

THE GAZETTE.

LEWISTOWN, PA.

Wednesday, May 11, 1864.

G. & G. B. FRYSLINGER, PUBLISHERS.

The Gazette is the only paper in this part of the State printed on a power press, and has facilities for doing work of all kinds equalled by few. We have three presses in operation—an Adams Power Press for the paper, a double medium hand press for Jobs, and a Newbury Jobber for Blanks, Cards, &c.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The GAZETTE is published every Wednesday by GEORGE FRYSLINGER & SON, at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2 at the end of the year. To one address 4 copies will be sent for \$5.00 copies for \$10, or 20 copies for \$20. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

No contracts are made at this office for the publication of patent medicine advertisements exceeding half a column; and our terms for these are \$20 per annum over the paper, or \$25 on third page, one-half cash in advance, with guarantee for balance by some local agent, or known house. We have no other terms, and it is therefore a waste of pens, ink, paper and postage, or breath, to propose others.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

UNION CO. CONVENTION.

In pursuance of an order of the Co. Committee, the citizens of the different boroughs and townships of Mifflin county who are in favor of crushing out the rebellion, and rendering a cheerful and cordial support to the National Administration in its endeavor to obtain that desired end, are requested to meet at their several places of holding elections, on SATURDAY, May 21st, to choose the usual number of delegates to a County Convention, to be held in Lewistown, on

Monday, May 23, 1864,

at 1 o'clock p. m., to select conferees to meet those of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties, whose duty it will be to select a representative delegate to the National Convention, and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary.

A. MARKS, Chairman.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

- REPRESENTATIVE.
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Robert P. King, | 13 Elias W. Hall, |
| 2 George M. Coates, | 14 Charles H. Sharner, |
| 3 Henry Brown, | 15 John W. Fisher, |
| 4 William H. Kern, | 16 David McConaughey, |
| 5 Martin H. Jones, | 17 David W. Woods, |
| 6 Charles M. Runk, | 18 Isaac Benson, |
| 7 Robert Parks, | 19 John Patton, |
| 8 Aaron Mull, | 20 Samuel B. Hick, |
| 9 John A. Herstand, | 21 Everett Blocher, |
| 10 Richard H. Coryell, | 22 John P. Prunty, |
| 11 Edward Halliday, | 23 Ebenezer M. Junkin, |
| 12 Charles F. Reed, | 24 John W. Blanchard, |
- SENIATOR.
- Morton M. Michael, Philadelphia.
- Thomas H. Cunningham, Beaver county.

The subscriptions to the 10-40 U. S. Loan are the best evidence that can be offered of the ultimate re-establishment of the Union, for unless this feeling prevailed capitalists would not invest their means at the rate of millions per day. A remarkable contrast is presented between Buchanan's "Union as it was" and now. Then, with but a small debt and in a time of peace, government had to pay a ruinous rate of interest; now, with a stupendous war and heavy debt, millions are daily poured into the lap of government at five per cent!

Our Country and its Destiny.

The great events now transpiring in Virginia will, nay must, result in the weal or woe of this country for all time to come. With the rebel papers we believe this will be the last year of the war, and it will either end in the supremacy of the National Government and the re-establishment of its power over the traitorous fields of the South, or in the ruin of both. That such is our impending fate is taught by the lessons of all history, and we to that man who disregards it. Our own faith in the ultimate success of our armies is strong, but the work before them is not one of an hour, a day, a week, nor a month. Let every true patriot then bide his time with patience, and not expect too much. Battles have yet to be fought—temporary reverses may be sustained—thousands of lives sacrificed, before the desired end can be seen to gleam on the horizon. And we would, above all other matters warn our readers not to be dispirited by the blackhearted wretches who like birds of ill omen go croaking along the streets and by-ways predicting that their rebel allies cannot be conquered, whose malicious smiles almost show that they inwardly rejoice at any reported rebel success, or who even in a time like the present, when the life blood of a nation is at stake, will like demons howl at the government which is using all the means in its power to preserve our country from ruin, its credit from the assaults of its enemies, and to secure each man in the peaceful possession of his property—for let all remember that if the restraints of Governmental law be once broken, no living can tell what the end will be.

A great female riot occurred at Savannah, on the 17th ult. The women collected in a body with arms and marched through the streets in procession, demanding bread or blood, and seizing food wherever it could be found. The soldiers were called out, and after a brief conflict, the ringleaders were arrested and placed in jail.

WAR NEWS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 4-6 A. M.—The grand movement is inaugurated at last. The Army of the Potomac is on the march!

Inasmuch as the present movement will be known—and perhaps felt—by the entire Rebel army in our front before the close of the day, there can be no harm in making it public at once.

The order to march was issued from Gen. Meade's headquarters yesterday morning, and was disseminated through the army by P. M. Gen. Gregg's Cavalry Division, accompanied by a portion of the canvas pontoon train, moved yesterday afternoon toward Richardsville, and were engaged till late at night repairing the roads to Ely's Ford. Soon after midnight the division moved to the ford named, to establish a crossing. About midnight the 3d Cavalry Division, with another portion of the canvas pontoon train, left for Germania Ford, five or six miles above, there to establish another crossing. It is reported at this hour that both efforts were successful.

The advance of the 2d Corps, Major General Hancock commanding, broke camp at midnight, and moved down the Stevensburg and Richardsville road toward Ely's Ford. The entire corps were on the march before 3 o'clock this morning in the same direction, and were expected to effect a crossing soon after daylight.

The 5th Corps, under Major General Warren, commenced moving at midnight. The advance, consisting of two divisions of infantry and a portion of the artillery, passed through Stevensburg at midnight, closely followed by the remainder of the corps—all marched towards Germania Ford.

The Fifth Corps was closely succeeded by the Sixth, under General Sedgwick, which quitted its camp at 4 a. m. Both the Fifth and Sixth Corps are understood to be crossing the Rapidan at Germania Ford.

The entire movement of the army resolves itself into the crossing of the Rapidan river at two fords, toward the right flank of the enemy, placing itself crossing on a line nearly parallel with the river, between Orange Court-House and Chancellorsville. At the present hour the movement is under way and there is a probability that it will be successfully accomplished without severe opposition by Lee, to whom this bold push must be more or less of a surprise. It is not probable that any serious engagement will be fought to-day. Cavalry skirmishing and artillery dueling are likely to make up the day's fighting, unless the enemy contends the advance in force.

Thus, the event for which the country and the army have waited for weeks transpires. All night the sounds of preparation and departure have been heard upon the roads, and in the encampments, now almost deserted. The rattle of forage wagons, the lowing of cattle, the slow movement of ambulances conveying sick to the rear, the clang of galloping hoofs, and, later still, the deliberate and ponderous tumult of thousands of armed men moving into line and thence away over the hills toward the enemy, have filled the hours.

The Battle of Thursday.

The Tribune's letter from the army, dated Thursday night, says:

Early this morning the march was resumed in the direction of Todd's tavern, which point was reached before noon, and the troops placed in line of battle at noon. Gen. Wilson, commanding Gen. Kilpatrick's former cavalry division, made his whereabouts known by a brisk cannonading several miles southwest of the tavern and in the vicinity of Shady Grove church, where for three quarters of an hour he was sharply engaged with a large body of rebel cavalry and a considerable force of infantry, by whom he was gradually forced back upon the 2d Corps. Had not the manoeuvres of the enemy prevented, night would have found Gen. Hancock's command at Shady Grove church, connecting with Gen. Warren on his right. By this manoeuvre we would have occupied the pike running in a northwestern direction from Germania Ford on the Rapidan. The movements of Lee soon revealed his real design.

Gen. Warren was directed to attack him at once, which he did about 11 a. m., and a determined musketry fight of an hour and a half ensued, in which Warren handsomely drove him from his position, inflicting great loss.

Gen. Griffin's division, of the 5th Corps, led the attack, and suffered severely, nearly 1,000 being killed, wounded, and missing. Finding his effort to break our centre futile, the enemy next attempted to interpose an overwhelming force between Warren and Hancock, the latter of whom in accordance with orders, was marching his corps rapidly to form a junction with the former. Fortunately his advance, consisting of Gen. Birney's division, came up just in time to circumvent the rebel general, who at 2 1/2 p. m. commenced a terrific onslaught on the divisions of Gens. Birney, Gibbons, and Getty, the latter of whom had been temporarily detached to form the extreme right of Hancock's command.—The fight raged hotly until some time after dark, and resulted in the complete repulse of the enemy at all points. Our loss in this engagement does not probably exceed 1,000 men. Scarcely any artillery was brought into requisition, the character of the ground rendering it useless. The battle-field is covered with a thick growth of underbrush and medium-sized oak trees, and it is owing to that fact that our losses are comparatively light. Our captures in prisoners are about 500.

When General Hancock's corps retired towards Parker's store, 300 of the 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Major Brin-ton, sent to relieve the pickets, seven miles below, on the Spotsylvania road, were attacked by a large body of rebel troops, and driven back to Todd's tavern, in confusion, and quite a large number were taken prisoners by the rebels.

A great and perhaps decisive battle will be fought to-morrow (Friday). All are enthusiastic over the success of to day, and speak confidently of the movement.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S COMMAND.

Up to Monday morning nothing had been heard from General Sherman at the War Department later than Thursday.—At that time the army under General Thomas had advanced from Chattanooga.

The centre was at Ringgold, the left wing at Catoosa Springs, the right wing at Kidd's tavern. It was expected that a battle would be fought on Saturday at Tunnel Hill.

GENERAL STEELE'S COMMAND.

The War Department has received no official notice of General Steele having fallen back to Little Rock, but it is believed, from information derived from other sources, that he has done so. The disaster of General Banks and the fall of Red river render movements in advance impossible, and the difficulty of obtaining supplies rendered a retrograde movement expedient.

GENERAL BANKS' COMMAND.

At the latest dates General Banks was at Alexandria, and no intimation has been given that he designed to leave that position. Positive orders from General Grant required General Banks to afford protection to the gunboats in the Red river.

GENERAL SIGEL.

General Sigel, with his force, occupies the Shenandoah Valley, and is in position to threaten the enemy from that quarter and co-operate with General Grant, as circumstances may require.

Official Dispatch from the Secretary of War.

By Telegraph to General John Dix N. Y. WASHINGTON, May 8, 9 a. m.—We have no official reports from the front, but the Medical Director has notified the Surgeon General that our wounded were being sent to Washington, and will number from 6000 to 8000. The chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac made requisition for seven days' grain, and for railroad construction trains, and states that the enemy is reported to be retreating.

This indicates Gen. Grant's advance, and affords an inference of material success on our part. The enemy's strength has always been most felt in his first blows, and their having failed, and our forces not only having maintained their ground but preparing to advance, lead to the hope of full and complete success; for when either part fails, disorganization by straggling and desertion commences, and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded must weaken him more than we are weakened.

A dispatch from General Sherman, dated at five p. m. yesterday, states that General Thomas had occupied Tunnel Hill, where he expected a battle, and that the enemy had taken position at Buzzard's Roost Pass, north of Dalton. Skirmishing had taken place, but no real fighting yet.

There is nothing later from Gen. Banks. You may give such publicity to the information transmitted to you as you deem proper. It is designed to give official accurate statements of what is known to the Department in this great crisis, and to withhold nothing from the public.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

A despatch from Cairo states that the enemy captured on the 25th ultimo Gen. Steele's wagon train while returning to Pine Bluff.

The Red river advises states that Commodore Porter was endeavoring to get the gunboat Eastport off a sand-bar some sixty miles above Alexandria. A later despatch says that he was unsuccessful, and accordingly blew up the gunboat. The iron-clad Fort Hindman, Joliet and two transports, despatched to assist in relieving the Eastport, were attacked while returning to Alexandria by the enemy, who lined the banks of the river on both sides, and fired upon them from a twelve pound battery, and it was found necessary to destroy the transports, which were burned. Several of the crews of the iron-clads were killed and wounded.

Official Despatch from General Butler Detailing his Movements on the James River.

OFF CITY POINT, May 5, 9 P. M.

Lieut. Gen. Grant, Commander in Chief: We have seized Wilson's Wharf Landing. A brigade is there; Fort Powhatan Landing, with two regiments same brigade. Have landed at City Point, Hicks' Division. The remaining brigade and battery and the remainder of both the 18th and 10th Army Corps, have been landed at Bermuda Hundred above the Appomattox.

No opposition thus far—apparently a complete surprise. Both army corps left York town during last night. The monitors are all over the bar at Harrison's Landing and above City Point.

The operations of the fleet to-day (Thursday) have been conducted with energy and success. Generals Smith and Gilmore are pushing the landing of the men. Gen. Graham with the army gunboats led the advance during the night, capturing the signal station of the rebels. Col. West with 1,800 cavalry made demonstrations from Williamsburg yesterday morning.

Gen. Kantz left Suffolk this morning with 3,000 cavalry for the service indicated in a conference with the Lieutenant General. The New York flag of truce was found lying at the war with 400 rebel prisoners which she had not time to deliver.

We are landing the troops during the night, a hazardous service in the face of the enemy. (Signed) B. F. BUTLER, Major General.

Friday's Doings.

Gen. Grant has won the first move in the tremendous game, and though there is hard work and severe fighting yet to be done, he starts with a decided success as the initial movement. The forcing of Lee to retreat on Richmond is a mortal as well as a strategical victory. It gives General Grant the advantage of pursuing the campaign on the plan of his own choosing, and to the gallant Army of the Potomac it gives the triumph of having forced Gen. Lee and the Rebel army to retreat from a position naturally strong and which they had strengthened with fortifications. The accounts of Friday's battle are not yet full enough to speak accurately of its principal points. It was however, undoubtedly a victory for us, in that it demonstrated General Grant's ability to hold a position that menaced Lee's communication with

Richmond and forced upon him the necessity of a retreat. Our own accounts speak of the battle as a series of attempts, all of which were repulsed, to break our lines and force us back. General Lee's report of the operations, published in the Richmond papers, and telegraphed to the War Department by General Butler, on the contrary, speaks of advance being repulsed. The rebel retreat is a substantial fact that carries its own evidence of the result of the fight. In high officers the Rebels suffered severely. General Lee grieves to announce that General Longstreet was severely wounded, General Jenkins killed and Generals Pegram and Stafford wounded. On our side we have Generals Wadsworth and Hays killed, and General Webb wounded.

The official despatches from Generals Grant and Meade show that Lee commenced his retreat on Friday night, and that on Saturday our army started in pursuit, General Hancock passing through Spotsylvania Court House at daylight. At noon on Sunday the general headquarters were twenty miles south of Friday's battle-field. The rebel army was on the direct road to Richmond. We had occupied Fredericksburg, to which the wounded had been sent, and from which the army would draw supplies. Of the proportionate losses in the battles of Thursday and Friday we have no accurate figures. The rebels left their dead and many of their wounded on the field. We have taken two thousand prisoners and also lost some, the balance probably being in our favor.

The movement under General Butler, on the south side of the James river, is also progressing favorably. Our forces have not moved towards Petersburg, and of course do not occupy that place, as reported. It is still asserted however, that the rebels have evacuated the city after setting fire to the extensive mills and factories there. General Butler's forces had, after some severe fighting, succeeded in destroying a portion of the railroad between Richmond and Petersburg, and burning two bridges. Other important operations were also in progress in that direction.

Latest News!

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1864. Dispatches have just reached here from Gen. Grant—they are not fully deciphered—he is "on to Richmond!" We have taken 20,000 prisoners.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Fighting at Spotsylvania. The Star says: A messenger got in last night from the army, who left Spotsylvania Court House yesterday at twelve o'clock, and came back to Aquia Creek, and thence came up on a gun boat. At noon yesterday a heavy fight was going on at Spotsylvania Court House. We held the place at that time.

Lee gave evidence of being weakened, and of falling back. The messenger had an escort of one hundred and fifty cavalry, and guerrillas were frequently encountered on the way, and it is not improbable that many of the escort were captured when returning to the army.

Our wounded are reported at fifteen thousand, most of whom are at Fredericksburg, and so thick lying in the streets and upon the pavements that a cavalry patrol ordered out could not do duty, as it was difficult to pass between the rows of wounded without trampling upon them.

It is said there were between 2,000 and 3,000 rebel wounded left upon the field, who have also been brought to Fredericksburg.

Gen. Butler's Movements &c.

WASHINGTON, May 10—8 30 p. m.

Extras just issued contain the following: Secretary Stanton produced another session in the Senate and House to-day, based upon, and supported by a telegram from Gen. Butler, that the latter had established himself finally upon the Sacred Soil south of Richmond, on the line of the Petersburg and Richmond railroad, destroying the bridges on the same; had divided Beauregard's army; whipped A. P. Hill, commanding a division of Beauregard's forces, and his cavalry forces had formed a junction with him—they having swept the Chickahominy country and cleared out all the rebels therein.

Gen. Butler's black troops have successfully crossed the Black Water and separated Beauregard's army.

Gen. Butler declares that he will whip that portion of Beauregard's army which is now south of his position.

He thinks Beauregard will not trouble Gen. Grant by reinforcing Lee. This official information confirms the announcement already made up to the hour of issuing this extra.

Nothing has been received to-day from Gen. Grant, which is certainly good evidence that the contending hosts are moving on.

Information has been received of the death of Major General Sedgwick, who was shot in a skirmish near Spotsylvania. A ball entered his eye and passed through his head, killing him instantly.

Other despatches report the capture of Fort Darling by Gen. Butler—the destruction of the rebel ram Albemarle by the U. S. iron-plated gunboat Sarcenus—of a desperate battle raging in Georgia between our forces under Sherman and the rebels under Joe Johnston.

Dated at PHILA., May 10, 1864.

TO THE FRIENDS OF UNION AND LIBERTY: We have this a. m. the following from Washington, May 9.

Enough is known of the Army opera-

tions within the last five days, to claim our especial gratitude to God, while what remains undone demands our most sincere prayers to and reliance upon Him without whom all human efforts are in vain. I commend to all patriots at their homes, in their places of public worship, and wherever they may be, unite in common thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God. (Signed) A. LINCOLN.

—To make room for war news we omit various articles prepared for to-day's paper.

Married.

At the Lutheran parsonage in Belleville, on the 4th inst., by Rev. J. M. Stuck, WM. MCGIRK to Miss REBECCA J. STRUNK, both of this county.

April 21st, in Bellefonte, by Rev. W. W. Hicks, JOHN THOMPSON, to Miss MARGARET HASSINGER, all of Mifflin county.

On the 5th inst. at the Union Hotel in Lewistown, by Rev. S. Barnes, JOSEPH ANDERSON to Miss CAROLINE DECKER, both of Anderson Station, this county.

Died.

In this county, on the 24th ult. MARY, wife of John Webb, aged 61 years, 8 months and 25 days.

In Mifflintown, Juniata county, on the 2d inst. after an illness of a few days, Dr. E. CRAWFORD, aged 45 years.

In Lewistown, on 25th April, FRANKIE R., infant son of George W. and Mary A. Siegrist, aged 9 months and 17 days.

On the 2d April, at Belleville, JAMES H., infant son of Jeremiah and Mary Ann McKinney, of Greenwood Furnace, Huntingdon county, aged 7 weeks, and 1 day.

THE MARKETS.

LEWISTOWN, May 11, 1864.

Butter, is quoted at 25 cts.; Eggs, 15; Lard 14; Wool, washed, 68; prime Red Wheat, 1.65; Corn, 1.10; Rye, 1.25; Potatoes, 60; Extra Flour, per 100, 4.00; Fine 3.50; Superfine, 3.75; Family, 4.25; Salt per bbl. 3.20; Sack, 3.25.

NOTICE!

THE Managers of the Perry County Mutual Fire Insurance Company laid an assessment on the 3d April, 1864, of 4 per cent on Premium notes, to pay present losses by fire. my11-3t JOHN R. SHULER, Sec'y.

LEWISTOWN FOUNDRY.

The subscriber continues to make to order Castings of brass or iron of the best quality, at prices as low as the times will permit. Having a large variety of patterns on hand, I am prepared to furnish almost anything required for Grist Mills, Saw Mills, and Agricultural Implements, and to finish up in the best manner also.

Blowing Cylinders, Hot Blast Pipes, and other work for Furnaces, Water Pipes of different sizes, Hydrants, Stop Cocks and Ferris, Water Wheels, direct action and reaction of different sizes, Horse Powers and Thrashers of different kinds, Bar Share, Side Hill and Bull Plows, Wagon and Carriage Boxes, Blacksmith's Vices, Screw Plates, Heads and Rests for Turning Lathes, Straw and Feed Cutters to work by hand, &c., &c.

PATTERNS made to order. Having obtained the right to manufacture a Counter Balance Shaker,

a first rate article, farmers are requested to call at the shop on Elizabeth street, and examine it. It can be attached to almost any threshing in use, and will not fail to give entire satisfaction.

Thankful for past favors and anxious to do his work in the best manner, the subscriber asks a continuance of the patronage so generously bestowed. JOHN R. WEEKES, may11 Agent.

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Just received at Billy Johnson's, which will be sold at very small profits for cash. So come on, boys and girls, and see for yourselves.

A fine assortment of Ladies Gaiters on hand, and all kinds of Boots and Shoes, both city and home made work. The greater part of my eastern work is made to order, and is home-made work against rips.

Manufacturing attended to as usual, and repairing done at shortest notice. No work to be given out until paid for, and in all cases where work don't suit, and is returned in good order, the money will be refunded.

Having purchased the patent right for Mifflin county for Eiswald's

METALLIC SOLES

and Heels, I am prepared to furnish them to his customers. It is one of the great discoveries of the age; they will save four times their cost in leather, and can be easily put on by any one. Give them a trial. A liberal discount given to wholesale dealers. may11 '64 BILLY JOHNSON.

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED in the Post Office at Lewistown, State of Pennsylvania, on the 11th of May, 1864.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Bonner Mary Jane | Miller Wm. |
| Bennett & Bro. | Norman Mrs. Anne E. |
| Bont Ananda | Oles S. W. |
| Berkstresser Phot. | Price N. Jane |
| Cutler Jacob | Rheme Caroline |
| Davidizer J. A. | Robison Harriet |
| Elliot Jas. P. | Robison Marth. Miss |
| Fleming Jos. M. | Snyder Mrs. R. H. |
| Ginter & Son D. | Strohman Arthur |
| Hunter Josiah | Stull Isaac |
| Hanokes Emma | Sturrett N. W. |
| Hawk Wm. | Temple E. D. |
| Settle Miss Jane | Treat Jane Miss |
| Michaels Tilly A. | Truckenman Res. D. |
| Myers Clara P. | Thompson & Son J. |
| Martin Eliz. A. | White Adam |
| Moyer Jos. | Williams Mary E |

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "advertised letters," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

If not called for within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, my11 SAMUEL COMFORT, P. M.

TRY Hoffman's Cheese, it is extra.

NOTICE!

ALL persons claiming exemption from the coming draft for the following reasons, will make immediate application to this office with satisfactory proof, &c.

1st. All persons who have arrived at the age of forty five years.

2d. All persons manifestly physically or mentally unfit for service.

3d. Such persons as are at this time actually and legally in the military or naval service of the United States.

4th. Such persons as have served in the military and naval service two years or longer during the present war and have been honorably discharged.

ALEX. M. LLOYD, Capt. & Provost Marshal.

Provost Marshal's Office, 17th District Pa., Hollidaysburg, May, 11 1864-2t.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

to sell the ELEGANT FULL LENGTH STEEL ENGRAVING OF

PRESIDENT LINCOLN,

Signifying the Emancipation Proclamation.

THE best and only correct likeness of this great man in existence. For particulars address JOHN DAINTY, Publisher, my11-6t No. 17 S. 6th St., Phila.

New Stock of Hats, Caps, &c.

W. G. ZOLLINGER,

Market St., next Door to John Kennedy's,

Has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the most extensive stock and complete assortment of

Hats & Caps

ever exhibited in this place, which will be disposed of at such prices as to defy competition, and which he invites everybody to call and examine, as he is satisfied that his stock cannot fail to please.

For the Omaha he has constantly on hand, or will make to order, hats to their taste of any required size or trim, at prices which cannot fail to be satisfactory.

Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as a liberal deduction will be made to wholesale purchasers. Don't forget the place, next door to John Kennedy's Store and nearly opposite the Odd Fellows' Hall. may11

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.