THE NATIONAL FINANCE.

Important Letter from Hon. R. J. Walker.

The Hon. Robert J. Walker, former Secretary of the Treasury, is preparing, at the request of his friends, an elaborate letter upon the national finances. It will be remembered that Mr. Walker advocated Secretary Chase's national banking and financial system in 1863, and after that became a law he went to Europe, by request of Mr. Chase, as the financial agent of the Government, and caused our loans to be taken, mainly in Germany, to the extent of several hundred millions of dollars. It is believed that he will in a few days publish this letter, which we learn is to embrace the following points:

1. The immediate resumption of specie payment to be effected by a foreign loan as proposed by him in december, 1864. This, he believes, can be obtained at par in gold at six per cent. This would make all our greenbacks equal to gold, as also our national bank currency, and all deposits in the national banks, and put our whole bonded debt of $2,000,000,000 at par in gold. This, he thinks, would add at once at least $1,000,000,000 to the active wealth of the country as represented by currency and negotiable credit, and prevent a collapse. Gov. Walker is opposed alike to paper expansion and contraction, as both necessarily leading in his judgment to repudiation.

2. An immediate restoration of the Union and the reduction of our expenditures to a peace basis. These expenditures thus reduced, including the payment of interest on the public debt, and a very small and gradual reduction of the principal he thinks ought not to exceed $220,000,000 a year in gold. The payment of the Government expenditures in gold, instead of paper would be equivalent at once to 30 per cent. reduction of these expenses. Thus, immediately resuming specie payments and reducing the expenditures to a sum not exceeding $290,000,000 a year, he thinks that a tariff or revenue would bring at least $200,000,000 a year, increasing every year with our augmented wealth and population.

3. The immediate abolition of our whole internal system of taxation, including the income tax, the tax on sales, stamp tax, and all other internal taxes, except the excise on wines, fermented and spirituous liquors, and tobacco. Without reducing the taxes on these articles, or surrendering their proceeds to fraud and rascality, he believes that at least $120,000,000 a year could be realized. This would make the total revenue $320,000,000 million in gold per annum, which would leave a very large margin, far more than he thinks is required. Should it yield much more than is wanted, he would still further reduce the taxation by taking off duties on sugar, tea, and coffee. Should there still be a surplus he is in favor of still further reducing or repealing all duties on the necessaries of life not produced in this country. Should there still remain a surplus he favors devoting it to great national works of internal improvement. He thinks, as he always has, that the raw material of domestic manufactures should be duty free, and exempt from excise or taxation.

4. The national banking system should be sustained and improved upon, repealing the monopoly clause and leaving all perfectly free to establish banks who will comply with the laws of Congress, thus giving all sections of the country as large an amount of substantial circulating medium as their interests require.

GRANT.

WHERE HE STANDS—INTERVIEW WITH A CORESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, November 26.—The New Haven *Palladium* publishes the following from a corresponbent who is on intimate terms with Gen. Grant and who had a free interview with the General. Speaking of the strictures of the New York *Tribune* on his reticence, Gen. Grant said: "If there be in these complaints any assumpsion of fact which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now and here controvert them. If there be in them any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I will not now and here argue against them. If there be perceptible in them an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to others who have a right to think and speak as they may be prompted by a sense of duty. As to my principles, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt. I would save the country; I would save it in the shortest way under the Constitution. If there be those who would not save the country, unless they could at the same time save their own theories, I do not agree with them. My wish is to save the country and as sson as possible to restore all the States to their proper relations as much, and upon the principles of even-handed justice. What I do in the premises I do because I believe it helps to save the country; and what I forbear, I forbear because I believe it helps to save the country. I shall do less whenever I believe that I am doing what hurts the cause; I shall do more whenever I shall believe that doing more will help the cause. I have now stated my own sense of personal and official duty, and I intend no modification of my oft-repeated personal wish that all men may be permitted to think freely and on all suitable occasions speak out what they think, if by so doing they can benefit all mankind and help save the country.

"Why don't you trade with me?" said a close fisted tradesman to a friend the other day. The reply was characteristic. "You have never asked me, sir I have looked all through the papers for an invitation in the shape of an advertisement, and found none. I never go where I am not invited."

American Citizen.

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

The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

C. E. ANDERSON, - - - Editor.

BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4, 1867.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Gen. Ulysses S. Grant,

Of Illinois.

For want of space we are compelled to keep out several articles of importance.

The Citizen.

This number ends the IV Vol. of the CITIZEN. We return our sincere thanks to our numerous subscribers, patrons and friends, for their generous support, and respectfully solicit a continuation of their patronage. We have endeavored to make the CITIZEN a welcome visitor to our kind patrons, and in the future, improving upon our past experience, we shall double our diligence and spare no effort to merit the continued support of our kind patrons.

Congress.

Very little of importance has, up to the present time, been done in Congress. Although several important measures have been brought up and notice given of the intended introduction of others, we need expect but little to be doncin the way of legislation until the President's Message is placed before Congress. In our next issue we will give our readers a synopsis of what has been done.

About Issues.

We are aware that our good natured neighbor of the *Democratic Herald*,—"Uncle Jake,"—is much given to joking, and that much he says and writes now-a-days, is considered, "in the way of a joke." Especially is this the case when our jolly friend ventures to discourse of principles,—then, *all* consider it a "good joke," and that they have a right to laugh.

But still, we must correct the *Herald* relative to the proceedings of the last meeting of our Republican County Committee. Speaking of it the editor says: "We have understood that a series of resolutions in favor of negro suffrage and certain side issues were offered and voted down." Who the *Herald* "understood" this from, we are not informed; but we *are* informed that it is quite a mistake, and that no such resolutions in favor of "side issues" were offered in the committee, and consequently none such were voted down. On the contrary, all of the committee agreed, that in view of the one great work now before the Country, that of properly restoring to the Union the late Rebel States, all side issues should be dispensed with, and considered of minor importance.—This was the position taken in the resolutions alluded to by the *Herald* so far as side issues are concerned, and nothing on that subject, or any other, was voted down in the committee.

But in regard to "negro suffrage" in the late Rebel States, how of this? The resolution passed by the committee contained and combined in a brief form, the sentiments of the committee on that subject, *cordially endorsing the action of Congress.* The *Herald* quotes the resolution, and notwithstanding it had *"understood"* that negro suffrage was voted down, yet it says: "This is negro suffrage in disguise." There is no disguise about it. So far as suffrage in the late Rebel States is concerned, the Republican party have been, are now, and will continue to be in favor of the suffrage of *all the loyal people as against* the disloyal; of all the patriotic, white and black, who stood up and fought for the Union, as against those who seceded, fought against and tried to destroy it. It is now, as heretofore, a question, not of negro suffrage, but of Rebel suffrage, and Congress has taken the right ground and will continue in it, and the loyal people, both North and South will continue to stand by it. It is the ground of Justice, of Patriotism, and of God's own right. It is the cause of humanity and liberty, and Congress and the great Republican party will stand firm until all the just results of the late rebellion are made secure to the Nation. If we cannot have indemnity for the past, for the thousands of noble lives lost, let us at least have security for the future.—Is there any other way to secure this than by placing all necessary means in the hands of the true and faithful in the South to protect themselves, and to enable them to bring back these States with free forms of government? The simple question is, who shall govern in whipped Rebeldom? Those who are with us, or those who are against us? On which side is the *Democratic Herald?* But we need not ask that question. The Democratic party now, as during the war, are on the record, are committed on the side of the wrong, against the right. *It* prefers that the beaten Rebels should rule in the South for the reason, that they have and will vote the Democratic ticket. Hence, the Democratic party is *now* the same as before,—the party of objection, obstruction and reaction; while the Republican party is the one of progress and humanity. This is the difference between the two parties. They opposed soldiers voting, and they now oppose nearly the whole loyal element of the South in voting, while *we* favor the loyal element, and commend the action of Congress in the passage of the Reconstruction laws. We commend them as just and wise, and as necessary to complete the great work of properly restoring those States. A country recently bathed in blood, and yet mourning, demands that those States should be brought back by the *Union* men, and not come back with Rebel colors flying. This is the issue, and the Country will soon again judge who is *right*, and give the victory to the right.

MAN KILLED.—On Tuesday night, the 26th ult., the sad intelligence reached our peaceful town that a man had been shot at the Restaurant and residence of Mr. Weaver, in Summit township. The circumstances as nearly as we have been able to gather the same, are as follows: On the day allued to, a daughter of Mr. Weaver was married, and shortly after nightfall, when the wedding guests were enjoying themselves, as is customary upon such occasions, they were startled by the almost unearthly noise of a serenading party, and the discharge of fire-arms, in close proximity to the house. A son of Mr. Weaver named John, went out to ascertain, if possible, who composed the party. The supposition was, that the crowd was composed of some rough characters from an adjoining township, as *tin-horn, cow bell* serenaders are generally of that character. The night being extremely dark, it was difficult to ascertain who the parties were. But young Weaver satisfied himself that the party was made up of young men living in the immediate vicinity. He was returning into the house to report and have the party invited into the house, when he was met by his brother, Wise Weaver, who was coming out with like objects in view, and at the moment the latter came round the corner of the house, a gun was discharged, the shot taking effect in the left breast of young Weaver, causing a wound about one and one-fourth inches in diameter, just below the left collar bone, fracturing the first and second ribs, and cutting the Pulmonary artery, also, tearing the left lung partially; from the effects of which he died in twenty minutes, and before medical aid could be procured.

On the following day an inquest was held and a post-mortem examination made, eliciting substantially the above facts. Andrew Knouse is said to be the individual who fired the fatal shot, who was present at the inquest and acknowledged the same.

It appears from the evidence of the inquest that the shooting of Weaver was entirely unintentional and accidental.—This sad circumstance is a fearful warning against the practice of serenading as the same is now conducted. This case should be fully and thoroughly investigated, and the parties properly punished for the violation of law in this respect. It should not be suffered to pass off unnoticed, and it is to be hoped, for the credit of our community and the protection and security of individuals, that *justice* will be meted out to all who are in the habit of disturbing the peace, and in any way endangering the lives of the people. Serenading, as practiced at the present day, should be discountenanced by every friend of good order. To say the least, it is degrading and debasing in all its tendencies, and should be stopped everywhere, and more especially in a civilized, enlightened and christian community. Will our people and the proper authorities suffer this state of affairs to continue, and the offenders go unpunished? We hope not.

The LITTLE CORPORAL, for December is a capital number. It contains "On the Hearth Rug," "The Great Panjandrum Himself," "Jennie's Memory String," a new "Rhyme of Little Red Riding Hood," the conclusion of "Camp Bruce," besides a number of sparkling poems, among which is a perfect gem, the Associate Editor, Mrs Emily Huntington Miller, entitled "The Baby's Stocking;" music by Geo. F. Root, a letter from Theodore Tilton, and an Editorial describing the beautiful process by which Chromos are made.

A new volume of THE LITTLE CORPORAL begins with the next number.—The publisher has determined to continue his offer of the November and December numbers free to all new subscribers received during December. Terms $1.00 a year. Sample copy free if sent for before January 1. Address ALFRED L. SEWELL, Publisher of *The Little Corporal*, Chicago, Ill.

—Experience is a torch lighted in the ashes of our delusions.

Communications.

For the Citizen.

We have heard from VERITAS. And his duplicity proves to be just like our own more than we expected. The differences being that while we have always been in fun, he appears to be in earnest. He compliments the temperance men upon their success; tells them he hopes God will spare them the shame of going backward. Tells them he never signed a petition for license in his life; tells them Kohler ought to go to jail; then comes the other, and he tells you *He never signed a Remonstrance in his life.* And Sykes ought to have license. And he always respected our landlords and we paid them a poor compliment when we called them *"neigbor like."* They are certainly much better than that. Having gone over both sides he again declares his faith in Republicans. Now we beg leave to hope that in the main all Republicans will follow after VERITAS and be on both sides of the question, sign no petition, Sign No Remonstrance, Cry Good Lord, Good Devil. Discard the issue altogether and merely claim to be a Republican—but dont say anything about sending Kohler to jail, or Granting Sykes license. Remember that is a special privilege VERITAS has as *private Counsel* we presume. If any person should blame the party for being too meddlesome upon the question, deny *the fact*, like VERITAS name over three or four White Crows, and quote a piece of poetry. But if any person should confront you then abandon that position and plead justification but dont forget to end by asking license for some favorite. This is a very proper programme and I hope VERITAS will excuse us for having selected him as a model of Republican perfection on this subject. We join with your correspondent in admiration of Abraham's Motto at the head of your columns, but there is another of his wise sayings which he uttered at a critical moment when he decided to deliver up Mason and Slidell that was *"One war at a time is enough."* The war of which the Martyr spoke is not yet ended. The same men who gave their blood freely to destroy this government and those who gave their bloody sympathy to the same cause have to day a stranger political affinity and organization than they had in 1861. There is a great question of Reconstruction and also a great financial question to decide before this war is over, then VERITAS our model will be free to sign either a petition or a remonstrance, as he may see fit, but at present the issue is joined on national questions altogether and you must excuse him. He would further, in justification of his neutrality, ask you to read the old tale of Johnson's journey of Life (not Andy's,) shall this great national party now, that it is in the Meridian of its journey, turn aside out of the main road into paths made pleasant by the flattering of the Non. Voting population who wave their kerchiefs and beckon you to a new war with the whiskey power. Shall the party turn aside and lose the main road, and main issue until the Sky is overspread with clouds and the day vanishes before us, then in darkness we would have to retrace our steps, and like Obidiah look for the dim taper of your neutral correspondent VERITAS to guide us out of the labayrinth of side issues by which we would be surrounded.

The example and advice of VERITAS is commendable but as same will not take it, we beg leave to add, If people will remonstrate, let the Remonstrance be divided by a line running down the centre, let one side be marked Republicans and the other Democrats. Then let every Republican who wishes to sign, see that the Democratic side is even or one ahead before he signs it. Petitions gotten up in this way would prove the truth of his first assertion that there was no cause for complaint of the Republican party. Perhaps as VERITAS is anxious to prove the truth of his assertion he would so far depart from his neutrality, as to carry round the Remonstrance, and if he succeeded in getting one half of the Republican and one half of the Democratic *voters* of this Borough to his Remonstrance, then I will take pleasure in acknowledging that I was wrong and VERITAS right but if he refused to do so or his Good Templar friends for him, then we will only ask an equally frank acknowledgment from him, this is certainly a fair and honest settlement of our insignificant dispute.

If certain of our worthy citizens who in by gone days have made a fortune selling whiskey, should carry this Remonstrance round, we would suggest that they act "neighbor like" and call and see Mr. Kohler. Have a kind word for him. It would certainly be hard to send Mr. Kohler to jail for what in your day was a respectable business and out of which you made enough to join the temperance society. In your day distilleries were more than twice numerous as blacksmith shops. Whiskey was drank morning, noon and evening. Every Store sold both wholesale and retail. Everybody drank. The daily visitor, if not treated, was in bad. When the good parson called, he was happy to partake of the oldest and best which the settler had in his cabin. These were happy days; when all men acted like landlords—opened their hospitable doors and hearts to the poor and the weary; when men and women found honest employ, and disdained the midnight secret oath, bound conclave to injure the business of their neighbor. These were bright and happy days, when the honest pioneer went forth with his axe on his shoulder, and his jug in his hand, to subdue the forest and lay the foundation of this mighty empire. Happy days when preachers didn't seek to send men to Heaven by an act of the Legislature, or an order of Court but were content to remian in the pulpit, and preach as they were commissioned. They were not yet blind they could read, "Not that which goeth into the mouth defileth the man, but that which cometh out of the mouth." These men were not so well educated or fastidiously refined as their self-righteous successors of the present day, but they helped to clear the forest and reap the harvest, they had pure blood and healthy brains, and their sermons were full of charity and love. They called with the landlord and treated him "neighbor like." They rose not up to disgrace the sanctuary by heaping curses upon his head and his children's children, even unto the fourth generation. Honest wives mended their husband's clothes at night, instead of running the streets pandering for the signature of gentlemen, to some paper outside of woman's sphere altogether. Happy days, when every hearthstone was an altar of liberty, and no hovel was found so wretched as to shelter the conspirator against the rights of a neighbor. Preachers didn't dictate to Courts of Justice, but the Judge wore buckskin breeches, and when he wanted to hear a sermon he was able to go. Everybody minded their own business, and we had happiness, contentment, and good whiskey. In those days of Natural Rights but few suffered from the excessive use of liquor, compared with the present day. And why is this? I answer, because you try unduly to tramel the liberties of the people, and in so doing you drive the noblest specimens of Young America to excessive drink, just because in so doing he imagines he expresses his manly independence. I, with many others, have seen "Young America away from home," and among specimens from this town, the boy subject to the most severe restrictions under the paternal roof was among the first to become intoxicated, while the boy who always had his liberty had control of his passions, and maintained his equilibrium. Forget not, old man, that you was once a boy yourself, and heap not upon the heads of your children burdens which neither you nor your fathers were able to bear, but allow them to take a little "for their stomach sake." VERITAS talks of going into winter quarters, and we can assure him he need not call with Grant, Sheridan, or any of that class of men unless he has a full bottle. We never heard of but one regular Army Officer that didn't take his ration. I once saw Sheridan and some of his Staff drink upon the battle-field and was only sorry I couldn't drink with them; but alas! the Red tape. Alas! as dignified as VERITAS, that would send Kohler to jail without a trial. The "infernal traffic" was the business of Commissaries, and each soldier was dealt out his ration of whiskey the same as bread to keep his body healthy that he might be able to battle for his country. The burden of the heroes of the A was made light by the canteen, and our own Revolutionary Fathers rebelled against an excise act, and yet the effete jurisprudence of VERITAS looks on with contempt upon the examples of history, and the wisdom of ages, and decrees that this town shall not go back in the great stride she made last winter to the old, becoming a great city. When every working man's home and traveler's resort was closed, and mourners went about the streets, and desolation stood like an enchanted ghost over the metropolis of the soap mines, the property holders of Butler must have an ideal notion of greatness that never had an existance in history. What do you wish to become? A New York, a Chicago, a Pittsburgh, a Philadelphia, a New Castle. Of these places have their licenses, and all the power of abnormal eloquence can't take it away from them.

The property holders of this town follow after the selfish, still-born notions of VERITAS until the tide of enterprise, prosperity and greatness has passed around you on all sides like the railroad that was to be made to Butler long ago.

At the Temperance meeting spoken of last winter, some person proposed a resolution to petition for the prohibition of the *manufacture* of intoxicating drinks in the county. I protested against it as a Republican. Here is a small specimen of the way these men watch over the interests of the county—this resolution was defeated at the next meeting, one of the faithful having discovered that "it was necessary for sacramental purposes." No use in quarreling about this question, for whiskey will be drank right here in Butler after VERITAS and his unworthy MONITOR are both dead. Our Druggists and Doctors must have it, and shall they be compelled to go out of the county to purchase, and the farmers out of the county to find a market for the grain that produces it? That is the way to build up a city. We are called a camp-follower because we adhere to the old happy days when men were "neighbor like," but that appellation belongs to those who follow after such abolition ideas as the above.—That never was in the old abolition platform for which we once fought. The abolition for which we fought was founded in the natural rights of man, but this new abolitionism is opposed to it and never can succeed. VERITAS was a good model of Republicanism, but lately his vision failed him and he has run into a narrow alley; he can't whitewash one side without making the other look black, but he attempts to whitewash both. It is too cold and too early in the season for this business, but if Veritas intends to be found hereafter on the same side of this "Desolation Crew," he must remember that every property-holder has a real interest in this question. Not only those of the Borough, but those of the county. All are interested in the value of real estate and in the payment of taxes. The Commonwealth receives from Tavern and Restaurant license annually nearly half a million dollars. The two distilleries near this town *pay ten times* as much revenue tax as all the 308 subscribers to last Spring's Remonstrance.

Now these are facts that you can't rub out, to say nothing of the great amount that is lost to our treasury from the refusal of our Court to grant licenses. The patience of the people groaning under taxation is remarkable, but they calmly look forward to the day when they will play Judge themselves for a short time. Temperance meetings are a nice thing on long winter evenings to pass the time away, especially for the *young* folks; but the best fun was trying to legislate whiskey out of Butler county. You might as well try to legislate the man out of the moon. If these people should ever carry their ideas into perfection and build a Chinese wall around these soap mines, I suppose VERITAS will stand sentinel at the gate Halt! Who comes there? Friends with the countersign. Advance one. Up comes your old friend from the Emerald Isle: "Troth, and I got the countersign here if we can only get it out" and he pulls the cork, and I fear the city would be taken.

Whenever you can change the laws of nature so that malt will not ferment, and so that the still will not boil, then you can stop the manufacture. But this is the work of Omnipotence. He has established these unchanging laws. In the perfection of his wisdom has he created all things. It is an easy matter to find fault with this world, but not just so easy to make a better one.

And before the Honorable Court insists upon the abolition of the "infernal traffic," we would ask them to name one nation under Heaven that has succeeded in such prohibition, or to point to the people that were benefitted by an ineffectual attempt. States that have tried it have gone back to the old license system And Massachusetts, the Jerusalem of VERITAS, the Eden of Republicanism, has voted prohibition down this fall by a large majority: they considered it better to drink by the glass than the jug. And truly a licence system *is a temperance* system, and the best we can have. Let the Government have the Revenue. Let the State have the license money, and if VERITAS and his friends don't want to be "neighbor like," and take a drink, they can let it alone. And you are hereby notified, in the name of Common-sense, that sooner or later this will be the end of your Temperance movement, like all others that have preceded you—served by reading and copy. So answers

MONITOR.

BENZONIA, Mich., Nov. 15, 1867.

MAJ. ANDERSON, *Dear Sir:*—What has come over the young folks of Butler of late? Cupid must have been very busy of late. Much happiness to about forty of them, more or less.

Winter is now approaching; we have had a little snow: The first was on the 3d of this month some days after the bills of old Butler were whitened. On last Tuesday morning when we wakened up, we saw snow on the ground enough to make a show. Today we had a few flakes. So far we have had about an eigth of an inch this fall. It is still pleasant enough to work out of doors without a coat. Last week it was so warm that we kept the doors open nearly all the day. We have hah quite a time with fires in the woods of late. Last Saturday one started about a mile from here and ran over a considerable extent of country, and to-day, it broke out again but has not done much damage. There are so many leaves in the woods that the fire has a good chance. The wood burns here very easily and fires keep in for a long time. I set fire to an Elm tree about fiive feet in diameter on the 8th of July, and a week ago, one hundred and twenty three days after being kindled, it was still burning.

What have the Republicans in Penna. been doing that the election passed off in the manner it did? There is very little stir, here on the subject of politics. All one sided or at least about Twenty Republicans to one opposition.

Real Estate is advancing rapidy. Lands near Crystal Lake are now worth nearly twice as much as they were a year ago. Allthough in the country a corresponding rise is going on. The Government Lands are about exhausted and there is nothing to keep the prices down. Investments in land are safe and profitable, far more so than ventures in Oil. A large amount of land is held by Speculators. Too much for the good of the country. But these lands will soon be seeking a market and settlers will flow in. Mechanics are much needed. We especially need a good Blacksmith here. Can't you send us one? There is a good opening. We want no one who is not prepared to meet and overcome all sorts of obstacles. All persons coming to a new country must have energy or starve. There is work for all, and each one must be prepared to fit into his appropriate niche and do his own work.

Yours, &c.

W. J. YOUNG.

New Advertisements.

STRAY SHEEP.

Came to the residence of the subscriber in Centre township, on or about the 1st of August, 1867, four sheep. Ear marks—a small nick out of the under side of the left ear, and a small nick out of the right ear.—The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise, they will be disposed of according to law.

Dec 4th, 1867—tf.) G. F. WEISENSTINE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

A Farm of **100** Acres in Penn township, Butler county, Pa., 4 miles South of Butler, and 2 miles from the Plank road. **50** Acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are, Two Dwelling Houses: one hewed log with frame kitchen attached; the other is a plank frame; a large hewed log barn, frame blacksmith shop, frame stable, and other outbuildings. This farm is within 1½ miles of three churches and is convenient to school and store. Over 200 fruit trees of select fruit. It is well timbered and watered. This farm having a Southern exposure makes it good for grain. It is well worthy the notice of any person wanting to buy.

For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

Dec. 4th, 1867—tf.] WM. CALDWELL.

NEW TAILOR SHOP.

The undersigned, thankful for the patronage of his many friends in the past, would respectfully inform the public that he has again started in the Tailoring Business. His shop is on West side of Main Street, 5 doors North of Court House. Those desiring work done, neatly and promptly, will give him a call.

Nov. 27, 1867, 3mos. WM. TRUXAL.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

In Lot on the corner of Clay and Washington Streets, nearly opposite the residence of Geo. C. Rossing, Esq., is offered for sale. A reasonable good Framo House thereon erected. Title good. For particulars, enquire of C. E. ANDERSON.

Nov. 27, 1867, tf.

WANTED!

200 FARMERS!

To engage in a light and honorable business for the winter months, in the vicinity where they reside, which will net them from **$50** to **$100** per month.

For particulars apply to or address PARMELEE BROS., 722 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Nov. 27, 1867, 4t.

KEY NOTES,

$15.00 per Dozen;

Retail, $1.50.

AT

HEINEMAN'S.

Nov. 27, 1867, 2mos.

GUNSMITHING.

The subscriber wishes to inform the public generally, that he has located himself permanently, one and a half miles North-west of Butler, where he intends carrying on the Gunsmithing Business, in all its various branches, and is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom, Rifles, Smooth Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, as cheap as they can be had at any other place. All work warranted.

Persons from the country can leave all work at Rossing & Stein's Store, in Butler, where the same will be got and returned by A. STRAWICK.

WANTED—1,000 feet of good Curled Maple Plank, from 1¾ to 2 inches thick, for which the highest price will be paid in cash if delivered soon. A. S.

Nov. 27, 1867, tf.

M. WILLRICH .....J. M. HARTFORD.

Willrich & Hartford,

Have now opened the finest selection of

FALL AND WINTER

BOOTS & SHOES,

Which they are selling at

Great Bargains,

AND

LOW PRICES.

Call and Examine Our Stock,

No. 100 Market St.,

Corner of Fifth,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Nov. 27, 1867, 1yr.

ALL KINDS OF

SCHOOL BOOKS.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

At City Prices,

AT

HEINEMAN'S.

Nov. 27, 1867, 2mos.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR 1868.

The Publishers of the ATLANTIC MONTHLY have now for ten years aimed to give the American people a first-class Magazine. They have spared no pains or expense to procure from the most able and popular writers of America and England, articles embodying the best literary culture and the freshest and most vigorous thought of the age. The excellent and varied contents of the twenty volumes already issued, and the large and constantly increasing circulation of the Magazine, prove the full success of the Publishers in their efforts to furnish a periodical that should meet the wants of the intelligent readers.

The Publishers will seek to give yet greater variety and value to the ATLANTIC in future, to make it the medium through which the foremost writers shall communicate with the public; and they are gratified in being able to promise for the coming year such contributions as cannot fail to accomplish this result.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1868.

DR. I. I. HAYES, the Arctic Voyager, will contribute a series of pages on "Life in Greenland and the Arctic Regions," similar in character to "Doctor Molike."

JAMES PARTON will continue to furnish articles on cities of the United States, with prominent Industrial and other topics. An article on "Pittsburgh" will appear in the January number.

BAYARD TAYLOR, who is now in Europe, will contribute regularly papers on "Out-of-the-way Corners of the Old World."

Two excellent Serial Stories will be commenced in the January number.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON will commence his contributions for the year with an article on "Aspects of Culture," which will be given in the January number.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE, Author of "The Man without a Country," will contribute frequently throughout the year. His first paper for 1868 will appear in the January number, under the name of "A Week in Sibaris."

EDWIN P. WHIPPLE will continue his series of admirable articles on English Literature.

JOHN MEREDITH READ, JR., Author of "An Historical Inquiry concerning Henry Hudson," will contribute a series of Historical Articles, of deep general interest.

WILLIAM J. STILLMAN, United States Consul in Crete, will furnish a series of papers, giving his experiences and observations during the struggle of the last year or two between the Greeks and Turks.

CHARLES DAWSON SHANLY will contribute regularly.

Several new contributors, who have already made their mark in the Magazine, have sent in capital articles which will appear during the coming year.

The Publishers deem it one of the most important functions of such a Magazine as they aim to make the ATLANTIC, to discuss frankly and temperately the great political principles and issues, that agitate the country; and they will endeavor to procure from the ablest writers of the land such articles as will aid to a clear understanding of the leading questions of the day, and to a settlement of them in the interest of Liberty and Justice.

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