

Raftsmen's Journal.



BY SAMUEL J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MAY 28, 1862.

SHOWING THEIR HANDS.

It is becoming more and more apparent every day, that the leaders of the Breckinridge Democracy will make a desperate effort to get hold of the reins of Government at the end of Mr. Lincoln's term of office.

Mr. Voorhees, in the speech referred to, characterized the financial policy of the National Administration as "unsound, unwise, and ruinous."

Mr. Kelley said, if the speech of Mr. Voorhees had been made in the halls of the rebel Congress, its well rounded points would have drawn down a tumult of applause.

Mr. Kelley said, if the speech of Mr. Voorhees had been made in the halls of the rebel Congress, its well rounded points would have drawn down a tumult of applause.

Mr. Kelley, resuming, remarked that he believed in honesty. The present condition of the country was the natural result of the treatment the people received at the hands of the Democratic party.

THE WAY TO END AGITATION.—The passage of the Bill abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, and the Bill which passed the House prohibiting Slavery in all the Territories of the United States, now existing or hereafter to be formed or acquired in any way, will, in the opinion of all candid men South as well as North, exhaust the powers of Congress over the Slavery question.

From Mexico.—Private letters report a battle at Acapulco, Mexico, in which the French lost the most killed and wounded, especially in officers.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL A LAW.—The President has approved the Homestead bill, and it is, therefore, a law.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.

The Proclamation of the President which we publish this week, disavowing the emancipation order of Gen. Hunter, did not take us by surprise; having anticipated something of the kind, from the past conservative views and policy of the President.

We rejoice that he has taken this great conservative step, and we are content to follow wherever he may lead. The enemy's of the Administration may grumble; but if they can derive any comfort from this Proclamation, they are welcome to it.

In commenting on this Proclamation, the Philadelphia Press of Tuesday, May 20th, says: "We are prompted and encouraged in our endorsement of the President's course by his earnest and beautiful appeal in behalf of freedom under the Constitution."

"We are prompted and encouraged in our endorsement of the President's course by his earnest and beautiful appeal in behalf of freedom under the Constitution. In nothing has the President shown such high and noble qualities as in this appeal."

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN PATTON.

We this week publish, on our outside, the speech of Gen. John Patton, delivered in the House of Representatives on April 23d, 1862, on the bill to facilitate the suppression of the rebellion and to prevent its return.

"We give herewith the speech of our member, Gen. Patton, on the confiscation of Rebel property. While it is moderate in tone, it is nevertheless sound in argument, true to the practical good sense for which its author is distinguished."

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

North Carolina Rebelling against the Confederacy.

The news from the old North State shows that secession is about played out there. The authorities at Richmond, who have been in the habit of dragging the citizens of this and other Southern States before their star chamber in the most summary manner, and executing them without trial, for entertaining Union sentiments, have been very unexpectedly snubbed in these unwarrantable proceedings by the Governor of North Carolina, backed up by the State Convention.

"It appears that Jeff Davis ordered the arrest of Mr. Respass, the Mayor of Washington, N. C., charged with having an interview with Gen. Burnside soon after Newbern was taken. The Mayor was arrested in the night, in the most summary manner, and hurried off to Richmond in irons, where he was thrust into a dungeon, and not allowed to see any of his friends or receive any food or clothing for them."

Mr. Respass was on trial before Davis when Gov. Clark first made the demand for his release. Davis answered that the trial must go on, and not until the committee made the demand in person was Mr. Respass released. This committee was appointed by the Convention to wait on Davis & Co. and inform them that the demand made by the Governor must be immediately complied with; otherwise the State of North Carolina would resort to forcible measures if necessary.

the committee, where he was set at liberty, and will soon join his family and friends. "This movement on the part of Gov. Clark and the State Convention, is rather ominous, to say the least—especially so when it is understood that North Carolina has withdrawn all of her aid from Davis, and refused to meet a renewed demand from the rebel President for more troops and additional transportation facilities."

Gov. Clark, Opposes the Act of the Rebel Military Authorities.

From the Raleigh, N. C. Standard, April 26. NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, April 15, 1862. To the people of North Carolina: By an advertisement in the public papers, signed W. S. Ashe, you are informed that he will appoint, and send agents through every county in the State, to borrow, purchase, and if necessary, to impress, all the arms now in the hands of private citizens.

Any attempt to seize the arms of private citizens is directly at variance with the constitution and opposition to the declared policy of the government, which makes it the duty of every citizen to keep and protect his arms, and to protect the arms of the militia even from execution of debt.

But while I notify you that these agents have no lawful authority to seize your private arms, and you will be protected in preserving the means of self defence, I must enjoin upon you in this emergency, as an act of the highest patriotism and duty, that you should disavow the proper State authorities all public arms, and of selling to the State all the arms, the property of individuals, which can be spared.

The Colonels of the several regiments of militia will act as agents for the State, and will notify me whenever any such arms are captured or offered to them. Their prompt and earnest attention is called to the execution of this order.

From the foregoing we would infer that North Carolina is lost to Jeff Davis. This is a terrible blow to the traitors, because the loss of North Carolina and Tennessee will render Virginia untenable. But, in addition to the above, we hear of Union meetings being held in different parts of North Carolina. The old flag is floating defiantly in the western counties, where they are having great Union gatherings almost in sight of the State capital. A letter writer says:

"Last Saturday (18th) two great Union meetings came off in this part of the State—one in Craven county, the other in Carteret. Strong Union resolutions were passed. Charles Henry Foster was endorsed as the representative of the Union sentiment by these meetings, and also much satisfaction was expressed over the appointment of Mr. Stanly by President Lincoln as Military Governor. This gentleman is a native of this county, and has represented this district in Congress several terms. He is greatly respected by the people of this State, and his return from California to his old home will be hailed with delight by his numerous old friends. Gov. Stanly will doubtless proceed to Raleigh as soon as he arrives, and confer with Gov. Clark and the Convention, who no doubt will accept him as a medium through whom they will act in arriving at an understanding with the Federal Government prior to resuming their old position in the Union as one of the original States."

DISQUALIFICATION OF COLOR.

On last Wednesday, the 21st, the Senate bill, removing all disqualifications of color in carrying the mails, being before the House of Representatives at Washington, was, on motion of Mr. Colfax, (Republican,) laid on the table, (which is equivalent to killing it,) by a vote of yeas 83, nays 48. Mr. Patton, the member from this district, voted to lay the bill on the table. In reporting back the bill, Mr. Colfax, the Chairman of the Committee, made some remarks, setting forth the reasons which actuated the Committee in recommending that it do not pass. As they contain some interesting facts, we transfer them to our columns:

M. Colfax. I am instructed by the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to report back an act (S. No. 237) to remove all disqualification of color in carrying the mails, with a recommendation that it do not pass. The committee, by a large majority, concur in that report. I will state very briefly the reasons which impelled me to come to that conclusion, without stating, of course, the reasons that controlled the action of other members of the committee.

In 1825, some thirty-seven years ago, Congress passed a law declaring that no other than free white persons shall be employed in conveying the mails, and that any contractor who shall employ or permit any other than a free white person to be employed in that work, shall, for every such offense, incur a penalty of ten dollars. That law has been on the statute-book ever since, and has been the subject of all the petitions presented during that time to this House and the Senate, there has not been, so far as I have been able to discover, a single petition from any person, white or black, male or female, asking for a repeal or modification of this law. It has remained there by common consent until the present time, and therefore I think it unwise and inexpedient to pass the bill at the present time, not being demanded by public opinion.

In the second place, the repeal of this bill does not affect exclusively the blacks of the country, as generally supposed. It will throw open the business of mail contracting and of thus becoming officers of the Post Office Department, not only to blacks, but also to the Indian tribes, civilized and uncivilized, and to the Chinese, who have come in such large numbers to the Pacific coast. These last are not recognized there as entitled to the rights and privileges of free white persons; but the effect of this bill would be, as I say, to make officers of Government, as mail carriers, of all these classes of persons who obtain contracts of the Department.

In the third place, it is necessary—and that is one reason evidently which induced the passage of the original law—it is necessary to have testimony by which you can convict mail deprecators. Now, in some of the States of this Union—I do not say where they are, for they are not confined exclusively to one section—in some of the States Indians and negroes, and in California and Oregon the Chinese also, are not allowed by the statutes of the State to give testimony in the courts against white persons. Gentlemen may say that such laws are unjust and improper, but the Congress of the United States cannot change them. They are upon the statute books of the States, and in the United States courts, sitting in the various States, the rules of evidence of those States are regarded as the rules of evidence for the courts.

In every State of this Union free white persons are eligible witnesses, and any carrier, from whom the mail may be robbed while under his charge, can testify against the robber. But when you repeal the law of 1825, and allow persons to be mail contractors who are not legal witnesses, they could not testify against a thief who robbed the mails before their eyes; and you thus impair the security of our mail-bags and their contents.

In a certain place, this bill will effect a greater change than gentlemen, whom I inter by their desire to question me are in favor of its passage, probably suppose. By this bill, if it is to pass, you would allow all over the South the employment by the slaveholder of his slaves, to carry the mail, and to receive compensation for the labor of such slaves out of the Federal Treasury. By the present law, no dollar is ever paid out of the Post Office treasury to any slaveholder for the labor of his slaves. If they obtain contracts for carrying the mails in the South, where the institution is recognized, they are compelled to employ and to pay free white persons as mail carriers, and I think this is right. Only this class of persons are permitted to be engaged anywhere in the United States as mail contractors or mail carriers for the Government.

Mr. Speaker, I am furthermore authorized by the Postmaster General to say that he has not recommended the passage of this bill, nor does he regard it as promotive of the interests of the Department. I cannot find that it is asked for by any official or private citizen throughout the length and breadth of this land. Another reason impels me to oppose its passage. I cannot see anything in it which would directly or indirectly aid to any extent their main work in which this Congress should be engaged in crushing out this rebellion, and crippling the power of those who are engaged in it. That, as it seems to me, is our paramount duty, lowering above all other duties; and hence I have joined with my colleagues on the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, in reporting adversely on this bill.

If, however, the House is prepared to pass this bill, opening the contracts for carrying the mails to all persons whatsoever, there is no reason that I can imagine why all persons, whether they are "free white" or not, should not be employed as clerks in the Post Office Department, for the services required of them are far less important and involve far less responsibility than those required of mail contractors. The duties of the clerks are simply ministerial, and it is of less consequence, comparatively, that they should be responsible men, than it is that mail contractors, who have under their care the entire correspondence of the country, should be reliable persons. I, for one, am not prepared to change the law until, at least, it is demanded by public opinion or by those officials who have on them the grave responsibilities of the Post Office Department; and believing that it will very much weaken the security of the mails and increase the number and facilities of mail deprecators; and believing, as I have attempted to show, that it would be injurious to the service, I have reported with my colleagues on the committee against the measure.

President Lincoln's Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1862. By the President of the United States of America. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, There appears in the public prints what purports to be a proclamation of Major General Hunter, in the words and figures following: "I, HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 9, 1862. General Order, No. 11: The three States of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, comprising the Military Department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the said United States, it becomes a military necessity to declare them in a state of martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862. Slavery and martial law, in a free country, are altogether incompatible; the persons in these three States, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina heretofore held as slaves are therefore declared forever free."

Major General commanding. EDWARD W. SMITH, Acting Assistant Adjutant General. Whereas, The same producing excitement and misunderstanding, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby declare that the Government of the United States had no knowledge, information or belief of an intention on the part of Gen. Hunter to issue such a proclamation; nor has it yet any authentic information that the document is genuine; and, further, that neither Gen. Hunter, nor any other commander or person, has been authorized by the Government of the United States to make any proclamation declaring the slaves of any State free, and that the supposed proclamation now in question, whether genuine or false, is altogether void, so far as respects such declaration.

I further make known that whether it be competent for me, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, to declare the slaves of any State or States free, and whether at any time or in any case it shall become a necessary and indispensable part of the maintenance of the Government to exercise such supposed power, are questions which, under my responsibility, I reserve to myself, and which I cannot feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field. These are totally different questions from those of police regulations in armies and camps.

On the 6th day of March last, by a special message, I recommended to Congress the adoption of a joint resolution, to be substantially as follows: "Resolved, That the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolition of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to be used by such State, in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences public and private, produced by such change of system."

The resolution, in the language as above quoted, was adopted by large majorities in both branches of Congress, and now stands an authentic, definite and solemn proposal of the nation to the States and people most immediately interested in the subject matter. To the people of those States I now earnestly appeal. I do not argue. I beseech you to make the argument for yourselves. You cannot, if you would, be blind to the signs of the times. I beg of you a calm and enlarged consideration of them, ranging, if it may be far above personal and partisan politics. This proposal makes common cause for a common object, casting no reproaches upon any. It acts not the Pharisee. The change it contemplates would come gently as the dews of heaven, not tending or wrecking anything. Will you not embrace it? So much good has not been done by one effort in all past time, as in the providence of God, it is now your duty to have to lament that you have neglected it! In witness thereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-sixth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements on a large type, cut, or out of usual style will be charged double price for space occupied. To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows:—All Cautions with \$1. Strays, \$1; Auditors' notices, \$1.50; Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$1.50; and all other transient Notices at \$1 per square; for 3 or less insertions. Twelve lines (or less) count as a square.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following property, viz: one yoke of red and white oxen, wheat and other property, now in possession of A. B. Barrett and in care of E. C. Barrett of Ferguson township, as the same belong to me and are subject to my order; having only been given to said Barrett on loan. WM. IRVIN, May 28, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas Cleaver, late of Bloom township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. ELIZABETH LEAVER, A. B. DAVIS, Administrators. May 28, 1862-6t-p.

HARTSWICK'S DRUG STORE.

Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. Constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, And Dye-Staffs. Paint Brushes, and Brushes of all kinds. PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES. TOBACCO & SEGARS, STATIONERY. Liquors for Medical Purposes, Including Brandy, Whiskey, Gin, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines, &c.

TRUSSES.

A large stock constantly on hand, of the most approved make for durability and comfort. The Doctor will personally superintend this department of the business. May 28, 1862.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, CLEARFIELD COUNTY, SS: JAMES WRIGLEY, clerk of said county of Clearfield, do hereby certify, that at an Orphan's Court held at Clearfield, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1862, before the Honorable Judges of said court on motion, a rule was granted upon the heirs and representatives of John Peter Hider, deceased, to come into court on the third Monday of June next, to show cause why the real estate of said deceased, should not be sold. And it was further ordered and directed that notice be given to the said heirs and persons interested, who are non-residents, by publication of the aforesaid rule, for the space of three successive weeks in the "Raftsmen's Journal," published in the borough of Clearfield.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court at Clearfield, the 21st day of March, A. D. 1862. JAMES WRIGLEY, Clerk of C. C. May 28, 1862.

SECOND SUPPLY OF New Summer Goods, AT THE OLD PRICES.

J. P. KRATZER. Has just received another general assortment of Summer Dry Goods. Dress trimmings, Ribbons, Flowers, Head nets, Lace, Collars, Undercloves, Mantillas, Dusters, Shawls, Hosiery, Ladies Promenade Jackets, Bonnets, Sun Umbrellas, Carpets, Floor oil-cloths, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes. GROCERIES. Coffee, tea, molasses, sugar, salt, candles, rice, spices, flour, tobacco, syrup, candies, essence of coffee, pulverized sugar, crackers, starch, soda, sperin and tallow candles, black tea, saleratus, sponges, mackerel, shad, salmon, cod-fish, herring, etc. HARDWARE & QUEENSWARE. Clothing, Notions, Jointed hoop sticks, Shakers, Musical Boxes, Violins, fife, strings, bridges, bow, keys, preceptors, music paper, rosin. Tin-ware glass-ware, drugs, lamps, buckets, tubs, churns, brooms, wall paper, blinds, umbrellas, baskets, school books, varnish, muslin, curled hair, coach varnish, spirits of turpentine, lead and oil, fish oil, coal oil, glass etc. in fact a little of everything usually kept in a country store. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash or approved country produce. May 28, 1862. J. P. KRATZER.

SEMI ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE Clearfield County Bank, May 5th, 1862.

Table with columns: CAPITAL STOCK, ASSETS, LIABILITIES. Capital Stock paid in \$25,000.00. Notes in circulation \$13,500.00. Cash on hand \$9,070.00. Total Assets \$47,570.00. Liabilities: Due Banks of this State \$165.32. Total amount of liabilities \$165.32. Balance on hand \$47,404.68.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST IN TIME! Spring & Summer Goods. The undersigned has just received a stock of New Goods, at his old stand in Ansonville, consisting of a general assortment of Spring and Summer goods, such as boots and shoes, hats and caps, bonnets, etc. Also a lot of flour, fish, and groceries of all kinds, and such other articles as are usually kept in country stores. Give us a call, as we are now selling goods at the most reasonable rates for cash or approved produce. May 28, 1862. H. SWAN.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry bench warrants of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday the 18th day of June next, A. D. 1862, at 6 o'clock P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz: A certain tract of land situate in Woodward township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing 109 acres 17 perches, beginning at a post in the centre of the road or line adjoining James W. Alexander, thence by lands of Wm. Alexander, S. 3/4 section north 7 1/2 east 194 perches to an old pine stump, thence south 132 perches to a white oak marked by Ferguson, thence south 45 degrees west 61 perches to a green hickory standing in the centre of Shoff's lane, thence south 39 1/2 west 34 perches to a corner of Samuel Shoff's, thence by Read Alexander and Samuel Shoff, west along the road of the road 131 perches to a post at the angle of the road, thence by land of John Crane and others, south 11 1/2 degrees west 18 perches to a post, beginning being part patented to Henry Phillips, with about 70 acres cleared, a large 2-story frame house, and log barn thereon. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Christian Shoff, deceased. Also a certain tract of land situate in Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of George D. Morgan & Co. east by lands of John Crane and others, and west by lands of Solomon Hamerling, containing about 200 acres having about 140 acres cleared, land a two-story log house, a log barn, and other out buildings, erected thereon, and an orchard thereon. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. J. Lingle and Abraham Gies. Also a certain tract of land situate in Ferguson township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing sixty acres, with about twenty-five acres cleared, with a house, barn, and mail orchard, and adjoining lands of John McCracken, Martin Watts, Thomas Owens and John P. Hoyt. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Green-wood McCracken. Also a certain tract of land situate in Boggs township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded by lands of George Hines, Samuel Powell, James Forrest and others, containing about five acres, with about 60 acres cleared, tavern house, barn, stable and other out buildings thereon. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jesse Stone, deceased. Also a certain tract of land situate in Ferguson township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded by lands of S. K. Hagerly, Lyman Miles, deed, Thomas Laid and W. K. Dickinson, containing 75 acres, more or less, about 10 acres cleared, small log house and log barn erected thereon, and other out buildings thereon. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Anson Cury. Also a certain tract of land situate in Cheat township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing 44 acres, bounded north by Newburg, west by Clear creek, south by Daniel Wood, with log house and barn, and about thirty acres cleared thereon. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Daniel Wood. Also a certain tract of land situate in Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing five acres, more or less, being part of a tract of land warranted in name of George Hughes, with the improvements thereon, and other out buildings thereon, in execution and to be sold as the property of Isaac Shurey. EDWARD PERKINS, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Clearfield, May 28, 1862.

LOST.—A brindle cow, with a white face. She has been gone about ten days. A liberal reward will be paid for her return, or for any information concerning her. May 21, 62-pd. G. E. BARRETT.

MONEY SAVED IN BUILDING!—To save money in building and to put up stylish well planned and substantial buildings for less money than usual, we are now calling on A. Weitman, Architect and Designer. Those who intend to build either an humble residence or a magnificent hall for the comfort of life, will save money by taking the advice of an experienced Architect, making preparations in time, and by obtaining the bills, drafts, estimates, and specifications at the proper time, will guard against empty purses before the completion of the building.

The undersigned would therefore respectfully inform the citizens of Clearfield and the public in general that he is at all times prepared to execute jobs, in his line, on short notice, and at the most reasonable terms. He has a regular study with several experienced architects, and having also had long experience in the business, he flatters himself he will be able to draw the best designs of every description of buildings, make correct drafts of all kinds, and give complete models for patent rights, &c. and to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

People from a distance will, by sending the dimensions of the ground plan, with a description of the location, securing a plan of country around it, be gratified with a design suitable in style and order with the location, scenery and country, and well adapted for its special purpose. No charge will be made if the job should not be satisfactory. Carpenters who desire to improve in the theoretical parts of their important profession may always receive instructions in either of the different branches of Architecture. Information can at all times be obtained at my office, as mine is in Shaw's Row, or at George Thorn's, Clearfield, Pa. May 7, 62-6m. AUGUSTUS WEITMAN.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.—Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. All the ailments that have been made to purge it out, none have been so satisfactory as equal in effect Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, stills the vigor of health into the system and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are it will as long be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alternative remedy. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects. But the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they ever take. Sufferers from Scrofula, Pimples, swellings and sores, try it and see the rapid cure it effects. It cures Skin diseases, Scalding, Pastures, Bleachings, Eruptions, &c. are soon cleared out of the system. St. Anthony's Fire, Rote or Erysipelas, Tetor or San Rodo, Scalding, &c. should not be borne until they can be speedily cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Syphilis or Venereal Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this Sarsaparilla, and the patient left as healthy as if he had never had the disease. Female Diseases are caused by scrofula in the blood, and are generally soon cured by this Extract of Sarsaparilla. Price \$1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists everywhere. C. D. Watson, Clearfield; Wm. Irvin, Curwensville; S. Arnold, Luthersburg; Elias Chase, Clearfield; J. C. Bennett, Harrisburg; C. R. Porter, Philadelphia, and Dealers everywhere. May 7, 1862.