angel," by Dr. O. W. Holmes.

Opinions of the late President Nott of Union College, respecting Books, Studies and Orators. By Prof. Sanborn of Dartmouth College.

Cretan Days, the first of a series of articles by W. J. Stillman, U. S. Consul at Crete, describing the Island and the character and incidents of the struggle between the Cretans and Turks.

Chanson without Music. By O. W. Holmes.

The Rose Rollins, concluded, by Alice Cary.

In the Gray Goth. A story by Miss. E. Stuart Phelps.

Busy Brains. A chapter of Literature Anecdote, by Austin Abbott.

Part Second and last, of "The Autobiography of a Quack."

A short essay on the authorship of the noted poem entitled "The Lie," by Charles Sprague.

The Bowery at Night. By Charles Dawson Shanly.

Stephen C. Foster and Negro Minstrelsy. By Robert P. Nevin.

The Feast of Harvest. A poem, by E. C. Stedman.

A Great Public Character. A sketch of the liefe character and services of Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts, by James Russel Lowell.

The Conspiracy at Washington. Reviews and Literary Notices.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston.

GEN HAYES's majority for Governor of Ohio is 3,258—all but eight counties official. The Counties of Hardin and Van Wert return a tie vote: Knox gives 3 and Washington 4 majority for Hayes; Highland 4 and Madison 18 for Thurman. The vote is the heaviest ever cast in the State, though the great Republican strongholds like Ashtabula are not nearly polled out.

THE Republican State Central Committee of Ohio, have resolved for Gen. Grant as the next candidate for President.

Musical.

On Thursday evening, Oct. 24th inst., the inhabitants of Butler and vicinity were permitted to enjoy a rich feast in listening to the soul stirring strains of sweet vocal music. The occasion is one that will long be remembered by all who were present. In accordance with previous arrangements, Rev. R. B. Roberts son of Freeport, and twenty-five ladies and gentlemen of his singing class visited our quiet town for the purpose of giving a musical Concert for the benefit of the furnishing fund of the splendid new U. P. Church of Butler, Pa. Expectations run high and anticipation was on tip toe, for those who were privileged to know the Musical ability of Mr. Robertson and his class felt satisfied that we would have a rich entertainment; and when we say, that the expectations of those who were best informed, were more than realized, we but faintly express the deep sentiments of admiration and ecstasy which were kindled in the hearts of all lovers of music who were permitted to listen to the rich, sweet and elegant music of the occasion.

The class did credit to themselves and their worthy teacher. So well did each and all perform their parts that we would not be excusable if we were vain enough to undertake to particularize. The selections were good, and of sufficient variety to make the entire performance entertaining and instructive. The lady, who performed upon the Piano is an excellent player and deserves great credit. The two leading, Soprano singers are deservedly held in high estimation for the part they took in the performance.

This Concert has given an impetus to the musical talent of Butler, which was very much needed and it will no doubt do us good.

It has been intimated that we may possibly be favored with another visit by this class shortly. Come, one and all.

"Friends, of my youth," bring your rich apparel, and we will welcome you to our "old Fireside."

THE question of reconstruction is no longer an open one. It was settled by the people in their elections one year ago. Their decision was rendered after a careful examination of the case; they heard both parties, considered the plans proposed and weighed the arguments advanced by each. The issue was clearly defined as between the President and Congress, and the people understood it as well, if not better, than any national question they had ever voted upon. They decided in favor of Congress as against the President. They elected a Congress strong enough to defy the President's opposition, and committed to it the work of reconstructing the government. To that Congress alone they look for the restoration of the States lately in rebellion, and they hold it responsible for the manner in which it shall be done. The plan it has determined upon, and which it has submitted to the Southern people for their adoption, is the only one that need be expected from that body. Its rejection by the South may delay the work of reconstruction but its final consummation on this basis cannot be prevented by any opposition they may offer. The Congress that offers these terms must remain in power for two years to come, and it is idle to suppose that any of these States can or will be allowed to remain in their present status for that length of time. It is just as idle to suppose that Congress will in any respect yield or recede. Even should there occur that reaction in Northern sentiment which the enemies of Congress so ardently hope for, but which to-day is as far removed as ever, it could avail nothing. No revolution in public sentiment could change the political character of Congress within the next two years, and without this, it would amount to nothing so far as reconstruction is concerned. The policy of Congress has been finally determined, and resistance to it can accomplish nothing but—delay.—*Franklin Repository.*

FROM the Yankee *Dakotian*, of the 12th inst., we learn that the returns from the various counties on the Missouri slope of Dakota Territory indicate a Republican victory in the recent election Yankton county gave a handsome majority for the straight Republican ticket. Clay county did the same while Union county elected one Councilman from the straight Republican nominees, the remainder being both Democrats and Republicans running upon what was called the Union ticket. No political issue was made in the upper counties. Reports from Bon Homme are to the effect that the election was carried by the votes of the Nebraskians imported for the purpose, and it is rumored that the election will be contested.

WE do not fear General Grant in any emergency. So says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. So said the Rebel General Bragg at Mission Ridge; and half an hour after his army of seventy five thousand men were beaten and fleeing in every direction.

—There is more help to your soul in one moment's conviction that God, looking on your personality, says, "I love you," than in all ordinary experience.

Communications.

FREEPORT, Oct. 28 1867.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me through the columns of your paper on behalf of Mr. R. B. Roberston's Music class to return to the citizens of Butler our heart felt thanks for the kind attention shown us and the hospitable manner in which we were entertained during our short stay with them. They seemed to vie with each other in mking our visit a pleasant one, and they more than succeeded. I once heard a celebrated divine remark that "Butler" was famous for talents and starvation, the former we endorse; but the latter we do enter our protest against. The worst wish we have for this divine is that he may fall into the hands of the Buttorians sometime after having fasted ten (10) or twelve (12) hours and if he don't change his mind I am not a Prophet, that's all. And now in closing we thank you again, people of Butler; and our earnest wish and prayer is, that, you may not only be blest with an abundance of the good things of this life; but that you may always be characterized by the same generous spirit which was shown to us.

Yours truly,
Friends of my Youth.

BENZONIA, Mich. Oct. 17th 1867.

MAJ. ANDERSON, *Dear Sir*:—I wish some of your readers who have been disgusted with the way in which the good old Agricultural Society of Butler Co., has been turned into a joint Stock, Horse racing Association had been here last week to see how we do in the backwoods. If they had, there would have been a very sudden rise in Real Estate in this vicinity. Our Fair passed off very pleasantly, the weather was very disagreeable but we had a very creditable turn out. Two hundred and Eighty nine entries. One man brought a wagon load of vegetables &c., conspicuous among which were three Squashes weighing respectively 111, 115 and 116 pounds, as I was on the Committee of arrangement I saw them weighed and assisted in carrying them in. They were about two feet in diameter. We had Turnips and Beets weighing 8 or 9 pounds a piece. Potatoes of nearly two pounds and other things in proportion. The show of fruit was small but of excellent quality. Dr. Walker exhibited ten varieties of Pears and also some very fine Plums and Apples. Several persons exhibited Apples Peaches and Grapes equal to anything I ever saw elsewhere. The Floral Department was beautiful. Such Parisies Asters and Dahlies you never saw. It is said that the Dahlies run out here. I took a diploma for one that had run out to the height of Seven feet nine inches. Next year I intend to select some good roots put them in a well-prepared bed and take care of them and see if they wont run out again.

I wish you could take a sail on Crystal Lake now, when the forests are in their full glory. The dark Green of the Hemlocks, the lighter shade of the Cedars and Fir Balsams intermingled with the Crimson and yellow of the Maples and Beech trees, and below the water like a huge mirror reflecting and setting off the tints of the Forest. I am no enthusiast, but such a scene as I saw today, such as I see every day is worth going for to see. Michigan abounds in fair and beautiful Lakes but ours is the most beautiful of all.

We have had very little frost here yet My Potatoes are still green and growing. Some of them don't show a sign of the Frost yet. Back from the Lake it is more frosty. But I must close for the present.

Yours forever,
W. J. YOUNG.

For the Citizen.

MR. EDITOR, *Sir*:—You will please publish the following Democratic Circular of the last campaign; it so fitly represents the position of that party, and is at the same time, a lesson to Republicans as to their great error in meddling with the Liquor question This Circular was found in a saloon, and many of them were scattered through the streets and other places:

RADICAL LEGISLATION!!—READ THIS LAW, PASSED BY A RADICAL LEGISLATURE, ON APRIL 17TH, 1867.—EXAMINE ITS PROVISIONS—SEE HOW IT AFFECTS YOU.

AN ACT

TO ENABLE POLICE OFFICERS TO ENFORCE ORDER IN LICENSED HOUSES, AND TO EXTERMINATE THE UNLICENSED TRAFFIC.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:* That persons licensed to keep taverns, or eating houses, shall, as far as in them lie, prevent all disorderly conduct in, and about their premises, and in case of any disturbance of the peace, shall immediately give notice to the nearest sheriff, constable, officer, or member of police, of such disturbance, and call upon said officer to interpose; whereupon it shall be the duty of such officer to remove the disorderly persons, and if need be to close up the place, and keep it closed until order and quiet are entirely restored.

SECTION 2. No person shall sell, give away, or dispose of any strong, or spirituous liquors, wines, ale, beer, or any intoxicating drinks, to any apprentice, or any person under twenty-one years of age, without consent given, in writing, in the case of any apprentice, of his master, or mistress, in case of any other minor, of his father, mother, or guardian.

SECTION 3. No person shall sell, or dispose of, and no licensed person shall suffer any person, in his, her, or their employment, to sell, give away, or dispose of any strong, or spirituous liquors, wine, ale, beer, or any mixtures of such liquors, to any habitual drunkard, or to any intoxicated person then being under the influence of any such liquors, under penalty of forfeiture of license.

SEC. 4. No person, thus licensed, shall, against the request of any wife, husband, parent, or child, sell, give away, or dispose of, any strong, or spirituous liquors, wines, ale, or beer, to the husband of any such wife, the wife of any such husband, parent of any such child, or child of any such parent, under penalty of all the fines and forfeitures of this act.

SEC. 5. All persons, thus licensed, shall close, or shut up, their bar, or place of sale, at or before, the hour of twelve every night, and not open the same until sunrise next day, and on Sundays shall not open them at all, but keep them shut until Monday at sunrise; this is not designed to prevent the reception and lodging of persons traveling, without violation of law.

SEC. 6. Any conviction, for the violation of any provision of this act, by a person licensed under it, or at any place licensed, shall work a forfeiture, and annul such license and no license fee shall be returned.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of every sheriff, constable, policeman, and officer of police, to compel the obrervance and to prevent the violation of the provisions of this act; and in the discharge of such duty, it need be, he shall have power to close up, and to keep closed, any place, or places where such violations become known to him, whether by his own personal observations, or by information of any respectable citizen of the vicinity; also, it shall be the duty of the officers aforesaid, to arrest such persons, so alleged to be acting in violation of law, and to bring them before any magistrate of the vicinity, to be dealt with according to the provisions of this act; and it shall be the duty of such magistrate to entertain complaints, for the violation of this act, when made under oath, by any citizen of the vicinity.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of every sheriff, constable, member and officer of police, to arrest any and every person, who shall be found intoxicated, in any street, or public highway, or in any public place, or places, where strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale, or beer, are sold, publicly kept or disposed of, and to take him, or her, before any magistrate of the vicinity; and if such magistrate shall, after due inquiry, deem him, or her, too much intoxicated to be fully examined, or to answer on oath correctly, the magistrate shall cause him, or her, to be confined until he, or she becomes sober, and then to be brought before him and interrogated, under oath, or affirmation, as to the cause of such intoxication, and thus ascertain from whom he, or she obtained the liquor, which caused the drunkenness; but such examination shall not be used in evidence against such intoxicated person, in any prosecution, civil, or criminal.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall sell any strong or spirituous liquors, wines, beer, or ale, to any of the individuals, to whom it is declared by this act to be unlawful to make such sale, shall be liable for all damages which may be sustained, in consequence of such sale; and the parties so offending, may be sued in any court of competent jurisdiction, in the State, by any individual, or the next friend of such individual, as has sustained damage; the net sum recovered, shall inure to the benefit of the party injured.

SEC. 16. Every person who may, and shall, violate any of the provisions of this act, shall, for each offence, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished with a fine of not more than twenty dollars, and in default of payment, with imprisonment of not more than five days.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

LOUIS W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The seventeenth day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

Now, while we think the above law should be considered by a christian people as a credit to a legislative body, that had the honor to represent them, we still think the Legislature and the Republican party, acted very injudiciously in passing any such act. What we want to be successful (without which our organization is a dead letter), is, that every Republican voter should know that this question of Temperance, Good Templars, or bad Templars, Good Whiskey or Bad Whiskey, License or no License, Rot Gut or no Rot Gut, has nothing to do with the political issues of the present day. When that Whiskey Question becomes a political issue, we shall expect every man to take whatever side pleases him.

How foolish to quarrel about a little whiskey, and repel from the Republican party a few men whose customs and habits partake of the olden times when it was a virtuous habit, and particularly a social accomplishment to know how to treat. The Republican party was organized to save this country. The question of Loyalty was the only question put to a man upon his initiation, and the badge of treason was the only target of our league. But now, a few men who forget that "All things that are right may not be expedient," have sought to make this party a battering Ram to batter down the walls of every Tavern, Saloon and Distillery in the land. They think to break the Devil's head and drive sin out of the world at one grand blow, and like the old hen that laid the goose egg, they would kill themselves and the party in the operation. The true way to look at the question is, that the Democratic party is the *Devil*, and if its head was entirely broken, the way would be open to every reform. We defeated treason and rebellion by defeating the Democratic party; and now, we wish to defeat the cunning conspiracy between the Rebels, the Democrats, and Canadians, to rob our country and posterity of the priceless jewels bought by the blood of our brethren, we must throw every thing aside but that one question.

We have tried this side issue to our sorrow, and must now take a lesson from our misfortune, and return to those days of '61, when the only question was, will you fight for the Stars and Stripes. Do you love the Union of our fathers? When the Tocsin of War was sounded, and the recruit presented himself, there no question of Whiskey, or License, or any thing of this kind was asked. Let it be so again, and say, as a party, to every legal voter, that our only motto is, that "the loyal shall rule." If you believe that whiskey should be free as water to every man that has 10 cents, all right. If you only believe in the truth of those great principles of Human Freedom, that were sealed with the blood of Four Hundred Thousand, Republicans, that is all we ask. If you, on the contrary, believe that a man should never indulge more than 6 cups of coffee, 3 cups of tea, 4 ounces of tobacco, and half a dozen cegars in a day, that Apple butter should be made without cider, and whiskey should never be sold by less measure than 10 gallons, to be kept in the cellar for the daily colic, all right if you can only vote to keep the murderers of your fathers and brothers from place and power over us.

Now, Good Templars, Read the above circular and let it satisfy you that no liquor issue can save our country. This Circular was a regular campaign document, and at the same time an argument, direct in favor of indiscriminate and unrestrained traffic in ardent spirits; an argument in favor of disorderly houses, and of *Sabbath breaking*; nevertheless, take that to the private room of your Democratic Deacon, on Sunday morning, and pray with him until the Tuesday morning of the election, and he still will vote the Democratic ticket and laugh at your foolishness The above document should be sufficient to repel every christian man from the Democratic party, but long experience has proven that party spirit will often overcome moral convictions. The country and the interest of humanity demand that a Republican President be elected in 1868. This is work enough for one day, and to this every other purpose must be subservient. All are welcome to give to loyalty a crown, and in the language of Andy, the Apostate, once more "Make Treason Odious."—And in this, let all be assured that they shall be protected in their rights, and that they support a party pledged to one and only purpose, immediate salvation of our country from the hands of its enemies. They have won by fraud a temporary victory. The hosts will be marshalled for November, '68. Then shoulder to shoulder let them be met, and a 2nd Gettysburg will send them reeling to the Rapidan, or some other dam.

MONITOR.

TALLEYRAND once gave as his opinion that language was intended not to express but conceal ideas. In American politics this theory seems to have been accepted as correct. For instance we have in this country a great national party advocating the doctrin that the government belongs to a particular class of its citizens, and that none outside of that class should have any voice in its direction or control, and it is called the Democratic party. Now either Talleyrand was right or else this party is guilty of an unwarranted pervisions of language. We don't admit the correctness of the theory, the party may and most likely does. According to our notion it is an improper use of the English language, a prevision, a fraud. Democracy, as we have been taught, don't signify the rule of any particular class of the people, but of all the people. Literally and historically it means the same thing. A careful study of its derivation and its historic meaning will satsify any one of this fact. It implies the right in those who are governed to say of what character their government shall be and how it shall be directed. This very party admits all this, and until recently was accustomed in its mass meetings and conventions to declare in solemn terms that all governments, derive their just powers from that consent of the governed. Yet in seeking power it combats this very theory and resists every effort that is made to reduce it to practice.—It calls itself Democratic and advocates just what its name does not imply. Instead of being Democratic in its ideas it is just the opposite; it ignores the people as a mass and would restrict all power to a particular class To call it democratic is to disregard all propriety, call virtue vice, or black white. We seldom think of this when speaking of the party, because we have become accustomed to the provision; just as we would to any other abusive language frequently indulged in and long continued. Democracy may answer as well as any other word of an equal number of letters merely to designate a praticular party, but as for expressing or in anywise indicating the principles of the party that is now called by that name, it is worse than worthless.—*Franklin Repository.*

EUROPE.

GARIBALDI MARCHING ON ROME.

HIS ARMY IN SIGHT OF THE HOLY CITY.

THE PAPAL REVOLUTION.

LONDON, October 25, Evening.—The semiofficial press are almost unanimously of the opinion that Italian affairs are in a worse condition than when Napoleon planned the French expedition in the interest of the Pope.

FLORENCE, October 25.—General Cialdini, to whome was entrusted the formation of a new Ministry, has taken decided ground against its present construction. In an official communication he says he regards the retention of Rattazzi in the Prime Ministership as conductive to the best interest of the nation.

PARIS, October 25, Evening.—Dispatches state that Garibaldi has gathered a large force around him and is ready to pass the papal frontier. Civita Vecchia is in a state of seige.

LONDON, October 26, Noon.—The news from Italy is startling. Dispatches have been received to-day, stating that Garibaldi is marching on Rome. His command was divided in two colums, which are taking different directions.—The column under Gbeibaldi had arrived at Monte-Rendo, a few miles from, and in sight of the Holy City. The Papal troops were retiring slowly before the victorious march of the insurgents, but were contesting the ground as they retreated.

Bagnorea was again captured and is now held by the Garibaldians.

PARIS, October 25.—The *Moniteur* in an official article says the fleet at Toulon has received positive orders to sail for Civita Vecchia.

BADEN JOINS THE CONFEDERATION.

CARLSRUHE, October 25.—The Diet of Baden to-day, by a large majority, sanctioned the North German Zolverien and adopted the proposed alliance with Prussia.

THE ROYAL BANK

LIVERPOOL, October 26.—It is said that the Royal Bank cannot resume business, and that its affairs are in a hopeless condition.

PAYMENT OF OUR BONDS.

LENDON, October 26.—The *Times* editorially commends the national honor exhibited by the Government and people of the United States in resolving to pay the National Debt and interest in gold.

ROMAN EXILES JOINING THE MOVEMNT

The *Italie* Florence, of Sunday evening, says:

We learn that many Roman exiles are proceeding towards the frontier in order to join the ranks of the insurgents.—Several cases of arms it is affirmed have been taken into the Roman territory.—Most of the insurgents have hitherto been without weapons. At Padau, Rome has been proclaimed the capital of Italy, and a prompt solution of the question in that sense has been demanded. A great number of persons were present and everything passed off in the utmost order.

JEFF DAVIS.

Trial to commence Nov. 13th.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE TO PRESIDE.

WASHINGTON, October 24.—The following important letter relative to the trial of Jeff. Davis settles the existing dispute as to whether the Chief Justice will preside:

"WASHINGTON, October 22, 1867.

DEAR JUDGE UNDERWOOD:—On reflection, I think it best that you advise the District Attorney, Mr. Chandler, that I will join you in holding court in Richmond on the 13th of November, if any important business is to be transacted. Mr. Chandler, I think, should notify the counsel for Jefferson Davis of this, in order that he may appear and take his trial, if he sees fit. As his bail was taken for his appearance on the fourth Wednesday of November, he is not, it is true, bound to appear earlier, but as it is not possible for me to be present except during the first week of the term commencing on the fourth Wednesday, because of the term of the Supreme Court commencing on the following Monday, it may be that Mr. Davis and his counsel will prefer the trial to take place at the earlier period, It is understood that they wish that the Chief Justice may be present.

"Yours, very truly,
"S. P. CHASE.

"To Hon. J. C. Underwood, District Judge."

A gentleman just returned from London, Va., says this letter was yesterday handed by Judge Underwood to J. Randolph Tucker, one of the counsel of Davis. The latter took a copy of it, but can give no reply until after consultation with his associates.

AN election took place in the Territory of Wyomin about two weeks since for Delegates to Congress, Representatives to the Territorial, county officers, &c. The candidates for Delegate to Congress were General John S. Casement, contractor for building the Union Pacific Railroad; Jamas A. Evans and G. M. O'Brien. General Casement ie elected by a handsome majority. The following is the vote of Laramie County, in which is located the new city of Cheyenne: Casement, 1261; Evans, 704; O'Brien, 261. There are a few places to hear from, which will increase Casements majority. General Casement is a Republican of the straightest kind, a gallant soldier and a true hearted gentleman. J. R. Whitehead was elected Representative; W L. Kuykendall, Probate Judge; Thomas J. Street District Attorney; J. H. Creighton, Register of Deeds; L. L. Bedell, Treasurer; D. J. Sweeney, Sheriff, &c. On the location of the county seat, Cheyenne receives 1,754 votes, and Fort Sanders 401.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS for the erection of a School House, in West Liberty, Brady tp., Butler county, Pa., will be received by the Board of Directors of said township, at the next stated meeting of the Board, in West Liberty, Nov. 30th 1o'clock, P. M. Dimensions and specifications of building made known at any time by the subscriber.

JOSIAH M. THOMPSON, Sec'y of Board.
Oc. 30, 1867—3t.

Restaurant License.

THE following application for Restaurant License has been filed in the office of Clerk of Court of Quarter Sessions, in and for the county of Butler:

No. 1. Samuel Sykes, Borough of Butler. Filed October 22d, 1867.

No. 2. Gabriel Kohler, Borough of Butler, filed October 22th.

Petition will be presented for hearing on Wednesday the 20th day of November, 1867. *Remonstrances must be filed on or before Monday, the 18th day of November next, it being the first day of term.* Licenses must be taken out within fifteen days after they are granted, or they will be revoked according to law.

FRANK M. EASTMAN, Cl'k.
Butler, Oct. 22, '67.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry Writs of Vend. Ex., &c., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Butler county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Butler, on Monday, the 18th day of November, A. D., 1867, at one o'clock, P. M., the following described property, to wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim of Robert Spear of, in and to One hundred acres of land, more or less, situate in Washington tp., Butler county, Pa., bounded north by Edward Frazier, east by Bernard M'Anallen, south by Thomas Graham, west by Thomas Hutchison, About Thirty-five acres cleared. Log house and log stable thereon erected. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Spear, at the suit of D. Gregg & Co.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Franklin Robb, of, in and to Two hundred acres of land, more or less, situate in Parker township, Butler county, Pa., bounded north by James M'Mahan, Thos Wally, et. al., east by Archibald Thompson, south by Thomas Smith's heirs, et al., west by Henderson Moore et al. Seventy-five acres cleared, Fifteen of which is meadow. Log house and Log barn thereon erected. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Franklin Robb, at the suit of Ebenezer Christy. Adm'r of John P. M'Guill dec'd.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of John W. Roney, of, in and to Two hundree acres, more or less, situate in Winfield tp., Butler county, Pa., bound'd north by Kaufhold, east by Wm. Crookshanks, south by A. Brumff, west by H. Smidsh et al. One hundred acres cleared. Large frame house and frame barn thereon erected. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John W. Roney, at the suit of Henry Cram.

JAMES B. STOREY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Butler, Oct. 29, 1867.

Partition Notice.

Butler county, ss:

AND now to wit: Oct 28, 1867; The petition of Walter Curry of Cherry township, in said county was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court in and for said county, setting forth that George W. Griffin, late of said township, died on or about the — day of ——, 1867, intestate, unmarried, and without issue. Your petitioner further represents, That the said decedent left collateral heirs, viz: Brothers and sisters of the whole blood, namely: the children of John Griffin, dec'd; Francis Griffin, aged 12 years; Theodore Griffin aged 6 years; Ellen Griffin aged 3 years, and who left surviving him, a widow, who is still living. She and her children above named are residing in Warren county State of Pennsylvania.

2d. Joseph Griffin aged 34 years, residing in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, whose interest is legally vested in the above named petitioner. 3d. Wm. Griffin, residing in Beaver county, Pa., aged about 26 years. 4th. Heirs of Mary Hockenberry, dec'd, Mary Jane, aged about 17 years; Joseph, aged about 15 years; Robert, aged about 19 years, and Lucinda, aged about 5 years. Who left surviving her, her husband, William Hockenberry, who is still living, residing in Cherry tp., in said county. 5th. Catharine Griffin aged about 29 years, intermarried with John Barber, residing in Clearfield county, Pa. 6th. James Griffin, aged 19 years, residing in Clearfield county, Pa. 7th. Annie Griffin, aged about 22 years, residing in Clearfield county, Pa. 8th. Elizabeth Griffin now intermarried with —— aged 38 years, residing in Clearfield county, Pa., whose interest is legally vested in your petitioner. 9th. Rachel Griffin, aged about 27 years, residing in Clearfield county, Pa. whose interest in the land hereinafter described is legally vested in your petitioner. 10th Jane Griffin, aged about 17 years, residing in Clearfield co., Pa. The said decedent left surviving him, his widowed mother, Mary Griffin, who is still living and resides in Clearfield county, Pa., whose interest in said Real Estate is legally vested in your petitioner.

Your petitioner further shows that the said George W. Griffin died, leaving his widowed mother and brothers and sisters as aforesaid, he being unmarried and without issue, seized in his demense as of fee, of in and to the following described Real Estate, being the undivided one-half part of a certain piece of land situate in Cherry township, said county, bounded North by Howstin Russel, East by Hugh Conway's heirs, South by James Smith, and West by Jacob Wolford; containing Fifty Acres of land, or thereabout. The other undivided one half part of said described piece of land, the title of which is legally vested in your petitioner. Your petitioner, therefore, prays the Court to award an Inquest to make partition of the premises aforesaid to and among the said parties interested in such manner, and in such proportions as by the laws of this Commonwealth is directed if such partition can be made without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, but if such partition cannot be made thereof then to value and appraise the same, and make return of the proceedings according to law, and your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

October 28th, 1867; Rule to show cause granted.
By the Court. F. M. EASTMAN, Clerk.

And now, therefore, you the said Mary Griffin, mother; and Francis Griffin, Theodore Griffin, Ellen Griffin children of John Griffin, dec'd, and widow of said decedent, Joseph Griffin, William Griffin, the heirs of Mary Hockenberry, viz: Mary Jane, Joseph, Robert, Lucinda and William Hockenberry, husband; Catharine Griffin, James Griffin, Annie Griffin, Elizabeth Griffin, Rachel Griffin, and Jane Griffin, and every of you, are hereby cited to be and appear before our Judges at an Orphans' Court to be held at Butler, in and for the county of Butler, on the 3d Monday of November next it being the 18th day of said month, then and there to show cause, if any you may have, why the prayer of the above petition should not be granted. Rule returnable to next term.

By the Court
F. M. EASTMAN, Clerk.
Clerk's Office, Butler, Pa., Oct. 23, 1867.

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