

Raftsmen's Journal.



BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., AUG. 2, 1865.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

A State Convention will be held at Harrisburg on THURSDAY, THE 17TH AUGUST, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of putting in nomination a State Ticket, to be supported by the friends of the Union at the coming October election.

The earnest and zealous labor of a loyal people secured the great victory in 1864, and made the war, which our enemies denounced as a failure, a glorious success in 1865.

Our flag has been maintained—our enemies destroyed—our Government preserved, and peace re-established. Let every friend, who aided in this result, take measures to be represented in that Convention. We must see to it that the fruits of our success are not lost to the Nation.

Business of vast importance will be presented for its consideration, and every district in the State should be represented. By order of the Union State Central Committee.

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman, W. A. BENEDICT, Secretaries, WIEN FORNEY.

THE NEWS.

The Commission appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, now in session in New York, have discovered extensive frauds in the sale of alcohol. Indeed the internal revenue law in this particular is practically a dead letter. Whiskey is regularly selling in market at about two dollars and ten cents a gallon, while the Government tax is two dollars; and whiskey on which the tax has been paid can scarcely be sold at a profit for a less sum, it is understood, than four dollars a gallon. It is evident that on little or any of the ordinary spirits on sale has any tax whatever been paid. The receipts of the internal revenue collectors this year for duties on alcohol will not probably be more than \$5,000,000. The collections in England are reported at about \$90,000,000. It is estimated that the receipts here, if there were no frauds, would reach nearly that figure. The commission has been very successful in their endeavors, and received the cooperation of dealers all over the country. It is understood that none of the large distilleries in the country owned by honest men are in operation, because they cannot produce liquors, pay taxes, and make sales in competition with other men who evade taxation.

In June, 1864, it was found in the Treasury Department that one hundred \$1,000 bonds with coupons attached, were missing. The detectives were notified, and after a thorough investigation, they arrested in New York on Saturday last a Mr. W. W. Whittlesey, former clerk in the Loan Office, who confessed his guilt. No money was found on him, but he told the officers where some of the coupons were secreted. He was lodged in jail at Washington.

Mexican news says that by the Liberal General Negretes counter-marching his forces he completely frustrated the combinations of the French general to capture him. The city of Tula and the town of Matchula had been captured from the French. In the latter place no quarter was asked or given. President Juarez is in undisputed possession of Chihuahua.

A stock broker, named George R. Graham was before Recorder Enne, in Phil'a. charged with receiving from the defaulting paying teller of the Commercial National Bank, Mr. Clark, some \$50,000 in money and other property, said money and property belonging to the bank. Mr. Graham was bound over in \$10,000 to answer at court.

The Franklin Repository, a weekly journal published at Chambersburg, is owned by an incorporated association, with a capital of \$60,000. It is to have a building erected at a cost of \$25,000. Rather a strong concern, that, for a weekly one.

Out of the thousands of persons who ran away from the various drafts, it is said that but fifteen hundred availed themselves of the Presidential offers of pardon. All of these recreants can be and will be punished whenever or wherever found.

The Frontier Scout is the title of a little newspaper just started at Fort Rice, Dakota Territory, by the officers of the garrison, Capt. E. G. Adams editor. It is the only paper published within thirteen hundred miles of that point.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan were on July 26th closed, the whole of the loan having been taken. The total amount of the three series subscribed for was \$830,000,000 of which \$700,000,000 was taken since February 1st, 1865.

The last of the Rebel pirates—the Shenandoah—is reported as engaged in capturing our whalers in the Arctic Ocean. Eight have already been taken and burned, and it was expected that many more would fall her easy prey.

During the month of June \$288,167 55 in prize money was distributed in various sums to claimants.

The Democracy of Andrew Johnson. We are among those who recognize in Andrew Johnson the most perfect type of American Democracy, says the Telegraph. Dating his entrance into public life as an era in the history of the laboring masses of the South, he has steadily progressed until he is, to-day, the best representative of the great ruling classes of the land, that ever wielded power in an official position. No man in the land better understands the masses than the President. During their lives it was imagined that Clay and Jackson had a most thorough understanding of the wants and the impulses of the American people, but the knowledge of those two eminent statesmen fall far short in comparison to the acquaintance of Andrew Johnson with the people. This acquaintance with the people is, perhaps, best illustrated by the President's knowledge of the masses of his own State. He knows Tennessee thoroughly—appreciates the wants of her people, and he is able to act intelligently in aiding the authorities of his State in developing the loyal sentiments of its citizens. In proof of this the following dispatch to Governor Brownlow is the latest and best evidence:

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1865. HON. W. G. BROWNLOW.—I hope and have no doubt you will see that the recent amendments to the Constitution of the State as adopted by the people, and all laws passed by the last Legislature in pursuance thereof, are faithfully and fairly executed, and that all illegal voters in the approaching election be excluded from the polls, and that the election for members of Congress be legally and fairly conducted. When and wherever it becomes necessary to employ force for the execution of the laws and the protection of the ballot-box from violence and fraud, you are authorized to call upon Major Gen. Thomas for sufficient military force to sustain the civil authorities of the State. I have received your recent address to the people, and think it well timed, and hope it will do much good in reconciling the opposition to the amendment of the Constitution and the laws passed by the last Legislature. The law must be executed and the civil authority sustained. In your efforts to do this, if necessary, Gen. Thomas will afford a sufficient military force. You are at liberty to make what use you think proper of this dispatch.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States.

Referring to this dispatch, the Evening Bulletin truthfully asserts that there will be a fine howl raised by our Copperhead friends over this plain, sensible, Jacksonian language. There will be a great outcry about the freedom of the ballot-box, and military interference with elections, and all the stuff and nonsense with which we have become so familiar during the war. Fortunately, the familiarity has bred its natural offspring, contempt, and President Johnson and Governor Brownlow will adhere to their determination to exclude rebels from the polls and to protect Union men in the exercise of their rights as American citizens, without much regard for the howls of the N. Y. Daily News or its admirers. The President's vigorous action in this matter is only another guarantee that the country may depend upon him to rule the remnant of the rebellion with a firm hand, and to restore the Union, not merely in theory and in appearance, but in deed and in truth.

Ohio Politics. The contest in Ohio for Governor promises to be a three cornered one. The Democrats are said to be hopelessly divided. Those of them who were loyal during the war favor the nomination of Col. McCook, of Steubenville, but as the Colonel is not very high in the favor of Vallandigham, Love, and that style of men, they have called a Convention of their own, to meet in Columbus, on the 17th of August, to nominate a ticket. General George W. Morgan is spoken of as their candidate, on account of his Fourth of July oration declaring that the equality of men in the Declaration of Independence, was not intended to include the colored race. But as the General was in the army at one time, it is feared that peace men will not compromise themselves by nominating a man that ever wore the army blue. In the mean time the other wing feel exceedingly apprehensive, and are at a loss what to do.

Senatorial Nomination. Brig. Gen. Harry White has once more become the candidate of the Union men of the 22d Senatorial District, for the State Senate. The contest in the Conference was spirited, the Conferees of each county tenaciously adhering to their favorite; but after a fair canvass of the merits and the claims of the different candidates, the nomination was unanimously and justly awarded to Gen. Harry White. The loyal men of the entire State will applaud this action; not that they fail to recognize in those who contended for this honor with our gallant friend, qualities of the highest character for the same position, but they believe that a honor due to the gallant soldier upon whom it has been bestowed. Gen. White's election, of course, is a fixed fact, and by a majority larger than any ever received by any man a candidate for the same position in the district.

A package of three letters recently arrived at the Woodstock (Vermont) post-office from Irsburg, having been over twenty-one years in travelling the one hundred miles between the two places.

On Saturday, June 10th, Speaker Colfax and his party had a snow-ball match on the plains.

ANOTHER NEW BOOK. Grant and Sherman; their Campaigns and Generals. By Hon. J. T. Headley.

This history will contain an authentic account of the battles and sieges, adventures and incidents from the capture of Fort Donelson, to Sherman's famous march through Georgia, ending finally in the capture of Richmond, the surrender of the Rebel Armies, and the final overthrow of the most gigantic Rebellion recorded in History.

The design of the work is two-fold: first, to give the history of the two great generals who brought the war to a successful close, including a full account of the campaigns by which the final result was reached. It is as necessary to note the early training, by battles and campaigns, by which they were finally enabled to grasp the entire situation and move together to the same triumphant end, as it is to know the final measures and movements that brought success. The war produced no great military genius who at once vaulted to supreme command, and like the first Napoleon, revolutionized military science and astonished the world by the novelty and grandeur of his movements. Both the government and the generals grew to their great positions. Hence what is needed is not indiscriminate eulogy, but truthful narrative and just criticism. GRANT and SHERMAN are two names that will live forever in our history, not because they were the subjects of a blind adulation, but because their worth was properly estimated and their deeds truthfully recorded. The time has gone by to apotheosize men—make gods of them. We want to see them as they are—though great, still human, and surrounded with human infirmities: worthy of immortal honor, not because they are unlike us, but because the excel us—great too, not merely in their actions, but in the work they accomplished for their country.

The second object is to group around these two men those generals who climbed to immortality by their side—shared their fortunes—helped to win their battles, and remained with them to the last. Many great and worthy generals might be added to the list we have selected, but in the progress of the war they have been dropped from active service from various reasons—some from inequalities of character or temper—improper habits, or inability to resist the temptations of pride and ambition. Some have fallen before personal or political malice of men in and out of power. These are omitted, though their deeds will find a place in history, because their introduction here would mar the unity of the design in this work, which is to present to the reader the two men and the chief generals with them who closed up the struggle. Besides, the introduction of every meritorious officer would make the work too cumbersome for our purpose, unless the biographies were reduced to mere encyclopedia articles.

The utmost efforts have been made to have these sketches complete without being heavy—to give the leading qualities, peculiar characteristics, and actions of the men, in such a form to individualize each. Biographies possess but half their true value unless they give living portraits, so that each man stands out clear and distinct in his true character and proportions. A careful study of the war from the outset gives us, we think, the right to attempt this, without being charged with vanity. At all events, the men embraced in this volume merit all the honor they ever will receive, while their names deserve the separate places which it shall be our design, and at least our effort, to give them.

The Work will be printed from new type, on good paper, and neatly bound, and will contain nearly 600 octavo pages. It will be embellished with 18 first-class Steel engraved Portraits of prominent Generals, and 10 full page Battle scenes and maps. Sold by subscription only. A. C. Flanagan, of this place is Agent for Clearfield county; who will visit the people and solicit subscriptions to this highly interesting history of our most prominent Generals.

A Noteworthy Fact.

The Democratic journals continue to agitate the horrors of the hanging of Mrs. Surratt. Many of them misrepresent the testimony and argue deceitfully to prove her innocence. It is perhaps not remarkable that these very journals have earnestly argued the right of secession—the innocence of rebellion, and are now industriously making apologies for their erring brethren of the South.

Surveyor General.

The Republican papers in the Western part of the State are urging the nomination of WM. H. MARKLE, Esq., of Westmoreland county, for Surveyor General. Mr. Markle is a nephew of the old General, is a lawyer by profession, and in every respect well qualified for the position for which he is named. If nominated by the Republican State Convention, he will be elected.

Wheat is rapidly advancing at Indianapolis. The price for old grain is \$1 61 per bushel. The crop in Southern Indiana is almost a failure, but the bins are full of the last two years' grain.

A dispatch from Cairo states that Matamoros is to be occupied by 35,000 Imperial troops as an army of observation to watch the movements of our forces on this side of the Rio Grande.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

The State Agricultural exhibition, to be held at Williamsport on the last days of September next, promises to be an unusual display. We learn already more space for cattle and sheep has been applied for than ever before, so long previous to the exhibition. The State Society is exerting itself, in conjunction with a committee of the Lycoming County Agricultural Society, to have complete preparation for any crowd that may visit the fair or the beautiful town in which it is to be held. There are now in process of erection stalls for nearly one thousand cattle, sheep and hogs: a hall three hundred feet long for protection to agricultural improvements; a two story hall, two hundred feet long, for the display of embroidery, pictures, statuary, piano and other articles subject to damage from the weather; and a covered area, overlooking the whole of the ample grounds, capable of seating from two to three thousand persons. A sub-committee of the general Executive Committee of the State Society, consisting of Messrs. Hamilton, of Harrisburg, Knapp, of Northumberland, Ellis, of Lycoming, Holstein, of Montgomery, Driesbach, of Luzerne, accompanied by a number of members of the society, visited Williamsport a few days ago. They were hospitably received there, and after visiting, and examining the park, they departed for their homes, heartily approving of the designs and acts of the President of the society, and Mr. Herdic, the resident member of the executive committee in that locality, to whose efforts in this direction too much praise cannot be awarded. There is every promise of a fine display, and ample accommodation will be made for its entertainment.

A Patriotic Family.

The Harrisburg Telegraph of Thursday morning July 20th, says: "We were this morning favored with a visit from a brave soldier named John Von Rodd, of Company A, 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry, who is here awaiting the arrival of his regiment, to be discharged. Mr. Von Rodd is a German, and a son of William Henry Von Rodd, Esq., of Butztown, Pa. The father is eighty-nine years of age, and has lost nine sons, in the war for the Union. Eight of these were killed in battle, and the other died of starvation, in the rebel prison pens at Salisbury. While a prisoner, the son last referred to actually ate his right hand, so great was his hunger. John, from whom we have obtained our information, is the tenth and youngest of the brothers, and he bears the scars of eight wounds received in battle. He, too, was for a time a prisoner at Salisbury, and was only released at the close of the war. His recital of the treatment of the starving prisoners fully confirms all the accounts that have heretofore been published of the Southern barbarism under which our men suffered. Upon inquiry, we learn from other sources, that Henry William Von Rodd, the father of the ten heroes, has for many years been one of the most highly respected citizens of Butztown. Is there another man in the world who has sacrificed more sons upon the altar of our country than this aged German?"

From Texas.

New York, July 29th.—The Herald's Texas correspondent says: "The larger number of our national troops, intended to be stationed along the Rio Grande, had arrived at their destinations on the 12th of July, and formed a line of posts, extending from the mouth of the stream to some distance above Brownsville. The cavalry columns, under Generals Merritt and Custer, which left Shreveport and Alexandria, Louisiana, in the beginning of this month were expected to reach the Texas frontier early in August. The town of Brownsville, which during the rebellion was the great entrepot for cotton from the interior of Texas, and where an immense business in the State was transacted, is now deserted by its rebel merchants who accumulated monster fortunes in a few months. Its business activity, except such as the presence of an army gives it, has for the present departed.

The battery of six guns which the rebels on evacuating Brownsville, sold to the Mexican imperialists for \$17,000, was returned to the United States commander at that place on the 10th July, by order of Maximilian.

The Pirate Shenandoah.

Telegraphic dispatches from San Francisco announce that the pirate Shenandoah is still afloat; that she has recently destroyed several American whale ships; that her commander continued his depredations after he had been informed of the collapse of the rebellion, on the pretence that he disbelieved this intelligence, but that, on the other hand, he readily credited the report of the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, because, as he said, he expected it. This intelligence furnishes a striking proof of the complicity of the rebel leaders with the conspiracy, and shows how "the evil that men do live after them." The statement that the pirate is manned with a crew of English and Irish sailors, coupled with the fact that it still continues its devastation, illustrates the wisdom of the remonstrance which Secretary SEWARD recently addressed to Earl RUSSELL. England will long regret that her statesmen ever threw a protecting shield over the Confederate cruisers, particularly after the close of the war.

Must Give It Up.

The democrats made an egregious mistake in appropriating President Johnson to themselves so unceremoniously as they did. They thought that they might be able to wheedle that sterling patriot and sagacious statesman into the adoption of such a policy as would restore them and their Southern brethren to the control of the government. He, however, could not be caught with chaff but has steadily administered public affairs on the principle of making treason odious, and of executing every article of the Constitution and all the laws and proclamations made in pursuance thereof in every State of the Union. The democrats were much chagrined at first, and although they endeavored to put as good a face on the matter as they can, they are nevertheless in a quandary as to whether there is any use to continue the effort or not. We advise them to give it up, for they will have their labor for nothing. Andrew Johnson thoroughly understands the logic of events and has no power to take the course backward which the democracy urge upon him. To tell all Democrats who desire to count the President with them, we say, come up to the high progressive point he occupies, and aid him with your influence in the work of restoring civil government over the whole country upon the basis of universal freedom.—Commercial.

The news from Texas and Mexico is interesting. The Governor of Saltillo (Liberal) had captured Kirby Smith and his party and train, consisting of four pieces of artillery and seventy-five wagons of ammunition and provisions. It is probable they were going to join Maximilian. The officers and men were paroled. The rebel Gen. Shelby and his force had also attempted to enter Mexico, but the authorities of Pedras Negras would not let them enter with arms in their hands. This forced them to dispose of their arms. It is denied that Magruder and Kirby Smith had made money off cotton speculations. Gen. Smith had arrived at Brownsville with from 8,000 to 10,000 United States troops. Maximilian had given authority to a General Monot to enlist Texans for guerrilla service. Gen. Steele (of our army) has required Cortinas, who is at Brownsville to keep the peace.

Advices from Hayti, received by way of Nassau, N. P., state that the revolutionary war in the Republic is still going on, and that the rebels profess themselves willing to be buried under the ashes of their towns rather than be longer governed by President Geffard. Salvane, the revolutionary leader, has issued a fire proclamation, winding up with the motto of the French revolutionists: "Liberty, Fraternity, &c." He claims to have been completely successful in all the battles he fought, and to have thrice recently defeated the army of Geffard.

MAJ. GEN. SHERMAN, at Indianapolis, Ind., desired his hearers to understand him distinctly on two important points: 1st. He did not want a civil office. 2d. THE COUNTRY DID NOT WANT A FOREIGN WAR. Both himself and country had reason to congratulate themselves for what they had proven themselves, and therefore should be satisfied each to pursue their own future destiny, without stepping aside from the path of their progress.

In Washington Territory the Copperheads were swept away by the June election. Denny was elected Delegate to Congress by a large majority. The Council stand seven Union to two Democrats, and the Assembly in the same proportion—twenty-three or twenty-five to five or seven, the exact number not being known at the time of publication.

There is a general arrival throughout the State of skeddaddlers who have been residing for some time in Canada. It is well to remind them that by President Lincoln's proclamation, made in pursuance of act of Congress, all deserters who failed to report before May 1st, 1865, are forever disfranchised as American citizens.

North Carolina is shipping to the North a large amount of copper, iron, lead, etc., mined in that State. The negroes are, it is said, accumulating small fortunes working the gold and silver mines. The aristocracy of the State, it is reported, are becoming very bitter in their views against all Union men.

A MEAT FAST.—The New York Times persists in its attack on the meat extortion. It advises all of its readers to abstain from meat for two weeks commencing and including Saturday, August 5th. It is hoped that by this method the people will be able to bring the butchers to reasonable terms.

The power to negotiate further loans for the support of the Government is now exhausted, but the Secretary of the Treasury believes that the income from the usual sources will be sufficient to keep the machinery in motion until the meeting of Congress.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard says that rebel papers, which openly advocate treasonable ideas, are springing up in all parts of the State. Many of the new Federal appointees cannot take their positions, as they are not qualified to take the oath.

Skaters will be glad to learn that by a recent invention a skate has been made which will contain a hot brick. By this invention bricks may be more safely carried than in one's hat.

Horrible Tragedy in Missouri.

The Missouri State Times, of the 22d, relates the following: An awful occurrence took place on last Friday in St. Clair county. Two brothers, John and Tiff Higgins, who have lately been mustered out of the United States service, went together to mill, where they remained nearly all day. They were both married men, and lived near together. Returning home in the evening they stopped at the house of their mother, a short distance from where they lived. It appears that the wife of John Higgins and his mother had been engaged in a family quarrel, in consequence of which John was greatly enraged and embittered against his mother. After the brothers had been a short time at their mother's house, John began to use violent language, abusing and threatening his mother, and finally made an attempt to kill her, using a bowie knife, with which he stabbed her three or four times about the neck and breast. Tiff immediately interfered to protect her, when his brother turned upon him, drawing his revolver and firing at him three or four shots in quick succession, the last of which wounded him slightly in the left arm. Tiff returned the fire with better aim, shooting his brother through the heart and killing him instantly.

It is said that Elder Brigham Young intimated to Speaker Colfax, in a recent interview at Salt Lake City, that he expected a revelation from the Lord that "polygamy should be stopped," and said he was prepared to enforce the divine injunction.

A Western editor complains that his property came very near being exposed to the world. A pick-pocket relieved him of his purse, but unexpectedly and considerably refrained from saying anything about its contents.

A Queen Ann gun, two hundred and thirty-five years old, which has seen service in the Revolution and the war of 1812 added its voice to the general joy on the Fourth at Van-Rensselaer mansion in Alabama.

General N. P. Banks has been admitted to practice as a lawyer in New Orleans.

New Advertisements.

Advertisements set in large type, cuts, or out of usual style will be charged double price for space occupied. CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with one brown mare, saddle and bridle, now in possession of Jacob E. Reed, of Woodward township, as the same belong to me, and have only been left on loan with said Reed, and are subject to my order. Aug. 2, 1865. SAMUEL POWELL.

TO WITNESSES.—Mr. Edron: I am instructed by the United States Marshal at Harrisburg, to inform all persons summoned as witnesses, to appear at Pittsburgh on the 7th day of August, 1865, who reside in Clearfield and Cambria counties, that their presence will not be needed at that time. CURWENVILLE July 29, 1865. Dep. Mar.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between J. I. Morris and J. E. Watson has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers of the firm are in the hands of J. I. Morris, who will continue the business at the old stand formerly occupied by the firm. J. I. MORRIS. July 13, 1865. J. E. WATSON.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration of the Estate of Samuel Watson, late of Bradford town, Clearfield county Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned; all persons indebted to said estate are hereby required to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. A. S. GOODRICH. Aug. 2, 1865. Administrator.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the Estate of Samuel M. Smith, late of Beccaria tp., Clearfield Co., Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. J. H. SMITH. Aug. 2, 1865-pd. Executors.

RELIEF NOTICE.—The public is hereby notified that the sessions of the "Board of Relief" for Clearfield county, have been suspended, and that no more relief will be granted to any one in the future, unless by special agreement made previous to this date. JAMES BLOOM, THOS. DOUCHERTY, JOHN D. THOMPSON, AMOS REAR, Ass'ts to Judges. CONRAD BAKER, Comm'rs. WILLIAM S. BRADLEY, Clerk. Comm'r's Office, Clearfield, Aug. 2, 1865-3t.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will hold its Exhibition on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 26, 27, 28 and 29, 1865, at WILLIAMSPORT, Lycoming county. Any information desired will be given upon personal application or by letter to the undersigned, at Norrisstown, or A. BOYD HAMILTON, President, Harrisburg. The office of the Society will be open at Williamsport on and after the 3rd of September. BROWER LONGBAKER, Secretary. Norrisstown, August 2, 1865.

LIST OF LETTERS unclaimed and remaining in the Post Office at Clearfield, on the 1st day of Aug., A. D. 1865. Bailly, Mr. Limes, George Bookmire, Theodore Miles, L. S. Boyer, Capt. W. J. Morse, G. E. Davis, George D. McNeal, John Gammel, Mathew C. Robinson, Jeremiah Greene, George Rhodes, Miss Margaret Labor, Miss Mary White, Wm. H. Doughenbaugh, Miss Sarah E. Two cents due on each letter advertised. Persons calling for any of above letters, will say they are advertised. M. A. FRANK, P. M.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—Sufferers with Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, will be cheerfully furnished, without charge, with the remedy by the use of which the REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, of Williamsburg, New York, has completely restored to health, after having suffered several years with that dread disease, Consumption. To Consumptive sufferers, this remedy is worthy of an immediate trial. It will cost nothing, and may be the means of their perfect restoration. Those desiring the same will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, 165 SOUTH SECOND STREET, WILLIAMSBURG, Kings county, NEW YORK. Aug. 2, 1865-6t.

A MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!—INTERESTING TO AGENTS, FARMERS, AND LADIES.—We are making a single machine which combines the best and cheapest portable Windmill and Cider Press, the dryest Clothes Wringer, and most powerful Lifting Jack in the world. It is the only press adapted to making Apple Champagne, which is now regarded as one of the most important discoveries of the age. A good agent wanted in every county, to whom we will hold out such inducements as to insure \$1,000 before Christmas. The first one making application from any county shall have the exclusive agency. Full particulars, terms, &c., by Circular. Address HALL, REED & CO., No. 51 Liberty St. N. Y. Aug. 2, 1865.