



The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

THOMAS ROBINSON, - - Editor.

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher.

BUTLER PA. WEDNESDAY APR. 12, 1865

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

Our readers will please notice the advertisement of "Teachers Examination," in to-day's paper.

Some of our friends have been almost ready to censure Mr. Williams, for not circulating documents more freely. On his behalf we wish to say, that the fault is in the printing bureau which, owing to the scarcity of labor and the pressure of business, is unable to do the printing in time to give members of Congress an opportunity of distributing them in usual quantities.

Indeed were the government to cease printing large quantities of documents, for promiscuous circulation, a great source of expense would be cut off, while the time of Congressmen, could be much better employed in prosecuting their legitimate duties, which are often neglected, of necessity to attend to the franking and mailing of documents which, while they cost the government large sums of money, are of little service to those receiving them.

On last Friday afternoon, a dispatch was received here, to the effect that Sheridan had captured half of Lee's army—and this was soon followed by another, announcing the capture of Lee himself, and his entire army. The joy of our people was unbounded. A meeting was called at the Court House, in the evening, which was presided over by His Honor Judge McGuffin. A minute of the proceedings of the meeting, will be found in another column. The speeches on the occasion were happy, and well received. The excitement was much more intense, and the demonstrations of joy much more emphatic, than those on Monday evening, which proved so offensive to the "Observer" of the Herald. Our patriotic fellow citizens should make a sufficient apology, for this fresh evidence of their disregard for the sentiments of their "conservative" neighbor.

By the Commercial, of Saturday, we are informed of an impromptu meeting of patriotic citizens of Pittsburgh, held in front of the post office, which was "engineered" by Hon. Thomas J. Bingham. Most of the prominent citizens, who happened to pass, seems to have been pressed into service for a speech. Dr. McClelland was also pressed for a song, which was forthcoming on condition that the veritable Senator would dance to the music, which he accordingly did. The meeting was finally adjourned by prayer by a Reverend gentleman. We recollect of a similar state of things the night of the last Presidential election, where D.D.'s were found mixing freely in the foolish levity of inebriated politicians. We are not of those who believe that the clergy should not mingle in politics—far from it; but we do think that when they do mingle, they should labor to raise the moral standard of politicians, rather than stoop to their (too often) low level. But, under all circumstances, they should avoid countenancing intemperance. Indeed it seems to us strange that a community so cultivated, and so religious as Pittsburgh and vicinity could countenance such indulgence on the part of her venerable Senator, for, surely, if "all right," he would not make himself so ridiculous as to act the part of a dancing-master for the amusement of the promiscuous throng on Fifth street.

We believe this is a fitting time to be joyful, but the joy of the true patriot is not the joy so often displayed by many, which consists in getting drunk, and running into all sorts of excesses, but rather the joy of the Christian, who, feeling that he is "delivered from the body of this death," from the great weight that has hung over him, can shed tears of joy—of gratitude, and of silent praise. Such is the state of mind that becomes us just now.

Growing.

In our last issue we announced the fact that our people, on hearing of the fall of Petersburg and Richmond, became quite joyful; that bands played, bells rung, &c. In the Herald of the same date, we find the editorial column occupied by a criticism on the propriety of such demonstrations. The article was thought to be much out of place by many of our citizens. We have, therefore, thought proper to reproduce it entire, not wishing to misrepresent its spirit or bearing. It is as follows:

"On Monday night last, while the bells were ringing and the drums were beating over the intelligence that Richmond had fallen, it was not difficult for an observing man to distinguish those who had

an interest in the army—a son—a brother, or a husband, from those who were not represented therein. The Shoddy patriots, of the race of War Sneaks, who had nothing to lose in front of Richmond, who knew that those who bit the dust in that bloody conflict, were unconnected with them, could throw up their hats, rejoice with exceeding great joy, and claim the victory as their own.

For our part we could not join in the general jubilee. We rejoiced that the rebel stronghold had fallen; but we regretted exceedingly, that its fall, by the mismanagement of those in authority, had been postponed to so late a day—that so many valuable lives had been uselessly, yes, wickedly sacrificed, to promote the political and personal interests of corrupt, aspiring men, before our gallant army was permitted to enter the rebel capital.

The same mail which brought us the intelligence that Richmond had been forced to surrender, conveyed the news that a brother, and other relatives, participated in the battles of the 25th ult. Through these engagements they passed unhurt.—But who can tell their fates in the struggle which terminated in the capture of the rebel citadel. Perhaps they passed through the conflict unharmed. Perhaps some of them—the one most near and dear to us, was severely wounded or killed in the fight. Who knows the result? We confess that we do not; but hope for the best. While our minds is excited with the feelings of hope and fear, singularly co-mingled together, sensible men—honest Christian men—if there are such, will excuse us if we fail; yes, absolutely refuse to mingle with the exulting crowd.

Mother is not rejoicing to-night. She is thinking of the bloody struggle; of her youngest son, upon whom, in her old days, while tottering on the verge of the grave, she depended for support. She knows that he has been mingling in the clash of arms and is offering up prayers for his protection. But now the thought occurs to her that perhaps he is numbered with the dead; She then weeps for her last born, and prays that this unholy war, this bloody conflict may cease, and that peace may be restored to the land.

The wife of that son is not shouting with joy—she fears that her husband has fallen in battle—that she has been deprived of a companion—a faithful helpmate, and that her children may eventually be crying for bread.

Under such circumstances, surely it is not expected that we shall join in the general jubilee. Perhaps there are some situated similar to us, who are mingling with the mirthful crowd; but we are so constituted that we cannot weep and rejoice at the same time. Let the Shoddy patriots howl—let the War sneaks exult; let those whose friends and relatives participated in the late struggle, mingle in the joyful crowd, if they can. For our part, we are not yet prepared to participate in such demonstrations. While we rejoice that another rebel stronghold—the capital of the conspirators, has fallen into the hands of our victorious forces—we regret that so many brave men have been lost—the number of widows and orphans—the number of weeping and afflicted fathers and mothers have been largely increased throughout the land."

AN OBSERVER.

Butler, April 4, 1865. Now who is meant by "Shoddy patriots of the race of war sneaks" who "threw up their hats" we are not able to say. Was it the old gentleman who wrung the Court-house bell? Certainly not, for he had a son in front of the rebel works, and don't yet know whether he is among the living or dead. Still, with tears of joy, perhaps, running down his cheeks, he, like a true patriot, rejoiced. It could scarcely be Sheriff Breckinridge who had borne his bosom to the rebel bullet, and who has been identified by friends with almost every corps. Who, then, could it be who has so offended "Observer"? Certainly there was no conduct on that occasion that should have offended any loyal man. But to us it seemed quite natural that there should be a growl from that quarter. It was not to be expected that those who have withheld their sympathy from the Union cause from the beginning, should see the cause of their Southern brethren "go down in darkness" in infancy, without uttering a protest. But let such howl, their fate is as surely sealed as is that of their old Democratic friends, who, for the last four years, have deluged the country in blood. History will assign them their proper place among the enemies of their country.

The official dispatches in our paper this week, we trust, will be satisfactory to all loyal citizens. The once powerful army of "Northern Virginia" is now no more. Virginia is again free from the iron rule of Jefferson Davis and company.

A CARD.

MR. ROBINSON:—I see by perusing the Herald that the demonstrations of joy, made on Monday evening of last week, was distasteful to it. So far as the ringing of the bell is concerned, I desire to state that I am individually responsible. As to rejoicing over the fall of Richmond, I could have rejoiced if I were dying on the battle-field from the effects of a rebel ball. So would every soldier in the army, and every patriot at home. If the editor of the Herald is sorry over this great success to our arms, let him weep and mourn to his heart's content. I noticed some very long faces that evening, and by those who had never lost a son, a brother, or a drop of blood in the cause of the Union? How are you, Herald? How are you, Richmond? How are you, Jeff. Davis, Lee & Co.

W. O. BRACKENRIDGE. Butler, April 6th, 1865.

GRANT, SHERIDAN, SHERMAN, THOMAS, AND HANCOCK.



THE END! SURRENDER OF LEE!

Grant Suggests Surrender to Save the Effusion of Blood,

Lee Favors the Idea, and Wants to Know the Terms.

A Salute of 200 Guns Ordered

THE ORDER MUST BE EXECUTED.

Correspondence of Grant and Lee.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 9, 9 P. M.

To Hon. James Lowry, Mayor of Pittsburgh:

This Department has just received an official report of the surrender, this day, of General Lee and his army to Lieut. Gen. Grant, on the terms proposed by Gen. Grant. Details will be given speedily.

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

Hdqrs. ARMY OF THE U. S., April 9th, 4:30 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Gen. Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia, this afternoon, upon terms proposed by myself. The accompanying additional correspondence will show the conditions fully. (Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen.

April 9th, 1865.

General:—I received your note of this morning, on the picket line which I had come to meet you, and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposition of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army. I now request an interview in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose.

Very respectfully, R. E. LEE, General.

To Lieut. Gen. Grant, Commanding U. S. Armies

April 9, 1865.

General R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.:

Your note of this date is but this morning (11:50 a. m.) received, in consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg road to the Farmville and Lynchburg road. I am, at this time of writing, about four miles west of Walter's Church, and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you. Notice sent to me on this road where you wish the interview to take place, will meet me.

Very respectfully, U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen.

APPOMATTOX, C. H., April 9.

General R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.:

In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th inst., I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, on the following terms, viz: Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given an officer assigned by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate. The officers to give their individual paroles not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery and public property to be stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side arms of the officers nor their private horses or baggage.

This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authority, so long as

they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside.

(Signed) Very respectfully, U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen. Hdqrs. ARMY OF N. VIRGINIA, April 9th, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. Grant:—I have received your letter of this date, containing the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 18th inst., they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect.

Your obedient servant, R. E. LEE, General.

The following is the previous correspondence between Lt. Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee, referred to in the foregoing telegram to the Secretary of War:

CLEFTON HOUSE, VA., April 9, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The following correspondence has taken place between General Lee and myself. There has been no relaxation in the pursuit during its pendency. (Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

April 7, 1865.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding S. C. A.:

GENERAL:—The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States army known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

Very respectfully your ob't servant, U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen. Commanding Army U. S.

April 6.

General:—I have received your note of this date. Though not entirely of the opinion you express of the hopelessness of the further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and therefore, before considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender. (Signed) R. E. LEE, Gen. Commanding Armies of United States.

To Gen. R. E. Lee:

General:—Your note of last evening, in reply to mine of the same date, asking conditions on which I will accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, is just received.

In reply, I would say that peace being my first desire, there is but one condition I insist upon, viz: That the men surrendered shall be disqualified from taking up arms again against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged. I will meet you, or designate officers to meet any officers you may name, for the same purpose, at any point agreeable to you for the purpose of arranging definitely for terms upon which the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia will be received. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen. Commanding Army of U. S.

April 8th, 1865.

GENERAL:—I received, at a late hour your note of to-day, in answer to mine of yesterday. I did not propose the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia, but to ask the terms of your proposition. To be frank, I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for the surrender of this army, but as the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all, I desire to know whether your proposals would tend to that end. I cannot, therefore, meet you with a view to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia, but so far as your proposition may effect the Confederate States forces under my command, and tend to the restoration of peace, I should be pleased to meet you at ten a. m. to-morrow on the old Stage Road to Richmond, between the picket lines of the two armies. Very respectfully, your ob't servant, R. E. LEE, C. S. A.

To Lieut. Gen. Grant, A. U. S.:

April 9th, 1865.

GENERAL:—Your note of yesterday is received. As I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace, the meeting proposed for ten a. m. to-day, could lead to no good. I will state however, General, that I am equally desirous for peace with yourself, and the whole North entertain the same feeling. The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood by the South. Laying down their arms they will hasten that most desirable event, save

thousands of human lives and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed. Sincerely hoping that all our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life, I subscribe myself, Very respectfully, your ob't serv't, U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen. U. S. A.

WAR DEPT., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9th, 1865, 9-30 P. M.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant:

Thanks be to Almighty God for the great victory with which He has this day crowned you and the gallant army under your command. The thanks of this Department, and the Government of the U. States, their reverence and honor have been deserved, and will be rendered to you and the brave and gallant officers and soldiers of your army, for all time.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPT., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9th, 10 P. M.

Ordered:—That a salute of two hundred guns be fired at the headquarters of every army and department, and at every post and arsenal in the United States, and at the military academy at West Point, on the day of the receipt of this order, in commemoration of the surrender of Gen. R. E. Lee and the army of Northern Virginia to Lieut. Gen. Grant and the army under his command. Report of the receipt and execution of this order to be made to the Adjutant General at Washington.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Jeff. Davis Turns Up.

He and the Rebel Cabinet at Danville.

Rebel Property Moved There.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, April 6.

A refugee from Danville, who came in to-day, says that all the property that the rebels could get out of Richmond in their hurried exit from that place, is stored at Danville. On Monday trains were constantly arriving laden with provisions and stores. Davis and several of his cabinet reached there in the afternoon, and was the guest of Mr. Southern, who conveyed him from the depot to his residence in a private carriage, which had been awaiting Jeff's arrival for several hours.

He also says that on Tuesday Beauregard telegraphed Davis that Stoneman was engaged in destroying the railroad at High Point, between Greensboro and Danville. Sheridan, in a dispatch to Gen. Grant to-day says, from reliable information in his possession, Lee cannot have more than twenty thousand or twenty-five thousand troops left, and that his army is so demoralized as to be incapable of making further resistance.

MEMPHIS, April 8.

The Bulletin of this evening says: A report prevails, well authenticated, that Selma, Alabama, was captured and burned, a few days ago, by a cavalry force of Gen. Thomas' command.

Our released Prisoners.

The Wilmington (N. C.) correspondent of the Press confirm the tale of horrors so often told in regard to the barbarous treatment of our prisoners by the rebel authorities. We make a couple of extracts:

The condition of the prisoners, who, by the recent jail delivery, consequent upon the exchange now in operation, have delivered into our hands by the rebel authorities, is still the subject of universal indignation. Even some of the citizens who make no secret of their Southern sympathies, freely express their surprise and horror at the sight which everywhere meets their eyes, in the pale, emaciated forms of these men. It has already been stated that ten thousand of these men were to have been received at this point. On Saturday last we were notified that the last had been sent. But of the ten thousand only eight thousand six hundred and eighty-four were received, of whom nine hundred and ninety-two were officers, and seven thousand six hundred and ninety-two were enlisted men. There are three causes why we did not receive the full number. Firstly—Many who were intended to be regularly exchanged have escaped from the rebel clutches during the evacuation of and retreat from Wilmington. Secondly—Many on their way from the rebel prisons were so unable to bear the fatigues of a journey that they sunk in a state of exhaustion, and were

thrown from the cars upon the way down. Many of the bodies they cast away as so much carrion, were, of course, mere lifeless clay; but, others, horrible to tell—as our forces in advancing have since discovered, got retained the vital spark feebly burning in their bosoms. Thirdly—Many died within the rebel lines before the rolls were made out. Never were men in a civilized country in more destitute condition than those we have received here. Two thousand were unable to walk, and were what is called technically speaking, "stretcher patients." There was not a stout strong healthy man in the whole number we have received. The two thousand who were most debilitated are in the General Hospital. The others are scattered all over the city in different buildings devoted to hospital purposes.—Fifteen die every day, upon an average. Half their names cannot be obtained, as they are too weak to pronounce them, and have no papers which can lead to their identification. Most of them on their reception here, in a nearly naked condition. Some were entirely so, and the best clad had only rags for covering.

Everywhere in the lower part of the city the eye is afflicted by the sight of skeletons of men arrayed in every sort of uncouth garb. You look at their strange, unnatural faces and wonder whether these are the visages of living men or not rather parchment skins drawn over a fleshless skull. Their eyes are sunken, and you scarcely see that they have vision. They are often hatless, and you will see the head of a young man or boy bald as an old man's pate. A few weak straggling hairs are all that suffering has left, or that starved nature has been able to sustain. These poor beings, when they are strong enough to creep about, wander a little away from their hospitals and sun themselves upon cellar-doors and lie on brick pavements.—In the hospitals are men with wounds in which worms breed and feed on the living flesh. You see men whose toes have been eaten into by disease and maggots, till the joints have dropped off. These men have their feet bound up in rags, and they hobble slowly about, supporting their faltering footsteps by rude sticks. You would suppose that those men had reached the very pit of human misery, but if you converse with them they will tell you that they are happy. They have been in the hands of inhuman creatures, men without hearts, almost without souls; now they are with their friends, and they are happy. They have been foully maltreated and starved; now they are tenderly cared for and fed. Home is beckoning to them. The liberated prisoners only wait for health and strength, which hope will soon breathe into his veins, and then he will be in an earthly paradise—home.

Important Decision.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, March 24, 1865.

SIR:—In your letter of 22d inst. you ask whether the 14th section of the Act approved 3d March 1865, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," is applicable to the call for troops made by the President 19th December 1864. The section is as follows:

"That hereafter all persons mustered into the military or naval service, whether as volunteers, substitutes, representatives or otherwise, shall be credited to the State, and to the ward, township, precinct or other enrollment sub-district where such persons belong by actual residence (if such persons have an actual residence within the United States, and where such persons were or shall be enrolled (if liable to enrollment;) and it shall be the duty of the Provost Marshal General to make such rules and give such instructions to the several Provost Marshals and Boards of Enrollment, and mustering Officers, as shall be necessary for the faithful enforcement of the provisions of this section; to the end that fair and just credit shall be given to every section of the country: Provided, That in any call for troops hereafter, no county, town, township, ward, precinct, or election district, shall have credit except for men actually furnished on said call, or the preceding call, by said county, town, township, ward, precinct or election district, and mustered into the military or naval service on the quota thereof."

The 27th section makes the Act take effect from and after its passage. The 14th section furnishes the rule by which men, when mustered into the military or naval service and credited to the various localities from which they come. The 15th section furnishes the rule by which credits are to be given, when computing for the quotas of the various draft

districts. But the 15th section has a proviso, which expressly prohibits the application of the rule therein given to the pending draft. From the fact that there is no such proviso to the 14th section, it would seem that it was intended that credits should be given when the mustering is under the pending call.

But the 14th section has a proviso, the peculiar language of which would, at first blush, seem to favor the plea that Congress intended that the rule, in that section prescribed, should be future to the pending call, and not future to the passage of the Act. That proviso declares that credit shall not be given, except for men actually furnished on said call, or the preceding call. The manifest purpose of the proviso is to limit the time within which a credit may be demanded.

This section must be regarded as taking effect from the passage of the Act, unless such a construction is consistent with, or forbidden by, other parts of the Act.

As is stated in my opinion to you of the 13th of March, it appears from the face of the Act, that at the time it was passed, there was a pending draft under the call for troops in December, 1864, and it is carefully provided that nothing in the Act shall operate to postpone the pending draft, or interfere with the quotas assigned therefor. Now, the rule for giving credits at the time of mustering will not postpone the present draft or interfere with the quotas assigned therefor.

It seems to me that there is nothing in the Act that prevents the application of the 14th section to the present draft, unless it may be the proviso thereto. It was intended by that proviso simply to limit the time within which credits might be claimed and not to postpone the application of the rule of credits, when mustering is, to future calls.

I am of the opinion that the 14th section of said act is applicable to the call for troops made by the President on the 19th December, 1864.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES SPEED, Attorney Gen'l.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

Published by order of Brig. Gen. E. W. HINKS A. A. P. M. G. Harrisburg Pa.

J. W. KIRKER, Capt. Pro. Mar. 23d District Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONSUMPTIVE LODGE, No. 278, E. O. of O. E. holds its stated meetings at the O.E.B. Follows Hall, on Main Street, Butler Penna. every Monday evening, commencing at six o'clock. Brothers from sister Lodges are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the W. M.

A. Y. M.—Butler Lodge, No. 272, A. Y. M. holds its stated meetings at the O.E.B. Follows Hall, on Main Street, Butler Pa. on the first Wednesday of each month. Brothers from sister Lodges are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the W. M.

To Consumptives.

CONSUMPTIVE sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, all throat and Lung affections, (free of charge, by sending their address to Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings co, New York. Dec. 7, 1864-3mo.

EDITOR OF CITIZEN: Dear Sir—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will, by return mail, to all who wish it (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm that effectually removes, in ten days, Pimples, blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald, Hair, or Hair Falling, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours, THOS. E. CHAPMAN, Chemist, 381 Broadway, New York.

Butler, March 1, 1865-2mo

The Bridal Chamber.

A note of warning and advice to those suffering with Seminal Weakness, General Debility, or Premature Decay, from whatever cause produced. Read, ponder, and reflect. Be wise in time.

Send FREE to any address, for the benefit of the afflicted. Sent by return mail. Address

JAS. S. FULLER, 465 Broadway, New York.

Butler April 12 1865-3mo.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Ms. ROBINSON:—Dear Sir—Allow me to offer through the Citizen, the name of JOSEPH WHITE, of Middlesex Tp., as a candidate for Commissioner. Mr. White is one of our oldest and most faithful citizens. He was the candidate of the Whig party for this office a great many years ago, when the party was in the minority, and shared the fate of his party. He came near being nominated again by the Republican party; his nomination now, would seem but fitting, and would be supported by his many friends as a gentleman to a worthy citizen.

April 12, 1865. Citrus.

New Millinery Store

THE subscriber has opened a NEW MILLINERY STORE, in Butler, Pa. opposite the Lowry House, where she is prepared to do all kinds of work in her line, such as DRESS MAKING, TRIMMING BONNETS, &c.

Also a general assortment of Trimmings always on hand.

MACHINE STITCHING & BRADING DONE TO ORDER.

She hopes by strict attention, to please her customers. Dress her a call.

Mrs. E. HERTSBERGER.

Butler Mar. 22 1865-2mo.