



GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor. WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 25, 1866.

Democratic State Ticket. FOR GOVERNOR HIESTER CLYMER, Of Berks county. Democratic County Ticket. FOR ASSEMBLY, T. J. McCULLOUGH, of Clearfield. FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES, JACOB WILHELM, of Graham. SAMUEL CLYDE, of Lawrence. FOR COMMISSIONER, HENRY STONE, of Clearfield. FOR AUDITOR, JOHN A. L. FLEGAL, of Goshen.

The Veto. We publish on our first page this week another Veto Message from President Johnson. The dis-union party seems to have great attachment for bureaus, especially this negro concern, which they have now passed over the President's Veto. This new Negro Bureau bill is gotten up for the purpose of furnishing electioneering funds for the Radicals. It is the intention to plunder the Treasury of millions of dollars, ostensibly to feed and clothe the negroes, but the real purpose is to collect a large corruption fund to use in carrying elections. These Negro Bureau bills are the channel by which the people are to be robbed and the public Treasury depleted. The bill was passed through both houses by a two-third vote, with out debate. The majority do all their legislation by secret caucuses, and merely vote in their respective halls as a matter of form. This method of legislation is adopted to prevent public debate and controversy over the iniquitous measures introduced by the majority.

Loyalty and Treachery. These two appellations, that stink in the nostrils of every patriot, seem to travel together, and lately are often found to dwell in the same bosom. Whenever we hear an individual boast of his "loyalty" we always look for the other—treachery—and in eight cases out of ten, our suspicions are verified, because like that other rule that always holds good—the meaner the prostitute the louder she proclaims her virtue—so with "loyalty," those who possess the least, proclaim it the loudest. We are lead to these remarks, in looking over the names of the dis-union ticket. Geary, the candidate for Governor, is a renegade Democrat; Scofield, for Congress, do; Chase, for Assembly, do; Hoover, for Commissioner, do., and the President of both the State and county Conventions—Covode and Carille—all have betrayed their friends and sold their birthrights for a mess of pottage. The dis-union pill which the people are called upon to swallow this fall is therefore a compound of loyalty and treachery, sugar-coated "Union Republicanism," while in fact its leaders belch for treason at every breath.

SLANDERING THE "GOVERNMENT." There is a fellow in Congress from Illinois, named Ingersoll, who has lately become more slanderous of the President, than even the dog, Forney. In a speech delivered in the Rump House last week, Ingersoll denounced President Johnson as a "rebel," "Copperhead," "madman" and "traitor," and stated he would "as soon trust a bull in a china shop as Andrew Johnson with power and patronage." Kelly, of this State, shouted "Amen!" while this loyal blackguard was abusing "the best Government ever devised by man." Reader! of such is loyalty. One year ago all such language was rank treason; now it is loyalty. Bah!

FIVE MILLION SOMEWHERE.—The Culver fraud was up in the New York courts one day last week. An attempt was made to remove the assignees, and appoint a receiver instead. This was resisted by the counsel for Culver & Co.; but it came out that over \$5,000,000 had passed through the hands of the firm, for which no account had been rendered. Rather likely!

Showing the White Feather. Only two of the Federal office-holders of this county had the nerve to show themselves at the Disunion Convention in this place last week. Their absence will be claimed as evidence of their support of the President's reconstruction policy. This will never do, gentlemen. You cannot deceive "the Government" in this way. In speaking of "the Government," Lincoln once said that the man who remained silent when he heard the Administration assailed, should be marked as an enemy. So you may as well display your true colors. The President is bound to have his offices filled by his friends. If you are not honestly and sincerely friends of his policy, you must give place to those who are. There are plenty of such at hand, and better Republicans than you ever were. We could name several returned soldiers—some of them minus an arm or a leg—who are quite as fit as you are to fill these fat places, and in whose support the President can fully rely. So, gentlemen, you had better stand aside.

The U. S. Senatorship. Our readers are well aware that Cameron, Curtin and Forney have announced themselves throughout the State as the Disunion candidates for United States Senator. They have been writing letters, making speeches, and blowing generally over this question. A number of individuals, who evidently think more of the negro than they do of white men, have trotted out Thad. Stevens for the same position. Thad. has fired a red hot shot into the Disunion candidates, in the following style: "I believe that office (when tendered) is not to be declined without some strong reason. But it has been my opinion that no man should make himself a candidate for it, or take any part in the canvass. A person fit for that position ought to be discoverable without notice from himself or recognized agents. This, however, is a matter of taste, about which there is a difference of opinion, and is not intended as a criticism upon others, but only to account for my own course."

This is about the kind of an apology one fellow would give another, after having spit in his face. "Loyalty" is truly a great thing. LEFT TOO.—That arrant humbug, and natural Know Nothing—Attorney General Speed—has resigned his place in the Cabinet. The President has sent in the name of Hon. Henry S. Stansbury, of Ky., as his successor. This gentleman was some time ago appointed to fill the vacancy on the United States Supreme Bench, but he was rejected by the Senate, because he was not a dis-unionist. We will see whether they will reject him again. We hope so. The "irrepressible conflict" may as well be renewed again. If it opens up now, the people can soon rid themselves of a great burthen that is tied around their necks, in the shape of green paper. Revolution is what the Radicals are working for, and they will get it as sure as the sun shines, unless they "dry up."

RIGHT FOR ONCE.—The Satanic Brownlow, of Tennessee, having got into a squabble with his loyal Legislature, over the disunion amendments to the Constitution, called upon Gen. Thomas to help him with the military, in order to compel a quorum of the members to attend and pass them. Gen. Thomas addressed the Secretary of War upon the subject, who immediately telegraphed to him as follows: "WASHINGTON, July 17.—General Grant will instruct General Thomas that the facts stated in his telegram do not warrant the interference of the military authority. The administration of the laws and the preservation of the peace in Nashville belong properly to the State authorities, and the duty of the United States forces is not to interfere in any way in the controversy between the political authorities of the State, and General Thomas will strictly abstain from any interference between them."

SLIDING IN.—Gen. John A. Dix, of N. Y., who, like thousands of other Democrats, lost his balance during the war, and of "spothim on the shoot" notoriety, has written a letter favoring the Philadelphia Convention, in the following pointed manner: "New York, July 13, 1866.—My Dear Sir: I have received the call issued by you and others for a National Union Convention in Philadelphia on the 14th of August. I concur in its propositions, its reasonings and its objects, and will do all in my power to carry them out. I long since expressed the opinion that the States were entitled to their representation in Congress; that their exclusion was a violation of good faith and of the obligations of the constitution, and that a persistence in such a policy must lead to consequences most disastrous to the peace of the country. These and other considerations connected with the present unsatisfactory relations of the States to the Federal Government, and to each other, render most timely and proper such a meeting as you have recommended of the patriotic and reflecting men of the Union, to consult together for the general welfare."

Hon. Saml. R. Curtis, of Mass., formerly one of the Judges of the U. S. Supreme Court, and one of Lincoln's warmest supporters, has written a long letter endorsing President Johnson and the Philadelphia Convention.

The National Convention. A meeting of leading conservative gentlemen residing in Erie and Warren counties was held in this city last week, to consult upon the proper course to pursue in the selection of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. It was agreed, in conformity with the suggestions of the National Committee, to appoint four delegates for the district—two Democrats and two Johnson Republicans. It was further agreed that, as the district conference could not be held in time, and no other course in the selection of delegates was attainable, Erie and Warren counties should appoint one of the Democratic delegates through their county committee, leaving the other counties to choose the other. This seems the best and quickest course that can be adopted, and it is hoped that it will be satisfactory to our friends in the eastern portion of the district.—Erie Observer.

The eastern end of the district seems to be nearly unanimously in favor of ex-Governor Bigler and James B. Graham, Esq., for Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. The antecedents of the former are too well known to need any explanation at our hands. The latter is a prominent Republican, but a warm advocate of the policy of President Johnson, and is likely to be the conservative candidate for Congress this fall. They are just the men for the position, and will do honor to the district.

The Tennessee Ratification. The value of the action of the Tennessee Legislature in "ratifying," as Governor Brownlow announces, the Constitutional amendment, is indicated in the fact that the vote in the lower house on the proposition is short of a quorum of the body by two votes. Fifty-six is the requisite number to constitute a quorum, and there were but fifty-four votes cast—43 for and 11 against the amendment. If these were competent to take action, it is curious that they did not do so earlier, for it was with the view of remedying the difficulty in regard to the two absentees that Governor Brownlow, only a day or two before, instigated Major General Thomas to telegraph to Washington in order to get power to use the military to compel their attendance. Being properly repulsed, however, by the War Department in that matter, the Governor and the "rump" of a Legislature determined to make a virtue of necessity, with the above result.

There is about as much legality in this act of Brownlow's Rump Legislature, as there is in horse-stealing. But if a fragment of Congress can legislate for the whole country, why cannot a fragment of the Tennessee Legislature enact laws for that State? Both are loyal, if the members are a set of scoundrels.

IN THE UNION AGAIN.—The Rump House, at Washington, on Friday last, learning that their bantling—the Rump Legislature of Tennessee—had passed the Constitutional amendments, at once set to work to admit that State into the Union, and, by a vote of 125 to 12, put Tennessee back into the Union. The 12 votes were cast by leading Radicals, who want to keep Tennessee and all the other States out of the Union, until they adopt Negro suffrage—make their former slaves equal with themselves. We only wish that every Radical had a black wench strapped to his back for about thirty days. The white man who thinks himself no better than a Negro, is a fool.

THE TIDE RISING.—Secretaries Seward, McCullough and Wells all heartily endorse the Philadelphia National Convention. The latter in his letter to Senator Doolittle, declares that the President's policy and this Convention are the only things that will save the country from being precipitated into another civil war; that the Radicals, in and out of Congress, must be defeated, or the Union is lost. We are glad that those Rip Van Winkles have recovered their senses, even at the eleventh hour.

SETTLED.—The Rousseau-Grinnell affair in the Rump at Washington, has been closed out. The resolution of the committee, expelling the former, was defeated by a decided vote; but one was adopted compelling him to appear before the bar of the House, and there be publicly reprimanded by the Speaker. Mr. Rousseau thereupon resigned his seat, and was on Friday released from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

ALARMING.—It is reported that Secretary Stanton has written a long letter to Senator Doolittle, approving the President's policy and endorsing the Philadelphia Convention. We hope this is not true. We want him to follow Stevens, Forney, Butler, and the rest of the Union smashers.

Democratic County Convention. In accordance with the rules governing the Democratic party of this county, the Return Judges from the several boroughs and townships assembled in the Court House, in Clearfield, on Tuesday the 14th instant, for the purpose of opening and counting the votes cast for the several candidates on Saturday previous.

At 3 o'clock the Convention was called to order, by the Chairman of the County Committee; after which, William Porter and Geo. M. Brisbin were appointed tellers. Upon calling the names of the Districts and the Return Judges, it was ascertained that an election had been held in every borough and township in the county except Fox. It would seem from the number of votes polled, and the insignificance of the offices to be filled, that the Democrats are alive. Nearly 1,600 votes were polled in the county, as large if not larger than at any previous primary election. The tellers having agreed in their tally, it was ascertained that T. J. McCullough, of Clearfield, for Assembly, had 816 votes; Jacob Wilhelm, of Graham; for Associate Judge, had 1,168 votes; Samuel Clyde, of Lawrence, for the other Associate Judge, had 722 votes; Henry Stone, of Clearfield, for Commissioner, had 1,072 votes; and John A. L. Flegal, of Goshen, had 1,235 votes for Auditor. Each of these gentlemen having a plurality over their competitors, were announced by the Chairman of the Convention, as duly nominated for the respective offices named. (A full table of returns was published last week.)

The next business before the Convention was the election of Chairman, Secretary, and members of a County Committee for the next year. On motion of Mr. Brisbin, Geo. B. Goodlander was re-elected Chairman of the Committee for 1867, and on motion of Mr. Wm. S. Bradley was elected Secretary, and the following named gentlemen were selected by the respective delegates as members of the Committee from their boroughs and townships, viz:

Beccaria—G. W. Caldwell; Bell—Adam Breth; Bloom—G. P. Bloom; Boggs—John Bish; Bradford—S. P. Wilson; Brady—M. H. Luther; Burnside—Matthew Irvin; Chest—G. S. Tozer; Covington—Francis Courtier; Clearfield—Wm. S. Bradley, Sec'y; Curwensville—James Thompson; Decatur—Cyrenius Howe; Ferguson—Wm. McCracken; Fox—J. B. Heath; Girard—Justin Pie; Goshen—E. K. Shirey; Graham—A. C. Dale; Guilb—J. S. McKiernan; Huston—Hiram Woodward; Jordan—Isaac Bloom; Karthaus—G. M. Hertline; Knox—David Erhard; Lawrence—Hugh Orr; Lumber City—Anthony Hille; Morris—J. C. Allport; New Washington—James Savage; Osceola—L. G. Lingle; Penn—Grier Bell; Pike—Eli Bloom; Union—David Welty, jr.; Woodward—William Luther.

The selection of the Committee being disposed of, the next business in order was the selection of Congressional and Representative Conferees. Mr. Porter moved the adoption of the following: Resolved, That ex-Gov. Bigler, Hon. James T. Leonard, and Wm. A. Wallace, Esq., be and are hereby appointed Congressional Conferees, with power to substitute in case of inability to attend the meeting of the Conferees.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to. On motion of Mr. Hays, the following resolution was adopted, viz: Resolved, That Hon. Wm. Bigler, John Lawshe, and Wm. T. Gilbert, Esqrs., are hereby appointed Representative Conferees, to meet those of Elk and Forest counties, at Clarrington, on Thursday, the 30th day of August next, and to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Thomas J. McCullough, Esq., for Assembly, with power to substitute.

On motion the Convention adjourned with hearty cheers for Clymer, the Union, and the whole ticket. G. B. GOODLANDER, Pres't. WM. PORTER, GEO. M. BRISBIN, Secretaries.

A MODERN DIVINE.—Our readers are no doubt aware that the Rev. Wm. G. Brownlow, celebrated for his pro and anti-slavery tactics, by turns, was last year elected Governor of Tennessee, by the "loyal" people of that State. He is now running the machine on the improved religious way. The following is a copy of a letter addressed to the Dead Duck, on the passage of the negro amendments to the Constitution:

NAHVILLE, July 19, 1866. To Hon. J. W. Forney, Secretary U. S. Senate: We have fought the battle and won it. We have ratified the constitutional amendment in the House—forty-three votes for it, eleven against it—two of Andrew Johnson's tools not voting. Give my respects to the dead dog of the White House.

Wm. G. BROWNLOW. He denigrates "the Government" a "Dead Dog," while the parasite Forney is dubbed "Hon." Such is "loyalty."

RESIGNED TOO.—Freeman Clark, the Controller of the Currency, has also resigned. Loyalty seems to be coming to grief on every hand. There is another Clark in the Treasury Department, that ought to resign—the fellow that made a bawdy house out of his apartment, and has his phiz stuck on the shipplasters, in lieu of Washington. He is evidently a nice man.

Abolition County Convention. This body met in this place on last Thursday. Our reporter failed to be on hand; but, from what we heard from others, it was certainly a rich affair—a perfect "feast of reason and flow of soul." Only about two-thirds of the districts were represented. John Carille, of Brady, was, nominally, President of this august assemblage. We say nominally, because one of the Secretaries found it a necessity—but whether a "military necessity" or not, we are not prepared to say—to usurp the privileges of the Chair, and "run the machine" himself. Had not he, or some one else, done this, the Convention never could have completed its mighty labors, and might have been floundering away to this hour.

John M. Chase was nominated for the Assembly, without opposition. A number of gentlemen were placed in nomination for Associate Judges. After the first ballot, Arthur Bell and Thomas Liddel—being the two highest candidates—were, on motion, nominated by acclamation. All the defeated candidates for Associate Judge were then successively placed in nomination for County Commissioner. This was evidently intended as a balm for their wounded spirits. But it wouldn't take. They all declined—every man of them—leaving the field to William Hoover, of Bradford, and Jacob Hoover, of Lawrence, when a motion was made that Jacob Hoover be nominated unanimously; which motion was put, and carried by a large majority. This disturbed the equilibrium of the friends of William Hoover, who began to grow restive and make some threatening demonstrations. But the storm was very adroitly averted, by some one withdrawing the name of William Hoover!—a very convenient way, certainly, of soothing a defeated candidate.

The committee on resolutions now read their report, which starts off by extolling the late war, and declaring that its "blessing" will be enjoyed by generations yet to come—the truth of which every tax-payer can fully realize. The resolutions are of the radical stripe, ignoring "the Government," (i. e. the President) entirely, and endorsing and recommending for re-nomination Glen W. Scofield for Congress. These resolutions were put, and declared to be unanimously adopted. Congressional Conferees were then selected, when Mr. Frank moved to instruct them for H. Bucher Swoope. This was very conveniently disposed of, by ruling it out of order, as inconsistent with one of the resolutions reported by the committee. Mr. Frank then moved to reconsider the vote on said resolution. This brought ex-Congressman Patton to his feet, who raised the point of order, that as Mr. Frank had not voted for the resolutions, (which, be it remembered, was declared to have been unanimously adopted,) he could not vote for a reconsideration! This appeared perfectly satisfactory to the Chair, and the motion was not entertained. Several other efforts were made by the friends of Mr. Swoope, to come to a vote, but they were successfully baffled by the Radicals, who well knew that a fair and square vote would be their ignominious defeat. But we say, 'tis good for Swoope. Why is he not a deserter from the Democrats! None others are in favor in his party.

Married. On the 19th of July, 1866, by FREDERICK HOLOPETER, Esq., Mr. JOHN SHOEMAKER to Miss MARY BUTERY, both of Houston township.

New Advertisements. NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to ISRAEL COOPER, on bank account or otherwise, are requested to come forward and settle the same immediately, as the books have been left in the hands of Esquire Lee, of Glen Hope. And also, all persons having claims are requested to present them, duly authenticated for settlement, to Samuel Widemire, of Granpian Hills, acting agent. July 18, 1866. SAMUEL WIDEMIRE.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing, or in any way meddling with one bay horse and one sorrel mare and gears, now in the possession of Jesse H. Appleton, of Pike township, as the aforesaid property belongs to me, and is left with him on loan, subject to my order. JACOB BILGER. Curwensville, July 18, 1866-31-pd

A PROCLAMATION!!! GOING IT ALONE!!!! Nobody Prohibited from buying my Boots and Shoes on account of Race or Color.

Being thus liberal minded, I take this method of informing the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that I have opened a shop on Second street, next door to the County National Bank, over Watson's Drug Store, where I am prepared to make to order everything in the BOOT and SHOE line, out of the best material and in the most workmanlike manner, and on short notice. All I ask is a trial. Done at Clearfield, this eighteenth day of July, A. D. 1866. HARRY ROSS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court to make distribution of moneys remaining in the hands of Samuel Rowles, Administrator of Titus H. Rowles, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday, the 10th day of August, 1866, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the office of Wallace, Bigler & Fielding, in Clearfield, of which all parties interested will take notice. J. BLAKE WALTERS, Auditor.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania: Henry Brookerhoff, vs. P. T. Hagerty. Now, June, 1866, the Plaintiff enters a rule for the Prothonotary to assess damages on the judgment in this case. WALLACE, BIGLER & FIELDING, Attorneys for Plaintiff. The claim in this case is two thousand five hundred and one dollar, as of June, 1866. Attest: D. F. ERZWILLER, Prothonotary. July 18, 1866-6t

IN THE COMMON PLEAS of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania: William Hagerty, vs. D. J. McCann and Robert Alexander, garnishers. Now, June, 1866, the Plaintiff enters a rule for the Prothonotary to assess damages on the above judgment in this case. WALLACE, BIGLER & FIELDING, Attorneys for Plaintiff. The claim in this case is one hundred and dollars and five cents, as of June, 1866. Attest: D. F. ERZWILLER, Prothonotary. July 18, 1866-6t

IN THE COMMON PLEAS of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania: Jangerick & Smith, vs. P. T. Hagerty. Now, June, 1866, the Plaintiff enters a rule for the Prothonotary to assess damages on the above judgment in this case. WALLACE, BIGLER & FIELDING, Attorneys for Plaintiff. The claim in this case is three hundred and thirty-three dollars and fifty cents, as of June, 1866. Attest: D. F. ERZWILLER, Prothonotary. July 18, 1866-6t

REMINGTON & SONS, Manufacturers of REVOLVERS, RIFLES, MUSKETS AND CARBINES, For the United States Service. Also, Pocket and Belt Revolvers, Repeating Pistols, Rifle Cases, Revolving Rifles, Rifle and Shot Gun Barrels, and Gun Materials generally. Sold by Gun Dealers, and the trade generally. In these days of house-breaking and robbery every house, store, bank and office should have one of REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS. Circulars, containing cuts and descriptions of our arms will be furnished upon application. E. REMINGTON & SONS, Iliou, New York. MOORE & NICHOLS, Agents, No. 40, Courtland street, New York.

DRESSMAKING, ETC. SPECIAL NOTICE.—Parisian DRESSMAKING. CLOAK Making. Ladies can have their Dresses, Suits, Coats and Basquines hand-made and trimmed, at the shortest notice, at the old-established stand, 1021 Chestnut street. Fancy and plain Trains, Mantilla, Gowns, dresses and cloak buttons, Ribbons, Chury, and Gimpure Laces, Bugle and Gimp Dress Trimmings, with a large variety of Staple and Fancy Goods, from 25 to 50 per cent less than elsewhere. Also, receiving daily, Paris Fashions in tissue paper, for Ladies and Children's Dresses. Sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dressmakers now ready, at Mrs. M. A. BIRDEN'S, 1021-2m 1021 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. July 2-2m

NOTICE.—HAVING PURCHASED THE following property at Sheriff's sale, as the property of David Michael, and left the same in his possession, subject to my order, viz: one bedstead, one stand, one brass kettle, one bed cord, one coffee mill, one box and sundries, one feather bed, one do. do., one bed quilt, one do. do., two pillows, one box containing two brass beds, 5 single beds, one straw bed, I warn all persons from purchasing or meddling with the same. J. N. RALPH. Chest p., June 25, 1866. July 1-31-pd

To Discharged Soldiers. NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons who are entitled to exemption under the late act of Assembly, and have failed to present their discharge papers at this office, will please attend to this duty on or before the 25th day of August next, as the Commissioners are determined to close out the Collectors' accounts by the 1st day of September next. Those failing to respond will be compelled to bear the penalty incurred by neglecting this notice, with the discharge papers can either be presented in person, sent in by a friend, or transmitted through the mail to this office, whereupon the exemption papers will be made out and delivered to the proper parties. It will then become the duty of those claiming exemption from bounty tax to at once present their exemption papers to the proper collector, so as to enable him to settle his duplicate without delay. By order of the Commissioners. W. S. BRADLEY, Clerk. Commissioners' Office, Clearfield, Pa., July 11, 1866.

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY.—The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, the 10th day of September, A. D. 1866. Pupils can enter at any time. They will be charged with tuition from the time they enter to the close of the Session. The course of instruction embraces every thing included in a thorough, practical and accomplished education for both sexes. The Principal, having had the advantage of much experience in his profession, assures parents and guardians that his entire ability and energies will be devoted to the moral and mental training of the youth placed under his charge.

TERMS OF TUITION. Orthography, Reading, Writing, and Primary Arithmetic, per Session (11 weeks) - \$5 00 Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and History - \$6 00 Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Book Keeping, Botany and Physical Geography - \$9 00 Latin and Greek, with any of the above - \$12 00 No deduction will be made for absence. For further particulars inquire of Rev. P. L. HARRISON, A. M., Clearfield, July 11, 1866 ft. Principal.

\$1,500 Per Year!—We want Agents everywhere to sell our improved \$20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Sent on trial. Warranted five years. Avere salary or large commission paid. The only machines sold in United States for less than \$40, which are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Eschelder. All other cheap machines are infringements and the seller or user are liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment. Illustrated circular sent free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, at Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill. May 16, 1866-ly.

RODGER CUTTERS at MERRILL & BIGLER'S. Swains' paracens, Kennedy's medical Dispensary, Humbold's Buchu, Baker's Cod Liver Oil, Jans' and Ayer's medicines of every kind For sale by H. & L. J. P. KRATZER'S.

GRASS SCYTHES, Patent Scaths, Sythe Stones, Rakes and Forks, for sale at J. P. KRATZER'S.

SPANISH SOLE LEATHER, French Calf Skins, Morocco, linings, Bindings, at J. P. KRATZER'S.

CARRIAGE WHIP, Wagon Whips, Hiding Whips, Rawhides, Lashes, &c., in great variety, at J. P. KRATZER'S.

LADIES' GLOVE KID GAITERS, Balmorals, kid, velvet and lasting Slippers, children's fancy Shoes, men's Walking Shoes, fine Boots, Gaiters and Brogans, cheap, at J. P. KRATZER'S.

Pure Liberty White Lead.—The whitest, the most durable and the most economical. Try it! Manufactured only by ZIEGLER & SMYTH, Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers, No. 137 North Third St., Phil'a., March 21, 1866 ly.

Four and Feed.—Extra family Flour, Bolled Corn Meal, Rye Chop, &c., for sale by J. P. KRATZER.

Wh-Mackerel, Shad and Herring, in all sized packages at J. P. KRATZER'S.

Russ' St. Domingo, Hubbard's, Drake's, Hoed-land's German, Hostetter's and Green's Oxygenated Bitters, also pure Liqueurs, of all kinds for medicinal purposes, for sale by H. & Y.