

The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

THOMAS ROBINSON. - - Editor.

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher.

BUTLER PA. WEDNESDAY MAR. 8, 1865.

*"Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One

WHISKERS!!!-Those wishing a fine set of whiskers, a nice moustache, or a beautiful head of glossy hair, will please read the card of THOS. F. CHAPMAN in another part of this paper.

On Saturday last, President Lincoln renewed his vows to the Constitution and Laws, and was formally inaugurated President of the United States for a sec-

Agricultural Election.

Notice is hereby given, that there will be an election held in the Arbitration room, on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing officers of the Butler County Agricultural Society, for the ensuing year. All the membership of said Society are requested to participate.
THOS. McNEES, President.

Thos. Robinson, Sec'y Pro. Tem.

The Spring Election.

Our friends throughout the county bear in mind that Friday, the 17th inst. is the day upon which to elect Township officers-School Directors, Justice of the Peace, Assessors, Overseers of the Poor, &c. We would urge upon our political friends the necessity of putting forward their best men. See to it that you elect the right men for School Directors, the education of the masses is the Republican theory of government; to that the Republican party owes its great and repeated successes. Let the School Department be vigilently fostered, and the time will soon come when there will be no party found willing to stand forth as the champion of human slavery, or the advocate of caste in society.

We are of opinion that our mail facilities with the army, are quite imper-We received a letter from a friend a short time since, complaining that we had forgotten him-alleging that he had written three letters to us, and received no tianity. answer. When, in fact, the letter conveying this intelligence, was the first we had received. Two other friends complain that our paper reaches them very irregularly. Now there is no part of our business, as a publisher, which we attend to with more care, than the "army mail," which we never fail to have properly put in the office. We hope, therefore, that our friends will have patience with us .-The time is not far distant, we trust, when Most of our friends in the volunteer army, will return home, to again enjoy the blessings of civil life. In the meantime we will make every effort in our power, to have the CITIZEN reach them.

In our paper to-day, will be found a card from Mr. Sedwick. It seems to us singular that he declines being voted for, if he desires to retain the office. It was by a vote of the people he was chosen, four years ago. Still he has a perfect right to decline being a candidate. Let there be a full vote however, and we will see to it that the choice of the people thus expressed, shall be respected. the meantime, we trust, Mr. Sedwick will

fully acquiesce without fear of the result,

know any reason why I should be made an exception to the general rule, and removed without cause.

Justice to myself and family, requires me to retain the office, so long as the proper authorities permit me to do so.

a people is critical, it is respectfully sug-gested that all persons in the Contedera-cy observe Friday, the 10th day of Mar., appointed a day of fasting and prayer, with more earnestness and solemnity than has yet been manifested, and to that end

2. That such churchesas can, will keep their doors open, and the services in operation without intermission during the whole day—the ministers relieving one another, and the people going and coming as they may need.

3. That country churches protract their services through four or five hours.

4. That the people really humble themfood than may be necessary to keep up their strength.

5. That all light conversation and unbecoming amusements be discarded, and the day be truly observed as a day of hu-

If we give-all our time and hearts to it or that one day, we may look for a great

We don't believe that those who still profess to be embassaders of the Most High, who still prostitute their high and Holy profession to the cause of sin, can have any more influence over the Divine will, than had the Prophets of Baal, in the celebrated case in scripture, where they cried all day for the demonstration of the power, of their god. We almost nagine we can hear the "man of God" Elijah, mocking them as he did those o old saying, "Cry aloud; for he is a god, ither he is talking, or he is pursuing, or he is on a journey, or paradventure he leepeth and must be awaked."

How strange the reflection that men and lowly Jesus, can address a throne of grace in behalf of a cause, the success o which would result in the destruction of the freest government in the world !-Would re-fasten the chains on 4,000,000 of human beings, and consign them to endless darkness and dis; ai ; in direct viclation of all the teachings of true Chris-

an article in the Armstrong Democrat, from the pen of Mr. Copely, which we give below, and recommend to the careful bounty. Had bounties remained a little my of the Potomac." The volume lower, there would have been more en-couragement for the poorer districts, to believe there would be a more general efsaid that we believe it is. While we there-

county had escaped the draft. "On all former calls for men to sus tain the Government against this gigantie rebellion. Armstrony county has

We are now engaged in filling what I We are now engaged in filling what I fondly hope will be the last call. The work of filling sub-district quotas on the local bounty system is progressing briskly. Allegheny City is hard at work, and will be out in a few days. All the boroughs and townships, except two or three, are either full or in a fair way of being an English country is sanding. so. Butler county is sending men in rapidly. A considerable number of its sub-districts have already filled their quo-

I am sorry to say that, so far, Armstrong county is behind. Kittanning borough, Elderton, Sugarcreek, and Ma-J. J. SEDWICK.

and Marketter and Marketter

The Confederates in Trouble!

It is not wausual to see the guilty criminal, after having spent a life of wicked.

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Who could blame them?) or they skedadled. The consequence was that the draft fell upon men whose domestic to be the present position of that great criminal—the confederacy, which at last criminal—the confederacy, which at last changes to see clearly, its approaching doom. In the Richmond Whig, of 22nd down. In the Richmond Whig, of 22nd down.

It is not wausual to see the guilty criminal, after having spent a life of wicked. Who could blame them?) or they skedadled. The consequence was that the draft fell upon men whose domestic two years to make it; thirty miles to was such that they ought not to list the draft fell upon men whose domestic two years to make it; thirty miles the veterlast, suffering from chronic diarrhea and rheamatism. He has nearly recovered from his physical disability. His appearance to the draft fell upon men of a lot of the form his physical disability. His appearance to the special graft from his physical disability. His appearance to the special graft from his physical disability. His appearance to the special graft from his physical disability. His appearance doom. In the following is found:

Worthly men from their nearest manners. And who was to blame? Not the Government certainly; for it needed men—erment certainly; for it needed men—and must have them or perish. Not this and must have them or perish. Not this Board; for never did men plead more earnestly to be saved from the painful duty of tearing husbands from wives and fath-ers from children. But those men are to blame who refused to contribute of the wealth with which Providence has blessas yet been manifested, and to that end set them to shield their poor ed them to shield their poor from these calamities, prevent ed them to shield their poor neighbors it is proposed

1. That all churches shall have at least three public services. The first early in the morning; the second at eleven o'clock, and the third in the afternoon, or Cannot such men see that, by their refu-sal to fill their quotas, they lose three or four times as many men as they would lose were they to pursue the wiser, nobler and more generous course of paying a local bounty to each recruit who is credited

to them? To force a man into the service by con scription without either local or govern-ment bounty, leaving him nothing where-with to support his family but the poor pittance of \$16 a month, is hard indeed, clves, and as a means thereto, cat no more od than may be necessary to keep up heir strength.

product than may be necessary to keep up the necess hearted men in our district, who are not themselves subject to draft, to pay ou large sums of moneys, and give their per sonal exertions, to fill their sub-distric ing and prayer, it should be observed as the Bibledirects. Heretofore many have kept it as a mere holiday. This cannot be expected to clicit God's blessing. Our condition is now such that trifling is madness.

If mere be any virtue in a day of fast ing and give their per quotas with well-paid volunteers. Just as I was writing this paragraph I stopped to talk with an old gentlman of Budler country, who has been laboring for some two weeks, and contributed liberally to fill his own sub-district quota, and when that we fill his own sub-district quota, and when that we fill his own sub-district quota, and when the property of the prop county, who has been laboring for some two weeks, and contributed liberally to fill his own sub-district quota, and when that was filled, he turned to another and fille: that. This is the kind of men we like to see at this office. He returned home happy in the consciousness of hav-ing done his duty to his neighbors and his country, and dovoted his money to a no-

There is time enough yet for every subdistrict in the three counties to fill their quotas, provided they keep us busy mustering in volunteers. But so soon as cease to make good daily reports of work, the draft will certainly be ordered and made. Perhaps it may be made in

My old friends in Armstrong county pardon the freedom of these far as possible, a calamity which I see im pending over the heads of many of them and also by the more selfish desire to save How strange the reflection that men myself from a duty from a discharge of professing to be followers of the meek which I shrink with a kind of horror.

JOSIAH COPELEY, Commissioner 23d Dist

We have on our table a new book entitled Camp, March, and Battlefield, by Rev. A. M. Stewart, Chaplain of 102 Regt Pa. Vol. We find the following notice of it in the National Intelligence of Feb. 14.

This is a handsomely printed duedeci-

mo volume, of four hundred and eight pages. From it we gather that the aupages. From it we gather that the author, a Presbyterian elergyman, in charge of a church at Pittsburgh, Pa., tendered his services to Gen. J. S. Negley, then perusal of our readers. We have said less organizing troops in that vicinity, and was appointed chaplain April 19, 1861. ourself, in favor of filling up this call by volunteers, not because we were not as so three-months regiment, which, at the en licitous as ever, that it should be done; but because we knew there was a doubting among the people, as to whether they have a constant of the people, as to whether they have a constant of the people, as to whether they have a constant of the people, as to whether they have a constant of the people of the peo were able to go on indefinitely, paying pings, marchings, and battles of the Arhave made the effort. As it is, were they sure that this would be the last draft, we believe there would be a more general of the sure that the world be a more general of the sure that the world be a more general of the sure that the world be a more general of the sure that the sur ubiting a clear, observing mind, and the fort. Our opinion has often been asked on this subject, and we have invariably said that we believe it is. While we therefore decline to importune our citizens, we have been "to exhibit what the religio are free to say that nothing else could give us more satisfaction, than to know thatour camp," and to furnish "others some just conception of camp life, of a great army in motion, and of two mighty hosts in the shock of battle," both of which purposes the author has well accomplished. We have read the book with care from their voices with others—this is the Dem ceratic way of doing business, and we think ought to be acceptable to all Republicans.

A CARD.

Ma. Editor, Dear Sir:—I see a notice in your composed. Armstrong county nobly sustainable file in steel in your composed at the country. This Board were Post Master.

Post Master.

Now whenever the appointing powers recommend such an election, I will cheerfully acquiesce without fear of the result,

We are now engaged in filling what. I

Two years ago, after a series of bloody battles, the last of which at Malvern Hill—the most decided victory to the Union arms of the war—we were huddled up at Harrison's Landing like a flock of sheep, in a rather small pen, for forty-seven mortal days, after which we retreated as quietly and as fast as we could past this old Charles City C. H., in order to tryour chances against the rebels in other localities, and perchance better auspices.

cannot or does not sleep is as much a mystery to him as it is to many scientific gentlemen who, having had their attempts to investigate the cause. Upon one occasion, at his request, a number of curiously inclined gentlemen watched him for forty-two days and nights consecutively, in order, if possible, to arrive at the cause of the wonderful phenrical properties.

A dispatch from Washington states appr hensions are expected in some quarters, that there is a deep design in the great influx of deserters from the rebel arms into the loyal States. It is surmise into the loyal States. It is surmised large numbers of these deserters are transferred to the heart of the loyal portion of the country to organize a raid on an extensive scale.

What an interval! Since last here we indications of successful effort. But in a minjority of successful effort. But in the successful effort. But in the deadly conflict at the tests in deadly conflict at the progress of watching, so that if he progress of watching, so

Under date of November 27, 1863, is an account of the battle at Rappahan an account of the battle at Rappanan-nock Station, from which we are tempted to copy the following, in regard to a regi-ment which Maj. Gen. Hancock represen-ted as one of the bravest and best that he ever saw move in battle:

Scenes on the Battlefield.—Earconveyed far to the rear. The dead were being collected into groups, in order to be covered up in trenches, then digging by their living comrades. All were buried just as they fell—uncoffined, and shroud-ed in their bloody garments—perhaps the fittest burial for the brave soldier. At one place within the enemy's works were collected and laid side by side for interment, thirty from the 6th Maine regiment. All noble-looking young men, still, calm, bloody, dead. They came from that far off north east, to sleep their last sleep on the quiet banks of this lonely river. Nearly every one of these had re-ceived the death-wound in the face, the neck, or upper portion of the breast, as they marched directly up to the muzzle of the rebel rifles With one other extract, which we can

not forbear to copy, we take leave of this interesting and instructive volume. Writing from near Hanover Court House, May 28, 1864, the author says:

STARVING OUT THE REBELS .- This nonesense we have occasionally endoavor-ed to combat in letters for the past three years. "Starved out." Yes, so we have been assured hundred times over by bobeen assured hundred times over by so-gus legislators, ignorant, conceited news-paper reporters, and still more senseless editors. "Rebellion is on its last legs, its supplies are nearly every cut off. It a very brief period it will thus be force to submit." Dear reader, hereafter don' believe a word of such stuff. The rebel ion is neither starved out nor likely to be There is but one way of putting down the rebellion—fight it down.

More corn has been planted the pres

nt season, and will be raised in Vir alone than will suffice not only her ow inhabitants, but the whole of the rebe army, for the next two years. Wherever we have gone in this campaign, immense fields of corn, well cultivated, greethe eye. It all looks well, the young stalks in many fields being already knee-high. In not a few places has the forest been cleared during the past winter and

Rev. Mr. Stewart, the author when the egimen was mustered out of service the end of three years, was assigned luty as chaplain at Glesboro; and with assenting to every sentiment in the vol-ime, we are prepared to believe that the Jovernment has a discreet, faithful, and and cultivated gentleman in charge of the grave duties to which he has been as-

We have examined the book ourself, nd can say to our readers that it wil richly repay areading-a few copies are to be found with W. J. Young, our clerk of court, an active agent for its sale is al so wanted, any wishing to undertake the business can call on him for information

A Man Who Has not Slept for Over

Fourteen Years. At present there is a soldier at the Chestnut Hill Military Hospital, Philadelphia, who has not slept for a single moment for over fourteen years and six months. This may seem incredible, but the writer are stated in the preface to ual is an intelligent man, naturally, and has the benefit of a moderate education His name is C. D. Saunders, orderly ser geant of Co. G, 13th Virginia Volum teers. He entered the service of the United States on December 28, 1863 .-He is in the forty-fifth year of his age .-His health has been generally excellent

Washington, to meet the emergency resulting from the first Bull Run disaster. In this vicinity, and mostly at Tenally-town, they were encamped till March 26, 1862, when they joined the grand army under General McClellan, for the Penintula. Sula.
Under date of June 16, 1864, at Ferry, Va., on the 17th, 18th, 19th and Under date of June 16, 1864, at Charles City Court House, the author thus writes:

Two years ago, after a series of bloody eannot or does not sleep is as much a mystery to him as it is to many scientific gentlement who, having had their attention and the extension of the distance of the police at the principally composed of Hoke's Division. These have fallen back in the direction of Goldsboro. On the line between Willington and Weldon, was stationed one brigade under Gen. Baker, of North Carlington arms of the war—we were had.

may seem fabulous, but the reader is assured that it is the truth.—Philadelphia

SHERIDAN!



VICTORY IN THE VALEY Sheridan Defeats Early. THE REREL ARMY ROUTED.

OFFICIAL. WASHINGTON, March 5. To General Dix, New York:

Department: General Sheridan and his force co

Major General Hancock was placed in charge of the middle military division, during the absence of Sheridan, with headquarters at Winchester.

[Signed.] E. M. STANTON.

CITY POINT, VA., March 5-11 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Deserters in this morning, report that Sheridan had routed Early and contract.

menced their movement last Monday, and were at Staunton when last heard from, Major General Hancock was placed in

Sheridan had routed Early and captured Charlottesville. They report four regiments having gone from here (Richmond)

ments having a to reinforce Early.

U. S. GRANT, [Signed.] U. S. GRANT,
Licettenant General.
CITY POINT, March 5.

Hou. E. M. Stanton: - Deserters from every point of the enemy's lines confirm the capture of Charlottesville by Sneri lan. They say he captured Gen. Early dan. They say he captured Gen. Zarry and nearly his entire force, consisting of 1,890 men. Four brigades were report-ed as being sent to Lynchburg, to get there before Gen. Shermanif possible U. S. GRANT,

U. S. Grant,

Li utenant General.

City Point, March 5, 4 a. M.—Hon.

E. M. Stanton . Refugees confirm the statement of deserters as to the capture and nearly his entire force.

—Advices from Mexico state that the mist that the united States is attracting the statement of the administration. between Staunton and Charlottesville, and that the defeat was total

U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen. NEW YORK, Narch 5.
The Times says a letter from Winchester states that on the 25th ult., cavalry reinforcements and pontoon trains arrived there, and on the 27th Gen. Sherilan started with about five thousand cavalry, it is said to operate in the direction of Lynchburg. Some say Sheridan and Sherman will meet and act together in that direction.

Gen. Hancock assumed command at

FEROM SHEERMAN.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says:—The absence of news from Gen. Sherman, and the reti-cence of the rebel press concerning the movements of their own troops, will natrally tend to breed apprehension in the king in the hope of checking Sherman's march. It is well, therefore, to consider vancing columns.

I am in possession of some information

ome light on the subject.

In the first place, it must be recollect ed that when Beauregard assumed command of the Rebel forces immediately i ront of Sherman, he simply supersed Hardee, who was ordered to Hardee, who was ordered to 'harleston'; he in turn super-sede Gen. Samuel Jones there. The force which Beauregard took command of was simply that which escaped from Savannah with Hardee, less four thousand Georgia militia, which

had not exceeded five thousand

called to him, have been astounded in their attempts to investigate the cause.

Upon one occasion, at his request, a number of curiously inclined gentlemen will be relieved from their duty of guard-

militia, minute men, etc., for they don't raise them in North Carolina.

If Sherman forms a junction with Schofield, as he undoubtedly will, it is safe to say that the two armies combined will be far superior to Beauregard's concentrated strength, and all the aid he is able to get from the army defending Richmond.

These figures are much nearer correct than the enemy would like to admit, and are based upon such data as to entitle them to full credence. Vice President Stephens of the Rebel Confederacy, was at Charles ton, North Carolina, on the 14th instant, on his way to Georgia, but tar ried awhile to see how he could best dodge General Sherman, who was di-

It is an important fact that the rail-roads between Augusta and Atlanta, and between Macon and Atlanta, are To General Dix, New York:

The following dispatches in relation to the reported defeat and capture of Gen. Early by Sheridan, and the capture of Charlotteville, have been received at this way.—N. Y. Times.

—It is thought that the Riehmond Whig's statement that the railroad from Augusta to Atlanta is not completed, is proof that Diek Taylor's forces were not able to reach Sherman's rear in season to interfere with his movements. The rebels have evidently had no railway communications west of Augusta since Sher-

man passed through.

-The Richmond Examiner says: Col Hatch, Commissioner of Exchange, has arranged to deliver at Wilmington all the Yankee prisoners in North Cafolina as fast as transportation can be furnished.

-The Richmond Examiner mentions —The Riemond Examiner mentions the attempt to burn down the State to-baceo ware house in Richmond, and says; The tobaceo was mostly owned on private account, and was fully insured, and the indications are that the owners attempted to burn the building and thus secure the insurance.

-The Rebel Senator Robert Toombs

in a speech at Augusta, Georgia, on the 16th ult., says: Bad regulations and bad

war in the United States is Attracting the special attention of the Imperial Government. The police are directed to arrest all who express their sympathy with the Federal cause, and one man, named. Val dez, has been sentenced to a years impris onment for speaking favorably about the United States, and predicting the speedy end of the rebellion. The Imperial Treasury is constantly getting lower. The hostility of the Church party to the Emperor Maxamillian is on the increase.

—Should the panic now r ging in

soon squelched, and Sherman continue his unopposed march north towards Richmond, as it is evident be will from the news received from Gilmore that Hood was nearly a week behind Sherman, while Beauregard and Har-dee were away to his right, it is the t high officials that Lee will be unable to make another serious battle.

-A dispatch from Oswego, Y. Y. of the 4th says, that Mayor Grant received a dispatch from Gov. Eento , stating that the War Department at Washington had received information from Halifax that the rebels in Provinces are contemplating a raid on Os-wego and Rochester. A public meet-ing was to be held in that city on Satday evening, to take such action on the matter as might be neceseary.

-Brigadier General Joseph Hays, cap tured last September in the movement genurezard on parole from Richmond, and will soon by that which Hardee, less his release, General Hays was paroled in his release, General Hays was paroled in

thousand men. These moved northward and have probably formed a junction with Beauregard. At Wilmington, Bragg been distributed, and now a man who DRESS GOODS, was a member of the police at the time comes before the courts with a claim for his share of the money.—
The terms of the gift were such as to

-In the alley in the rear of the old Broadway Hotel. in Nashville, on Friday, the remains of a dead negro were found. The hard rains of last ing prisoners by the change now going on. The entire infantry force that Beau. week has washed the dirt away, and one of his arms was left sticking out. consecutively, in order, if possible, to arrive at the cause of the wonderful phenomenou. These gentlemen took turns in the progress of watching, so that if he should chance to sleep it would be observed.

List of Grand Jurors.

DRAWN FOR MARCH TERM, 1865. Thos. Stevenson, Esq., Slipperyrock; Paniel Meals, Sr., Washington; Brown J. Dodds, Penn; James Say, Parker; A. B. Tinker, Butler tp.; Thomas Brandon, Franklin; Anthony Hoon, Oakland; D. S. Ekas, Buffalo; Jos. M'Gowen, Muddycreek; Joseph Murrin of Jos., Venango; James G. Wilson, Jackson; Micha-Emrick, Summit, Jno. Harbison, Middlesex; E. L. Varnum, Centre; Samuel Colwell, Jefferson; Jas. S. Shields, Mercer'; Wm. Douthett, Forward; Jas. Stevenson, Connoquenessing; A. B. Story, Fairview : Sam'l Cornelius, Worth ; Thos Ekas, Clinton; Robert Carnahan, bor. Butler; James Allen, Clay; Juo. Parks, Adams.

George. W. Milford, Allegheny; Robert Pinkerton, Adams; Silas Covert, Brady; Matthew Greer, Buffalo; Jacob Walter, Butler; James Wilson, Centre; Levi Stewart, Cherry; Ephraim Allen, Clay; Hugh M'Crea, Clearfield; Edward Fink, Clinton; John Starr, Sr., Concord; Jas. W. Garvin, Cranberry; Jas. Welsh, Jr., Connequenessing; John Wolford, Done-gal; Chambers Scott, Fairview; Jno. Albert, Franklin; Benj. Douthett, Forward; Jacob F. Wise, Jackson; Matthew Cun ningham, Jefferson; Henry Westerfield, Lancaster; Robert M'Dowell, Marion; Wash. Buchanan, Mercer; Thos. Logan, Middlesex : Dunwiddy 'Collough Muddycreek; Matthew Harbison, Oakland; Eli Hartzell, Penn; Robert Storey, Parker; Dav. Armstrong, Slipperyrock; Jas. Kearns, Summit; Robert Martin, Sr., Venango; Samuel M. Moore, Washington; John Young, Winfield; John Bennet, Worth; M. W. Spear, boto. Butler; Josiah M'Michael, Millerstown; Absalom Shanor, Prospect; Jonathan Mayberry; Centreville; Geo. Beam, Harmony.

SECOND WEEK. John B. Adlington, Portersville; John Weber, Saxonburg; Eckart Bentel, Zelienople; Solomon Snyder, Harrisville; John N. Pollock, Allegheny; Jerry W. Starr, Concord; John English, Cranberry; Thomas Watson, Winfield; Jona than Clutton, Brady; Armstrong Renison, Adams: Samuel H. Flemming, Buffalo; William Bartley, Butler; Henry Whitmire, Centre; Jame es Smith Cher ry; James Stoughton, Clay; Wm. Harvey, Esq., Clinton; Samuel Wilson, Connoquenessing; John S. Shakley, Donegal; W. G. Stoughton, Fairview; Peter Albert, Franklin; John Cowan Forward: Albert, Franklin; John Cowan Forward;
Jacob H. Ziegler, Jackson: Philip Burtner, Jefferson; William Wilson, Lancaster; Joseph Marshal, Marion; William
P. Braham, Mercer; A. T. Harbison,
Middlesex; John M. Iymonda, Esq.,
Muddycreek; Jacob Larimore, Oakland;
Andrew Emrick, Penn; Z. B. Shepherd,
Parker, James, Adams, J. Slingery, Parker; James Adams, Jr., Slippery-rock; John Foreth, Summit; Thomas Ray, Venango; David Piser, Washing-ton; Thomas Clark, Worth; William Ray, Venango; David Piser, ton; Thomas Clark. Worth Truxall, boro. Butler; William S. Boyd,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Announcement,



D. T. PAPE & CO.

One Door South of National Bank, Butler Pa. HAVE JUST OPENED

A very large and attractive Stock of SPRING GOODS;

all of which have been purchased AT REDUCED PRICES.

PRINTS,

GINGHAMS.

Balmoral & Hoop-Skirts, GLOVES AND HOSERY, Mourning Goods of all Des-eription,

MILLINERY GOODS,

New Style Cloaks, Saques and Ches-terfields, always on hand and made to Order.

Cloaking Cloth of all Kinds CALL AND EXAMIN OUR STOCK March 8, 1865.