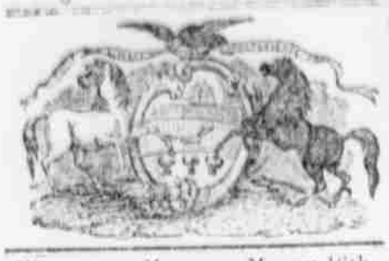
The Clearfield Republican.



WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 16th.

THE NEWS.

Besides some skirmishing in Gen. Butler's Department, at and near Suffolk, Va., and rebel demonstrations against Newbern and other points in North Carolina, the army news is intirely void of interest.

Gen. Grant has been made Lieut. General, visited Gen. Mead at his headquarters, was immediately summoned back to Washington, hence he went West, and the rumor now is that Sherman is to take his place, that McPherson is to take Sherman's place, and Smith or somebody else, to take Mead's place, and that the army of the Potomac is to be increased to 250,000, and march straight to Richmond, in view of which fact "another" draft of from 200,000 to 300,000 men is daily anticipated.

Sherman, it is now ascertained has returned to Vicksburg. He did not advance beyond Meridian, Ala. Some forty miles of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad was destoyed, 4,000 negroes, and 5,000 prisoners, according to the federal accounts, and 800 negroes and no prisoners, according to rebel accounts.

Chase withdraws his name as a candidate for the Presidency. Fremont's friends are thereby much encouraged, and are determined to run him as an independent candidate.

Rumors are again current that France is about to recognize the Southern Confederacy.

The election in New Hampshire on the 8th inst., resulted in favor of the Abolitionists—some 8,000 soldiers having been sent home to vote, as a "military necessity."

The late Maj. Larrimer.

An esteemed friend calls our attention to the remark in our notice of the death of the above named gentleman, in our paper of the 24th February last, reflecting upon the tardiness of Maj. L's. promotion, and makes the following explanation:

"The law passed May 15, 1861, organizing the Reserve Corps, required that all officers in this Corps should be *elected*; the law of the United States, that they should be *appointed* by the Governors of States; and orders from the War Department, dated June 21st, 1862, forbid any more elections to be held. Gov. Curtin could not commission any officer in *this Corps* unless he was elected. As soon as that part of the act of May 15, 1861, was repealed, Maj. Larrimer received his commission."

We have no doubt of the entire correctness of our friend's statement, who was also an ardent and sincere friend of the deceased. Our remark was made from facts within our knowledge, and which are perfectly consistent with the above statement.

The Pennsylvania Reserves and their Traducers.

The last *Jacobin organ* of this place, following in the wake of the Hessian *Telegraph* at Harrisburg, asserts that Gen. McClellan, in his report of the operations of the army of the Potomac, "cast some aspersions upon the noble Pennsylvania Reserves;" adding, "after all that they had undergone, how must it chill the hearts of the veteran survivors of thousands who have so nobly fallen, *to find their former commander imputing to them a want of courage on the battle field.*" An article is also given from the Pittsburgh *Gazette*,—another shoddy organ—referring to a pamphlet, recently issued, containing the reports of Gen. McCall, (who commanded the Reserves) of the battle of Mechanicsville, Gain's Mill, and New Market Cross-Roads, which these libellers assert, "vindicate the Pennsylvania Reserves from the aspersions cast upon their soldierly qualities in Gen. McClellan's report."

Here the charge is distinctly made that Gen. McClellan, in his official Report, "*cast aspertions upon the soldierly qualities*" of that heroic band of soldiers, the Pennsyl. Reserve. Now, if true, why don't they give us the fact—the extract, and words of the report. They have the report before them, then why not give to the world, that part of the report that is derogatory to the "soldierly qualities" of the Pennsylvania Reserves. If they are not totally lost to all sense of shame—if they have a spark of honor above that of cutthroats and garoters, *they will give us the document.* We venture the assertion that the charge that Gen. McClellan imputed to the Pennsylvania Reserves "*a want of courage on the field of battle,*" is as false as the craven heart that makes it.

☞The following, from the Buffalo *Courier*, shows how the Olustee disaster is regarded by the army in Florida:

An officer in a New York regiment, engaged in the recent Florida fight, writes as follows to a relative in this city:

"I have had my foot shot off and may loose part of my leg, *all for being a delegate to the first political convention Abe Lincoln held in Florida.*"

THE NEGRO LEFT OUT.—In his account of the failure of Kilpatrick's raid, our *Jacobin* neighbor totally failed to state the fact that a negro betrayed and misled the force under Dahlgreen, for which he was hung. Come, neighbor, give the d——l his due.

The State Senate—The course of the Democrats Triumphantly Vindicated.

The *Shoddyites* persist in trying to deceive the people as to the real state of the difficulty in the organization of the State Senate. They take a special pleasure in parading the yeas and nays upon certain questions, for the purpose of prejudicing the Democratic Senators with their constituents. For instance, the last *Jacobin organ* of this place, stealing from the Hessian *Telegraph* at Harrisburg, exhibits the vote on the resolution requesting Congress to increase the pay of private soldiers and non-commissioned officers, as showing, that *because* the 15 Democrats voted against that resolution, that *therefore* they are *opposed* to such increase of pay. To complete this system of deception our neighbor refers to a vote taken in the Senate on this same question *before* the election of Dr. St. Clair in the room of Harry White, remarking that "some of the copperhead minority then opposed these resolutions, for the reason, as they alleged, *that the Senate was not fully organized.*"

Here we have the candid admission that the *reason* why the Democrats refused to vote for that resolution *then* was because they did not believe that the Senate was "fully organized." So far so good. For once our neighbor tried to be honest.

But he goes on in his last issue:

"The Senate being now full, and the *retaining* Mr. Penny as Speaker by the majority of that body, the *former plea* for voting against the resolutions referred to *no longer exists.*"

Will our neighbor be kind enough to tell us *how* this "plea" has been altered? It is not enough that the Senate is "now full." Although full, *until they elect a Speaker* it is no more an organized body than it was the first day they met. This is the position of the Democrats. The Constitution says distinctly that "each House" shall choose its own Speaker. This has been the invariable practice for seventy years. There is no other legal way of procuring a Speaker. Yet our neighbor speaks of "retaining" Mr. Penny as Speaker, *who never was elected* by the present Senate. And this is what the Democrats contended for at the commencement of the session, and as honorable men they cannot yield their ground. And this was also the position of the Abolition Senators when they first met, for they held a caucus, nominated their candidate, and afterwards ballotted for him many times. They then, in the hope of brow-beating the Democrats into an ignoble surrender of their position, *assumed* that, as Mr. Penny had been elected Speaker by the *last* Senate at its adjournment, he should be "retained" as Speaker of the present Senate.

Their only reason for assuming this untenable and revolutionary position, was because the Senate was equally divided, and therefore unable to elect a Speaker—except upon some such plan of compromise as was proposed by the Democrats, and rejected by the Abolitionists.

The condition of affairs in the Senate is now different. The election of St. Clair gives the Abolitionists a majority of 1, and they can elect a Speaker whenever they wish. For failing to do so, they are alone responsible. Until a Speaker is elected, there can be no organization, and the Democrats are therefore left no choice but to oppose *every attempt* at legislation. It is not because they *oppose* or *favor* this or that measure, that they vote for or against it; but *because they are not an organized body.*

This is the reason why the Democratic Senators voted against the resolution asking for additional pay to the soldiers, and the only reason; and this fact is well known to these *Jacobin* editors; and if they had the moral honesty of professional pickpockets, they would not attempt to conceal the fact.

THE SENATE ORGANIZED.—Since the foregoing was written, we are advised that Mr. Penny, on Wednesday last, went through the forms of resigning his position as Speaker, (a position which expired by its own limitation when the present Senate met,) when the Senate immediately went into an election of Speaker, which resulted in the choice of Mr. Penny. Thus the Senate is legally organized; and thus the course of the Democrats from the beginning is triumphantly vindicated—while the Abolitionists thereby acknowledge that they have been attempting a fraud and usurpation.

Immediately after the organization, the 15 Democratic Senators, who had voted against the resolution asking for increased pay to the soldiers, asked to have their names recorded in favor of that resolution. But this request the Abolition majority refused to grant.

LAND-SHARKS.—In speaking of this class of Vandals, the Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, under date of the 7th inst., has the following:

"There is a class of men connected with this recruiting business that are not worthy of wearing the human form. They should have lived in those dark ages when it was considered proper to deal in the souls and bodies of men, and when it was not considered criminal to traffic in the liberties of a free people. We have a class of men all over the country who would sell their country for a *small* mess of pottage, who would not scruple to crucify their Saviour for thirty pieces of silver—men who pretend to be very loyal, very patriotic, very much imbittered towards the rebels, and very anxious to fill up the skeleton regiments now in the field. I refer to the horde of VOLUNTEER-BROKERS, who are coining money by a practice which would cause a pirate upon the high seas to blush. A wild Arab from the wilds of Africa would not be guilty of such nefarious business. They do not rob their friends—they do not steal from their own countrymen, while professing the warmest friendship towards them."

"These beautiful specimens of modern land-sharks rob men who are leaving home, friends, and all the comforts of life for the purpose of preserving our national existence; with honeyed words upon their lips they rob them of bounties offered by a generous people to the men who fight our country's battles. You find them upon every street corner. Every new recruit that arrives is besieged by them.—His experience is taken advantage of, and, before he is aware of it, he is enlisted for a locality which pays him, say $300; he gets a couple of hundred, and Mr. Volunteer-Broker gets the other. These men frequently make from fifty to one hundred dollars on a single recruit—sometimes even more. These men should meet the punishment their dastardly conduct deserves. They are as keenly scented as a prairie wolf, and as unrelenting as a horse-leech. Men who follow this for a business deserve the contempt of every honest man. They are not half as honorable as a rebel in open rebellion: While professing loyalty they are coining gold out of the innocent and unexperienced soldier."

[COMMUNICATED.]

Editors of the Clearfield Republican:—

Gentlemen:—I notice in your issue of last week an article reflecting upon the actions of the County Commissioners in offering the $200 bounty to volunteers.

You characterize this act of theirs as a yielding, "to the importunities of a *few* of our citizens" I think you do the Commissioners injustice. The offering of the bounty was not brought about by any outside pressure whatever, *but was, the well considered conclusion of their own minds.*

Your remark is calculated to impress your readers with the idea that but "few of our citizens" are in favor of the measure, while the truth is, their name is legion.

The word 'few' would much more truthfully represent the number of those who are arrayed against it. The proof of this is found in the fact that the Democrats of this borough, generally have united in raising a fund for the purpose of paying a borough bounty in addition to that offered by the county. You do the Commissioners injustice, also, in pretending to give the reason which led them to their act, and then making your arguments to demolish these pretended reasons.

It was not because they thought this would be "the last call" but for other and much better reasons, some of which we shall endeaver here to present, that the people may better understand the case, before they pass in judgment upon their servants.

By a reference to *The Age* of the 20th February ult., I find a synopsis of the provisions of the Conscription Act which passed both houses of Congress on the 19th February ult. From that synopsis I quote the following:

"If any drafted person shall hereafter pay money for the procuration of a substitue such payment shall operate only to relieve that person from draft on that call, and his name shall be retained on the roll in filling future quotas."

It is generally conceded, that the President's last call can be satisfied by men only and not by money.

From the Provost Marshall General's order of the 2nd March 1864 I quote this clause:

"If the quota shall not be filled by the first draft the board shall make further drafts until the entire quota is obtained."

From a consideration of the law, the President's call, and the Provost Marshall General's order, we are forced to these conclusions That the quota of Clearfield county must be furnished with men. That the payment of $300 by a drafted man, in fact operates not as a credit, but merely as a cause of exemption.

If we should pay the $300 each for the 344 men called for from this county, we would be just where we started, save that we would be minus $103,200

"Another and another and still another draft will be ordered" until having exhausted "the last dollar" we would still be where we started, and be compelled after all to yield "the last man" of our quota.

The draft being an evil from which we cannot escape, our duty is to make the evil as light as possible.

This duty we contend, the Commissioners are endeavoring to perform. The filling of our quota by offering bounties, costs us *less money* and *fewer men.*

It is cheaper to pay $200 per man than $300, on the self-evident principle proclaimed by President Lincoln—"it is easier to pay a large sum than a larger one."

It is cheaper because when we once pay it our quota is filled which is not the case when we pay the commutation.

It is cheaper because a large portion of the money paid in bounties will remain at home with us, whereas every dollar of the commutation money is drained out of the county.

It costs us fewer men, because if we do not compete with other counties in this manner our citizens will enlist and be accredited to other places. Many did this before our bounty was offered—so too many of the veterans from Clearfield reenlisted and accredited themselves to other places. If 100 men of this county enlist elsewhere, we must furnish 344 men making in reality from Clearfield 444—one hundred more than necessary. Had we offered the bounties earlier we might have got the benefit of all these men—and then Clearfield county would have lost only the number of her quota—now she loses that and many more—and would have lost many more yet had there been no bounty offered.

The bounty takes only those who *can* go and thus saves those to whom it would be a great hardship to be drafted.

The soldier himself reaps the benefit of the commutation.

That it is an endorcement of the policy of the administration I deny. The strongest democratic counties in the state had offered bounties, and many of the democrats of this county, who are as bitterly opposed to Lincoln's abolition policy and arbitrary acts, as any man can be, are found supporting this measure.

Believing that the action of the Commissioners when fully considered, will be sustained by the people, I leave the matter in their hands with confidence.

SIMON.

POSTPONED.—The vendue of Wm. H. Wilson of Boggs township, advertised last week, has been postponed on account of the flood.

Important Rumors from England—Trouble in the Royal Family—Probable Abdication of the Queen.

The Washington correspondent of the *World* says it is rumored in diplomatic circles that Queen Victoria is about to abdicate the throne of England. The advices by the City of New York confirm the reports which have hitherto been current, that the Queen is mentally incapacitated from any longer holding the position of sovereign. She has not been able to sit at council without betraying her mental infirmity; and the recent action of members of the cabinet, particularly that of Lord Palmerston, has given the English public an intimation that a change in the monarchy may speedily be anticipated.

The course of the Prince of Wales lately has indicated a preparation to assume the reins of power. It is undoubtedly the fact that, should he do so, an entirely new foreign policy would be inaugurated upon the Danish question immediately, and afterward upon American affairs, to your advantage. He will reign under the title of King Edward the Seventh.

The *World*, also publishes the following from a correspondent in Paris:

PARIS, Februrary 19.—An English correspondence states that there is great discord in the royal family. The Prince of Wales insists upon sending aid to his father-in-law, the King of Denmark while the Queen is violent in her demonstrations in favor of Germany. But even here her majesty must be at fault, as Germany is now split into two very decided parties. It is also stated that the Prince of Wales has decided leanings towards the conservative party, and is said to make long visits to Lord Derby. His royal highness will probably soon find this party as much out of fashion as its sister, the *legitimist*, in France. The mass for the repose of the soul of the Duchess of Parama, one of the last of the French Bourbons, celebrated at the Madaleine a few days ago, showed that the adherents of the old regime are fast dying out. Only about 1,500 persons were present, and not more than eight or ten carriages from the Faubourg St. Germaine were seen before the door of the church.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* states that at a recent Cabinet Council, on the Danish question, Queen Victoria rose from the table declaring that she could come to no decision without consulting with Prince Albert, retired into her closet, and, on emerging, announced that the Prince was hostile to any act of war by England.

This unmistakable proof of mental aberration is said to have determined Lord Palmerston to urge the abdication of the Queen; and the fact that, instead of joining his mother at Osborne, the Prince of Wales has gone with his Princess to St Leonards, is interpreted as an indication that Edward VII is preparing to mount the throne, and to inaugurate a new foreign policy in the affairs of Great Britain.

The Exchange of Prisoners Resumed.

It will be good news to the country to learn that the exchange of Union for confederate prisoners has been resumed at City Point, on the James river. Eight hundred confederate prisoners have already been exchanged for as many of the poor fellows who were languishing in the rebel prisoners.

The exchange has, it seems, been made possible by the federal government yielding a point it should never have allowed to come up; that is, BUTLER has been excluded from negotiation, as the rebels would not treat with them. The confederate Congress had outlawed BUTLER, and it is not in accordance with established usages for one belligerent power to force an obnoxious agent upon another beligerent power. The negotiation which led to the exchange, so we are informed, was conducted by Major MULFORD on the part of the Union government, and ROBERT OcandR for the confederates. We may now hope to see our brave boys home again, after their long and needless captivity.

This exchange matter is a curious instance of the singular perversity of the War Department. After Colonel LUDLOW had conducted the exchanges satisfactorily for the whole year he was allowed to go on other duty, and General MEREDITH was appointed in his place. Everything got into a snarl at once, because nature had been unkind to the new federal agent in the matter of tact and brains. He appeared to such disadvantage in the correspondence which was subsequently published, that he was removed and BUTLER put in his place. But this made matters worse than ever. BUTLER can write a letter—indeed it is the only thing he does well; but the rebels positively refused to read his effusions. And so our unfortunate soldiers have been kept in unwholesome prisons because the War Department had not wit enough to appoint a man of sense and discretion to transact this delicate business. However, we have commenced the exchanges, and we hope they will hereafter be kept up.—*N. Y. World.*

A Thousand Millions More.

The "daughter of the horse leech," and poor little OLIVER TWIST at the workhouse dinner, have always been looked upon as types of voracity and greediness. But, the "give—give" of the former, and the demand for "more" of the latter, are child's play compared with Secretary CHASE's financial performances. His capacity for swallowing up a nation—muscle, blood, and bones—is unrivalled; he has already absorbed nearly $2,000,000,000, and according to the following correspondence of the Baltimer *Sun*, from Washington, he wants $1,200,000,000 beside:—*Age.*

In looking over the appropriations on the War Department account to supply deficiencies for the present fiscal year I see no provision for bounties to the army, yet the amount to which the government is committed on that head (as said by Senator Sherman and others) is $105,000,000. Senator Wilson truly observed that it would not fall upon this year, but it certainly will fall before the end of the next fiscal year—June 30th 1865. This vast sum is to be provided for in the appropriation bills that are to be passed before the close of this session.

The estimates for bounties at the beginning of the session for the next fiscal year were $8,000,000 only. So that a round sum of $100,000,000 is to be yet appropriated. The deficiency bill for the present fiscal year is over $100,000,000. The amount yet to be appropriated for the 200,000 called out by the late proclamation of the President (not estimated for heretofore) will reach $200,000,000. Add for regular estimates at commencement of the session $800,000,000, and we have an aggregate on account of appropriations this winter of $1,200,000,000.

BANGUINARY.—The remarks of Mr. BOYD, of Missouri, in reply to Mr. BLAIR, exhibits Mr. A. LINCOLN in a very ferocious aspect. He asserted that,

"He had confidence in President Lincoln, who had said to him, 'he had great confidence in the Radical Union men of Missouri;' and the President had further said to him—'if the throats of either the Conservatives, Claybanks, or those of the Radicals, had to be cut, he would spare the Radicals.'"

Here is a bloodthirsty ogre for you, who coolly talks of cutting the throats of a portion of his own people, before he has finished those of his enemies. No one need now impute to any organization in the North the frightful suggestion of "bloodletting," when the lamb-like LINCOLN first intimates the possibility of such an event, and says what *he* intends to do when the pleasant performance commences. The President of the United States, in his amiable moments, has evidently been seriously contemplating the contingency upon which he so sanguinarily speaks in his conversation with Mr. BOYD, and like Mr. ADAMS in England, he is prepared for the emergency. Look out, then gentlemen conservatives of the League; say your prayers frequently and be prepared to meet your end; for some fine morning, after your rolls and coffee, the Aga of the Janizaries will appear at your front door, and pull out of his pocket the fatal bow string. Then you will begin to regret that you have put your trust in Princes, and mourn that you are not "Copperheads." Who would now be a conservative?—*Age.*

☞High bounties do not always rapidly strengthen the army. The Rochester *American* of Friday, mentions the escape of sixteen recruits with $305 bounty each and adds that on the same day there were two hundred and fifty absentees from the 22d cavalry, who had pocketed $75,000 in local bounty.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

Annual Taxes for 1864.

THE attention of tax-payers is hereby called to the provisions of the United States Excise 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 to 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.

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 RAFTING STOVES of which he intends keeping a supply. Orders for spouting, roofing, &c., respectfully solicited. Repairing promptly attended to. As he intends keeping none but the best of workmen, the people may rely on substantial work.

Storekeepers and dealers supplied at reasonable rates.

Call at the *Substantial Tin Shop* and see for yourselves.

JOHN M. SPENCER.

March 2, 1864-tf.

Grain and Feed for Sale.

3,000 Bushels of Wheat for sale at Curwensville, at $1 70 per bushel.
2,000 Bushels of Corn at $1 00 per bushel.
4,000 weight of Wheat chop at $3 40 per cwt.
1,000 weight of Rye chop at the same price.
7,000 lbs. mixed chop at $3 25 per cwt.

JARED F. IRVIN.

Feb. 24, 1864.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN the matter of the Estate of Lilis 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. Swoope, Esq., in the borough 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,
March 2, 1864. Auditor.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

FARMERS, FAMILIES AND OTHERS, can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. Tobias' Venitian Liniment, for dysentery, colic, croup, chronic rheumatism, sore throats, toothache, sea sickness, cuts, burns, swellings, bruises, old sores, headache, mosquito bites, pains in the limbs, chest, back, &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 Venetian Liniment 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 attack of croup 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.

QUAKERTOWN, N. J., May 8, 1858.

Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Office, 56 Cortlandt street N. Y.

March 2, 1864-1m.

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.

A. T. BOYNTON [illegible]

LATEST NEW[illegible]

A Grand R[illegible]

IS NOW BEING DAILY M[illegible] OBTAIN A SHARE OF THE

NEW GOO[illegible]

LATELY BROUGHT TO CLEAR[illegible] FROM THE EAST BY

BOYNTON & SHOWE[illegible]

CALL AND EXAMINE THEIR STOCK OF

DRY GOO[illegible]

IT CANNOT BE BEATEN!

CALICOES WITH FAST COLORS!
CALICOES WITH FAST COLORS!

MUSLINS! DELAINES! [illegible]
MUSLINS! DELAINES! [illegible]

CLOTHS! CASSIMERS! VE[illegible]
CLOTHS! CASSIMERS! VE[illegible]

LADIES' SHAWLS! GENTS' SH[illegible]
LADIES' SHAWLS! GENTS' SH[illegible]

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING!

HATS & CAPS! BOOTS & SH[illegible]
HATS & CAPS! BOOTS & SH[illegible]

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

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAP[illegible]

OUR STOCK OF

FANCY GOO[illegible]

IS UNEXAMPLED IN STY[illegible] AND VARIERY!

NOTIONS! NOTIONS! NO[illegible]
NOTIONS! NOTIONS! NO[illegible]

Scarfs! Head-Nets! Neck[illegible]
Scarfs! Head-Nets! Neck[illegible]

Satchels! Port Monnaies! Be[illegible]
Satchels! Port Monnaies! Be[illegible]

Photographic Albums!
Photographic Albums!

PIPES, TOBACCO & SEGARS!

Or anything else in the Notion [illegible]

PARTICULAR ATTENTION [illegible] ESPECIALLY INVITED TO THE UNEQUALLED STOCK OF

HARD-WARE

WHICH CONSISTS OF

Saws! Hatchets! C[illegible]
Saws! Hatchets! C[illegible]

Padlocks! Door & Trunk Lo[illegible]
Padlocks! Door & Trunk Lo[illegible]

Nails! Screws! Hinges & B[illegible]
Nails! Screws! Hinges & B[illegible]

Carpenters' & Blacksmiths' To[illegible]
Carpenters' & Blacksmiths' To[illegible]

Files & Rasps!
Files & Rasps!

Shoe Findings
Shoe Findings

Almost anything else in this line!

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Queensw[illegible]

Which they flatter themselves cann[illegible] in this section.

THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF

GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS

CONSISTING OF

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

Sugar-Cured Hams! Dried F[illegible]
Sugar-Cured Hams! Dried F[illegible]

FISH! FLOUR! GRAIN & S[illegible]

THEY HAVE an ASSORTMENT OF

Rafting Utensil[illegible]

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEA[illegible]

Call and see our stock, whether you [illegible] or not. ☞REMEMBER THE PLACE, [illegible] ket street, nearly opposite the Mansion [illegible]

Feb., 17, 1864-tf.