



F. L. Baker, Editor.

Marietta, Pa.

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1862.

Messrs. MATHER & ABBOTT, No. 335 Broadway, New-York, are duly authorized to act for us in soliciting advertisements, &c.

Private William Scott, who was pardoned last summer by the President, after being sentenced to be shot, for sleeping on his post, was killed at Lee's Mill's, Yorktown, and with his dying breath he prayed for the President. He was interred, in the presence of his regiment, in a little grave about two miles to the rear of the rebel fort, in the centre of a group of holly and vines; a few cherry trees in full bloom are scattered around the edge. In digging his grave a skull and bones were found, and metal buttons, showing that the identical spot had been used in the Revolutionary War for our fathers who fell in the same cause. The Chaplain narrated the circumstances to the boys, who stood around with uncovered heads.

The New York Evening Post reasons that it is impossible to transfer the cost of the war to posterity; that the actual waste of war must be supplied by this generation; that we shall become poor just as rapidly without taxation as with it; that by a stringent taxation we shall emerge from the war richer than we would without it, and that the only way to avert future disasters to every branch of manufacturing and commercial industry is by adopting a system of taxation, which, while it adds nothing to our actual burdens, will increase the general prosperity.

The notorious Vallandigham turns out to be a vulgar backguard as well as a rank secessionist. In the House the other day, he made an attack on Senator Wade, whom he denounced as a liar, a scoundrel, and a coward. A resolution of censure has been introduced in reference to his course, which it would be well to have changed into a resolution, of expulsion, and then passed. Vallandigham, is a disgrace to the House, and should be turned over to the traitors and rebels of the South whose tool he is, and to whom he legitimately belongs.

Mr. Henry Budd whose will has just been proved under £200,000 (\$1,000,000), leaves the whole to his two sons on pain of forfeiture if they wear a moustache—the property in that case to be applied to the erection of a dwelling for the homeless poor of London. We fear that the latter will see but little of the "collar of the money." Their dwelling is likely to have a fine airy roof, under which they may sing, "My Lodging is on the Cold Ground."

It is asserted that Carroll, of Carrollton, who owns 300 slaves, is pleased with Lincoln's emancipation project. Mark that; one of the signs of the times is in that little sentence. The slaveholding Union men are beginning to see that slavery must die and that the Government will act honorably with them—and also that it doesn't pay any longer; hence they will submit (all of them, eventually) with a good grace.

The reported repulse of Burnside's troops turns to have been a rebel repulse. There were but 500 of our men and a full regiment of Georgians opposed to them. The latter lost 15 killed and 35 wounded, and ran off, the Union troops maintaining their ground and losing 11 killed.

The Mormons at Salt Lake appear to be in earnest about their Salt Lake organization. The Legislature under the State Constitution had assembled in accordance with the proclamation of Brigham Young, and elected two United States Senators.

From California we learn that Col. Carleton, with about 3000 California volunteers and a battery, had left the southeastern part of the State on a secret expedition, supposed to be destined for New Mexico, Arizona, or the Salt Lake.

Mr. Schnable, the somewhat notorious Pennsylvania politician and lecturer at Connecticut Peace meetings, has turned up, since his liberation from Fort Lafayette, at Yellville, Arkansas, as a Colonel, at the head of 1,900 men.

The Proposition to emancipate the wives and children of slave who were put to work on rebel fortifications, by their masters, affords a splendid opportunity for the Breckinridge press of the north to howl about the "nigger."

Among the wounded prisoners at Pittsburg was Hon. Sam. Houston's son. He said his father was a Union man, and tried to dissuade him from going into the army, but told him to prove himself a man if he would go.

GEN. SCOTT.—This veteran patriot and hero last week paid a visit to his home residence at Elizabethtown, N. J., where he was received with every demonstration of love and gratitude by the people of Jersey. The assemblies of the Presbyterians churches were in session, and a very interesting scene was witnessed in the introduction of the members to the old chief. One of the reporters of a New York journal obtained an interview with the old patriot, in the course of which he remarked that he was now fast bearing down under the times and trials of 76 years.

"Although," said George Scott, "my bodily ailments press severely upon me, yet I thank God that I enjoy excellent health. My limbs are fast giving way, and this frame must soon yield to the call of nature. Yet I trust that the Almighty will spare me to see our country once more restored to its former greatness and its political grandeur. I can read and write as well as when in my younger years, and my faculties are in no way impaired."

COLONIZATION OF THE BLACKS.—A memorial of a remarkable character, from colored persons in California, was presented to Congress. It asks Congress to provide means for colonizing the free blacks, in Africa or Central America. It is well written, its tone is moderate, and its arguments are very strong. It has the merit of conforming to the gradual emancipation and colonization plan of our most excellent President. If it can be carried out, it will relieve white labor from competition, and it certainly will benefit the negro race, since it will transfer them to a climate more congenial than they find in most parts of the United States.

OPINION OF A SLAVEHOLDER.—A slaveholder of Prince George county, Maryland, who has some forty slaves, expresses himself in favor of the immediate abolition of slavery throughout the whole country since the signature of the District Abolition act by the President.—He says this measure is the death blow to slavery in all the Slave States, and he is persuaded if Congress will pass a law at once providing for compensation to loyal slaveholders, upon the principal of the District act, that every Slave State will speedily accept it and abolish slavery.

THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL STONE.—The President transmitted a message to the Senate lately, in response to a resolution, to the effect that Gen. Stone was arrested at his instance and by his order, and that he should have a speedy trial as was consistent with the public interest, but that the exigencies of the services were such that neither officers to form, nor witnesses to attend a court-martial, could at present be spared from the field.

WASTE PAPER.—The waste paper of the English Government offices, which is collected and sold by the stationary office, produced above \$35,000 last year, and it is expected to bring nearly the same sum this year. This is independent of the "blue books" printed, but not read, which, after the lapse of a certain time, are disposed of as waste paper.

The Breckinridge papers are raising a great hue and cry about a new secret society entitled "The Loyal Union," which they say is being got up in this State. Its object is said to be that none but loyal men shall be elected to the offices. No wonder the Breckinridgers kick against such an association.

Col. Crocker, who recently deserted from the National army before Yorktown, is said to be under indictment for murder in the State of New York. Maj. Cassidy, the other deserter, is a brother of the editor of the Albany Atlas and Argus.

Emigration from England to Utah of Mormon proselytes, still continues steadily on the increase. Does the London Times deem this an evidence of the superior intelligence of the English masses? Who can tell?

In a local paragraph, headed "Markets," the Norfolk Day Book mentions the very small supply of edibles exposed for sale, and says it becomes a question of grave moment as to where and how the people are to be fed.

A story has been started that the Prince of Wales has constructed a secret marriage with a beautiful young Irish girl whom he met and fell in love with while at the military camp on the Curragh of Kildare.

All doubts of the surrender of New Orleans are dissipated, by the official announcement, in the Richmond Dispatch, of the withdrawal of the rebel army, and its occupation by the Union forces.

Robert M. Frick, one of the editors and proprietors of the Miltonian for twenty years past, has retired, and is succeeded by Lee M. Morton. Mr. Frick is the Cashier of the Milton Bank.

Gen. Halleck has sent the 53d, 54th and 77th Ohio regiments, who ran away in a panic from the field at Pittsburg Landing, in disgrace, to garrison Fort Donelson.

CLIPPINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

Lieut. Gov. Koerner of Illinois has been designed to the post of Minister to Spain, in the room of Carl Schurz—provided the latter adheres to his purpose not to return.

An Athenian, who was lame in one foot, joining the army, was laughed at by the soldiers on account of his lameness. "I am here to fight," said the hero, "not to run." Had that man joined the Confederate army, what would have been his punishment for such unpardonable heresy?

When Yorktown was captured, in 1781, Cornwallis pretended to be sick, and deputed the sword-rendering part of the business to Gen. O'Hara. Washington, on his part, assigned the reception of the weapon to Gen. Lincoln. A. Lincoln also has a leading interest in the second surrender probably soon to come off.

An army of 600,000 men carry on their shoulders 15,000 tons, and eat 600 tons of provisions, and drink 1,200 hogshheads of water per day.

General Wool is reported to have remarked, on the occasion of his first inspection of the Army of the Potomac, that they were the dirtiest lot of men he ever saw. Gen. McClellan made the following reply: "Gen. Wool, if you and your men had been where I and my men have been you would have been dirty too."

Mr. Swiney, of Fayette, Missouri, a large slaveholder and a Unionist at the commencement of the rebellion, becoming alarmed for the safety of his "chattels," sent about sixty to Texas for greater protection. A few months ago he sent a neighbor to bring them back. The gentleman on his return reported that they had all been confiscated.

It is stated that the rebel flag which waved over Fort Pulaski prior to its surrender, is in the possession of Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut. It was awarded to the Seventh Connecticut for their gallantry in the siege, and they immediately sent it to the Governor to be placed in the State Capitol.

St. John's Day will be celebrated on a grand scale at Portland, Me., this year, in honor of the one hundred anniversary of the introduction of masonry into that State.

The Indianapolis Journal says that Henry S. Lane, of U. S. Senate, and Ion. C. B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, have written letters to that city, stating that the war will be terminated in ten weeks.

An iron gun carriage for a five hundred pounder gun is in course of construction at the Watertown, Mass., arsenal. It will be completed in a few days and will weigh twenty-five tons.

After finishing his canal at Island No. 10, Col. Bissell gave orders for all the officers and men of his regiment who were fit for duty to report to him at New Madrid. One lieutenant was the only man of the whole nine hundred who reported; so arduous had been their labors that all the others required rest before working more.

The Niagara Falls Gazette says:—The Secretary of War has decided to accept the services of three hundred Indians, and they are to be attached to the 4th regiment of the Eagle Brigade, now stationed at Camp Morgan.

At Cologne there is a "Vienna child" on exhibition, of the female persuasion, "nineteen years of age," upward of seven feet in height. It requires "forty-two ells" of dry goods to make her a dress. Where is Barnum?

George W. Johnson, the late Provisional Governor of Kentucky, who acted as volunteer aid of Brigadier General John C. Breckinridge in the late battle, said to a distinguished Federal officer, after receiving his wound, that the rebellion had failed.

Mr. Hornbrook says that he saw but two ploughed fields during the whole trip from Martinsburg to Edinburg, a distance of fifty-four miles. "This looks like a large opening for a famine in those parts. Scarcely along that route will have a harder time next year than they have had yet."

The Richmond (Ky.) Messenger, the publication of which has been suspended for some time in consequence of secession rule, has been resumed, and the editor says it will in future be conducted on these principles; "To restore the Union to hang the leading traitors, to pardon the people and to stand by the Constitution."

The position of his country on slave emancipation is well described by the words of Thomas Jefferson to John Holmes, written more than forty years ago, when the country was disturbed by the Missouri question: "We have got the wolf by the ears and we can neither hold him nor safely let him go."

There are very few rebel troops, it is said either in Richmond or Norfolk, most of the forces having been sent to Yorktown.

Queen Victoria has intimated to her subjects her desire that no celebration of her birthday should take place this year.

Who WROTE THE ORDER?—The editor of the New York Ledger wrote to Gen. Dix to inquire as to the origin of the famous order, "the first man that attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot," this order having been attributed by the Ledger to the fertile brain of Mr. Secretary Stanton. In reply to the inquiry Gen. Dix writes as follows: "You will find the original 'Shoot him on the spot' order at the house of my son, 42 Charlton street, framed and hanging in his parlor. When I gave the order, I had no idea that such an importance would have been given to it, but when I found it making a stir, I inclosed the original to my son. No man suggested a word or saw it until after it was written. Some months ago it was attributed to Mr. Holt—now I understand from you, to Mr. Stanton, by the Ledger."

The following incident, says the Indianapolis Journal, is related as having actually occurred at Pittsburg.—Capt. Moorman was on Gen. Johnston's staff, and while riding along with the latter, a mortally wounded Federal soldier called out, "For God's sake, give me some water!" The Captain dismounted, gave the dying soldier some water, and at his request, pulled from his knapsack the likeness of his wife and children, that he might rest his eyes upon them once more. The Captain was compelled to return to duty, and just as he was mounting his horse was struck by a spent ball, which stunned and rendered him insensible, and when consciousness returned, he found himself a prisoner in the Federal camp.—Capt. Moorman is now confined in Indianapolis, at a private house, we believe quite ill, and though still a prisoner, is the recipient of that kind treatment which his humanity to a suffering foe fully entitles him to.

The three Cabinet Officers of the last Administration, who, in its closing hours, displayed a zealous attachment to the country are now all, at the request of Mr. Lincoln, filling high and responsible stations. Mr. Stanton is Secretary of War; Mr. Holt is one of the commissioners appointed to examine war claims against the Government; Mr. Dix is one of the Major Generals of our army. A more striking proof of the desire of the President to ignore party dissensions in the administration of the Government, and to rally to its support the truly patriotic of all the old parties, could not have been given.

The Washington Star publishes the following dispatch, dated Fortress Monroe, April 23: "From the refugees that reached here this morning we hear the Merrimac is being plated three feet lower, (under water), and sunk in the water a foot deeper than before.—We also learn that the rebel plan is to board the Monitor with twenty men armed with mallets and wedges, prearranged, to wedge up (epike) her turret port holes in an instant. This was expected, and I am happy to be able to say, has been thoroughly guarded against by changes made in the Monitor's means of defence."

Though the injuries of Lieut. Warden, commander of the Monitor, during her engagement with the Merrimac, were severe, they are not likely to deprive the country of his future services. It is expected that he will shortly be able to resume his duties. The subscription started for his benefit some time ago is everywhere met with liberality, and Hon. Edward Everett has issued a strong appeal on behalf of the same laudable purpose.

George N. Saunders, the political Jeremy Diddler, remarked to six of his boon companions in a parlor at Columbus, Ky., that he was "broke," and that he wished they would elect him to represent the Camp Dick Robinson district of Kentucky in the Congress at Richmond, for he badly needed the mileage. Accordingly they elected him on the spot, and he has gone to Richmond.

The Government is in the market buying cars for the robbed railroads in rebellion. Forty freight cars have been purchased of the Boston and Worcester, and fifty of the Providence and Worcester road, at \$600 for the covered and \$500 for the platform. One of these roads is to be supplied with new cars from the factory.

Col. L. D. Campbell has tendered the Chaplaincy of his regiment—the Sixty-ninth Ohio—to Parson Brownlow. The Parson has accepted, and says he will pray and preach to the regiment till they reach Tennessee, when he intends to have a hand in any fight which they may be engaged in.

Adjutant General Thomas, conferring with the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Committee of Ways and Means in the House, stated to Mr. Fessenden and Mr. Stevens that we had seven hundred thousand active and energetic soldiers in the field in defence of the Union.

The death of Samuel B. Todd brother of Mrs. Lincoln, is announced. He died on the battle field from the effect of wounds at Shiloh on the 7th of April.

Touching.—A touching scene from the battle-field is thus related by a wounded witness from Newbern: "The Lieutenant was in advance of his men in the bayonet charge, when a volley from the enemy shattered his right leg and the Captain's left. They were both removed and laid side by side, when William called to the surgeon, and said, 'Surgeon, you must amputate my leg; I cannot stand this.' The Captain tried to persuade him not to have it removed, but he was determined, and said it must be done. The Surgeon then administered chloroform and amputated his leg. As soon as the operation was performed William called for a cigar, and smoked it very leisurely until the fire was near his lips. The Surgeon then came along, and inquired, 'How do you feel now, Lieutenant?' to which he replied, 'very comfortable, but I feel as if that stump of a leg you cut off was on again and the toes were cold.' The Captain said it made him shudder to hear William speak so coolly, and he turned his head so as to look in his face. As he gazed at him he thought his eyes looked strangely. At that moment William sat up, and in a voice which never sounded louder or clearer, shouted to his men, 'forward, march,' and fell dead."

DEATH OF JOHNSTON.—The Augusta Commonwealth informs us that the death wound of Gen. Johnston was inflicted on the calf of his right leg, and was considered by him as only a flesh-wound. Soon after receiving it, he gave an order to Governor Harris, who was acting as a volunteer aid to him, who, on his return to Gen. Johnston, in a different part of the field, found him exhausted from loss of blood, and reeling in his saddle. Riding up to him, Gov. Harris asked; "Are you hurt?" To which the now dying hero answered: "Yes, and I fear mortally;" and then, stretching out both arms toward his companion, fell from his horse, and soon after expired. No other wounds were discovered upon his person.

CALVIN.—It is in contemplation to erect a memorial to the honor of this great reformer at Geneva, on the occasion of the three hundredth anniversary of his death, which will occur on the 24th of May, 1864. It is proposed that this shall consist of a public edifice, the ground floor of which shall be occupied with rooms for day and evening schools, and above this an audience-room, with galleries for various uses, but principally for biblical discussions. The front of the building will bear this inscription: "Hall of the Reformation. Erected to the Memory of John Calvin, the Geneva Reformer, by the Evangelical Christians of all Nations, agreeably to the expressed wish of the Evangelical Alliance of September, 1861."

SUICIDE WITH A CANNON.—The Cologne Gazette states that Sergeant of Artillery in garrison in that city, having been crossed in love, decided to put an end to his existence, adopting the use of a rather unusual weapon—a field piece—for that purpose. Not having a regular gun cartridge, he filled his tobacco pouch with powder, and put it into the gun, and then placed the shot above it. He next lighted a piece of German tinder, which he put into the touch hole, and then stood quietly at the mouth of the gun, until the charge went off, and killed him on the instant.

SPANISH INTRIGUES IN HAYTI.—Recent advices from Port au Prince state that no little excitement has been caused throughout the Island, by the fact that the Spanish government had demanded the restoration of the old boundary line between Hayti and St. Domingo. This question, it will be remembered, was settled some time since by the Haytiens paying \$25,000 in Spanish currency, and retaining possession of the disputed territory. The Spaniards now demand \$100,000 indemnity, which President Jefferson refuses to give, and intends to refer the matter to the arbitration of France and England.

LOYAL BLACKS FOR THE FORTS.—Several officers of Fort Royal, among them the colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment, write in hearty approval of the suggestion made by Senator Grimes, that the forts ought to be garrisoned by loyal blacks. The Colonel says that he would like to raise a regiment of blacks in Philadelphia with which to garrison Southern forts. He promises to do it in ten days after he is empowered.

It is said that the average number of battles a soldier goes through is about five. We know an old maid who has withstood fourteen engagements, and has powder enough left for as many more.

Important to Anglers.—One rod is equal to one perch.

Wives, Mothers and Sisters, whose husbands, sons and brothers are serving in the Army, can not put into their knapsacks a more necessary or valuable gift than a few boxes of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.—They insure health even under the exposure of a soldier's life. Only 25 cents a Box or Pot.

SOLDIERS ATTENTION!—Pain, disease and exposure, with a hot climate, muddy water and bad diet will be unavoidable, but armed with Holloway's Purifying & Strengthening Pills you can endure all these and still retain good health. Only 25 cents per Box. 220.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF THE BRAVE SOLDIERS & SAILORS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—All who have Friends or Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take special care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where these brave Soldiers and Sailors have been exposed to these Pills and Ointment, a better prospect can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops. Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headache and Want of Appetite Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus deranging the whole action of the liver and stomach. The organs must be relieved, if you desire to do well.—The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue.

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach, and thus remove all the acid humours from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention! Indiscretion of Youth.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they try up in one part, break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the former from the system and leave the Patients in vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills for Disorders.—The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then cover with a piece of linen from his Knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

IMPORTANT CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK and LONDON," are discernible as a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions, around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light.—A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 50 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, in pots at 25c. 62c. and \$1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

D-cember 13, 1861.—No. 20-1y.

GEO. W. WORRALL, SURGEON DENTIST.

Having removed to the Rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Bennett, adjoining Spangler & Patterson's Store, Market Street, I am now prepared to wait on all who may feel disposed to patronize him.

Dentistry in all its branches carried on with the most approved principles of Dental science. All operations on the mouth performed in a skillful and workmanlike manner—on fair principles and on VERY REASONABLE TERMS.

Having determined upon a permanent location at this place, would ask a continuation of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, for which he will render every possible satisfaction.

Either administered to proper persons.

CHEAP LAMPS.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns of every pattern, suitable for the Parlor, the Kitchen and the Chamber; Hanging and Side Lamps for Halls, Churches, Stores, &c. Having purchased them from the manufacturers in large quantities at the lowest cash rates, we can sell them much under the usual retail prices, although every other description of goods are advancing.

PATTERSON & CO.

BURNETT'S Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal. It prevents the hair from falling off. It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth. It is not greasy or sticky. It leaves no disagreeable odor. It softens the hair when hard and dry. It soothes the irritated scalp skin. It affords the richest lustre. It remains longest in effect. For sale by WEST & ROTH, Successors to Dr. Grov.

NOTICE. Those indebted to the subscriber are respectfully notified to pay, if possible, by April, and that the books will be left in the hands of A. N. Caswell to settle, without cost, until the first of May. The accounts that are not settled by that time will be placed in the hands of the Justice of the Peace, for collection. J. H. GROVE.

AN OFFICE, &c., FOR RENT. One of the most desirable locations in this place for an office, and a sleeping room immediately above, together with a carriage house and fine stable. Located near Market Square. Rent very reasonable. For further particulars inquire at this office. Marietta, March 15, 1862-tf.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF S. Bars, Norway, Nail Rods, American Wagon Boxes, Iron Axes, Springs, &c., for smiths. PATTERSON & CO.

PRIME GROCERIES.—Rio, Java and Brown Sugar; Crushed, Pulverized and Rice, Cheese and Spices; Syrup and prime baking Molasses; Excellent Pearl Barley at J. R. DIFFENBACH'S.

50 BARRELS Monongahela Whiskey which will be sold at the lowest market rates by the barrel or gallon, at J. R. Diffenbach's Cheap Store.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERS.—A very superior selection of French and German Cloths, and Cassimers, and a variety of beautiful Vestings, a new and fashionable lot, just arrived at Diffenbach's Cheap Store.

FAMILY COUGH SYRUP.—A Cough Syrup, for children and adults has just been put up at my store, which should be in every family this cold weather. DR. LANDIS.

EXCELLENT Cooking and Eating Apples always on hand at Anderson's.