

HUNTINGDON, PA.
Wednesday morning, July 31, 1867.

W.M. LEWIS, HUGH LINDSAY, Editors.
A free born negro, bearing the rather ignominious name of Aaron Sweet, living in North Carolina, has announced himself as a candidate for Congress, and is now hard at work among his brethren in complexion.

The Surratt trial is drawing to a close. The case will be given to the jury the latter part of next week, and if the lawyers do not take up too much time in summing up, the trial may be over by the 10th of August.

THE CRAWFORD COUNTY SYSTEM.—The Republican party of Lancaster county at a late Convention, decided to nominate their county ticket by the "Crawford County System" which is by a direct vote of all the voters instead of by delegates. Other counties are moving in the same direction, to get rid of the corrupt office seekers.

An Anti-Temperance Association has been organized in Erie, styled the "Sons of Liberty." They propose to oppose the election of any candidate to the Legislature who is in favor of a license law. Such action as this may call forth a demonstration from the temperance men, which the opposition may find very difficult to overcome.

All the bills passed by Congress at the recent session became laws, except that introduced by Mr. Sumner making negroes eligible for office in the District of Columbia. This bill was delivered to the President one hour before Congress adjourned. He did not return it, and it therefore failed to become a law.

It should not be forgotten at this time that the last Legislature was very corrupt, nor should the Republican journals forget their many professions of seeing that good, honest men be elected. Let us have an honest set of Legislators for Pennsylvania once at least. The way to do this is to select men who are known to be honest, and who are not loud-mouthed in making pledges which in secret they violate.

Tennessee is a troubled State. It is governed by a Parson named Brownlow, who has no respect for the reconstructed rights of the late rebels. The accounts of riots are numerous, and the interference of the military is petitioned to be present at the polls, to preserve order and peace. And yet Tennessee is reconstructed to the liking of the Radicals, in having a Radical Governor, and the repeated success of the Republican ticket. If all the Southern States are to be "reconstructed" in the same manner we will have a pandemonium surely.

The Journal & American will have to publish a "copperhead" sheet. We would like to please our neighbors but we must most positively decline to associate with them on the dark side of a political question. We have no inclination to follow in the footsteps of Phillips, Stevens & Co., or to allow them to use us to accomplish their purpose. When the struggle was for the Union we threw party aside and joined hands with every man who felt with us, and now that the struggle is political power, and to place the colored man on an equal footing in every respect with the white man, we join hands in opposition.

Who is to be Sold?
Some sharp political maneuvering is going on just now in high political circles. Gen. Grant says he is no party man—that he does not trouble his mind with any of the political notions or questions of the day, and yet he is already spoken of by the majority of the Republican organs throughout the States, as likely to be the candidate for President in the next contest. The Democratic press and politicians make no opposition, and this fact alarms the more radical of the Republican party who are in favor of the nomination of a "representative man"—a man publicly known to be in favor of radicalism and all the radical measures of Congress. If the Republican party accepts Gen. Grant as its candidate it will be because the party is afraid to go before the people with a fair representative man of the party, admitting in the very commencement of the contest that radicalism is unpopular with the people. To our mind the election of Gen. Grant would bring about a very happy result—the destruction of the present corrupt party organizations.

Horace Greeley says Grant's nomination by the New York Republican General Committee was brought about through the influence of Secretary Seward, and therefore should be looked upon as a Democratic movement to cheat the Republican party. The Massachusetts radicals have a committee to follow the General everywhere to watch what company he keeps, and to report to radical headquarters.

"Worse, and More of It."
Mr. Sumner recently addressed the members of the U. S. Senate that it would be well to prepare their minds for the reception, within the next twelve months or so, of a sprinkling of Senators of African descent from Southern States. Many Republicans will assert that such an event will never occur. But what will be their wonder when such is the case within the time specified. Judging from the signs of the times in the South, we think it cannot be avoided, unless the Radicals lose the power which they are so rapidly gaining by the accumulation of black voters.

The Radicals appeal to the colored Southern whose votes are to save them, and what more can we expect than what we in the last campaign predicted—that if the colored man is allowed to vote he must be also allowed to hold office. The colored man is being taught by the bolder Radicals that he should not give his votes and receive no reward. They will ask for the office, and they will have no hesitation in asking for the highest office in the gift of the American people. If the Republicans seek their votes, they will expect offices from the hands of the Republicans, and in order to keep power, the Republicans will share the "loaves and fishes" of office with them, and in that event "the sprinkling" referred to by Sumner will be noticed in the two chambers of Congress.

Mr. Stevens Gives it up.
Thaddeus Stevens, in the course of a debate in the House on Friday last, admitted that the President cannot be impeached by the present Congress. He gives up the job in the following language: "We cannot impeach the President of the United States. But I say to our friends on this side who are urging that measure, that they are urging it in vain. The result of my motion the other day clearly disclosed that. And, without attempting to make disclosures, I undertake to say that there are unscrupulous agencies at work, there are invisible powers at work in this country which will prevent the impeachment of the President."

I have taken some pains to understand the composition of the House and the composition of the Senate, and I am quite certain that there are enough of persons in the House, firstly, to prevent the presentation of articles of impeachment; and, secondly, that there are enough persons in the Senate, if articles of impeachment were voted to the satisfaction of the President, so that, I repeat, an attempt to impeach the President will be vain and futile. It is impossible to pierce the parapet which surrounds the White House.

Those members who have been so fierce for impeaching the President have got themselves into a disagreeable position. They have led the country to expect great things in the way of evidence against the President, and have taken a ton or two of testimony, which, according to Mr. Stevens, amounts to nothing.

The New York whisky dealers are getting up a grand demonstration against the Sunday and Prohibitory laws, preparatory to a more forcible resistance of them. The great banner to be taken to the head of the procession, and the smaller badges, bear a representation of Christ, blessing the wine at Cana. This sublime conception could only come from Mr. Wilkes, who is the head and front of the new movement, as very few of his present followers ever heard of Christ. The whisky dealers of New York, carrying a banner with Christ blessing wine, pointed upon it, and George Wilkes riding at the head, would be a spectacle almost as imposing as the London rioters when Lord George Gordon commanded.

The National Union State Central Committee held a meeting at the Girard House, Philadelphia, on Tuesday of last week. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the committee: "Whereas, the present condition of the country, in all its relations, respecting its nationality and constitutional obligation, fills the minds of all patriotic citizens with just anxiety and apprehension; and that the future welfare and permanent continuance of republican institutions call imperatively for early, earnest and concentrated action upon the part of the people, to aid to save and preserve the grand and glorious Union which the government of the United States was originally based and founded; therefore be it

Resolved, That a close and strict adherence, and honest obedience to the Constitution of a common country is the surest protection to liberty and the safest and best established guarantee that in these "old forms" and time honored doctrines and opinions" the rights of all men are most securely and best maintained.

Resolved, That the wise, consistent and patriotic action of Andrew Johnson, our worthy President, in his efforts to stay the march of radicalism, either in the North or South, and his unflinching endeavors to preserve the Constitution, to restore the unity of the States, and to secure to all the people of a common country the rights which the madmen and crimes of a few desperate men have involved in doubt or peril in jeopardy, demands the most earnest and devoted regard, and support of the people. That the bold and intrepid conduct of the President in the entire contest with Congress furnishes evidences of the truthfulness and value of constitutional liberty.

Resolved, That the health of the republican institutions, the continuity of the same, and an assurance that with us all people of all nations may safely and happily find an abiding place and home, depend upon the honest and faithful preservation of our Constitution.

Resolved, That the action of the present and late Congress, representing less than one-third of the population of the United States, in their efforts to keep our country distracted and divided, our Constitution and the rights of States and people subverted, indicate a disposition to establish a central despotism, to be lodged in one department of government, equally destructive of rational liberty in these States demanding the secure exercise of every citizen of his country.

Resolved, That in order to bring these great truths before the people, and to place before them an exposition of their principles, it is recommended to the citizens of the several counties in their several election districts, to meet together and elect proper representatives to a convention of the counties and States, to place candidates before the country to carry these views into effect.

The effect of the condition of affairs upon the white people of the State may be conceived. We have but to suppose the influence of the government of the white Tennessee—including a majority of original and steadfast Unionists—who are of the anger and indignation which the course of the Brownlow faction is everywhere extending trouble are entertained, or that conflicts on a small scale continually occur during the progress of the canvass. Infinitely more astonishing would it be if the outrages perpetrated by the party of extreme white supremacy, in Tennessee, especially in power, were more productive of results than years of labor hereafter. The National Union party appeal to the country to unite in a great effort to arrest this tyranny and oligarchy which has characterized the late and present Congress, and which demands undivided condemnation at the hands of good citizens.

New Jersey and the Suffrage Question.
The Republican State Convention of New Jersey, at Trenton, Tuesday, adopted a long and elaborate address to the citizens of the State on the subject of universal suffrage and the striking of the word "white" from the constitution. Among the resolutions adopted were the following: Resolved, That pledging ourselves for the eradication of the word "white" from the constitution of New Jersey by every legal and honorable means, we also call upon Congress to take measures to induce or compel all the States of the Union to establish a just and uniform rule of suffrage, excluding all distinctions of class, and race and color, so that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and the United States shall redress its original promise to grant the vote to every State in the Union a republican form of government.

The Trial of Surratt.
On Monday Rev. Charles Boucher, of Canada, testified that Surratt was concealed in his house for three months after the assassination and previous to his departure for Europe. He also stated that he considered the character of Dr. McMillan very bad, and that there was a great probability that he would believe him under oath. The examination of this witness closed the direct testimony for the defence, and the prosecution commenced the rebuttal. It was shown by several witnesses that about the middle of the month of April, 1865, the trains did not run regularly between Canadaigua and Elmira on account of the floods. Maury Drohan, who had charge of the ferry-boat at Williamsport, testified that he took the prisoner across the river at that place sometime in April, 1865.

On Tuesday the counsel for the prosecution offered in evidence some papers which had been mentioned by witnesses as having a bearing on the case. The first was a letter from William H. Brownlow, written to a man named Kerchief with Surratt's name upon it. Witnesses were examined in regard to the characters of S. F. Cameron and John T. Tippett.

On Wednesday testimony was taken in regard to the good and bad character of witnesses. Col. Stewart, who was at the theatre when the assassination took place, testified that the atmosphere was hazy; but that the moon was sufficiently bright for him to see the boat of the prisoner. On Thursday the character of Dr. Bissell, a witness for the defence, was shown to be very bad. Considerable time was occupied in determining the running time of the Pennsylvania Railroad and a long argument took place between counsel in regard to the admissibility of certain evidence. The counsel for the defence offered to submit the case to the jury without argument. On Friday testimony was taken in regard to the telegraphic communication between Washington and Elmira. Several witnesses testified that the character of Dr. Bissell was very bad, and an equal number declared that it was very good. The counsel then proceeded to digress the motions to strike out certain testimony, and during the arguments the jury were allowed to return to their hotel.

On Saturday the examination of witnesses closed. Mr. Carrington, District Attorney, offered the argument. **The Indian War.**
A. K. McClure says: "I have been on the Indian front since the 6th of May, and I don't think I am due to truthfully say that the obstinacy or imbecility of military managements were indebted for the crimson record of the overland route presents this year. The government has asked in finishing me, but until this day there has been no practical use made of the thousands of troops, now nearly as large on the plains as Sherman required to march against a few scattered and well equipped foe from Chattanooga to Atlanta."

"I do not know who is to blame for the wasteful expenditure of money in the character of troops sent to contend with Indians. I believe that not more than one-fourth of the force west of the Missouri river is actually employed. One-half of it should be mounted in the West. First of all, the troops should be taken from the far West, as the people of the Territories understand the Indian character, cherish the inconstant hatred which they will fight them until they can't resist, to use a favorite western saying. On the other hand, the regulars prefer any sort of warfare to Indian warfare. They both despise and fear the savages, and fight them only when they are obliged to. The cavalry are reduced to thirty per cent, and in some instances, it is believed, have joined the Indians in plundering trains. Certain it is that the marks of white men have been detected in number at the raid upon the ranches and stations. Our American horses, on which the cavalrymen are mounted, are utterly unfit for Indian campaigns. They are heavy, sluggish, and cannot march a week without grain, while the Indian pony and bronco will live on the hardiest prairie grass, and out-strip even a well fed American charger. One thousand men from Colorado, Nebraska, or Montana, mounted on such horses as they would select, would be worth double their number of regular troops mounted as is our regular cavalry. It seems to me impossible that these facts, which are so patent to every western man, have not been pressed upon the military authorities, and if so, upon whom does this costly, bloody blunder rest?"

A MARYTTE BIRD.—The following beautiful incident is recorded in the Pittsburgh Dispatch: "The noble deeds of robin red breast have been celebrated for generations in both song and story, and the tender sympathy with which this bird is supposed to feel for stray birds has gained for it the highest opinion of the occupants of the nursery. A painful little circumstance, which will interest our young readers, and at the same time serve to confirm their regard for the robin, was brought to light after the first appearance of Mr. McCullin, a week or two ago. In a tree near a robin built her nest, and hatched her brood. The birdlings were too young to fly, and although the flames progressed and the heat became more intense, the mother bird refused to forsake her nest, and perished in her efforts to protect her little ones from harm. The nest was afterwards discovered, and the parent bird was found, with her little brood still under her. In the presence of Mr. McCullin, a wonderful instinct has the Creator bestowed upon this little creature, that would impel it thus to sacrifice its own life, in a manner so peculiarly painful, in its efforts to shield the helpless little ones committed to its charge! Surely, many men and women might learn a lesson of wisdom from this martyr bird."

BLACK ANGELS.—A short time before the French Revolution the mania for liberty was manifested many times by the excessive protection given to the negroes. Among the favorites of this color was one young fellow, who enjoyed the reputation of being a good artist. Bonaparte, being First Consul, the negro came one day to ask his protection in regard to a picture which he wished to place before the public, but it had been criticised so much that he dared not show it without the favor and sanction of the Consul. Bonaparte manifested a desire to see it, and it was accordingly brought into his presence.

The painting represented the Eternal Father, the Virgin and the Son of God, surrounded by angels, but all were black! At seeing it Bonaparte was unable to contain himself, and burst into a loud laugh. The artist vindicated himself, saying: "The whites believe that a black skin is a mark of infamy by which the descendants of Cain are condemned; we, on the contrary, believe that the white skin was given to men as a reward for their crimes, or the reward of God's favor. You believe that God and the angels are white, and why should we not believe that they are black?"

"You have an indisputable right to make them so, and to paint as many black angels as you choose," replied the Consul. "But, when they are completed, the best use you can make of them is to send them to the island of St. Domingo."

Mr. Greeley, in an article in the Independent this week, descriptive of a recent visit to Niagara, says: "Of the grand sights I have enjoyed—Rome from the dome of St. Peter's—Italy from the southern brow of Mount Cenis—Mont Blanc and her glaciers from Chamony—Niagara—and the Yosemite—I judge the last named the most unique and stupendous. It is a partially wooded gorge, 100 to 300 feet wide, and 3,000 to 4,000 feet deep between almost perpendicular walls of gray granite, and here and there a dark yellow pine rooted in a crevice of either wall, and clinging with desperate tenacity to its dizzy elevation. The isolation of the Yosemite—the absolute wilderness of its rugged solitudes, many miles from human settlement or cultivation—its cascades 2,000 feet high, though the stream which makes this leap has worn a channel in the hard bed rock to a depth of 1,000 feet—renders it the grandest marvel of our continent my gaze. Next to Yosemite, I judge that Niagara has more distinct and diverse attributes of sublimity than any other. Its volume is so vast that its height is dwarfed when measured by the eye. You do not believe that it can be 150 feet from the surface below the fall till you have given your apprehension time to expand and adjust itself to the grand proportions of the scene."

At New Albany, Ind., a very singular and fatal disease is prevailing to some extent among the chickens. The chicken is suddenly attacked by this disease, and at the moment when the attack occurs will spring straight up into the air two or three feet and fall helpless to the ground. The head and neck is cramped and rests upon the back, and thus remains until the few dews, which it generally does in from five to ten minutes. The legs of the chickens attacked are also much contracted by cramp. Persons have lost as high as forty and fifty chickens by this disease in a single week. Very often from half a dozen to a dozen will be found of a morning lying dead under their roosts.

A GYPSY FUNERAL.—A singular trait of the gypsies is reported by the Dayton Journal. It seems that some years ago a man named Stanley, the king of the tribe in this country, was buried in great state in the Woodland Cemetery. Since then, no matter where a member of the tribe in this country has died, the remains have been conveyed to the same place for interment. Last year and winter four children of the tribe died in Texas, and the remains were sent to the vault in Woodland, until a sufficient delegation of the tribe could be gathered to celebrate the ceremonies properly. The Dayton Journal speaks very well of the conduct of the gypsies in that neighborhood.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAY.
Came to the property of the subscriber residing in the township of Huntingdon, Pa., a fine yearling steer, black and white, 1 year old, Star, light red face, white nose, and feet, also a few ears, please pay, and take them away, other terms will be according to law. SAMUEL MATHEW, Jr., July 21, '67.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
A regular meeting of the County Agricultural Society will be held at the Court House, on Tuesday evening of the coming month, 13th inst. The questions of the day are: How to best cultivate the soil, and what are the best methods of raising the various kinds of stock, and of the various kinds of fruit, and of the various kinds of grain, and of the various kinds of vegetables, and of the various kinds of ornamental plants. A general attendance is requested. By order of the Society, HUNTINGDON, July 21, '67. R. N. PAVITT, Secy.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.
(Founded and endowed by Rev. Amos Feltner.)
The second year opens September 1st for students in the Latin and Greek, and in the special schools of ENGLISH, CHEMISTRY, MATHEMATICS, and NATURAL HISTORY. Applications examined from the first of August to the first of September. Particulars will be sent on request. W. D. COOPER, President.

"Beyond the Mississippi."
A Complete History of the West and Territories, from the Great River to the Ocean.
By ALBERT B. HUBBARD.
227 Oct. 25,000 Copies sold in one month.
Lives of Adams, Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, and the Pacific Coast. With over 200 beautiful and Photographic Views of the Rocky Mountains, Nevada, Oregon, and California of the West. This History of that vast and fertile region will prove an invaluable assistance in settling, and is a most long and full, authentic and reliable guide to climate, soil, products, modes of travel, &c., &c. AGENTS WANTED.—Sent for Circulars and see our terms and full description of the work. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 128 N. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FAMILY IMPROVED THE LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.
Please call and see this valuable machine and the work which it produces. Machines with all the latest improvements, for sale at the low price of \$50.00. Terms on approval. Send for Circulars and see our terms and full description of the work. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 128 N. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FARMERS
And their LADIES should see the Machine in operation. It is so simple, and so easy to use, that any man or woman can use it. It is so simple, and so easy to use, that any man or woman can use it. It is so simple, and so easy to use, that any man or woman can use it. It is so simple, and so easy to use, that any man or woman can use it.

WASHINGTON STREET,
(Opposite the "Globe" Office.)
HUNTINGDON, Penna.
July 21-67. S. M. LONGWELL, Agt.

LAST NOTICE.
All accounts on the books of Dr. J. P. LIDEN, who died either by payment or note before the 1st of September next, will, after that date be put in process of collection. Books of the said Dr. Liden, and all the household and kitchen furniture belonging to said Dr. Liden, will be sold at public auction, on the 1st day of August, at 10 o'clock, at the office of the Sheriff of Huntingdon, on the premises of said Dr. Liden, at 10 o'clock, A. M. JOHN GURFMAN, Sheriff.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
That I have this day purchased the following property of Henry Damminger, to wit: One cow and calf, two pigs, all the grain in the granary, and all the household and kitchen furniture belonging to said Damminger. All of the above described property I am offering for sale at public auction, on the 1st day of August, at 10 o'clock, at the office of the Sheriff of Huntingdon, on the premises of said Dr. Liden, at 10 o'clock, A. M. JOHN GURFMAN, Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
I have this day purchased the following property of Henry Damminger, to wit: One cow and calf, two pigs, all the grain in the granary, and all the household and kitchen furniture belonging to said Damminger. All of the above described property I am offering for sale at public auction, on the 1st day of August, at 10 o'clock, at the office of the Sheriff of Huntingdon, on the premises of said Dr. Liden, at 10 o'clock, A. M. JOHN GURFMAN, Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
I have this day purchased the following property of Henry Damminger, to wit: One cow and calf, two pigs, all the grain in the granary, and all the household and kitchen furniture belonging to said Damminger. All of the above described property I am offering for sale at public auction, on the 1st day of August, at 10 o'clock, at the office of the Sheriff of Huntingdon, on the premises of said Dr. Liden, at 10 o'clock, A. M. JOHN GURFMAN, Sheriff.

BRASS MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE.
A Silver 2nd Cornet, 2 Bass 2nd Cornets, 2 2nd Altos, 3 2nd Tenors, 1 Baritone, 2 2nd Basses, 1 Bass Drum.
The above outfit for a Band will be sold at very low rates, and those desiring to purchase should avail themselves of this opportunity.
Apply to
HUNTINGDON, Pa.
J. W. FLEMING, Teacher of Music.

By Canal & Railroad.
We are now receiving by Canal and Railroad from the eastern and western cities,
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES
Of every description,
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, FLOUR, FEED,
AND
Provision,
Of all kinds.
COAL.
Anthracite, Pittsburgh, and Broad Top Coal for sale by the Cart or Boat load.
LUMBER.
Boards, Plank, Shingles, Planing Lath, in large or small quantities.
Nails and Bar iron, at manufacturers' prices.
HENRY & CO.,
je26
Huntingdon, Pa.

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON,
HAVE
CARPETINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
For Sale at Wholesale Prices,
SUCH AS, ALL WOOD,
INGRAIN, VENETIAN, COTTAGE, STAIR, HEMP, RAG, &c.
Huntingdon, July 3, 1867.
UNITED STATES AUTHORIZED WAR CLAIM AGENCY
—HUNTINGDON, PA.
SOLDIERS' HEIRS, ATTENTION!
The act of Congress approved March 3, 1867, gives to the heirs of Soldiers who died in the service of the United States a right to claim compensation for their services. The heirs of Soldiers who died in the service of the United States are entitled to a pension for their services. The heirs of Soldiers who died in the service of the United States are entitled to a pension for their services. The heirs of Soldiers who died in the service of the United States are entitled to a pension for their services.

THE LAMB IMPROVED FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE.
Please call and see this valuable machine and the work which it produces. Machines with all the latest improvements, for sale at the low price of \$50.00. Terms on approval. Send for Circulars and see our terms and full description of the work. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 128 N. Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FARMERS
And their LADIES should see the Machine in operation. It is so simple, and so easy to use, that any man or woman can use it. It is so simple, and so easy to use, that any man or woman can use it. It is so simple, and so easy to use, that any man or woman can use it. It is so simple, and so easy to use, that any man or woman can use it.

WASHINGTON STREET,
(Opposite the "Globe" Office.)
HUNTINGDON, Penna.
July 21-67. S. M. LONGWELL, Agt.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.
The act of March 3, 1867, makes provisions for the payment of the \$100 ADDITIONAL BOUNTY to each soldier who has actually lost his discharge. All persons having any claims under any of the above mentioned acts, or any other claim against the United States Government, can have them promptly collected, by addressing the collector. Information and advice cheerfully given to soldiers or their friends, free of charge. W. H. WOODS, Military Agent and New York-Ohio Agent, may 20-67. HUNTINGDON, Pa.

GREAT OPENING
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
AT THE
NEW STORE
OF
JOSEPH MARCH & BRO.,
CORNER RUN, PENNA.
The subscribers have received a new and complete assortment of
DRY GOODS,
including a large and varied assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, of the latest styles and fashions. Also
GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, CHINA, AND STONE WARE, HATS AND CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, FISH, SALT, BACON, AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES usually kept in a well conducted store. All of which are offered at as low rates as any other establishment in this section of country.
Thankful for former patronage, we hereby extend an invitation to our friends and the public generally for a renewal of the same, promising by a close attention to business and the most reasonable prices, to fully merit the patronage of our customers.
JOS. MARCH & BRO.
FISH, FISH.
Best MACKEREL and HERRING for sale retail
Lewis Family Grocery.