

military or naval service for which they might be found competent, persons of African descent; and such persons should be enrolled and organized under such regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws, as the President might prescribe; and further, that they should receive ten dollars per month and one ration, three dollars of which monthly pay might be in clothing."

Without any other law on the subject prior in date to the present session of Congress, (except an imperfect provision in an act of 1862,) the President in his message in December 8, 1863 announced, that "of those who were slaves at the beginning of the rebellion, fully one hundred thousand are now in the United States military service; about one-half of which number actually bear arms in the ranks."

At the present session, on the 24th of February, an act amendatory of the description law of 1863 was approved, the twenty-fourth section of which provides for the enrollment of colored persons between twenty and forty-five years of age; that slaves of loyal masters enrolled, drawn and mastered into the public service, shall be free, and one hundred dollars for each shall be paid to the master; and that in those States represented in Congress, the loyal master of a slave who volunteers into the public service shall be paid a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, out of the military commutation fund.

By the army appropriation bill, approved June 15, 1864, it was further provided, "that all persons of color who have been or may be mustered into the military service of the United States shall receive the same uniform, clothing, arms, equipments, camp equipage, rations, medical and hospital attendance, pay and emoluments, other than bounty, as other soldiers of the regular or volunteer forces of the United States of like age of the service, from and after the first day of January, 1864; and that every person of color who shall hereafter be mustered into the service, shall receive such sums in bounty as the President shall order in the different States and parts of the United States, not exceeding one hundred dollars [each]."

This enactment is similar in terms to a bill which passed the Senate in March last, upon the consideration of which it was announced, that at least two hundred thousand colored troops would be raised. Adding to this number the number stated by the President to be in service in December last, would make one quarter of a million of troops of this description.

The measures above mentioned would establish the following points in the policy of the Government. First. The employment of black troops generally, both slave and free. Second. The equality of black troops with white as to compensation and supplies, and Third. The payment to the loyal master of a slave of a bounty of one hundred dollars when the slave is drafted into the service, or of a bounty not exceeding three hundred dollars when he volunteers.

The practical results of this policy are, to obtain an inferior quality of troops at the highest rate of expense; to impose upon the Treasury the support of an enormous number of undisciplined and ignorant negroes, to recognize the principle of buying negroes from their masters, which public interests require it not, and to incur the risk of breaking down in the war because of the incompetency of the negroes employed in its prosecution. Besides, it is notorious that in pursuing this policy, the negro women and children must, to a great extent, be thrown upon the Government for support or be left to perish.

There has never been extensive objection to the employment of negroes under the act of 1862, in those war employments for which they are fitted as laborers and teamsters, and for camp service. In the warm parts of the country, especially, they could be thus usefully employed, and a reasonable number doubtless might also be employed for some sort of service in the navy. But to employ an unwieldy number of them at such prodigious expense, is most evident folly and wrong, and it will be well if signal disaster does not result from it. We know no reason for this extravagant, costly, and dangerous policy, except a desire of the majority in Congress to establish (if indeed their enactments could accomplish such object) the equality of the white and black races with each other. But doubtless, the employment of blacks in the war is to be made the pretext for extending to them the right of suffrage and also social position, and to be followed, probably, by the organization of a considerable body of them into a standing army.

To be Continued.

WAR, OR NO WAR!

A FRESH ARRIVAL OF SUMMER GOODS!

AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.

I am just receiving and opening a carefully selected stock of fashionable Spring & Summer

GOODS

of almost every description, STAPLE & FANCY

A beautiful assortment of Prints and Dry goods, of the newest and latest styles. Also a great variety of useful notions.

DRY-GOODS AND NOTIONS.

Bonnets, Shawls, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, a large quantity, Hardware, Queensware, Drugs and Medicines, Oil and Paints, Carpet & Oil Cloths.

GROCERIES.

Fish, Bacon and Flour, Mackerel in 4 and 4 barrels, of the best quality, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash or ready pay prices.

My old friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call.

N. B.—All kinds of GRAIN and approved COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods.

WM. F. IRWIN.

Clearfield, May 4, 1864.

S. F. McCLOSKEY, Practical Surveyor, of

Clearfield county. Having purchased the Instruments, Drafts, &c., of the late Thomas Ross, dec'd, he will be ready to attend to business on the shortest notice; he can be consulted at his residence with Robert Ross, one mile from Curwensville, or by letter addressed to him at Curwensville.

S. F. McCLOSKEY.

sp. 27 '64-ly.

JAMES E. WATSON,

Merchant and dealer in Timber, Saw-logs, Boards and Shingles, Marysville, Clearfield county, Pa. Jan. 29, 64-ly.

The Clearfield Republican.



WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 27th.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF, JACOB A. FAUST, of Curwensville.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER, CONRAD BAKER, of Knox twp.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, W. M. McCULLOUGH, of Clearfield.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR, M. L. C. EVANS, of Pike township.

FOR CORONOR, HENRY W. LARKE, of Clearfield.

Is an Honorable Peace Possible Now?

Before an intelligent answer can be given to this question, it is best to decide another, to wit:—what would be an honorable peace?

In the minds of all true patriots—we mean those who love their country for the sake of the protection to life and property which it used to afford, for the prosperity enjoyed by all branches of peaceful and honest industry, for the many privileges and blessings enjoyed by all citizens, for its power and influence in the family of nations, and for the hope they entertained that this, their country, would continue in its career of advancement and progress until the whole world should become regenerated and disenthralled—in the estimation of all such men, a peace securing the restoration of that glorious old Union would be an honorable peace.

The States were then universally admitted to be independent and sovereign commonwealths, with perfect control over their local institutions. The assumption that the General Government, either through the Legislature, or the Executive, retained even a supervisory control over the States affecting their domestic and local affairs, would have been resisted with the same energy as would have been the attempt to authorize the separate States to interfere the one with the other.

Such was the plan of government transmitted to the men of the present day by its authors. It was a very plain and simple system, and worked wonderfully well for more than seventy years. So perfect was this system—thus understood and administered—that during that period our country advanced in wealth and power until she ranked among the first nations of the earth—and the only one without a national debt. To regain that proud position must be the heart's desire of all true patriots. Is that possible? We believe it is.

Let the Administration at Washington proclaim to the world that it is ready to make peace upon these terms, and another drop of blood need not be shed. This is our firm belief; and if the people want peace upon such terms they have only to turn out of office their present incompetent rulers, and put in men who will do their duty. We say therefore, that an honorable peace is now possible.

But, say these Jacobins, slavery was the cause of the war (but exactly how they are not able to point out) and therefore slavery must die; and in their eyes no peace that does not look to the extermination of slavery would be honorable. Would this be restoring the Union as our fathers made it? Certainly not—for they left the States perfectly free to have, or not to have, slavery, just as they might elect. But it is false to say that slavery was the cause of the war. As well say that the element of fire, and not the incendiary that applied the torch, caused the conflagration. Let us agree to let slavery alone—or rather, let us concede to the sovereign States the right to deal with this, together with all other domestic institutions, as they see proper—just as the framers of the Government did—and we will have no very great trouble to restore the Union.

The public attention is especially invited to the correspondence between certain gentlemen in the interest of the rebel government on the one side, and Horace Greeley and President Lincoln's Private Secretary, on the other, which we insert elsewhere.

If this correspondence is genuine—as to which fact there appears to be no doubt—then Mr. Lincoln says to the American people that the only terms upon which they can have peace and Union is upon the condition that negro slavery shall be forever abolished. Peace and Union, such as we had before the war, is within our grasp; but it is declined; and the elevation of the negro, and the total overthrow of States' Rights, demanded as the *sine qua non*.

The position of the Democratic party, that the war is for negro emancipation, and not for a restoration of the Union, is thus officially sanctioned.

In the face of these monstrous disclosures, will the people respond to the late call for half a million of men? We shall see.

Who will sustain him in his career of madness? The answer is, the office-holders, and the waddy patriots. But the honest

man, the farmer, the mechanic, and the laboring man—from whose ranks our armies are filled—no matter how strong has been their political faith heretofore—can not longer be deceived.

The Abolition organs are at their old game of misrepresenting the position of the Democratic party on the question of the right of the army to vote. They know that if the question was honestly and fairly submitted, it could not command the votes even of one tenth the citizens of the State—no, not even one tenth the votes of the citizens who are now soldiers in the field. But it is by misrepresentation and open falsehood that they hope to induce a majority of the people of Pennsylvania to deposit their votes in its favor on Tuesday next.

Let every man bear in mind that the right of the soldier to vote is not new, and never was denied. If he is otherwise qualified, his being a soldier does not weaken, but, if possible, should strengthen his right to vote. But the single fact of his being a soldier does not qualify him—else all minors, as well as all negroes, if soldiers, would have this sacred right.

Therefore, when the Abolitionists assert that the Democrats are opposed to the soldiers having a vote, they assert that which is palpably false. We look upon the right of suffrage as the most valuable that a free people can possess. As long as this right remains unobstructed, they can protect their liberties. Take this right from them, or expose it to fraud, or to the corrupting influences of military dictation—as must inevitably be the case if polls are opened in the camps—and they may as well surrender all their other rights—for they will soon follow.

Such a surrender is now proposed to be made. Adopt the proposed amendment of the Constitution on next Tuesday, and thus authorize polls to be opened in all the military camps, whether in Virginia, Texas, or out among the Rocky Mountains, or on the shores of the Pacific ocean, and our inestimable right of free suffrage will be but a miserable mockery.

If the soldiers could vote uninfluenced and unawed by their superiors, the Democratic party would not lose thereby. But the Administration is very anxious that they should vote for a particular set of candidates.

Pains is taken to keep the truth from the army, and to ply the soldiers with unfair statements and open falsehoods. The officers are all appointed by the Administration, and look to it for higher positions. Of course, the more votes such officer can return from his regiment or company, the stronger will be his claims for promotion. Therefore, those soldiers who cannot be induced to vote to suit their officers can be ordered to positions on the day of election where it will not be convenient for them to vote; or if they shall vote—there being no law to punish frauds thus committed—the returns can be so altered as to suit.

Are the people prepared thus to throw away their dearest birthright? Let the result of the election on next Tuesday answer the question.

Those who desire to assist the Abolitionists in this scheme for the perpetuation of their power, will vote in favor of this measure; those who desire to guard the right of suffrage, and the purity of the ballot-box, will vote against it.

A BRITISH ACT.

Officers have a great deal to try their patience very often, especially on a march, when men will struggle and shirk duty. With this fact before an officer, he should discriminate before using harsh measures. Yesterday, while on our return from the front, we met a large number of stragglers, many of them overcome with heat—especially the old men, who were all encumbered with heavy knapsacks. One of these men, at least sixty years of age and grey headed, wearing the uniform of the invalid corps, was standing at the side of the road, fixing his heavy and numerous traps, when an officer in undress uniform came down the road going towards Washington. He rode up to the old man and ordered him into the middle of the road and to march forward with other stragglers. The worn out old man did not move as quickly as the officer thought he should, when the officer, who was mounted, drew his saber and cut the old veteran on the back of the head four or five times until the blood flowed copiously.

The old soldier did not know the man to be an officer, as he did not look like one, having no mark to designate him as such, except by close inspection one could discern two little marks on his coat collar, denoting him to be a captain.

The old man, much injured and irritated, brought his musket to a charge, for the purpose of defending himself from further assault, as the officer might have been a Confederate, endeavoring to live a number of prisoners. The officer, acting all the time like a demon, out with his revolver and fired, his horse rearing, the ball passed over the old man's head. He then out with his sabre and cut at the old man until he begged for his life. He was finally marched off all bloody, with the officer damning him for a d—d Irishman.

In the whole course of our life we never saw such a brutish piece of work, and if such actions are allowed, is it any wonder that men will not volunteer? We have seen squirts and popinjays, just from their mother's leading strings, curse and strike their betters, for some slight, as they deemed, to their dignity. We have seen cowardly second lieutenants, fellows who never could be got into action, and who finally fainted at the sound of a gun, have soldiers "tied up" for not touching their hats or uncovering every time they chose to go into the men's quarters.

Officers should recollect that they are but soldiers themselves, and that the same laws that protect them also protect the private. They must deal with the neg

as they would be dealt with themselves by their superiors. If Gen. Hancock, Gen. W. F. Smith, or Gen. McCook had been on hand, and saw this officer's act, they would have broke him at once.—Washington Union.

REPORTED PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

A correspondence between C. C. CLAY of Alabama, Prof. HOLCOMB of Virginia, and others, representing President DAVIS; and HORACE GREELEY, of the New York Tribune, and Major HAY, Private Secretary of the President, representing President LINCOLN, took place on British territory, at Niagara, commencing on the 12th and ending on the 21st instant. It was opened by the above named gentlemen, together with Jacob THOMPSON, of Mississippi, making application through Geo. SANDERS, (formerly of New York, but now of the Southern Confederacy,) to Mr. Greeley, for a safe conduct of themselves from President Lincoln to visit Washington in the interest of peace. This application was made to Mr. Greeley on the 12th. His reply, dated the 17th, is as follows:

NIAGARA FALLS, July 17. Gentlemen: I am informed that you are duly accredited from Richmond as the bearer of propositions looking to the establishment of peace; that you desire to visit Washington in the fulfillment of your mission; and that you further desire that Mr. George N. SANDERS shall accompany you. If my information be thus far substantially correct, I am authorized by the President of the United States to tender you his safe conduct on the journey proposed, and to accompany you at the earliest time that will be agreeable to you.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, yours, HORACE GREELEY. Clay and Holcomb reply to this on the 18th, correcting the error into which Mr. Greeley seems to have fallen: The following is an extract from their note of this date:

The safe conduct of the President of the United States has been tendered us. We regret to state, under some misapprehension of facts, we have not been accredited to him from Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace. We are, however, in the confidential employment of our Government, and are entirely familiar with its wishes and opinions on that subject; and we feel authorized to declare that if the circumstances disclosed in this correspondence were communicated to Richmond, we would be at once invested with the authority to which your letter refers, or other gentlemen clothed with full powers would be immediately sent to Washington, with the view of hastening a consummation so much to be desired, and terminating at the earliest possible moment the calamities of the war.

This note is acknowledged by Mr. Greeley on the same day, as follows: NIAGARA, N. Y., July 18. Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of this date by the hand of Mr. W. C. Jewett, the nature of facts therein presented being materially different from that which was understood to exist by the President when he intrusted me with the safe conduct required, it seems to me on every account advisable that I should communicate with him by telegraph, and solicit fresh instructions, which I shall at once proceed to do.

I hope to be able to transmit the result this afternoon, and at all events I shall do so at the earliest moment. Yours truly, HORACE GREELEY.

On the 18th Mr. Greeley transmitted the reply of Mr. Lincoln, stating the terms upon which these gentlemen could visit Washington. These terms will be found in the "proclamation" of Mr. Lincoln, embraced in the following reply of Messrs. Clay and Holcomb, which we give entire, and which closes the correspondence: NIAGARA FALLS, CLIFTON HOUSE, July 21, 1864.

To Hon. Horace Greeley: Sir: The paper handed to Mr. Holcomb yesterday, in your presence, by Major HAY, A. A. G., in an answer to the application in our note of the 18th inst., is couched in the following terms: EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.

To whom it may concern: Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

The application to which we refer was elicited by your letter of the 17th instant, in which you inform Mr. Jacob Thompson and ourselves that you were authorized to tender us his safe conduct on the hypothesis that we were "duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace," and desired a visit to Washington in the fulfillment of this mission. This assertion, to which we then gave, and still do, entire credence, was accepted by us as the evidence of a most unexpected, but most gratifying change in the policy of the President, a change which we felt authorized to hope might terminate in the conclusion of a peace mutually just, honorable, and advantageous to the North and to the South, exacting no condition but that we should be "duly accredited from Richmond, as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace."

Thus preferring a basis for conference as comprehensive as we could desire, it seemed to us that the President opened a door which had previously been closed against the Confederate States for a full interchange of sentiments, free discussion of conflicting opinions, and untrammelled effort to remove all causes of controversy by liberal negotiations. We, indeed, could not claim the benefit of a safe conduct which had been tendered to us in a character we had no right to assume and had never affected to possess; but the uniform declarations of our Executive and Congress, and their thrice repeated, and as often repulsed attempts to open negotiations, furnish a sufficient pledge that this conciliatory manifestation on the part of

the President of the United States would be met by them in a temper of equal magnanimity. We had, therefore, no hesitation in declaring that if this correspondence was communicated to the President of the Confederate States, he would promptly embrace the opportunity presented for seeking a peaceful solution of this unhappy strife. We feel confident that you must share our profound regret that the spirit which dictated the first step toward peace had not continued to animate the councils of your President. Had the representatives of the two Governments met to consider this question, the most momentous ever submitted to human statesmanship, in a temper of becoming moderation and equity, followed as their deliberations would have been by the prayers and benedictions of every patriot and Christian on the habitable globe, who is there so bold as to pronounce that the frightful waste of individual happiness and public prosperity which is daily saddening the universal heart, might not have been terminated, or if the desolation and carnage of war must still be endured through weary years of blood and suffering, that there might not, at least, have been infused into its conduct something more of the spirit which softens and partially redeems its brutalities.

Instead of the safe conduct which we solicited, and which your letter gave us every reason to suppose would be extended for the purpose of initiating a negotiation in which neither government would compromise its rights or its dignity, a document has been presented which provokes as much indignation as surprise. It bears no feature of resemblance to that which was originally offered, and is unlike any paper which ever before emanated from the constitutional executive of a free people. Addressed "to whom it may concern," it precludes negotiation, and prescribes in advance the terms of a conditions of peace. It returns to the original policy of "no bargaining no negotiations, no truces with rebels except to bury their dead until every man shall have laid down his arms, submitted to the government and expiated for mercy." What may be the explanation of this sudden and entire change in the views of the President, of this withdrawal of a courteous overture for negotiations at the moment it was likely to be accepted, of this emphatic recall of words of peace just uttered, and fresh blasts of war to the bitter end, we leave for the speculation of those who have the means or inclination to penetrate the mysteries of his cabinet or fathom the caprice of his imperial will. It is enough for us to say that we have no use whatever for the paper which has been placed in our hands. We could not transmit it to the President of the Confederate States without offering him an indignity dishonoring ourselves, and incurring the well-merited scorn of our countrymen: While an ardent desire for peace pervades the people of the Confederate States, we rejoice to believe that there are few if any among them who would purchase it at the expense of liberty, honor and self-respect. If it can be secured only by their submission to terms of conquest, the generation is yet unborn which will witness its restitution. If there be any outcast in the North who is entitled to proffer the conditions of this manifesto, there is none in the South authorized to entertain them. Those who control our armies are the servants of the people, not their masters, and they have no more inclination than they have right to subvert the social institutions of the sovereign states, to barter away their priceless heritage of self-government. This correspondence will not, however, we trust, prove wholly barren of good results. If there is any citizen of the Confederate States who has clung to a hope that peace was possible with this administration of the federal government, it will strip from his eyes the last film of such delusion. Or, if there be any whose hearts have grown faint under the suffering and agony of this, it will inspire them with fresh energy to endure and brave whatever may yet be requisite to preserve to themselves and their children all that gives dignity and value to life, or hope and consolation to death. And if there be any patriots or Christians in your land who shrink appalled from the illimitable vista of private misery and public calamity which stretches before them, we pray that in their bosoms a resolution may be quickened to recall the abused authority and vindicate the outraged civilization of their country. For the solicitude you have manifested to inaugurate a movement which contemplates results the most noble and humane, we return our sincere thanks; and are most respectfully and truly,

Your obedient servants, C. C. CLAY, JR., JAMES P. HOLCOMB.

Other accounts furnish what purports to be the terms upon which the Richmond Government is willing to make peace, as follows: The restoration of the Union in *status quo* upon this basis: First. All negroes which have been actually freed by the war to be secured in such freedom.

Second. All negroes at present held as slaves to remain so.

Third. The war debt of both parties to be paid by the United States.

Fourth. The old doctrine of State rights to be recognized in reconstructing the Union.

When this proposition was laid before Mr. Lincoln, he immediately telegraphed to Mr. Greeley the terms upon which he would accept a settlement, as follows: The full and complete restoration of the Union in all its territorial integrity; the abandonment of slavery by the seceded States, under conditions which should, while respecting the property rights of all loyal men, afford ample security against another war in the interest of slavery.

MARRIED—On the 26th inst., by Rev. Thomas Tracy, Mr. DANIEL CONLEY, of this place, to Miss MARY C. DOUGHERTY, of Lawrence tp.

The above item of news was accompanied by an unmistakable token of the good wishes of the parties immediately interested—all of which were duly appreciated.

While on this subject we claim the privilege of apologizing for neglecting a similar acknowledgment, last week, in the case of our excellent young friends HARRY ROSS and MAGY FLANNIGAN.

On Sunday, the 17th instant, at the house of John Egan, in Bessaria township, by G. W. Rhoad, Esq., Mr. MILTON SLOOPY, of Knox township, and Miss MARY JANE RICHARDS, of Ferguson township.

DIED—In this place, yesterday morning, dysentery, Robert, son of Augustus and Elizabeth Goodrich, aged about two years. He was born in Luthersburg, on the 19th inst. He was held, son of Geo. M. and Catherine Goodrich, aged one year and seven months. In Bradford co., on the morning of the 17th inst., S. Francis Egan, daughter of Austin and Elizabeth Shirley, aged 4 months and 6 days.

New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership between the undersigned in the publication of the Clearfield Republican, dissolved by mutual consent on the 16th of July, 1864.

The Books are in the hands of the junior partner for collection. Those patrons knowing their shares indebted to the late publishers for subscription, advertising, or other job work, are respectfully invited to call and settle their accounts at their earliest convenience. D. W. MOORE, G. B. GOULDEN, Clearfield, July 27, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the practice of the law in Clearfield and adjoining counties, is dissolved by mutual consent. WM. A. WALLACE, JOHN G. HALL, Clearfield, July 27, 1864.

The business will be continued at Clearfield as heretofore, by WM. A. WALLACE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—I hereby give notice that letters of administration on the estate of WM. E. MOORE, late of Clearfield borough, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to call and make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. HANNAH MOORE, Adm'r. Jly 27 '64.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters of executory on the estate of William Moore, late of Knox tp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOHN SLOOPY, A. C. FARR, Executors. Jly 27 '64.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE. Fifty Acres in Karthaus Township. BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, the following Real Estate will be sold on the premises on SATURDAY the 23d day of AUGUST, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M.: A certain tract of land situated in Karthaus township, bounded by lands of I. C. WOOD, D. MOORE, et al., containing FIFTY ACRES about twenty acres of which is cleared and cultivated; the residue is farming land of good quality—late the estate of John Hartung, dec'd. Terms—One half the purchase money on formation of sale, and the balance thereof a year, to be secured by bond and mortgage. GODEFRY HARTUNG, Adm'r of John Hartung, dec'd. Jly 27 '64.

Still on a Rush.

NEW FIRM. BOYNTON, SHOWERS & GRAMM.

Summer Goods NEW And Very Cheap!

BOYNTON, SHOWERS & GRAMM, successors to Boynton & Showers, announce to the public that they are opening an extensive assortment of SUMMER GOODS.

At the old stand in Graham's new building they offer to sell at astonishingly low prices (considering their cost) for cash or on credit country produce. Their stock of DRY GOODS CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

Customers can find here CALICOES WITH FINE COLORED MUSLINS; DELAINES; LAINES; CLOTHS; CASSIMERS; VESTS; LADIES' SHAWLS; GENTS' SHIRTS; HATS & CAPS; BOOTS & SHOES; CARPETS & OIL-CLOTHS.

OUR STOCK OF FANCY GOODS IS UNEXAMPLED IN STYLE AND VARIETY, embracing NOTIONS! NOTIONS! NOTIONS! Scarfs! Head-Nets! Neck-Ties! Satchels! Port Monies! Dressing Photographs Albums!

PIPES, TOBACCO & SEGARS. PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS. Or anything else in the Notion Line.

ALSO, HARD-WARE Queensware GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

All of the best quality, and selected with regard to the trade of Clearfield county. AT P. BOYNTON, SHOWERS & GRAMM, JOSEPH SHOWERS, EDWARD GRAMM, Clearfield, July 27, 1864.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Simey W. Thompson and J. W. Watson in this city dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be conducted by the firm who will settle the business of the firm. MARYSVILLE, JUN. 29 JAMES E. WATSON.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.—Tins, Crockery, Glassware, Woodware, Looking Glasses, Nails, Glass, Oil, Paint, Lead, Paper, at all prices at J. P. KRATZER'S.