



CLEARFIELD, June 10, 1859.

Democratic State Ticket.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT
OF PHILADELPHIA.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOHN ROWE
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The delegates elected last fall to revise and modify the "Crawford County System," are requested to meet for that purpose in the Court House, in Clearfield, on Tuesday evening 21st June, 1859. Those townships that failed to elect delegates at the time appointed, will call a meeting and appoint them, as a general representation is required. By order of Com. JAS. H. LARRIMER, Ch'n.

The News.

The last foreign news which will be found elsewhere more in detail, are of the highest importance. There have been two engagements between the Allies and the Austrian forces. The first at Montebello, in which the latter were compelled to retreat with loss, and the second at Vercelli, where the Allies after driving the Austrians some distance, retired across the Sesia upon the arrival of Austrian reinforcements.

Great Britain still preserves her neutrality, although it is alleged by some foreign correspondents that she is "squinting" towards Austria rather favorably.

From California and Oregon the news are unimportant.

The mining news from Fraser river continue discouraging, and most of the California miners are returning home.

Orders have been issued for the organization of a company to open a wagon road from the Columbia river to Salt Lake City.

A flood has occurred upon the upper Mississippi, causing much damage at St. Pauls and other places along the river. Much timber has been swept away. The river was higher than it has been in many years.

The election in Kansas for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, took place last Tuesday. The contest was heated, but the result is not known; past issues were generally ignored.

The news from various sections of the country show the injury by the late frost confined to northern and western Pennsylvania and northern Ohio so far as the wheat and rye crops are concerned. The fruit and vegetables have suffered considerably in the eastern and southern part of this State and southern Ohio. We have no definite intelligence from the far west or the Eastern States and New York.

The mercury stood at 12° below freezing near Blairsville Pa., at 4 A. M. on the morning of the 5th inst.

The President returned to Washington on the 8th inst. from his trip to North Carolina.

Much enthusiasm and good feeling attended him everywhere during his excursion.

It is stated by the Washington dispatches that there is ample means in the National Treasury to meet the expenditures of the Government. Reforms in the mode of collecting the revenue are being gradually carried out, securing a great saving to the Treasury.

The municipal election at Washington resulted in the triumph of the Anti-Know-Nothing ticket.

The Opposition Convention.

On the 8th inst., the fragmentary factions of the demoralized opposition met at Harrisburg, for the purpose of effecting an organization for the coming campaign. The rule pullers have been for some time secretly, but busily engaged in laying the foundation for such a structure. A few weeks ago, it will be remembered, the American party of the State made a feint to hold a Convention at the State Capital, which was represented by three delegates, and was declared a complete failure by its Republican allies. This was only a preliminary movement to what has since followed. The pretended American Convention was only called for the purpose of making a "fizzle" of it; all of which was managed by the Republican leaders, intending in this manner to wipe out what remained of that organization, and gain those who still adhered to it, to their own support. We have not learned what has been done at Harrisburg, by these "popular sovereignty Abolitionists," but we have no doubt they will invent some new issue, or resuscitate some defunct one, with which to go before the people. One thing is certain, let the opposition organize themselves under what name and upon what platform they please, they will still be the same hypocritical Know-Nothing Abolitionists they have been for the last five years; professing all things to all men for the purpose of getting into office that they may enjoy the spoils, and appropriate the plunder.

The Ravages of the Frost.

As when the smoke of the conflict has cleared away, we return to view the field of battle, to estimate the results, the advantages and the losses, so since the depredations committed by the late frost have begun to appear, every one is busily engaged in investigating and endeavoring to ascertain, if possible, the extent of the injury done to the crops wherever the sweeping breath of the arctic regions has touched them. As yet, however, it is impossible to tell with accuracy the extent of the damage, or even over how great an extent of country the ravages of the frost have extended.

Our exchanges from the country have generally been issued prior to the 5th inst., while the eastern city papers contain only brief despatches from the larger towns, of a very indefinite character. However, we may regard it as pretty certain that all of Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and Western New York, have shared the calamity about alike. The fruit is doubtless universally killed, including grapes, gardens, &c. Eastern Pennsylvania and Southern Ohio, and New Jersey, have probably escaped without serious injury; while the West and Northwest, beyond Ohio, we can as yet only fear the worst and hope for the best. Centre county our nearest eastern neighbor, as far as we can learn, although sustaining much injury in fruit and vegetables, has escaped much better than we have. In our own county the extent of the damage is not yet known with certainty; but the wheat and rye are injured to a very great extent, if not entirely destroyed. Under the most favorable view we could take from the opportunity we have had, we should say there will not be more than from one-fourth to one-third of a crop, and it may even fall below the former. Many of our own farmers already contemplate cutting their wheat for fodder and sowing buckwheat upon the stubble, which, by the way, is a very judicious move where the grain is entirely destroyed. We would much rather see our farmers engaged in endeavoring to remedy the heavy loss we have sustained by the destruction of the crops, than hear them indulging in vain and impious repinings and complaints of the decrees of an all-wise and protecting Providence. We enjoy his bounties without gratitude, and we should submit to his visitations without murmur.

Yet under the worst aspect it can present, we are in no very great danger of a famine. Should the season be favorable for the growth of spring grain, we may have a very plentiful crop of corn, buckwheat, oats, potatoes and vegetables. The corn which was sown will soon recover, and even the potato plants which have been frozen off will sprout again. A large portion of the potato crop, however, is yet to plant.

The best thing therefore, is to cheer up and regard all things as the offspring of the Divine will or permission, and as occurring "all for the best."

The European War.

Once more the picturesque mountains of Italy re-echo the roar of hostile cannon; once more her classic streams are dyed in human blood, and her sunny plains tremble beneath the shock of contending armies. The storm which has been gathering in the political horizon of Europe for many months has overspread the heavens, ascending to the zenith, and is just bursting over that land of the bower and the grove—lovely but unhappy Italy—in all the fury of national hatred and jealousy. The pent-up wrath of years is breaking forth in all its impatient vehemence, and the chivalry of Europe is arrayed in all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war, to maintain the pretensions of their respective leaders. More than one scene of carnage has already been witnessed, and old memories of the celebrated battlefields of former days have been revived by the occurrence of similar conflicts.

The battle of Montebello, the first engagement between the French and Sardinians on the one side, and the Austrians on the other, a few days since, is said to have taken place on the spot where the elder Napoleon first encountered the Austrian army after scaling the Alps with his brave Frenchmen, fifty-nine years ago; in this engagement laying the foundation of the brilliant victory achieved on the bloody field of Marengo, a few days later.

Already the conviction forces itself upon the mind of the beholder, of these strange coincidences that the star of the Bonapartes is still in the ascendant, and the prestige of the uncle's unequalled fame, clusters around the path of the nephew, and inspires him to emulate his brilliant achievements. And whether the beacon is a faithful guiding star or a treacherous "will o' the wisp" luring him to his ruin, a brief season must determine, unless a speedy cessation of hostilities takes place, and pacific measures prevail in the councils of the belligerent nations.

RATHER LATE.—The *Lycoming Gazette*, has at last hoisted the names of the Democratic candidates nominated at the State Convention in March last, after having said everything derogatory of the Convention that it could think of. This is rather late to be regarded as anything else than a hypocritical pretence to support a nomination, that it has not the courage to oppose. If the *Gazette* had been certain of involving the majority of the Democratic party of its county in its treason, the names of Wright and Rowe, would never have appeared at its mast-head.

Political Preaching.

We clip the following sensible remarks on the above subject from the *McKean County Democrat*. None of the effects of partisan hatred is more to be deplored than the intemperate zeal of a certain class of misguided clergymen in declaiming against Southern institutions.

"Not long since the New York *Tribune* came out with an article advocating the intermingling of religion with politics, and from that time all the nigger-worshipping presses of the country have mingled their voices in one harmonious strain of fraternal affection, and of hypocritical fear lest the church may lose its power for good, and for the denunciation of evils which abound in the land through fear of party malignity. To those who know the religious character of the great head of the paper mentioned and of the leaders in the crusade against the institution of slavery in the United States, this will of course be amusing.

The advocates of the idea that a great battle has been commenced between free and slave labor, which must result in the annihilation of the one or the other, and the poor fellows are standing all pale and trembling beseeching the church to come to their rescue and overpower this monster evil. Who are these men at the North who denounce the institutions of the South, and are engaged in waging that 'irrepressible conflict'?"

It may be well to classify them and notice the duty of the church in their connection. First, we have the Abolitionist proper—a raving, ranting fanatic, who denounces the Bible for not substantiating his doctrines. Secondly, we have the Abolitionist of a milder nature, whose views of the abstract rights of man are somewhat mixed with the more abstract rights of women, which latter predominate. Then comes your abolition free-lover, while in close connection spiritualism and infidelity are distinctly visible. After these comes the Black Republican, whose abolition ears already protrude from under the assumed mantle of State Rights, and in some localities, as in our own, the whole body is occasionally exhibited in all its distorted proportions, and with all its disunion tendencies. It is generally conceded that it is wise to commence a work of reform where the evil exists. It may be well for ministers of the Gospel at the North to preach against slavery, and incite a feeling of hatred between sections, arm man against his fellow, under ties of mutual interest, teach resistance to the laws of the land, and thus strip their profession of all that reverence and respect which should surround it, while those who urge them on are stressing broadcast in their midst the rank tares of religious, moral and social disorder, until by their own misused and misdirected efforts to effect a reform abroad, their three corrupt associates have intruded their iniquities even around their own altars, and they sink covered with shame into the cess-pool of their own degradation.

We can imagine no work of greater moment at the present time, to which the church north should turn its attention, than the reformation of those who are calling for assistance in their evil designs. Let the fanatic be taught reason, the free-lover the sacredness of the marriage vow, the infidel be converted, the deluded spiritualist reclaimed, and the Black Republican taught obedience to law. This would indeed be a noble work. Then in the spirit which such a reform would induce, and through the means provided by law, could the institution of slavery be approached with any thing like success. Then will slavery cease to be a "political question," and neither freedom nor slavery will require to be "smothered to death." The fact is these chaps are attempting to pluck the mote from their brother's eye while they have a huge wind-mill in their own.

The practical lessons taught during the campaign of '56, will, it is to be hoped, tend to prevent a recurrence of this practice in '60. Those preachers who profit by experience, will shun the contaminating influence as they would a pestilence. Many have felt the effect of their own error and many have profited by seeing the errors of others. The stigma fastened upon the church by the host of the Abolition-theists, Giddings, that the whole church had become prostituted to the accomplishment of his base purposes must be wiped away, and no more timely or fitting opportunity can be taken than during the approaching political strife.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The election in Virginia for Governor and members of Congress which took place the last of May, has resulted in the election of Mr. Letcher Democrat over Goggin, Opposition, or Whig, as his friends called him, by a majority of from four to six thousand. Twelve out of thirteen Congressmen have been elected. Mr. Boteler also called a whig, having been elected over the Democratic nominee Mr. Faulkner, in the 8th district. The campaign was warmly contested and the result continued in doubt until nearly all the returns came in. Several of the members elected were independent democrats, who were elected over the regular Democratic nominees, the contest being upon local issues or individual popularity alone.

A HORSE IN LUCK.—The editor of the *Clarion Democrat*, says that a fine dappled grey horse reared in that county, on the farm of Mr. Fredrick Berlin in Beaver township, and sold before leaving the county for \$175, is now in the possession of the Emperor Napoleon III, and may at this time be bearing his imperial Master on the battle fields of Italy. This may be regarded as a streak of wonderful fortune for an American bred horse, even in this age of startling events, but rather derogatory to his Republican character to be carrying the despotic ruler of France.

For a lady to sweep carpet with embroidered undersleeves, would be considered indecently dirty, but to drag the side walks with her skirts and satin dress, seems to be decidedly genteel. To a man up a tree, the difference isn't very preceptible.

We shouldn't wonder if the man who penned the above hadn't been sent "up a tree" by the owner of some of this embroidery and satin. Hence his satirical remark.

Four Days Later from Europe.

THE FIRST SEVERE CONFLICT.

Death of the King of Naples.

St. John's N. B. June 4.—The steamship City of Washington, which left Liverpool on the 23th ult., and bound to New York, has been intercepted off this point by the Associated Press News Yacht.

Her news is of great importance, as announcing the first important blow in Italy. The Allied and Austrian forces have met, and the latter been defeated.

The steamer Africa from New York, had arrived at Liverpool.

The battle between the Austrians and the Allies took place at Montebello. The Austrians were 15,000 strong, and made the attack. After a severe engagement, they were obliged to retreat. The Allied army lost 700, while the Austrians' loss is estimated at 2000. A number of Austrians had been captured and taken prisoners to Marselles.

THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO.

The battle of Montebello took place on the 21st of May. The Austrians, who were commanded by General Stadion, attacked the posts of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers. They were driven back by General Forey's division, after a furious combat, which lasted four hours.

The Allies carried Montebello, but did not pursue the Austrians.

Two hundred of the Austrians, including a colonel, were captured and taken to Marselles.

The Austrians were 15,000 strong. They lost 2000 men. The Allies lost 700; among whom were many officers.

The Austrians account of the battle differs widely from the above. The actual force of the French is not stated. It is reported, however, that it numbered 6000 men, beside a regiment of Sardinian cavalry.

PASSAGE OF THE SESIA BY THE SARDINIANS.

A bulletin issued by the Sardinian Government announces that the extreme left of the Sardinian army under General Baldisi, had forced a passage over the river Sesia, putting the Austrians to flight.

General Garibaldi had advanced Gravelona with 6,000 men for revolutionary purpose. Gravelona is on the Sardinian side of Lake Maggiore.

General Garibaldi has made forty-seven more prisoners.

It was rumored that six English men-of-war had entered the Adriatic Sea.

THE LATEST.

Revolutionary movements are reported in Lombardy.

The King of Naples is dead, and Francis I. has assumed the Government of Naples.

ENGLAND.

The British Admiralty has formally invited tenders for the carriage of a monthly mail to and from Australia via Panama.

A general meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Company had been called to sanction the agreement with the Government and to issue £500,000 of new capital.

FRANCE.

The Paris *Monitor* announces that France adheres to the abolition of privateering, and the principle that "the neutral flag covers the enemy's goods."

A despatch from New Orleans says that Miramon's Cabinet had issued a decree restoring Santa Anna to all the rights and titles which he formerly held in Mexico, and inviting his return via Tampico, whither General Well is marching to meet him.

A curious case has just transpired at Monticello, Mo. Two boys were arrested for stealing a \$20 gold piece. The other who did not steal it was put upon trial first, and the other chap was used as a witness, and his innocence established. The other boy was then placed on trial, when the one just acquitted came forward and swore that he had stolen the money himself.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR A HORSE.—The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail states that Robert Smith, Esq., of Mobile, recently offered the Messrs. Dowell \$10,000 for the celebrated race horse Planet. On the same day Mr. Hunter, of New York, (the owner of Nicholas) offered the same sum for him. The owners of Planet took Mr. Smith's offer into consideration; being determined, if they sold, to have him kept in the South. Mr. S. made the offer for a friend, (probably Judge Hunter), who desired to own the horse for breeding purposes. This seems a high price for a colt, says the Mail, and yet he has made three times the money for his owners, within the last six months. We believe that, as he was on the day he "breeded around" the Mobile Course, for the two mile stake, he could beat any horse living.

ANOTHER TORNADO.—A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican*, May 27th, from Jacksonville Morgan county, Illinois, states that yesterday, a most violent and destructive tornado swept over the country, about half a mile south of the city, desolating everything that lay in its path. Sixteen persons were killed, while a large number were severely wounded, a portion of whom cannot recover.

Many houses and other buildings were blown into atoms by the fury of the whirlwind, others were overturned, and still more unroofed, and otherwise shattered by the blast.

The cattle in the fields were killed in great numbers, and crops destroyed. The damage to property of all kinds can hardly be estimated.

A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.—The municipal election in Washington City yesterday, resulted in the complete success of the Democratic party. The Know-Nothings made no show at all—the result footing up 2573 votes for the Democratic candidates, to 552 for the K. N's. The Democrats carried every Ward in the city.

The result is very gratifying to the Democracy everywhere, as it clearly indicates the decline and speedy extinction of a proscriptive and unscrupulous political organization. The election passed off quietly; the States of yesterday says:

This, indeed, presents a significant contrast to last year, when a mounted police were on duty, and riot and bloodshed took place; and much more striking is it when compared with the election two years ago. It is something of a satisfaction to know that the citizens of Washington are a law-abiding, order-obeying community, and when left to regulate their own affairs in their own way, manage to get along quite well without any invading gang of ruffians.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLEARFIELD NURSERY.

The subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he has established a Nursery on the site leading from Curwensville to Clearfield town, and will, on the present keep up a supply from other Nurseries, until his trees are fit for sale.

His stock will be of the best varieties and most hardy kinds, and will consist of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Grapes, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms. All orders will receive immediate attention. Address, JOHN D. WRIGHT, CURWENSVILLE, Pa. June 10, 1859. (3 mos. pd.)

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