



CLEARFIELD, PA.

Wednesday Morning July 8th. 1863.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor, GEORGE W. WOODWARD, Of Lancaster county.

For Judge of the Supreme Court, WALTER H. LOWRIE, of Allegheny.

It is a poor rule that went work both ways, then all the rules that govern the actions of the Jacobins must be bad ones. Every sentence that falls from the lips of Democrats is weighed with as much suspicion as a professional thief catcher watches the words and actions of his victim; and if they can possibly be tortured into an equivocal or doubtful import their author is at once stigmatized as a "copperhead traitor," a "sympathizer with treason," &c., and threatened with the direst vengeance that Jacobin ingenuity can invent.

It is not so with the Abolitionized Republicans. They seem to have a license to say just what they please, when and where they please—precisely as every body used to think they had a right to speak in a free country. To them there is no restriction of the liberty of speech—but only to Democrats. They may denounce the war with perfect impunity, and it only amounts to an expression of opinion—which is every freeman's right. They can hail the invasion as a perfect Goisend. Leading and influential men of their party can publicly wish the rebels would "gut Harrisburg from one end to the other." Another can as publicly declare his willingness to see the rebels come to "Clearfield and lay the town in ashes, cheerfully suffering the loss of his own property for the satisfaction it would afford him to behold the destruction of that of his "copperhead" neighbors; and another can declare that "if Meade is defeated in the next war raging, he hoped to God Lee would pursue his victory and make a clean sweep of the whole corrupt nest at Washington."

Such are but a few of the expressions heard from the lips of our political opponents within the last two weeks—from men who have not hesitated to threaten with the halter and the gibbet their neighbors for saying less than half as much.

THE ENROLLMENT.—We believe the enrollment for this county is now completed, and that without as yet calling into requisition a single coffee. It appears, therefore, that after all that was said about threats of "shootings," "coffins," &c., two or three weeks ago, the enrollment has been made here "among the secessionists of Clearfield" with perhaps less difficulty than in almost any other county. In some districts the officers making the enrollment were specially obnoxious, personally, to the great body of the citizens, and the wonder is that they escaped so well. Those who were free from such faults, men of fair repute, and fit for their positions, met with no difficulty whatever.

In Knox township, where the enrolling officer was shot in the foot, the enrollment was completed by the Deputy Provost Marshal for the county—Capt. McKiernan—who found no difficulty whatever, except upon a single instance with a lady, who made some slight demonstrations with a can of water, which she declared was hot as Hades; but upon the Captain politely assuring her that he had received the benefit of the baptismal ceremony in his infancy, followed by a brief colloquy, his business was transacted, and he left the lady in the best of humor, fully convinced that "nobody was hurt."

THE TIME TO BE MEGANIMOUS.—Now that the Federal arms have gained a signal victory over the arms of rebellion, our rulers should manifest that magnanimity for which the true American character has hitherto been so justly celebrated, by offering the most liberal terms to the vanquished. A Power having the prowess to conquer such a foe, cannot lose by liberality in its demands. That this victory may speedily lead to Peace, and a Restored Union, must be the prayer of every patriotic heart. We are not without hope that such will be the result. But this very materially depends upon the terms offered the vanquished. May they be such as to lead to Peace and Union—and such, too, as will be the proud boast of our posterity for all future time.

At the recent term of the Courts of Carbon county, three returned soldiers were tried and convicted of riot, in assaulting Mr. Leonard, the District Attorney, for wearing a copperhead breast pin. Judge Barrett sentenced them to pay each a fine of \$20 and the costs. In passing sentence he remarked that it was the lowest punishment the law allowed him to inflict—that the parties who encouraged and instigated them to the attack were the ones who should be severely punished, but he cautioned the volunteers that if they ever again appeared before him on a similar charge, they should be punished to the full extent of the law. Let those who are guilty of similar practices in this county make a note of this.—West Chester Jof. fervent.

THE WAR NEWS.

THE INVASION OF PENNA. A SERIES OF DESPERATE BATTLES NEAR GETTYSBURG.

The First Day's Battle.

[From the Baltimore News.]

The expected battle between the forces of Gen. Lee and Gen. Meade commenced on Wednesday morning and at last accounts was still progressing, in the vicinity of Gettysburg. In regard to this battle we have received as yet no official information.

Yesterday morning the train from Westminster brought to this city the body of Maj. Gen. Jno. F. Reynolds, who was killed in the early part of the engagement on Wednesday morning. The following officers of Gen. Reynolds' staff accompanied the remains:—Major Biddle, Captain Weld, Capt. Mitchell and Lieut. Rosengarten. The remains were in charge of Orderly Sergeant R. B. Cleveland, Company F, Eighty eighth Pennsylvania, but now attached to the Ambulance Department of the Second Brigade, Second Division, of the First Army Corps. Mr. H. W. Jenkins, undertaker, received the body at the Bolton depot, and conveyed it to the embalming establishment of Mr. James E. Weaver, where it was embalmed. Yesterday afternoon the remains were conveyed to Light street wharf, and placed on board of one of the Ericsson line of steamboats for Philadelphia, which left at five o'clock.

From Sergeant Cleveland we learned that the fight at Gettysburg commenced about 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and that about ten o'clock Gen. Reynolds was shot while cheering on his men. He was on the left wing of his forces, and the ground where he fell lies somewhat to the left of the convent, near the boundary of the town. The ball (which was from a Minie rifle) struck him in the back part of the neck and passed into the front part of the brain. He fell from his horse, considerably bruising his face. His death was almost instantaneous. He did not speak after being shot. The body was immediately conveyed to the rear, and given in charge of Sergeant Cleveland, who will convey it to the residence of the General's mother, which is in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he was born. He was forty two years of age.

We also learn from officers from Gettysburg that Gen. Paul was killed in the same fight, and that Col. Stone and Colonel Wistar were wounded and taken prisoners.

Gen. Paul commanded the 3d brigade of the 1st army corps. Col. Wistar commanded a Pennsylvania regiment, the Bucktails, and Colonel Stone also commanded a Pennsylvania regiment in the 2d brigade of the 1st army corps, and was acting as brigadier of the 2nd brigade.

Last night seven hundred Confederate prisoners were brought to this city from Westminster over the Western Maryland Railroad. These men were captured during the battles going on at or near Gettysburg.

SECOND DAY'S BATTLE.

The following is all the information we yet have of the second day's fighting. It is very meagre and unsatisfactory. Gen. Meade's dispatch says "the army attacked me at 4 o'clock this afternoon," indicating no fighting on that day. (The 2nd inst.) up to that hour, while other accounts say the reverse, and Harrisburg papers report that heavy firing was heard at Bainbridge, Columbia, &c., all day Thursday in the direction of Gettysburg.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

WASHINGTON, July 3.—An official dispatch was received here this afternoon from Major-General Meade, dated:—Head-Quarters of the Army of the Potomac, July 2, 11 o'clock P. M.—The enemy attacked me about four o'clock this afternoon, and after one of the severest contests of the war, was repulsed at all points. We have suffered considerably in killed and wounded.

Among the killed are Brigadier-Generals PAUL and ZOOK, and among the wounded, Generals SICKLES, BARTON, GRAHAM and WARREN, slightly.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, July 3.—A later dispatch has been received from Major-General Meade, dated at eight o'clock this morning, which says:—

"The action commenced again at early daylight upon various parts of the field. The enemy thus far have made no impression upon my position.

All accounts agree in placing the entire Rebel army in position in our front. The prisoners we have taken report that LONGSTREET and A. P. HILLS' forces were much injured yesterday, and many General officers killed. The dead body of General BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, is within our lines.

"We have thus far about sixteen hundred prisoners, and a small number are yet to be started."

[This number of prisoners, sixteen hundred, is as stated in General Meade's official dispatch. He may possibly mean that they were captured in the fight of Thursday night and Friday morning, or the previous statements of correspondents may have been exaggerated.]

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Dispatch to the Inquirer. BALTIMORE, July 3, P. M.—The enemy renewed the attack on Thursday, about noon, and massed a heavy force against our left flank. Rebel prisoners taken reported the arrival of Longstreet's Corps, the fiercest assault was upon Sickles' Corps, the "Third." It was repelled by some of the most brilliant charges of the whole war, in one of which General Sickles lost a leg. It is believed that he will survive, as amputation was successfully performed at once.

The fight lasted until, with unabated fury, one corps after another was thrown against the Rebel columns on mass, which charged up to the very mouths of the cannon. Our loss is very heavy, but that of the enemy is far heavier. It is said, by Rebels who were taken in the woods on our left, that General Longstreet is killed. We have the Rebel General BARKSDALE's dead body. We took yesterday about one thousand prisoners, thirty of whom are officers.

Last night the Rebel cavalry came down via Emmetsburg, to within ten miles of here, due west. They said they were in

possession of our wagon trains, but Major Parker had been sent from only four hours previously, and they were called for. The Rebels still hold Gettysburg. Our loss is very heavy—that of the Rebels cannot be very far from twenty thousand, and the fight is still going on.

GEN. LEE CONCENTRATING HIS WHOLE ARMY.

HARRISBURG, July 3.—A prominent citizen of Gettysburg left there yesterday morning on a pass issued by General Ewell, to go to Heidelberg. At the latter place he saw Generals STUART, FITZGERALD, LEE and WADE HAMPTON, with a force of cavalry which he estimated at ten thousand. They were moving in the direction of Gettysburg. Their officers told him that Lee had no intention of leaving Pennsylvania, but was going to remain here until his army was either destroyed or victorious. The gentleman alluded to arrived here this evening, the enemy making no effort to retain him.

Two militiamen, from Susquehanna county were killed this evening at Camp Curtin by lightning.

A dispatch from Loudon, received this morning, states that yesterday the Rebels left Chambersburg, taking the road leading to Gettysburg. Before departing they burned the depot and workshops belonging to the Railroad. Loudon is fourteen miles west of Chambersburg.

The enemy also evacuated Shippensburg yesterday, moving in the same direction. All the movements of the enemy indicate that Lee has his whole army concentrated between Cashtown and Gettysburg.

The train which left Carlisle at 7 o'clock this evening brought down twenty-four Rebel deserters, who had come in from the mountains. They know nothing of the result of the late battle, but state that both armies are fighting with great desperation.

Firing was heard from daylight up to three o'clock this afternoon at different points down the river.

FROM YORK.

YORK, July 3, via Columbia.—The firing yesterday was near Oxford, Adams county, and not Dover, as was supposed.

There was fighting nearly all day and late in the evening. The cannonading was resumed this morning.

Our scouts state that the enemy has been repulsed three times.

This morning the firing is more distant than it was yesterday.

Yesterday two citizens of York were arrested in our lines as spies. Their names are Faigher and Wiley, old citizens of the place.

Lieut. Col. Sickles, of the 20th regiment Pa. Militia, went to Columbia to day, paroled. His capture was unavoidable.

He had gone back to try to save some regimental supplies, when he was surrounded and fired on. Thirty-six were paroled. Among them are Lt. Col. Sickles, of the 20th; Capt. Roberts, of Phil'a; Captain Forest and Lt. Baines.

THE REBEL PRISONERS.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—One thousand Rebel prisoners were marched through the city last night, about ten o'clock, and twelve hundred more this morning. The news from the army, as far as known is favorable.

COLONEL CROSS KILLED.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—The body of Colonel Cross, of the 5th New Hampshire, arrived here to-night, and will be taken to New Hampshire on Saturday evening. He was killed on Thursday near Gettysburg.

REPORTED DEATH OF LONGSTREET.

WASHINGTON, July 3d.—Gen. Longstreet is reported to have been killed, but no confirmation of the story has yet been received.

THE THIRD DAY'S BATTLE.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.]

GETTYSBURG, July 3.—The third day's battle began this morning at 4 o'clock. It is now 7 o'clock, and a circle of fire of musketry and artillery on the south of Gettysburg describes the field of contest. The musketry fight is wholly within the woods; the artillery occupies the eminence known as Round Top.

The attack was commenced by the rebels on our right. The fight there has been unceasing, and the irregularity of the fire—black and scattering for a while, and then heavy and continuous—indicates reinforcements of both sides.

The men at this hour are in the best of spirits, and the general officers feel confident of the result. The battle has been planned and thus far fought by General Meade with equal prudence (ably and energetically assisted by General Butterfield, who has not left the army of the Potomac) and courage.

The day is now overcast, and the air damp and cool. The sky threatens rain, and a fog already obscures the outer edge of the field of battle.

Quarter of 8, a. m.—Gen. Barksdale, of Mississippi, wounded yesterday, is lying dead within our lines. The rumor of the death of Longstreet, brought by rebel prisoners yesterday, is confirmed by prisoners taken this morning. Longstreet's and Hill's corps are said to be fighting on the right; Ewell's in front.

10 o'clock, a. m.—Sixteen hundred prisoners thus far during the engagement have been sent to the rear, and more are here.

What the result may be to day cannot now be predicted. Hancock, Howard, Slocum, Warren, Gibbon and all the general officers have given the highest evidence to day of capacity, energy and spirit.

Important dispatches have been captured by Capt. Dahlgren and the gallant scout, Kline, from Jeff Davis and Cooper to Gen. Lee. They indicate anxiety for the position of Richmond. Both decline to send Lee the reinforcements from Beauregard that he had asked for.

WILKESON.

Glorious News from Gen. Meade. The Enemy Attack our Left Wing and are Repulsed. REBEL LOSS HEAVY. 3,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

[OFFICIAL DISPATCH.]

The following dispatch was received at Gen. Couch's headquarters, this morning at ten o'clock, and we are permitted to publish the same by authority of Wayne McVeah, Major and A. D. C. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 3, 8:35 P. M. The enemy opened at 1 o'clock P. M., with one hundred and fifty guns concentrated upon our centre and left, and

fought three hours. He then recalled our entire line, and was handsomely repulsed, with a severe loss in dead and wounded, and leaving 3,000 prisoners in our hands.

Brig. Gen. Armstrong, and many general officers were killed and captured.

The enemy left many dead and wounded in our hands. Our losses are considerable.

Maj. Gen. Hancock and Brig. Gen. Gibbons are wounded. Gen. Meade pursued the enemy and found them in force on his left. All is quiet now.

Our cavalry is doing great things and the army is in fine spirit.

THE ENEMY DRIVEN BACK TO GETTYSBURG.

HANOVER, 5 P. M., July 4.—There has been no fighting up to this time to day.

Last evening we drove the enemy back to Gettysburg.

Our lines this morning extend eight miles around Gettysburg.

Our batteries are on the hills looking on the town from the south.

We occupy Round Top Ridge commanding the Chambersburg turnpike and have cut off all the lines of retreat.

Our forces occupy the strongest possible position. A flank movement on our left is impossible.

At about 8 o'clock last night the Florida Brigade of General Longstreet's division, with a Brigadier General in command, advanced to within our lines and gave themselves up with their colors.

A bearer of dispatches from Jeff. Davis to General Lee has been captured. The dispatches order General Lee particularly to retreat to Richmond; he states that the movement into Pennsylvania was totally against his wishes.

The following were among the officers killed and wounded in yesterday's engagement: Col. Taylor of the Bucktail regiment, a brother of Bayard Taylor.

Lieut. Col. Miles, of the same regiment. Lieut. Metzger, of Philadelphia, is wounded.

Major Kenedy of the Eleventh New Jersey regiment was wounded in the knee.

We have captured at least eight thousand prisoners.

GENERAL FRENCH AT WORK.

The Enemy's Pontoon Bridge at Williamsport Destroyed. PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1863.

The following dispatch has been received at the War Department: FREDERICK, Md., July 4th—8 P. M. To General Halleck, General-in-Chief:—

An expedition sent out by me has just returned, having entirely destroyed the enemy's pontoon bridge over the Potomac at Williamsport, capturing the guard, consisting of a Lieutenant and thirteen men.

(Signed.) W. H. FRENCH, Maj. Gen.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Address of President Lincoln. WASHINGTON, July 4.—10 A. M. The President announces to the country that the news from the army of the Potomac up to 10 A. M. of the 3d is such as to cover the army with the highest honor, to promise a great success to the cause of the Union, and to claim the condolence of all for the many gallant fallen; and that for this he especially desires that on this day, he whose will, not ours, be everywhere remembered, and revered with the profoundest gratitude.

(Signed.) ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The foregoing accounts were contained in newspapers received up to Monday evening. In addition, private dispatches from Gov. Curtin and other parties at Harrisburg, state, in substance, that Gen. Lee's whole army had been surrounded, and had surrendered!

Letter From M. F. Conway.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune: SIR: I have just reached my home from Washington, and am simultaneously in receipt of the Tribune of 1st June, containing my "Word" to you of the 29th ult., with your editorial comments thereon.

I now feel impelled, though with reluctance, to ask your indulgence for another "Word" by way of rejoinder to your criticism.

I do not often "write for the papers," and I am admonished in this instance of the extreme unwisdom of such a practice in one who has not a journal at his command.

Your representation of my position is decidedly a mis-representation, and unless you will do me the justice to permit me to correct it, you have me at a decided disadvantage, and I must suffer for the rashness of venturing into your columns.

I think I have a right to claim from the editor of the Tribune (of whom I have always thought and spoken with feelings of peculiar respect and sympathy) a more generous consideration than is implied in his allusion to my loss of "integrity or common sense."

You say: "Mr. Conway is opposed to a further prosecution of the War for the Union, because it is (in his view) waged in the interest of Slavery."

Now, my dear Sir, this is a most unwarranted assertion. I said nothing of the kind. I said it had been waged with reference to certain assumed constitutional rights of slaveholders, during the first two years of its existence, and that in consequence of this it was a failure, and that its ultimate effect would be injurious to the cause of Freedom. This is what I said, and I repeat it. And I ask from the editor of the Tribune truth and fair dealing in the premises. It is a sufficient misfortune to me to have become an exile from the home of my friends, for my opinions, without having my meaning distorted in a manner to make it appear ridiculous as well as singular. If you will do me justice, I am sure I shall appear to be neither a knave nor a fool.

The impression which you seek to make, that my opposition to the war is based on the exclusive idea of its bearing on the Slavery issue, is also highly erroneous and unfair. I am opposed to the war on general principles; and this opposition is not overcome by what seems to me to be its tendency with respect to Slavery, but rather strengthened and confirmed thereby. I adhere to the old-fashioned belief that war in any shape is a calamity, and I can only be made to favor it by being assured that its effect is to establish some

carded principle. Who can contemplate this terrible strife of ours with composure? We are desolating our homes—wasting our substance—brutalizing our human nature, above all, prostrating beneath the tyrannical tread of military power the noble safeguards of our constitutional freedom. And where is the return?

The partial and unsteady triumph of the Anti-Slavery cause in Missouri, Maryland, Delaware, &c! God help us! I cannot be reconciled to this horrible infatuation. I can see no possible object to be gained by the war, which will begin to compensate for the sacrifices it involves. I am therefore for Peace—unconditional and immediate! Peace—Peace on the basis of existing facts, whatever they may be; and I will willingly trust the rest to the steady and irresistible agencies of reason, justice and humanity.

If you will do me the favor to publish this brief response I will cheerfully promise to let "expressive silence," so far at least as the Tribune is concerned, indicate my position for the future. I hate bores, and do not wish to be one.

Very truly yours, M. F. CONWAY. Lawrence, Kansas, June 6, 1863.

Democratic meeting in Knox township.

The Democracy of Knox and adjoining townships held a large meeting at New Millport, on Tuesday evening, June 30. On motion of Conrad Baker, George Erhard, Esq., was called to the chair, and William McCracken and Christian Straw, Vice Presidents, and H. P. Sloppy, Secretary. Wm. A. Bloom, Esq., stated the object of the meeting. Messrs. William Sloss, D. E. Mokol and Samuel Snyder were appointed a committee on resolutions, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, We support the Constitution for the purpose of protecting ourselves and posterity. We are unwilling to entrust the right to control our institutions, our children and ourselves, to any one man's power. We have a written law, and by that written law we must abide. Therefore,

Resolved, That we will stand and abide by the Constitution of the United States, and also that of Pennsylvania, to the end that all men may enjoy the freedom of speech and of the press; and we denounce any and all attempts to deter our citizens from the free use of the same by threats of injury to person or property, as a gross violation of the most sacred rights of an American citizen.

Resolved, That this is a government of white men, and that subordination is the true position of the negro to the white race.

Resolved, That we witness with dismay the Constitution violated in many of its plainest provisions. The arbitrary arrest of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham of Ohio is too alarming to the liberties of a free people; together with the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus—that venerable and almost sacred safeguard of the citizen—all swept away, or ruthlessly trampled upon by those in power, under the specious plea of "military necessity."

Resolved, That no emergency can justify a violation of the Constitution by those sworn to support it; nor can Congress legalize such violation by any process of legislation yet known to civilized nations.

Resolved, That while we approve of the enforcement of the Constitution and the laws, in spirit and in letter, we do most emphatically deny that any necessity has arisen, or can arise, for violating one provision of that sacred instrument in order to the enforcement of another; and that a violation of the Constitution is no less wicked and treasonable in the President of the United States than in a private citizen.

Resolved, That in our opinion the only salvation for Constitutional liberty is to restore the administration of the government to the wisdom and guidance of Democratic statesmen.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every lover of his nation, to make every honorable and lawful exertion to remove from power the sectional Abolition rulers now at the head of affairs, and put in their place sound Democratic statesmen; and we pledge ourselves to leave no honorable means untried within our sphere of action and influence to accomplish it.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings be furnished for publication in the Clearfield Republican. H. J. SLOPPY, Secretary of the Club.

GEN. MEADE ON HIS OWN HOOK.—The New York Times, in its issue of the 3d inst., thus hits its masters several very bad knocks:

WASHINGTON AS AN INCURSE.—Our correspondent from General Meade's headquarters yesterday, announced the fact that communication with Washington, by railroad and telegraph, had been cut off. Singular to say, the country did not regard the situation of General Meade as at all critical on that account. On the contrary, there was a disposition to consider it one of the happy accidents of his life.—If General Meade shall succeed in the great battle he has in hand, the present generation of patriots to their dying day will believe it was because he had his "communications with Washington cut off."

THE NEWS.

We have very little additional to what we give under the heading of "War News." The last advices from Vicksburg were still favorable, and a report reached Philadelphia on Friday last, that the city had surrendered. This has not been confirmed.

There is good reason for believing that Richmond has ere this surrendered. Gen. Dix, with 40,000 men, left Yorktown about a week ago for its capture, as its defenders were no doubt few in number.

The situation of Gen. Banks at Port Hudson was not so favorable—the rebels asserting that his supplies were cut off.

The advices from Rosecrans army indicate the withdrawal of the forces under Bagg from his front, and the former had advanced south as far as Tullahoma—situated about thirty miles from the northern line of Alabama.

POSTSCRIPT.—By last night's mail we gather that Lee's army is surrounded, but not surrendered. It was the prevailing opinion that escape is impossible.

The following is the list of casualties in Company B, 14th reg't, Capt. John Ir-

vin—Killed—Bernard Adams, John Fleming. Wounded—Morris Freely, A. B. Leg, broken shins; S. M. Smith, broken shins; Bylandt Snyder, slight; A. Curry, mortally; Ellis Lewis, severely; back; C. A. McMeester, severely in the D. P. Davis, arm above elbow; S. T. G. son; John Hefinger, severely arm & leg; Conrad Farrell, mortally; Daniel Stuber, arm slight. Capt. Irwin, slight on the head.

Company E, Capt. Z. C. McCullough same regiment.—Killed—Serg't W. Antes, Private, James Rinehart.

Wounded.—Serg't, Cornelius Owen Corp'l. Wm. Pierce, Corp'l. John Moore Private, E. Goss, Wm. Phillips, Peter Coley, James Goss, James Lrens.

Missing.—Serg't, Jas. W. Irwin; Corp'l Charles Larrimer, B. B. McPherson, Wm. Shirey; Private, Oliver Kries, William Kries, Wm. Is Taylor, Daniel S. Kephart Frank Friel, James Bush, Nathan Gering, David Brainbender, Michael B. Gomer, Henry P. Hummel, James H. W.

NEW BOOKS.

READ! READ!

HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM'S

RECORD

THE

Prisoner of State

BY D. A. MAHOXY, ESQ., OF IOWA.

DESPOITISM

IN FOUR ACTS

This work contains full and official copies of the four principal Acts of the last Congress which will forever fix a stigma upon that body.

- 1. THE TAX BILL, by which all the property and resources of the people are mortgaged to the present Administration.
2. THE FINANCE BILL, which places all the currency of the country in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury.
3. THE CONSSCRIPTION BILL, by which the bodies of poor men, who are worth \$200, are placed in the hands of the Administration.
4. THE INDEMNITY ACT, (giving amnesty which presumes to indemnify the President all the wrongs he has committed in the past or may commit in the future.

Few books ever attracted more attention in the foregoing. Every man, woman and child who is in love with LIBERTY and LAW, should buy and read these books.

They are all kept for sale at the Drug Store of D. Watson, on Second street, nearly opposite the Court House.

June 10th, 1863.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

New Goods at Reduced Prices

The old stock to be sold at a reduction in price to clear up the new goods.

J. P. KRATZER

Has just received a general assortment of

DRY GOODS at reduced prices

DRY GOODS at reduced prices

DRY GOODS at reduced prices

Bonnets and Shawls

Bonnets and Shawls

Bonnets and Shawls

CLOTHING

CLOTHING

CLOTHING

CLOTHING