

The subscription of those out of this county to whom this paper is sent, has expired, and unless renewed will be discontinued.

FOR PRESIDENT, HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. OF ILLINOIS. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, OF MAINE. FOR GOVERNOR, HON. ANDREW G. CURTIN, OF CENTRE COUNTY.

Notices of New Advertisements.

Kennedy & Junkin have received a fine assortment of New Goods, which are well worth an examination. Costar's Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator, Costar's Bed Bug Exterminator, and Costar's Electric Powder for Insects, can hereafter be procured at Charles Ritz's Drug Store.

Falsifying the Record.

The Democrat a few weeks ago published an extract from a speech purporting to have been delivered by Mr. Lincoln, in which it made him speak as follows:

"I nevertheless did mean to go on the banks of the Ohio, and throw missiles into Kentucky, to disturb them in their domestic institutions."

Upon examination, we ascertain that Lincoln made use of the following language:

"Judge Douglas said, at Bloomington, that I used language most able and ingenious for concealing what I really meant; and that while I had protested against entering into the Slave States, I nevertheless did mean to go on the banks of the Ohio, and throw missiles into Kentucky, to disturb them in their domestic institutions."

Instead of using the language charged to him, Mr. Lincoln was only quoting a construction, put by Judge Douglas upon his political opinions, which construction, however, Mr. Lincoln denied.

Mr. Lincoln's views on Slavery were expressed at length in a speech at New York on the 28th of February last, from which we make the following extracts, to show how widely he is misrepresented:

It is exceedingly desirable that all parts of this great confederacy shall be at peace and harmony one with another. Let us Republicans do our part to have it so. ("We will," and applause.) Even though the Southern people will not so much as listen to us, let us calmly consider their demands and yield to them, if, in our deliberate view of our duty, we possibly can. Judging by all they say and do, and by the subject and nature of their controversy with us, let us determine, if we can, what will satisfy them. Will they be satisfied if the Territories be unconditionally surrendered to them? We know they will not. In all their present complaints against us the Territories are scarcely mentioned. Invasions and insurrections are the rage now. Will it satisfy them if, in the future, we have nothing to do with invasions and insurrections? We know it will not. We so know because we never had anything to do with invasions and insurrections; and yet this total abstaining does not exempt us from the charge and the denunciation.

The question recurs, what will satisfy them? Simply this:—We must not only let them alone, but we must, somehow, convince them that we do let them alone. This, we know by experience, is no easy task. We have been trying to so convince them, from the very beginning of our organization, but with no success. In all our platforms and speeches we have constantly protested our purpose to let them alone; but this has had no tendency to convince them. Alike unavailing to convince them is the fact that they have never detected a man of us in any attempt to disturb them. These natural and apparently adequate means all failing, what will convince them? This and this only—cease to call slavery wrong, and join them in calling it right. And this must be done thoroughly—done in acts as well as in words. Silence will not be tolerated—we must place ourselves unwaveringly with them. DOUGLASS'S new sedition law must be enacted and enforced, suppressing all declarations that slavery is wrong, whether made in politics, in presses, in pulpits, or in private. We must arrest and return their fugitive slaves with greedy pleasure; we must pull down our free State Constitutions; the whole atmosphere must be disinfected from all taint of opposition to slavery, before they will cease to believe that all their troubles proceed from us. I am quite aware they do not state their case precisely in this way. Most of them would probably say to us, "Let us alone, do nothing to us, and say what you please about slavery." But we do let them alone—have never disturbed them—so that, after all, it is what we say which dissatisfies them. They will continue to accuse us of doing, until we cease saying. I am also aware they have not, as yet, in terms, demanded the overthrow of our free State Constitutions.

Yet those Constitutions declare the wrong of slavery with more solemn emphasis than do all sayings against it; and, when all these sayings shall have been silenced, the overthrow of these Constitutions will be demanded, and nothing be left to resist the demand. It is nothing to the contrary that they do not demand the whole of this just now. Demanding what they do, and for what reason they do, they can voluntarily stop nowhere short of this consummation. Holding as they do, that slavery is morally right and socially elevating, that cannot cease to demand a full national recognition of it as a legal right and a social blessing. (Applause.) Nor can we justifiably withhold this on any ground save our conviction that slavery is wrong.

If slavery is right, all laws, acts, laws and Constitutions against it are themselves wrong, and should be silenced and swept away. If it is right, we cannot justly object to its nationality—its universality; if it is wrong, they cannot justly insist upon its extension—its enlargement. All they ask we

could readily grant, if we thought slavery right; all we ask, they could as readily grant, if they thought it wrong. Their thinking it right, and our thinking it wrong, is the precise fact upon which depends the whole controversy. Thinking it right, as they do, they are not to blame for desiring a full recognition, as being right; but thinking it wrong, as we do, can we yield to them? Can we cast our votes with this view, and against our own? In view of our moral, social and political responsibilities, can we do this? ("No, no," and applause.)

Wrong as we think slavery is, we can yet afford to let it alone where it is, because that much is due to the necessity arising from its actual presence in the nation; but can we, while our votes will prevent it, allow it to spread into the national Territories and to overrun us here in these free States? ("No never," and applause. A voice—"Guess not." Laughter.) If our sense of duty forbids this, then let us stand by our duty, fearlessly and effectively. Let us be diverted by none of those sophistical contrivances wherewith we are so industriously plied and belabored—contrivances such as groping for some middle ground between the right and the wrong, vain as the search for a man who should be neither a living man nor a dead man—such as the policy of "don't care" on a question about which all true men care—such as Union appeals beseeching true Union men to yield to disunionists, reversing the divine rule, and calling, not the sinners, but the righteous to repentance—(prolonged cheers and laughter)—such as invocations of Washington, imploring men to unsay what Washington said, and undo what Washington did. Neither let us be slandered from our duty by false accusations against us, nor frightened from it by menaces of destruction to the government, nor of dungeons to ourselves. (Applause.) Let us have faith that right makes might; and in that faith, let us, to the one, dare to do our duty, as we understand it.

The so-called democratic papers are also publishing an extract from a speech made by Mr. Douglas, in which he attempted to cast a slur on Lincoln by alleging that he at one time kept a grocery, and in Congress opposed the Mexican war, but not one has had the manliness to give Mr. Lincoln's reply. He said—

"The Judge is woefully at fault about his early friend's being a grocery keeper. Lincoln never kept a grocery anywhere in the world. He did once work part of a winter in a still-house, if that is a crime. And so my friend is equally at fault when he charges me, at the time when I was in Congress, of having opposed our soldiers who were fighting in the Mexican war. I did oppose the Preamble to the War-bill, declaring that war existed by the act of Mexico, because it was not true; but I voted for all the supplies to the soldiers. The record shows this."

AN AWFUL WARNING.—The Baltimore Clipper, of Thursday, says we heard yesterday from an entirely reliable and responsible source, the particulars of an occurrence which can only be looked upon as an instance of Divine retribution for taking the name of the Almighty in the justification of a falsehood.—We refrain from mentioning names through consideration of the parties, who are respectable persons, residing in the southwestern section of the city. It appears that a few days since the aunt of a young girl about 18 years of age, accused her of having been guilty of some misconduct, which she positively denied, and on being again accused, she called upon God to strike her blind if she was not telling the truth. In a moment after, according to her own statement, a film seemed to pass before her eyes, and in the course of five minutes she was totally blind, and has continued sightless ever since. The afflicted victim of her own impiety confessed that she had called upon her maker to justify her in what was a falsehood. May not this be considered as a terrible instance of Divine wrath, and may not the thoughtless take warning?

Paragraphs like the above are frequently met with, and generally come too well authenticated to permit of doubt. Yet with all this, how common is it in our own streets to hear men, boys, and even little girls calling upon their Creator to consign them to the lowest depths of perdition—to strike them dead on the spot—wish they might never breathe if it wasn't so—and other similar expressions at war with good sense. Tempt not the Lord of all, for if in his wisdom some day he should see proper to take you at your word, there would be no appeal from his omnipotent decision. Swear not at all—neither by Heaven nor the earth.

A Negro's Notion About the Color of a Japanese.—A few days ago a negro, after gazing intently at the Japanese, now in Washington, exclaimed: "If de white folks is as dark as dat out dars, I wonder what's de color ob de niggers?"

Forbes, the Englishman who engaged as drill sergeant for Ossawatimie Brown, has written from London to Senator Mason, declining to come over and testify before the Senate Committee. It seems Mr. Mason had guaranteed his personal safety, and also offered him an inducement, as Forbes writes: "Lastly, respecting the pecuniary compensation offered me, should I return and give evidence, I beg to inform the United States Senate and its Select Committee, that although the corrupt, repudiating and speculating American humanitarians have brought me into extreme financial difficulties, I am not for sale."

Death of Lady Byron.—We learn by the Glasgow that on the 17th ultimo Lady Byron, the widow of the great poet, died at London, in the sixty-sixth year of her age. She was born in 1794, and was the only daughter and heir of Sir Ralph Milbanke Noel, Baronet. In 1836 she succeeded to the Barony of Wentworth. She was married to Lord Byron in 1815—the union proving, as is well known, most unhappy to both husband and wife, as he lived with his wife only some thirteen days. Their only child— "Ada, sole daughter of my house and heart," was married to Earl Lovelace, and died eight years ago. The marriage of Byron with Miss Milbanke was one prompted by motives of interest.

A Young Mother.—A Mrs. Case died, recently, at Watoma, Wis., aged sixteen years, six months, and ten days. She had been married three years, and left three children to mourn her loss.

Barnum has recently paid \$100 for a couple of large trout, and the Boston Post says it is maliciously reported that they were nothing but common Connecticut river suckers painted, and their mouths altered.

On the 1st May meteoric stones fell in various parts of Ohio. Four large stones, weighing from forty to sixty pounds each, fell on or near the track of the Central Ohio Railroad, near Concord, burying themselves in the ground about two feet, while at Claysville, south-east of Cambridge, and other portions of the country, stones of the same quality, but in greater quantities fell to the earth.

An exchange paper published near the home of H. D. Foster, the Democratic nominee for Governor, says that Foster boasts in public of being opposed to the present law which compels the people to refrain from manual labor on the Sabbath, and depends upon the votes of the Anti-Sunday men, in connection with those of his Democratic brethren, to secure his election.

Summary Justice.—Pullinger, the English defaulter, has met his deserts in a sentence of twenty years penal servitude. The English attend to affairs of this sort with a promptitude and unflinching adherence to the principles of natural justice which ought to make us blush for the slovenly administration of criminal law in some parts at least of this country. No matter what a man's seeming character has been, his reputation or social station, if he shows himself a rogue in England, he is tried, sentenced, and punished, without regard to anything but the actual circumstances to which his own villainy has reduced him. Of a gentleman, good conduct is expected. If he becomes guilty of crime, like Pullinger, he forfeits his past reputation, reduces himself to the more condition of a man who is a scoundrel without any leadings or sophistications of any sort of him, and is treated according to what he is, not what he seemed to be before.—Boston Post.

Theodore Parker sank very quietly into the arms of death, on the evening of the 10th ult. He left written instructions for his funeral, limiting the number of attendants to the grave to five. He desired the blessings of Jesus, in the Sermon on the Mount, to be read over his grave; and then a plain grey stone, with his name and age alone inscribed on it. Before his death he had been dreamy, and talked ramblingly of two Theodore Parkers, one in Florence, and one planted in Boston, who would finish his work; perhaps a true thought, only mystically expressed.—Among his last well connected words were these:—"Of course, you know I am not afraid to die, though I wished to live and finish much work which I longed to do. I had great powers committed to me, and I have but half used them."

Chicago, June 4.—A terrible tornado swept over Eastern Iowa and Northwestern Illinois last night, which has caused more destruction of life and property, especially at Clinton, Iowa, than any similar visitation remembered. The towns of Camanche, Iowa, and Albany, Illinois, were completely demolished. In the former thirty two dead bodies have already been discovered and there were still a number under the ruins of demolished buildings. In Albany five or six dead bodies have been found, and there are some fifty persons wounded, some seriously.

The destruction was equally great at Morrison, Illinois. Mrs. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Dorr, George Roweth and a boy named Barnum were killed; and Thomas Digby, Benjamin Lath and wife, Mr. Richmond and Hiram Mann were seriously injured. At Lynden several persons were killed, and fifteen persons in the vicinity were badly injured.

The storm passed two miles north of Amboy, and it is reported that over ten persons were killed there and a number badly injured. Mrs. Moss and a child named Billy were injured; also, a daughter of Mr. Sackett, a boy named Northway, and Mr. Wright.

The course of the tornado was nearly due east from the Mississippi to Rock River. There is scarcely a house or barn in the direct track of a half a mile in width left standing. The total loss of life cannot be less than sixty. The loss in property has of course not been ascertained, but must be very large.

Making Shoes by Steam.—The Haverhill (Mass.) Publisher gives an account of a steam shoe factory in that place, for sewing the seams and pegging shoes. The machinery is all worked by a small five-horse power engine. In the basement of the building are the machines for cutting, stripping, rolling and shaping the soles.—These are then passed to the story above, where the shoes are lasted, and the outer sole tacked on by hand, which process prepares them for pegging. The pegging machines are simple in their construction and mode of operation, but perform their work with great despatch and accuracy, driving the pegs at the rate of 14 a second. One of the most curious operations of the machine is the manner in which it manufactures the pegs for its own use. A strip of wood of the required width, and neatly laid in a coil one hundred feet in length, is put into the machine, and at every revolution it is moved forward, and a peg cut off and driven into the shoe. The rapidity and unerring accuracy with which these machines perform their work is truly astonishing. After being pegged, the shoes are passed up to the third story, where the bottoms are smoothed, soaped and brushed. The fourth story is occupied by the stitching machines, attended by females, but run by steam, which saves a laborious and fatiguing operation.

Married. In Bristol, Conn., on Thursday May 31st, 1866, by the Rev. J. Gilbert, A. T. HAMILTON, M. D., of Lewistown, and Miss MARTHA A., daughter of A. B. Wilcox, Esq., of the former place. Near Mount Union, May 5th, 1866, by John Baker, Esq., THOS. A. POSTLETHWAITE to Miss ANNIE K. STEVENS, both of Wayne township, Mifflin county, Pa. The following comes to us without a signature: On the 31st May, at the residence of J. Lepley, by the Rev. J. George Groenmiller, of Bannerite, Snyder co., JONATHAN HOFF to Miss SARAH JANE BAYLEY, of Mifflin county Pa.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The Rev. Mr. Filker will preach in the Yeagertown church next Sunday, at 10 1/2 o'clock, in the German language.

ENCAMPMENT.—A meeting of the military officers of this brigade was held at Major Eisenbise's Hotel in Lewistown on the 30th May, at which it was finally resolved to hold the encampment at Huntingdon in September next.

THE WEATHER continues wet, heavy rains having again fallen during the past three or four days. On Monday evening one of the heaviest hail storms known here for a number of years passed over town, doing considerable damage to vegetables growing in gardens. The hail fell thick and fast for several minutes, generally about the size of a hazel nut, though some were much larger.

THE CROPS.—There is considerable anxiety manifested at the present time as to the growing crops. Wheat, which has thus far presented a very promising appearance for a bountiful crop, begins to show the working of the fly and joint worm in various sections of the county, and we have heard it stated that the midge or weevil fly has been observed in large numbers in some fields near town. Corn, with some exceptional fields, is very backward, much having been replanted since the recent floods, and for want of opportunity to work it, many look more like grass patches than corn fields. A favorable season however may do much for this staple article. Oats generally look well.

THE WATER COMPANY.—A number of persons, perhaps half a dozen, have been endeavoring for some weeks to get up an excitement against the Water Company because the board saw proper in the spring to make an effort to equalize the rents, and on Saturday a handbill couched in just such language as could be expected, was posted up calling a meeting at the Town Hall in the evening. The proceedings of that meeting consisted in slandering several members of the board, with a very slight sprinkling of business, the whole thing proving that the old adage that "misery loves company" is still true to the letter. To show how much cause of complaint those who took principal part in the meeting have, we will state the following facts: The Chairman's water rent under the present rules is \$4 per annum, he procuring water in an adjoining yard, perhaps 5 or 6 feet from his gate. First spouter's water rent \$4; stopped off for nonpayment. Second spouter—Has not been a water renter for some time; he desiring to use it for fun only in the summer season, when water is scarce; which the board would not grant at any price. Another was called upon, but declined speaking, although "he had no particular regard" for the members composing the board. His water rent is \$6 per annum and \$2 for use of bath. Passing over the second and third parties as having no business whatever with the concerns of the company, we feel authorized to say that if the chairman considers the last named as rated too high, the board will cheerfully accommodate him by dividing the \$12 between the two, and thus satisfy all parties; and if there are others who feel grieved that their neighbors' baths are taxed, the same spirit of accommodation will be extended to them.

We shall go into no lengthy defence of the board, but a few facts may perhaps enlighten some of the grumblers. The whole increase in water rents over the duplicate of 1859 is from \$75 to \$80.—Probably one-half of this is derived from baths, leaving \$40 of an actual increase; \$15 of this sum has been added to the principal hotels, leaving the total increase on private families \$25, more than half of which can readily be traced into East Market street. In all other cases where alterations were made, the rates were either increased or reduced according to the number of persons in families. In some cases injustice may have been done, but if there was, it was owing to want of information. This exhibit ought to satisfy any impartial person that water rents are now nearer what they ought to be than they have ever been, and as just as they can be made until meters are brought into use for the measurement of water.

We will add that no member of the board objects to the opening and use of wells, as most of them have no doubt a number of persons who now regularly steal water would then at least occasionally pump a bucket. Nor does any one object to procuring water at the creek or river, but it is to be hoped those who favor this primitive method, will do all the carrying themselves instead of putting the labor on their wives.

The Philadelphia Daily Inquirer, a paper we lately noticed as one of the best published in that city, is now received at Cogley's News Establishment by the morning train, thus furnishing our citizens with all the news up to nine or ten o'clock on the previous evening, several hours later than that heretofore furnished by the evening papers. The Inquirer is backed by an enterprising spirit which bids fair to make it the first paper in Philadelphia, and seems bound to go ahead.

Music.—Mr. O. C. B. Carter of Harrisburg has furnished us with several pieces of sheet music for the piano, comprising "The Broken Vase Polka," "Il Moi Tesoro," "The Marion Polka," "Ella Leene," song and chorus, as sung by Buckley's Serenaders, which are got up in the best style. These and all other new pieces as they appear, can be had at the book store of Geo. W. Thomas, Esq. Mr. C. has an extensive establishment at Harrisburg, where Music of all kinds, and Musical Instruments from a piano to an accordion can be procured at low prices.

The Hail Storm on Monday is said to have done some little damage to the grain, but let this not deter our readers from going to see the splendid lot of Dress Goods, such as Flounce Bereges, Organdy Lawns, and all styles of summer Dress Goods, also Lace and Silk Mantles which B. K. Firoved is selling at low figures for cash. Call and see them. 2t

Gen. James Burns of this place, John P. Anderson and John B. Given of Huntingdon, and a number of other gentlemen, left New York on Saturday last for Europe, designing to visit the principal countries interesting to travelers. They purpose returning in September.

In company with several youngsters we sealed the mountain last week, and spent about 24 hours in the wilds of Licking creek. We caught a fair share of trout, but found that the spring floods had made considerable alteration in the stream, but few of the old crossing places remaining, and showing indications that the whole valley must have been flooded.

The Baker Family had a large audience at the Town Hall on Wednesday evening of last week, and their singing and music met with that approbation they so well merit. Since the Town Hall has been repaired and repainted, we think any good exhibition will meet with a fair share of patronage from the more respectable part of our community.

George Corman, formerly of this place, now a resident of Bellefonte, was stabbed with a butcher knife at that place on Friday a week by a man named Loeb. Both were in the butchering business, and from all that we can gather from the Bellefonte papers it appears that Corman struck Loeb, first charging him with having circulated a report that he (Corman) was not a responsible man. Loeb had the knife in his hand at the time, and struck his antagonist near the heart, and but for hitting a rib would no doubt have killed him on the spot.

Sheriff McCoy of Centre county last week arrested at Milroy a corn doctor calling himself J. Barrett. The Bellefonte Press says he had been on a professional visit at the house of Miss Catharine Gherdet of that place, and sometime after his departure she missed a pocket book which had been placed on the mantel a short time before. In the pocket book were about eighteen dollars—all the money she had. The supposed thief early in the forenoon engaged a livery team to take him to Centre Hall, but then concluded he would go on to Fost's tavern, from whence he made his way into this county.

Perhaps you will yield a corner of your paper for a few lines of "local affairs" from this part of terra firma. Though we are not particularly enterprising, yet, every person in this vicinity who is willing to work has enough to do. A considerable number of buildings have been or are yet to be erected this summer in this vicinity. Our Presbyterian friends are erecting a building in this village, which, when completed, will be a fine church edifice and an ornament of the place. This augurs well for the future. Hitherto there have been three licensed taverns and only one church in the little village; fortunately, there are now only two taverns, while there will soon be three good churches in it and immediate vicinity. Among other signs of progress might be stated the fact that there is now in Kishacoquillas valley a railroad completed and in full operation! Do you say it is a hoax? Well, then, just come out here and rusticate a few days and you can see the thing "alive and kicking." That well known and enterprising firm, the Freedom Iron Company, in order to increase their facilities for washing ore, have built a railroad from their ore-bank to the creek south of this village—a distance of about half a mile, all told—over which they are

now transporting "the dust" to their erected washing-machine. The locomotives used are real live things that can move backward, forward or sideways, and *bray too*. X. Y. Z. Bellefonte, June 24, 1866.

UNNECESSARY TORTURE. FACTS FOR THE INCREDULOUS.

The agony suffered by the limping patient who neglected to boil the peas he carried in his shoes as a penance, was nothing to the horrible twinges, the racking tortures which rheumatic patient suffer. We pity the wretch, or the ignorance, or the prejudice, whichever it may be, which has thus far prevented them from resorting to those specific remedies for rheumatism, Halloway's Ointment and Pills. It is curious, in a country where almost every one can read and does not neglect the health of thousands, that so overlooked or disregarded by any of the suffering class whom they immediately cure. Yet, so it is. Almost daily we see persons moving painfully through the streets, with contracted limbs and joints rendered rigid, to whom the penetrating and active unguent invented by Professor Halloway would be worth its weight in diamonds. In the Russian hospitals, it has superseded every other external remedy for rheumatism. Nothing else, says the French surgeon, employed in those institutions, seems to have the slightest effect on the terrible form of malady which exist in that inhospitable climate. The results of its use in this country are, we are assured, no less satisfactory. Warm fomentations should, in all cases, precede its application, as by this means the pores of the skin are opened, and the process of absorption greatly facilitated. The rapidity with which the Ointment disappears under the hand while being rubbed in, is astonishing. The inflamed flesh, or strained muscles seem to drink in the cooling, relaxing, relaxing unguent, as surely as the desert sands imbibe the genial rain. As an auxiliary to the Ointment in rheumatic cases, the Pills are said to be invaluable, and can readily believe it. All external diseases, more or less interfere with the functions of the internal organs, and the presence of the disease on the surface always interferes with the condition of the secretions and the blood. It is by the correction of those functional derangements, we presume, that the Pills assist the cure. Such is the theory of the distinguished inventor of the remedies, and it is consistent with common sense, (which is more than can be said of all medical theories.) We have nothing to object to it.

One thing is certain with regard to rheumatism in this climate: In nine cases out of ten, it defies the "regular" treatment. Old chieftain, the stereotyped prescription, is more beneficial to the constitution than mercury is self; and though it may, by its paralyzing influence, so far benumb the parts affected as to alleviate the pain, we have never known an instance in which it has thoroughly eradicated disease. On the other hand, it is claimed that Halloway's remedies expel it utterly, and this claim is fortified by volumes of direct and uncontradicted testimony.—Practical Critic.

Returned After a Captivity of Thirty Years.—Mr. George Brubaker, a citizen of Lancaster county, Pa., reached St. Joseph, Mo., last week, on his way to California, while on his way to California, in 1836, thirteen years ago, and had just escaped from them. After becoming acquainted with the language and habits of the Indians, he was made a medicine man, and that capacity did a great deal of good among them, preaching to them, and succeeded in converting over two hundred to the Christian religion. It was only after the most solemn promises that they allowed him to depart, and he will go back as soon as he has seen his family, who have mourned him for years as dead. See a St. Louis paper.

Died. In Marshall county, Indiana, on the 15th May, Mrs. ANN MARKS, (formerly Ann Broughton, of Granville township,) in the 67th year of her age.

Good News for the People! JUST RECEIVED AT Kennedy & Junkin's NEW CHEAP STORE.

THE subscribers have just received a choice assortment of New and Fashionable Goods, and will sell them as cheap or a little cheaper than they can be sold elsewhere. We have all kinds of goods such as Delaines, Challies, Lawns, Plaids, for spring and summer dresses at low figures, also a good assortment of

DRESS SILKS, such as plain, figured and plaids, and are determined to sell them at prices to suit the times. We have also a fine assortment of Ladies' Spring and Summer Shawls, Mantilles, Capes and Dusters, at extremely low figures, with a general assortment of Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons, Hats, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES, very cheap. A fine stock of Queensware of all descriptions and prices. Also a fine lot of Family Groceries,

of all kinds, such as Coffee, Sugars, Teas, Syrups, Rice, and in fact all kinds that are kept in stores, and a little lower in price. Call and they will speak for themselves. Also a large assortment of Ladies' Skirts, from 9 to 25 hoops, ranging in price from 50 cents to \$1.50 per set.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, a fine lot which we will sell at city prices for cash, and no mistake! Ladies and gentlemen will do well by examining the above stock, as we are determined not to be undersold by either Jew or Gentile. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods, and the highest price paid for the same. KENNEDY & JUNKIN.

WANTED, 10,000 LBS. of WOOL by the subscribers and the highest prices paid. KENNEDY & JUNKIN.

WHITE Stoneware by the set, 46 pieces in a set, at \$4, \$4.50 and \$5, warranted good. Also, various other articles, such as Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, &c. at aug 26/66.