

Daily Telegraph

HARRISBURG, PA.

Saturday Afternoon, November 10, 1860.

First Congressional District.

We alluded, in our last issue, to the proclamation of Governor Packer declaring Wm. E. Lehman to be elected to Congress from the first district, and denounced it as an unwarranted assumption of power, and the establishment of a dangerous and mischievous precedent. His action in this matter, in setting aside a return made in accordance with law, and giving the election to one who has neither the certificate of election nor the return required by law, places the Governor in a position which is not attempted to be justified or defended by even the most unscrupulous of his own party papers. The *Pennsylvanian*, bigoted and corrupt as it is, not only disapproves but severely censures the action of the Governor, and to show that he acted without authority quotes the law on the subject as follows:

"Sec. 56. As soon as all the votes given for any office shall have been read and counted, the Inspectors and Judges of each election district shall make a certificate, under their hands and seals, setting, in words at length, the number of votes given for the several persons voted for, and distinguishing the office or station in respect to which the votes were given."

"Sec. 57. The law then provides that the Judge for the district shall take charge of the certificate aforesaid, and on the third day after the day of election, shall produce the same at a meeting of one Judge from each district."

And again,

"Sec. 59. The Judges of the several districts being so met, they shall organize, by the election of a President, &c., and on the Board being so formed, it shall be the duty of the several Return Judges to deliver the certificate of election, in their respective districts, to the President of said Board, who shall cause the clerks, in presence of said Board, to add together the number of votes which shall appear, by said certificate, to have been given for any person or persons, in respect to each office or station."

And again,

"Sec. 60. The clerks shall thereupon, in the presence of the Judges, make out returns, which shall be signed by all the Judges present, and attested by said clerks."

"Sec. 61. When the returns shall have been completed, the President of the Board of Judges, aforesaid, shall forthwith lodge one of each of said returns in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the county."

"Sec. 62. The remaining duplicate shall be enclosed in an envelope, sealed, and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth."

DUTIES OF THE PROTHONOTARY.

"Sec. 67. It shall be the duty of the Prothonotary of every county to whom the return of any election shall be delivered by the Judges as aforesaid, to send a copy of said return to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to make out a copy of said return, certified under his hand and official seal, and forthwith to transmit such copy under a sealed cover, to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, by placing the same in the nearest post office."

DUTIES OF THE GOVERNOR.

"Sec. 118. It shall be the duty of the Governor, on the receipt of the returns of the election of members of the House of Representatives of the United States, as aforesaid, by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to declare by proclamation the names of the persons so returned as elected in the respective districts, and he shall also, as soon as conveniently may be thereafter, transmit the returns so made to the House of Representatives of the United States."

The *Pennsylvanian* then goes on to condense and comment upon the law at length, and shows satisfactorily that the Governor has usurped power that does not belong to him, and committed an unauthorized official act which honest men of all parties should repudiate and denounce. The article covers the whole ground; and coming as it does from a leading journal of the Governor's own party, we publish it entire:—

To condense the law:—The Judges' return is duplicated. One is sent by the Judges to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the other is lodged with the Prothonotary, who sends it to the same officer. It is the same paper, emanating from the Judges and reaching the Secretary and the Governor through different channels. Here begins the action of the Governor. His duty is briefly and clearly laid down in the statute. That duty is simply "to declare by proclamation the names of the persons so returned, as elected in the respective districts." These returns ascertain who is elected, and the Governor has only to proclaim the fact. He has no other power. He cannot inquire into the facts of the case—he cannot examine and pass upon the list of voters and tally papers, or any papers whatever. The return is conclusive and binding upon him. He cannot go behind it, and his proclamation must be in accordance with it. The return in this case was in favor of Mr. Butler, both that sent by the Judges and that sent by the Prothonotary, and Governor Packer had no right to ignore and reject them. Much less right had he to make proclamation that Mr. Lehman, who was not officially known to him, was elected.

It is in vain for him to say, or for his friends and apologists to plead for him, that Mr. Lehman was really entitled to the return, and that he had been deprived of it by fraud and covin. He had no right, officially, to hear anything, to believe anything, to know anything outside of the returns. His guide was the Judge's return, and he was called to perform only a ministerial act—to issue a proclamation declaring the fact announced in the return. The Governor involves himself in the most singular inconsistency. He declares in his proclamation that Mr. Lehman is elected, and yet he is required by the law to "transmit the returns" to the House of Representatives of the United States, which returns show that John M. Butler is elected—a palpable contradiction of his own proclamation. He has transcended his powers and established a precedent that only altogether unwarranted, but of a most dangerous character, and which may hereafter lead to great injustice and corruption, if not to anarchy, revolution and civil war.

Such departures from the plain path of duty, such stretches of official power, should be closely watched and promptly condemned. We call public attention to this, as the first instance within our knowledge in which a Governor of Pennsylvania has disregarded and rejected the lawful return of the election judges. It may be

asked what then is the remedy? We answer—the remedy is in the House of Representatives, which is authorized to judge of the election of its own members. It is the duty of that body to rip up frauds, quash false returns, and give the contested seat to the person entitled to it. It is not Governor Packer's right to set aside a return made in accordance with law, and give the election to one who has neither the certificate of election nor the return required by law. To suffer such an assumption of power would be to endanger the very fabric of our Government. Let this thing be ventilated in Congress, where it belongs.

The Secession Movement.

There is another "tempest in a tea pot" away down in the little Palmetto State. The people, following the lead of their Governor, are holding meetings, passing secession resolutions, and making treasonable speeches. Let the chivalry amuse themselves—the farce will soon be "played out." In reality, says the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, South Carolina has yet done nothing towards secession as a State. That a live Yankee raised a Palmetto flag on his trading vessel in the port of Charleston, and that a couple of officials sacrificed a quarter's salary for the sake of popularity with their fire-eating friends, are no steps towards secession, and are such truly ludicrous substitutes for such steps that even telegraphists cannot make capital out of them. True, the telegraph adds that the State Legislature has met and talked of secession. It has done that before. A motion was made to postpone the calling of a convention, and it failed. The same thing has occurred before. In this instance we suspect that it barely failed, for the report is silent respecting the vote. At any rate it is plain that the Legislature is not composed entirely of fire-eaters. We are told that a convention will certainly be held. So has a similar convention assembled before, and what did it amount to? Just what it will again amount to:—A great deal of talk that will not drive sensible men into any overt act of secession.

In fact the evidences are abundant that already the long talked of "crisis" is over, and that the system of agitation so madly pursued, having failed in its object, and proving painfully inconvenient to those who engaged in it, is already being abandoned. To this effect is a letter from our Washington correspondent, and his views are corroborated by Southern manifestos and newspapers. Even the *Washington Union*, whose malicious innuendoes we yesterday commented upon, is compelled to take the back track. The organ which, on Wednesday, asked the Southerner whether he would "tamely submit to the rule of one elected on account of his hostility to him and his, or whether he would make a struggle to defend his rights, his inheritance, and his honor," on Thursday coos gently as a sucking dove, denies that it has "attempted to suggest what the conduct of the South should be," asserts that its remarks on Wednesday did not mean to recommend secession and disunion, and thus throws the wet blanket over the embers of a fire that no paper did more to kindle than itself. That this would be the course of things after the election we have always affirmed. That the disturbers of the public peace would so soon draw back from their position we scarcely anticipated. We rejoice the more over this early evidence of returning sobriety. Fortunately there has been only talking, and words only and not actions have to be taken back and forgotten. All the way through South-erners have not acted as though they meant to secede. Legislatures have elected United States Senators and the people Representatives in Congress; planters and merchants have made their business arrangements; one of the boldest talkers of disunion has sent his family on to Washington for permanent winter residence; the most violent disunion newspapers at the South fill their columns with Northern advertisements—not a single link of the bonds that unite North and South has been really broken. In fact, disunion is a thing that cannot be, and though we cannot commend the raising of that cry as either honest or honorable, we can and do rejoice that at the promptings of a resuscitated patriotism it has already practically ceased.

MR. LINCOLN AT HOME.—A letter from Springfield, the home of the new President, says that "he is continually receiving applications from Southerners for office, and every train brings politicians. Mr. Lincoln receives his friends freely at the Executive rooms, but visitors must tell short stories. Preparations are in progress for a grand demonstration at Springfield, with illuminations, a parade, a mass meeting and speeches. There is the greatest eagerness to ascertain in some manner the new President's intentions, as regards his own course and the character of his appointments. Mr. Lincoln, however, is the last man to gratify this curiosity until the proper time shall arrive. Not the slightest indication of his future movements is yielded to anybody."

The Result in Pennsylvania.

Below we publish the full returns, so far as they have been received, from this State. Those marked with a dagger (†) are official. We believe now that Lincoln's majority will exceed 80,000:—

COUNTIES.	Andrew G. Curtin.	Henry D. Foster.	Abraham Lincoln.	Black & Douglas.
Adams.....	2,778	2,849	86	
Allegheny.....	15,879	9,190	18,725	6,725
Armstrong.....	8,474	2,698	1,500	
Beaver.....	2,682	1,715	1,500	
Bedford.....	2,464	2,561	200	
Berk.....	6,838	10,818	16,709	8,846
Blair.....	3,051	2,172	13,050	1,275
Bradford.....	6,654	2,828	6,000	
Bucks.....	6,588	6,830	16,443	5,179
Butler.....	8,526	2,648	1,300	
Cambria.....	2,177	2,688	200	
Carbon.....	1,722	1,930	1,755	1,801
Centre.....	8,165	2,824	800	
Chester.....	7,540	5,918	3,000	
Clarion.....	1,795	2,297		200
Cleaveland.....	1,755	2,040		
Clinton.....	1,750	1,708	150	
Columbia.....	1,848	2,586		
Crawford.....	5,277	8,178	3,000	
Cumberland.....	6,528	8,716	460	
Dauphin.....	4,556	9,302	14,581	2,392
Delaware.....	3,188	1,998	1,636	
Elk.....	421	683		
Erie.....	5,618	2,469	4,000	
Fayette.....	3,882	3,556	200	
Franklin.....	4,058	8,979	1,100	
Fulton.....	828	957		200
Forest.....	129	69		
Greene.....	1,529	2,669		
Huntingdon.....	3,070	2,114	1,500	
Indiana.....	8,572	1,886	2,500	
Jefferson.....	1,880	1,498	500	
Johnston.....	1,508	1,485	800	
Juniata.....	18,012	7,158	7,600	
Lancaster.....	2,645	959	2,150	
Lawrence.....	3,847	2,234	1,800	
Lebanon.....	4,166	4,966	150	
Lehigh.....	6,662	6,916	1,000	
Luzerne.....	8,615	8,034	1,424	
Lycoming.....	1,048	706		
M'Kean.....	3,624	2,794	1,400	
Monroe.....	1,728	1,490	428	
Montgomery.....	5,812	7,392	15,826	1,900
Morris.....	985	1,220	1,048	788
Northampton.....	8,507	5,249	18,839	4,597
Northumberland.....	2,429	2,955	12,422	2,806
Perry.....	2,416	2,128	800	
Philadelphia.....	40,283	42,119	39,223	21,619
Pike.....	324	848		
Potter.....	1,410	615		
Schuylkill.....	7,801	7,067	17,568	4,968
Somerset.....	2,377	1,872	2,000	
Snyder.....	1,171	1,154		
Sullivan.....	404	548	700	
Tioga.....	4,110	2,486	2,000	
Township.....	1,417	1,831	3,800	
Union.....	1,820	1,019	900	
Venango.....	2,881	1,122	700	
Warren.....	2,112	1,272	1,300	
Washington.....	4,768	4,206	800	
Wayne.....	2,610	2,537	800	
Westmoreland.....	4,830	5,376	200	
Wyoming.....	1,192	1,828	200	
York.....	5,322	6,066	150	
Total.....	262,408	280,286		

TARIFF IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Col. Curtin, Governor elect, in his recent tour through several of the New England States, took occasion in all his speeches to state emphatically that his recent triumph in Pennsylvania was owing in a great measure to the felt want of the people of Pennsylvania of a protective tariff. In response to his request for help for Pennsylvania interests, he invariably was greeted with an enthusiastic demonstration of the hearty determination of the people of New England to stand by the interests of Pennsylvania. In the course of the recent campaign, it cannot have escaped the attention of the observing, that at Republican meetings the doctrine of a protective tariff has been proclaimed with unusual acceptance in the Western and the New England States, as well as in Pennsylvania.

SENSELESS.—About fifty of the Southern medical students in attendance at the New York University, assembled on Wednesday night, to discuss the propriety of withdrawing from the college and returning home in consequence of the election of Mr. Lincoln. After a short time spent in discussion the majority were of opinion that, under the circumstances, it would be best to "wait for some overt act" before they abandoned the gay and festive scenes of that metropolis. A very sensible conclusion.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATIONS, though always pleasant to contemplate, are usually formal texts. That of Governor Banks, of Massachusetts, however, is really fresh and original of its kind. Mark the cadence of the litany, which rises and falls in every sentence:

"For the favored position which separates our beloved country from the political complications that torture other nations, and secure to us well regulated liberty and universal peace;
For the preservation of the States united;
For the public health and prosperity;
For the rich harvests of the year;
For the privileges of general education;
For the capacity and hope of future improvement;
And the never failing consolations of Christian faith;
Let us remember, in every act of thanksgiving for our inappreciable privileges, the opportunities that are offered;
For the relief of those in want;
The sorrow of the oppressed;
The consolation of the afflicted;
The comfort of the imprisoned;
The encouragement of such as are cast down;
And the recognition of all men of whatever caste, condition or time, as children of a common Father, and subjects of one universal and inappreciable deity."

AN ITEM FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.—Three boys went in bathing, and when they came out they were so greasy that they couldn't stay in their clothes. As fast as they slipped them on they would slip off again; and one of the lads in a headless moment narrowly escaped slipping out of his skin. On reaching home their parents, being exceedingly frugal, wrung them out and extracted about fourteen gallons of oil from the three boys!

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1860. Already it may be seen that the shock of Lincoln's election has left no sensible impression upon the minds of most of those hostile to him and to the party which he represents. No panic, political or financial, is likely to result from it. The uneasiness which prevailed in that part of the country, in anticipation of his election, is already beginning to disappear and give way to confidence in the future of the Union.

There are advocates of secession here, and in high and influential places, but it is well known that in Virginia and Maryland there are thousands of substantial citizens who voted for Breckinridge, and yet are as hostile to secession or to revolution as any who voted for Bell or Douglas.

The Governor of South Carolina, in his message to the Legislature, now in session, says that the indications from many of the Southern States justify the conclusion that "the secession of South Carolina will be immediately followed, if not adopted simultaneously, by them, and ultimately by the entire South." It is already certain that this conclusion is entirely unfounded, and the action which it is proposed to base upon it may, therefore, not take place. But, it is evident that there are those here who employ the Administration organ for the purpose of producing an impression on the part of the extremists in the South, if they will not promptly and take the lead.

The President himself does not properly sanction the secession movement, but his views on the subject are, as yet, not sufficiently well known. Of course, it is not for the Executive head of a government to countenance doctrines or movements which will ensure its overthrow.

There will be no resignations in the Cabinet until the 3d of March, when they will all resign, without waiting for the fourth, when Mr. Lincoln will be inaugurated. Mr. Cobb will not resign until then, notwithstanding all report to the contrary.

The rash threats of ex-Gov. Wise, and his military movements, have given some uneasiness to timid people here. He is no doubt in earnest, and would, if he could, prevent by force the accession of Lincoln to the Presidency. But it is believed that his own friends in Virginia will be able to restrain him from acts which would be so hazardous to himself and disgraceful to his State, as an attempt to expel the Lincoln government from Washington.

WHAT THEY DRINK.—An analysis of drinks sold in the groceries, gives the following result: Four parts camphene, three parts molasses. The other part is a compound of forty per cent whisky, blue vitriol and an imitation of Cayenne pepper. The brandy, gin and whisky are all of nearly the same consistency. The difference being in a slight variation of parts to affect the desired taste and color. For instance, a great quantity of molasses and tobacco juice are present in the brandy, and more vitriol in the whisky. We recommend these beverages to persons who desire to stop drinking. We pledge our reputation for scientific knowledge, that he who continues in the daily use of these liquids, will stop drinking in a very short time.

PROTESTANT CHURCH IN AUSTRIA.—The poverty of the Protestant clergy in Bohemia and Moravia, says a correspondent of the Boston Watchman and Reflector, is such that it will do our poor ministers in America good to know something of it—it will make some feel rich who now feel poor. There are but three or four Protestant pastors in Bohemia who get as high as 400 florins (\$200) a year. The most of them receive 200 florins. These are nominal amounts, and in many instances they do not receive the half of it. Many congregations are without pastors, and are unable to procure them. The reformed Church in Prague, or, at least has been within the present year, in this condition. Both the Lutheran and Reformed Churches have established small funds for the widows and orphans of their clergy and the State does nothing for this purpose.

THE DAHOMY MASSACRE.—The Dahomey massacre seems to have been as bloody and revolting as it possibly could be; the victims were numbered by thousands. In the London Times is the following extract from a letter dated Cape Castle, Gold Coast, Sept. 16:—The atrocities at Dahomey have far exceeded the report, of which you are aware. Thousands have been sacrificed. Later came a steamer on that coast and shipped off 1500 slaves. A man of war being on the spot, saw the vessel, but suspected nothing of her design. We heard that English people and other Europeans have been imprisoned there—most probably from refusing to witness the human sacrifice, or take part in the rites of diabolical superstition."

O. A. BRONSON.—There is trouble among the Catholics. Dr. Bronson, in the October number of his Quarterly Review, discusses the temporal power of the Pope, from a truly American standpoint. For this he is called to account by the official newspapers of Archbishop Hughes, the Archbishop of Baltimore, and the Bishop of Buffalo. The Doctor will probably have to back down, but the sympathies of a large class of Catholic laymen are with him.

Latest by Telegraph.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

No Secession in Louisiana: NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10th. The movement for secession meets with little favor here and will assuredly fail.

Tennessee for Bell: KNOXVILLE, Nov. 10. The net gains for Bell in Tennessee, as far as heard from, are nearly six thousand. He has undoubtedly carried the State.

The Election in Baltimore. WASHINGTON, Nov. 10th. Although Breckinridge has carried this State by over 2,000 majority, Fisher, Republican, is elected to Congress by about 350. The State Senate will stand four Opposition to five Democrats; the House of Representatives will contain ten Democrats and eleven Opposition. On joint ballot there will be a tie. A State Treasurer and State Auditor will be to elect by joint action.

Fire and Loss of Life. BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 10. The main building of the Clarendon Hotel was destroyed by fire this morning. A man was killed by jumping from a fourth story window to the ground. Another was burnt to death. It is rumored that four servants were burnt to death; also that several strangers are missing. The loss on the building is \$90,000, and the total loss on the building, furniture and drug store, \$120,000. Insurance \$60,000.

New Advertisements.

DRIED BEEF!
An extra lot of DRIED BEEF just received by WM. DOCK JR. & CO.
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ON very favorable terms, a commodious brick house on Walnut street near Second. Possession to be given on the 1st of April. Enquire of DR. JAMES FLEMING, Second Street above Walnut.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.
The Directors of this Bank declared to-day, a dividend of five per cent. for the last six months—payable on demand.
J. W. WEIR, Cashier.

VENETIAN BLINDS & FURNITURE
MADE AND REPAIRED, in good style, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, by A. R. SHARP, Second street above Chestnut.
DAVID HARTZ, Susquehanna, Dauphin County.

URICH & COWPERTHWAIT
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DRY GOODS
MERCHANTS,
Corner of Front and Market Streets,
HARRISBURG, PA.

JOYS, BASKETS AND FANCY GOODS
JOHN DOLL,
No. 120 North Second Street, above Arch, PHILADELPHIA.

JUST RECEIVED AT HIS NEW STORE
A very large assortment of JOYS of every description. Also, FANCY BASKETS, WORK BOXES, Tobacco Boxes, Sugar Cases, Pipes, Canses and Fancy Articles of a large variety. All being imported direct from the manufacturer enables me to sell at very low prices.
Please call and examine my stock.

URICH & COWPERTHWAIT have just received a beautiful assortment of the very latest & cheap CLOAKS, which they are selling at the very lowest prices. The very best 12½ cent Caneos for 10 cents.

SECOND HAND PIANO FOR SALE.—A
6 Octave Piano, in best order, for sale at W. KNOX'S Music Store, 92 Market street. Price \$60. Payment taken in monthly installments.

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 3.

HEAD QUARTERS 5th Div. P. V.,
Harrisburg, Nov. 5th, 1860.
I. The Volunteers of the Fifth Division P. V., will parade at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, January 15th, 1861, at 10 o'clock P. M., in uniform. The Division P. V. will parade at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, January 15th, 1861, at 10 o'clock P. M., to participate in the inauguration of Governor Andrew G. Curtin.

II. Col. Baker, of the 1st Regiment will report to Maj. John W. Brown, at Harrisburg, on or before the 1st of January, 1861.
III. Capt. Bryant, of the Cameron Guard will report at Head Quarters, on or before the 10th of January, 1861 for further orders. By order of
R. C. WILLIAMS, Brigadier General
3d Brigade 5th Division P. V.

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 4.

HEAD QUARTERS 5th Div. P. V.,
5th Div. P. V., Nov. 6th, 1860.
I. Agreeable to the orders of Major General Kohn, 5th Division P. V., the 3d Brigade 5th Division P. V. will parade at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, January 15th, 1861, at 10 o'clock P. M., to participate in the inauguration of Governor Andrew G. Curtin.

II. Col. Baker, of the 1st Regiment will report to Maj. John W. Brown, at Harrisburg, on or before the 1st of January, 1861.
III. Capt. Bryant, of the Cameron Guard will report at Head Quarters, on or before the 10th of January, 1861 for further orders. By order of
R. C. WILLIAMS, Brigadier General
3d Brigade 5th Division P. V.

CITY LIVERY STABLES.

BLACKBERRY ALLEY, IN THE REAR OF
HERR'S HOTEL.
The undersigned has re-commenced the livery business in his NEW and SPACIOUS STABLES, located as above, with a large and varied stock of HORSES, CARRIAGES and OMNIBUSES, which he will hire at moderate rates.
F. K. SWARTZ.

104. PENNSYLVANIA

STEAM DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.

104 Market Street between 4th and 5th,
HARRISBURG, PA.

WHERE every description of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments, Floor Cloths, &c., are dyed, cleaned and finished in the best manner, and at the shortest notice.
DODGE & CO.,
Proprietors.

PUBLIC SALE

WILL be sold at public outcry, at the EUROPEAN HOTEL, in the city of Harrisburg, on THURSDAY EVENING the 16th day of November, half past six o'clock, the following described property, late the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Burd, dec'd, to-wit:—A two story BRICK HOUSE with Black building, and LOT OF GROUND, situated on Third street between Pine and Locust streets, and all appurtenances thereto. Terms will be made known on the evening of sale by
H. C. JORDAN,
Executors of Harriet Burd, dec'd.

WANTED.

5,000 POUNDS OF OLD COPPER, for which we will pay the very highest market price in cash, at the
EAGLE WORKS.

THE WORLD,

FOR
ONLY \$3.00 A YEAR.

An independent DAILY 8 page newspaper, of imperial quarto size, (same size as the "Herald," "Tribune," "Times," &c.) published in New York, containing all the news from EVERY QUARTER OF THE GLOBE, and in EVERY DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN ACTIVITY, will be served every day (except on Sundays) to residents of our city at the extremely low price of
\$3.00 A YEAR

POSITIVELY CASH IN ADVANCE!
This is certainly the LOWEST FIGURE at which any daily New York paper has EVER been offered to our subscribers, and only the anticipation of large accessions of subscribers to it induce us to make this very liberal offer, and in which we hope to be sustained.

Subscribers received for it and all other city daily and Weekly Papers, Magazines, &c., at LOWEST PRICES at
BERNARD'S UNIVERSAL NEWS AGENCY,
51 Market Street.

JOHN B. SMITH'S

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

CORNER SECOND AND WAL