



WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 24

The Workingmen Moving.

Whenever the workingmen of the United States, who are the producing class, who made our country what it was before the war commenced—make up their minds to act, something is sure to be done. There is no human power able to resist their mighty will. They are slow to act, always preferring to bear the "ills they have" than fly to others they know naught of, but when longer forbearance ceases to be a virtue, they fear no consequences, and on such occasions their work is always well done.

The interest of labor is greater in this country, than that of all other interests combined. It is true that when a country is prosperous, labor is the best interest to be benefited; but when adversity comes upon that country, labor, although the most numerous and important interest, is the first to suffer.

We now have some indications that the Hercules is beginning to move. A meeting of the Workingmen's Association was held in New York the other evening, which was largely attended. The speeches and resolutions have an unmistakable meaning, as will appear by the following:

Resolved, That it is time the people proved in their primary meetings and annual meetings their sentiments upon the great issue soon to come before them for discussion—that if we would save our government, we must rescue it from the hands of professional politicians, who merely pursue their selfish ends, regardless of their country's welfare.

Resolved, That the present party in power is revolutionary in its character and design—that it does not aim to save the Union but to destroy it—that its promises have been lies and its professions frauds—that it seeks two bold and glaring innovations, either of which, if carried out, are destructive to the government as it was formed. First, it seeks to overthrow the reserved rights of the States, thereby re-establishing a consolidated despotism, and second, it proposes to change the citizenship from the white race, as it was placed by the Constitution, and include negroes as equals with white men, thereby turning it into a mongrelism.

Resolved, That the present war, whatever may have been its design at the outset, is now unequivocally nothing but a pretext for carrying out the traditional policy of England in this country, first commenced by the old Federal or Tory party under John Adams' administration, and now continued under this its legitimate successor; that the proof that the Lincoln Administration is acting in concert with England is to be found in Solicitor Whiting's letter, in which he says that to reverse the Abolition policy would be "to break faith with Europe."

So perfectly habituated to lying has the Harrisburg Telegraph become that it seems utterly impossible for its editor to speak the truth upon any subject. When the Democratic party, or any of its members, are the object of these lies, no notice is taken of them, for the reason that its reputation for lying is so well established that it can do no harm, for nobody believes anything it says. But when it lies about members of its own party,—which it does about as often as it speaks of any of them—it is immediately compelled to "back down" like a whipped spaniel; so that, between mean, and unfounded assaults made upon individuals, and abject, cringing apologies, its editor is kept about busy. It was only last Friday that this vile slanderer and whelp was compelled to acknowledge that he had "grossly misrepresented" his friend Judge Agnew, whom the Abolitionists elected to the Supreme Court last fall.

In perfect keeping with this habit of lying is the article in the Telegraph of the above date, in reference to a "meeting of the night of the Golden Circle" in the Surveyor General's office.

The whole article is a tissue of lies from beginning to end, and just such lies as the Telegraph is in the constant habit of hatching. Beyond the fact that some half dozen editors accepted an invitation from Col. Bann, whom they helped to elect to the office of Surveyor General in 1862, to give him a call, there is not the slightest foundation in truth for anything the Telegraph says.

BULLY FOR SAMBO.—Our Jacobite neighbor, in his last issue, gives special prominence to the following:

"A correspondent at Fortress Monroe says that when the expedition towards Richmond reached Bottom's Bridge, where they found their game blocked, roll was called and it was found that while nearly one-half the white infantry had fallen behind in the long and rapid march, every negro was up to the mark and answered to his name."

How flattering to the white man! Only half as good as a negro! Well, that does pretty well for an editor who, within a year, has solemnly declared that he was no Abolitionist. If negroes are so much superior to white men, why are white men pounded down, manacled and dragged off to war?

Dr. St. Clair, of Indiana, was elected Senator at the special election on the 19th ultimo, in place of Harry White.—His majority was 1991—being a loss of 184 as compared with the vote for Governor last fall.

THE NEWS.

As spring approaches we may begin to look for important military movements. The army of the Potomac is perfectly quiet.

Langstreet has withdrawn from the vicinity of Knoxville, and gone either to join Johnston or to join in the attack upon Sherman.

Grant's army advanced from Chattanooga towards Dalton, Ga., 30 miles distant. The first day they reached Ringgold, where some slight skirmishing commenced. On the next day, Tunnel Hill, five miles distant, was carried after a sharp contest. The next day the rebels were again met three miles further on, at a mountain gorge called Rocky Face, where they were supposed to be well posted. This movement was doubtless made by Grant to prevent Johnston from sending reinforcements against Sherman.

The Sherman expedition is the great event at present. He left Vicksburg about the 12th ultimo, at the head of 25,000 or 30,000 men, supported by two cavalry forces numbering in the aggregate, some 15,000 to 20,000 men under Smith and Grierson. His destination was supposed to be Mobile, which place was to be attacked at the same time by the naval forces under Farragut. The reports from Sherman are very conflicting, both as to his progress and destination.

Gen. Sherman, having abandoned the siege of Charleston and turned his attention to the conquest of Florida, has met with a repulse. On the 21st ultimo, Seymour met the rebels eight miles beyond Sanderson, which is 50 miles west of Jacksonville, where, after three hours hard fighting he was compelled to fall back to Sanderson with a loss of from 1200 to 1500.

The ship-of-war, *Hessaholm*, was destroyed by the explosion of a rebel torpedo off the harbor of Charleston, on the night of the 18th ult. Two officers and three men were lost.

Unfortunate Affair at Lancaster, Ohio. We learn that an unfortunate affair took place at Lancaster, on last Saturday, in which two men, and perhaps three, lost their lives. The particulars we have not learned, but the following is the general outline of the affair as reported to us. A young man, the son of a miller residing near the city, had some high words with a couple of soldiers in a saloon, who had made a violent assault upon him.

The father of the young man was at the time on the opposite side of the street, not knowing that his son was in the saloon; but hearing a noise he crossed the street to ascertain the cause. Entering the saloon, he discovered his son attempting to defend himself against unequal odds. On the impulse of the moment, the father drew a revolver and fired at his son's assailants, killing one of them on the spot, and wounding the other so that he died shortly afterward.

The father and son left the city immediately. The son was overtaken by some soldiers, who tore him from his horse, threw him on the ground, and beat him and stamped on him till they left him for dead. He was, however, living at the time our informant left, though his recovery is extremely doubtful. The father escaped and was not to be found. Great excitement prevails, we understand, at Lancaster, and a sort of "Reign of Terror" has been inaugurated there.—Ohio Statesman, 23d ult.

After a calm, impartial and patient consideration of the subject, I am convinced that the proper employment of our resources, it is entirely possible to bring this war to a successful military issue, and that such results should be accompanied and followed by conciliatory measures and that, by pursuing the political course I have always advised, it is possible to bring about a permanent restoration of the Union—reunion by which the rights of both sections shall be preserved and by which both parties shall preserve their self respect while they respect each other.—McClahan's Report.

For such honorable and manly sentiments, remarks on exchange, the ablest General who has led our armies to victory, receives the abuse and vilification of the *par excellence* Unionists and "friends of christianity." The Butlers are their worthy models. A reunion by which the rights of both sections shall be preserved, is despised in the sight of these "christian philanthropists," only because it would be the death-knell of their corrupt and unholy ambition for self-aggrandizement.

If this nation is ever to be united and prosperous, (and we may God it may be,) it can only be by a Union in which "both parties shall preserve their self respect, while they respect each other."—Profr. News (N. Y.) Post.

The Germans and the Presidency.

The German radicals of Detroit, Michigan, have passed the following resolutions:

Whereas the Administration of Abraham Lincoln has neither shown sufficient capacity nor honest desire to guide the destinies of this republic in accordance with a dignified and proper foreign or home policy, on such principles as are laid down in the Cleveland platform, therefore be it

Resolved, While we will support the present Administration in its efforts to overthrow the rebellion with all the means at our command, we at the same time protest against the re-nomination of Abraham Lincoln as a candidate for the Presidency, though our first choice is Fremont or Butler, we are nevertheless inclined to unite upon another candidate, Chase, Morton, &c., if it should appear necessary at the next convention.

If, nevertheless, A. Lincoln should receive again the nomination of the Republican party, we are resolved not to vote for him.

The Executive State Committee of the New Jersey German organization has also passed a series of resolutions, protesting against the nomination of Mr. Lincoln in bitter terms.

Clippings from our Exchanges.

Chicago has 92 churches, and 1,192 liquor shops.

England manufactures a million paper collars a week.

Punch thinks the last language spoken on earth will be the Finish.

A refugee states that the rebel general officers are sorely paid in gold.

George W. Curtis is to lecture in Boston next week on Thackeray.

There is one Methodist church in Baltimore for every fourteen persons.

Two full regiments of loyal Texas cavalry have been raised at Brownsville.

In England the tax on distilled spirits is ten shillings, (\$2 50) per gallon.

In some places in Missouri the snow is fifteen feet deep. Capacious country, the West.

The new comet is approaching the earth rapidly and will be visible very soon.

A new military expedition is to leave from the West in a few days for the Red River.

Twenty-five soldiers who have become confirmed lunatics have left Nashville for Washington.

Bread riots are frequent in the South, and the newspapers are not permitted to mention them.

A Richmond paper advertises a lot of brown paper, suitable for envelopes or wrapping paper at \$80 a ream.

Government pays \$100 per head for its mules.—*Republican paper.*

That's a high price for mules, but it is said it pays still higher prices for packasses.

It is reported that Sumner is about to introduce a resolution in the House to change the name of the United States to *New Africa*. Great fellow, that Sumner.

The first legal execution has occurred in Colorado Territory. One Van Horn has been hung at Central City for the murder of a man named Squires.

The Republicans who have long claimed all the decency, all the respectability and all the intelligence, have aided another claim—the claim to do all the stealing.

A lecturer in Cary, Pa., offered as a prize to the "most honest gentleman present" an engraving of *Peder's Capital of Truth*. Rather an odd sort of a prize, it strikes us.

A Richmond paper boasted a while ago that if the rebels ever caught Grant they would skin him alive. The Boston Post thinks that that would be decidedly a *very great* transaction.

That the supply of petroleum in the oil country is gradually falling cannot be doubted any longer. All the information we can obtain on the subject points to that belief.

Many a man thinks that it is a virtue that keeps him from turning a rascal, when it leads to a full stomach. One should be careful and not mistake potatoes for principles.

A million of dollars in greenbacks which were soaked in the Juniata by the late accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad, were hung up to dry in a room in the Custom House at Cincinnati.

An application for the erection of a new county to be called *Tropicus*, out of parts of Youngs, Clayton and Warren, with Old City as the county seat, will be presented to the Legislature at the present session.

One banker in Chicago, says a Chicago paper, informs us that he has, within one week, had orders from various parts of the west to pay over to the collector of internal revenue about \$250,000 for tax on whiskey alone. This gives us slight idea of the extent of the whiskey interest in the northwest.

The aggregate indebtedness of the State of New Jersey is only \$26,000, and this small amount, Gov. Percey says, will probably be paid during the current year, and a surplus left in the Treasury.—What a present little State to live in! out of debt, Democratic in politics, and constituting in itself one of the purest specimens of State government to be found in the nation.

AN APPALING FACT.—Gen. Meade, in a speech made week before last at Philadelphia stated as a statistical fact that, since March, 1861, when the Army of the Potomac left its lines in front of Washington, not less than one hundred thousand men have been killed and wounded.

If we add to this the knowledge that the loss of the Southern army in Virginia is probably equal to our own, we shall have the appalling fact of a loss in Virginia alone (to say nothing of the losses elsewhere) of two hundred thousand men in less than three years of this cruel and sanguinary war, by death and wounds on the battlefield, to say nothing of the tens of thousands who have lost their lives from disease contracted in the service.

And yet, in view of all this, there are hundreds and thousands of our fellow citizens who look upon this awful carnage and destruction of human life, and who still "very have" and let slip the dogs of war." Oh! that peace and brotherly love might once more visit our bleeding and distracted country.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

MARTIAL LAW IN IOWA.—The Des Moines (Iowa) State Register of the 18th inst. contains a proclamation from Governor Stone, putting the State under martial law; forbidding any citizen from leaving the State without first having obtained a pass from the Provost Marshal of the district in which he resides; and declaring that passes will be granted to those only who make satisfactory proof that they are going out of the State for temporary purposes simply, and will return and be in the State on the 10th of March. Military commanders along the Missouri River are requested to place sufficient guards of soldiers at all crossings between Leavenworth and Sioux City to enforce the execution of these orders. The proclamation is based on the preparations being made by large numbers of persons to emigrate to the western Territories. The Governor argues that the fact of their getting in readiness to start at a period so early is evidence of a desire to avoid the draft. Large numbers had been making preparations to go from Des Moines city and county.

Gen. Sherman's Expedition.

Much solicitude is felt in Washington for the result of Gen. Sherman's campaign. It is believed to be a part of the tactics of Gen. Johnston to draw Gen. Sherman as far as possible from his base, and then attack him with all possible force; and the absence of all impediments to his progress is accounted for in this surmise. A Memphis correspondent of the *World* has the following in relation to the expedition:

The ultimate objects of the movement being initiatory to Gen. Grant's spring campaign, as well as to, if possible, cut off Mobile from being reinforced by Johnston, whenever the alarm should be given that that city was threatened, the pieces, were, so to speak, all placed upon the board—Sherman and McPherson at Vicksburg, Smith just beyond Memphis, Hurlbut below Vicksburg near Natchez. Ord just west of New Orleans, and Farragut within a few hours sail of the Mobile blockading squadron. I do not understand that Gen. Sherman intends to go within perhaps a hundred miles of Mobile, unless necessary to invest it—which I do not think will be—but that to Gen. Ord and Admiral Farragut will be assigned the task of reducing that piece. The boldness of Gen. Sherman's movement consists in the fact that he throws aside all the advantages he would obtain from keeping up a connection with his rear; at the same time its success will be in a great measure due to the facts that he has an invulnerable foe in his rear, which he would be compelled to protect did he keep up his lines of communication. He hazards much as well, by reason of the fact that until he reaches Selma, and Mobile falls, he must make his army self-sustaining. He doubtsless calculates closely upon Gen. Ord's and Admiral Farragut's almost immediate success at Mobile—and I do not think, from all that I can learn, that he is far from wrong; for there cannot be over 15,000 men at Mobile, and these could not resist long. Gen. Sherman depends greatly for success in his movement, as I understand, upon the assumption—not unfounded, I trust—that Grant will see that Johnston is kept within his lines in Georgia, so that no portion of his army can be dispatched to relieve the garrison at Mobile or that at Helena, or any other point upon Sherman's advance.

Desolation in Louisiana. A correspondent, writing from Baton Rouge, under date of Jan. 21st, says—"This country along the river, between this place and Natchez, presents a sad spectacle. Much the largest number of residences and plantation houses are destroyed. Everywhere may be seen blackened chimneys, all that is left of once magnificent mansions and extensive negro quarters. There can be frequently counted from fifteen to twenty chimneys in a cluster, not a vestige of a house left to support them. Nor are such signs confined for miles along either side of the river. Not one plantation is left unburned; the torch has been applied indiscriminately. Nothing but ruin and desolation meet the eye on every hand. What few plantation buildings remain undestroyed are abandoned; the doors demolished, and the windows broken. But little is left of the once pleasant village of Bayou Sara.

I visited an abandoned plantation about fourteen miles above the ruins of the above named town. About fifty yards back from the river bank stood what was a large, magnificent, tasteful built mansion, three stories high with a large, double gallery in front, and an observatory on the top. A short distance further back were extensive negro quarters, looking like a Northern country village.

The changes which destroying war has produced on this spot would sicken the heart of the most abandoned, and will scarcely be credited by those who have not seen it with their own eyes. I passed through the house, garden and family burying ground, observing minutely the changes produced. Not a vestige of a fence could any where be seen. The house was completely gutted of everything valuable, except a few book-cases, clothes-presses, bedsteads, and a private billiard table.

The large doors were broken down, some had panels punched out. Windows were broken in, as if they had been stoned by a squad of school boys. The articles of furniture above named were completely demolished. The railing of the stairway was smashed to pieces and the fragments carried away. One of the billiard tables was robbed of the cloth that covered it. This floor was strewn with fragments of books, periodicals and private letters. The plastering on the walls was broken by a club, or camp axe, and a bayonet had been driven against its polished surface, causing a huge, unsightly hole to appear.

From the houses I passed into the garden. Here odoriferous flowers and delicious fruits in other years were succeeded by noxious weeds and briars.—The green house, once filled with all manner of tropical plants and flower pots, was now completely destroyed. The glass was all broken out, and the flower pots either carried away as relics, or demolished. A few venerable, lonely fig trees were all that was left to indicate what had once been an orange grove or a fig orchard on the plantation.

Passing on, a little lakelet now assumed the appearance of a pond on the prairie. I now came to the family burying ground, where the bodies of two or three generations had apparently been deposited by tender and loving hands. Large vaults had been constructed of brick and mortar. Beautiful marble urns had been torn from their accustomed places, broken and scattered over the ground.—Every vault had been broken into, coffins opened, and sometimes broken to pieces.

At Baton Rouge nothing remains of the once magnificent State House but the blackened walls, which stand sad monuments of the destruction war visits upon a nation.

ROD IN GREENSBURG.—The Abolitionists of Greensburg, on Monday last week, instigated a number of soldiers belonging to Company B, of the 25th Pennsylvania regiment, to make an attack on the Kittering House, but they were ingloriously repulsed, and it required much effort to save the property of the vile political hacks who had instigated the outrage.—The company had been brought in from Mount Pleasant for the special purpose of doing the dirty work of these scoundrels.

MARRIED.—On the 23d of Feb. 1864, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. James Milles, Mr. Henry Abbott, of Woodstock, and Miss Corina M. Nichols, of Lawrence town, all of Clearfield county, Pa.

DEED.—In Bradford township, on Thursday the 23d of Feb., Nancy Elizabeth, wife of Terence Robinson, aged 24—2493.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, for the incorporation of the Presbyterian Congregation of First Hill, which application will be heard at March term, next, unless cause be shown to the contrary. By the Court. D. P. ETZWEILER, Prosty. March 2, 1864.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN the matter of the Estate of Ellis Askey, deceased, all persons concerned will hereby take notice that the undersigned, an Auditor appointed to report distribution of the balance of assets in the hands of the Administrator, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of H. B. GOSWELL, in the town of Clearfield, on Monday, the 21st day of March, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where those interested may attend and be heard. JAMES GALLOWAY, Auditor. March 2, 1864.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

FARMERS, FAMILIES AND OTHERS, can procure no remedy equal to Dr. Tobias' Venereal Lintment, for dysentery, colic, cramp, chronic rheumatism, sore throats, toothache, sore necks, cuts, burns, swellings, bruises, old sores, headachs, neuralgic pains, pains in the limbs, claps, &c., &c. If it does not give relief the money will be refunded. All that is asked is a trial, and use it according to the directions. Dr. Tobias—Dear Sir: I have used your Venereal Lintment in my family for a number of years, and believe it to be the best article for what it is recommended that I have ever used. For sudden attacks of cramp it is invaluable. I have no hesitation in recommending it for all the uses it professes to cure. I have sold it for many years, and it gives entire satisfaction. CHAS. H. TRIMMER, Quaker St., N. J., May 8, 1863. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Office, 26 Cornhill street, N. Y. March 2, 1864.

LICENSE NOTICE.

The following named persons have filed in the office of the clerk of the court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county, their Petitions for License at the March Session, A. D. 1864, according to the Act of Assembly of March 23d, 1863, entitled "An Act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, &c." James Root, Woodward Twp., Tavern. John E. Redebach, Donora, do. Ed. Pies, Jefferson Twp., do. Daniel Dagan, Marysville, do. Wm. A. Mason, Curwensville, do. Benjamin Brown Jr., Curwensville, do. James Haines, Union Hope, do. Jacob Mook, Kyrstown, do. Edward Albert, Boggs, do. Andrew Cross, Boggs, do. South Wall, Pennington, do. John Schaefer, Union, do. William Reed, Union City, do. William Schwen, Luthersburg, do. Adam Knarr, Troutville, do. R. J. Daines, Kyrstown, do. David Johnson, Clearfield Twp., do. Jacob Henry, Kyrstown, do. John Lutz, Kyrstown, do. George Albert, Kyrstown, do. Charles E. Mearns, D. P. ETZWEILER, Clerk. March 2, 1864.

SOMETHING SUBSTANTIAL IN LUMBER CITY.

JOHN M. SPENCER, HAS recently opened a Shop in Lumber City, where he is now prepared to manufacture

ALL KINDS OF TIN SHEET, IRON, & COPPER WARE.

A full supply of manufactured ware constantly on hand.

Lumbermen can be supplied with RATTING STOVES of which he intends keeping a supply, orders for spinning, rolling, &c., respectfully solicited. Repairing promptly attended to. As he intends keeping none but the best of work, the people may rely on substantial work. Stock on hand and orders supplied at reasonable rates. Call at the Substantial Tin Shop and see for yourself. JOHN M. SPENCER, March 2, 1864.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

Annual Taxes for 1864.

THE attention of tax payers is hereby called to the provisions of the United States Internal Revenue Law relative to the assessment of annual taxes. By the sixth section of the act of July 1, 1862, it is made the duty of all persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations, made liable by any annual duty, license, or tax, on or before the first Monday of May in each year, to make a list or return to the Assistant Assessor of the District where located of the amount of annual income, the articles or objects charged with a special tax, and the business or occupation liable to pay any license.

Every person who shall fail to make such return by the day specified will be liable to be assessed by the Assessor according to the best information which he can obtain; and in such case the Assessor is required to add fifty per centum to the amount of the items of such list. Every person who shall deliver to an Assessor any false or fraudulent list or statement, with intent to evade the valuation or enumeration required by law, is subject to a fine of five hundred dollars; and in such case the list will be made out by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, and from the valuation and enumeration so made there can be no appeal.

Payment of the annual taxes, except those for licenses, will not be demanded until the thirtieth day of June.

The appropriate blanks on which to make return, and all necessary information will be furnished by Wm. J. HEMPHILL, Assistant Assessor for the First Division, to whom the returns should be delivered on or before the 1st Monday of May, at his office in Curwensville.

DANIEL LIVINGSTON, U. S. Assessor 19th District. Curwensville, March 2, 1864.

WANTED.—A girl to do general housework. Apply to Dr. R. V. WILSON, Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 24, 1864.

STRAY SHEEP.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Lawrence township, on or about the 1st of August last a SHEEP. The owner is hereby requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take it away, otherwise it will be sold according to law. CHARLES LEONARD, Feb. 24, 1864.

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY.

The stockholders of the Clearfield Academy are requested to meet at the office of J. B. McEnally, in Clearfield, on Saturday the 12th day of March, A. D. 1864, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to choose Trustees, &c., for the ensuing year. J. B. McENALLY, Secy of Board of Trustees. Feb. 24, 1864.

LATEST NEWS

A Grand Roll

IS NOW BEING DAILY MADE OBTAIN A SHARE OF THE

NEW GOODS

LATELY BROUGHT TO CLEAR FROM THE EAST BY

BOYNTON & SHOWS

CALL AND EXAMINE THEIR STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

IT CANNOT BE BEATEN CALICOES WITH FAST COLORS CALICOES WITH FAST COLORS

MUSLINS! DELAINES! MUSLINS! DELAINES!

CLOTHS! CASSIMERS! VESTS! CLOTHS! CASSIMERS! VESTS!

LADIES' SHAWLS! GENTS' SHAWLS! LADIES' SHAWLS! GENTS' SHAWLS!

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING! HATS & CAPS! BOOTS & SHOES! HATS & CAPS! BOOTS & SHOES!

CARPETS & OIL-CLOTHS! CARPETS & OIL-CLOTHS!

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST

OUR STOCK OF

FANCY GOODS

IS UNEXAMPLED IN STYLE AND VARIETY!

NOTIONS! NOTIONS! NOTIONS! NOTIONS!

Scarfs! Hand-Nerfs! Neck-Scarfs! Hand-Nerfs! Neck-

Satchels! Foot-Moccasins! Braces! Satchels! Foot-Moccasins! Braces!

Photographic Albums! Photographic Albums!

PIPES, TOBACCO & SIGARS! Or anything else in the Store!

PARTICULAR ATTENTION

ESPECIALLY INVITED TO THE

UNEQUALLED STOCK OF

HARDWARE

WHICH CONSISTS OF

Saws! Hatchets! Chis-

Saws! Hatchets! Chis-

Padlocks! Door & Trunk Locks! Padlocks! Door & Trunk Locks!

Nails! Screws! Hinges & Bolts! Nails! Screws! Hinges & Bolts!

Carpenters' & Blacksmiths' Tools! Carpenters' & Blacksmiths' Tools!

Fishes & Raips! Fishes & Raips!

Show Findings! Show Findings!

Almost anything else in this line!

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT

Queensware

Which they factor themselves cannot be in this season.

THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF

GROCERIES

AND PROVISIONS!

CONSISTING OF

COFFEES! TEAS! SUGARS! COFFEES! TEAS! SUGARS!

Sugar-Cured Hams! Dried Fruit! Sugar-Cured Hams! Dried Fruit!

FISH! FLOUR! GRAIN & SAID

They Have an Assortment of Rafting Utensils

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP! Call and see our stock, whether you purchase or not. REMEMBER THE PLACE, Market street, nearly opposite the Mansion House. Feb. 17, 1864-67.