

Raftsmans Journal.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MAY 2, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Maj. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, of Camb. Co.

Report of the Reconstruction Committee.

The report agreed upon by the Reconstruction Committee, is substantially the plan submitted by the Republican members of the New York Delegation. It is understood to have been in existence some time, and but for waiting for the committee to act, it would have been before Congress weeks ago.

THE LEGAL RATE OF INTEREST.—We see that some of our contemporaries are under the impression that an act was passed at the last session of the Legislature, changing the legal rate of interest from 6 to 7 per cent.

CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS.—The Union Congressional Delegation of New York, held a caucus on Thursday night, April 26th, which was attended by all the members except two or three.

REPEAL OF THE STATE TAX.—Keep it before the people, that during the last few years the debt of our State has been reduced by payments, so as to warrant the repeal of the tax on Real Estate, thus relieving the farmer and property-holder of a burthen created by Democratic mismanagement and dishonesty.

THE GOVERNORSHIP.—The New York Herald urges the withdrawal of Heister Clymer, and the selection of some other candidate for Governor, by the Democracy in Pennsylvania.

The Herald's special says: It is reported on good authority that the Spanish Minister has proposed to accept a mediation from the United States in the Spanish and Chilian complication, referring the claims of Spain to our Government, and abiding by the decision.

A bill for the admission of Colorado, passed the Senate on April 25th, by a vote of 19 to 13. The House will concur.

Clymer—Railroads.

The following letter was addressed by Mr. Clymer to a committee of citizens appointed by a meeting held in Sharon, Mercer county, a short time since:

READING, April 12th, 1866. GENTLEMEN: I have just received your letter of the 8th inst., asking the question "whether I am or am not in favor of making a general railroad law by the Legislature of this Commonwealth, somewhat similar to that existing in the neighboring State of Ohio?"

If after the repeated and persistent efforts made by me during a long service in the Senate, to secure the passage of a general railroad law, my position on that question is not understood, I fear that nothing I may now say will more fully demonstrate it.

I have been, and now, and will continue to be in favor of a general, free, railroad system for this State, similar to that of the States of Ohio and New York; believing that capital should ever be permitted, under proper restraints for the protection of private property and the rights of individuals, to develop any and every section of this State without let or hindrance.

Until the people of this Commonwealth establish this system, many of the richest and fairest portions thereof, will, for half a century to come, be deprived of those means of development and inter-communication to which at all times they are entitled, and without which their stores of iron, of coal, of lumber, and of oil, will be useless and unprofitable, not alone to their owners, but as well also to the whole people who are unquestionably most deeply interested in their prompt development and production.

Very respectfully and truly yours, HEISTER CLYMER.

A WISE LAW.—The late Legislature passed the following law relative to disease in stock, which we trust every section of the State will rigidly enforce:

"That it shall not be lawful for any person who may own any cattle or sheep, affected by the disease known as the Pleuro-Pneumonia or other contagious or infectious disease to sell or otherwise dispose of any cattle, either alive or slaughtered, from the premises where such disease is known to exist, nor for a period of two months after such disease shall have disappeared from the premises. That no cattle or sheep shall be allowed to run at large in any township or borough where contagious disease prevails, and the constables of such townships are hereby authorized and required to take up and confine any cattle so found running at large until called for and until all costs are paid; and in townships where there are no constables, it shall be the duty of township clerks to perform this service; and the said officers shall be entitled to receive one dollar for each head of cattle so taken up, and any officer who shall refuse to perform the duties of this act, shall be liable to a fine of \$1000.

CHANGE IN THE MANNER OF VOTING.—The following bill regulating the manner of voting at all elections, has passed both houses of the Legislature, and is now a law, by the Governor's approval:

"That the qualified voters of the several counties of the Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, and hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets written or printed or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for, and to be labeled outside "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of State officers voted for, and be labeled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the name of all county officers voted for, including the office of Senator and member of Congress, if voted for, and be labeled "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled "Township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labeled "Borough"; and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes."

SHOWING THEIR HAND.—The Reading Gazette, the home organ of Mr. Clymer, insists that President Johnson must inaugurate another rebellion in order to get rebels into power. It is fair to presume that it reflects Mr. Clymer's sentiments when it says:

"There are hundreds of thousands of good men in the Northern States who are hopeful that President Johnson will declare such legislation revolutionary and so pernicious as to warrant him in completely ignoring it. Not only is this their hope, but it is their prayer, and they will sustain him in such a course with their blood and lives, if need be."

At THEIR OLD TRICKS.—Misrepresentation seems to be the game adopted by the Copperhead papers and leaders, for the coming gubernatorial campaign. For several weeks past, they have been circulating that several prominent Republicans had declared against Gen. Geary—among them Gov. Curtin. The Bellefonte Press of April 27th, upon the authority of Gov. Curtin, who is on a visit to that place, says:

"He (Gov. Curtin) authorizes us to contradict expressly the statement made in last week's Watchman, that he is opposed to Gen. Geary. On the contrary he declares his purpose to do all he can to secure his election. He further assures us that the triumph of Geary is beyond a reasonable doubt. We need not say to our readers that Gov. Curtin's wishes and efforts are cordially with the party and its candidates. It could not be otherwise."

A few green peas and strawberries have appeared in Cincinnati.

Political Items.

There is some talk of the unqualified supporters of President Johnson's policy holding a State Convention at Pittsburg, during the coming summer, with the view of placing in nomination a candidate for Governor. Col. Richard Coulter is named in connection with the nomination.

Sam'l M. Kelley has been nominated by President Johnson as Marshall for the Western District of Pennsylvania in place of Alex. Murdock, present incumbent; and Wade Hampton as Postmaster at Pittsburg in place of S. F. Von Bonnhurst, now occupying that position.

A correspondent of the Elk Advocate recommends James B. Graham, Esq., of Clearfield, as a suitable candidate of the "Johnson Republican" party for Congress in the Nineteenth District.

R. F. Clark, Esq., of Bloomsburg, has been nominated by the President, as assessor of the 13th district of Pennsylvania, in the place of Dr. P. John, the present incumbent.

Wm. F. Johnston has been nominated by the President as collector of Internal Revenue in the 22d district of Penn'a, in place of David N. White, the present collector.

A Washington telegraphic dispatch says that "the Senate is disposed to reject all nominees in place of persons removed for not endorsing the President's policy."

Henry A. Smythe, President of the Central National Bank of New York, has been appointed Collector of the Port of New York.

THE RECORDING OF DEEDS.—Many of our readers, perhaps, are not aware that there is a stringent law respecting the proper recording of deeds in the Register's office, and from that ignorance may sometime be placed in an embarrassing and disastrous position. We copy the Act that all may see and govern themselves accordingly:

"All deeds and conveyances for real estate in this Commonwealth, shall be recorded in the office for recording deeds in the county where the lands lie, within six months after the execution of such deeds and conveyances, not recorded as aforesaid, shall be adjudged fraudulent and void against any subsequent purchase for a valuable consideration, unless such deeds be recorded before the recording of the deeds or conveyance under which such a subsequent purchaser or mortgagor shall claim."

BOUNTY TAX—WHO ARE EXEMPT?—The following is the bill as it passed the Legislature, exempting certain persons from the payment of bounty and per capita tax, and militia fines. It has been approved by the Governor and is therefore a law:

"Be it enacted, &c., That all persons who have been mustered into the military service of the United States, and have served therein for a period of not less than ninety months in the war to suppress rebellion, and their property and those persons who have been discharged from said service on account of wounds, or physical disability, contracted in such service, and their property shall be exempt from the payment of all bounty and per capita tax levied, or to be levied, for paying bounties to volunteers in the several counties of this Commonwealth, and such persons shall also be exempt from the payment of militia fines."

SEND YOUR PHOTOGRAPH.—It is proposed by the State authorities to procure full history of the services rendered by Pennsylvania regiments in the war to crush the slaveholders' rebellion, and as an interesting part of that history, it has been suggested by Gov. Curtin that the State Librarian collect Photographs of all officers of such regiments, to be deposited in the State Library, in such a form as to be easily referred to and examined. In accordance with this proposition, the State Librarian now requests all such officers to send well executed card photographs of themselves, addressed to the State Library, and where the officer has perished, that the friends of the gallant dead send such photographs. Each card to be carefully inscribed beneath the photograph with the name, rank, company and regiment in which the officer served.

George Peabody, the American banker doing business in England, after having amassed an immense fortune in that country, and bestowed princely sums to permanently relieve the indigent poor of London, is about to leave the Old World to resume his citizenship in the United States. The Queen of England recently indicated her desire to recognize Mr. Peabody's worth and virtues by placing a title at his disposal. He gratefully acknowledged Victoria's kind appreciation, but firmly declined her honor, for the reason that he is an American freeborn citizen, which he considers the highest earthly honor any man can enjoy. We wonder how many of the money snobs living now in this country could have resisted this offer of a title.

GEN. GEARY'S FRIENDS.—The following item, clipped from an exchange, shows whom the heroes of the late war favor for Governor of Pennsylvania:

"Gen. Grant has already emphatically declared in favor of General Geary, and will throw all his influence for him. Gen. Logan, of Illinois, and Gen. Burnside have expressed their willingness to take the stump and do battle beneath the banner of the capturer of Savannah, and their companion in arms, Gen. Geary. Maj. Gen. Hancock, one of Pennsylvania's most brilliant heroes, with Gen. Meade, the hero of Gettysburg, who may be classed among the best soldiers of the world, are ready for his warm support."

Eleven Northern societies, all of them under the management of abhorred radicals, and supported by the contributions of those Republicans "who so fiercely hate the South," have employed during the last year, and are now maintaining, in the Southern States seven hundred and sixty teachers, every one of whom has orders to teach all the white children within reach.

"The National Union Club"

A good deal has been said about a club at Washington, to which has been imputed the design of organizing a third or "Johnson Party." It has been called "The Johnson Club," but we perceive that the name chosen by itself is "The National Union Club." We find in a Washington paper the names of the officers and the platform, and it being probable that some of our readers may have some curiosity to have something better than mere rumor concerning them, we give them below, with the remark of the Pittsburg Commercial, that the line of distinction between this platform of principles and the recognized doctrines of the Union party, as laid down in the Chicago and Baltimore platforms, exists more in the imagination than in reality. With these principles strictly adhered to, it seems to us that there should be nothing but harmony among those who voted for Lincoln and Johnson:

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB. President—Hon. Alex. W. Randall, of Wisconsin.

Vice Presidents—Hon. Daniel S. Norton, of Minnesota; Hon. A. J. Kuykendall, of Illinois; Hon. W. F. Johnston, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary—Samuel B. Lauffer, of Pennsylvania.

Corresponding Secretary—J. B. Ferguson, of Tennessee.

Treasurer—C. B. Rittenhouse, (President National Bank of Commerce, and of the firm of Rittenhouse, Fowler & Co.)

Executive Committee—Hon. Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky; Hon. Thomas N. Stillwell, of Indiana; Hon. W. A. Burling, of Dacotah.

PLATFOEM OF THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB. 1. Resolved, That we are now, as heretofore, ardently attached to the Union of the States under the Constitution of the United States; we deny the right of any State to secede, and hold that all the States are now States in this Union, as before the rebellion, and we deny the power of the General Government, under the Constitution, to exclude a State from the Union or to govern it as a Territory.

2. Resolved, That our confidence in the ability, integrity, patriotism, and statesmanship of President Johnson is undiminished, and we cordially approve the general policy of his administration.

3. Resolved, That we endorse the resolution of Congress of July, 1861, declaring the object of the war on our part to be the defense and maintenance of the supremacy of the Constitution, and the preservation of the Union, with the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired.

4. Resolved, That, in the language of the Chicago platform of 1860, and as quoted by the late President Lincoln in his inaugural address, "The maintenance of the rights of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends."

5. Resolved, That under the Constitution of the United States is reserved to the several States the right to prescribe the qualifications of electors therein; and that it would be subversive of the principles of our Government for Congress to force universal suffrage upon any portion of the country in opposition to the known wishes of the citizens thereof.

6. Resolved, "That this Union must be and remain one and indivisible for ever," that the war for its preservation having been brought to a triumphant close, and the supremacy of the Constitution vindicated, the rights of the States under the Constitution are to be maintained inviolate, and that loyal citizens within the States and districts lately overrun by rebellion are entitled to all the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

7. Resolved, That all the States of the Union are entitled by the Constitution of the United States to representation in the councils of the nation, and that all loyal members duly elected, and returned, having the requisite qualifications as prescribed by law, should be admitted to their seats in Congress without any unnecessary delay by their respective Houses, each House being the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members.

8. Resolved, That treason is a crime which should be punished, and that we are opposed to compromising with traitors by bartering "universal amnesty" for "universal suffrage."

9. Resolved, That the payment of the national debt is a sacred obligation, never to be repudiated; and that no debt or obligation incurred in any manner whatever in aid of treason or rebellion should ever be assumed or paid.

10. Resolved, That we cordially endorse the restoration policy of President Johnson as wise, patriotic, constitutional, and in harmony with the loyal sentiment and purpose of the people in the suppression of the rebellion; with the platform upon which he was elected; the declared policy of the late President Lincoln, the action of Congress, and pledges given during the war.

11. Resolved, That the nation owes a lasting debt of gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and that the families of the fallen heroes who died that the country might live, are the wards of the people, and should be cared for by the Government.

THE REBEL DEBT PARTY.—In the House of Representatives, recently, Mr. Rogers of New Jersey, leading Copperhead in that body declared that "to prohibit the payment of the Rebel debt was the very emblem and quintessence of despotism and tyranny." That is the position of the party in this State. They exhibit a good deal more anxiety about the rebel debt than our own. If you want the rebel debt all paid, just vote with the Clymer party.

The residents of Birmingham, England, have sent to the Treasury Department four thousand five hundred dollars in gold for the benefit of the freedmen.

From all parts of Wisconsin there are reports of an abundance of dead ducks. It is a gala time for sportsmen.

MOSEBY AND CLYMER.—Mosby, the notorious Virginia guerrilla, visited Philadelphia the other day and was ostentatiously paraded by the Democracy to the Democratic Club rooms, where he was formally introduced to Hon. Heister Clymer, the gentleman nominated by the Copperheads to test the State for Governor against that gallant Union soldier, Maj. Gen. Geary. The meeting was cordial, and it is natural to suppose that they were mutually complimentary. Clymer, for instance, congratulated Mosby for his gallant services against the Union soldiers in the field, while Mosby congratulated Clymer for his efforts against them, on the "not a man or a dollar" principle, on the stump. And the Democratic Club applauded enthusiastically.—Lancaster Gazette.

GREAT CAVERN.—Evidence is accumulating to show that there is a great cavern under the city of Lancaster and vicinity. In some places the pumps are suspended by chains from the top, as there is no bottom to the wells. The crust of the earth, in several instances, has broken down and taken down cattle. In two instances, ploughmen have seen their teams go down and only a funnel shaped cavity remain. Eyeless catfish are found in the Connestoga, supposed to have escaped from the subterranean waters, through some unknown fissure. All these with the rumbling noises, sometimes heard beneath, go to show that it may be true. These facts are communicated by Walter Scott, to the Scientific American.

Under the direction of the Troy Conference of the Methodist Church, in session at Cambridge, New York, the remains of Philip Embury, the founder of Methodism in this country, were last week removed from their long resting place in an old and obscure graveyard near that town to the large and tasteful cemetery now in use. An address on the occasion was made by Bishop James.

A Young man recently lost a large sum of money playing cards with a professional gambler on a board a steamboat. The loser sued the captain of the boat for damages, and got judgment for the full amount of losses. Would the principle controlling this case apply to landlords who allow card playing in their hotels? A question for lawyers.

The Veto Power having been much discussed of late, the following record of instances of its being wielded will be interesting to the general reader: By George Washington, 2; James Madison, 6; James Monroe, 1; Andrew Jackson, 9; John Tyler 4; James K. Polk, 3; James Buchanan, 1; Andrew Johnson, 2.

The Legislature in New York has passed a bill prohibiting the issue of free passes on railroads.

New Advertisements. Advertisements at a large type, cuts, or out of plain style will be charged double price for space occupied. To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows: All Cautions and Strays, with \$1.50; Auditors, Administrators and Executors notices, \$2.50, each; Dissolutions, \$2; all other transient notices at the same rates. Other advertisements at \$1.50 per square, for 3 or less insertions. Ten lines (or less) count a square.

DENTISTRY.—J. P. CORNETT, Dentist. Offers his professional services to the citizens of Curwensville and vicinity. Office in Drug Store, corner Main and Thompson streets. Curwensville, May 24, 1866.

PITTSBURGH LIGHTNING ROD WORKS.—Lockhart & Co., Manufacturers of both copper and iron Lightning Rods, Duquesne Way, 2d door below High Street bridge, Pittsburg, Pa.—Wholesale Dealers are invited to send for prices. Persons of larger or smaller means wishing a good paying business, will please address us. May 2, 1866-2t-p.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL WORK, THE PICTORIAL BOOK OF ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF THE REBELLION: Heroic, Patriotic, Political, Romantic Humorous Splendid, illustrated with over 300 fine Portrait & beautiful engravings. This work for genial humor, tender pathos, interest, and attractive beauty, stands peerless and alone among all its competitors. The valiant and brave hearted, the picturesque and dramatic, the witty and marvelous, the tender and pathetic, the roll of fame and story, camp, picket, spy, scout, bivouac and siege; startling surprises; wonderful escapes, famous words and deeds of women and the whole panorama of the war are here thrillingly and startlingly portrayed in a masterly manner, at one historical and romantic rendering in the most ample, brilliant and readable book that the war has called forth. Disabled officers and soldiers teachers energetic young men and all in want of profitable employment, will find this the best chance to make money ever yet offered. Send for circulars and see our terms. Address: NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO. No. 207 Minor St., Philadelphia, Pa. May 2, 1866-1m-p.

R-E-M-E-M-B-E-R, THE CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS ARE TO BE HAD AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.

WILLIAM F. IRWIN Has Removed His Cheap Cash Store To his new rooms, recently erected on South Second Street, Clearfield, Pa., where he will be pleased to have his old friends call to see him, and as many new ones as will favor him with their custom.

NEW SPRING GOODS. The undersigned has just received from the Eastern cities a large and well selected stock of the most reasonable goods, which he can dispose of at the cheapest prices. His friends and customers are invited to examine his stock of goods and ascertain the prices before purchasing elsewhere as he feels persuaded none undersell him. His stock embraces a well selected assortment of Dry Goods and Notions, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Drugs, Oils and Paints, Glass, Hats and Caps, Baskets and Buckets, School Books and Stationary, Salt, Axes, Nails and Spikes. Also, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes of the very best makes, and at prices lower than heretofore. Also, Dried Fruits, and Canned Fruits, And a great variety of other useful articles, all of which will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for approved produce. Go to the "cheap cash store" if you want to buy goods at fair prices. May 2, 1866. WM. F. IRWIN.

THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loins, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz: the anterior, the interior, and the exterior.

The anterior absorbs; the interior consists of tissues of veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine, and convey it to the exterior; the exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube and called the ureter; the ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz: the upper, the lower, the nervous, and the muscular. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability, others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are relaxed, Gravel and Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware that however slight may be the attack, it is safe to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supplied from these sources.

Gout, or Rheumatism. Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky secretions.

The Gravel. The Gravel ensues from neglect or the improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes fetid and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and Gravel ensues.

DROPSY Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the part affected, viz: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT. Helmholtz's highly concentrated Extract of Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water; Scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Haematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions and all unwholesome humors, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and is taken by

Men, Women & Children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 25, 1857. H. T. HELMHOLTZ, Druggist: Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer, for upwards of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu. I did this because I used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of WUPEI, CURSUS, and JUPITER BERRIES, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it when ever occasion may require its use in such affections. M. M'CORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. Wm. Bigler, Ex-Gov. Penn'a. Hon. Thomas B. Florence, Phil'a. Hon. J. C. Knox, Judge, Phil'a. Hon. J. S. Black, Judge, Phil'a. Hon. D. R. Porter, Ex-Gov. Penn'a. Hon. Ellis Levis, Judge, Phil'a. Hon. R. C. Grier, Judge, U. S. Court.

Hon. G. W. Woodward, Judge, Phil'a. Hon. W. A. Porter, City Solicitor, Phil'a. Hon. John Bigler, Ex-Gov. California. Hon. E. Banks, Auditor Gen. Washington, D. C. Add many others, if necessary.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, HELMHOLTZ'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, 591 BROADWAY, (Metropolitan Hotel) SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. New York, November 1, 1865-ly.

THIMBLE-SKEINS and Pipe-boxes for Wagons, for sale by MERRELL & BIGLER.

COAL, Whale, and Lined Oil, Family Dyes, Varnish and Paints of all kind ground in Oil, for sale by HARTSWICK & IRWIN.