



WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1865.

A Sad Case of Seduction.

The "confession" of Patrick Curley—one of the victims of the crusade against the freedom of speech and the personal rights of the Democrats of this county—together with a copy of the charges against him and the remarks of the Harrisburg Telegraph and the Patriot & Union in relation thereto, will be found on our first page. After our readers shall have read these papers, and when they shall be placed in possession of further facts, and particularly of the secret history of this transaction,—all of which will doubtless be forthcoming in due time—they will unanimously conclude, that for low, dirty, contemptible meanness this case of seduction is without a parallel—affecting the seducers no less than the seduced.

When the troops were sent to our county the purpose was well understood. The authorities were induced to take this step, not merely for the purpose of arresting deserters and compelling non-reporting conscripts to respond; but from assurances that sufficient evidence could be found to warrant the arrest of Gov. BIGLER and Senator WALLACE, and perhaps others. These assurances were given by different individuals, and under different circumstances. To obtain the information the basest means of corruption were resorted to. In some instances lucrative offices were offered; and in others the tyrants argument of terror was resorted to. Men were seized without warning and dragged before certain individuals; and immediately released after telling a plausible story against these gentlemen, or assenting to particular charges against them. Thus fortified, the troops were ordered here, and arbitrary arrests immediately commenced. But none of the victims would swear strong enough. Some of the deserters who were arrested, it seems, made information strong enough to lead to the arrest of certain of their neighbors. Thus Wilhelm, Hubler and Curley, were arrested, followed by some thirty or forty others in other sections of the county.

Most of these victims were submitted to a rigid examination, in order to elicit information that would justify the seizure of Messrs. Bigler and Wallace, and in some instances, it is alleged, strong inducements were held out to them to make the necessary oath. But this attempt, it seems, signally failed. "Ignorant Woodmen of Clearfield," as the Heaton organ at Harrisburg calls them, they may be; but they were not too "ignorant" to see that in their arrest Bigler and such Hyenas, had failed in their real object; nor were they "ignorant" enough to degrade their own manhood by becoming informers in turn; because others had basely and falsely sworn to charges against them, under promises of official clemency, these men were not mean enough to escape the petty punishment inflicted by their persecution, loathsome and offensive as it was, by damning the souls of all eternity, by making false accusations against others, all honor to these "ignorant woodmen of Clearfield!" The time will surely come when these cruel wrongs will be made right, and when they will be properly rewarded for their integrity and virtue.

But there is one exception. And among so many men, and under such trying circumstances, and in the face of such strong temptations, ought we not to be proud of the one in which we live, that our own faint-hearted man could be found. Patrick Curley—the brave and valiant Patrick—was the only Judas.—And just like that other Judas, he bears false witness. Poor Pat!

Look at his confession! Then read the charges against him. He is charged with belonging to "a society or organization, commonly known and called by the name of the 'Democratic Castle,' the object of which organization was and is to resist the execution of the draft" &c. This is the indictment. Is it true? We answer, it is not. We have read the constitution and bye-laws of this "Castle"—and presume most of our readers have also, as it was published at length in the Jacobin organ in this place last summer—and we assert that there is not a single word to be found therein bearing such a construction.

It said not a word about the draft, or about resisting that or any other law. But by pleading "guilty," Mr. Curley "confesses" that this charge—notoriously false in point of fact—is true! It does not appear from the account as published that his statement, or "confession," was sworn to. For his sake we hope it was not.

In alluding to the meeting held in this place in August last, Patrick says: "I was present at that meeting, and with others was taught to believe that it was the purpose and intent of our party to entirely withhold its support from the Government in carrying on the war."

What an apt pupil he was! This was on the 13th of August—over fifty days previous to the draft, and over fifty days previous to his joining the organization!—If Messrs. Bigler and Wallace gave any such advice or instruction on the 13th of

August, as he intimates they did, why then, Patrick was a very slow coach, that's all.

But why did Mr. Curley withhold the truth and give a false coloring to the facts? Why did he not say that that meeting was held for the purpose of protesting against Mr. Lincoln's manifesto requiring the "abandonment of slavery" as the first condition to a peaceful settlement; and that the sole aim and purpose of the speeches and proceedings was to compel Mr. Lincoln to abandon this policy, which was denounced as unauthorized and unlawful. Mr. Curley knew this to be the fact, and if he listened to the speeches he was "taught" nothing about resistance—nothing about secret or other organizations outside of the Democratic party; and nothing but a declaration of freedom that while this was the purpose of the war, and the "abandonment of slavery" the only obstacle to peace, they would no longer voluntarily supply either men or means for its prosecution. Had he confessed this it would have been the truth, and would have answered his purpose just as well before the Commission.

But it would not have answered the purpose of those jackals who dictated and engineered this business. By extorting this confession from Curley they hope to justify themselves before their masters, and thus secure a further lease of the fat offices they now disgrace. Their stake in the issue was important, and therefore, in their estimation, justified desperate means. Somebody must be convicted, or else they were themselves condemned.—Hence Curley's confession—pleading guilty to all that is charged against him—to those that are clearly false, as well as to those that may be true.

The Voice of Liberty not yet Hushed.

It is gratifying to learn that at least some members of Congress, who have heretofore assented to acts of the present Administration aiming fatal blows at public liberty in America, are beginning to manifest a willingness to retrace their steps. On the 21st inst., when the civil appropriation bill was under discussion in the House of Representatives, (a bill that must either pass or the wheels of Government stop.) Mr. Davis, of Maryland, offered an amendment, forbidding the trial by courts martial or military commission, of any person "except those mustered into the military or naval service, or rebel enemies charged with being spies," and that all proceedings heretofore had, contrary to this section, shall be vacated, and all persons so held, and now under sentence, shall be forthwith delivered to the civil tribunals, &c. The amendment was adopted by yeas 75, nays 64. The latter clause of the amendment was at last stricken out by the close vote of 73 to 71. This is to be regretted. But let us be devoutly thankful for what has been gained, and that these monstrous outrages against the personal rights of the citizen must cease. Mr. Davis, valiant republican as he is, deserves the thanks of every lover of liberty for his efforts in this behalf; and if we are correctly advised, the country is also indebted to Gov. Curtin for valuable efforts in this connection.

The following is a sketch of the debate: The civil appropriation bill being under consideration, Mr. Davis, of Maryland, offered an amendment that no person shall be tried by military commission or court martial where the courts are open, except persons actually mustered into the military service of the United States and rebel enemies charged with being spies; all proceedings heretofore had in such cases are declared void, and all persons not subject to trial by military commission or court martial shall be forthwith discharged or delivered over to the civil authorities.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, raised the question that the amendment was not in order.

This point was sustained by the Chairman, Mr. Pike, but on appeal from his decision was reversed—yeas 65, nays 65.

Mr. Kernan, of New York said he trusted the amendment would be adopted without rousing partisan feeling. By referring to the many cases of arbitrary arrests and trial, he thought the House owed it to constitutional liberty and the preservation of a republican government to adopt the amendment.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, said that, having been on a special committee to examine into frauds in contracts, he had united in reporting a bill, which became a law, subjecting such offenders to trial by court martial. It was an extreme measure, but he felt that it was necessary to check what seemed to be a great evil. He, at the time, thought the law would be administered with reason, but he was sorry to say, from his observation, that the administration of the law had been such during the past year as to compel him to support the amendment. We had lost sight of the guarantees of the Constitution, and seem to forget that any man has a right to trial by jury or even to be furnished with the knowledge of the offence with which he is charged. Courts martial appeared to be formed with a view to convict, and many of the proceedings were not only a reproach to the administration of justice, but a shame and disgrace. He alluded to the trial of Messrs. Smith, of Boston, contractors for the navy, as without a parallel in infamy since the days of Jeffries.

Mr. Schenck of Ohio, would have no objection if the amendment confined courts martial and military commissions strictly to military offenses; but he was opposed to the latter part of the proposition, which contemplated a general jail delivery. There were persons in the Old Capitol and elsewhere who were liable only to the courts of the country.

By Congress. It might be that the courts had committed errors, and that oppression had fallen on persons tried; but could they by a simple amendment to this bill correct all the decisions? He submitted that without information they would be the adoption of the amendment, commit a dangerous act and throw loose a class of persons helping to destroy us.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, said in reply that there was no other time than now that this subject could be more appropriately considered. When the voice of liberty ceased to be heard, it would be too late to agitate the question. Let the bill before them perish a thousand times rather than the liberty of the citizen be destroyed. Gen. McClellan was the first to put his name to a paper suspending the writ of habeas corpus in Maryland. He was glad to refer to this because it showed that it was not a party question of public liberty. There must be a stop to arrests and trials by irresponsible bodies, otherwise there would be no law in the land. In New York, Boston and Baltimore, and elsewhere, men have turned gray under persecution, and in Baltimore a citizen has been sentenced to imprisonment for forging Jeff. Davis' currency.—He did not want sharp vengeance visited on citizens in the absence of affording them the right accorded by the Constitution and the courts. He wanted the Representatives of the people to declare the nullity of the military tribunals in the trial of civilians.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, said in reply to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Davis), that of all the acts of civil and military of General McClellan, there was not one that rendered his name more popular and endeared him to the hearts of the people than the arrest of the secession members of the Maryland Legislature who were about to meet to involve that State in civil war. Vigorous measures saved Maryland, and just previous to the inauguration Mr. Lincoln had to make his way through Baltimore in disguise.

Mr. Davis replied:—If he had been a man of heroic mould he could have marched safely through.

After some further discussion the vote was taken on Mr. Davis' amendment, resulting yeas 74, nays 64, and the House, at half past four, took recess till half past seven o'clock.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, unsuccessfully endeavored to strike out Mr. Davis' amendment which had been agreed to before the recess, and to substitute something else.

The House, by a vote of 80 yeas to 64 nays, concurred in the first part of Mr. Davis' amendment, namely, "That no person shall be tried by court martial, or military commission in any State or Territory where the courts of the U. States are open, except persons actually mustered or commissioned or appointed in the military or naval service of the United States or rebel enemies charged with being spies."

The latter part of the amendment was stricken out by a vote of 73 yeas to 71 nays as follows: "All proceedings heretofore had, contrary to this section, shall be vacated, and all persons not subject to trial under this section by court martial or military commission now held under sentence, shall be forthwith delivered to the civil authorities to be proceeded against by the courts according to law, and that all acts inconsistent with the above be repealed."

The civil appropriation bill was passed.

THE INAUGURATION. President Lincoln was inaugurated for a second term on Saturday last. The following is the inaugural address.

Fellow Countrymen: At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at first. Then a statement of a course to be pursued seemed very fitting and proper.

Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented.

The progress of our armies, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this, four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it; all sought to avoid it.

While the Inaugural Address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war; seeking to dissolve the Union and divide the effects by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish, and the war came.

One eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was some how the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union by war, while the government claimed no right to do more than restrict the territorial enlargement of it.

Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease, or even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding.

to remove and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offence came.

Shall we discern there is any departure from those Divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God will that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty thousand years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.

With malice toward no one, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widows and orphans, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

Stanton's Report on Arbitrary Arrests.

Secretary Stanton's report to Congress on arbitrary arrests is a remarkable document. It is official, and a part of the history of the war. There is nothing alarming now. The people cannot be alarmed. They would have no fears for their liberties, were Mr. Lincoln to declare himself Dictator for life, by proclamation, backed by Congress and all the State Legislatures. But it may be admitted that the official report of the Secretary of War upon arbitrary arrests, and the manner in which the President has "used the extraordinary powers conferred to him by the Constitution, in case of insurrection," presents some remarkable facts touching remarkable transactions.

Mr. Stanton informs us that many of the arbitrary arrests have been made by the Governors of States and provost marshals, without any orders from or knowledge of the President. This is remarkable—not alarming at all—but it is remarkable. The said Governors and Provosts undoubtedly got their "authority" from the extraordinary powers conferred by the Constitution in case of insurrection—powers so "extraordinary" that ordinary people have been unable to discover them in the Constitution, or to comprehend them as principles at all consistent with a republican form of government, having three distinct and independent branches, one of which is the judiciary. But times have changed of late, and we suppose that, under these "extraordinary" powers of the Constitution, presidents and postmasters, provosts and press gangs, may arrest and imprison any citizen at pleasure, without even the formality of law.

Mr. Stanton says that among other arbitrary orders, under the new and "extraordinary" powers, measures were taken to prevent the use of the postoffice for treasonable correspondence. This is another remarkable use of these "extraordinary" powers. To know what was treasonable necessitated the examination of all correspondence—all letters, and this certainly would be a very marked use of this extraordinary power. The postoffice, it is presumed, is sacred to all correspondence. We recollect a case that occurred in this city, when the Hon. Giles on Welles was Postmaster. Officers were on the track of a criminal. They watched his wife or mistress, and discovered that she dropped a letter into the post-office. They immediately went into the office, and demanded the privilege of looking at that letter and to open it, for the purpose of discovering where the criminal was. Mr. Welles coolly replied that the postoffice was sacred to criminals as to anybody—no letters could be examined in that office, except by persons to whom they were directed, that to break over this rule would be to destroy the privacy of correspondence; and that it would be as great a crime to open the letter of that criminal as it would be to open the letter of a merchant in the town.

The law made no discrimination, but provided for the punishment of any one who should open a letter, or pry into its secrets, no matter who might direct the letter, nor to whom it was directed. He would not permit the officers to even look at the letter. His decision was right; for the moment that he had assumed that one letter was for a criminal, and permitted it to be examined, he might also decide that any other letter contained matter of evidence relative to crime; and all letters would thus be subject to his inspection or the prying curiosity of any constable of the town. But, beyond this, the laws make no discrimination, protecting "the secrets" of all letters, whether from criminals or good citizens. But this sound law and correct principle have been abandoned under the extraordinary assumption of extraordinary powers.

But there is now a remarkable concession. The Secretary of War informs the public that "extraordinary" arrests heretofore made only by the military authorities. The executive department of the government gives notice to the judicial department that it may step aside when the military appear.—Hartford Times.

DIED.—On the 23d of February, at the residence of his mother in Bloom sp. of Pulmonary Consumption, Mr. Wm. George, aged 22 years, 9 months and 6 days.

The deceased was among the first to enlist in the service. He passed through three years of battles unharmed, when he re-enlisted, but was discharged on account of his disease.—He came home and gradually sank away to that "bourne from whence no traveller returns."—May he rest in peace. RACHEL.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE RAILROAD. This great line traverses the Northern and Northwestern counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and is operated by them. Its entire length was opened for passenger and freight business, Oct. 17th, 1864.

Time of Passenger Trains at Emporium. LEAVE EASTWARD. Mail Train, 3:20 A. M. 3:40 P. M. Warren Accom. Train, - - - M. Cory Accom. No. 2, - - - M. Cory Accom. No. 4, - - - M.

LEAVE WESTWARD. Mail Train, 11:03 - - - A. M. Warren Accom. Train, - - - M. Cory Accom. No. 1, - - - M. Cory Accom. No. 3, - - - M.

Passenger Cars run through without CHANGE both ways between Philadelphia and Erie. Elegant Sleeping Cars on Mail Trains both ways between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and on Williamsport and Elmira Express Train between W. Williamsport and Baltimore.

For information respecting Passenger business apply at the Cor. 8th and Market streets. And for Freight business of the Company's A Cars, S. B. Kingston, Jr., Cor. 13th and Market at Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds' Erie; H. M. Drill, Agent N. C. R. Baltimore; H. H. Horston, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Phila.; H. W. Gwinner, Gen'l Ticket Ag't, Phila.; Jos. D. Forta, Gen'l Manager, Williamsport. Jan. 11, 1865.

THE COUNTY NATIONAL BANK

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington March 2nd, 1865. WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE COUNTY NATIONAL BANK OF CLEARFIELD, in the borough of Clearfield, in the county of Clearfield, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and in accordance with the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, Therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOUGH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that The County National Bank of Clearfield, in the borough of Clearfield, in the county of Clearfield, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 2d day of March, 1865. HUGH McCULLOUGH, Comptroller of the Currency.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Jas. A. Wood, late of Union Co., Clearfield co., dec'd, 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 duly authenticated for settlement. DAVID HORN, Administrator.

\$5 DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost, on Pine Run or on Beeline rafting ground, a pocket book containing fifty dollars—one \$20 bill and three \$10 bills—also, a promissory note on John Butler for \$105, payable three months after date, being an exemption note dated about the 20th of December, 1864. Any person finding said money and returning it to me will receive the above reward. THOMAS BERS, Madera P. O.

IN THE MATTER of the reward of James Curley.—It appearing by the memorial of leading citizens of Harrisburg, Pa., that they are convinced that the jurors who held the inquest on the body of B. Riley Egan were mistaken in their verdict, and it being the opinion of the most of the citizens that the finding thereof was wrong, in fact, the reward heretofore offered for the arrest of James Curley is this day withdrawn. THOS. DOUGHERTY, AMOS READ, CONRAD BAKER, Commissioners. W. S. BRADLEY, Clerk. March 8, 1865.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CAR For Sale BRADLEY & CO. NOW OFFER THEIR Mammoth Car for sale on reasonable terms, and at a reasonable price. Part of the CAR is new, and the remainder is good as new. One of the best travelling galleries ever built; the sky-light is extra large, high and pitching, has also large side windows made expressly for car work, has a good laboratory, and every convenience for making first-class pictures; is located in Philadelphia. For price, terms, &c. address BRADLEY & CO. Philadelphia, Pa.

Public Vendue! THE undersigned will expose to PUBLIC SALE at the residence of "WALSH OIL SPRING No. 1" in Lawrence township, on Wednesday, 22d March, the following described property: One Span of Horses, Harness and Wagon—Plow, Harrows and other Farming Utensils, Hye, Buckwheat, Oats, Potatoes, Also—Hay, Straw in the bundle, Household and Kitchen Furniture too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 9 a. m., when due attendance will be given and terms made known by JAMES BALLY, Auctioneer. March 8, tide pd.

RELIEF NOTICE.—The Board of Relief for the county of Clearfield, will meet at the Commissioners' office, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 22d and 23d days of March, 1865. The Board have directed that all new applicants must appear before the Board and produce their sworn statement detailing name of soldier, regiment and company; when enlisted; the number of children, widage and sex of each; the township in which they resided at the time of enlistment, and their present residence; and that she is without the means of support for herself and children, who are dependent upon her. Two witnesses of credibility, from the township in which she resides, must also be produced whose affidavits, sworn to before the board, must set forth that the applicant is the person she represents herself to be; that the statement of her number and age of her family is true; that she is in destitute circumstances and her family in actual want; and that all the facts set forth in her application are just and true. Forms containing these regulations can be obtained at the office of the Board of Relief, when application is made and the witnesses appear. Mar. 8, 1865. W. S. BRADLEY, CLK.

1865 PHILADELPHIA & ERIE RAILROAD. This great line traverses the Northern and Northwestern counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and is operated by them. Its entire length was opened for passenger and freight business, Oct. 17th, 1864.

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STATEMENT OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY BANK, for the month ending February 28, 1865:

| ASSETS. | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Bills discounted. | \$ 99,340 89 |
| Pennsylvania State Stock | 55,998 41 |
| Specie | 5,514 13 |
| Due from other Banks | 10,321 47 |
| Bank Notes of other Banks | 8,648 09 |
| Legal tender notes | 3,820 00 |
| Checks, Drafts, &c. | 225 58 |
| Over drafts | 274 38 |
| Revenue Stamps, | 430 00 |
| Furniture, | 523 22 |
| Loss and Expenses, | 1,114 06 |
| | \$198,570 21 |
| LIABILITIES. | |
| Capital Stock paid in | \$50,000 00 |
| Notes in circulation | 51,945 00 |
| Due Depositors | 79,298 89 |
| Due on cert of Deposit, | 7,037 15 |
| Due other Banks, | 2,264 22 |
| Due Commonwealth, | 1,390 00 |
| Interest and Exchange, | 10,637 92 |
| | \$198,570 21 |

JAS. B. GRAHAM, Cashier. Mar. 8th, 1865.

NEWTON'S PILLS

(ANTI-BILLIOUS)

NEWTON'S PILLS. NEWTON'S PILLS.

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ROOTS AND HERBS.

Of the greatest medical value, prepared from the original prescription of the celebrated Dr. NEWTON, and used by him with such remarkable success for twenty years in all parts of the United States, are an infallible remedy in all

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

OR ANY DERANGEMENT OF THE Digestive Organs

THEY CURE

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DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA,

DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA,

SCROFULA, SCROFULA, SCROFULA, SCROFULA,

BILIOUSNESS, BILIOUSNESS, BILIOUSNESS, BILIOUSNESS,

LIVER COMPLAINT, LIVER COMPLAINT, LIVER COMPLAINT, LIVER COMPLAINT,

THE well known Dr. WARRIS, of Boston, of these Pills, "They have the finest effect upon the Liver and digestive organs of any medicine in the world and are the most perfect purgative which has ever yet been made by anybody. Their effects have abundantly shown to the community how much they excel the ordinary medicines in use. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their purgative properties stimulate the vital action of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood and expel the disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart a healthy tone to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every day complaints of constididly, but also formidable and dangerous diseases. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best medicine that can be employed for children, and being purely vegetable are free from risk or harm.

The most remarkable feature of these pills is the perfection with which they act in extremely dissimilar chronic diseases. In either case restore Diarrhœa or Dyspepsia, in either case restore the organs to a healthy and natural condition, which cannot be said of any other medicine in existence."

They create pure blood and remove all impurities from the system, hence are a positive CURE for

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MERCURIAL DISEASES, AND HEREDIARY HUMORS!

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March 8, 1865, 1y.