THE AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Butler, Pa., Wednesday, Dec. 9. 1863.

☞ Entrance to the AMERICAN CITIZEN Printing Office from the South, on Jefferson street.

☞ It will be borne in mind that our office is in the brick building formerly occupied by Reiber & Yetter, immediately OPPOSITE and WEST OF Jack's Hotel.—Entrance on the South, from Jefferson street. All who wish to see a good printing establishment are invited to give us a call.

☞ Our readers are expected to excuse all short-comings in this number of the *American Citizen*, as it is the first effort in a business of which the editors have no extensive knowledge. Improvement will follow progress.

County Officers—Old and New.

On Tuesday, of last week, Capt. Allen Wilson, Maj. C. E. Anderson, and R. A. Mifflin, Esq., retired from the offices which they occupied respectively, for the last three years. Never has it been our lot to witness the retirement of three gentlemen who had more faithfully, and satisfactorily, discharged their respective duties. They carry with them, in their retirement, the continued confidence and best wishes of all.

Wm. Stoops, Esq., Lieut. J. S. Kennedy and Watson J. Young, Esq., have each entered upon the duties of their several offices. No fears need be entertained of those who have discharged their duties so well on the "tented field," failing to discharge their official duties now. They, too, will doubtless retire, as have their immediate predecessors, with a "well done" from those they shall have served so well.

Sheriff Scott will retire on Saturday, having made a model officer—at once humane and reasonably prompt—a reputation hard to maintain, and of which he may well be proud. He will soon leave for the army of the Cumberland. The best wishes of all go with him. Capt. Brackenridge, his successor, moved to town last week, and will enter upon the duties of his office in a few days. His arm is still weak, but his general health is good.

In selecting the officers who are now entering on their respective duties, Butler county has, certainly, given our brave soldiers, in the field, an assurance that their services are appreciated. This assurance, we trust, will be given on many a future occasion. T. R.

☞ We refer our readers to our advertising columns of this week. The gentlemen whose names appear in our paper are well known to the public generally, as men of business habits, and prepared in their different departments to accommodate the public. We bespeak for them a fair share of the patronage of the citizens of our county. Call and examine their goods and commodities, and you will find that they sell at reasonable rates, and give as good prices for produce of all kinds, as you can get any place else.

☞ We refer the readers of the *Citizen*, to the advertisement of our friend and townsman, Wm. Vogeley. He has, at great expense, erected a large and commodious brick building on the site of the old and well known hotel formerly kept by him, where he is now fully prepared to accommodate all his old customers, and as many others as will give him a call. *William*, understands his business, and will spare no pains or expense for the comfort of his patrons. "Step in and make yourselves at home."

UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.—A. W. Bryan, of Martinsburg, late a candidate for County Auditor, and well known to many of the citizens of our county, has met with a very serious loss; which as nearly as we have been able to ascertain the facts in the case, are about as follows: A short time ago Mr. Bryan was working with a flour, or salt barrel, and inflicted a scratch or wound on the back of his left hand. This wound became very sore and painful, and inflamation set in; and the attending physicians, in order to save his life, have taken off the arm at the shoulder joint, and his recovery is still very doubtful. It will be remembered that a son of Mr. Bryan, who belonged to the 10th Pa. Reserves, was wounded in one of his feet and the same was amputated. Another of his sons is still in the army, doing good service for his country. We hope that the citizens of Martinsburg, and vicinity, will see to it that Mr. Bryan is properly cared for in this his time of severe affliction and distress.

AN opposition paper in Michigan, dissatisfied with the result of the late election, says "there is a terrible crisis at hand," at which, could men only see it as it is, "they would shudder." A Union cotemporary suggests that "the terrible crisis" amounts to simply a lack of opposition votes—a sign of the times which is well calculated to appal the party leaders.

THE Hartford *Times*—the central and controling organ of the opposition party in Connecticut—expresses itself in favor of the enlistment of negroes in the armies of the United States. It recommends that the quota of the town of Hartford be raised by procuring the whole number of colored volunteers, if possible.

☞ Court commenced here on Monday last, when Judge M'Guffin took his seat.

☞ In another column will be found the advertisement of H. C. Heineman, dealer in Stationery, Toys, &c. He has just received from the eastern cities, a new and full assortment of everything in his line of business, and is prepared to sell at a low advance. Our citizens will please give him a call.

SENTENCED.—Dr. Peter Dockaleer, who broke jail some time ago, after having been found guilty of involuntary manslaughter, and who was afterwards recaptured by Seriff Scott, was yesterday sentenced to three month's confinement in the county Jail, with the payment of ten dollars fine and costs.

☞ All persons who have been improperly enrolled, should see to it, that the mistake is corrected before the 20th inst., and all persons left off whose names should be on the roll, *should see* that they are placed on the same. See Provost Marshal's advertisement in another column. None need apply whose case is not included in said advertisement.

Selected for the Citizen.

THE BUBBLE BURST.

A *celebrated* and highly popular comedian once waited upon a physician with a request to be cured of a overpowing melancholy. "Go," advised the medical gentleman, "go to the theatre and witness the comic performances of ——."

"Alas!" replied his patient, "I am that comedian! I make others merry, but, while they are laughing at the sallies of wit, my own heart is as unmoved as a stone. Amid the laughter of delighted multitudes I remain the most sad and miserable of beings myself."

How true to the experience of all worldlings is this picture of the comedian's heart! He was a hypocrite in his pleasantries: So are all gay sinners. Their eyes flash, their lips smile, their tongues utter sparkling jests, but their hearts silently sigh over a conscious vacuity which they vainly implore the world to fill.—Their consciences sting them for degrading spiritual capacities, capable of grasping the Infinite, to the Dead Sea of sensuality, and for casting away eternal life at the bidding of bodily appetites and passions. But in vain does the soul sigh and conscience sting. The sinner will have his delights. He hides his misery. He dances, sings, jests; his merry laugh rings through the air, and his companions in sin, wondering, think him happy. They will not believe his laugh, like theirs, is sepulchral, and therefore they envy him his felicity. He too, in his turn, is deceived by the merriment of his companions, and envies them. Thus, all envy, all laugh, all are deceived; all are hypocrites in their sinful pleasantries. Start not, dear reader, from this image of your heart! The fault is not in my mirror, but in your character. The most ill-featured person is willing to gaze upon his own face in the glass, and surely you will be equally ready to behold your moral features; especially as the hand of a friend holds the mirror, and the motive which prompts him to hold it is the high regard he has for your best interests. If he reveals the strange defealures sin has wrought upon you, it is only to lead you to One who has power to obliterate them and to cover you with divine beauty; to Him who can fill the vacium in your heart, silence its sighings, heal its wounds, and who can create a calm, sweet smile upon your lips which shall be the true index of your feelings. Give me, therefore, your hand, your heart, your serious attention, and I will reason with you concerning the things *which make for your peace*. You have chosen the world. The things of this life are your glory, your delight, your supreme good. Your pleasures, your hopes, your thoughts, all centre on the *things which are seen*. You are devoted to the world; yea, chained to it, as the corpse of Hecter was bound to the chariot of Achilles in the plain of Troy. You are at once its admirer and its captive, for "*to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are.*" Permit me to show you your chosen deity in his true character.—Yonder on a bank of a stream is a little child. He is intently watching the splashing waters as they playfully rush over the pebbles and the rocks. Now he dashes at something in the stream. Now he runs along the bank eagerly watching an object which is floating there. How earnest he is! How weary with his long pursuit! Yet onward! *onward still* he descends the brook now running, now grasping after something which as often eludes his touch. But the day wanes. Night mantles the earth with gloom. The child stops, looks round, and weeps bitterly! The scene is strange to his eyes. He has, in the ardor of his pursuit, wandered far from home.—Now that night has come he is weary, faint, *lost!* Behold in this child an image of yourself! See in his misfortune a figure of your own ruin! For worthless and false as that bubble is, the world you seek.—Your enthusiasm in its pursuit is madness. Every step you take leads you further away from God, the soul's true home, and hurries you toward the region of desolation, sorrow, and death. "*The world passeth away and the lust thereof,*" is an inscription written with the pencil of the Almighty over the archway of the world. The poet has sung, that

"This world is all a fleeting show,
For man's illusion given:
The smiles of joy, the tears of woe,
Deceitful shine, deceitful flow:
There's nothing true but heaven."

(To be continued.)

For the American Citizen.

A MEMENTO.

TO THE SPIRIT OF A DEPARTED FRIEND.

Thou art passed away to the spirit-land,—
Thou hast joined the song of the sainted band;
Thou reclinest now in the bow'rs above,
And art smiling, too, at the feast of love.

Many tears were shed at thy parting breath,—
Many sighs were given at thy early death;
But our tears and sighs could not their retain
A loved Seraph, freed from her binding chain.

Sweet, harmonious lays were thy joy below,—
Oh! how oft they yielded but tones of wo:
But the strains that now fill thy raptured ear,
Never know a sigh or a gath'ring tear.

Tho' for thee we mourn—'tis not hopeless,—
Thou art with thy Lord, and shall ever be:
'Twas "his rod and staff" that upheld thy head
Thro' the gloomy realm of the King of Dread.

Thou art blessed indeed!—from all sorrow free,—
For thou dost thy "King in his beauty" see;
And "the land" that once seemed so "far away,"
Thou dost now enjoy in an endless day.

Where the Tree of Life, in immortal prime,
Blooms beyond the blightings of changing Time,—
And where Life's unfailing and pure stream flows,
Thy rapt Spirit rests in a calm repose.

In a mansion fair—a celestial dome,
Thou hast found, at last, an eternal home:
With the hosting bands, round the Throne above,
Thou art singing songs of Love.

Fare thee well! bright Gem of thy kindred dear,—
O'er thy mem'ry still we will drop a tear:—
When the summons comes, bidding us depart,
May we meet with thee, never more to part.

Adams tp., Dec. 1863. S. M.

BEGINNING TO SEE.

The Liverpool *Post* has a witty communication, in which the writer gives a rumor that we are about to recognize the belligerent rights of the New Zealanders. He then specifies various reasons for our intended action, the reasons being the same which the British gave for recognizing the belligerent rights of the rebels. He says that the New Zealand rebellion is for the purpose of extending cannibalism, and that the American sympathizers with the rebels, not being able to defend cannibalism itself, have hit upon a unique and ingenious apology for defending the cannibals. They say that the true way to kill cannibalism is to let it expand and it will die out. The natives, he states, allege that the Englishman's bible supports cannibalism, because it nowhere condemns it. The clever satire closes as follows:

"One old gentleman, the learned Judge A., who formerly, when in full practice and aspiring to a high position, was a great philanthropist, in fact, the Lord Brougham of America—declares that it is cruel and infamous on the part of the Governor and settlers to defend themselves and coerce the savages. He says he has long been an anti-cannibalist, and forgone many brilliant entertainments and profitable proposals, because of the introduction of the objectionable cookery; but that he never used any weapon against it but moral suasion, and never will. Further, he declares the British settlers to be a set of humbugs, says they are as fond of the institution as the natives themselves, or that they would have put down the institution by force long ago, in spite of all treaty stipulations to the contrary. Some cynical persons have remarked that suasion would not repel tomahawks, and that using force prior to the commencement of the tomahawking, would have been quite inconsistent with his doctrine of relying upon suasion only; but the Judge, who has become somewhat muddled, cannot see it, and replies peevishly that it is none of his business to reconcile inconsistencies.

"The sympathizers are forming an association for the purpose of forcing recognition upon the Government. They have appointed a numerous committee, and, strange to say it comprises many clergymen. They have subsided a portion of the press, have retained several members of Congress, and are leaving no means untried to accomplish their nefarious ends. Agents also have arrived from New Zealand, for the purpose of obtaining aid.—These promise great commercial advantages, and everlasting enmity to the British. They are contracting for arms, ammunition, and ships, and also a loan, offering as a security a mortgage on a gold mountain in the interior of New Zealand, known only to themselves, and also one half the gold that may be captured in British ships by these pirate vessels now fitting out in America. There is some division of sentiment in the Cabinet at Washington in respect to these proceedings. The Secretary of the Treasury is opposed to recognition, but says the savages have made a nation. The Secretary of Foreign Affairs is also opposed to intermeddling, but declares that the British settlers are simply fighting for empire, and that the rebels must succeed—assertions which take amazingly, although it is evident to every observant person that but for vigorous resistance by the settlers every man of them would have had his throat cut, and that when John Bull can get at the rascals he will soon settle their stomachs for them. Honest Abe goes entirely with the English. He "has always opposed cannibalism and always will;" he was taught by his parents that it was wicked, and his own reflections confirm the truth of their teaching. He "cannot see that lifting it up will put it down," and is for getting rid of it now, once and forever, while the rebellion gives the opportunity and legalizes its abolition. Numbers of good men go with him; but all the Pharisees and hypocrites, who form a strong party, side with the savages."

NAPOLEON'S SPEECH.—It may perhaps amuse some of your readers to know that the Emperor's speech took twelve minutes to speak, consisted of 2,042 words, and was read at Rome, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Athens, and Lisbon—besides, of course, London—as fast as it was spoken off. In Paris, almost before it was spoken, "*le discours*" was placarded at the corner of each street, and everywhere attracted a large audience. Where there was a dense crowd, or in the quartiers where education is not the strong point of the population, there was generally an expounder chosen, who read the document aloud, explaining the Imperial policy after his own peculiar views to those less gifted than himself. As several of these groups were gathered round their teachers on the Boulevards and in the streets adjacent, the Emperor himself passed in an open carriage on his way back to St. Cloud; he was warmly received, and appeared to be especially struck by the attention which his speech had attracted among the lower classes. "You see, Marquis, we are read, discussed, and no doubt severely criticised." Such is the remark which he is said to have made, with a smile, to his equerry-in-waiting. "Yes, Sire, read, understood, and appreciated." "Who shall say it?" replied the Emperor, and changed the subject.—*Paris Correspondent.*

THE ESCAPE OF MORGAN.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—The six officers who escaped from the penitentiary at Columbus, with Morgan, were Capts. Bennett, Taylor, Sheldon, Hines, Hackersmith, and Magee.

John H. Morgan, on retiring, changed with his brother Dick from the top cell to the lower tier. The floor of the lower cell is two and a half inches thick, in which a hole was cut, running to the main wall around the penitentiary. This wall was cut under, and the party escaped into the open country. The night was dark and a heavy rain was falling. Not the slightest clue has been discovered of their whereabouts, or the route they have taken.

The Governor has telegraphed all the military committees of the State to arouse their several counties, and Colonel Parrott, the Provost Marshal General of the State, has notified every provost marshal within his jurisdiction to scour their several districts thoroughly.

The most plausible theory mentioned is that they escaped in time to take the Cincinnati train via Dayton, which started from Columbus at 2 A. M. on Friday night. That their escape was connived at by sympathizers there is little doubt.

The manner of their escape was ingenious, but after all simple enough, based upon the almost certain theory that they were correctly informed as to the ground they had to work through.

They, by patient labor for nearly four weeks, by means of small pocket knives, dug through the floors of their cells, composed of about one foot of stone and brick, down into a four-feet sewer.

Two weeks ago one of the escaped prisoners asked the guard for a few boards to cover the bottom of their cells, giving an excuse that the damp stone was injuring their health. Their unsuspicious guard granted the request. The boards were used to cover up the holes they were cutting.

On the night of their escape, on retiring to their several cells, Dick Morgan managed to change with his brother John from the lower to the upper tier.

After getting into the sewer they crawled to the heavy grating and masonry at its mouth, and found they could not escape by that route. They, however, made a hole upward to a heavy pile of coal, which rolled in on them to such an extent that they were forced to go further back into the yard; they then excavated the soft earth clear under the main wall, and so correctly was the distance calculated, that they came out in the open road way one foot from the foundation.

One of the party (Capt. Hines) was by trade a brickmason, and seems to have had the management of the whole affair. A note signed by that worthy, written in a fine, commercial hand, was left behind, as follows:

"*To Capt. Merion, Warden of the Penitentiary, Castle Merion, Cell No. 20, Nov. 27th, 1863:*

"Commencement November 4th, 1863; conclusion November 20th 1863. Number of hours for labor per day, three; tools, two small knives.

"*La patience est amere, mais son fruit est dovior.*" (Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet.)

"By order of six honorable confederates.

"T. HENRY HINES,
"Captain C. S. A."

Public opinion is divided as to where the blame rests. It is proper to state, however, that for the last two weeks several of the most prominent Copperheads of the State have been putting up at the principal hotels, laying their heads together, without any visible reason therefor.

TEXAS AND THE RIO GRANDE.—Among the exciting events of the extraordinary war in which the nation is now engaged is the rapidity with which the theatre of interest shifts from point to point, separated by hundreds, and sometimes by thousands of miles of intervening distance. At one time it is the Rappahannock, and while the gaze of the continent is centered there, the telegraph suddenly brings into view great events going on at Vicksburg.—Again, it is Gettysburg where all attention is rivited, and it in its turn passes out of sight as Chattanooga looms up in the distance. Then for a season all eyes are turned towards Charleston harbor, and nothing is heard but the echos of Gillmore's great guns battering down the formidable walls of Sumter. By one of these lightning-like changes of the scene, we are transported to the far-off banks of the Rio Grande, where the thirty-five starred flag has again been raised for the first time since February, 1861. The forces of the Union, under General Banks, are again in possession of the great river which separates our territory from that of Mexico.—The Union people of Western Texas are again blessed with the sight of the old flag for which they have been watching thro' so many weary days, and, let us hope, never to be without its sheltering presence again.

This expidition has undoubtedly some strong military advantages. The occupation of Texas will complete the recovery and re-possession of our territory west of the Mississippi. Louisiana and Arkansas virtually have already, and Texas may be ranked with them at a very early day. But, notwithstanding these considerations, there is no reason to believe that so strong a force as is necessary for such a work would not have been detached to such a distance at this time unless there were some political points also to be covered. It is more than likely that this demonstration of the unabated vigor and the living presence of the Nation on the frontier apparently menaced by France is designated to show that no State of the American Union, whether rebel or loyal, shall be made a pawn in the game of any foreign power.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

A GOOD WORD FOR MR. LINCOLN.—It is some amends for the ridicule which has been so unsparingly heaped by certain foreign presses upon Mr. Lincoln, that the London *Spectator*, one of the most respectable journals in Europe, finds occasion for the following words about him:

"Mr Lincoln, has been tested as few governors have ever been tested, and though he may not always have risen fully to the level of a great emergency, he has seldom failed to display a noble impartiality, a great firmness of purpose, and a sagacious, if somewhat militarian, judgment. * * We believe a juster man never held the reigns of government.

Churches and the Rebellion.

Nhe refusal of two rectors of parishes in Westchester county, N. Y.—those of Rye and St. Luke's Somers—to read the prayers especially appointed by the bishop of the diocese with reference to the war and our soldiers having driven many loyal members from those respective parishes, has been the occasion of a very spirited correspondence between Mr. John Jay and the Rye rector and the wardens and vestry of St. Lukes, and in each case the rector has tendered his resignation. Since the very spicy letters of Mr. Jay have called a general public attention to the loyalty of "those who steal the livery of Heaven" not "to serve" their country in, we hear of congregations of other churches than the Episcopal making charges and calling for committees to investigate as to the loyalty of their respective pastors. Among the latest is that of the Presbytarian Church at White Plains, which has been properly broken up by the reported want of loyalty on the part of its talented pastor, whose case has just been laid before this Presbytery.

The following forcible sentence from Mr. Jay's letter to the Somers vestry will doubtless apply to the officers of other churches than that to which it was especially and so appropriately addressed:

"The boldness of your attempt, under the character of wardens and vestrymen, to belie the loyalty of our church and repress the patriotism of your parish, and under the guise of religion to encourage sympathy with the rebellion and indifference to the fate of the nation's defenders will give to St. Luke's an unenviable place in the history of our times, and lessen upon the fame of our old county of Westchester a darker stain than that of "the cow boys" of the revolution.

"It has been thought that tho infamy on the part of the northern men could well exceed that which crowns the faction that has striven to rob our soldiers of their votes, but damnation of a deeper hue will be the heritage of those who, with groans from battle-field and hospital and the Libby Prison ringing in our earrs attempt to oxclude them from our prayers.

"This rebellion is to die, and the republic is to live. No treason of slaveholders however damnable; no war against the Union, however formidable; no crouching by rebel sympathizers at the feet of Napoleon; no appeals for intervention from bastard democrats to a British minister; no fiendish riots at New York; no torture of our prisoners at Richmond; no apathy, or treachery of northern ingrates, either in church or state, will prevent our emerging from this great struggle one nation, chastened, purified and strengthened; its undivided territory the home of freedom. In the recent election the people have spoken; they are ready to meet the issue and to endure unto the end. And when the day of victory shall dawn the hour will come also for a reckoning with those recreant Americans who, for their country in its extremity, would neither fight nor pray."

HOW NATURE COVERS UP BATTLE FIELDS.—Did I tell you ever, among the affecting little things one is always seeing in these stiring war times, how I saw on the Bull Run battle field, pretty, pure, delicate flowers growing out of emptied ammunition boxes, a rose thrusting up its graceful head through the head of a Union drum, which doubtless sounded its last charge (or retreat as the case may have been), in that battle, and a cunning scarlet verbena peeping out of a fragment of bursted shell in which strange cup it had been planted. Wasn't that peace growing out of war? Even so shall life graceful and beautiful ever grow out of the horrible and terrible things that transpire in this changing and ever advancing world. Nature covers even the battle grounds with verdure and bloom. Peace and plenty soon spring up in the track devastating campaigns, and all things in nature and society shall work out the progress of mankind and harmony of God's greatest designs.—*Exchange.*

BUTLER MARKETS.

BUTLER, Pa. Dec. 9, 1863.

BUTTER—Fresh Rolls, 25, cents per pound.
BEANS—$2.25 per bushel.
BEEF—Is bought from wagons at 3 and 4 cts per lb.
BEEF HIDES—Green, 8 cents per pound.
EGGS—15 cents per dozen.
FLOUR—Wheat, $3.50 per hund.; Buckwheat $3.00.
GRAIN—Wheat, $1.20 to $1.25 per bushel; Rye, 90; Corn, $1.00; Oats, 70c per bushel; Barley, $1; Buckwheat 75 cents.
GROCERIES—Coffee, 35 and 37c per pound; Brown Sugar, 14 and 15c per pound; N. O. Molasses, 75 cents per gallon; Syrup 90c and $1.
NAILS—$5.75 per keg.
POTATOES—40 and 50c per bushel.
SEEDS—Clover, $6.00 per bushel; Timothy, $2.50; Flax, $2.25.
SALT—$3.00 per barrel.
WOOL—75c per pound.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

December 8, 1863.

APPLES—$2.25 @ $2.75 per barrel.
BUTTER—Fresh Roll, 25 & 28c per lb.
CHEESE—Western Reserve, 13½c per lb; Hamburg, 14c per lb.
EGGS—23 @ 24c per dozen.
FLOUR—Wheat, $7.50 @ $7.25; Buckwheat, $4. @ $4.75.
GRAAIN—Wheat, $1.40 @ $1.45; Corn, $1.25; Oats, 80c.
GROCERIES—Sugar, 13½ @ 14½c per lb; Coffee, 34 @ 35c per lb; Molasses, 64 @ 65c per gallon; Syrup, 80 @ 85c per gallon.
SALT—Liverpool, $2.50 @ $3.30 per sack; No. 1, extra, $2.60 per barrel.
SEEDS—Flaxseed, $2.65 per bushel

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONNOQUENESSING LODGE, No. 258, I. O. of O. F. holds its stated meetings at the Hall, on Main Street, Butler Penna. every Monday evening, commencing at six o'clock. Brethren from sister Lodges are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the N. G.

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

By order of the W. M.

MARRIED.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. S. W. Dechant, Mr. AUGUST MARDOFF of Butler, and Miss HENRIETTE ZIMMERMAN of Jefferson township Butler county.

Married by the same, on the 26th day of Nov. at the residence of the bride's father, J. W. SWAIN, to Miss SARAH STORLEIN.

DIED:

On the 26th of Nov. in the 52d year of her age, after an illness of 18 days, of Typhoid fever, Mrs. LEVINA KOHLMYER, wife of Henry Kohlmeyer Esq., of Allegheny Tp., this county.

Mrs. K. was a daughter of Mr. Benjamin Low, dec'd. She leaves an aged mother, a kind husband, three daughters and four sons, besides many otherner relatives, to mourn over the irreparable loss they have sustained. During her life of more than half a century, she was blessed with remarkably good health, and three weeks before her death there was no indication that she should so soon sleep in the grave. She was a member of the Scrubgrass Presbyterian church. On her death bed, in reply to an inquiry put to her by her pastor, she said: "I like to hear about Christ." And doubtless so it is with all his people. They like to hear about his work and worth. She gave tender christian counsels to her children in her last hours, exhorting them to prepare to meet her in Heaven, and on the afternoon of our National Thanksgiving, she went up to join, as we trust, the Heavenly throng in their ceaseless Thanksgiving to the Redeemer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Pittsburgh.

Brought into the very midst of the

QUIET TOWN of BUTLER.

THE undersigned, at the earnest solicitation of his numerous friends and patrons, consented to become chairman of the committee for procuring articles necessary for the comfort and enjoyment of his fellow citizens, "in and about" butler county and elsewhere. In "pursuance of his appointment," he left Butler, and during the "rainy season," was busily engaged, toiling, taxing every point of the compass, in order to accomplish the object of his mission. He has the satisfaction of reporting himself once more at home, accompanied with some of the fattest specimens of articles in his line of business, that was ever concentrated at any point in Butler county, or any where else in this decidedly great country. All he asks in return, of his fellow citizens, for his arduous labors, is simply that they will give him a call, and examine for themselves, his fine stock of

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars.

Though republics are generally ungrateful, and the people, though "sovereigns," are not always exactly in the right track, yet he feels a kind of confidence in them that they will not hesitate to pronounce judgment in his favor, when they shall have "investigated" his stock. In order to make an intelligent report, it will be necessary for all interested in the "use and abuse" of Tobacco, in all its varieties, to call and try for themselves. The committee begs leave to be discharged from further consideration of this subject. GEORGE VOGELEY, JR.

Dec. 9, 1863:3mo.

SAM'L. M. LANE.....J. LYNN M'ABOY..... .....ELI YETTER.

LANE, M'ABOY & CO.

DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 140, Federal Street,

(SECOND DOOR BELOW NEW MARKET HOUSE.)

Allegheny City, Pa.

Dec. 9, 1863:tf.

REDICK'S DRUG STORE,

Opposite Stine's Store,

DRUGS,
DRUGS,
DRUGS,

MEDICINES, MEDICINES, MEDICINES,
MEDICINES, MEDICINES, MEDICINES,
MEDICINES, MEDICINES, MEDICINES,

DYES,
DYES,
DYES,

PAINTS, PAINTS PAINTS,

Pure Liquors for Medical use only.

Soda, Cream Tarter etc. etc.

French and American Perfumery, and Toilet articles.—Brushes, Trusses and all articles in the Drug line, of the best quality and at fairest rates.

Dec. 9, 1863.

Watches, Clocks & Jewelry.

IF you want a good Watch, Clock, or set of good Jewelry, go to Griebs, where you can get the very best the market affords. He keeps on hand, a large assortment of Jewelry of all style, and in fact everything usually kept in a Jewelry Store. Repairing done on short notice.

Dec. 9, 1863:tf. FRANCIS X. GRIEB.

Notice to Builders.

SEALED proposals will be received for the building of two frame School Houses, in Slippery rock School District at the Hotel of W. G. Christley, in the borough of Centreville, on Saturday the 26th day of December.—Plans and specifications may be seen at said Hotel on and after the 15th inst.

By order of the Board.

JESSE KEISTER, Pres.

E. D. DEWOLF, Sec'y.

Dec. 9, 1863.

NEW HARNESS SHOP.

HARNESS & SADDLES.

J. A. SEDWICK and P. BROWN.

THE above firm have just opened a new Harness Shop, opposite Boyds Buildings, Butler Pa., where they keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of Saddles, Harness and every thing in their line of business, which they offer at prices to suit the times. Work of all kinds manufactured to order, and repairing done on short notice.

Dec. 9, 1863:tf SEDWICK & BROWN.

1863 NEW GOODS, 1863.

FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST.

R. C. & J. L. M'ABOY.

Have just received at their establishment,

ON MAIN STREET, BUTLER, PA.,

A large and well selected stock of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

which they are selling at very low rates.

READ THE FOLLOWING CATALOGUE AND PROFIT THEREBY.

FOR THE LADIES.

Always on hand a large stock of Ladies goods, such as

COBERG CLOTH, ALPACAS, DE LANES, GINGHAMS,
PRINTS, KERCHIEFS, NUBIES, GLOVES, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Always on hand Black Cloths, Fancy and Black Cassimeres, Satinette, Cassinets, Tweeds, Plain and fancy Vestings, Shirting, etc., etc., etc.,

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Such as COATS, PANTS, VESTS and other garments.

Boots and Shoes,

HATS, CAPS & NECKTIES,

and a variety of other articles

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

Such as Unbleached and Bleached Muslins, Linen and Cotton, Table Cloths, Oil Cloths, Linen and Hemp Towels, Carpets, Curtains, Fringe, etc.

HARDWARE, &C.

If you want Nails or Spikes, Manure or other forks, Saw-Mill or other saws, Smoothing Irons, Locks, Hinges, etc., go to M'Aboy's, where you can buy them cheap.

IF YOU WANT Good Extra Family Flour, White or Brown Sugar, Rio or Java Coffee, Imperial, Young Hyson or Black Tea, go to M'Aboy's.

IF You WANT GROCERIES

of a superior quality, at as low rates as they can be had elsewhere in the county, go to the store of

R. C. & J. L. M'ABOY.

Dec. 9, 1863.

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

McCANDLESS & GRAHAM,

Attorney's at Law.

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

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

Dec. 9, 1863:tf.

ISAAC ASH,.....EDWIN LYON.

ASH & LYON,

Attorney's

WILL attend to the prosecution of all claims for

BOUNTY,
BACK PAY, PENSIONS.

Information by letter or otherwise, will be cheerfully given, gratis. No charge in any case until the money is made. They have already received and paid over to applicants, thousands of dollars; having drawn up their applications with such care and precision that they are uniformly successful.

Pensions should be applied for within one year from death or discharge.

FARMS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Office on Main Street, opposite the Post Office, Butler.

Dec. 9, 1863::3m

SURGEON DENTIST'S.

DR. S. R. & C. L. DIEFFENBACHER.

IS prepared to insert artificial dentures on the latest improvements, from one to an entire set, on Vulcanite, Coralite, Gold, Silver Platina.—Those desirous to avail themselves of the latest improvements in dentistry, should not fail to examine their new styles of Vulcanite and Coralite work. Filling, cleaning, extracting and adjusting the teeth done with the best materials and in the best manner. Particular attention paid to children's teeth. As mechanics, they defy competition; as operators they rank among the best. Charges moderate. Advice free of charge. Office—In Boyds Building Jefferson Street, Butler Pa.

Dec. 9, 1863::tf.

CHEAP DRUG STORE.

Dr. James H. Bell,

Boyd's Building, Butler, Pa.

DEALER in all kinds of Drugs and Chemicals Oils, Paints and Varnish. Also, Benzole, Tar and Axle Grease.

Also, all kinds of Brushes. All kinds of Lamps, Lamp Shades and Chimneys.

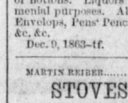
Also, a full assortment of Groceries, Tobacco and Cigars of the very best brands.

Also, a full assortment of Confectionaries and Nuts. Also Green and Dried fruit. Also a great variety of notions. Liquors of all kinds for Medical and Sacramental purposes. Also Stationery, consisting of Paper, Envelops, Pens' Pencils, Blank Books, Pass Book, Slates &c. &c.

Dec. 9, 1863-tf.

MARTIN REIBER.....GEO. WHITBECKER.

STOVES AND PLOUGHS.



WECKBECKER & REIBER.—Founders—Foundry North of the borough of Butler, where Stoves, Ploughs and other castings are made on shortnotice. Their ware-room is on Main Street first door North of Jack's Hotel, where you will find Stoves of all sizes and patrons. They also keep on hand a large stock of Ploughs, which they sell as cheap as they can be bought at any other establishment in the county.

Dec. 9, 1863:tf

Letters of Administration.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of FRANCIS M'ALLISTER, late of the township of Buffalo, deceased have been duly granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said deceased, will make known the same, without delay to

MARGARET M'ALLISTER
Administratrix.

Butler, Dec. 9, 1863:6t.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of JOHN BYERS, Esq., late of Donegal township, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement, and all indebted will make immediate payment to the subscribers in Millerstown, Butler county, Pa.

THEODORE CRAIG,
WM. B. BYERS,
Administrators.

Dec. 9, 1863:6t.

Administrator's Notice,

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of George Christly, late of Centreville, dec'd, have this day been granted to the undersigned; therefore, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

LEAH CHRISTLEY,

Dec. 9, 1863.

NEW HOTEL.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public generally, that he has erected a large and commodious brick building, on the site of the old and well known house, formerly occupied by him as a Tavern stand. He has been at great expense in erecting and furnishing his new house, and flatters himself that he is now prepared to accommodate all who may desire to give him a call. Having ample house room for one hundred persons, and stabling for at least fifty horses.

Thankful for past patronage, he would ask a continuance of the same. WM. VOGELEY.

Dec. 9, 1863:tf.

HAVE YOU SEEN THIS?

THE subscriber, grateful to his old friends and customers for past favors, would announce to the public that he has a large stock of

SADDLES,
HARNESS,
WHIPS &c.

At his old stand, where he will be ready at all times to serve those who may favor him with a call. He is constantly manufacturing, and keeps on hand the very best assortment of

TRUNKS.

All work warranted. Repairing done on the shortest notice and most favorable terms.

Dec. 9, 1863. J. J. SEDWICK.

Buggy for Sale.

THE undersigned has for sale, a New Top Buggy, which he offers cheaper than a Buggy of the same kind can be got up at the present prices. For further particulars, enquire of J. J. SEDWICK.

Dec. 9, 1863:tf.

A. M. NEYMAN, M. D,

Physician and Surgeon.

Office immediately opposite Walker's building,

Butler, Pa.

Dec. 9, 1863:tf.

JAMES G. CAMPBELL.....WM. CAMPBELL

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!

WM. & JAS. G. CAMPBELL.—FOUNDERS—Foundry South of the borough of Butler, where Stoves, Ploughs and other castings are made. A large supply constantly on hand, and for sale at reasonable rates.

Dec. 9, 1863:tf.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

CALL AT

Heineman's Book Store,

And buy OSGOOD'S Series of School Books at Publishers prices. Always on hand, a full supply of Stationery and Envelops, at wholesale and retail, cheap for cash. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. No trouble to show Goods.

Dec. 9, 1863:tf.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT,
2nd District of Pennsylvania.
Allegheny City, Dec. 3, 1863.

THE IMPENDING DRAFT.—In pursuance of the requirements of Circular No. 101, War Department, Provost Marshall General's office, Washington, D. C., November 17, 1863," we have printed copies of the enrollment of each subdistrict of this District, and have caused the same to be pasted in the most public places in each Ward, Township and Borough in the purpose of correcting any errors that may exist in the enrollment as made in June last.

Any person enrolled before the Board at any time between the 10th and 20th days of December, 1863, and claim to have his name stricken off the list, if he can show to the satisfaction of the Board that he is not and will not be at the time fixed for the next draft, liable to military duty on account of

1. ALIENAGE.
2. NON-RESIDENCE.
3. UNSUITABLENESS OF AGE.
4. MANIFEST PERMANENT PHYSICAL DISABILITY.

Persons who may be cognizant of any other persons liable to military duty, whose names do not appear in these Printed enrollment lists are requested to notify the Board of Enrollment, who will thereupon direct the enrolling officer of the sub-district in which the parties reside, to asc