



CLEARFIELD, PA

Wednesday Morning July 23, 1862

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, ISAAC SLENNER, of Union Co. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, JAMES P. BARR, of Allegheny Co.

THEN AND NOW

Why is it that the people are so slow in responding to the call of the President for Three Hundred Thousand additional volunteers to fill the ranks of our decimated regiments, in this struggle to put down rebellion? Why is it that extraordinary bounties—ranging from \$40 to \$140—is found necessary to be offered in order to induce men to volunteer their services in the further prosecution of this war?

These are questions which have no doubt presented themselves to every reflecting mind. And when the present lethargy, and palpable hesitancy, on behalf of the people, is contrasted with the unexampled "rush to arms" that was witnessed one year ago, we think there is but one rational answer to be given to them.

One year ago, the "purpose" of this war was "to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union," and when that purpose was secured, "the war ought to cease." Such was the deliberate and almost unanimous declaration of Congress just one year ago. The people took Congress at their word, and put their faith in this declaration. They believed that Congress meant just what they said, and that this war had no other "purpose" than to restore the Union, enforce the laws, &c., and so believing they rallied to the call of the President with an alacrity perhaps unequalled in the history of the world. The strife was not who should be left to enjoy the comforts of home and civil life; but who should have the high honor of enrolling his name for so holy a "purpose," and in the space of a few weeks the President of the United States found himself at the head of an army of Seven Hundred Thousand of the bravest soldiers in the world. This declaration, our readers will remember, was made on the 22d July last, at the extra session of Congress.

Congress soon afterwards adjourned, and after mingling with their constituents, and the members again assembled in December, when they were asked to repeat their declaration of July, that the purpose of the war was to "preserve the Union," &c., they deliberately refused to do so by a vote of 71 to 65!

This refusal filled the country with the most fearful misgivings and vague suspicions, if not with actual alarm.

But those who pretended to represent the people in our National Councils did not stop here. A short time subsequently a resolution was offered to the effect that "the war is not prosecuted for any other purpose than the restoration of the authority of the Constitution, and that the welfare of the people is involved in maintaining the present form of government, under the Constitution, WITHOUT CHANGE OR MODIFICATION." This resolution, so clear and distinct, so loyal, and so well calculated to allay the reasonable doubts and fears of the people, shared the same fate of the former, and was laid upon the table by a vote of 60 to 58!

Here, then, we have our National Legislature deliberately refusing to declare that this war has "NO OTHER PURPOSE" than "the restoration of the authority of the Constitution," or in other words, that, in their opinion, this war "HAS SOME OTHER PURPOSE."

Is there any wonder, then, that the call for more volunteers is so slowly responded to? Is it strange that this call is unheeded, and that large additional bounties are found necessary to be offered by States, cities and towns, as an additional inducement for men to respond to the call, whereas one year ago the ranks were filled by the youth of our country at the first call? Is it strange that the city of Boston should add \$100 per man to the large bounty already offered by the government?—that Connecticut should offer \$50 by act of her legislature?—that the Governor of New York should authorize the military authorities of that State to pay \$50, trusting the next legislature to legalize the act?—that the Governor of Pennsylvania should seriously contemplate the convening of an extra session of the legislature to devise means for raising the quota—say 50,000—from this State? Is it strange that the young men of the State of Maine, (according to newspaper report,) are flocking to Canada to escape being drafted? Is it strange, in fine, that drifting is threatened to be resorted to in all the loyal States?

We think it is not strange at all. No other result could have been reasonably anticipated. The late session of Congress is alone responsible. Every member who, either directly or indirectly, refused to declare that this war has NO OTHER PURPOSE than the RESTORATION OF THE

UNION, must be held accountable of whom, we are sorry to say, Gen. Patton of this district, is by no means the least guilty. Had he voted on the side of his country, and not with a miserable faction of Abolition traitors, the motion to lay on the table would have been defeated. Let them now answer to an abused and insulted constituency.

Our Congress, before adjourning, passed an act making postage stamps a legal tender for amounts under five dollars. The stamps are to be printed on thick paper, and without mucilage on the back, and to be of the value of three, ten, twenty four, sixty and ninety cents. The act also prohibits banks from issuing notes of less denomination than one dollar.

We would like to know if the people of Pennsylvania will elect a Legislature this fall mean enough—or men of the same calibre of our congressmen—and they pass an act allowing the banks of this State to issue notes of a less denomination than one dollar, how will Congress prevent it. Congress may legislate for the benefit of the negro, but it cannot also usurp the duties of a State Legislature.

The "twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and Slavery," as styled by the Black Republican Platform of 1856, have been wiped out by the present Congress. It now remains to be seen whether these "twin relics" will be banished from our land, the simple edicts of the late Jacobin Club that had held forth in the National Capitol for the past eight months, for the benefit of Jeff. Davis & Co., and the negro.

The halls of Congress have been the best recruiting stations the Southern Confederacy had in existence, and we are pleased to know that the adjournment will naturally diminish the recruits here before flocking to Davis' standard. The Washington station conducted by Sumner & Co., has furnished more men for the rebel cause, than all the recruiting stations in "Dixie."

Our Congress adjourned on Thursday last, having been detained one day at the request of the President, who, it seems was not satisfied with the confiscation bill as presented to him. It seems that he had prepared a veto of this bill. But Congress seems to have had an intimation of what was coming and modified their act to suit the President, when he approved the bill; but in doing so also transmitted the veto message.

As the law now stands the property of rebels is only confiscated during the lifetime of the person attained. This is in accordance with the Constitution. Slaves of rebel masters are to be set free, and all persons of color are to be used in such manner as the President may direct.

We learn by the Harrisburg Telegraph, that contrary to all our custom, when the Emperor learned of the arrival of our Minister, Mr. Cameron, at St. Petersburg, he at once had an audience with him. The Telegraph heralds this forth for Bankum—knowing full well that the world has harbored great scoundrels, as well as good men.

No Minister ever left this country with such an emphatic condemnation of his conduct as Simon Cameron—all of which was patent to the Russian Emperor, and he no doubt wanted him where he could watch him.

"Another attack upon the Government—and another effort in aid of Rebellion."

This wolf's cry is raised by the Harrisburg Telegraph, and every other Abolition sheet in the country, whenever the "free Press," attempts to criticise the acts of the present State and National Administrations.

These fellows have become so perfectly blind, by having the negro constantly dangling before their eyes, that they can never distinguish the difference between the Government and the present imbecile and corrupt Administration, which is already dead in the affections of the people; and must soon die a constitutional death.

Senator Simmons of Rhode Island, who has realized \$50,000 out of the Government, besides his salary and mileage in procuring a Gun contract for one of his constituents, has been honorably (?) acquitted, because he confessed the robbery in "open court." There is no doubt but that a majority of the Senators found themselves in the same situation, though perhaps less in amount.

Mr. Simmons has fared in this matter as the women spoken of in the scripture—though "caught in the very act," there are none found willing to "cast the first stone," but all sneak away and let him alone.

The same class of Newspapers and politicians that used to call Democrats "doughfaces" and "Union Savers," now call them "Constitutional sticklers" and "traitors." Had there been a majority of "doughfaces" and "Union Savers" in the country in 1860, our neighbors and friends would not now be wreathed in the habiliments of lamentation and woe, and could eat and drink their food without an enormous tax upon them to support "shoddy" patriotism and enrich Government contractors.

The Bankrupt bill was passed over by Congress until next December. This was rather thoughtful, as by that time bankruptcy may overtake the country without further aid of Congress—if the engineers continue to "run the machine" as they have started it.

The Abolition Post was.—The late Republican party held their State Convention at Harrisburg on Thursday last.—Judge Knox and John W. Forney, were both delegates, and had the honor, we believe, of standing alone as the only renegades from the Democratic party. Knox was selected as President of the Convention, and Forney as "Orator of the day," and of course everything was done to their order. Thos. E. Cochrane, the present incumbent, was nominated for re-election as Auditor General and Wm. S. Ross of Luzerne, also a renegade Democrat, for Surveyor General.

The resolutions pretend to be without partisan character; but when they embrace one highly eulogistic of David Wilmot—the high priest of Abolitionism in Pennsylvania—without even naming his colleague in the U. S. Senate—Edgar Cowan—there is no mistaking their real meaning. Cowan has performed the part of a Republican, without the Abolition element. Wilmot has performed the part of an Abolitionist, without the Republican element; and this is the only distinction between them, and as Wilmot is eulogized, and Cowan insulted, this convention could not possibly have proclaimed its Abolitionism more distinctly.

The Great Mistake

"Not many weeks ago we asked a distinguished General in the army his candid opinion as to the prospect of putting down the rebellion. He replied with great deliberation that "since the supreme command of the armies had been taken out of the hands of the military, and the civil power had now assumed the responsibility of the conduct of the war, it is impossible to speak with confidence of the future. He feared that a fatal mistake had been made."

We do not doubt the ability, the patriotism, and the industry of the President and Secretary of War. We never criticize the actions of those who are doing their best to save the country. We have no favorite general to whom we could confide the conduct of affairs. But to us it is as plain as the sun at noonday, that there should be a military head to the entire army; a General-in-Chief who is responsible for the East and West, and South; who shall report to the Secretary of War and the President; but to whom the country can look with confidence as the military man whose skill and experience will be equal to the new emergencies of the hour.

However wise and faithful civilians may be, they are not the men to guide and govern military affairs. The great mistake was made when McClellan was relieved of the command to which the President called him. Every victory yet achieved was the result of McClellan's plans and arrangements, and every deviation from his designs has resulted disastrously. His Generalship in chief should have been maintained. If the mistake is not a fatal one, the country may bless God, who certainly takes better care of us than we take of ourselves. Give us back Scott, or McClellan, or Halleck; anybody who has the military genius to bring 700,000 men to bear upon the citadel of rebellion, and crush it to the earth. All the statesmen on earth cannot do it. Is there not a captain born for such a time as this?—New York Observer.

The Observer is the leading Church paper of the Presbyterian denomination, and has not, like most of the religious press, gone over to Abolitionism. The editor seems to think more of white men than negroes, and more of Religion and law than Abolitionism. He is in favor of the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is, and deserves the patronage of every professing Christian in the country, who professes the "old Union" to the present incipient despotism.

Send for a specimen copy to Sidney E. Morse Jr., & Co., New York.

OUR NATIONAL FINANCES.—We commend the following extract from the New York World—one of the rankest Republican sheets of that city—to the "financial" editor of the Journal. If he is smart enough to demonstrate that our National finances are in "better condition" now than they were two years ago, all we have to say is that he is a good deal smarter than the people generally suppose him to be.

The injury to commerce from this act (the act making postage stamps a legal tender) is incalculable. The discount of 19 per cent is on every daily and hourly transaction. The British and other foreigners gain this percentage of 19 per cent on all they buy from us and we lose it. The paper system of Mr. Chase is sapping the vitals of the people, and must end in national bankruptcy and ruin, unless Mr. Chase is stopped very soon in his headlong career to destruction. The poor will become poorer, and the rich richer, owing to Mr. Chase's paper system, and the interests of the millions and laboring classes will be sacrificed to those of the rich and favored few.

The total Loss at the Richmond Battles.

The following statement, which comes from an official source, says the New York Times, may be relied upon as a perfectly correct enumeration of the Union losses during the six day's battles before Richmond:

Table with 5 columns: Corps, Killed, Wound'd, Miss'g, Total. Rows include Franklin, Sumner, Keyes, Heintzelman, Porter, Cavalry, Engineers, and Totals.

It is truly laughable to see the State organ of the Abolition party denounce the democratic party as traitors, and at the same time defend and shield shoddy-chip hat-lined pantaloon-patriots as Alexander Cummings and Simon Cameron, who entered the very sick chamber of the nation and robbed the soldier of his clothing and the country of its money. "O! consistency, thou art a jewel!"

THE WAR NEWS.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE

Captures of Murfreesboro by the Confederates.—The Regiments of Federal Troops with Two Generals Taken—Absence of the Confederates on Nashville.

Nashville, July 12.—The city is filled with rumors about a fight at Murfreesboro to-day. The most reliable reports confirm the statements about a fight having occurred, with the following particulars: About 8 o'clock this morning a large force of rebel cavalry, under command of Colonel Forrest, composed principally of two Georgia and one other regiment of regular cavalry, drove in our pickets and assaulted the town. The 9th Michigan regiment, Colonel Parkhurst, was surrounded and captured. Gen. T. A. Crittenden, of Indiana, and General Duffield, who had recently arrived to take command of the Twenty-third Brigade, were also made prisoners, with Lieut. Berry, commissary, and Lieut. C. H. Irwin, acting assistant quartermaster.

The Third Minnesota, Col. Leslie, and Hewitt's First Kentucky battery made a gallant resistance, and their bravery is beyond praise. They saved the railroad track and bridges, losing but a few men. The rebels destroyed the railroad depot and other property including the telegraph. The town was being shelled by Hewitt's battery at the first report at three o'clock P. M. to-day. Forrest is not expected to make an attempt upon Nashville, as he will find too much for himself to attend to before approaching the city. By reliable accounts he has 3,000 cavalry, but no artillery or infantry.

A consultation has just been held between Governor Johnson, Col. John F. Miller, commanding the post; Col. Lewis D. Campbell, Provost Marshal; Capt. O. D. Greene, of Gen. Buell's staff; Capt. McCreely, U. S. Commissary; Capt. Bringham, U. S. Quartermaster; Capt. Brodhan, of Gen. Dumont's staff, and Col. Gilliam, of the Governor's staff. Confidence is maintained in the ability of the government to protect the city and restore tranquility in the neighborhood.

Louisville, July 13.—Rumors have reached here that Morgan's guerrillas, 2,800 strong, in two squads, are at Harrodsburg and Danville, destroying property and stealing horses. Considerable excitement exists in Louisville on account of the proximity of the guerrillas. Effective measures have been taken to prevent incursions.

Nashville, July 13.—Between 3,000 or 4,000 Georgia and Texas guerrillas, under Col. Forrest, attacked the Eleventh Michigan and 3d Minnesota Regiments, in Murfreesboro, early this morning. Desperate fighting ensued. At 3 o'clock this afternoon the Michigan troops had surrendered. The Minnesota regiment was strongly entrenched and cut up the enemy terribly with Hewitt's Kentucky battery, repulsing them with great slaughter in three charges. Flags of truce had been sent in by Forrest, demanding a surrender. Col. Leslie replied that he could hold his position a week.

The railroad track was torn up, but had been replaced. An attack on Nashville is not improbable. Colonel Leslie is reported as falling back on Nashville. Cannonading has been repeatedly heard here. Col. Boone has arrived with several companies.

Murfreesboro has been taken by the rebels, consisting mostly of Texan Rangers under Forrest, but was shelled by our batteries. The Michigan regiment was captured, but the 3d Minnesota with the battery was still holding out at the last accounts.

Brig. Gens. Duffield and Crittenden, of Indiana, were captured. There is great excitement in Nashville, and an attack is expected. The troops here will give the best fight possible, and if compelled to yield will shell the city.—A battery is in position for that emergency.

Nashville, July 14.—It was the Ninth instead of the Eleventh Michigan regiment which surrendered at Murfreesboro. The Eleventh arrived at the camp near the Louisville Fair Grounds yesterday afternoon, after an unsuccessful three day's chase after Morgan.

Nashville, 3 P. M.—Members of Hewitt's Battery who escaped from Murfreesboro, report that the battery and the Third Minnesota regiment had surrendered, and that Gen. Duffield was mortally wounded. Gen. T. A. Crittenden, of Indiana, was taken prisoner.

An escaped prisoner reports that the First, Second and Fourth Georgia regiments, the Fourth Kentucky regiment, the Texan Rangers, and 1,700 mounted men, under the command of Col. Forrest and Warner, 6,000 in all, were advancing on Nashville.

The Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry and the Seventy-fourth Ohio arrived from Lebanon last night. Four regiments are coming from Huntsville.

Nashville, July 16.—The rebel guerrillas have fallen back towards McMinnville, (east of Murfreesboro,) about 2,000 in all, taking our captured officers along and paroling the privates.

Our loss at Murfreesboro was 53 killed and 62 wounded. The rebels lost 50 killed and 100 wounded. The citizens are taking good care of the wounded, and have buried the dead left by the rebels.

Citizens are actively enlisting in the Home Guard, and reinforcements are arriving. No danger is now apprehended of an attack on this city.

Louisville, July 15.—The Bulletin says that Morgan's band last night destroyed the long bridge on the Kentucky Central Railroad between Cynthiana and Paris.

A gentleman residing near Cynthiana says Morgan's move on Frankfort and Lexington were feints, the real object being to strike the railroad at Paris, and destroy the Townsend viaduct, which it would take weeks to reconstruct, and then destroy property in Bourbon county, and retire to Harrodsburg or Mount Sterling.

Advices from Lexington last night, to Maj. Hatch, of Cincinnati, renders a part of the above theory improbable. It is reported this evening that the railroad track between Lexington and Frankfort was torn up to-day by guerrillas.

LATER.—Louisville, July 16.—The rebel Morgan was at Midway yesterday at noon, where he cut the telegraph wires, tore up the railroad and took everything convertible to his use. He had four 12 pound howitzers, but it is said only six rounds of ammunition. He left for Georgetown last evening and encamped there on Genoa's farm. He said that he meant to visit

Lexington and Frankfort before he got through his job. Lexingtonians say that they have an ample force to protect the town, but not to take the offensive.

LATER FROM LEXINGTON.—Our pickets have come in reporting the rebels approaching in force. The pickets are falling back on the Georgetown road and our men with several pieces of artillery are advancing on their march to meet the rebels.

The railroad and telegraph at Midway are repaired, but the burnt bridge at Keyser's has not been reconstructed. Louisville July 17.—Indefinite rumors prevail of a fight at Cynthiana this afternoon. No particulars are given however. Cynthiana is on the Kentucky Central Railway, 66 miles south of Covington, and 47 north of Lexington. It is the capital of Harrison county, and a thriving town.

From Arkansas—Gen Curtis Safe.

Gen. Curtis, July 13, via Louisville, July 14.—Official information has been received at Headquarters of the arrival of Gen. Curtis' army at Clarendon on the 10th, after almost daily skirmishing, in which the rebels were routed. Six thousand of them made a stand on the 7th, at Cook river, near Round Hill.

Col. Harvey, of the 33d Illinois regiment, commanding the advance of Gen. Steele's division, and afterwards reinforced by two companies, attacked them and completely routed the rebels, scattering them in all directions. Most of the enemy fled towards Little Rock. They also evacuated Danal's Bluff.

St. Louis, July 14.—Dispatches to military authorities received to-day, say that General Curtis' command, about 14,000 strong, has reached Helena, Ark., where they are resting at present.

Invasion of Indiana.

The New York Herald of Saturday last contains the annexed dispatch. We have met with it nowhere else, and are disposed to doubt its authenticity. Newburg is a short distance below Evansville.

CINCINNATI, July 18, 1862. Indianapolis dispatches to the Executive Department say that Henderson, Kentucky, and Newburg, Indiana, have been taken by the rebels. At the latter place one Unionist was killed and two hundred and fifty sick soldiers taken prisoners. The rebels also took two hundred and fifty stand of arms.

Escape of Prisoners from Fort Delaware.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—A letter from New Castle, Del., in the Bulletin of to-day, says that early yesterday morning eight rebel prisoners arrived there, having made their escape from Fort Delaware on a raft made by lashing boards together. They were kindly received by rebel sympathizers, and sent on their road to Dixie.

The Washington Republican of yesterday publishes the following dispatch.

WILMINGTON, July 16.—More than two hundred rebel prisoners effected their escape last night from Fort Delaware, and made tracks for Dixie. Upon the arrival of the mail train at Perryville this forenoon five of them were found on board, and were arrested and placed under guard. It is not known as yet how they managed to pass the guards of the fort.

Tribute of Respect.

HEADQUARTERS 5TH REGT., P. R., CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S BAR, JAMES RIVER, July 7, 1862.

At a meeting of the officers of the 5th Regiment, P. R., held at their camp July 5, 1862, Lieut. Col. J. W. Fisher, was elected President and Adjutant A. G. Mason, Secretary.

A committee was appointed consisting of Major Geo. Dore, Captain H. C. Ullman, and Capt. A. D. Collins, to draft resolutions expressive of the feeling of the officers at the loss of our late Col. S. G. Simmons, and to offer our heartfelt condolence to his bereaved family.

The committee offered the following report, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an All-wise Providence to permit Col. S. G. SIMMONS, of the 5th Regt., P. R., to be taken from us, in the midst of the great struggle for the protection and perpetuation of our Republican institutions, and while he was in the very height of his usefulness; Therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Col. Simmons, in the struggle of the 30th of June, while leading his brigade to the charge, this Regiment, the Penna. Reserve Corps, and the service at large has sustained a loss that will be long and deeply felt.

Resolved, That in Colonel Simmons was a complete blending of the brave soldier, the true patriot, and refined gentleman, who by the association of the past year, had won the confidence and esteem of every officer and private of his command, and in his death we feel that we have sustained an irreparable loss.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere condolence to the bereaved family of the deceased, and trust that although the heavy hand of affliction has been laid upon them, that an all merciful Providence will sustain them in this dark hour of their grief.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Simmons, and published in the papers of Dauphin, Schuylkill, Centre, Clearfield, Huntingdon, Union, Lycoming, Bradford, Lancaster and Northumberland Counties.

Lieut. Col. J. W. FISHER, President.

Attest—A. G. MASON, Lt., and Adj., Sect.

Confession of a Republican.

I voted for Lincoln. That's so, I carried a lamp sixteen nights, and wore out as many as two capes. You see I'm a about-to-confess-all-and-make-a-clean-breast. I voted for Lincoln because I was told that his election would put an end to the slavery agitation, and quiet the country.—The Tribune said so; a large committee of Republican leaders confirmed it. I don't pretend to know much myself; but I supposed our leaders knew, and I believed them.

I voted for Lincoln to make times good. The leaders told us that times would be better than ever, if Lincoln was elected; that six dollars was only a Locofoco price for pork, and that I might better have the Lincoln price, which would be eight. I am not a rich man; I was not able to give any land to my sons; but I wanted each of them to have a farm. The leaders told me that my boys should each have 100 acres when Lincoln was elected. Poor lads? One of them sleeps in a trench at Fort Donelson, and the other in the hospital at Mount City.

After Lincoln was elected, and the fact fully known, I wanted the Liberator's compound to be put out. But the Liberator persuaded me not to do that. They asked me "I wanted to see the Liberator's compound." I didn't know what the Liberator's compound was. Then they told me that the Liberator's compound was "Lincoln's compound." That all the Liberator's compound was "Lincoln's compound," and would mean to "kill" me. That if the South should secede, we would be better a thousand times, and that if we wanted her back, it would only be the job of half a day to thrust her into submission. That the whole world, especially England and France, would immediately take sides with the North. All this and much more of the same sort, our leaders told me.

This I was deceived, and led from one terrible mistake to another. And all this time, and upon each and all these matters, the Liberator told me the truth. It would have been much better for me and for the country if I, and all of us, had been Democrats.—Lynn (O.) Gazette.

The contractor to build rebel gun boats at New Orleans was driven from that city because he failed to complete them in time, and was hung on a hotel piazza at Natchez. He is reported to have defrauded the Confederates of some \$200,000, which he invested in English and French funds.

Spring Opening

H. W. SMITH & CO'S!

Latest and Most Fashionable Goods!!

First Quality of Prints—unwashed good cloth and cut colors—for sale at our former prices, viz: 12 1/2 cents per yard. Also—A large stock of Pinafores and Zygos, the new rasing materials for travelling costumes and promenade dresses. A complete assortment of Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Buttons, Tassels, Cord, Hair Pins, Berlin Zephyr worsted, Eastland Wool, Embroidery silks, etc., etc. Also a choice lot of Trimmings for Zouaves, consisting of tump, silk, White Angles, Seal Hagle, Salt Zouave, Black Zouave, &c., &c., &c.

SUPERIOR STOCK OF

Barges, Corde, Alpines, Brilliantes, Cambrils, Denims, Lawa robes, Delaine Shawls, Furp. Checks, H'nkerchiefs, Stella do, Hickory stripe, Irish Linen, Chambrays, Tweeds, Gents superior, Gingham, Carl Drills, Neck ties, Lawns, Key De Laine, Black silk, Milliners, Balloines, Hankerchiefs, Keny's Jeans, Morambiquier, Hoop skirts, Fancy Cambril, Lace Mitts, Doilies, &c., &c., &c.

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To economise—Go to H. W. S. & Co's, where you will receive a superior article at a small advance on cost!

MEN AWAKE!

Don't throw away your means when by going to H. W. S. & Co's, you can get a real good article of a KIP Boot for \$3.—Call and see also our men's extra heavy Frough Shoes.

As Times are Easing so are our Prices. April 30, 62.

Second Supply of

NEW GOODS!!

At the Old Prices.

J. KRATZER has just received another

general assortment of Summer

DRY GOODS.

Lawn, Cloths, Bilboons, Poplins, Satinets, Flowers, Shallice, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Cashmeres, Tweeds, Head Netts, Lavallies, Cottonades, Dress trimmings, Duells, Drillings, Laces, Silks, Jeans, Collars, Prints, Muslins, Undersleeves, Valenciens, Flannels, Mantillas, Chintz, Linens, Dusters, Gingham, Tickings, Shawls.

Ladies Promenade Jackets,

Bonnets, Sun-Umbrellas,

Carpet, Floor Oil-Cloth

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes.

COFFEES.

COFFEE, BACON, MACKEREL, TEA, FLOUR, SHAD, SUGAR, SALT, SALMON, RICE, CANDLES, COD-FISH, MOLASSES, WINES, HERRING.

Hardware, Queensware,

Clothing, Notions.

Jointed Hoop Skirts, Shakers.

Musical Goods.

Violas, Pipes, Strings, Bridges, Bows, Pegs, Preceptors, Music-Paper, Rosin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tin-Ware, Glass-Ware, Druggs, Lamps, Buckets, Brooms, Tubs, Gurnes, Wall Paper, Blinds, Umbrellas, Baskets, School Books, Varnish, Moss, Curled Hair, Coach Trimmings, Spirit Turpentine, Lined-Oil, Fish-Oil, Coal Oil, Glass, &c., in fact a little of everything usually kept in a country store. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or approved country produce. Clearfield, May 28, 1862.

NEXT TO A MIRACLE!

ASTONISHING

A BORN nager dreamed of by MAS, nor while perched by ANGLIA, Biscovariol accidentally. Every owner of a horse must own it. Something which cures Founder in horses in so short a time and so radically as to only be surpassed by a miracle. It thoroughly eradicates the effect from the system in from 12 to 24 hours, so that your horse, so stiff to-day that you cannot get him out of the stable, by to-morrow is ready to take his place in the team. The last party never dreamed of it, and it is a national remedy.

It is neither Mineral nor Vegetable, nor any compound of man's invention; but is given simply as Nature produces it—in his drink, and only once. No drenching. The remedy is absolutely pure, and cannot produce any injurious effects. Costs nothing. Exists every where—and will cure to the end of time. There is no patent. Bumping puff, nor catch, nor any business about it, but the simple truth, honestly stated. Rely upon that. Each one sending me One Dollar, will receive their name and address, I will promptly return. In a sealed envelope, what the remedy is. True amount of money returned in case of failure—(which is impossible.) Address,

J. D. FRISTOE, Hebron, Ohio.

April 9, '62.—pd3m

WAGONS of the latest and most substantial pattern—new, and in complete order—always cheap for cash.

May 28, 62. MERRELL & BOWEN