

Bradford Reporter.

K. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, June 26, 1862.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

Dispatches from Gen. McClellan's headquarters, up to 8 o'clock Sunday, state that all was quiet yesterday. Skirmishing continued all day on Saturday, and at night everything indicated that a general engagement was at hand. A dispatch from Montgomery, Ala., published in Richmond papers, saying that Beauregard and his staff had arrived at Montgomery, on their way to Richmond, and that a large portion of the army of the Mississippi were to follow, Bragg holding back enough to keep off Halleck's vanguards. So many stories are told of Beauregard's movements that no one knows what to believe; but this one is likely to be true. Beauregard could not afford to have his communications with Richmond cut off, as threatened by Gen. Morgan's movement into Cumberland Gap; there is literally no chance for the Rebels in the Valley of the Mississippi, unless to make here and there a dash, which, however successful at the moment, could be of no ultimate advantage; so the rumor that Beauregard is trying to re-enforce Johnston is at least exceedingly probable. His personal presence is of very little consequence either way, since his masterly inactivity and perpetual retreats have destroyed among his own men the prestige won by the bombardment of Fort Sumter.

By the Roanoke at New York we have New-Orleans dates to the 15th. Gen. Butler sprung a surprise upon his troops on the 13th but the response was so prompt that he issued a special order complimenting the men upon their alertness, and also upon their general behavior since they occupied the city. The General was sermioned on the 14th by a large party of Unionists. Of course he made a speech, which was well received. A new daily paper has just been started, edited by the great financier, Jacob Barker, now 83 years old. Of course Beaudry is heard from, via New-Orleans; he had 30,000 sick men in his army at Corinth, and sick and well were in a deplorable condition. One George Coppel, subscribing himself as Her Majesty's (Victoria's) Acting Consul, had presumed to address Gen. Butler a complaint about the oath required at aliens, and asking explanations; whereupon Gen. Butler returned the slightly Hibernian answer that no reply would be made to the note till Mr. Coppel should be recognized by his own Government as its agent.

There has been some lively and creditable work—marred by a sad catastrophe—up White River, in Arkansas. Our gunboat expedition found Rebel batteries at St. Charles, 85 miles from the Mississippi, and whipped them speedily and handsomely, after about an hour and a half of brisk work. The Rebels had two strong batteries, defended by 400 or 500 men, under a traitor named Col. Frye, who was once in the United States Navy. Our boys—of the 43d and 46th Indiana—landed took the works by bayonet; 150 Rebels were killed and wounded, and 30 captured, among the latter Col. Frye. None of our men were killed but a few wounded in the engagement—but a shot from enemy's battery perforated the boiler of the gun boat Mound City, letting free the steam, whereby about 125 men were killed, including seven or eight officers. Immediate measures should be taken—by extra shielding or otherwise—to secure boilers against such possibilities. This is the second dreadful accident of the kind; may it be the last.

Among recent prizes taken at sea, reported at the Navy Department, are the schooner Mary Stewart from Nassau with salt, taken off Santee River by the bark Gen. The United States Steamer Calhoun has taken the Rebel steamer Whitman on Lake Pontchartrain; also, the schooner Venus in the same lake, with 228 bales of cotton; also, the Rebel gunboat Corypheus, secreted in a bayou and guarded by troops. The United States Ship Susannah has sent in the Rebel schooner Princeton, from Havana, with dry goods and provisions. The Bainbridge has taken the schooner Borgany. The Mound City (the gun-boats just exploded by a shot in her boiler) recently captured the Clara Dobson, one of the finest boats on White River.

Gen. Schofield, Union commander in Missouri, has got some ideas about rebels and rebel property that do not prevail on the seaboard. Not long since he directed that rebel guerrillas should be shot at sight, and their friends and sympathizers should also be severely punished. He has now decreed that active and passive Rebels shall be held responsible for damage to the property and lives of loyal citizens or soldiers. For every soldier or civilian killed \$5,000 will be assessed on the Rebels; \$1,000 to \$5,000 for every one wounded, and per cent for all property destroyed. The pith of it all is that he has the power to enforce this order, and will do it.

Com. Dupont reports an act so entirely characteristic of Southern civilization, that it is worthy of special notice. Some armed traitors, ascertaining that the Union forces had left Hutchinson's Island, stole over there under cover of night, and gratified their hatred of the Yankees they dared not face by murdering a large number of negroes, who were unarmed and asleep. That is just what might be expected from the cowardly traitors of the Palmetto State.

Advices from Corinth indicate that our forces are progressing into the interior of Mississippi by way of New-Orleans and Northern Railroad. Some of Gen. Sherman's men occupied, on Friday, Holly Springs, a place of considerable importance, about 25 miles south of Grand Junction. The rebels had, of course removed all their armory machinery, and to make sure that it was safe, did not stop with it until they reached Atlanta, Ga.

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of Saturday says: We learn with regret of the death of Hon. Robert M. Palmer, United States Minister to the Argentine Confederation. He died at sea on the 26th of April, and his remains were committed to the deep on the morning of the 27th. Mr. Palmer sailed from Buenos Ayres for home about the 13th of April, his health, which was bad when he left this country, having become still worse. He was a citizen of Pottsville and had represented Schuylkill county in the Legislature with decided ability, having been Speaker of the Senate for two sessions. He bore a high character, and was an excellent and useful citizen. His age was about forty-one years, and he leaves a wife and six children, the eldest of whom, a young man, accompanied him to South America. President Lincoln appointed him Minister to the Argentine Confederation soon after his inauguration, and he sailed from this country in May, 1861.

CUMBERLAND GAP AT LAST.—Our readers will require no elaborate explanation to satisfy them that the occupation of Cumberland Gap by our forces is a very important achievement. It gives us the command of East Tennessee and of the great railroad artery through that region which connects the States of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, &c., with Virginia and the rebel capital. Secondly, this occupation of East Tennessee disposes of the rebellion throughout the State, and liberates a hundred thousand Union men, chiefly East Tennesseans who have been waiting a whole year for the day of their deliverance from a secessionist reign of terror. We have no doubt that General Halleck will take good care to provide against the retreat of the rebels from Virginia through East Tennessee. There will be no lack of volunteers of the very best description to fill up his diminished regiments in that quarter; and Jeff. Davis & Co. must look very sharply about them, or their only remaining doors of escape will be closed against them in North Carolina.

Now this is a mistake, and ought to be corrected. The following extract from the Journal of the Senate, page 348, will show the vote in question in its true light. Justice to the Senator demands that this be made public:—
"The Senate resumed the third reading and consideration of bill No. 219 from the House of Representatives, entitled an act for the commutation of tonnage duties. And the question recurring, shall the bill pass. The Yeas and Nays were required by Mr. Yardley and Mr. Hiestand and were as follows:—
YEAS—Benson, Blood, Connell, Finney, Gregg, Hall, Heistand, Landon, McClure, Meredith, Nichols, Parker, Schiadel, Serrill, Smith, Thompson, Wharton and Palmer (Speaker), 15.
NAYS—Boaghter, Bond, Clymer, Crawford, Fuller, Hamilton, Hiestand, Irish, Ketcham, Lawrence, Mott, Penney, Robison, Welsh and Yardley."
So the question was determined in the affirmative. M.

ORWELL, June 29th.

SOLDIERS ROBBED OF THEIR PAY.—When sailors, after being paid off, are befouled out of their wages, the thieves are called land sharks. Some equally expressive term ought to be invented to designate the harpies who hang round camps and military hospitals to cheat our volunteers out of their hard earnings. For example, what common English word is sufficient to express the rascality mentioned in the following paragraph, from the superintendent's report of the Soldiers' Home at St. Louis:—
"One simple-minded soldier gave his money, as he came from the paymaster, to a well-dressed stranger, who wished to count it for him, to see that it was all right, and he never saw it again. Another was induced to drink, and was then robbed of all he had, the loss of which, upon his becoming sober, induced him to throw himself into the river, from which he was rescued with difficulty. Another, a lad of sixteen, just discharged from the service, was rescued from the hands of the plunderers by the police, just in time to save his hard earnings from being slipped from his pocket."
The rebel barbarity that insults the body of a dead soldier on the field, is more shocking and brutal than this, but none so cunningly villainous and black-hearted.

Governor Johnson is dealing with rebel citizens just as, after war had been declared the patriots of the Revolution treated traitors who did not keep still, but kept plotting—that is, he is packing them South. In printing several orders of the Military Governor the Nashville Union says: "Gentlemen who persist in uttering rebellious sentiments prepare for a speedy trip South; they cannot remain here. They can no more be tolerated than scorpions, adders, or tarantulas, in an orderly community, which has any regard for its own safety."

An order was issued from the War Department on Saturday allowing a premium of \$2 for each accepted recruit volunteering for three years or for the war, and permitting one month's pay in advance to all who are mustered into service, whether regulars or volunteers.

DEATH OF COL. ELLET.—Col. ELLET of the Ram Fleet, died at Cairo, on the 21st inst., from wounds received in the engagement before Memphis.

THE WHITE RIVER EXPEDITION.

Another Gunboat Engagement.

Fight at St. Charles, Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, June 19, 1862.

An expedition, composed of the gunboats St. Louis, Lexington, Conestoga and Mound City, accompanied by transports carrying the 43d and 46th Indiana regiments, under Col. Fitch, was sent from here some days since, for the purpose of removing the obstructions in White River.

On the 17th, the expedition reached St. Charles, 85 miles above the mouth of the river, where the rebels had erected a battery. An engagement ensued, lasting an hour and a half.

While the gunboats engaged the battery the troops, under Col. Fitch, landed a short distance below, and proceeded to storm the place.

During the cannonading a ball entered the boiler of the Mound City, causing a fearful explosion and loss of life. The crew consisted of 175 men, of whom nearly 125 were killed or wounded.

The following officers are among the killed: John Kinzie, James Kinzie, James Scoville, John Green, Henry R. Brown, Joseph Nixon, and John Knox.

Capt. Kelly, Flag officer, was badly scalded, but it is thought that he will recover.

Col. Fitch's charge upon the battery was a perfect success, driving the enemy out at the point of the bayonet.

The rebel loss is 125 killed and wounded, and 30 prisoners. Col. Fitch's loss is small. Gen. Halleck has occupied Holly Springs.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1862.

The following dispatch was received at the Navy Department:—

U. S. FLAG STEAMER BOSTON, }
MEMPHIS, via Cairo, June 21, 1862. }

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:—

The gunboat Conestoga, while returning from the White River, reports the capture of two batteries, mounting seven guns, at St. Charles, 80 miles from the mouth.

The attack was commenced by Capt. Kelly in the gunboats, who silenced the first battery.

The second battery was gallantly carried by Col. G. N. Fitch at the head of the 46th Indiana Volunteers. A shot caused the explosion of the steam draw of the Mound City, by which the greater part of her officers and crew were killed and wounded. I write by day's mail.

C. H. DAVIS, Flag Officer.

The following was received at the War Department to day:—

ST. CHARLES, White River, Ark., June 17, }
via Cairo, Saturday, June 21, 1862. }

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—

On arriving eight miles below here last evening, we ascertained that the enemy had two batteries here, supported by a force of infantry, number unknown.

A combined attack was made at 7 a. m. today. The regiment under my command (46th Indiana) landed two and a half miles below the battery, and skirmishers were thrown out, who drove in the enemy's pickets. The gunboats then moved up and opened on their batteries.

A rifled shot from one of the batteries penetrated the steam draw of the Mound City, disabling by scalding most of her crew. Appreciative that some similar accident might happen to the other gunboats, and thus leave my small force without their support, I signalled the gunboats to cease firing, and we would storm the battery.

They ceased at exactly the right moment, and my men carried the battery gallantly.

The infantry were driven from the support of the guns, the gunners shot at their posts, their commanding officer Freye (formerly of the U. S. Navy) wounded and captured, and eight brass and iron guns, with ammunition, captured.

The enemy's loss is unknown. We have buried seven or eight of their dead, and other dead and wounded are being brought in. The casualties among my own command are small, the only real loss being from the escaping steam in the Mound City.

She will probably be repaired and ready to proceed with us up the river to-morrow.

A full report will be made as early as possible.

Very Respectfully, G. N. FITCH,
Col. Comd'g 46th Indiana Volunteers.

A Rebel Boy's Death Scene.

Lieut. Ad. Smith, of Black's regiment, in a letter to a friend concerning his adventures at Hanover Court House, describes the death scene of a youthful Rebel soldier. After the battle, Lieut. Smith feeling the want of his overcoat, which he threw away upon entering the fight, in company with a sergeant proceeded in search of it in the woods. On the way they stumbled over the dead of both sides, and every now and then they were startled by the cries and groans of the wounded who had not yet been discovered by the detail sent out.

Lieutenant Smith, after mentioning his failure to find his overcoat, says:—

"Determined not to sleep in the cold all night without some covering beside the light blouse I had on, I stooped down and unbuckled the knapsack from a rebel soldier who was stiff in death. From off this I took a large white blanket, and was about to move away from the spot, when I was arrested by a prayer, uttered in a weak, childish voice, that made the blood run cold in my veins. I proceeded to the spot from whence the sound came, and discovered lying close along side a decayed log, and partially covered with a fallen limb, a youth not over sixteen, mortally wounded in the abdomen. Oh, how earnestly and piteously he offered up his supplication to Heaven. He prayed that his dear mother would forgive him for going against her will to fight the Yankees, and that God would forgive him and take him into his care and keeping. He was too earnestly employed to know of our presence, although I asked him several questions, and turned him on his back, while the sergeant placed a stick under his head and a canteen of cool water to his lips. He was now in his death agonies, and he had done all in our power to make his exit into eternity as comfortable as possible; it but remained for us to see him give up the ghost. Poor boy! he kept us waiting but a little while, for his spirit had flown 'to that bourne from whence no traveler returns.' We turned from the spot, and unconsciously the tears trickled down my cheeks as the dying words of the young rebel still rang in my ears. His last words were, 'O, my poor dear mother, what will you do! His words cut me keenly, and caused me to draw a picture of the future which was, perhaps, in store for me.'"

Jellies and wises are worth more in the hospital than on our tables.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Brisk Skirmishing on Saturday.

Indications of an Attack at Night.

THE REBELS PROMPTLY MET.

Beauregard's Troops on their way to Richmond

MAJOR-GEN. McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, }
Sunday, June 22—8 P. M. }

This has been a remarkably quiet day, considering the close proximity of the two contending forces.

Brisk skirmishing ensued all day yesterday, and at night everything indicated that a general engagement was at hand. The enemy advanced in strong force on our lines during last night, but, being promptly met, soon retired.

The Richmond papers of yesterday contain a dispatch from Montgomery, Alabama, dated the 17th, stating that "Gen. Beauregard and staff had arrived there on their way to Richmond, and it was said they were to be followed by a large portion of the army of the Mississippi, and that a sufficient force was left under the invincible Bragg to check any advancement of the vandals under Gen. Halleck."

FOURTEEN MONROE, June 21, 1862.

We learn to day from the army of the Potomac that quite a skirmish took place on the 19th inst., between the 20th Indiana regiment, in Gen. Kearney's division and the rebels, which lasted for more than an hour. The Indiana boys stood their ground and sustained very slight loss. Lieut. Carr, Company I, and three privates, were wounded. In the afternoon the regiment was complimented by Gen. Kearney for its bravery and discipline. This is the regiment that was once nearly sacrificed at Chicomico, N. C., early in the operations on that coast, under Col. Hawkins, and which has been until lately attached to Gen. Wool's division.

During yesterday the Rebels endeavored to feel our entire line by shelling vigorously at different points in the hope of annoying working parties principally on the right and opposite Kearney's division. Their shells generally fell short and did but little damage.

The Baltimore boat brought down twenty-five Sisters of Mercy this morning for our hospitals here.

The steamer Baltimore arrived here this morning from Washington, with a number of Congressmen.

It is cloudy to-day, and the atmosphere is very warm and sultry.

A revenue cutter has arrived here to attend to vessels entering and leaving Norfolk.

The armed bark Fernandina went to sea this afternoon.

Gen. Dix returned this morning from Point Lookout.

THE JAMES RIVER FLOTILLA.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 20, 1862.

Dispatches have been received here stating that on the 17th inst. the rebels opened fire upon our ships of war in James River, from the bluffs at City Point, by artillery and small arms, but our squadron returned the attack with shells and shrapnel, silencing and driving back the rebel force.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1862.

Pursuant to a joint resolution of Congress, to encourage enlistments in the Regular Army and Volunteer forces,

It is ordered, That a premium of \$2 shall be paid for each accepted recruit that volunteers for three years, or during the war, and every soldier who hereafter enlists, either in the regular army or the volunteers for three years or during the war, may receive his first month's pay in advance, upon the mustering of his company into the service of the United States, or after he shall have been mustered into, and joined a regiment already in the service.

This order will be transmitted to Governors of States and recruiting officers.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Highly Important from Charleston.

Desperate Battle on James Island.

Despairing Reports of the Rebel Papers.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, June 23—8:30 A. M.

The *Melanero* arrived from City Point last night.

The Richmond papers of Saturday contain a brief account of a bloody battle fought on Monday last, between five National regiments and a battery of Parrot guns and parts of four Confederate regiments and a battery.

The battle lasted all day with a heavy loss on both sides.

The Charleston *Mercury* feared the battle would be renewed the next day, and expressed apprehensions for the safety of the city, in consequence of the great exhaustion of the Southern troops and the loss of many officers.

GENS EVANS and PAMBERTON had complimented the rebel troops for their bravery in standing up under the heavy fire of shells, etc., from our gunboats and batteries.

The fight took place four miles from Charleston, and from the tone of the editorial in the *Mercury* I should think the rebels have been cut off from retreat from James Island by our gunboats. If this should be so, Charleston must soon fall.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that it can no longer deny that Gen. JACKSON has been heavily reinforced lately, and that the National columns must either combine or fall back across the Potomac.

Interesting from Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 18, 1862.

Gen. Lewis Wallace has assumed command of this city. His first official act was to take possession of the *Argus* office, which has been outspoken in its sympathies with rebellion—Messrs. T. Knox and A. D. Richardson were appointed to supervise all editorials which appear in the papers.

Threats having been made to tear down the Union flags flying over the houses of some of the citizens, the Provost Marshal has issued orders instructing the guard to shoot down any one attempting to haul down the flag or offering any insult or molestation to resident citizens who have thus manifested their devotion to the Union.

An order is also issued to imprison all citizens carrying concealed weapons.

Guerrillas are prowling about the country.—

Five were arrested last night by pickets in the suburbs of the city.

Owing to a scarcity of change, the Board of Aldermen have voted to issue \$100,000 in fractional notes, as the public exigencies may require.

Guerrilla bands are still engaged in burning the cotton in the counties of Northern Mississippi, which has not already been destroyed by the owners.

Boats going North are loaded to their utmost capacity with freight and passengers.

The oath of allegiance was administered to over four hundred yesterday, one half of whom were soldiers.

The *Avalanche* says that the rebel authorities have ordered the rolling stock of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad from Panola to Meridian.

A Terrible Scene at the Battle of Fair Oaks.

A private letter from a member of the battery of the New York Artillery, in Casey's Division, gives the following graphic account of the memorable attack on that fatal Saturday:—

About 11 o'clock (on Saturday, May 31), the enemy sent a couple of six pound balls over into our camp, and immediately commenced the attack by driving in our pickets. Our division was quickly formed in line of battle; a strong force was sent to support the pickets, and a rifled battery of four guns was ordered up to the right and opened fire. We were all ready for anything that might come, but not for a moment did we dream that we had on our hands one of the most fiercely fought battles that has taken place during the rebellion. The pickets soon began to fire rapidly and came running in; while the infantry posted behind a fence to support them blazed away into the woods. The artillery on our right opened fire and mingled their thunder with the sharp roll of the musketry. Soon our Napoleon guns (three of which were posted in an unfinished redoubt, and three on the left ear a rifle pit) opened with case shot which went whizzing through the air over the heads of our own men, right into the midst of the enemy, and there exploding scattered death through their ranks. On the left, the rebels were seen coming through the woods to flank us, and wheeling three of our guns so as to bear upon them, we poured case shot among them with unexampled rapidity and terrific effect.

The destruction was horrible. Our spherical case shot are awful missiles, each of them consisting of a clotted mass of seventy six musket balls, with a charge of powder in the centre, that is fired by a fuse the same as a shell. The missile first acts as a solid shot, plunging its way through masses of men, and then exploding hurls forward a shower of musket balls, that mow down the foe in heaps. Our battery threw twenty-four of these a minute, and as we had the exact range of every part of the field, every shot told with frightful effect. But the enemy were not at all daunted.

They marched steadily on, and hailed a perfect tempest of balls upon us. Why we, as well as our horses, were not every one shot down will forever remain a mystery to me.—

We did not mind the leaden hail, however, but kept pouring our case-shot into the dense masses of the foe, who came on in prodigious and overwhelming force. And they fought splendidly, too. Our shot tore their ranks wide open, and shattered them asunder in a manner that was frightful to witness; but they closed up again at once, and came on as steadily as English veterans.

When they got within four hundred yards, we closed our case shot and opened on them canister, and such destruction I never elsewhere witnessed. At each discharge great guns were made in their ranks—indeed, whole companies went down before that murderous fire; but they closed up with an order and discipline that was awe-inspiring. They seemed to be animated with the courage of despair blended with the hope of a speedy victory if they could by an overwhelming rush drive us from our position.

It was awful to see their ranks torn and shattered by every discharge of canister that we poured right into their faces, and while their dead lay in piles, close up and still kept advancing right in the face of that fire. At one time three lines, one behind another, were steadily advancing, and three of their flags were brought in range of one of our guns shot with canister.

"Fire," shouted the gunner, and down went those three flags, and a gap was opened through those three lines as if a thunderbolt had torn through them, and the dead lay in swathes. But they at once closed up and came steadily on, never halting or wavering, right through the woods, over the fence, through the field, right up to our guns, and sweeping everything before them captured every piece.

When we delivered our last fire, they were within fifteen or twenty paces of us, and as all our horses had been killed or wounded, we could not carry off a gun. Our whole division was cut to pieces, with what I do not know. We fell back to a second line of intrenchments, and there held the enemy in check till reinforcements arrived, and then we kept our position till night put an end to the battle.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.—Notice

is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the estate of Henry W. Johnson, late of Athens township, dec'd., are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JUNY 24, 1862. M. SALLINA JOHNSON, Adm'x.

H. N. WILLIAMS, ATTORNEY AT

LAW, CANTON PA., will attend to all business entrusted to his care in the courts of Bradford, Tioga, Lycoming and Sullivan Co's.

Soldiers claims and pensions promptly attended to. June 24, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore

existing between the subscribers, and known as the firm of MADILL & PATTON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books, notes and accounts of said firm are in the hands of J. G. PATTON for collection.

J. G. PATTON. F. MADILL.

Dr. MADILL will continue the Drug business at the old stand of MADILL & PATTON, where he may be found at all times, when not professionally engaged, by close attention to business, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

TOWANDA, April 3, 1862.

COOPERING.—A large supply of Firkins

and Butter Tubs, Barrels, Casks, Cisterns, Well Buckets, Wash Tubs, and all kinds of Cooper's work kept constantly on hand, and all orders promptly filled at ROCKWELL'S Shop, nearly opposite the Rail Road House.

WANTED.—A good journeyman Cooper to carry on a shop, call at W. A. ROCKWELL.

TOWANDA, Feb. 18, 1862.

TIMOTHY SEED—120 BUSHELS OF

fine Timothy Seed, for sale by H. S. MERCUR.

March 24, 1862.

New Advertisements.

THE UNION



DRUG STORE.

(Wholesale and Retail. No. 8, Patton's Block, Corner Main and Bridge, Towanda, Pa.)

DR. T. F. MADILL, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY

informs the Public that he has purchased the above Drug Store, and having thoroughly refitted and enlarged it, and increased his facilities for Compounding Medicines is prepared to supply every want of the public, in the line of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

My Stock, almost entirely new, has been selected with care, and embraces a full assortment of all articles belonging to the Drug Trade.

FRESH SUPPLIES

are received monthly, of Pure and Reliable Drugs and Medicines, which will be sold at prices that cannot fail to suit our patrons. My stock consists of

Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, and PURE LIQUORS,

Of every description, and the best quality for Medical use. All the popular

PATENT MEDICINE

AND A LARGE SUPPLY OF

HOMEOPATHIC & CONCENTRATED MEDICINES

Botanic & Electric Medicines, Tilden's Alcoholic and Fluid Extracts,

Alkaloids and Resinoids. All the best Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Breast Pumps, Nipple Shields & Shields,

Nursing Bottles, Syringes, Cateters, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF RAZORS & STROPS, Pocket Knives, Surgical Instruments of late style and best quality, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, Putty, &c. A large supply of

BRUSHES

For the Hat, Hair, and Shoes, Painting, Varnishing and White Washing, also for the Teeth and Nails.

TOOTH POWDERS AND PASTES,

of every variety. A large assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES,