



WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAR. 29, 1865

pronouncing the Southern "braggarts and cowards," the war came. What could be more "melancholy!" The historian will record it as without a parallel.

Is Justice Cheated? Or is this a Despotism?

The following item appeared in the Jacobin organ in this place on the 15th:

RELEASED.—A large number of citizens who were arrested in this county have been released on taking the oath of allegiance, and giving their parole to report when required. Their discharge was effected through the efforts of H. B. Swoope, Esq., who has been at Harrisburg and Washington for the last two weeks for that purpose. The following are among the number discharged: Peter Keller, Israel Hoffmann, Henry Shugart, George Shugart, John Kahny, C. Shugart, D. E. Hoffmann, Henry Zilliox, Jr., George Koth, George J. Weaver, Jacob Keller, Andrew Miller, Samuel Miles, Jesse Wagner, Isaac Dunlap, Russ Dunlap, John Mays, Johnathan Bowman, David Rowles, J. Blake Walters, Jacob Hubler, John D. Miller. A number of others were discharged in the same way, whose names we do not know.

Now, here is a problem. Either these men were most cruelly outraged by this "best government under the sun," or else justice has been cheated. Which is it? If they were guilty of any crime, they ought to have been punished, and Mr. Swoope ought to be prosecuted for cheating the law. But if they were innocent—as we are sure they were—then what kind of Government have we that will drag men from their homes and incarcerate them in prison hundreds of miles away, and there confine them until some insignificant lawyer away off in the backwoods finds time to spend "two weeks" in gaining an audience at the royal palace, and laying the facts before the ruling power? But, are these men guilty, or innocent, in the eyes of Mr. Swoope? This is the question: In the last Jacobin organ (of the 15th) this same man—Swoope—occupies two columns and a half to prove that the "Democratic Castle" was a "sworn" secret organization, and that its purpose was "resistance to the draft." These are the two facts, and the only two, he undertakes to establish; and which, with the garbled statement of Bloom (which he emphatically disclaimed and repudiated on his trial) and Miles, he affects to feel perfectly satisfied that he had made out his case. Well, grant that he has.—He will agree with us, then, that if such was the character, and such the obligation, of the "Castle," it was an unlawful organization, and its members violators of the law, deserving punishment. These positions are self-evident. All members of that organization—if it is what Swoope undertakes to prove, and affects to believe it to be—have violated the Conscription law, and are subject to punishment. Now, what do we find Swoope doing? He tells us in his own language that at least two of the men who were released through his efforts were members of this "conspiracy." Mr. Swoope, therefore, is either participating criminal, and cheating justice of her just dues, or else he disbelieves that which he occupies two-and-a-half columns to prove.

It is a dilemma with two but horns, one or the other of which he must take. We have heretofore said that the "Castle" was merely a political organization, requiring no oath, but simply an obligation of honor and fidelity to the Democratic party. We spoke advisedly. Unlike the "Know-nothing" party, it prescribed no man on account of his religion or birth place. Its platform was the Constitution, and every plank in it was part and parcel of the States Rights doctrine upon which the Union was formed. This was the "Castle." What others may have interpolated into it, we know not. But if they added any oath, or resistance to any law, it thereby ceased to be consistent with the Constitution upon which it claimed to be founded, and likewise ceased to be "the Democratic Castle."

Arbitrary Arrests. The following proceedings took place in our State Senate on the 22d inst. It is doubtful whether anything will come of it. It will likely sleep the sleep that knows no waking in the Committee on the militia. Still we feel like thanking that hardened old sinner—Mr. LOWRY—for his condemnation of the act. He thinks the authorities at Washington are not to blame. In this we differ with him. If it is done at all it is done by their authority, and hence they are responsible—and especially are they to "blame" for permitting such outrages to be committed in their name. Mr. LOWRY evidently referred to the case of Maj. WILKINSON of this county, as the victim of this cruel tyranny.

Mr. WALLACE offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report at the next session what civilians not amenable to military law are now or have been confined under military jurisdiction, and giving power to send for persons and papers. Mr. LOWRY said he had visited a house near the river bank in this city and found there twenty-seven men confined who were neither deserters or drafted men. The authorities at Washington were not to blame, and he went there and appealed and they were discharged. There were complaints from various parts of the State and he knew of one case, that of an old man whose son and son-in-law were in military service, and yet he was tried and convicted by a military court martial, when he (Mr. LOWRY) did not consider him in the slightest disloyal.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Militia.

Letter from Co. A, 100th Regt., P. V.

BEFORE PETERSBURG, VA., Mar. 14, 1865. MR. MOORE, DEAR SIR:—I write to you today to request you to publish the following names. They are all Clearfield county men, (Drafted and substitutes) They all belong to the different companies of this regiment. It may be a benefit to some one at some time to know where those persons are, for instance, in case of an election, &c. The following are the names: Lewis E. Harsh, Joseph Rowles, Andrew Rowles, Bigler Dunlap, H. P. Williams, H. J. Sloppy, George M. Cracken, Jr., William Watson and brother, J. G. Jamison, Wm. T. Sifford, James McDavit, George Sheff, John Haney, R. Knapp, Salvista Luther, James Cathcart, John Baughman, John Wiley, John J. J. Mignet, William Henry, Matthias Shea, Thomas Divinye, Ellis Burns, E. J. Barber, Abraham Goss, Smith Howard, Shanon Witherite. There are a few more whose names I cannot just now think of. Those men are in good health, with the exception of Andrew Rowles, who was wounded while standing picket a few nights ago. His wound is rather a severe one, but he is getting along as well as can be expected.

The Davis boys send their respects to us daily. They kill or wound someone in the regiment every day. The sharpshooters have a perfect view of us. It is they that do the mischief. We lay about two miles to the right of Fort Hell, the fort was constructed under command of Col. John Irvin of the 149th Bucktails. It is a splendid fort, and gives credit to the gallant Colonel. Our lines here are strong and so are those of the rebels, and if ever there is a charge made by either party there will few be left to tell the result. Last night there was considerable musket firing going on the left, but I have not learned what it meant. The roads are getting good, and no doubt the army will soon be on a move. I suppose the draft has been made for the 19th district, and we may soon look for some of our Clearfield boys to join us. Good luck to them. Those that came with us, who were great war men while at home, have become somewhat reconciled, and at present the word "war!" is itself enough for them. Yours, &c.

For the Republican.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN, Dear Sir:—There has been so much boasting about Gulich township being "out of the draft" that I think it is but just that the people of Clearfield should know how we do it. As you are aware, LITTLE GULICH—as the folks delight to call her—Little Gulich, is a more than one sense—Little Gulich, I say, is exceedingly patriotic, and her School Board pre-eminently so. Well, the majority of this Board, having more fear of the rebels than of wrong doing, have, in direct violation of three or four provisions of the statute, taxed us until there is scarcely one of us that has property enough to pay our assessment. In December, 1863, we elected two School Directors who were pledged to vote no tax for bounty purposes. In the following August they went to Waterford to have their names stricken off the enrollment list on account of disability; but the Surgeon could not see the disability, and they came home advocating a vigorous prosecution of the war—by taxation. For 1864 the Commissioners laid a tax for county purposes of 5 per cent. But notwithstanding this, our loyal Longears laid another tax of 6 per cent. Had they taxed us in reason it might have been in silence, but as it is we are compelled to speak. When the Commissioners taxed us for bounty purposes the School Directors had no power to do the same. The law limits the tax to 2 per cent. in one year, but the Directors put upon us 6 1/2—making our tax in one year, for one purpose, 11 1/2 per cent. They have an original way, too, of laying this tax: They singled out certain persons that did not subscribe liberally, to their bounty fund, and the widows and orphans; and not a loyal Longear that put his name to the paper, whether he paid or not, is taxed!

One of the Board, upon accommodation, took some of their bonds, and more accommodatingly still, signed his own hands as president pro. tem! Comment is unnecessary.

Notwithstanding all the tax laid by our School Directors, we have not had school in several of our schoolhouses for a long time, and none in Janeville since last September; and worse, not a dollar has been paid for the last term taught.

For the Republican

Mr. Editor:—I see by the papers that Pat. Curley claims that he attended the great Peace meeting in your Town, on the 13th of August last, and that he was then and there "taught" by Bigler and Wallace to resist the draft. Now I would ask Patrick if he was not too drunk on that occasion to attend the meeting? If he denies this, then I want him to tell how drunk, a man must be before he is too drunk to be "taught!" And again: If a man is so drunk that his friends are compelled to hide him in the Arbitration room, while the speeches are being delivered, is it likely that said speeches "taught" him to resist the draft.

The fact is well known that there was but a single disturbance of the peace on that day, and that occurred in the evening after the meeting adjourned, which was the result of bad whiskey, and Patrick is said to have been in it up to his eyes, and the whiskey in Patrick.

Disaster on the New York Central Railroad. Two Passengers Killed and many injured.

ALBANY, March 23.—A serious accident occurred about noon to-day, on the Central Railroad, about two miles west of Oriskany. The Cleveland and Cincinnati express trains are due here at 6.34, and the other at 9.15, being behind time, several trains were united. The train was made up of two locomotives and eleven passenger cars, besides baggage and express cars. The accident was caused by the breaking of a rail in two places. The engines and baggage and express cars passed over in safety, but the smoking car and six passenger cars were thrown off, and two precipitated down an embankment into a ditch where the water was from two to three feet deep. Two passengers, Rev. Dr. Charles Stark, of Lee Center, Oneida county, and Christopher Higgins, of Higginville, Oneida county, were killed, and between twenty and thirty were more or less injured. The train was going at a high rate of speed, and several persons narrowly escaped drowning.

A General Bounty Law.

The following is believed to be a corrected copy of the General Bounty Law passed at the late session of our State Legislature, and which is now a law:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That so much of the sixth section of the act relating to the payment of bounties to volunteers, approved March 25, 1864, as limits the amount of bounty to be paid to each and every non-commissioned officer and private soldier who may hereafter volunteer and enter the service of the United States to the sum of three hundred dollars be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter it shall and may be lawful for the authorities mentioned in the act to which this is a supplement and the several supplements thereto, and in the mode therein prescribed, or for any special commissioners appointed by any of the courts of quarter sessions in this Commonwealth by authority of existing laws, which commissioners are also hereby invested with all the other powers not herein specially enumerated, conferred by the act to which this is a supplement, together with the several supplements thereto, upon the authorities therein specially mentioned, to raise a sufficient sum to pay a bounty to each volunteer enlisted under the present call, or who may hereafter be enlisted under the pending or future calls, not exceeding four hundred dollars: Provided that the authorities mentioned in the act to which this is a supplement and the several supplements thereto, are hereby authorized to levy and collect a per capita tax not exceeding twenty dollars each upon persons liable to military duty, and upon all able bodied male taxable inhabitants not liable to military duty, between the ages of 21 and 45 years: Provided further, That non-commissioned officers and privates now in actual service of the United States or of this State, and persons who have been honorably discharged from such service, shall be exempt from the per capita tax herein specified, and the property of widows and minor children, and widowed mothers of non-commissioned officers and privates who died in such service, is hereby exempt from the payment of a bounty tax. And provided further, That it shall and may be lawful for the authorities mentioned in the act to which this is a supplement, to pay the amount of bounty herein prescribed to any person drafted into the military service of the United States, and serving therein, or to the families of the same, and in such sums as the said authorities shall deem proper; or to any person furnishing a substitute for said service who may be credited to the quota of any county, city, ward, or borough, township or enrollment district of this Commonwealth: And provided further, That any county or district having a special bounty law, shall be entitled to the provisions of the same, or of this supplement.

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Are We Free? Mr. MEK, of the Bellegrove Watchmen, lately a victim of the present Reign of Terror, in giving his experience of "Five days service" in Lincoln's Bastille, asks the above question, and discourses as follows: There are many of our readers who imagine they are living in a free country, under the "best government ever devised by man"; many who have an idea that no people are blessed with the same amount of liberty they enjoy, and many, very many, that think the republic established by patriotic fathers still exists, offering its bosom as a resting place for the oppressed of all nations. Little do these individuals reckon of the dangers that surround them. Little do they know of the despotism that is crushing out the life of those who were once as free, and are now as guiltless as they themselves. Little do they know of the pest houses, Bastilles, and military prisons that have sprung up in every part of the land under the auspices of Abolitionism.

If they would know the truth, if they would learn the depth of the malignant hate of New England Puritanism towards those that oppose the fanatical and mad policy of its administration if they would see our country as it exists, and learn the extent to which tyranny and despotism is carried by those who are clothed with a "little brief authority," let them visit the Bastilles and prisons that disgrace the north—the pest houses of malignant Abolitionism, filled to overflowing with pale, haggard, suffering victims, who have been arrested and imprisoned—not because of any offence committed, but simply to gratify the hate and envy of the miserable pack of spies and informers, whose guilty and cowardly faces are to be seen in all quarters. Let them look into these places and see men of honor, men that have held high places in society, honest, upright, intelligent men, who have committed no wrong, violated no law, guilty of no act that would, under any circumstances, even in despotic Austria, doom them to what they now suffer—dying by inches, eaten up with vermin and filth that they cannot avoid, and then let them say if this is "free" America, if this is the republic of our fathers.

Go, visit these pest houses under the very shadow of the Capitol of our Commonwealth, within hearing of the Executive chamber of our own State—reeking with noisome filth and vermin, infected with disease of the most loathsome character, overflowing with stench of the most horrid kind. See the scores of beings that are crowded into their small compass. Learn as we have learned that they are victims—not criminals; and then tell us if you may not yet be a victim of the same power that has laid its hand upon them? Answer us, where is your security? If the executioner that has been raked from the seum of society and turned into spies, detectives, and informers can thus cause you neighbors to suffer, can they not do the same thing with you? Are you safe, or is any citizen safe? Have you any security that these miserable hounds will not cause you to be dragged from home, and family and friends, and without hearing, accusation or trial, be imprisoned for months or years in these noisome, sickening holes? Hundreds as innocent and as patriotic as you, have been; what is to save you? Answer yourself that question, and then answer us if these things were permitted under a Democratic Administration?

THE WAR NEWS.

Southern Accounts of Sherman's Defeat—The Advance of His Left and Centre Columns checked—He Suffers Heavy Loss. WASHINGTON, March 25.—9 o'clock P. M.—The following extracts from Richmond papers have been received this evening at 8:30 P. M. from Gen. Grant. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, March 23.—Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.—Richmond papers received. The following is in a dispatch from North Carolina: "It is understood in official circles that no fighting has occurred in North Carolina since Sunday and from all we can learn it appears Sherman has attempted no advance since his check on that day." "General Hardee's victory on the 16th inst., was a very important one, and as regards the enemy a most bloody affair. General Johnston telegraphs that in that battle the Confederate loss was 450, while that of the enemy was 3,300. The fight took place at Averyboro, on the Cape Fear river, half way between Raleigh and Fayetteville." "General Johnston's defeat of the enemy last Sunday, the 19th inst., occurred at Bentonville, near the Neuse river." By these facts we are informed that Sherman has been pushing towards Raleigh in two columns—one moving due north from Fayetteville, the other northward from Newbern. General Hardee fought the former, General Johnston the latter.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General. Dispatches from General Grant. Another Battle before Petersburg—Rebels Capture Fort Steadman—Our Forces Re-Capture It—Rebels Lost Three Thousand. WASHINGTON, March 25. To Maj. Gen. Dix:—This morning at half-past four o'clock, the enemy, by a strong and very sudden assault captured Fort Steadman, but after a vigorous contest the fort was re-captured with sixteen hundred prisoners, two flags and all the guns, unimpaired. General McLaughlin was taken prisoner by the rebels, who assaulted Fort Haskell, but were repulsed with great loss.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War. City Point, Va., 1:30 P. M., March 25, 1865.—Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The following dispatch of Gen. Parke is received from General Meade (Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen. The enemy attacked my front this morning at 4:30 A. M., with three divisions under the command of Gen. Gordon. By a sudden rush they seized the line held by the 3d brigade of the 1st division at the foot of the hill. To the right of Fort Steadman they wheeled, and overpowered the garrison, took possession of the fort. They established themselves upon the hill, turning our guns upon us. Our troops on either flank stood firm. Afterwards a determined attack was made on Fort Haskell, which was checked by part of McLaughlin's brigade of Wigger's division, and was repulsed with great loss to the enemy. The first brigade of Hart's division held in reserve were brought up, and the check given to any further advance. Two attempts were made to retake the hill, which were only temporarily successful, until the arrival of the 2d brigade, aided by the troops of the 1st division on their flank, and the enemy were driven out of the fort with a loss of a number of prisoners, estimated at about 1,600. Two battle flags have also been brought in. The enemy also lost heavily in killed outside of our lines. The whole line was immediately re-occupied and the guns retaken unimpaired. I regret to add that General McLaughlin was captured in Fort Steadman. Our loss otherwise was not heavy. Great praise is due to General Hartsuff for the gallantry displayed in handling his division, which behaved with great skill in this 1st engagement. (Signed) JOHN PARKE, Major General.

A Tallow Spring.

From the Hartford, (Ct.) Times, March 21. In the town of Windsor, on Mr. Jas. Harvey's land, five miles from Hartford is a spring on the waters of which, when ponded, rises a coating of tallow, about three eighths of an inch in thickness. It resembles and will burn like beef or mutton tallow. Near by this spring, on Mr. Halsey's land, lumps of clear tallow have been dug. We have a small specimen of it in our office. It has long been known that sea wax or tallow, as well as oil, is found imbedded in the earth.

From the Encyclopedia of Commerce we copy the following brief account of the same product. Maltha, or Sea-Wax, is a solid, whitish substance, not unlike tallow. It melts when heated, and in cooling assumes the consistency of white cerate. This is most probably the bitumencandium of Pliny. (Hist Nat lib 25, c 15.) It is not used as pitch; but it affords a better light than petroleum, and emits a less disagreeable smell. It is found on the surface of the Baikal Lake in Siberia, at the foot of the mountains of Buktiani in Persia, and in some other places.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Post says that the gold speculators had the news of Scofield's repulse on Saturday, as telegraphed by Grant on Friday night. Newspaper correspondents were on hand, but couldn't get an inkling. This correspondent does not seem to know that the largest speculators in gold, and in everything else of a valuable nature, are united to the Departments of the Government as closely and vitally as the Siamese twins are to each other.

A farmer near Uniontown, Pennsylvania, boasts that he raised the most extraordinary male sheep on the continent of America. He is a well formed animal, half Spanish and half Silesian, three year old, and has on him a fleece the fibres of which are eighteen inches in length and proportionately heavy.

A daughter of John C. Breckinridge, who has been attending school at Louisville, Ky., is to be sent through the rebel lines to her father.

MARRIED.—In Cambria county, on December 3d, 1864, by J. J. Burns, Esq., John C. Merrill, of Morris township, to Miss Jennie Ellinger of Bloom township.

DIED.—In Elyertown, on the 16th of February last, Mary E., wife of Jeremiah Kline, aged 26 years. In this place, on last Saturday night, of disease of the lungs, Jacob Hestenthaler, aged about 46 years.

New Advertisements.

TAKE NOTICE.—The Commissioners of Clearfield county have adjourned until Monday the 16th day of April, 1865. By order of the Board, W. S. BRADLEY, CLK. Commissioners' Office, March 23, 1865.

REWARD.—Was taken about the 10th of January last, a large light tan colored DOG, with a long bushy tail, named Trojan. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to the owners at Cook's Mill, in Graham township, or a fair proportion for information of his whereabouts. JEMIMA C. BOGNER, LEWIS H. BOGNER, March 23, 1865.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE of Valuable Real Estate!

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE ORPHAN'S Court of Clearfield county, there will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at Penneville, on Saturday, April 22d, 1865, All the following described Real Estate, situate in Penn township, Clearfield county, Pa., late the property of Martin Myer, dec'd.: A certain tract of improved land containing 100 Acres. Bounded on the north by P. Dally, on the south by Wm. Bigler, on the west by Clark's heirs, and on the East by Wm. Bigler—the greater portion of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with a two-story Log Dwelling, House, Log Barn, and other outbuildings, and two Orchards of assorted Fruit. Terms—One-half cash at confirmation of the sale, and the balance in one year thereafter with interest, to be secured by Land and mortgage on the premises. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m. of said day, when due attention will be given by JOHN MYER, AD'ER. Penn township, March 23, 1865.

RELIEF NOTICE.—The Board of Relief for the county of Clearfield, will meet at the Commissioners' office, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 21st and 22d days of March, 1865. The Board have directed that all new applicants must appear before the Board and produce their sworn statement detailing name of soldier, regiment and company; when enlisted; the number of children, with age and sex of each; the township in which they resided at the time of enlistment; and their present residence; and that she is without the means of support for herself and children, who are dependent upon her. Two witnesses of credibility from the township in which she resides, must also be produced whose certificate, sworn to before the Board, must set forth that the applicant is the person she represents herself to be; that the statements of the number and age of her family is true; that she is in destitute circumstances and her family in actual want; and that all the facts set forth in her application are just and true. Forms containing these regulations can be obtained at the office of the Board of Relief, when application is made and the witness appear. March 22, 1865. W. S. BRADLEY, CLK.

MRS. R. J. BERRY respectfully announces that she will take a few Pupils in Vocal and Piano MUSIC, to commence Monday April 24. Terms, \$10 per quarter of 11 weeks. Rooms at residence of J. L. Castle, Esq. Clearfield, March 22, 1865.

WANTED.—A Servant well acquainted with the duties of a household—or one willing to learn. Must have good recommendations. Apply at my house, or at the store of C. W. & R. W. Smith. March 22, 1865. R. W. SMITH.

SPRING GOODS. Purchased since the late decline in prices. J. P. KRATZER, Front Street, above the Academy, CLEARFIELD, Pa. Now offers a very large stock of Dry Goods,

At a reduction of 25 to 40 per cent., including DRESS GOODS in great variety. Merinos, Ginghams, Cloths, Delaines, Prints, Cassimeres, Alpaca, Silks, Satinets, Repts, Cashmeres, Tweeds, Coburg, Mohair, Jeans, Linens, Muslins, Flannels, Bonnets, Ribbons, Cloths, Balmain's Strias, Hoop-Shirts, Shawls, Dress Trimmings, Head Nets, Caps, Corsets, Gloves, Collars, Scarfs, Gendolins Veils, Table Covers. Clothing. Coats, Pants, Vests, Over-Coats, Gent's Shawls, Shirts, Hats, Caps, Under-Shirts and Drawers, Boots, Shoes, Gum Shoes, Cravats, Gloves and Collars.

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES & MUSICAL GOODS. Groceries. Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Salt, Candies, Rice, Flour, Bacon, Fish, Tobacco, Raisins, Currants, Spices, Crackers, Wines, Brandies, Vinegar, Oils, Yarn, Alcohols.

TIN-WARE, GLASS-WARE, WOODENWARE, and STATIONERY. Household Goods. Carpets, Oil-cloths, Druggist, Looking-Glasses, Clocks, Churns, Washboards, Tubs, Buckets, Flat Irons, Pans, Window Blinds, Wall-paper, Coal Oil Lamps, Umbrellas, Bedsteads, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Crocks, and Stove Blacking.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, and the highest market price paid for Grain, Wool, and all kinds of country produce. Clearfield March 22, 1865.

FISH—SALT and PLASTER in large quantities, at J. P. KRATZER'S, March 22, 1865.

National Hotel. MAINE STREET, CURWENSVILLE, PA. Mrs. WM. A. MASON, Proprietress. THIS long established and well known HOTEL, situated in the west end of the town, has been remodelled, enlarged and improved, and the proprietress respectfully announces to her numerous friends, and to the travelling public, that she is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor her with a call. Ample, safe and comfortable stabling is attached to the premises, and trustworthy attendants will always be on hand. Charges moderate. Mar. 22, 1865.