lem. Capital, it is true, has more intelligence, but labor is never so ignorant as not to know its own value, and not to see that capital must pay that value.

FOR THE NEGRO—AND AGAINST THE WHITE MAN.

This bill frustrates this adjustment; it intervenes between capital and labor, and attempts to settle questions of political economy through the agency of numerous officials, whose interest it will be to ferment discord between the two races, so far as the breach widens their employment will continue, and when it is closed, their occupation will terminate in all our history, in all our experience, as a people living under Federal and State law. No such system as that contemplated by the details of this bill has ever before been proposed or adopted to establish for the security of the colored race safeguards which go infinitely beyond any that the General Government has ever provided for the white race. In fact, the distinction of race and color is by the bill made to operate in favor of the colored and against the white race.

CREATES A CENTRAL DESPOTISM.

They interfere with the municipal legislation of the States, with the relations existing exclusively between a State and its citizens, or between inhabitants of the same State, an absorption and assumption of power by the General Government which, if acquiesced in, must sap or destroy our federative system of limited powers, and break down the barriers which preserve the rights of the States. It is another step or rather stride towards centralization, and the concentration of all legislative powers in the National Government. The tendency of the bill must be to resuscitate the spirit of rebellion and to arrest the progress of those influences which are more closely drawing around the States the bonds of union and peace.

WILL APPROVE NECESSARY LEGISLATION

My lamented predecessor, in his proclamation of the 1st of January, 1863, ordered and declared that all persons held as slaves within certain States and parts of States, therein designated, were and thenceforward should be free; and further, that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, would recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons. This guarantee has been rendered especially obligatory and sacred by the amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States. I therefore fully recognize the obligation to protect and defend that class of our people whenever and wherever it shall become necessary, and to the full extent compatible with the Constitution of the United States.

Entertaining these sentiments, it only remains for me to say that I will cheerfully co-operate with Congress in any measure that may be necessary for the promotion of the civil rights of the freedmen, as well as those of all other classes of persons throughout the United States by judicial process, under equal and impartial laws, in conformity with the provisions of the Federal Constitution. I now return the bill to the Senate, and regret that in considering the bills and joint resolutions, forty-two in number, which have been thus far submitted for my approval, I am compelled to withhold my assent from a second measure that has received the sanction of both Houses of Congress.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., March 27.

### Connecticut Election.

The late election in this State, fills the old "Union savers" with joy. The Abolitionists spent more money, to elect their candidate for Governor, than would have paid Connecticut's share of the National debt; and then only succeeded by 599 majority over Mr. English, the Democratic candidate. The Abolition majority, for Governor in 1864, was 5,658, last year 11,035, this year 599, and a Democratic gain of eight Senators, and thirty-four members of the Legislature. Another feature of this election is, that last year the Abs carried the four Congressional districts, by 11,153 maj., but at the late election the Democrats carried the second and fourth districts, by 2,033, while the Abs carried the first and third by only 2,492, leaving their majority by Congressional districts only 459, to 11,153 last year. And yet that State is now represented in Congress by four dis-Unionists. There is still another feature to which we desire to call the readers attention. The Congressional districts are so formed, that while in the third—the strongest Abolition—but 15,776 votes are necessary to elect a member of Congress, but in the second—the strongest Democratic—it takes 24,616 voters to elect one. This is one of the beauties of loyalty and equality, so much talked about by the party governed by "grand moral ideas."

☞The Confederate General Dick Taylor, son of the late President Taylor; and his sister, Mrs. Jefferson Davis, are now in Washington, endeavoring to secure the consent of the President, to visit the Ex. Confederate President, at Fortress Monroe.


# The Clearfield Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING::APRIL 11, 1866


FOR GOVERNOR

## HIESTER CLYMER,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

### Justice Again Unveiled.

The mask of loyalty, outrage and crime, as practiced by the late Administration, is being removed step by step, as the real old "Union Savers," progress along the highway of Constitutional freedom. If the members of the Democratic party had as little respect for the rights of their neighbors, and the Constitution and laws of a free country, as the satraps of the late Lincoln despotism; every fort and bastile in the land would soon be filled with such men as Thad Stevens, and his blind followers. To illustrate, what we allude too, we present the reader with a decision rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Milligan, Bowles and Horsey, of Indiana, three Democrats arrested, by Stanton's tools, tried by military Commission, and sentenced to be hung. The reader may ask what those men had done? We answer; they committed no crime known to the law. But when Stanton and his blood-hounds found that they could not make Abolitionists, out of Democrats, by merely filling Forts and Prisons with them, they adopted the plan of their Boston Grand Fathers, when they attempted to make good Churchmen, out of the Baptists and Quakers, by hanging a few; but again, unlike them, they were too cowardly to enforce the death penalty upon these men, after they did convict them in accordance with the orders of the War office, but instead, sent them to the Ohio Penitentiary, for their natural lives, where they have been for two years.

Some time ago their friends applied to an Abolition Judge at Cincinnati, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, but it was refused; but they appealed to the Supreme Court, which has rendered the following decision:

"First, That upon the facts set forth in the petition the writ of *habeas corpus* should have been granted by the Circuit Court;

Second, That the military commission had no jurisdiction in the premises; and

Third, That the petitioners are entitled to discharge from custody."

Thus link after link, in the chain of despotism, and devilish hate, is being broken by the same men that forged it; while the borders of Justice Liberty and Democracy are being extended through the instrumentality of those who love freedom and hate despotism; and prefer the association of white people to that of the African negro, and by the joint efforts of this class of our citizens, our country will again "bloom and blossom as the rose," and once more become the abode of "Virtue, Liberty and Independence."

DECIDED.—The U. S. Supreme Court has decided that the Missouri "Iron Clad" Oath, is unconstitutional. The Court also, decided that the Congressional test oath is unconstitutional; but through the chicanery of Chief Justice Chase, the opinion was not delivered before the Court adjourned, and will not be until next December. This was done so as to keep the opinion from the people, until after another Congressional election, for fear its promulgation would have affected the interests of Thad Stevens & Co. Such dodging is not uncommon among ward politicians, but for the Chief Justice, also, to play knave in this manner; is about the smallest trick that has transpired lately.

WHITE men recollect, that Gen. Geary, was nominated by the dis-union cabal, controlled by Stevens Forney & Co, and like, them is opposed to the "government," and in favor of the social and political equality of the negro, and must and will do all he can, should he be elected Governor, to have the word *white*, stricken out of the Constitution.

☞The President has dissolved the last "Military Commission," that disgraced the soil of this Republic. We allude to that, at Fortress Monroe, over which Gen. Hayes presided. His next duty will be, to dissolve that spawn of despotism at Washington—the Congressional Directory.

### An Infamous Law.

The outrageous Negro Civil Rights Bill, has became a law, so far as a fragmentary Congress can enact one, notwithstanding the Veto, which we publish in another column, in which the President sets forth the infamy and unconstitutionality of this attempt at making negroes better than white men. The bill was passed over the President's Veto in the Senate on Friday last by a two-third vote, Senator Morgan, of New York turning traitor, and Senator Dixon, of Connecticut, being unable to leave his room. The vote stood 33 to 15, ten Democrats and five Conservatives, and ere this time, has no doubt, passed the House also. Thus we have Abolition theories passed in the form of law, by 33 persons in a body composed of 72 members, and at whose hands the Constitution requires a two-third vote, being 48. If grave United States Senators, have no respect for the Constitution and laws of the country, to which they are bound by oath, how can they expect the commonality to revere and sustain them. But, we refrain from further remarks, and call the attention of the reader to the Veto Message, and ask for it an attentive perusal.

ALARMED.—The Bank smash in the Oil Regions, last week, caused by the suspension of that loyal concern in New York—Culver, Penn & Co.—so alarmed the Merchants and Bankers in Philadelphia, that the bills of the Clearfield County Bank were refused for several days. Our city friends must have thought that the member of Congress—Mr. Culver—from the Venango district, controlled all the Banks west of the Mountains. This is not the fact. The gentlemen who control this Bank, are not in the habit of using other people's money, consequently they are always able to meet their liabilities, because they employ both brains and capital to carry on their business, and the announcement of their suspension, only produced a hearty laugh in this community.

A NATIONAL CLUB.—A Johnson Club has been organized in the City of Washington, with Hon. Montgomery Blair, formerly Post Master General under Mr. Lincoln, as President, and a Vice President from every State in the Union. Hon. Asa Packer, of Carbon county, is the member of the Club for Pennsylvania. Ex. Gov. Todd, of Ohio, M. J. Parrot, formerly U. S. Senator, from Kansas; Ward H. Laman, U. S. Marshal, of Washington, under Mr. Lincoln: and a number of other leading opponents, who have declared themselves against the radicals, are active members of this Club.

VOTERS of Clearfield co., remember that Gen. John W. Geary, the opposition nominee for Governor, is the especial stool pigeon, of Thad Stevens, & Co., and endorses every word and act that, that disunion cabal suggests or does. The "Government," having denounced them as "traitors," it behooves every friend of the Union, to rally to the standard of Hiester Clymer, and the "Union savers."

☞Two very important State papers appear in our issue of this week. The second Veto, and the Peace Proclamation of the President. According to a former declaration made by him, the negro Bureau, will die a natural death, on the 2d of April, A. D., 1867. Now for a squabble between the negroes and the office holders, to see who can rob the most.

TRUTHFUL FOR ONCE.—Senator "Jim" Lane, of Kansas, stated in his seat, on Friday last, "that the Republican party, of which he was a member, was crumbling to pieces, and every day that the Southern Representatives and Senators were kept out of their seats, added to its destruction."

IMPEACHMENT.—The Chicago *Tribune*, and other dis-union journals, openly advocate the impeachment of President Johnson, for upholding the Constitution, and discharging his duty in accordance with his oath of office. The question will soon be tested, "whether we have a Government."

VALUE OF METAL-TIPPED SHOES FOR CHILDREN.—An acquaintance who has three children, informs us that since he commenced buying tipped shoes (one year ago), he has saved the price of new boots for himself.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

☞The Governor of Vermont, has appointed Geo. F. Edmunds, United States Senator, in the room of Solomon Foot, deceased. He is said to be as Radical as Stevens.

## PEACE! PEACE!!

### STANTON'S COURTS ABOLISHED.

*CIVIL LAW RESTORED.*

A "Military Necessity" About Played Out.

Loyalty Seeking Refuge.

### A PROCLAMATION.

*Whereas*, By proclamations on the fifteenth and nineteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the President of the United States, in virtue of the power vested in him by the Constitution and the laws, declared that the laws of the United States were opposed and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law.

*And whereas*, By another proclamation made on the sixteenth day of August, in the same year, in pursuance of an act of Congress approved July thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the inhabitants of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida—except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying West of the Allegheny Mountains, and to such other parts of that State and the other States before named as might maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution, or might be from time to time occupied and controlled by the forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of insurgents, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States.

*And whereas*, By another proclamation on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, issued in pursuance of an act of Congress approved June seventh, in the same year, the insurrection was declared to be still existing in the States aforesaid, with the exception of certain specified counties in the State of Virginia.

*And whereas*, By another proclamation, made on the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in pursuance of the act of Congress of July thirteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the exceptions named in the proclamation of August sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, were revoked, and the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, and Virginia, except the forty-eight counties of Virginia designated as West Virginia, and the Ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal, and Beaufort, in South Carolina, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States; and whereas, the House of Representatives, on the 22d day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words following, viz:

"*Resolved*, By the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, that the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the dis-unionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the Constitutional government and in arms around the capital; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease"

*And whereas*, The Senate of the United States, on the 25th day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words following, viz:

*Resolved*, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the dis-unionists of the Southern States now in revolt against the Constitutional government and in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not prosecuted on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

*And whereas*, These resolutions, though not concurrent in form, are substantially identical, and as such may be regarded as having expressed the sense of Congress upon the subject to which they relate.

*And whereas*, By my proclamation of the 13th of June last, the insurrection in the State of Tennessee was declared to have been suppressed, the authority of the United States therein to be undisputed, and such United States officers as had been duly commissioned to be in the undisputed exercise of their official functions.

*And whereas*, There now exists no organized or armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people of the said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed or will conform, in their legislation, to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States.

*And whereas*, In view of the before-recited premises, it is the manifest determination of the American people that no State, of its own will, has the right or power to go out of, or separate itself from, or be separated from, the American Union; and that, therefore, each State ought to remain and constitute an integral part of the United States.

*And whereas*, The people of the several before mentioned States have, in the manner aforesaid, given satisfactory evidence that they acquiesce in this sovereign and important restoration of the national unity.

*And whereas*, It is believed to be a fundamental principle of government, that people who have revolted and who have been overcome and subdued must either be dealt with so as to induce them voluntarily to become friends, or else they must be held by absolute military power, devastated so as to prevent them from ever again doing harm as enemies, which last-named policy is abhorrent to humanity and freedom.

*And whereas*, The Constitution of the United States provides for constitutional communities only as States and not as territories, dependencies, provinces, or protectorates.

*And whereas*, Such constituent States must necessarily be, and by the Constitution and laws of the United States are made equals and placed on a like footing as to political rights, immunities, dignity and power with the several States with which they are united.

*And whereas*, The observance of political equality as a principle of right and justice is well calculated to encourage the people of the aforesaid States to become more and more constant and persevering in their renewed allegiance;

*And whereas*, Standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, are, in time of peace, dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizens, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive to the national resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed, except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion, or suppressing insurrection or rebellion;

*And whereas*, The policy of the government of the United States, from the beginning of the insurrection to its overthrow and final suppression, has been in conformity with the principles herein set forth and enumerated:

*Therefore*, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida, is at an end, and henceforth to be so regarded.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the second day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the United States of America the ninetieth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

## New Advertisements.

The CASH must accompany the following notices to insure attention:—Administrators' and Executors' notices each, $2 50; Auditors' notice $2 50; Dissolution notices $2 00; Cautions $1 50; Strays $1 50, and all other transient Notices at the same rates. Other advertisements at $1 50 per square for 3 or less insertions, for each additional insertion 50 cents. Ten lines or less, count a square

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans Court, to distribute money in the hand of Matthew Ogden, Administrator of John M. Ogden, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Friday, the 4th day of May 1866, at 2 o'clock, p. m., at the office of Wm. A. Wallace, in Clearfield, of which all parties interested will take notice. J. BLAKE WALTERS,

April 11th, 1866-4t. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, Auditor, appointed in open Court, to distribute the proceeds arising from the sale of real estate, under Ven. Ex., No. 74 Sept. Term, 1865, in the case of John Ferguson vs John Gregory, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, on Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1866, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m., and 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, at his office in the Borough of Clearfield, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper. WM. M. McCULLOUGH,

Clearfield, April 11th, 1866-3t Auditor.

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS of Clearfield county: *Gentlemen*:—In pursuance of the forty-third section of the Act of the 8th of May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in Convention, at the Court House, in Clearfield, on the FIRST TUESDAY in May, 1866, being the first day of the month, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and select viva voce, by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent, for the three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same; and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the thirty-ninth and fortieth sections of said Act. C. B. SANDFORD,

April 11th, 1866-3t. Co. Sup't.

P. S. Directors will bear in mind that the day of holding the election is changed from the first Monday to the first Tuesday in May.

POLLAK & SON, MEERSCHAUM Manufacturers, 692 Broadway, Near Fourth St., N. Y. Wholesale and retail at reduced rates. Pipes and Holders cut to order and repaired. All warranted genuine. Send stamp for Circular. Pipes $6 to $30 each. April 11th, '66-4t.

TRUSSES.—"Seeley's Hard Rubber Truss" cures Rupture, frees the cord from all pressure, will never rust, break, limber, chafe, or become filthy, (the fine steel spring being coated with hard rubber); spring made any power required by the wearer; easiest, lightest, easiest, and best Truss known. Send for pamphlet.

I. B. SEELEY, Sole Proprietor,

April 11th, 1866 4t 1347 Chestnut St., Phil'a.

Tyrone Car Time, on and after April 9th, 1866, trains on the Pennsylvania Rail Road will stop at Tyrone, as follows:

| LEAVING EASTWARD. | | LEAVING WESTWARD. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | P. M. | | A. |
| Philadel'a Express | 10,07 | Baltimore Express, | 7 |
| Way Passenger, | 6,45 | Philadel'a Express, | 8 |
| Cincinnati Express, | 3,35 | Fast Line, | A. M., 12 |
| Day Express, | A. M., 8,31 | Mail Train, | A. M., 7 |

The Train on the Tyrone & Clearfield Road arrives at Tyrone at 3 o'clock, p. m., and leaves for Philipsburg, as heretofore—8,55 a. m. The proper train for Passengers from this section to take, who go Eastward, is the Cincinnati Express.

## HOW TO SAVE MONEY

The times are hard; you'd like to know
How you may save your Dollars;
The way to do it I will show,
If you will read what follows.

A man who lived not far from here,
Who worked hard at his trade;
But had a household to support,
That squandered all he made.

I met him once, says he, "my friend,
I look threadbare and rough;
I've tried to get myself a suit,
But can't save up enough."

Says I, my friend, how much have you?
I'll tell you where to go,
To get a suit that's sound and cheap—
At REIZENSTEIN'S and Co.

He took what little he had saved,
And went to Reizenstein & Brothers
And there he got a handsome suit,
For half he paid to others.

Now he is home, he looks so well;
And their effect is such,
That when they take their daily meals,
They don't eat half so much.

And now he finds on Saturday night
With all their wants supplied;
That he has money left to spend,
And some to lay aside.

His good success, with cheerful smile,
He gladly tells to all;
If you'd save Money, go and buy,
Your clothes at Reizenstein Clothing Hall.

Where the cheapest, finest, and best Clothing and good furnishing goods can be had to suit every taste and in every style.

April 11, 1866-tf.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE FIRST National Bank of Clearfield, Pa., April 1866.

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Notes and Bills Discounted, | $86,826 19 |
| Over Drafts, | 1,579 66 |
| U. S. Bonds Deposited with U. S. Treasurer, to secure Circulation, | 100,000 00 |
| Specie, | 1,604 64 |
| Legal Tender notes, | 13,609 38 |
| Compound Interest notes, | 8,030 00 |
| Cash on hand Nat. & Bank notes, | 1,225 60 |
| Due from National Banks, | 3,745 94 |
| Due from other Banks & Bankers, | 2,072 13 |
| Expenses, | 371 39 |
| Taxes paid, | 604 92 |
| Furniture and Fixtures, | 768 51 |
| | 220,437 76 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Stock paid in, | $100,000 00 | |
| Surplus fund, | 1,000 00 | |
| Circulating notes, | 89,635 00 | |
| Individual Deposits, | 26,296 33 | |
| Dividends unpaid, | 381 56 | |
| Due National Banks, | 7,248 16 | |
| Due Banks & Bankers, | 31 40 | |
| Interest and Exchange, | 1,842 31 | |
| | | 220,437 76 |

I certify the above to be a true abstract from the Quarterly report made to the Comptroller of the Treasury. A. C. FINNEY, Cashier.

April 11th, 1866.-3t.

FOR SALE.—The "Western Hotel" Property, Kylertown, Clearfield county, Penn'a. This old, well established and favorably known House, is now offered for sale. It is one of the best locations in the County, and affords rare inducements for any person wishing to engage in that business. There is about ONE Acre of land attached to the house, upon which is erected a large frame Stable and all necessary buildings for an establishment of this kind, together with a commodious two story Store House well finished and in good repair. Immediate possession given. For price and terms of Sale, apply to or address J. BLAKE WALTERS,

April 4th, 1866-tf. Clearfield, Penn'a.

Agents Wanted!—$175 per month. Something entirely new. The Photograph Case and Family Record. This is a great opportunity for enterprising persons of energy to make money. It is an article of which the public have felt the need. It retails at a low price, and its beauty and utility is universally acknowledged. The success which has attended its sales warrants the assurance that one can be sold to almost every family. We are prepared to show that we have agents who are clearing $175 every month. Address for Circulars and Terms.

RAYMOND & CO., Manufacturers,

April 4th, 1866 1mo. 614 Chestnut St., Phila.

Wanted, Agents—$75 to $200 per month for Gentlemen, and $35 to $75 for Ladies, everywhere, to introduce the Common Sense Family Sewing Machine, improved and perfected. It will hem, fell, stitch, quilt, bind, braid and embroider beautifully. Price only $20; making the elastic lock stich, and fully warranted for three years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. Address or call on C. Bowers & Co., Office, No. 255 S. Fifth st., Philadelphia, Penn'a.

☞All letters answered promptly, with circulars and terms. April 4th 1866-1mo.

Canvassers Wanted, at $200 per month. We want reliable agents (none other,) male and female to take the exclusive agency in every county and township in the United States, to sell the Photograph Family Record, a work which every family will buy. It is bound like an album but has a printed blank page opposite each Photograph, for a complete record of the Husband, wife and each child of a family; also containing marriage certificate, and pages for military history of any member of the family. Nothing like it ever published and no work that agents can sell so readily. Old canvassers and others should send for circulars and terms. It is necessary to have copies of the work to canvass with; price by express $2 50, $3 50 and $7 00 (3 styles); money may be sent by mail. Name the townships wanted. Address

BARTLESON & Co.

April 4th, 1866-1mo. 611 Chestnut st. Phil'a.

TIN WARE.—*Cheap for Cash!*—The largest Stock of well-made Tin ware in the State, constantly kept on hand. Merchants and Dealers are invited to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. MELLOY & SMITH,

723 Market St., between 7th and 8th,

March 28th, '66-4t. Philadelphia.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration have this day been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of John Sheff, deceased, late of Beccaria township, Clearfield county, Pa. 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.

WM. S WELLS,

March 28, '66.pd. C. S. SHOFF, Adm'rs.