

Raftsmen's Journal.



CLEARFIELD, PA., AUG. 30, 1865.

STATE UNION NOMINATIONS. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Montg'y Co. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL: Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, Cambria Co.

TO OUR PATRONS. The present number closes the 11th volume of the Raftsmen's Journal, and as a change is being made in the business management of the establishment, it is necessary to settle up the books. All persons knowing themselves indebted, are, therefore, desired to pay up their balances as soon as possible.

The "Soldiers' Resolution. The Copperhead papers are making a great ado about the action of the Union State Convention, in refusing to adopt Hon. Lemuel Todd's substitute for the 11th resolution, as reported by the committee, which is as follows:

"That this Convention, representing the loyal people of Pennsylvania, recognizes the claims of our citizen soldiers on our confidence and gratitude; and that in nominations for offices special regard should be paid to the claims of those who have faithfully served their country in the army or the navy in the suppression of the rebellion."

Mr. Todd's substitute reads thus: "That this Convention, representing the loyal people of Pennsylvania, recognizes the claims of our citizen soldiers, in its confidence and gratitude, as superior to all others; and that, in token of the sincerity of this declaration, it will nominate none as candidates for office who have not proved their loyalty and patriotism by services in the field against the enemies of the Republic."

And yet, after declining to pass this substitute of Mr. Todd, for the reason, as stated by those who opposed it, that it was unnecessary to establish by vote what was so clearly the impulse of gratitude, the Convention on the first ballot nominated two of the bravest soldiers of the Republic, by overwhelming votes, for the State officers to be chosen in October. The Copperhead papers copy the vote on Mr. Todd's substitute, but make no reference to the action of the Convention on the nominations!

Last week a great excitement existed in Pittsburg in consequence of the discovery of the body of a man, on Boyd's Hill, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and his body terribly mutilated by numerous wounds. So far no one has been identified as the murderer. On Friday the excitement was rendered more intense, if possible, by the arrest of a Mrs. Grinder, charged with the persistent poisoning of a number of persons who were guests at her house at various times. Among her victims are Mrs. Mary C. Carothers, who died on August 1st, and her husband, James S. Carothers, who had been poisoned but recovered—the wife of Mr. James M. Johnston, was poisoned about the middle of August and is in a critical condition—Samuel Grider, an invalid soldier and brother-in-law, was poisoned and died in March—an old lady named Gallagher, the infant of a soldier's widow, and a Miss J. R. Buchanan—seven in number.

Half a dozen or more clerks have recently been dismissed from the Treasury Department for drunkenness on duty, and a number have been notified that intoxication during business hours will be considered sufficient cause for immediate dismissal. That's right.

The trial of Wirtz, the keeper of the Andersonville prison, is progressing at Washington, and the evidence proves beyond a doubt that all the horrors that have been recounted of that pest-house, were perpetrated by this demon in human form.

Lt. Col. Birney paymaster in Gen. Terry's department, is charged with paying troops in seven-thirties, and furnishing greenbacks to the Richmond banks, with which to discount them, whereby he lately made between thirty and fifty thousand dollars.

Two thousand citizens of Quebec, Canada, have petitioned the English parliament to appoint a commission to manage the municipal affairs of that city, the corruption of the city authorities having become too grievous to be endured.

Twelve persons were killed, and about twenty badly injured, on the 25th August, on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, by the passenger train running off the trestle work near Reynold station.

It is said that General Curtis, commanding at Petersburg, has discovered the whereabouts of \$78,800 of specie formerly belonging to the rebels.

THE UNION CANDIDATES. The Union State Convention, did a good day's work for the State and the Nation, when it presented for the suffrages of the loyal people of Pennsylvania two of her noblest heroes, who have braved treason on the sanguinary field from its first deadly assault upon the government in 1861, until it yielded to discomfiture in 1865; and the faithful voters of the State will rally to their standard with an earnestness and zeal which cannot fail to command success.

Maj. Gen. John F. Hartranft, the nominee for Auditor General, is a native of Montgomery county. He graduated at Union College, New York, in 1853, and commenced life as a civil engineer. Subsequently he studied law and was engaged in the practice of his profession in Norristown when the war broke out in 1861. He raised the 4th regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers for the three months' service, and commanded it until the first day of the first Bull Run battle, when his regiment left the field because of the expiration of its term of service. Col. Hartranft refused to retire with his command, and volunteered to serve on Gen. Franklin's staff, in which capacity he acted during the disastrous engagement and retreat, with matchless heroism. Immediately after Mr. Drowell's defeat, he raised a new regiment, the 51st, and joined the Army of the Potomac. He was assigned to Gen. Burnside, and served with him in his brilliant North Carolina campaign. After McClellan's retreat on the Peninsula, he rejoined the Army of the Potomac, and shared the bloody struggles of that army at the second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, when he was transferred with Burnside to Tennessee. In the successful resistance of the siege of Knoxville, Gen. Burnside acknowledged himself greatly indebted to the engineering of Col. Hartranft. In January, 1864, his regiment transferred with Gen. Burnside to the Army of the Potomac, where Gen. Grant assigned him the command of a brigade in the 3rd division of his corps. He participated in all the battles from the Rapidan to the James in 1864, and was commissioned Brigadier General, to rank from May 12th, 1864, for gallant services from the Wilderness to Hotel's Run. Early in April last the rebels assaulted and captured Fort Steadman, one of Gen. Grant's outer defenses, and to Gen. Hartranft was assigned the duty of recapturing the lost position. How nobly he did it is familiar to all, and he was brevetted Major General for his heroism and skill as a commander. He was one of the few volunteer officers retained in the service when the army was disbanded, and when nominated on the 17th he was on his way to Tennessee to assume the duties of his new command. Gen. Hartranft acted with the Democratic party until it arrayed itself against the cause of his imperiled country; but in 1863, when home on sick leave, he manfully espoused the Union cause, and gave his vote and influence to strengthen the principles for which he had drawn his sword. His country and immediate section were largely Democratic, and had he heeded the whispers of ambition he would have remained with his old political friends, with whom he was a favorite; but too honest to sustain those who were in sympathy with the murderous enemies of the government, he declared himself in favor of Gov. Curtin's re-election, and has since given his vote and influence in support of the Union party. He is just in the prime of life—hardly thirty-five, intelligent, energetic and of spotless integrity, and he is just the man to entrust with the responsible duties for which he has been nominated.

Some account of the history of Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, our candidate for Surveyor General, will also be of interest to our readers. He was born in the eastern part of the State, but when quite young removed with his parents to Allegheny City. He soon after, we believe, engaged with his uncle, Mr. Weyand, of Bedford, Pa., to learn the printing business, which he followed for several years. Not finding the pursuit congenial, he abandoned it and returning to Allegheny he followed steam-boating on the western rivers for a number of years, when he married a young woman in Allegheny City, and engaged as an iron worker at the Brady's Bend iron works. Here he gained a thorough knowledge of the process of manufacturing railroad iron. Col. CAMPBELL may be termed, in the best sense of the expression, a man of the working class, with which he closely sympathizes. His sagacity and close attention to business has enabled him to secure a handsome competence. In consequence of his skill in the manufacture of railroad iron he subsequently obtained an important position in the Cambria iron works at Johnstown, where, for many years he conducted the manufacture of railroad bars with success. He remained in their works until the war broke out, and immediately after the battle of Bull Run in 1861, he raised the 54th Penn'a Regiment, and joined the army of the Potomac, where he and his command served with unflinching heroism in nearly if not all the terrible battles against Lee. His record as an officer and soldier is a glorious one. He was often, and justly complimented, for his bravery and skill, by his superior officers on the field. In addition to his gallant services in the army, Col. Campbell showed his confidence and deep interest in his country's welfare in another way. In the early history of the war, he was among the first men in Western Pennsylvania to come forward and aid the State by a loan of thirty thousand dollars, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of raising volunteers—thus showing that he was a devoted Union man, both in practice and principle. Col. Campbell quite recently has aided in the organization of a manufacturing company in Johnstown, and is himself one of the principal stockholders and managers in the business. He is an excellent mechanic and a man of more than ordinary skill and intelligence. He is a self-made man, and owes his success entirely to his own efforts—a gentleman of the highest character, honest and eminently qualified for the position for which he is named.

All the nominees on the Huntingdon county Union ticket, with a single exception, are veteran soldiers, and two of them are cripples for life. John E. Jenkins, the Union candidate for Mayor of New Brunswick, New Jersey, was elected by a majority of forty-one on last Tuesday.

THE REBEL STATE DEBT. There is a phase of the financial trouble which is about to affect the South in the proper settlement of which there is likely yet to be difficulty. The Confederate debt, it is admitted, is gone beyond the power of redemption. There is no Confederacy to find the means of payment, and the immense amount of paper issued to supply the means of carrying on the war is utterly worthless. It cannot be redeemed by any agency now existing. But the matter may be different in relation to the debts of the various States contracted during the rebellion, and for the purpose of carrying on the war. These expenditures were mainly for military purposes for the defense of the State according to the phrase most usual, but in defending the State the Confederacy was at the same time assisted. By loyalists the Southern States debts will be considered as offensive as the Confederate debt, and to assume the payment of any of the former, would be unpleasant to contemplate, yet it is somewhat difficult to perceive how something of the sort can be avoided if the people of the Southern States should incline to that policy after restoration.

Large amounts of the States obligations are in the hands of the leading politicians, those unscrupulous fellows who take care only of their own interests. They will naturally desire to render their evidences of debt valuable, and they will argue that as they are issued by the State, the State should not repudiate them. They will contend the State de jure is bound by the acts of the State de facto, and that although there has been a change of administration, the rights which accrued under former government survive. Under arguments like these there will be undoubted, strong efforts to cause the assumption of the Rebel State debts, and in pursuance of that policy appeals will be made to the friends, and even to the patriotism of the devotees of the late Rebel conspiracy. To men who fought for a bad cause will be appealed to by the memory of their sufferings to lend their influence to increase the taxation which it to be put upon them. Those who remained at home will be besought not to take advantage of circumstances to repudiate a debt of which they had the benefit.

The whole class of State creditors will be put in their demands that the State debts shall be paid. Against all this clamor there will be no hope except in the judiciary. Honest judges will decide that a debt contracted by a State Government not recognized by the Constitution of the United States, and in rebellion against the Union, is void and cannot bind the legitimate State Government. Such a decision may be made in State court, but if not, it will be pronounced in the Federal courts. The time may be postponed, and there may be many controversies and quarrels over the matter, but whatever the obstacles, to this complexion must it come at last.

A Curious Collection. The most curious collection of individuals outside of a lunatic asylum was seen in the U. S. Court at Buffalo, (on the 22 August,) where a case was tried to determine whether professors of spiritualism were subject to the license tax for practicing jugglery. The Income Commissioner said they were liable to pay such a license, and so notified them; but the spiritualists indignantly denied that their marvellous manifestations were mere tricks and impostures, as the other public performers of jugglery and slight-of-hand had he honestly to confess. Hence the Court was called upon gravely to determine the important difference between these rival claimants for public favor, and besides all prestidigitations, magicians, necromancers, known to the world, there were assembled all the old women of both sexes, who see ghosts in the dark, and converse with spirits through the legs of a table. It was a curious collection of humanity, embracing the extremes of human credulity and deception. Colechester was the defendant in the case. The Court decided that the spiritualists were subject to the license claimed by the U. S. Commissioner.

Then and Now. "President Johnson is a man in whom the country ought to have great confidence. We see no reason why his patriotism should be doubted. Being a Southern man in every sense of the word, he deserves much more credit for opposing secession than if his life had been spent in the North. That he should desire the Union restored, therefore, is most natural; and that he will seek those means which will bring about that happy result the speediest, and upon the fairest terms, is quite as natural."—Clearfield Republican, April 26, 1865.

"The Washington Iobean, is erecting a high standard for renegade Democrats. He is certainly trying to bribe the Democracy, always the first resort of a corrupt spirit—just as the devil did with the angel Gabriel after he was thrust out of Heaven—to try to contaminate and criminate their old associates with themselves. But we are sure the bait will not take with any honest Democrat."—Clearfield Republican, August 23, 1865.

Comment on the above is unnecessary.

Churches North and South. The antagonism that has existed between different sections of the country has, of course, arrayed portions of churches against each other. The same excitement of passion and the same indulgence of it, that existed among others, existed among members of churches. This was unavoidable, unless they could be divested of humanity, with its feelings and its impurities. In the considerations of efforts for restoring the old relations and fellowships, difficulties arise similar, in their character, to those which the Government encounters in its reconstruction work. But they are more likely, we fear, to prove insurmountable, since there are no other than moral considerations that can be brought to bear on the case. The operations of the Presbyterian and Episcopal church do not, thus far, present a very promising prospect of speedy success. Perhaps it may be as well for both, that the former relations with their Southern brethren should not be precipitately resumed, even if it were practicable. Time may soften asperities of feeling, and lead, if not to repentance, at least to oblivion of wrong.

The steamer "Brother Jonathan" from San Francisco, was wrecked near Camp Lincoln, Oregon, on the 27th July, and it is reported that between 200 and 300 lives were lost. Only 14 men and one woman were saved.

"DEMOCRATIC" STATE CONVENTION. The so-called Democracy of Pennsylvania held their State Convention at Harrisburg on Thursday the 24th, and put in nomination Col. W. W. H. DAVIS, of Bucks county, for Auditor General, and Major JOHN LINTON, of Cambria county, for Surveyor General. Both served in the army, the latter we believe being attached to the regiment of which his competitor on the Republican ticket was Colonel. We are sorry that two soldiers, with as good military reputation as is claimed for them, should permit themselves to be drawn into such bad company. As soldiers, however, they have no advantage over the Republican nominees, who earned for themselves names which will not soon be forgotten.

The resolutions, which are said to have been proposed by Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, and which are of the oily-gummo species, are as follows: Resolved, That we, the Democracy of Pennsylvania, are now, as we always have been, faithful to the Union of the States, opposing the secession of the South with all our influence and having no sympathy or association whatever with that party in the North which plotted against the Union and pronounced the Constitution "a covenant with death and agreement with hell."

Second. That if the counsels of the Democratic party had prevailed the Union would have been saved in all its integrity and honor, without the slaughter, debt and disgrace of a civil war. But when the formation of sectional parties in the North and in the South, and the advent of one of these parties into the seats of power made a war a fact which we could not counteract, we sustained the Federal authorities in good faith, asking nothing at their hand except a decent respect for our legal rights and some show of common honesty in the management of our financial affairs, but in both these particulars we were disappointed and betrayed.

Third. That the Constitution established by our revolutionary fathers is entitled to our unequalled respect and obedience; the oath to support it is binding, religiously, morally and legally, at all times, under all circumstances, and in every part of the country; upon all public officers, from the highest to the lowest, as well as upon private citizens; it is only by a strict observance of its provisions, and a rigid enforcement of its obligations in all the States, that we can hope for union, liberty or peace. He who willfully violates it, or consents violation by others, is a public enemy and dishonest man.

Fourth. That among the rights guaranteed to us by the plainest words of the Constitution are these: Free press, freedom from arbitrary arrest and illegal imprisonment, trial by jury, the writ of habeas corpus, the perfect immunity of all persons not in the army or navy from any species of punishment for crime or pretended crime which is not the legal consequence of a legal conviction by an impartial jury, the absolute subordination of all military power to the civil authority, and the privilege of white citizens to vote at the State elections, according to the laws of the State.

Fifth. That we fully concur with President Johnson in the conviction expressed by him in 1860, and repeated several times since, that the Federal Government is sovereign within its proper sphere; that it acts not through or upon the States but directly upon individuals; that the State could not absolve the people from their federal obligations; that the State ordinances of secession were nullities, and, therefore, when the attempt of revolution came to an end by the submission of the insurgents, the States were as much a part of the Union as they had been before. Their people were bound to the same duties and clothed with the same rights, excepting, of course such rights as individuals among them had legally forfeited by their own acts in the meantime, and we hereby declare so far as we can prevent it, the resumption of their proper places in the Union by those States, some of whose citizens were lately in rebellion, shall not be impeded or delayed by the unlawful interference of that faction at the North which was always hostile to the Union, which now pronounces it legally desolated, and which is still malignantly laboring to prevent its restoration.

Sixth. That the effort now making by certain persons to use the power of the General Government with a view to force negro suffrage on the States against the will of the people and contrary to existing laws, is not only a high crime against the Constitution, but a deliberate and wicked attempt to put the States of this Union (all of them more or less and some of them entirely) under the domination of negroes, to Africanize a large portion of the country, and degrade the white race, morally and socially as well as politically, to the low level of the black. We will not acknowledge the incapacity of our own race to govern itself, nor surrender the destinies of the country into the hands of negroes, nor put themselves under their guardianship, nor give up to them the political privileges which we inherited from our fathers, and we exhort our brethren in other States to take up the same attitude and maintain it firmly.

Seventh. That we will support President Johnson in every just effort he may make to place all the States in their proper positions, to give to them a fair representation in Congress, to save them from the curse of negro equality; he shall have our hearty approval when he inflicts legal punishment by means of legal tribunals upon offenders against the United States, and we will be with him in every means which looks to the maintenance of the public credit. But our full approval of his administration can be founded only in the belief that he will execute the law, the whole law, and nothing but the law in all parts of the country; that he will not allow the military to interfere with State elections; that he will punish kidnapping and robbery through the legal authorities, whether committed by Federal officers or private citizens, and that he will suffer no person to be murdered by Military Commission, and upon these measures there can be no compromise; he that is not for us is against us.

Eighth. That in view of our enormous national debt, the great weight of our State taxes, and the local burdens imposed upon us in divers ways, economy and retrenchment becomes an important duty of all representatives, and to this end the vast standing army now on foot ought to be abandoned, the navy should be reduced, and the corrupt and extravagant practices lately introduced into the Government should be totally abolished.

Ninth. That our revenue I we need to be carefully revised in such manner that while the public credit will be maintained and the national honor preserved, taxation will be equal and just.

Tenth. That the gallant soldiers of the Republic, who so nobly risked their lives in defence of the Union and the Constitution, merit and will receive the undying gratitude of the American people. Living they shall live in our warmest affections, and dying their memories will be cherished for all time to come. To say, as our political opponents do, that they fought and bled and died mainly for the freedom of the negro, is a gross insult on their patriotism and an outrage which will be indignantly resented by their surviving comrades through the ballot box.

Eleventh. That the noble manner in which the Democratic press of this Commonwealth have contended in the defence of the liberties of the nation, amid trials and difficulties almost unparalleled, is deserving of our grateful recognition, and should excite it to the encouragement of every constitution-loving citizen.

Twelfth. That we reaffirm our adherence to the Monroe Doctrine. The resolution was adopted. Dr. Acker, of Montgomery, requested that his name be recorded as not voting. The Dr. stated that a portion of the resolutions were approved by him, but others were not, and he made an attempt to give an explanation on the subject but was not permitted to do so, the "unterrified" probably fearing that a discussion might follow which would place some of them in an uncomfortable position. Wm. A. Wallace, Esq., of Clearfield, was appointed Chairman of the State Central Committee. We are curious to see how William will explain his opposition to the bill giving the soldiers the right to vote while in the army. "We will see what we will see!"

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and at the Court House in the Borough of Clearfield, MONDAY THE 25TH DAY OF SEPT. 1865, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

Three certain tracts of land situate in Karthaus township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, described as follows: 1st. One piece or tract of land, being a part of a larger tract surveyed on Warrant No. 1093, containing 79 acres, with two dwelling houses and about 20 acres of cleared land thereon, and bounded by lands of Karthaus Estate and others, and the Susquehanna river. 2d. One piece being a part of larger tract, surveyed on Warrant No. 1023, containing 88 acres, with about three acres cleared, bounded by piece No. 1 the Susquehanna river, Six Lick tract, and others. 3d. One other tract containing 935 acres and 147 perches, having thereon erected a large two story dwelling house; a double barn 44 by 60 feet; store house, carpenter shop, 18 by 32 feet; saw mill, 32 by 52 feet in good running order; and about 80 acres cleared land thereon; being part of two larger tracts, Nos. 3465 and 3472, beginning at hemlock on river, 396 perches by the river below post, the South West corner of No. 3463, thence down the river the same course 873 perches to post corner on river, thence N 55 W, 13 perches to post corner 41 E. 13 perches to maple. South 56 E. 13 perches to a birch corner on river, thence down the river the same course 873 perches to post corner, thence W 84 N, 48 perches to post, thence W 84 N, 48 perches to post, thence South 23 1/2 perches to post, thence South 45 East 46 perches to hemlock and beginning. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Edward M. Garvey.

Also—a certain tract of land situate in Ferguson township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, bounded on the east by Robert Hamilton and G. F. Davis, on the south by J. F. B. Davis, on the west by M. Watts, on the North by J. & F. Davis, containing 70 acres more or less. Also—one other tract bounded on the east by land of James Ar. bay horses, cow, sorrel horse, one two-horse wagon, one horse, one saddle, one sett harness, one set harness, one cross-saw, one set horse, one set possession of Peter Bowman, one cow, house, and kitchen furniture, and about 1000 feet of oak and pine lumber lying at Lumber City. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Garvey.

Also—a certain tract of land situate in Jamesville, Clearfield county, Penn'a, bounded on the east by lot of John S. McKeirnan, South by an alley, West by street and North by Main Street, containing 1 acre with house and stable enclosed thereon. Also, one other lot, in the same village aforesaid, bounded East by lot of Mrs. Gano, South by an alley, West by lot of Patrick Ryan, North by main street, with house and shop erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of A. G. Fox.

Also—a certain tract of land situate in Becaria township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, containing one hundred acres, bounded by land of Abraham Bayers, John L. Metcally, Frederick Shoff and John Robson, with about six acres cleared, and a young orchard thereon, being the same premises purchased from Samuel Heger, and now in possession of Lewis A. Warren. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Abraham Bayers.

Also—a certain tract of land situate in Covington township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, bounded on the north by lands of Williams and Humphries, on the east by John S. Hoguey and Leon M. Coudriet, on the south by M. Watts, on the west by Francis Coudriet, containing 74 acres and allowance, and having thereon erected a log house and log barn. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John B. Pettit.

Also—a certain tract of land situate in Bloom township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, adjoining lands of John Smith, Wm. Irvin and Wm. McNeal, containing one hundred and twenty five acres, cleared, having erected thereon a large two story house and barn, and with other out-buildings, and with a thrifty orchard. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Titus M. Baily.

Also—a certain tract of land situate in Mer is township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, adjoining lands of John W. Miller on the south, Joseph Potter on the west, H. Thomas on the north and J. Quigley on the east, containing in all about one hundred and sixty acres, being land, and cleared, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William H. Miller.

Also—a certain tract of land situate in Woodward township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, surveyed under the name of John S. Hoguey, and containing one hundred and twenty two acres with allowance, and having four frame houses erected thereon, with fifteen acres of land cleared. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jesse J. Baily and J. L. Dreyer.

Also—a certain tract of land situate in Chest township, Clearfield county, Penn'a, ten acres of land, bounded on the north west by William Eadens, on the south by Josiah Lumborn, and on the east by Michael Sader. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Albert Harrison and William Selfridge.

Also—by virtue of a writ of Levari Facias the following described real estate, to wit: All that certain two story L. building situate in Gaelsburg, Clearfield county, Pa., at the intersection of the Glen Hope and Little Bald Eagle turnpike and plank road, leading to Tipton Pa., the dimensions being attached to main building, and known as the residence of Westley Neveling, and the land or piece of ground and cartilage appurtenant to said building. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Westley Neveling. Aug. 30, 1865. JACOB FAUST, Sheriff.

HEAD QUARTERS FOR CHEAP GOODS, AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE OF J. I. MORRIS, (Successor to J. I. Morris & Co.) Philipsburg, Pa.

Where you can buy goods cheaper, and in greater variety, than from any other house, in this section of the State.

You can buy Ladies' dress goods: Such as Prints, Delaines, Lavilla Cloth, Silks, Wool Delaines, &c. all very low.

You can buy bleached and unbleached Muslins, Cloths, Casimeres, Sattinets, Cassinets, cheaper than from the cheapest.

You can buy Notions, of any quality, and in endless variety, and very low prices.

You can buy Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, at very cheap rates.

You can buy Hardware, Queensware, and Tinware, all very low.

You can buy very fine Confectionaries, and in great variety, very cheap.

You can buy Groceries of all kinds, in large or small quantities, cheaper than from the cheapest.

You can buy flour, feed, fish, salt, and bacon, at a small advance upon cost.

I am also prepared to furnish Lumbermen and Contractors with anything they need on reasonable terms. All I ask is to call before purchasing and where, as I am bound to please both in price and quality. Thankful for past patronage, I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

J. I. MORRIS, Philipsburg, Aug. 30, 1865.

Register's Office, Aug. 30, '65.